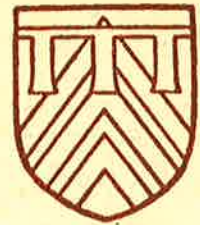


Craven

AUCTION

of



Barrington

Lordships
of
Manors

at

FARINGDON, BERKSHIRE

on

26th JULY, 1966

by Messrs.

HOBBS & CHAMBERS

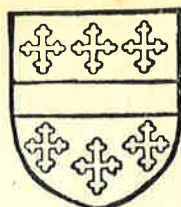
Chartered Surveyors

Market Place, Faringdon, Berkshire

and at Cirencester, Gloucestershire and Swindon, Wiltshire



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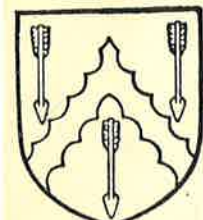
Beauchamp



Hippisley
of Lambourn



Plukenet



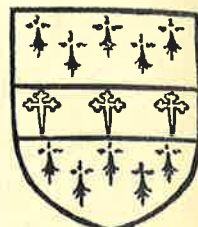
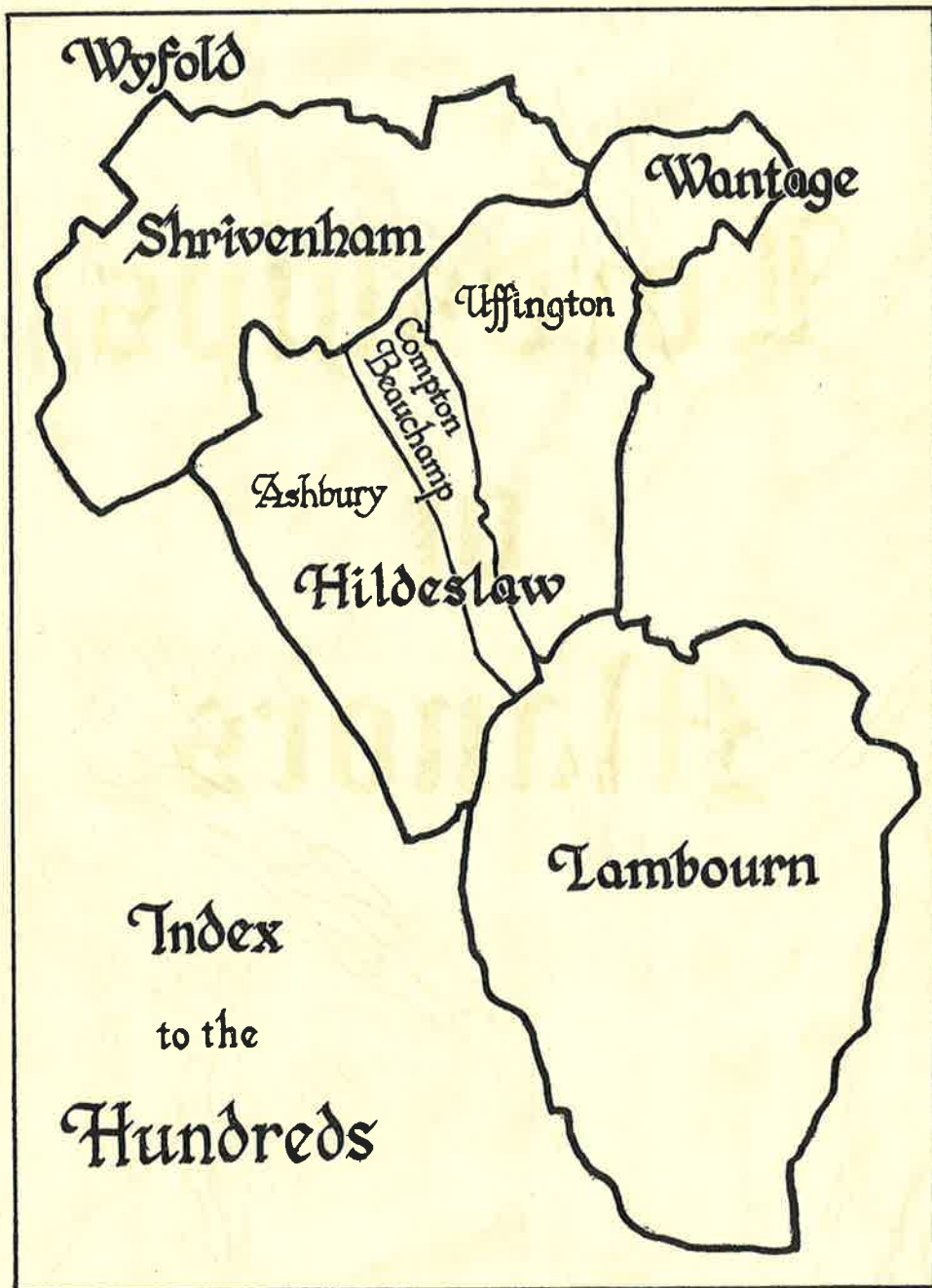
Forster



Glastonbury
Abbey



Talbot



Wyke



Richards
of Yaverland



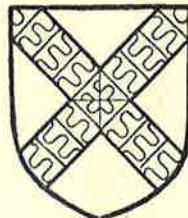
Longespée



Essex
of Chipping Lambourn



Valence



Wylington



Saunders
of Woolstone

220
51147

ROYAL COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE

LORDSHIPS OF MANORS

and COURT RECORDS

in

TWELVE LOTS

To be sold by Public Auction in

The Crown Hotel, Faringdon, Berkshire

on

Tuesday, 26th July, 1966

at 3 p.m.

Auctioneers

Messrs. HOBBS & CHAMBERS

Market Place, Faringdon, Berkshire (Telephone 2356/7)

“ At the Sign of the Bell,” Market Place, Cirencester, Gloucestershire (Telephone 2562/3)
and 37, Commercial Road, Swindon, Wiltshire (Telephone 22375)

Solicitors

To the Craven Manors:—

Messrs. RIDER, HEATON, MEREDITH & MILLS

8, New Square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2 (Telephone Holborn 8131)

To the Barrington Manors:—

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS

1, Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, E.C.2 (Telephone Monarch 9421)

Price 10s. 6d. per copy

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Introduction

1. Auction Sale.

This collection of Lordships of the Manor belongs partly to the Craven Estate and partly to the Barrington Estate.

For many years the Earls of Craven owned the Craven Vale Estate in the Vale of the White Horse, but this Estate was sold by Messrs. Hobbs and Chambers, between the years 1954 and 1959; there still remains the Craven Hill Estate at Hamstead Marshall, near Newbury, Berkshire.

The Barrington family's connection with Shrivenham dates from the early part of the 18th century; they lived at Beckett until the death of Viscountess Barrington in 1935. Beckett House was then purchased by the Secretary of State for War and is now the Officers' Mess of the Royal Military College of Science which has been established there. (In this connection it is interesting to note that when Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, visited the College on the 6th November, 1959, the Officers of the College performed a ceremony of presenting him with two white capons, the significance of this being a reminder of the times when the de Becotes (Becketts) held the Manor by tenure of meeting the King whenever he should pass Fowlyard Mill Bridge in Shrivenham with two white capons.)

2. Preparation of Particulars of Sale.

In the preparation of these particulars, Messrs. Hobbs and Chambers wish to acknowledge the assistance and courtesy given them by the Berkshire County Archivist, Bodley's Librarian, the Secretary of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, the Abingdon Borough Librarian, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Howse of Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berkshire, and Messrs. C. M. Stanford and Son, Auctioneers, 23, High Street, Colchester.

They also wish to record their indebtedness to the Institute of Historical Research and the Oxford University Press for permission to print extracts from the Victoria County History of Berkshire with regard to the Domesday Survey and the Histories of the Hundreds and Manors, and also to the Oxford University Press for their kindness in allowing them to print excerpts from *The Place Names of Berkshire* by the Reverend W. W. Skeat.

The purchasers may wish to consider placing their records on "loan deposit" with the County Archivist; the documents can be recovered when required on giving reasonable notice.

Whilst due care and attention have been given to the reading of the old Manorial Records and any other investigation and research required for the preparation of these particulars of sale, purchasers deciding to acquire the Lordship of a Manor shall accept them as prepared in good faith by the Vendors and/or their Agents. As is provided in the Seventh Edition of the National Conditions of Sale, no error, misstatement or omission in the particulars . . . or conditions will annul the sale save as provided in the above-mentioned Conditions of Sale.

3. Viewing of Documents.

A selection of the Documents relating to each lot, will be on view during the morning of the sale at the Crown Hotel, Faringdon, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 3 p.m. An abbreviated selection of documents will be on view at the Auctioneers' Offices, Market Place, Faringdon, from Monday to Friday, 18th July to 22nd July, 1966, of the week preceding the auction, during the hours of 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. till 5 p.m.

Only those records stated in these particulars of sale as passing with the Manor will be handed to purchasers on completion of their purchase.

The Manorial Documents Rules, 1959 (as amended in 1963) also deals with such matters as:—

- (a) The safe and proper preservation of the documents.
- (b) Any change in the ownership of the manorial documents to be notified by the new owner to the Secretary of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.
- (c) The depositing of manorial documents in a repository approved by the Master of the Rolls, such documents to remain under the control of the Lord of the Manor.
- (d) The inspection and taking copies of the manorial documents to be made available for historical research by consent of the Lord of the Manor.
- (e) No manorial documents may be removed outside England and Wales without the consent of the Master of the Rolls.

A copy of the Manorial Documents Rules, 1959, may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 3d. nett, and is printed at page 34 of these particulars.

4. What does the Lordships of a Manor comprise ?

For anyone who does not actually know what he will be obtaining if he purchases a Manor it may be stated that he will

- (i) Be entitled to call himself or herself " Lord of the Manor " or " Lady of the Manor ".
- (ii) Obtain delivery on completion of his purchase of all the Manorial Records specified in the Particulars of each lot as passing with the Manor.
- (iii) Be entitled in his capacity of Lord of the Manor to inspect any Manorial Records which may for some reason or other not be in the possession of the present Lords: and this whether they are in the hands of a Record Office Library or some individual.
- (iv) Own such commons, green and waste as may still form part of the Manor, together with any attendant rights.
- (v) A Specimen Conveyance is printed on pages 5 and 6 of the Particulars.

5. No Manor included in these Particulars will be sold privately before the Auction.

6. Situation of Auction Room.

Faringdon is situated at the junction of the A420 (Oxford to Swindon) road with the A417 (Wantage to Cirencester) road and the A4095 (Faringdon to Witney) road, 12 miles east of Swindon and 18 miles west of Oxford.

Purchasers travelling by train are advised to proceed to Swindon, which is on the main Western Region Paddington/Bristol line. Taxis can be obtained in the Station Yard.

7. Commissions to Bid of behalf of Purchasers.

The Auctioneers will be pleased to execute commissions on behalf of purchasers unable to attend the sale, subject to such purchasers complying with the Auctioneer's requirements as to the payment of the deposit or the whole of the purchase money as the case may be. The Auctioneers will use their best endeavours to carry out the instructions of prospective purchasers but will not accept any responsibility for any loss owing to oversight or negligence. For further details apply to the Auctioneers.

SPECIMEN CONVEYANCE

THIS CONVEYANCE is made the _____ day of
1966 BETWEEN THE HONOURABLE JOHN BONYNGE COVENTRY of Arlington House
Arlington Street London W.1 (hereinafter called "the Vendor") of the one part and

of
(hereinafter called "the Purchaser") of the other part

WHEREAS:—

1. BY a Disentailing Assurance dated the 22nd day of October 1894 and made between the Right Honourable William George Robert Earl of Craven of the one part and Gustav Oscar Unna of the other part and enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature on the 31st day of October 1894 the said Earl of Craven conveyed and disposed of unto the said Gustav Oscar Unna and his heirs (inter alia) ALL THAT the Manor or reputed Manor of Ashbury otherwise Isbury with the rights members and appurtenances thereof in the County of Berks TO HOLD the same unto the said Gustav Oscar Unna and his heirs subject as therein mentioned but freed and discharged from the estate in tail male and all other estates of the said Earl of Craven to such uses upon such trusts and in such manner generally as the said Earl of Craven should from time to time appoint and in default of any such appointment to the use of the said Earl of Craven his heirs and assigns for ever
2. BY his Will dated the 5th day of May 1913 the said Earl of Craven appointed his wife the Right Honourable Cornelia Countess of Craven to be the sole executrix and trustee thereof and after sundry bequests gave and devised all manors advowsons messuages lands tenements hereditaments real estate and leaseholds whatsoever comprising his Ashdown Estate to his said wife Cornelia Countess of Craven absolutely
3. THE said Earl of Craven died on or about the 10th day of July 1921 without having exercised the power of appointment contained in the said Disentailing Assurance and without having altered or revoked his said Will which the said Countess of Craven duly proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 30th day of December 1921
4. BY her Will dated the 1st day of October 1957 the said Countess of Craven appointed the Honourable Sir Edward Cecil George Cadogan K.B.E., C.B., the Vendor and John Beresford Heaton to be her Executors and Trustees
5. THE said John Beresford Heaton died on the 25th day of December, 1959
6. THE said Countess of Craven who was at the date of her death seised of the said Manor for an estate in fee simple free from incumbrances died on the 19th day of May 1961 without having altered or revoked her said Will except by a Codicil dated the 12th day of February 1959 which did not affect the appointment of executors and her said Will and Codicil were duly proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 26th day of July 1961 by the said Sir Edward Cecil George Cadogan and the Vendor the surviving executors named in the said Will
7. THE said Sir Edward Cecil George Cadogan died on the 13th day of September 1962
8. NO Assent or Conveyance in respect of a legal estate in or affecting the said Manor or Lordship or any part thereof has been given or made by the said Sir Edward Cecil George Cadogan and the Vendor or either of them
9. THE Vendor has agree with the Purchaser for the sale to him of the said Manor or Lordship at the price of £

NOW THIS DEED WITNESSETH as follows:—

1. IN consideration of the sum of £ _____ now paid by the Purchaser of the Vendor (the receipt whereof the Vendor hereby acknowledges) the Vendor as Personal Representative hereby conveys unto the Purchaser ALL THAT the Manor or Lordship or reputed Manor or Lordship of Ashbury otherwise Isbury in the Royal County of Berks together with the rights franchises members and appurtenances thereto belonging and all commons wastes minerals and mineral substances as may still form part of the same TO HOLD the same unto the Purchaser in fee simple subject nevertheless to such rights of common and other rights as may exist over any of the commons or wastes appurtenant to or forming part of the said Manor
2. THE Vendor hereby acknowledges the right of the Purchaser to production of the documents of title specified in the Schedule hereto and to delivery of copies thereof

3. IT IS hereby certified that the transaction hereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value or the aggregate amount or value of the consideration exceeds £4,500

IN WITNESS whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

THE SCHEDULE above referred to

<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
22nd October 1894	The recited Disentailing Assurance of this date
30th December 1921	The recited Probate of the Will of the Right Honourable William George Robert Earl of Craven of this date
26th July 1961	The recited Probate of the Will of the Right Honourable Cornelia Countess of Craven of this date

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by the
said THE HONOURABLE JOHN BOYNNGE }
COVENTRY in the presence of:

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by the
said }
in the presence of:

THE HISTORY OF THE HUNDRED OF SHRIVENHAM

Ashbury, Woolstone, Knighton, Shrivenham, Compton Beauchamp, Uffington* and Shrivenham

The area now included in the hundred of Shrivenham was in 1086 divided between the three hundreds of Shrivenham, Wyfold and Hildeslaw. The hundred of Shrivenham then contained the townships of Shrivenham, Watchfield and Becket, the hundred of Wyfold the townships of Faringdon, Coxwell, Coleshill, Buscot, and probably Eaton (which is not located in any hundred in the Domesday Survey, but which from its geographical position must have always lain within this hundred), whilst in Hildeslaw Hundred were included Woolstone, Uffington, Ashbury, Compton, Odstone, Knighton and part of Sparsholt. The pre-Conquest assessment of Hildeslaw was for 150 hides, of Wyfold (including Eaton) for 144, and of Shrivenham for 71. In 1086 Hildeslaw was assessed for 71 hides and 1 virgate, Wyfold for 24½ hides and Shrivenham for 58 hides and 4 acres.

Within these three hundreds the king in 1086 held Shrivenham, Faringdon and Sparsholt in demesne. Faringdon early developed into a borough, and was apparently already separate from the hundred of Wyfold when granted by King John to Beaulieu Abbey. The hundred of Faringdon as held by the abbot, included the parishes of Great and Little Faringdon and Coxwell. Shrivenham remained royal demesne until 1200, when the manor was granted to Geoffrey Count of Perche, the rights over the hundred evidently being included in the grant of the manor. Early in the reign of Henry III the manor and hundred were acquired by William Marshal Earl of Pembroke and William Longespee Earl of Salisbury (*see* Shrivenham). The Earl of Pembroke granted his share to Warin Monchesney, who married his daughter Joan, whilst the Earl of Salisbury alienated the second moiety to Reginald de Whitchurch and Adam de Hawtrey. The hundred of Hildeslaw and Wyfold, which by the beginning of the 13th century had been thrown together into the single "hundred of Hildeslaw and Wyfold," may have continued for a time to be farmed by the sheriff, but the position of Shrivenham between the two hundreds and the absence of any royal demesne within them seem to have contributed to bring about before long their amalgamation with that hundred. In 1276 it was deposed that the bailiffs of William de Valence had moved the hundred court of Hildeslaw to a place within the bounds of Shrivenham hundred. The hundred had its own jurors as late as 1284, but by the end of this century or the beginning of the next it formed an "extrinsec" or "forinsec" hundred of Shrivenham. In 1327 the intrinsec hundred included the townships of Shrivenham, Bourton, Cotes (Longcot) and Fernham, the forinsec hundred those of Watchfield, Littleworth, Eton, Coleshill, Buscot, Ashbury, Edwinston (or Idstone in Ashbury), Compton, Odstone, Becket, Woolstone, Balking, Fawler, Kingston and Uffington. The intrinsec hundred, therefore, comprised only the area of the manor of Shrivenham. There appears later to have been no practical distinction between the two parts of the hundred.

The constitution of the hundred has changed little since 1327. Beckett (in Shrivenham) was not assessed separately for later subsidies, whilst Knighton and Hardwell were generally assessed as well as Compton, and there are other minor changes in the grouping of the townships. The number of townships in this hundred which had a separate existence for civil purposes, but were not ecclesiastical parishes, is noticeable. Watchfield, Becket, Woolstone, Odstone and Knighton all date back to the 11th century, Balking to the 10th. Cotes and Fernham are found as townships in the 13th century. Of these Watchfield and Longcot (Cotes) were chapelries to Shrivenham, Woolstone and Balking to Uffington. The portion of the parish of Sparsholt lying in Shrivenham Hundred became the Chapelry of Kingston Lisle, which ecclesiastically remained attached to Sparsholt in Wantage Hundred.

The private franchises within the hundred were, as usual, numerous. In 1276 Gerald de Lisle in Kingston, the Prior of Winchester in Woolstone, the Earl of Cornwall in Knighton and the Abbot of Glastonbury in Ashbury had all withdrawn their suit from the hundred. At Ashbury it was customary for the Bishop of Bath and Wells, whilst overlord of Glastonbury Abbey, to take the return of writs from the sheriff and to return them to the abbot whilst the abbot held his own hundred courts and pleas de namio vetito and shared the amercements with the bishop. In 1275 the bishop quitclaimed his rights over the abbey to the king, and in 1280 the king granted the return of writs to the abbey, the grant being substantiated as regards Ashbury by a quitclaim of this liberty to the abbot by William de Valence in 1286. The abbot held a hundred court for his tenants at Ashbury, at which the tithings of Edwinston and Ashbury did suit.

Shrivenham Hundred descended in moieties with the manors of Shrivenham Salop and Shrivenham Stalpits. The rights of the third coparcener (over a quarter of it, by the double feoffment made by the Earl of Salisbury) do not appear after the 13th century. The two moieties of the hundred are sometimes called the hundred of Shrivenham Salop and the hundred of Shrivenham Stalpits respectively.

* In 1831 the parish of Uffington included the townships of Balking and Woolstone. These were formed into ecclesiastical parishes in 1846. The hundred of Shrivenham includes the chapelry of Kingston Lisle with the hamlet of Fawler, which are in the parish of Sparsholt, the greater part of Sparsholt parish lying in the hundred of Wantage.

The Manor of Ashbury

Extract from Skeat's "The Place Names of Berkshire".

It lies between Shrivenham and Lambourn. Spelt ASSCHEBURY. But the Anglo-Saxon name was *Æscesbyrig*; the nominative case occurs as *Æscesburh*. This renders it certain that the name is not derived (as a guesser would suppose) from "ash" as in the name of a tree; but from the Anglo-Saxon *Æsc*, which was in use as a man's name, though the original sense had reference to a tree. One *Æsc* was the son of no less a man than Hengist. Hence the sense is "*Æsc's* borough" or "Ash's borough". The syllable "-es" was easily lost after the sound of "sh".

The Domesday Survey.

VII. THE LAND OF THE CHURCH OF GLASTONBURY. IN HILLESLAUE () HUNDRET.

The Abbey of Glastingeberie (Glastonbury) holds EISSESBERIE (Ashbury¹) and held it T.R.E. and since (*semper*) T.R.E. it was assessed at 40 hides; now (it is assessed) at 16 hides and 2½ virgates. There is land for 20 ploughs. On the demesne are 3 ploughs; and (there are) 13 villeins and 26 bordars with 5 ploughs. There are 5 serfs and a mill worth (de) 10 shillings, and 200 acres of meadow and a little woodland.

Of the land of this manor Robert de Olgi holds 4½ hides of the abbot, and Alwin 3 hides and Edward 2 hides. There on the demesne are 5 ploughs, and (there are) 2 villeins and 7 bordars with 1 plough. A church is there, and a priest having one hide, and 4 serfs and a mill worth (de) 12 shillings and 6 pence.

The whole T.R.E. was worth 35 pounds; afterwards 20 pounds; what the abbot holds is now (worth) 20 pounds; what the (abbot's) men (hold is worth) 12 pounds.

¹ Now in the Hundred of Shrivenham.

XXVIII. THE LAND OF WILLIAM SON OF RICHARD. IN HILLESLAU () HUNDRET.

¹The same Willam holds ORDEGESTION (Odstone²). Osgot held it of King Edward in alod. It was then assessed at 10 hides; now (it is assessed) at 5 hides. There is land for 7 ploughs. On the demesne are 2 ploughs; and (there are) 18 bordars with 3 ploughs. There are 5 serfs and 200 acres of meadow. T.R.E. it was worth 12 pounds; afterwards 8 pounds; now 10 pounds.

¹ This entry is omitted and is placed at the foot of the page in the MS.

² Now in the Hundred of Shrivenham.

History of the Manor

In 840 a grant was made by Æthelwulf, King of the West Saxons, to his minister Duda of 20 cassatos "at Aissshedoune", identified in the Glastonbury cartulary as Ashbury. In 856 Æthelwulf granted 20 cassatos at "Æcesbyrig" to his thegn Aldred. The same land was granted by King Edmund in 944 to a thegn Wulfric, who also received a grant of 20 mansas from King Edred in 955, and a grant of "Æcesburuh", in restoration, apparently, from King Edgar in 960. There is, further, in the Abingdon Chronicle a charter of King Edred, dated 953, granting 33 cassatos at "Æcesburuh" to his minister Ælfsige and Eadgifu his wife, which according to the chronicler were afterwards given to the abbey. Glastonbury Abbey, which held Ashbury in 1086, referred its title to a grant of King Edred, who according to the "Historia" of the abbey gave 40 hides to the monks, whilst the register called the "Secretum Abbatis" contains a charter, held to be the title-deed of this manor, which is a grant from the same king in 947 to his count Edrigus (Eadsige) of 20 mansas at Aysshedoune, said to have been transferred by Edric to Abbot Dunstan together with the charter.

In 1086 the Abbot of Glastonbury's demesne at ASHBURY was assessed at 16 hides 2½ virgates. Ashbury, the only estate in Berkshire held by Glastonbury, figures with the other abbey estates in the quarrel between this house and the Bishops of Bath and Wells in the 12th and 13th centuries. The conflict lingered on until 1218, when papal delegates effected a new settlement between the two parties whereby Ashbury, with other manors gained by Bishop Savaric under an award of 1202, reverted to the monks, the bishop

retaining the advowson. This arrangement was confirmed by a deed in 1266. Bishop Walter quit-claimed (inter alia) the manor of Ashbury to the monks, and they agreed that the bishop, as lord of the abbey, should take the return of writs throughout the abbey lands and return them to the abbots and their bailiffs at Ashbury (for Berkshire), and that the abbots should certify the bishop's bailiffs in matters touching the county at the county court and in other matters at Edwinston; further, the abbots were to have their pleas de namio vetito and other liberties as when they held of the king in chief, and were to have a moiety of all ameracements if they could find a sworn bailiff to collect them. In 1275 a final concord was made between the bishop and abbey; the bishop granted the mesne lordship and patronage and his moiety of the ameracements to the king, and in 1280 the king confirmed to the abbey its rights as tenant in chief and granted it the moiety of ameracements. A quit-claim of the right of return of writs was made by William de Valence, lord of Shrivensham Hundred, in 1286. In 1330 the abbot had a grant of free warren in his demesne lands at Ashbury.

A 13th-century survey shows that the demesne of Ashbury comprised 667 acres of arable land, scattered in holdings of from 1 to 34 acres in the two common fields, East Field and West Field, and about 129 acres of meadow, similarly scattered in the different meadows. The garden and orchard contained 2 acres, among the assets being the fish-pond and the dovecote. The mill was held by a villein tenant. Customs payable to the lord were medgavel and brechgavel, the latter due at the sowing of the two common fields. Special customs regulated the status of the "wykemanni" of the manor, viz., the reeve, brewer, hayward, woodward, and shepherd. This survey may be compared with the terrier made in 1519. At this time the inner court of the manor, with barton and croft containing 2 acres, was reserved to the lord and to the monastic scholars at Oxford; the outer court with its buildings, together with 55 acres of meadow in Northmead, Upmead and Westhowke, 2 acres of meadow called Reve Acre and Reve Ham, an acre of pasture called Lyncheacre, pasture in Old Marsh and Aysshon Park and mountain pasture for 400 sheep, were in the hands of a farmer, who also held the arable part of the demesne, consisting of 415 acres in the common fields. In the wood called Aysshon Park, which contained 275 acres, the lord had certain rights over the wood and shared common of pasture with his tenants and those of Edwinston and Stainswick.

Glastonbury Abbey was seized into the king's hands in 1539 and in 1543 the manor of Ashbury was granted to Sir William Essex of Chipping Lambourn. Thereafter it followed the descent of Chipping Lambourn (q.v.), and after the sale to William Craven that of Hampstead Marshall (q.v.), the present lord of the manor being the Earl of Craven.

The manor of KINGSTONE WINSLOW (Kingeston or Wendelcliva, xii cent.; Wendlesclive, xiii cent.; Kingston Wendeclyve, xiv cent.; Kyngeston Wyndesclyffe, xv cent.; Kyngeston Wynchecliff, xvi cent.; Kingston Winscliffe or Winsloe, Kingston Winslow, xvii cent.) is probably the fee of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hides held in 1086 by Robert Doyley, the "antecessor" of the Bassets (see Letcombe Bassett). In 1189 Ralph Basset held 5 hides in Wendelcliva of the abbot, and in 1196 the vill of Kingstone is called "of Ralph Basset". At the beginning of the 13th century three tenants held under the Bassets in Kingstone—William de Heriz, Robert de Knittel or Knightley and William de Wavering. Another Robert de Knightley held lands, rent and a mill in "Kingston and Wendlesclive" in 1310. In 1343 John Archer did homage for the Basset fee, and in 1356, as John Archer of Staffordshire, granted his lands in Kingstone Winslow together with the services of his tenants, Robert de Knightley and Sir John le Brut, to his son Richard.

In 1428 Gilbert Wyke was returned as tenant of the fee in Kingstone Winslow. William Wyke was said to hold the 5 hides of the Bassets in 1518, and Thomas Wyke died seised of a capital messuage and 14 virgates of land in Kingstone Winslow, Edwinston and Ashbury in 1596, leaving a son Edward, a minor, who had livery in 1610. In 1665-6 Anthony Weekes was summoned to appear before the herald as a resident of Ashbury, but was returned as not living there.

The estate held by the Wyke or Weekes family does not seem, however, to have comprised the whole of the earlier holding, for in 1518 Robert Belson of Brill (Bucks) was seised of "a manor" of Kingston Winchcliff which he settled on himself and his wife Sybil for life, with remainder to his brother William Belson. William Belson levied a fine of the manor in 1568. His son Augustine Belson sold it in 1571 to Richard Cole. The property seems to have been divided, for in 1623 and 1624 Richard Cole, sen., John Cole and Richard Cole, jun., were dealing with a third.

In 1665-6 John Cole was cited before the heralds as a resident of Ashbury, and in 1679 a John Cole suffered a recovery of a water-mill and land in Kingstone Winslow. A water-mill was in the possession of William Browne in 1681. The manorial rights were apparently acquired by the Lord of Ashbury before 1795, as Kingston Winslow was one of the manors of which William Lord Craven suffered a recovery in that year.

In 1086 the manor of ORDESTON (Ordegeston, xi cent.) formed part of the lands of William Fitz Richard, successor of Osgot, tenant in alod under King Edward. William Fitz Richard was the predecessor, possibly the ancestor, of the family of Scroop or Crupes. Among the knights returned in the

"carta" of Robert Scroop in 1166 was Simon de Ordingeton, whose name is probably a corrupt form of Ordeston. Of the same family may have been Simon Fitz Hugh, who according to the Testa de Nevill held one knight's fee in Ordeston of Richard Scroop as of the barony of Scroop. By the return of 1201-12 Hugh Fitz Hugh was holding by military service in Berkshire and in 1219 he was dealing with a knight's fee in Ordeston, for which he paid 12s., as for 6 carucates, at the carucage levied in 1221. He is called Hugh de Ordeston in a deed of rather later date. A Simon de Ordeston appears in the second half of the century, and about 1278 sold the manor to Henry de Shottesbrook in exchange for land at Ore (Wilts) and for a sum paid to the Jews on behalf of Simon de Ordeston. Henry de Shottesbrook was succeeded by his son John de Shottesbrook, and a Joan de Shottesbrook, possibly widow of John, was returned as holding Ordeston in 1316. In 1329 Gilbert de Shottesbrook settled the manor on himself and his wife Joan and their issue. He seems to have been succeeded by another Gilbert, for a Gilbert de Shottesbrook was returned tenant of the fee in Ordeston in inquisitions on the overlords during the rest of this century, and at the beginning of the next. John Shottesbrook, who succeeded, bought the neighbouring manor of Becket in Shrivensham in 1424, and the descent of Ordeston is then the same as that of Becket in Shrivensham, and after 1543 of Ashbury (q.v.).

The estate called RUFFINSWICK appears as pasture lands held with the manor of Ordeston by Thomas Rogers at his death in 1471. Its descent is the same as that of the manor of Ordeston (q.v.), and after 1543 of Ashbury (q.v.). The property is sometimes described as a manor.

The Manorial documents to be handed over are:—

Court Rolls, 40: 1572, and 1663-1710.

Court Books, 3: 1720-1841.

Estreat Rolls, 4: 1661-1672.

Jury Presentments, 1 bundle: 1740-1757.

Rental: 1661-1662.

In addition to the documents to be handed over, the following, which relate to the Manor, are in the possession of the Public Record Office, London:—

Legal Hundreds.

Portmote and Market.

Pleas. 8-9 Edw. ij.

LOT 2

The Manor of Idstone

Derivation of Place Names.

IDSTONE = EADWYNE'S TUN.

Tun originally denoted a fence or enclosure but must at an early date, have developed the meaning "enclosure round a house, toft". A toft originally meant site of a house.

In 1086 $9\frac{1}{2}$ hides in Ashbury were held in service of the Abbot of Glastonbury, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by Robert Doyley, 3 by Alwin and 2 by Edward. The second of these holdings may be the 3 hides at EDWINSTON or IDSTONE (Edwineston, xii cent.; Edyston, Edwiston, xv cent.; Edston, xvi cent.; Idston, Hidston, Geston, Jeston, xvii cent.) held of the abbot for military service in the 12th century by the Foliots. In 1189 this fee (as well as Badbury in Dorset) was held by Geoffrey Foliot. In 1199 quit-claim of a hide of land in Edwinston was made to Geoffrey Foliot by a certain Geoffrey de Blakeshole. Roger Foliot appears to have held during the first half of the 13th century, and a Geoffrey Foliot was holding in 1261. This may be the Geoffrey Foliot, keeper of the abbey of Glastonbury, who died seized of a knight's fee in Edwinston in 1274, leaving four daughters, Joan wife of Nicholas de Cottelegh, Isabel, Laurencia, and Margaret. The fee was afterwards divided between Roger Foliot and John Perham. Roger Foliot did homage to Abbot Geoffrey in 1311 and to his successor Abbot John at his accession in 1335. John Perham's half descended to Edward Perham, and in 1359 Richard Perham of Alvediston (Wilts) pledged lands in Ashbury and Edwinston to Sir Walter Paveley as surety for the payment of a debt in statute merchant.

The rights of the Foliots and Perhams were in 1428 vested in John Faukener, and later in the century came to Humphrey Forster, who died seized of the manor of Edwinston in 1500. It descended to his son George Forster, and passed with Aldermaston (q.v.) until 1610, when Sir William Forster, kt., conveyed it to Sir Henry Docwra, kt., of Bradfield, together with the capital messuage or farm. In 1616 Sir Henry Docwra sold the manor to Sir Humphrey May, kt., whose son, James May, succeeded in 1639 and was holding in 1651, when he made a conveyance to John Shalmeere.

Another fee of 3 hides in Ashbury was held of the abbot in 1189 by Geoffrey de Wandestre. This descended to Odo de Wandestre, whose daughter and heir Agnes married first Oliver Avenel and secondly John de Aure. It is said to have been afterwards held by John de Acton. This fee was divided, the greater part of it coming by grant of Roger Fitz William to the Prior of St. Frideswide, Oxford, who in 1241 enfeoffed Henry de Bath to hold of the Abbot of Glastonbury by a rent to the Prior of St. Frideswide.

One hide of land, part of the abbot's demesne, was granted by Abbot Henry de Blois (ob. 1171) to William de Warwick. This was afterwards divided between Isold daughter of Richard de Warwick, who married William Long, and Robert son of Richard de Warwick. The latter part came to Bernard Lumbard and the former descended to John son of William Long. Both were acquired by Henry de Bath, whose holding formed a second manor of Edwinston.

This manor followed the descent of Uplambourn (q.v.) till the latter was granted to Sir William Essex, after which the descent is the same as that of Ashbury.

The Manorial document to be handed over is:—

The Survey of 1775, which embraces, inter alia, Idstone and Ashbury.

The Manor of Uffington

Extract from Skeats's "The Place Names of Berkshire".

The East of Shrivenham. Spelt UFFINTON. (Other spellings:—OFFINGTON, OFFENTONE.) The Domesday Book has OFFENTONE, where the Norman initial "o" had much the same sound as the Anglo-Saxon "u", and was quite distinct from the Anglo-Saxon "o". The writing of "ng" for "n" is comparatively late, and is of no significance. The original Anglo-Saxon form would be UFFANTUN, where UFFAN is the genitive case of UFFA, a known name, and perfectly distinct from OFFA, though they are often ignorantly confused. "U" and "o" differ; a "cut" is not a "cot".

The Domesday Survey.

VII. THE LAND OF THE CHURCH (ABBAY) OF ABINGDON.
IN HILLES LAUE () HUNDRET.

The Abbey itself holds OFFENTONE (Uffington¹) and has held it T.R.E. and since (semper). T.R.E. it was assessed at 40 hides; now (it is assessed) at 14 hides. There is land for 14 ploughs. On the demesne are 3 ploughs; and (there are) 17 villeins and 16 bordars with 7 ploughs. There are 11 serfs and a mill worth (de) 5 shillings and 85 acres of meadow. Of this land Gilbert holds 6 hides of the abbot and there he has 1 plough and 16 bordars with 1 plough. The whole T.R.E. was worth 15 pounds; afterwards 21 pounds; now 26 pounds.

History of the Manor

At some time between 924 and 941 the vill of UFFINGTON was granted by Athelstan a "senator" to the abbey of Abingdon. Land assessed at 14 hides was held by the house in demesne in 1086, and afterwards formed the manor of Uffington, which was conveyed by the last Abbot of Abingdon to the Crown early in 1537-38. In 1541 it was purchased by John Malt, the king's tailor, who demised his farm place here to Oliver Hyde in 1545. Malt left a daughter and heiress Bridget, wife of John Skutt, to whom the manor descended. Anthony Skutt was in possession of the manor in March, 1577-78, and in 1588 conveyed it to Thomas Parry, who made various settlements. Thomas died seised of the property in 1616, leaving as heirs a great-nephew and nephew, Thomas Knyvett and John Abrahall, who conveyed their respective shares in 1617 and the spring of 1617-18 to Francis Jones, alderman of London. In 1620 Francis and Elizabeth Jones and their son, Abraham, conveyed the property to Elizabeth Craven, whose son, William, was created Viscount Craven of Uffington, and from this time this manor followed the descent of that of Lambourn (q.v.), being now in the possession of the Earl of Craven.

Six hides in Uffington were held of the abbey in 1086 by Gilbert, possibly the Gilbert de Columbars who held land here and at Hardwell at an early date. Matthew de Columbars was lord of the fee at the beginning of the 13th century, Henry de Columbars being enfeoffed under him. Henry was dead by 1258, and no further mention of the family has been found in connection with this place. By 1276-77 two-thirds of a knight's fee here were in the hands of Master Richard de Uffington. Henry de Tubney in the 13th century also held land here, which apparently followed the descent of his manor of Tubney. The abbey of Westminster held lands in Uffington from the reign of Henry III; Queen's College, Oxford, owned Oldfields there, and the monastery of Rewley, near Oxford, had a rent of 2*d.* in the parish. In 1288 the Abbot of Abingdon claimed free warren in right of a charter granted by Henry III.

Records to be handed over are:—

Court Books, 2: 1720-1811.

Survey, 1: c. 1620.

Particular and List of Tenants, 2: c. 1620.

Jury Presentments, 1 bundle: 1740-1757.

Extent or Survey: 5 Edw. 1. (Roll 713.)

¹ Now in the Hundred of Shrivenham.

The Manor of Compton Beauchamp

Extract from Skeats's "The Place Names of Berkshire".

Not far from Dragon Hill. (There is another Compton, near East Ilsley, which gave its name to Compton hundred.) Called COMPTON BEAUCHAMP, it is described as being held by Guido de Bello Campo, Earl of Warwick, and Alicia his wife; Guido de Bello Campo being a Latin rendering of Guy Beauchamp. Spelt COMPTON, CUMPTON, COMPTON BEAUCHEME. The Domesday Book has Contone. The dative CUMTUNE occurs in an Anglo-Saxon charter dated 955. The nominative is CUMTUN. The prefix is from Anglo-Saxon CUMB, a hollow valley, a combe; a word of Celtic origin, as seen by comparison with the Welsh cnm, a combe, a hollow in the hillside. The sense is "town or farm in a combe".

History of the Manor

In 955 King Edred gave to Alfe 8 hides in Compton, and these Alfe gave to the abbey of Abingdon. No later evidence, however, has been found to connect the place with the abbey, and in 1086 William Fitz Ansculf was holding the 5 hides at which it was then assessed. The overlordship followed the descent of his manor of Bradfield (q.v.) of which the manor was a member.

It is not known at what date the manor came into the hands of the family of Beauchamp, but William de Beauchamp was holding it as one knight's fee in the second half of the 13th century, and it had acquired its distinctive name of COMPTON BEAUCHAMP by 1281, when, however, it had already been the subject of a subenfeoffment. The mesne lordship thus created followed the descent of the earldom of Warwick.

No evidence has been found to show how the manor came into the hands of Nicholas de Eketon and Margery his wife, to whom it was quitclaimed by Ralph de Limesy in 1286. Nicholas died before November, 1289, and was succeeded by Peter, his son. In 1293 Ralph de la Stane and Agnes his wife settled the manor on Peter and Joan his wife and the issue of Peter, with contingent reversion to Agnes and Ralph. Peter was attached to the household of Queen Isabel in 1313, and remained in the royal service until at least 1330; he is at last mentioned in 1337, when he was granted an exemption from serving in ministerial offices against his will. His son, John de Eketon, occurs in February, 1361-62; he was coroner of Berkshire in 1369, when, being infirm and aged, he made a settlement of the manor on himself, Margery his wife and his heirs. Ralph, son of John, made over his reversionary right in the manor to Guy de Brienne and Richard Micheldevre in December, 1385, and Margery released her right in the manor to the same persons in the following year. The heir of John de Eketon was said to be holding the fee in 1402, this heir being, perhaps, Thomas de Eketon, brother of Ralph, who had died without issue. Thomas was not, perhaps, in actual possession, for in 1414, after his death, his son Richard recovered the manor, under a plea of the settlement of 1293, against Thomas Wallop and Robert Kyngesham.

By 1428 the fee had passed to Sir Robert Shottesbrook, kt. His daughter Eleanor married John Cheyne, who settled the manor on their son John and his issue with contingent remainder to Roger, a younger brother. Sir John died in 1497 and John, his son, two years later; Roger had died before this date, and the manor descended to John Cheyne, his son. The next owner was Thomas Fettiplace, who made a settlement of it on himself and his heirs in 1513 and died ten years later. Nicholas, his posthumous son, died in March, 1524-25, Elizabeth his widow two months later, and Compton then passed to Katharine sister and heir of Nicholas, aged four. Katharine married Sir Francis Englefield, and they made a settlement of the manor on themselves and their issue in 1544. The marriage was, however, childless. Sir Francis, who had been in great favour at the court of Queen Mary, retired to Flanders, "in hope of the recoverie of his helth" shortly after the accession of Elizabeth. The queen took his lands into her own hands, but granted the manor of Compton Beauchamp to Nicholas St. John and George Fettiplace for the use of Katharine. Katharine died in 1579, and was succeeded by Sir John Fettiplace, the great-grandson of Richard brother of Thomas Fettiplace, her father. Sir John died in 1580, leaving a son Bessel, who conveyed the manor in 1589 to Sir Henry Poole, kt. The latter died in 1616, leaving a son Henry, who sold the manor in the following year to Sir Gabriel Pyle. His son and heir Sir Francis succeeded to the property in 1626, and was created a baronet two years later. He made a settlement of the manor shortly before his death in 1635, and was followed by his son Sir Francis, who made a conveyance of the manor in 1639. He died in February, 1648-49, leaving three daughters and co-heirs, Anne afterwards wife of Francis second Lord Holles of Ifield, Elizabeth afterwards wife of Thomas Strickland, and Jane afterwards wife of Edward

Richards of Yaverland, Isle of Wight. On the ultimate division of the estate, Compton Beauchamp was assigned to Jane and Edward Richards.

Their son Edward Richards died in 1728, having bequeathed the property to his daughter Ann in tailmale with contingent remainder to John Wright, whose son William Wright succeeded on the death of Ann Richards in 1771. In this same year William Wright barred the entail, and he later devised the manor to his sister Mary; she in 1796 devised it to her nephew John Atkyins, M.P. for the City of Oxford, with the proviso that he should take the additional name of Wright. John Atkins-Wright died in 1823; his widow was lady of the manor in 1837, and it remained in the possession of the family until 1846, when it was acquired by the second Earl of Craven. The present earl is now the lord of the manor.

In 903 Edward the Elder confirmed to Tata son of Ethehun land in HARDWELL (Hordwelle, Hordwella, x cent.), of which a grant had been made by his grandfather Ethelwulf; Tata granted it to the abbey of Abingdon, a gift which seems to have been confirmed by Edwy, King of the West Saxons, in 1015. The abbey retained the overlordship until it fell into abeyance.

In 1086 the 3 hides here were entered under the neighbouring holding at Uffington, 6 hides in the two places being held by Gilbert de Columbars of the abbot. Another Gilbert de Columbars was living in 1176-77. By the middle of the 13th century the lordship was in the hands of Matthew de Columbars, who died childless in or about 1273, his heir being his brother Michael. Michael granted his manor of East Tytherley to Sir John de Cobham, a grant which suggests an explanation of the fact that in 1307 the hamlet of Hardwell was held of the fee of Henry de Cobham. From at least the middle of the 13th century the tenancy in demesne was in the hands of a younger branch of the family of Columbars. Gilbert de Columbars was sent to this district to take the oaths before the assizes of 1224-25. He was dead before Easter, 1258, when his manor of Hardwell had passed to Samson Foliot. His tenant at that date was Ralph Foliot, to whom Samson in 1268 made a fresh feoffment to him and his issue with contingent reversion to Samson and his heirs. The issue of Ralph must have failed, for in 1284 the fee was in the hands of Henry de Tyeis as grandson and heir of Samson. Henry obtained a grant of free warren here in 1300 and died in or about 1307, when his son Henry succeeded him. Shortly afterwards Henry assigned this manor to his mother, Hawise, in dower; she held it for two years and then demised it to her son in exchange for a fixed rent of £100 under condition that the manor should revert to Hawise should she survive her son. Henry was made keeper of the town of Oxford in 1311, and joining the baronial party, forfeited his lands here, which were granted to Peter de Eketon. By February, 1326-27 both Henry and Hawise were dead, and Alice, widow of Warin de Lisle and sister and heir of Henry, made good her claim to the manor. She obtained a renewed grant of free warren here in 1336. From this time until the close of the 17th century Hardwell followed the descent of the manor of Kingston Lisle (q.v.) passing into the hands of the family of Hyde.

In 1724 William Sheldon and Anastasia his wife made a conveyance of a fourth part of the manor. Edward Sheldon was in possession in 1747, but died before 1783, when Margaret his widow and Edward Sheldon sold the manor to Thomas Bennett. It is now the property of Lord Craven.

There are no Manorial documents to be handed over on completion of the purchase of this Lot.

The Historical Manuscripts Commission and the Berkshire Record Office have no knowledge of the existence of any documents relating to this Manor.

The Manor of Knighton

Derivation of Place Name.

Knighton O.E. The tun of the Knights. (See *Idstone for derivation of "tun"*.)

The Domesday Survey.

LXV. THE LAND OF ODO AND OTHER THEGNS.
IN HILLES LAUE () HUNDRET.

The same Odo holds NISTETON (Knighton)¹. Five freemen held it in alod of King Edward. It was then assessed at 5 hides; it is now assessed at 2 virgates and 2 parts of a virgate. There is land for 4 ploughs. On the demesne is half a plough; and (there are) 3 villeins and 6 bordars with 2½ ploughs. There are 3 serfs. It was worth 100 shillings T.R.E.; afterwards 60 shillings; now 6 pounds.

History of the Manor

In the time of Edward the Confessor five freemen held land assessed at 5 hides in KNIGHTON (Nistetton, xii cent.; Knyghtyngton, Knitteton, Kniteton, xiii cent.; Knighton *alias* Knightington, xvi cent.). In 1086 this land was held by Odo of Winchester, and was assessed at 2⅔ virgates. It followed the descent of the fee of Odo in Harwell, and afterwards formed part of the honour of St. Valery, being apparently held in demesne. Shortly after 1150 Reginald son of Guy de St. Valery sold a rent of 9s. from half a hide here to the Prior and canons of St. Frideswide's, Oxford, for 12 marks given to complete his equipment for a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Gradually Reginald parted with his demesne land, then with the capital messuage reserved to him by the former grant, and the land held in service, until the whole vill passed into the canons' hands; the grant was confirmed by Henry III in February, 1227-28.

The manor remained in the possession of St. Frideswide's until the suppression of that house under the Papal bulls obtained by Wolsey in 1524 and 1525. Wolsey obtained royal licence for the foundation of "Cardinal College", Oxford, in July, 1525, and a grant of Knighton, among other manors, for the endowment of the foundation. The college survived the fall of Wolsey in 1529 for about a year, but after Michaelmas, 1530, its endowments were resumed by the Crown. In July, 1532, Henry founded King Henry VIII's College in Oxford, and Knighton was assigned as part of its endowment. The foundation came, however, to an end with its surrender to the Crown in 1545, and Knighton again passed into the King's hands. It was still in the hands of the Crown in 1551, but must have been granted soon afterwards to Sir John Borne, kt.—one of the two principal Secretaries of State, who with William Lacy was then authorized to alienate it to Isaac George. In February, 1567-68, Isaac George died in possession of the manor, leaving all his purchased lands, &c., in Knighton to Thomas Brodway, *alias* George, who secured two-thirds, while the remaining third passed to Isaac's niece Frideswide, daughter of John George and in 1574 widow of William Benger. In 1573 Thomas made a settlement of his portion on himself and his legitimate issue, and in 1583 his trustees conveyed this moiety to Thomas Smallbone. Owing, perhaps, to difficulties in the succession, Frideswide and her third husband Philip Cuffe did not obtain livery of their third of the manor until February, 1574-75. In 1583 they conveyed this portion to Thomas Smallbone, who thus became possessed of the whole manor. He and Elizabeth his wife conveyed it in 1587 to John Gray, by whom the manor was again sold two years later to Richard Milles. In 1593 Richard Milles and Katharine his wife sold it to Sir Henry Poole, kt. From this time it followed the descent of the manor of Compton Beauchamp (q.v.).

The Prior of Poughley held lands in Knighton, which passed at the Dissolution to Cardinal Wolsey, and upon his attainder were granted to the abbey of Westminster.

There are no Manorial documents to be handed over on completion of the purchase of this Lot.

The Historical Manuscripts Commission and the Berkshire Record Office have no knowledge of the existence of any documents relating to this Manor.

¹ Now in the Hundred of Shrivenham.

The Manor of Woolstone

Extract from Skeats's "The Place Names of Berkshire".

Not far from Shrivenham. An old name and much contracted; entirely unconnected with "wool" and "stone". There are other places with a similar name, but they may not be from the same original. Spelt WLRICHESTON, WULURICHESTON, WLFRICTHESTONE (error for WLFRICTHSTONE, by the very frequent substitution of "t" for "c"), WULFRICHESTON, WULURICHESTON. In another reference (1316) we find that WALFRICHESTON is in Shrivenham hundred. The Domesday Book has OLVRICESTONE. The Anglo-Saxon original is unmistakable. It must have been Wulfrices tun, i.e. "Wulfric's town or farm". Note that in the Domesday Book the name recurs, but is there miswritten ULRITONE (omitting "ces"), and is, moreover, incorrectly said to be in Thatcham hundred, by confusion with Woolhampton. Wild and silly fables have been founded on this misreading, which is a reason for recommending caution.

The Domesday Survey.

II. THE LAND OF THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER. IN HILLES LAU () HUNDRET.

Walchelin, Bishop of Winchester, has OLVRICESTONE (Woolstone¹) (which finds) support (de victu) for the monks. T.R.E. it was assessed at 20 hides; it is now assessed at 10. There is land for 11 ploughs. On the demesne are 2½ ploughs; and (there are) 12 villeins and 24 bordars with 2½ ploughs. There are 10 serfs and 2 mills worth (de) 12 shillings and 6 pence, and 150 acres of meadow. Of this manor Roger (de) Ivrei holds 3½ hides of the bishop and there he has 1 plough. T.R.E. it was worth 16 pounds; afterwards 12 pounds; now (it is worth) 18 pounds. Yet it renders from the farm 22 pounds. What Roger holds (is worth) 3 pounds.

History of the Manor.

In 1086 the Bishop of Winchester held land in WOOLSTONE (Olvrichestone, xi cent.; Wulwricheston, Wluricheston, Wulevycheston, xiii cent.; Wlfricheston, Woulricheston, xiv cent.; Wolierston, Wolston, xvi cent.), which was assessed at 10 hides. This was already assigned to the support of the monks of the priory of St. Swithun, Winchester, and from at least the 13th century was in the possession of that house. The Priory retained it until the Dissolution, when it was granted to Sir Thomas Seymour. By this attainder in 1549 it reverted to the Crown, and was granted in 1551 to Thomas Weldon of Cookham, one of the masters of the king's household and afterwards cofferer to Queen Elizabeth. His son William Weldon succeeded him in March 1566-67 and made various settlements, possibly in accordance with the trusts established under his father's will. From William Weldon it passed, probably in 1583, to Edmund Wiseman. Edmund settled it in February, 1597-98 on his son William and his wife. William died in 1603, leaving an infant daughter Elizabeth, and Edmund then made a settlement on Charles Wiseman, his eldest surviving son. Edmund died in March, 1605-06. Elizabeth received a livery of one-third of the manor in January, 1616-17, and her uncle Charles, who made a settlement of the manor in 1629, died seised of it in 1635, leaving a son and heir Edmund, a minor. The latter made a conveyance of the manor, and was succeeded by a son Edmund. He was holding in 1691, and on his death without issue in 1694 was followed by his brother William. Woolstone formed part of the jointure of Elizabeth wife of William Wiseman, but was sold with her consent before August, 1712, apparently to Bartholomew Tipping of Woolley Park. It then followed the descent of Woolley Park (q.v.), and was inherited by Mary Anne, niece and sole heir of Bartholomew Tipping and wife of the Rev. Phillip Wroughton, who was in possession in 1805. They sold it in 1814 to the second Earl of Craven, and it is now the property of the present Earl of Craven.

In 1538 the reputed manor of HALL PLACE in Woolstone was settled by John George on his son John and his wife Edith. The Younger John George died in February, 1538-39, leaving an infant daughter Frideswide, whose custody was in 1542 granted to her stepfather John Wilmot. Frideswide afterwards married Levencot Hide and obtained livery in 1560.

In 1599 John Saunders of Woolstone died, and was apparently succeeded by Thomas Saunders, who in 1617 settled Hall Place on John his son and heir on his marriage with Margaret daughter of John Evelyn of

¹ Now in the Hundred of Shrivenham.

Godstone, Surrey. John, who had been admitted to the Middle Temple in 1608, succeeded his father and died in 1638, leaving a son Thomas, a minor. This boy apparently died without issue, for in 1664 John son of Thomas Saunders declared that he was nephew of John Saunders, "a Barester at Law". John son of Thomas died in 1674 and had a son Thomas Saunders. The Saunders sold to Thomas Bigg in 1754, who left the property to his brother, Rev. Walter Bigg. His son Lovelace succeeded, and took the name of Wither in 1789. Lovelace's son Harris Bigg-Wither sold it to Capt. Butler in 1828, who in 1864 sold Woolstone Farm to the Earl of Craven, but Mr. W. J. Butler retains the rest.

Records to be handed over:—

Court Roll: 1787.

In addition to the document to be handed over, the following, which relate to the Manor, are in the possession of Winchester Cathedral Library and the Public Record Office, London:—

Court Roll: 1534-35. (Winchester Cathedral Library.)

Court Rolls: 1 Edw. iij., 25 Hen. viij. (Public Record Office, London.)

The Manor of Shrivenham Salop

Extract from Skeats's "The Place Names of Berkshire".

Near the western boundary of the county. Spelt SHRIVENHAM (1316), SCRIVEHAM, SCRIVENHAM HUNDRED, SCRIVENHAM (for SHRIVENHAM). The Domesday Book notes it as being in a hundred of the same name. A charter in late spelling has SCRIVENHAM, where a variant in earlier spelling is given in a footnote as SCRIVENANHAM, showing that the form has lost a syllable. The full Anglo-Saxon form is SCRIFENAN-HAMM, which appears in the dative case elsewhere. As SCRIFENA is not a subject in common use, it must be a name. The sense is SCRIFENA'S ENCLOSURE.

The Domesday Survey.

I. THE KING'S LAND.

IN SERIVEHAM (SHRIVENHAM) HUNDRET.

The King holds SERIVEHAM (Shrivenham¹) in demesne. King Edward held it. There are 46 hides. There is land for 33 ploughs. On the demesne are 4 ploughs; and (there are) 80 villeins and 17 bordars with 30 ploughs. There is a church with 5 hides of the same land, and belonging thereto (ibi) are 1 plough and 4 villeins and 5 bordars with 2 ploughs. In the Manor are 2 mills worth (de) 20 shillings and 240 acres of meadow, and woodland to render (de) 20 swine. T.R.E. it was worth 35 pounds and afterwards 20 pounds; now 45 pounds. What the priest has (is worth) 4 pounds.

History of the Manor.

In 1086 SHRIVENHAM formed part of the Royal demesne. The Manor remained vested in the Crown until 1200, when it was granted by King John to Geoffrey Count of Perche in part payment of a rent of £1,000 assigned to him by the king. The Count sided with the French in the struggle at the beginning of the reign of Henry III, and was killed at the battle of Lincoln in 1217. The manor came again to the Crown, and the custody of it was granted successively to Henry de Trumbleville and Robert de Drus. Shortly afterwards, during the minority of the king, the Bishop of Chalons is said to have come to England and to have claimed the lands of Geoffrey Count of Perche. The bishop's rights in Shrivenham were bought by William Marshall and William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, custodians of the realm, who kept the manor to their own use. William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, granted his moiety of Shrivenham, afterwards known as the manor of SHRIVENHAM SALOP, to Warin Monchesney in free marriage with his daughter Joan. Their daughter Joan Monchesney married William de Valence, the half-brother of the king, who in right of his wife's mother received the title of Earl of Pembroke.

In 1257 the earl received a grant of a weekly market on Thursday and a fair on the vigil, feast and morrow of St. Mary Magdalene. Joan de Valence survived both her husband and her two elder sons John and William, and was succeeded on her death in 1307 by her third son Aylmer. The latter died in 1324, and left a widow Mary, foundress of Pembroke College, Oxford, but no son, his heirs being the children of his sisters, Isabel, who had married John Lord Hastings, and Joan the wife of John Comyn of Badenoch. Shrivenham fell to Elizabeth the daughter of the latter, who married Richard Talbot, afterwards Lord Talbot. The descent of Shrivenham then followed that of the barony of Talbot and earldom of Shrewsbury till 1507, when George Earl of Shrewsbury and Anne his wife conveyed the manor to Sir Thomas Fettiplace, who died seised of it in 1523. His posthumous son Nicholas died at six months old, and the manor then devolved upon his daughter Katherine, aged four. The latter married Sir Francis Englefield, and the manor was settled on them and their heirs in 1544. Being a strong adherent to Mary's religious policy, he left England from motives of prudence shortly after the accession of Elizabeth, leaving Thomas Stafford and John Yate as his trustees. The queen, however, gave his lands into the custody of George Fettiplace, and considerable litigation ensued. Katherine died before her husband in 1579, and was followed by John Fettiplace, the great-grandson of her father's brother, Richard Fettiplace, who, however, died about a year later, leaving a son Bessel. The latter conveyed the manor in 1588 to Sir Henry Unton, who died in 1596, leaving a widow Dorothy.

Records to be handed over are:—

- M33-35, 37-41. Court Books, 7: 1544-1652. (1 volume includes entries for Stanford-in-the-Vale.)
 M74. Rental, 1: c. 1750. M68. Court Book, 1: 1543-1565.
 M109. Jury Presentments, 1 bundle: 1793-1813.
 Court Books, 12: 1523-1836.

¹ Now in the Hundred of Shrivenham.

The Manor of Shrivenham Stalpits

The moiety of Shrivenham acquired by William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury (*see above*), was held after his death by his widow Ela. His son William Longespee, who received a grant in confirmation in 1229, is said to have enfeoffed two tenants, Reynold de Whitchurch and Adam de Hawtrey. The lands granted to the first became the manor of STALPITS (Staulputte, Stapulputt, xiv cent.; Stalpittys, xvi cent.). The overlordship descended through Margaret Longespee, grand-daughter of William Earl of Salisbury (ob. 1250), wife of Henry Earl of Lincoln, to their daughter Alice, who married, first, Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and, secondly, Ebulo Le Strange. In 1325 she, with her husband Ebulo, conveyed certain knights' fees, including Stalpits, to Hugh le Despencer. After his forfeiture of this fee was apparently acquired by John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, whose widow was returned as overlord of Stalpits in 1348 and 1350. After her death the rent from the manor was assigned to Queen Philippa, as guardian of Edmund de Langley, the king's son, to whom the lands of the Earl of Surrey had been granted. In 1378, 1392 and 1396 the manor was said to be held of the Duke of Lancaster (John of Gaunt), and in 1424 was returned as held of the king as of the duchy of Lancaster.

The immediate tenancy of the manor descended from Reynold de Whitchurch to his daughter and heir Eva, who married Giles de Clifford. In 1257 Giles de Clifford and Eva his wife appear as overlords (in right of Eva) of land in Shrivenham Hundred formerly held by Alan de Farnham (cf Farnham below). This they quitclaimed to William and Joan de Valence (lords of Shrivenham Salop), receiving in return a quitclaim of the plot of land where the manor of Stauelpeth was built. In 1276 the manor was said to be held by Giles de Clifford. In the same year Reynold son of Giles de Clifford received from Ralph de Wylington and his wife Juliana a quitclaim of a messuage and 2 carucates of land in Shrivenham, which, at their instance, he granted to Joan de Chambernun. It appears that Joan de Chambernun, mother of Ralph de Wylington, was daughter of Eva and William de Chambernun. It is possible, therefore, from the devolution of the manor, that the daughter of Reynold de Whitchurch married, first, William de Chambernun, by whom she had a daughter Joan who married Ralph de Wylington the elder, and, secondly, Giles de Clifford. Joan de Chambernun was holding the manor in 1284. Before 1310 it had descended to John de Wylington, son of Ralph and Juliana, who in that year received a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Stalpits. In 1321 he enfeoffed his son Ralph of the manor and joined the rebel barons. In spite of this precaution the lands were confiscated after Boroughbridge, but were restored in 1323 to Ralph, who died seised of the manor in 1348. His uncle Raynold was returned as his heir, but Stalpits was settled on his cousin Henry de Wylington. Ralph left a widow Eleanor, who granted her life interest in Stalpits to the convent of Denny, Cambridge. On her death in 1349 she was followed by John the son of Henry de Wylington, who was a minor, John Laundels being made custodian of his lands. Sir John de Wylington died in 1378, leaving a son Ralph aged seven, who died shortly afterwards. His brother and heir John de Wylington was a minor and an idiot, and his lands were seized into the king's hands. John died in 1396, his heirs being his sister Isabella, wife of William Beaumont, and John Wroth, son of his sister Margaret.

The Manor of Stalpits was assigned to Isabella, who died seised of it in 1424. At the inquest on the death of her son Sir Thomas Beaumont of Youlston, who died in 1450, there are no returns for Berkshire, nor on the death of his son William Beaumont in 1453. Between 1500 and 1501 Hugh Beaumont, another son of Sir Thomas, and Elizabeth his wife, John Basset and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas, and John Beaumont, clerk, another son, released their right in the manor to Richard Bishop of Durham, Giles Lord Daubeney and others (including Richard Empson), who in 1503 also received a quitclaim from John Chichester and Margaret his wife, daughter of Hugh Beaumont. It is probable that these transactions were for assurance of title and that the feoffees were representing the interests of Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, for the manor had apparently been settled on Maud sister of Sir Thomas Beaumont, wife of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Haccombe, since it is mentioned in her will of 1466. In 1471 Isabella Courtenay was returned overlord of certain manors said to be held of Stalpits. Edward Courtenay was similarly returned in December, 1476, and as Earl of Devon in 1488 and 1491. He died seised of the manor in 1509.

William Courtenay, son of Earl Edward, had been attained in 1504, but was restored after the accession of Henry VIII. His son Henry, who succeeded him in 1511, was made Marquess of Exeter in 1525, and with Gertrude his wife was party to a conveyance of the manor to John Russell and others in 1530. This may have been in trust for Thomas Unton, who died seised of it in 1533, leaving a son Alexander, who in 1546 parted with the estate to Sir William Essex. The descent then follows that of the manor of Beckett (q.v.).

The other part of William Longespee's moiety of Shrivenham was granted by him to one of the family of Hawtrey (de Alta Ripa), Phillip Hawtrey being tenant in the first half of the 13th century. Maud daughter of Phillip Hawtrey married Andrew de Wike (*see* Stainswick in Ashbury), and Phillip Hawtrey gave with her in free marriage "3 hides of land in the manor of Shrivenham", including lands in Bourton, Cotes (Longcot) and Fernham. He apparently retained land in Shrivenham and his rights over the hundred, for in 1274 Isabella Hawtrey held the hundred court of Shrivenham jointly with William de Valence and Giles de Clifford, and in 1276 the heirs of Adam Hawtrey are returned as holders of part of Shrivenham. The heirs were apparently Henry and Thomas Hawtrey, who at the same time were said to have gallows and assize of bread and ale at Shrivenham. Robert Hawtrey appears as joint holder of the hundred in 1284 and Thomas Hawtrey as joint holder of the vill in 1316. Thomas died before May, 1324, when the custody of two parts of 1 carucate of land in Shrivenham belonging to his son John Hawtrey, a minor, was granted to John de Creklade.

In 1327 and 1332 Emma Hawtrey was assessed for subsidies under Shrivenham. In 1393 John Hawtrey and Alice his wife quitclaimed to Ralph de la Stane all the lands in Shrivenham which they held for the life of Alice, who was possibly the widow of Ralph de la Stane the elder. After the latter date no further record of this family holding property in the parish has been found. The lands granted by Phillip Hawtrey with his daughter to Andrew de Wike apparently came through their daughter Alice (*see* Stainswick in Ashbury) to Ralph de la Stane. He was assessed under Bourton for a subsidy levied in the reign of Edward I. Land which he held of the Hawtrey fee in Fernham was acquired by William de Valence, lord of Shrivenham Salop. The rest may have formed part of the Stainswick estate, since this extended into the parish of Shrivenham.

Records to be handed over are:—

- M53. Court Books, 2: 1559–1633.**
- M79. Survey, 1: c. 1750.**
- M56–59. Court Books, 4: 1636–1731.**
- M111. Index.**

The Manor of Beckett

The manor of BECKETT (Becote, xi cent.; Buccot, Bockote, xiii cent.; Bewcott, Bowcote, xvii cent.) was held in 1086 by William Count of Evreux. Beckett with other lands was granted by the count to the priory of Noyon, a cell to St. Evroul, and was confirmed by his successor Simon Count of Evreux about the middle of the 12th century. This priory was one of the alien monasteries granted to Sheen by Henry V.

In 1202 the Prior of Noyon received a quitclaim of 5 hides in Beckett from Gilbert Martel, who elsewhere (*cf.* Marlston in Bucklebury) was a tenant under the priory. It was apparently soon after granted by the prior at fee farm to Walter de Becket, who was holding at the date of the Testa de Nevill. His successor John conveyed the manor in 1367 to his brother Walter for life, and dying in 1375 left a son and heir John, who received seisin of his lands in the following year. Apparently John was succeeded by Oliver Becket, for in 1412 Oliver Becket quitclaimed two-thirds of the manor and the reversion of the other third which Roger Capys and Alice his wife held in dower of Oliver's inheritance to a certain John Becket. In 1424 the manor was held by Maud Merfeld who, together with Richard Ocle and Joan his wife and John Westover, conveyed the manor to John Shottesbrook and his wife Alice. John Rogers of Benham Valence married Elizabeth daughter of John Shottesbrook, and the manor was settled on them. In 1741 Thomas Rogers, their son, died seised of Becket, leaving a son Thomas. The younger Thomas died in 1488 and left a widow Margaret, on whom he had settled the property for life, and a daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Sir William Essex. Elizabeth inherited it on Margaret's death in 1518. Her husband died in 1548 and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who dealt with the manor in 1552 and (together with Thomas his son) in 1558. He died in the same year. His widow Margaret was holding in 1568. Their son Thomas, who succeeded, died in 1575, and left a son of the same name. The manor was leased in 1581 by Jane, widow of Thomas Essex, then wife of Christopher Lytcot, to Edward Unton for the life of Jane. Thomas Essex was party to a fine in 1584, and dying in or before 1587 was succeeded by a son William, created a baronet in 1611, who in 1621 conveyed Beckett and Stalpits to Josse (Joseph) Glover and Robert Pemberton.

In 1633 Roger Glover, together with Josse Glover, clerk, and John Glover and their wives, sold these manors to Sir Henry Marten, the judge, whose son Henry Marten, one of the regicides, parted with the lands his father had acquired in order to pay his debts. Beckett, with Shrivenham Salop, Stalpits and Cley Court, was bought in 1652 by Sir George Pratt, bart., of Coleshill. They were purchased shortly afterwards by John Wildman, who dealt with them in 1676 and again (with his son John) in 1677 and 1678. Towards the end of a life of political intrigue, carried on during the Commonwealth and the three successive reigns, Wildman was made postmaster-general in 1689. He was dismissed from that post in 1691, but became alderman of London and was knighted in 1692. He died in 1693 and was buried in Shrivenham Church. His son John Wildman adopted as his heir John Shute, who on becoming the heir of Francis Barrington took that name in 1716, and in 1720 was created Viscount Barrington. He died at Beckett in 1734 and was buried at Shrivenham. His son and heir William Wildman Barrington made a settlement of the manor in 1740, and dying in 1793 was succeeded in turn by his nephews William, Richard and George, the latter of whom was dealing with the property with his son William Keppel Barrington in 1814. It descended to William Keppel Barrington, who died at Beckett in 1867 and whose grandson Walter Bulkeley Barrington, ninth viscount, is the present owner.

Records to be handed over are:—

- M60-67. Court Books, 8: 1732-1947.
- M69, 70. Draft Court Books, 2: 1804-1851.
- M70a-73. Minute Books, 4: 1793-1922
- M75-78. Rent Rolls, 4: 1760-1786.
- M110. Custumals, 4: *c.* 1715-1725.
- E29. Surveys, 2: 1658.
- M1. Rental and Custumal, 1: 1768.

The Manor of Shrivenham Cleycourt

BOURTON (BURGHTON, xiv cent., Borton, xvii cent.) appears to have originally formed part of the manor of Shrivenham. In 1307 the extent of Shrivenham (Salop) Manor included eight free tenants at Bourton, and later records describe this manor and that of Shrivenham Stalpits as lying partly in "Over Burton" and "Nether Burton". At the end of the 15th century the estate called the manor of Bourton was held of the Earl of Shrewsbury (lord of Shrivenham Salop) by Edmund Beckingham. He died in 1498 leaving a son Thomas, who was dealing with the manor in 1508. In 1510 he, called of Ducklington (co. Oxon), died seised of the manor of Cley Court which was held of Thomas Fettiplace (lord of Shrivenham Salop). It seems possible that the manor of Cley Court is the former manor of Bourton, called by a different name. Thomas Beckingham left a son Thomas, then aged ten. The latter died in 1527, when the wardship of his son John, with an annuity out of the manor of Cley Court and lands in Shrivenham and Bourton, was granted to Thomas Redhood. John Beckingham died within the next two years, the manor then devolving upon his sister Mary. The latter married Thomas Windsor, and with her husband conveyed the manor in 1565 to Richard Rolte, who died seised of it in 1575, leaving a son Thomas Rolte of Henely. The latter died without issue in 1578, when the manor passed by settlement to his cousin Thomas, second son of his father's brother John Rolte of Eltham (co. Kent). Thomas Rolte, called of St. Margaret's, Kent, died in 1617, having a son Henry, by whom the manor was sold in 1635 to Sir Henry Marten. From this date the descent is the same as that of Beckett (q.v.). His heirs were his sister Cecilia, wife of John Wentworth of Gosfield (co. Essex) and the daughters of his sister Anne, wife of Valentine Knightley. The property was vested by Act of Parliament in John and Cecilia Wentworth, and was sold by their son Sir John Wentworth, bart., to Dame Dorothy Moore in 1615, subject to the life interest of Dame Dorothy Shirley, widow of Sir Henry Unton. In 1624 Dame Dorothy Moore, called of Little Horkesley (co. Essex), sold the reversion to Henry Rolt of St. Margaret's, Darenth (co. Kent). The latter sold Shrivenham Salop with Clay Court (q.v.) to Sir Henry Marten in 1635, from which date both follow the descent of Beckett (q.v.).

Records to be handed over are:—

M54, 55. Court Books, 2: 1620–1672.

M80–82. Abstracts, etc., of Court Rolls, 3: 1657–1925.

Other Documents

In addition to the documents to be handed over on the sale of the respective Lots, the following, which relate to the manors of Shrivenham Salop, Stalpits and Cleycourt are in the Public Record Office:—

Extracts of Courts temp., Ed. I.

and in the Wiltshire Record Office:—

A Survey of the 18th century for all three manors.

The Manor of Baulking

Extract from Skeats's "The Place Names of Berkshire".

In the Vale of the White Horse. A contracted form. Spelt "BALKING". (Other spellings: BODELEKING, BATHELKING (1286).) The Anglo-Saxon forms are BEDELACINGE, BATHALACING, BADA-LACING (various reading BATHALACING). Of these, the oldest form is BADALACING or BATHALACING, which must have lost a suffix, owing to its already being quadrisyllabic. The full form would be BADALACINGA, gen. pl.; of which the sense is uncertain, but it probably means "belonging to the sons of Badalac", and BADALAC is probably a Mercian form of Beadulac, a name composed of the very common prefix BEADU (lit. "battle"), and the known suffix -lac (lit. "play") as in GUTH-LAC. If this be right, BALKING denotes a place where the family of Beadulac settled. The form BATHALACING may easily have arisen from drawing an unnecessary stroke through the "d"; it first appears with a D in the form BADALACING, in capital letters; but it appears as Badalacing in other places.

Five hides in BALKING (Bedelacing, Balking, Bedelakinges, x cent.; Badeleking, Badeking, xii cent.; Baddeleking, Batheleking, xiii cent.; Bauking, xvi cent.; Bawlkin, xvii cent.) were granted by King Edred to Cuthred his servant in 948, and were said to have been given by him to the abbey of Abingdon. Before 1187 the lordship had passed into the hands of the lords of Kingston Lisle (q.v.), the descent of which this manor has followed up to 1824. A Kelly's Directory of about 1847 gives Edwin Martin Atkins as Lord of the Manor.

In 1867 the 3rd Earl of Craven included in his Marriage Settlement the manor of Baulking and it may well have been that this manor could have been a subject of the 1853 Order of Exchange of lands in Uffington and Kingston Lisle between Lord Craven and Martin Atkins. Lordship of the Manor of Baulking carries with it freehold rights over Baulking Green subject to the ownership by adjoining landowners of sheep commons on the Green.

KINGSTON LISLE

Ten hides in Sparsholt, afterwards called KINGSTON LISLE (Kingston, Kyngeston Gerard, Kyngeston Lisle, xiv cent.) formed part of the royal demesne both in the reign of the Confessor and in 1086. This land, which was worth £20 and included 200 acres of meadow, remained in the possession of the Crown till the middle of the 12th century, when it was granted to the family of Fitz Gerold, hereditary chamberlains. Warin Fitz Gerold, the original grantee, was succeeded in 1157 by his brother Henry, the tenant in 1166. Henry married Maud de Cheney, and held the manor till his death in 1173, when he was succeeded by his son Warin. By his marriage with Alice de Courci this Warin inherited the manor of Harewood in Yorkshire. He lived till 1218, when his lands in Sparsholt were inherited, not by his daughter Margery, but by his younger brother Henry. His own descendants, however, retained an overlordship. Margery married as her first husband Baldwin de Rivers, and had a son Baldwin, Earl of Devon. His right was inherited first by his son Baldwin, who died without issue, and then by his daughter Isabel, who married William de Fortz, and had two and a half knights' fees in Kingston Lisle and Sparsholt in 1267. On her death her estates were claimed by the descendants in the direct line of Henry Fitz Gerold, the Lords de Lisle of Rougemont, who thus became overlords of Kingston Lisle, the tenancy in demesne having passed meanwhile to a younger branch. In 1368 Robert de Lisle, Lord Lisle of Rougemont, surrendered his knights' fees here and elsewhere to the Crown. They were granted to William Montagu Earl of Salisbury, who was holding them at the end of the century. On the death of his widow Elizabeth they probably reverted to the king, and Kingston Lisle was thenceforth held of the Crown till the end of the 15th century, when the overlordship belonged to Lord Dudley.

Henry Fitz Gerold, who succeeded to Kingston Lisle in 1218, married Ermentrude Talbot and had a son and heir, Warin, alive in 1254. Warin evidently died without issue, for Alice, the daughter of Henry, was his ultimate heir. She married Robert de Lisle of Rougemont and had two sons, Robert and Gerard. To the latter she granted in 1269 the manor of Kingston Lisle in tail to hold of her and her heirs. Gerard had a son Warin, who was in possession in 1316 and settled the manor in 1320 on the heirs of himself and his wife Alice Tyes. His lands were forfeited on his execution for rebellion in 1322 and granted to Hugh le Despencer. They were subsequently restored to Alice, who was still in possession in 1336. Her heir was her son Gerard de Lisle, who was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1357. He had a son Warin, whose daughter and heir Margaret married Thomas Berkeley.

Margaret's daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of Richard Earl of Warwick, succeeded her in the manor and barony. She had three daughters and co-heirs, Eleanor wife of Edmund Earl of Dorset, Margaret wife of John Talbot, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury, and Elizabeth wife of George Lord Latimer. Kingston Lisle was inherited by Margaret and her son John had a grant in 1444 of the barony of Lisle as descendant of Warin de Lisle and owner of the manor of Kingston. His heir was his son Thomas, who died without issue. Elizabeth, his sister, survived her sister and co-heir Margaret and inherited the manor; her husband Edward Grey, accordingly had a grant of the barony. His son John died in 1505, leaving a daughter and heir Elizabeth. She married Henry Courtenay Earl of Devon, but died without issue and was succeeded by her aunt Elizabeth, the wife first of Edmund Dudley and afterwards of Arthur Plantagenet. Sir John Dudley, her son by her first husband, sold his reversion of Kingston Lisle in 1538 to William Hyde of South Denchworth.

For three generations Kingston Lisle followed the descent of the Hyde manors in South Denchworth (q.v.). Sir George Hyde, who died in 1623, was succeeded by his son Humphrey, whose son Humphrey was in possession in 1674. He died in 1696, having settled the manor on his son John. John died in 1703 and was succeeded by his brother Frederick, whose son John held the manor in 1716. His widow Jane, with John Hyde who was presumably his heir, sold it in 1749 to Abraham Atkins.

Abraham Atkins had a son of the same name, who left the manor to his nephew, Edwin Martin, with a condition that he should take the name of Atkins. Atkins Edwin Martin Atkins, son of the latter, was in possession in 1824. His son Edwin Martin was succeeded by a son and grandson of the same name.

Records to be handed over:—

There are no Manorial documents to be handed over on completion of the purchase of this Lot.

The Historical Manuscripts Commission and the Berkshire Record Office have no knowledge of the existence of any documents relating to this Manor.

THE HISTORY
OF
THE HUNDRED OF LAMBOURN
containing the Parishes of East Garston and Lambourn

The whole of these two parishes was included in the Domesday hundred of Lambourn, the assessment of which had been reduced from 73 hides in the time of the Confessor to 40 hides in 1086. Except for the hamlet of Bockhampton all the vills in the hundred appear as part of Lambourn. The entry of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides in Drayton as part of this hundred is probably a mistake. Parts of East Garston were in Moreton and Wantage Hundreds in 1831, as they are at the present day.

The fee of the hundred seems to have belonged by prescription to the lords of the manor of Chipping Lambourn. In 1226 it had been seized into the king's hands for the escape of a thief. William Plukenet and John and Mabel Tregoz, who held the two moieties of the manor in 1284 were apparently unable to produce any proof of their claim to the hundred beyond the fact that it had been held by their ancestors. Their successors continued to hold it jointly. Half of it came with Plukenets Manor into the possession of the Crown, but does not appear in the grant of that manor to the Essex family. It was probably this half that was granted as the hundred of Lambourn in 1587 to Theophilus Adams. He may have sold it to the Essex family, who held the other half in right of Grandisons Manor. In 1610 Henry Earl of Northampton and others, feoffees of William Essex, had a grant of the hundred with its courts to hold as William or his ancestors had held it. It passed with the manor of Chipping Lambourn to William Craven, and was in the hands of the Earl of Craven in 1651. Presumably it remained in that family, but Lysons knew of no lord in 1813.

The survey of 1651 records that a three weeks' court was usually held, and that the court leet was regularly held at Michaelmas.

LAMBOURN

This parish, which is in the extreme west of the county, included in 1831 the township of Chipping Lambourn and the tithings of Eastbury with Bockhampton, Hadley with Blagrove, and Uplambourn. Hadley with Blagrove became in 1837 the ecclesiastical parish of Woodlands St. Mary, and since 1867 Eastbury has been a district chapelry and civil parish. The ancient parish covered 14,880 acres of high down land broken only by the valley of the Lambourn running south-east across it. In the valley and in the centre of the parish is the town of Lambourn. Uplambourn lies to the north-west, at the source of the stream, and Eastbury, the third village, is lower down the valley. Till the opening of the Lambourn Valley railway in 1898 this was a very lonely and secluded part of the county. The roads which meet at Lambourn are not important highways, and its market seems to have had no time of great prosperity. The principal industry at the present day is the training of racehorses.

Two ancient roads run through the parish—the Ridgeway, 4 miles north of the valley, and Ermine Street, 2 miles to the south. There is evidence of the Roman occupation of the site and of the existence of an Anglo-Saxon town. In a charter of about 1030 Chipping Lambourn is mentioned as the "byri haeme tune", the other hamlets appearing as "up haeme tune" (Uplambourn), "east byri", and "bok ham tune". The "byri" suggests that Lambourn was a place of some importance. Probably its market was already in existence, though it is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey. A fair on St. Matthew's Day (21st September) was granted to Fulk Fitz Warin in 1227, and the name "Chepyng Lambourn" shows that the market was then established. Land here was held by burgage tenure in the late 12th century, but though the tenure continues till the middle of the 15th there are no other signs of an incipient borough. The market was held jointly by the lords of the manor of Chipping Lambourn. It was in existence in 1361, but must have decayed during the next hundred years, for in 1446 a new market on Friday and two fairs on the vigils, feasts and morrows of St. Clement and St. Philip and St. James (23rd November and 1st May) were granted to the Dean of St. Paul's. There is a market cross still standing in the centre of the town which was probably raised at this time; it was restored in 1899. In 1669 a new market on Tuesday, and a fair on the Monday in Whit week were granted to the Earl of Craven, lord of the manor. The Friday market lasted well into the 19th century, but finally dwindled to a weekly meeting of two old farmers at the "George" and became extinct about 1874. Fairs are still held for sheep, cattle and horses on 2nd October and 4th December.

The town is in form only a large village with its church in the centre, the churchyard being entered from the market place through a modern lych-gate. The vicarage on the south side of the churchyard is a large gabled red-brick building of 17th century date.

On the north side are the Isbury or Estbury Almshouses, founded in 1501 but rebuilt in 1852. They are of red brick with embattled entrance-tower and a small cloistered courtyard. The founder, John Estbury, endowed an almshouse for ten poor people and a priest to teach a free grammar school there.

At the dissolution of chantries the school disappeared, but the hospital was refounded by an Act of 1589. Also adjoining the churchyard are the Place Almshouses, founded at a rather earlier date by the Roger family, refounded by Jacob Hardrett in 1625, and rebuilt in 1827 by the Rev. Henry Hippisley. They have been known in turn as Roger's Essex, Hardrett's and the Place Almshouses, most of the patrons being owners of Lambourn Place. The Place adjoins the almshouses and the church, its small park extending northwards. The present building in the Elizabethan style dates from 1843, but replaced a house which was probably identical with the capital messuage called "Roggers manor" in 1489. It was called the Place House in 1640.

The manor of Uplambourn had two capital messuages in 1273. In 1419 there was a small hall with a chapel and farm buildings. The "manor house" of Uplambourn was sold to William Wilmot in 1609 and still existed in 1764. The capital messuage of East Bockhampton, mentioned in 1300 and 1328, survived till 1691 at least. At the present day East and West Bockhampton consist only of three farms on the banks of the stream between Lambourn and Eastbury.

Eastbury, like Lambourn, has its cross in the centre of the village. In the 16th century it was stated that "on Wednesday in the procession week the procession of Esbery goes to Gombelton Cross and meets Lamborne procession and then both come to Esbery chapel . . . Then Esbery goes with them in to the Wodlond on Holy Thursday and the procession of Esbery goes to Wodebery Crosse and there tarries for Lamborne's procession". Of these other two crosses, both apparently in the parish, nothing is known. The "Wodlond" is the south part of the parish known from the 16th century onwards more often as Lambourn Woodlands than as Hadley and Blagrove. There is still a Hadley Farm in the south-west corner. The name Blagrove does not seem to have survived. In the extreme south is Inholmes, for centuries the seat of the Seymour family. It is now the residence of Mr. H. C. Gooch, who built the present house in 1905-07. Lye Farm, also in the Woodlands, belonged in the 17th century to the family of Loveden.

When Leland visited Lambourn he saw a "greate warren of conies longginge unto Master Estesex". This was probably Farncombe Down, to the west of Chipping Lambourn, where William Essex had a warren in 1613. The "windmill in South West Field", which with this warren belonged subsequently to the owners of the Place, was presumably on the site of Windmill Farm, between Farncombe and the town. Uplambourn had a windmill in 1273, and all the villages on the stream had water-mills at various dates.

Inclosure Acts were passed for Eastbury in 1776, Bockhampton in 1778, Uplambourn in 1802, and Chipping Lambourn in 1803.

There are Wesleyan Methodist chapels in Lambourn and Uplambourn, and Lambourn has a Primitive Methodist chapel also.

The Manor of Lambourn

This is the name of a stream, a place, and a hundred. The Domesday Book speaks of "Lamborne in Lamborne hundred". The Anglo-Saxon LAMB-bur-ran occurs in King Ælfred's Will. Evidently compounded of "lamb", a lamb, and "burna", by-form of "burn", a stream. The sense is "lamb-stream". In another reference it is called CHEPINGLAMBORNE, i.e. Market Lambourn; from the Anglo-Saxon "ceaping", bargaining. We also find the Anglo-Saxon spelling LAMBURNA in 943. This might be explained as being from the Anglo-Saxon "lam", loam; with the "a" shortened before mb. It is difficult to decide, but the spelling given above, in a document so important as Alfred's Will, is a strong argument in favour of the former explanation. In another reference LAMBURNA has the "a" marked long, but this may be due to the occurrence of LAM-PYT below. Mr. McClure, author of another book on British name places, decides that LAMB-HYTHE in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 1041, is a late form, and corrupted from LAM-HYTHE; but he produces no evidence beyond a statement that the latter form is found in 1088! Another reference has LAMBE-HYTHE in a charter of Edward the Confessor; but the copy is late. It is difficult to see how the "a" (long) could have been shortened before "mh"; the Anglo-Saxon LAM-HYTHE should have become LOAM-HITHE. His further argument that LOAM-HITHE is analogous to CHALK-HITHE, which is the meaning of Chelsea, is easily met by adducing the form ROTHER-HITHE. And why is the "b" in Lambeth so strongly pronounced even at the present day?

The Domesday Survey.

I. THE KING'S LAND.

IN LAMBORNE (LAMBOURN) HUNDRET.

The king holds LAMBORNE (Lambourn and (Upper) Lamborn¹)² in demesne. King Edward held it. There are 20 hides. There is land for 42 ploughs. On the demesne are 4; and (there are) 44 villeins and 60 bordars with 25 ploughs. There are 6 serfs and a church with 1 hide belonging to it and 2 mills worth (de) 20 shillings, and woodland to render (de) 10 swine. T.R.E. it was worth 49 pounds and afterwards 34; now 44.

XXXV. THE LAND OF HASCOITH (MUSARD).

IN LAMBORNE (LAMBOURN) HUNDRET.

The same Hascoit holds LANBORNE (LAMBOURN¹). Bristec held it of King Edward in alod. It was then assessed at 8 hides; now (it is assessed) at 2 hides and 1 virgate. There is land for 5 ploughs. On demesne are 2; and (there are) 4 villeins and 6 bordars with 2½ ploughs. There are 8 serfs. It was (formerly) worth 12 pounds; now 6 pounds.

LIX. THE LAND OF MATHIU OF MORTAIN.

IN LAMBORNE (LAMBOURN) HUNDRET.

Maci of Mortain holds LAMBORNE (Lambourn¹) of the king. Ulward held it of King Edward in alod as a manor. Then as now it was assessed at 4 hides. There is land for 2 ploughs. On the demesne is half a plough; and (there are) 2 villeins and 8 bordars with 1 plough. It was worth (T.R.E.) 60 shillings; afterwards 30; now 50 shillings.

¹ Now in the Hundred of Lambourn.

² The Lambourn fees are difficult to trace. In the text the whole of Lambourn appears divided between the King, Hascoit Musard, Geoffrey de Manneville, and Mathew of Mortain. Hascoit's holding is accounted for in Testa de Nevill as still part of the Musard fief; but there is nothing to tell us in which Lambourn it lay. In Upper Lambourn William Briwar is stated to have held 10 librates of land given by King John without service specified, this went later to William Gernon as half a knight's fee; and Richard "Wallensis" is stated to have held land worth seven pounds and ten shillings, also given by King John without service specified. These grants would therefore appear to have been made out of demesne. In Chipping Lambourn Hawisia de Dinant is stated to hold land in chief worth twenty-two pounds and ten shillings, held by her late husband, Fulk fitz Warin, but given to her father, Joceus de Dinan, by Henry II; and William de Plugeley (Plunket) held half a knight's fee in chief also in Chipping Lambourn. If one may conclude that these holdings also were granted from demesne, it would point to the King's land being in both Lambourns. The holding of Mathew of Mortain seems to be different from all of these (4 hides value fifty shillings).

The earliest mention of LAMBOURN occurs in the will of King Alfred, by which the vill was left with Wantage to his wife Ealswith. It subsequently reverted to the Crown, and was royal demesne in 1086. The assessment of 20 hides seems to have included the whole parish except for Bockhampton and a fee in Uplambourn.

Before 1155 a large holding in CHIPPING LAMBOURN was granted to Joce de Dinan, formerly castellan of Ludlow Castle. He must have been dead in 1166, when the Crown received the revenues of his lands. Joce had two daughters and co-heirs, Sibyl and Hawise, of whom the former married Hugh Plukenet. In 1166 Hugh was holding a part of the lands of Joce de Dinan in Lambourn subsequently known as the manor of PLUKENETS. Hugh was dead in 1202; his widow lived till 1212. Her son and heir was Joce Plukenet, who in the latter year paid relief for half of Lambourn. In 1229 the king took homage of William Plukenet, son and heir of Joce, for his father's lands, Joce retaining a life interest. William died in or about 1257, leaving a son and heir Joce, who died in the king's wardship without issue. Henry brother of Joce did homage for his father's lands in 1266. He seems to have died immediately afterwards, for the wardship of the lands and heir of William Plukenet was granted to Hugh Plukenet in 1267. This heir was probably William Plukenet, who was in possession in 1276. He or a succeeding William died in 1311, leaving a son and heir William, aged fourteen, who proved his age in 1319 and died in 1361. His daughter and heir Elizabeth was then the wife of Richard Lylling. In 1367 Richard and Elizabeth settled the manor on themselves for life with remainder to John Duke of Lancaster and Blanche his wife and the heirs of the duke. The duke had a grant of free warren herein the same year, and the manor remained part of the duchy till 1543, when it was granted in fee to William Essex and his son Thomas. Thomas succeeded his father in 1548, and was himself succeeded in 1558 by his son Thomas. The latter died in 1575, and his son Thomas inherited the manor. His son and heir William, who was created a baronet in 1611, conveyed his manors in this parish to feepees for sale. A considerable amount of land in all of them was sold in small parcels during the next few years, but the manorial rights were retained till 1620. Sir William Essex and his son William then conveyed them to Jacob Hardrett, who six years later alienated the manor of Lambourn to William Craven, created Lord Craven in 1626-27 and Viscount Craven and Earl of Craven in 1664-65. It has since followed the descent of Hampstead Marshall and is now in the possession of the present Earl of Craven.

The second half of Joce de Dinan's land, subsequently known as GRANDISONS, did not come into the possession of Hawise de Dinan and her husband Fulk Fitz Warin till 1190, when Fulk paid £100 for his wife's share. He was dead in 1198 and Hawise was dead in 1220, her son Fulk being her heir. A daughter of this Fulk or of his successor married John Tregoze, and had her father's land in Lambourn as her dower, the Fitz Warins retaining an overlordship. John Tregoze had a manor in Lambourn in 1272 and in 1284 claimed part of the hundred in right of his wife Mabel. In 1285 he and Mabel granted their land here to their daughter Sibyl and her husband William de Grandison and their heirs. William de Grandison was the tenant in 1316 and died about 1335, leaving a son and heir Peter. The manor was settled by Peter de Grandison on his nephew Thomas, who had seisin on his uncle's death in 1358. Thomas granted it to John Pecche, who in 1369 conveyed his interest to Sir Nicholas de Tamworth and others apparently for sale to John de Estbury senior and John de Estbury junior. The grant was subsequently declared invalid on account of the settlement on Sibyl de Grandison, and on the death of Thomas in 1375 the representatives of his aunts, Mabel, Agnes and Katharine, became his heirs. Mabel had four daughters and co-heirs, Alice who married Thomas Wake of Blisworth (Northants), Katharine who married Robert de Todenham, Sibyl who in 1382 was represented by her grandson Roger Beauchamp, and Maud whose son and heir was Thomas de Fauconberg. Agnes de Grandison had married a Northwode. Roger de Northwode, her great-grandson, had her interest in 1382. Katharine de Grandison was the wife of William de Montagu Earl of Salisbury, and her heir was her son William. Most of these shares came ultimately into the possession of the Essex family. Thomas Wake of Blisworth conveyed his twelfth to Thomas Marchaunt and Thomas his son in 1411. Thomas Marchaunt was one of the tenants in 1428, and his share appears to have passed with the manor of East Bockhampton (q.v.) to the family of Garrard. Edward Garrard died in possession of one-twelfth of the manor in 1530, his heir being a grandson Henry. In 1575 Henry Garrard conveyed this estate to Thomas Essex, and it subsequently followed the descent of Plukenets Manor.

Another share was acquired before 1375 by John de Estbury of Eastbury (q.v.). It was held with Blgrave in 1428 by Margaret Estbury, and descending with that manor was conveyed in 1510 to William Essex by Oliver Hyde and others.

Katharine de Todenham died in possession of her part in 1383, leaving a son and heir Sir John. This and other shares seemed to have been bought up by the family of Cleet, who had held land here since the reign of Edward II. In 1415 Richard Abberbury and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of John Cleet, granted 53s. 5d. rent from thirty messuages in Chipping Lambourn to John Sybford for life. In 1428

William Danvers, son of Alice by her first husband Edmund Danvers, conveyed the Cleets' estate in Chipping Lambourn, Uplambourn and Bockhampton to John Barnard and Margaret his wife. John Barnard appears as a tenant in the manor of Grandisons in the same year. Ten years later he joined with Ralph Grey and Elizabeth his wife in conveying his lands here to John Roger of Benham, who acquired in 1440 7 messuages, 2 tofts and 44 acres from Robert Huchyns and Margaret his wife. John Roger's estate, which was called Rogers Manor in 1489, was brought into the Essex family by the marriage of his great-granddaughter Elizabeth to William Essex.

The share of the Earls of Salisbury in Grandisons was inherited by John Earl of Salisbury in 1397 and was held by his son Thomas in 1428. It was in the hands of feoffees in 1433, and was probably bought up like the others by the Rogers or the Essex family.

On the sale of the estates of William Essex in the early 17th century Place House, the manor-house of Grandisons Manor, with a considerable amount of land, was bought by Edward Goddard. It was purchased from him by Richard Organ, whose father John Organ had bought land in Uplambourn from the trustees of Essex. Richard's heir in 1638 was his brother John, who in 1640 was succeeded under a settlement by his nephew Richard Hippisley, son of his sister Elizabeth. John son and heir of Richard died in 1722, his son John having predeceased him. Organ Hippisley, son of the latter, was his heir. He died in 1735, and his son John, a child, in the next year. John brother and heir of Organ left no issue, and bequeathed his estates to his distant cousin the Rev. John Hippisley of Stow, Gloucestershire. The latter left them to his second surviving son the Rev. Henry Hippisley, who died in 1838 and was succeeded by his son Henry. Beatrix, daughter of the younger Henry, married Charles Grove Edwards, whose trustees are now in possession of the Place House Estate.

The glebe land attached to the church of Lambourn developed into the manor of LAMBOURN DEANERY. It belonged to the Deans of St. Paul's till 1800, when Dean Tomline sold it to Edward Withers of Newbury. In 1824 it belonged to Hannah Clark, John Withers Clark, Hannah Withers Clark, Mary Ann Clark and Eliza Clark. On the death in 1847 of Hannah Clark, who was a niece of Edward Withers, the lands and tithes were vested by a judgement of the court of Chancery as to one-half in her grandchildren, the sons and daughters of the Rev. Robert Vaughan Hughes and Mary Ann his wife (formerly Clark), as to one-fourth in Messrs. Thomas Baverstock Merriman and William Clark Merriman, and as to the remaining fourth in Mrs. Vaughan Hughes for life under her marriage settlement. In 1886 three-fourths of the tithes with the manorial rights were sold to Mr. Henry Parry Gilbey, by whose executors they were sold in 1909 to Mr. Savill, the present owner. The remaining fourth still belongs to the Vaughan Hughes family. The glebe is vested as to three-fourths in the Vaughan Hughes family, and as to one-fourth in Messrs. Edward Baverstock Merriman and Robert William Merriman.

The chief fee in UPLAMBOURN, which must have formed part of king's demesne in 1086, was granted out during the 12th century in two holdings which amalgamated in 1248. The first, which consisted of 10 librates, belonged in 1167 to Henry son of Riulf. His son Henry was in possession in 1200. In 1204 the land of Henry was granted to William Briwer, who seems to have granted it to his son William. The younger William was dead in 1233, and his fee in Uplambourn came into the custody of William Gernon. Alice wife of Ralp Haringod, daughter of William de Percy, and one of the co-heirs of William Briwer, eventually succeeded, and with her husband granted her land here in 1248 to Henry de Bathe, retaining an over-lordship.

The second holding had various tenants in the early 13th century. Oliver Plukenet seems to have had some right in it before 1196, and in 1198 it belonged to Baldwin Earl of Albemarle. Richard Walens was the tenant in 1202 by grant of King John. He made a lease of some of his land here, but the whole of it was granted in 1229, after his death first to Robert de St. John, and then to John de Gyse. John de Gyse, who was a tenant of the king's pleasure, was succeeded before 1242 by Hugh Plukenet. In 1248 Hugh exchanged his holding here with Henry de Bathe for land in "Amenel" (Ampney, Gloucestershire).

Henry de Bathe, thus lord of the whole manor, had a grant of free warren in 1255. His widow Aline, who married Nicholas de Yattendon, retained the manor for life by grant of her son John de Bathe, who died in 1291, leaving a daughter and heir Joan married to John de Bohun. Her son and heir John de Bohun had seisin of her lands in 1316. In the next year he granted the part of the manor held in chief to Edmund de Bohun, who must later have had a grant of the rest. Edmund was involved in the rebellion of 1321-22, but the manor was restored to him in 1324. In 1330 he granted it to Edward de Bohun, retaining a life interest. Humphrey Earl of Hereford brother of Edward, inherited the reversion, and had seisin on Edmund's death in 1349. His nephew Humphrey succeeded him in 1361, and on Humphrey's death in 1373 his widow Joan held the manor in dower. She died in 1419, and Humphrey's lands were divided between Henry V and Anne Countess of Stafford as his grandchildren by his daughters Mary and Eleanor. The manor fell to the king's share and was annexed to the duchy of Lancaster. The manorial rights have since

followed the descent of Plukenets Manor. The manor-house and demesne lands were, however, purchased from the trustees of William Essex in 1609 by William Wilmot of Wantage. The "manor" was in possession of his grandson William in 1665. The latter, who died in 1684, left his lands in default of male issue to William Daniel, to provide portions for William Daniel's daughters and then to pass to his cousin Thomas Garrard. His widow Mary had a life tenancy, and Thomas Garrard entered on her death in 1728. The subsequent descent of the estate is uncertain.

Land in Uplambourn, assessed in 1086 at 2 hides 1 virgate, belonged to Hascoit Musard. This fee, except for 1 hide granted by Robert Musard in 1233 to the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Lechlade, passed with Eastmanton to the Archard family. It was held of them before 1291 by the lords of Uplambourn, and followed the descent of the manor.

Land in Lambourn was granted by various members of the Plunkenet family and by Fulk Fitz Warin to the abbey of Stanley, Wiltshire. In 1460 the abbot's lands in Chipping Lambourn and Uplambourn were mentioned. They were granted as manors in 1537 to Sir Edward Baynton. The priory of Lechlade acquired 2 virgates in Uplambourn in 1311. Its lands have here passed to Wallingford College.

Land in **BLAGRAVE** (Blacgrave, xii cent.) was granted by Henry II to Ralph de Lanvalei, presumably the Ralph who held Eastbury (q.v.). From 1190 to 1194 it was in the hands of Robert Burdon. In 1196 it was restored to a Ralph de Lanvalei, but seems to have been successfully claimed against him in the next year by William the son of the first Ralph. William, who was holding Blagrove about 1210, must have died shortly afterwards, for the sheriff was ordered in 1215 to grant his lands here to Richard Walens, claimant in right of his wife, the daughter of Ralph de Lanvalei. In spite of this order William's son, William, retained them, and his daughter and heir Hawise and her husband John de Burgh had an overlordship in about 1240. Meanwhile, Geoffrey Arsic appears to have been enfeoffed as tenant in demesne. He granted one-eighth of a knight's fee in Blagrove to John de Rivers in 1230 to hold of him. The rights of the various tenants are subsequently a little difficult to understand. William le Breton and John de Rivers held a quarter of a knight's fee of John de Burgh about 1240, the heir of Geoffrey Arsic presumably holding a mesne lordship. Reginald Arsic in 1256 granted to Henry de Bathe the homage and service of Henry de Sewelle. Land in Blagrove "put to farm" then appears among the possessions of the descendants of Henry de Bathe till in 1331 Edmund de Bohun granted the manor to Richard de Rivers. John son of Richard de Rivers granted it before 1348 to Henry Dale, who appears to have conveyed it to John de Estbury. John de Estbury died in possession in 1374, and a John de Estbury, "junior" perhaps a cousin, was in possession in 1387. Margaret Estbury, who held the manor in 1428, was apparently widow of the latter John. The John Estbury who died in 1508 directed his feoffees to make estate of his land in the "Woodlandes", probably this manor, to John Dawnete in reversion after the death of his wife Elizabeth. Shortly afterwards Blagrove was in the possession of Oliver Hyde and others, who in 1510 conveyed it to William Essex. The manorial rights then followed the descent of the manor of Plukenets (q.v.), the Earl of Craven being the present owner.

Records to be handed over are:—

(Note: The records of the hundred and manor are in the majority of cases contained in the same documents.)

Court Rolls, 40: 1663–1710.

Court Books, 4: 1730–1787, 1837–1840.

Estreat Rolls, 6: 1660–1670.

Jury Presentments, 2 bundles: 1740–1757.

Rentals, 5: 1662–1701.

It may be of interest to prospective purchasers of Lot 13 that in addition to the documents to be handed over there are the following at the Berkshire Record Office among the archives belonging to the John Isbury Charity, Lambourn: (1) A court roll for the manor of Lambourn for the period 1387–1396; as each court is headed "de Burgo" this is presumably Chipping Lambourn. (2) A *comptus* for the manors of Lambourn, Uplambourn, Blagrove, and Hadley, for 1488–1489.

GLOSSARY

Amercement. A fine imposed upon tenants for failing to attend the lord's Court.

Alod. "To hold in alod" means to own land by absolute title whether inherited or otherwise and not being subject to an overlord.

Bailiff. Bailiffs acted as agents for the lord of the manor collecting his rents, imposing fines and serving and following up Court Orders for the seizure of property and other services benefiting both the lord of the manor and the public.

Bordars. Tenants responsible to the lord of the manor for a small cottage and parcel of land. Their tenure was permanent and their rent was paid with produce from the soil as was commonly the case in the times of the agrarian estate.

Carucate. A land measure which approximately comprised a hundred acres of agricultural soil.

Common. Land which was provided, usually by the lord of the manor, for the use of the community as a whole. The right to graze farm stock over it was available to everyone.

Coparcener. Meaning joint-heir.

COURTS:—

1. **Court Baron.** This Court dealt with land disputes and laws regarding property specifically for the use of the free tenants of the manor.

2. **Customary Court.** The copyholder's Court where tenants holding property by "copy of the Court Roll" attended their business. The Court also disposed of the civil suits of the villeins. (*See Villeins post.*)

3. **Court Leet.** This Court dealt with the more serious offences and crimes committed within its jurisdiction such as treason and murder. Working on the same principal as our modern Magistrates Court it held hearings on all cases (the more serious being delivered to the assizes after the first hearing) and administering punishments and fines for minor offences.

Court Books. In these books were written the reports of proceedings before the Court. They eventually took the place of the Court Rolls.

Court Rolls. The original parchments on which the proceedings of the Court were recorded. Although they were eventually out-dated by the Court Books they were still being used in a few manors in the late eighteenth century.

Demesne. Land which was kept "in demesne" was retained by the lord of the manor and kept free from obligations to tenants. The land, which usually included a plot of several acres, supplied the lord with food and grazing pasture for the support of his household. The land was originally conveyed to the lord by a will or lease, the word being derived from the Latin "dominus" meaning "a lord".

Disseizin. To "seize" or deprive a tenant from his lands by another tenant.

Domesday Survey or Inquest. This was the survey carried out in 1086 by William the Conqueror which gave the names, location and extent of lands held by all his tenants-in-chief so that he could assess their taxable value. As a result of this survey a wealth of information was recorded giving the size, resources and number of inhabitants of the local estate providing historians with a detailed picture of social and economic conditions in feudal England.

Enfeoff. To convey to a person an estate for services performed.

Fee. The word denotes any payment given for services. In feudal England the "fee" was usually an estate. (*See Fief.*)

Fee Farm. Payment, for services rendered, in the form of a farm instead of an estate.

Feoffee. The receiver of a fee for services rendered or rent. These services were usually carried out for the lord of the manor.

Fief. The name given to the estate conveyed by grant from a superior lord for services rendered and rent. It is derived from the Germanic word meaning cattle or property.

Fine. The sum paid by an in-coming tenant in consideration of a small amount of rent.

Free Warren. The right of "Free Warren" was a valued privilege granted by the King for the stocking of open land with game. The owner of such a right was ensured meat for the winter.

Hide. A measure of land about 120 acres in extent considered to be the average upon which a family could support itself.

Homage. The act of homage was the ceremony in which the vassal pledged his allegiance to his future lord and then, in the oath of fealty, promised to be faithful to him. Technically the act of homage and the oath of fealty were two separate ceremonies yet one could not be performed without the other.

Hundred. The area inside which a hundred families lived or from which a hundred able bodied men could strengthen the King's army. As a judicial unit the name is not referred to in Anglo-Saxon laws until the tenth century, but it is fairly probable that the division existed before this time.

Knight's Fee. The service by which a fief or estate owed one fully equipped knight for forty days each year to the lord of the manor or the King.

Manor. After the Norman Conquest every village in England was supplied with a lord and the village and surrounding lands constituted an estate called a manor. The land was held by the lord and apart from the land held in demesne the rest was let out to tenants for services and rent.

Messuage. A dwelling house with outbuildings and land.

Moiety. A half.

Plea de Namio Vetito. "Namio" translated means "to introduce an explanation or fuller statement of something already said", and "vetito" means "not to suffer a thing to take place". The plea was similar to our "appeal" to higher authority or justice.

Plough. "There is land for 4 ploughs" means that four ploughs could be worked on the land in proportion to the area involved. This was a guide in measuring the agricultural use of the land.

Quit-claim. The formal renunciation of a claim.

Relief. Free tenants, unlike copyhold tenants, paid a relief equivalent to their annual rent instead of paying fines on death and transfer.

Remainder. Law terminology meaning the residual interest in an estate or the right of succession to a title.

Serfs. *See* Villein.

Seizin or Seisin. The possession of land by freehold.

Suit. The prosecution of a claim in a Court of Law.

Tail. A provision by which the possession of an estate is limited to a person and his heirs.

Tithe. A tax amounting to one tenth of the assessable value of a property, usually in the form of one tenth of the produce of the land, devoted to the support of the priesthood.

Tithing. Unit of division containing ten families in a parish.

Vill. A typical rural community otherwise known as a village. Each vill contained from ten to thirty households which were grouped together forming a street.

Villein or Serf. These were the names given to the largest class of tenants. They were un-free and held servile tenures which bound them to the soil. They could not leave the manor without the lord's consent and freedom from serfdom could only be obtained by a formal grant from the lord or entry into the clergy.

Virgate. An early English land measure averaging thirty acres in extent; the measuring was performed with the use of a rod or branch of a certain length.

Waifs. Stolen goods found and/or confiscated after a crime or misdemeanour and forfeited to the King or lord of the manor were called waifs.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1959 No. 1399

MANORIAL INCIDENTS AND RECORDS

The Manorial Documents Rules, 1959

Made - - - - 7th August, 1959

Coming into Operation - 1st September, 1959

I, Raymond, Baron Evershed, Master of the Rolls, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by subsection (7) of section 144A of the Law of Property Act, 1922(a), hereby make the following Rules:—

1.—(1) In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“Manorial documents” means court rolls, surveys, maps, terriers, documents and books of every description relating to the boundaries, wastes, customs or courts of a manor, but does not include the deeds or other instruments required for evidencing the title to a manor or agreements or draft agreements relating to compensation, or any documents which came into being after 31st December, 1925;

“Lord of the manor” means the lord for the time being of the manor, or any person entitled to manorial documents;

“Record repository” means the Public Record Office, any public library, museum, or historical or antiquarian society to which manorial documents are transferred in pursuance of a direction given by the Master of the Rolls under subsection (4) of section 144A of the Law of Property Act, 1922, and any repository approved by the Master of the Rolls as a place of deposit for manorial documents under Rule 5 hereof.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), applies to the interpretation of these Rules as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. The lord of the manor shall cause all manorial documents in his possession or under his control to be kept and used under conditions suitable for their safe and proper preservation and shall upon request furnish to the Master of the Rolls particulars of all such documents.

3. The lord of the manor shall inform the secretary of the Historical Manuscripts Commission whether any manorial documents in his possession or under his control are damaged or decayed, or whether he is unable to preserve them under proper conditions, in order that proposals may be made for the repair or better preservation of the documents; and the lord of the manor shall, so far as he is able, give effect to any such proposals.

4. Every change in the ownership of manorial documents shall be notified by the new owner to the secretary of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

5. The lord of the manor may deposit manorial documents for their better preservation in a repository approved by the Master of the Rolls, and documents so deposited shall be deemed to remain under the control of the lord of the manor.

6. The controlling authority of the repository shall furnish to the lord of the manor and to the secretary of the Historical Manuscripts Commission an inventory in the form set out in the Schedule hereto of any documents deposited in pursuance of the last foregoing Rule.

7. Where any manorial documents are transferred to the Public Record Office or to any public library, museum or historical or antiquarian society in pursuance of a direction given by the Master of the Rolls under subsection (4) of section 144A of the Law of Property Act, 1922, the Keeper of Public Records or the governing body of the public library, museum or historical or antiquarian society, as the case may be, shall cause to be furnished to the secretary of the Historical Manuscripts Commission an inventory of the documents in the form set out in the Schedule hereto, and shall not without the consent of the Master of the Rolls permit any such documents to pass out of his or their custody.

8. The controlling authority of a record repository shall cause all manorial documents to be kept and used under conditions suitable for their safe and proper preservation and shall comply with any directions from time to time given by the Master of the Rolls in that behalf.

(a) 12 & 13 Geo. 5. c. 16.

(b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

9. Whenever requested by the lord of the manor or the Master of the Rolls, the controlling authority of a record repository shall produce manorial documents to him or in accordance with his directions.

10. The controlling authority of a record repository shall on payment of the prescribed fees permit manorial documents to be inspected at all reasonable times by any person interested in land enfranchised by or under the Copyhold Act, 1894(a), or the Law of Property Act, 1922, and shall permit the taking of copies of such documents; and shall also, with the consent of the lord of the manor, permit the inspection of manorial documents, and the taking of copies thereof, for the purpose of historical research.

11. No manorial documents may be removed outside England and Wales without the consent of the Master of the Rolls.

12. The Manorial Documents Rules, 1926(b), are hereby revoked.

13. These Rules may be cited as the Manorial Documents Rules, 1959, and shall come into force on the first day of September, 1959.

Dated the seventh day of August, 1959.

Evershed, M.R.

(a) 57 & 58 Vict. c. 46.

(b) S.R. & O. 1925/1310 (Rev. IV, p. 843: 1925, p. 881).

1963 No. 976

MANORIAL INCIDENTS AND RECORDS

The Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1963

Made - - - - 21st May, 1963
Coming into Operation - 10th June, 1963

I, Alfred Thompson, Baron Denning, Master of the Rolls, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 144A(7) of the Law of Property Act 1922 (a) and section 7(1) of the Local Government (Records) Act 1962 (b) hereby make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1963 and shall come into operation on 10th June 1963.

2. The Manorial Documents Rules, 1959(c) shall be amended as follows:—

- (1) in rule 1(1), in the definition of the expression “record repository”, for the words “any public library” there shall be substituted the words “any local authority, public library”; and after the words “subsection (4) of section 144A of the Law of Property Act, 1922” there shall be inserted the words “or that subsection as applied by section 7(1) of the Local Government (Records) Act 1962”;
- (2) in rule 7, for the words “any public library” there shall be substituted the words “any local authority, public library”; and after the words “subsection (4) of section 144A of the Law of Property Act 1922” there shall be inserted the words “or that subsection as applied by section 7(1) of the Local Government (Records) Act 1962”; and for the words “the Keeper of Public Records or” there shall be substituted the words “the Keeper of Public Records, the local authority, or”;
- (3) in the Schedule, after the words “under subsection (4) of section 144A of the Law of Property Act 1922” there shall be inserted the words “[or where appropriate under subsection (4) of section 144A of the Law of Property Act 1922, as applied by section 7(1) of the Local Government (Records) Act 1962]”.

Dated 21st May 1963.

Denning, M.R.

Extract from " Commons Registration Act 1965 ", Chapter 64.

An Act to provide for the registration of common land and of town or village greens; to amend the law as to prescriptive claims to rights of common; and for purposes connected therewith. [5th August, 1965].

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) There shall be registered, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and subject to the exceptions mentioned therein,—

- (a) land in England or Wales which is common land or a town or village green;
- (b) rights of common over such land; and
- (c) persons claiming to be or found to be owners of such land or becoming the owners thereof by virtue of this Act;

and no rights of common over land which is capable of being registered under this Act shall be registered under the Land Registration Acts 1925 and 1936.

(2) After the end of such period, not being less than three years from the commencement of this Act, as the Minister may by order determine—

- (a) no land capable of being registered under this Act shall be deemed to be common land or a town or village green unless it is so registered; and
- (b) no rights of common shall be exercisable over any such land unless they are registered either under this Act or under the Land Registration Acts 1925 and 1936.

(3) Where any land is registered under this Act but no person is registered as the owner thereof under this Act or under the Land Registration Acts 1925 and 1936, it shall—

- (a) if it is a town or village green, be vested in accordance with the following provisions of this Act; and
- (b) if it is common land, be vested as Parliament may hereafter determine.

2.—(1) The registration authority for the purposes of this Act shall be—

- (a) in relation to any land situated in any county or county borough, the council of that county or county borough; and
- (b) in relation to any land situated in Greater London, the Greater London Council; except where an agreement under this section otherwise provides.

(2) Where part of any land is in the area of one registration authority and part in that of another the authorities may by agreement provide for one of them to be the registration authority in relation to the whole of the land.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. ALL the lots comprising Manors are sold subject to the following conditions and to the Law Society's Conditions of Sale, 1953, which shall be deemed to be incorporated herein as far as they are not inconsistent with the Conditions following EXCEPTING Conditions 10 and 13 thereof which shall not have effect. A print of the Law Society's Conditions of Sale, 1953, can be seen at the Offices of Messrs. Rider, Heaton, Meredith & Mills and in the Sale Room at the time of the sale. The word Vendors in these Conditions shall be read as respective Vendors where the context requires.

2. A deposit on all lots comprising Manors shall be 20 per cent of the purchase money and shall be paid on the signing of the Contract to the Auctioneers as Agents for the Vendors.

3. The dates for the completion of the purchase shall be on or before the Sixth day of September, 1966, at the Offices of Messrs. Rider, Heaton, Meredith & Mills, 8 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

4. The Title to Lots 1 to 6 inclusive and Lots 12 and 13 shall commence with a Disentailing Assurance, dated 22nd October, 1894, and made between The Right Honourable William George Robert Earl of Craven (1) and Gustav Oscar Unna (2) and the Title to Lots 7 to 11 inclusive shall commence with a conveyance dated 28th day of September, 1927, made between the Rt. Hon. Walter Bulkeley, Viscount Barrington (1) the Hon. Dame Christina Barrington, the Hon. Walter Bernard Louis Barrington and Beresford Rimington Heaton (2) the said Hon. Walter Bernard Louis Barrington and Leonard Sartoris (3) Frederic John Wrottesley and the said Leonard Sartoris (4) Ernest William Smith Bartlett (5) and the Rt. Hon. Charlotte Mary Leycester, Viscountess Barrington (6).

5. The Vendors sell as to Lots 1 to 6 inclusive and Lots 12 and 13 as personal representatives and as to the remainder as Trustees.

6. There will be a reserve price for each lot.

7. All Requisition Notices and all other Orders or requirements which have been or may be served by Government Departments, Agricultural Executive Committees, Local Authorities or other bodies, affecting the lots shall be complied with by the Purchasers whether or not such Notices, Orders or requirements are mentioned in the Particulars of Sale and the Purchasers shall keep the Vendors indemnified against the same.

8. Such commons and wastes as belong to the Vendors (unless expressly excepted from the sale) are sold subject to any rights of way or other easements which may exist thereover either as a result of a legal grant of an easement or of a licence or merely as a result of verbal consent given by the Vendors or either of them or by any former lord or lords or by any steward of the manor. The Vendors shall not be required to supply particulars of such rights of way or other easements.

9. Without prejudice to the generality of Condition 8 hereof Lot 12 is sold subject to a right of way over Baulking Green granted by a Deed of Grant dated 15th January, 1965, made between The Honourable John Bonyng Coventry (the Grantor) of the one part and Ronald Ernest John Liddiard (the Grantee) of the other part. A copy of the said Deed will be available for inspection at the Sale Room and the Purchaser, whether he inspects the same or not, shall be deemed to purchase with full knowledge of the terms and conditions thereof.

10. The various lots are sold subject to the and with the benefit of all wayleave agreements whether mentioned in the Particulars of Sale or not which may be in existence at the date of the sale.

11. Each lot is sold subject to any enactment, regulations, schemes, resolutions or orders whether Statutory or otherwise relating to town and country planning and to any requirements, orders or notices made or given by any competent authority which may affect the same and no requisition or objection shall be made or taken in respect of the same.

12. In certain Indentures forming part of the title of the manors offered for sale, the description thereof is "Manors or Lordships or reputed Manors or Lordships of Manors". In a Treatise on the Law of copy holds by John Scriven (6th Edition, page 3) it is stated that "A Manor which is sold by reputation only, and which is therefore called a reputed manor, is a legal manor for numerous purposes hereinafter described". No requisitions shall be raised in respect of such description.

13. None of the Manorial Records and Documents referred to in the Particulars of Sale will be handed over on completion. The Purchaser of each lot to which they relate will, however, be entitled to inspect the same in his capacity of Lord of the Manor, free of charge, at the Record Office Library or other repository where they are deposited.

14. The remarks and stipulations included with the Particulars of Sale shall be deemed to form part of the Conditions of Sale so far as they are not inconsistent with these Conditions.

Memorandum

IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED THAT

of

is the Purchaser of LOT _____ described in the foregoing Particulars of Sale being the Manor of _____
from _____

at the price of £ _____ : _____ : _____ subject to the before-written Conditions of Sale, the sum of
£ _____ : _____ : _____ having been paid to Messrs. HOBBS AND CHAMBERS as a deposit and
in part payment of the purchase money and it is agreed that the purchase is made and is to be completed
according to the before-written Conditions of Sale.

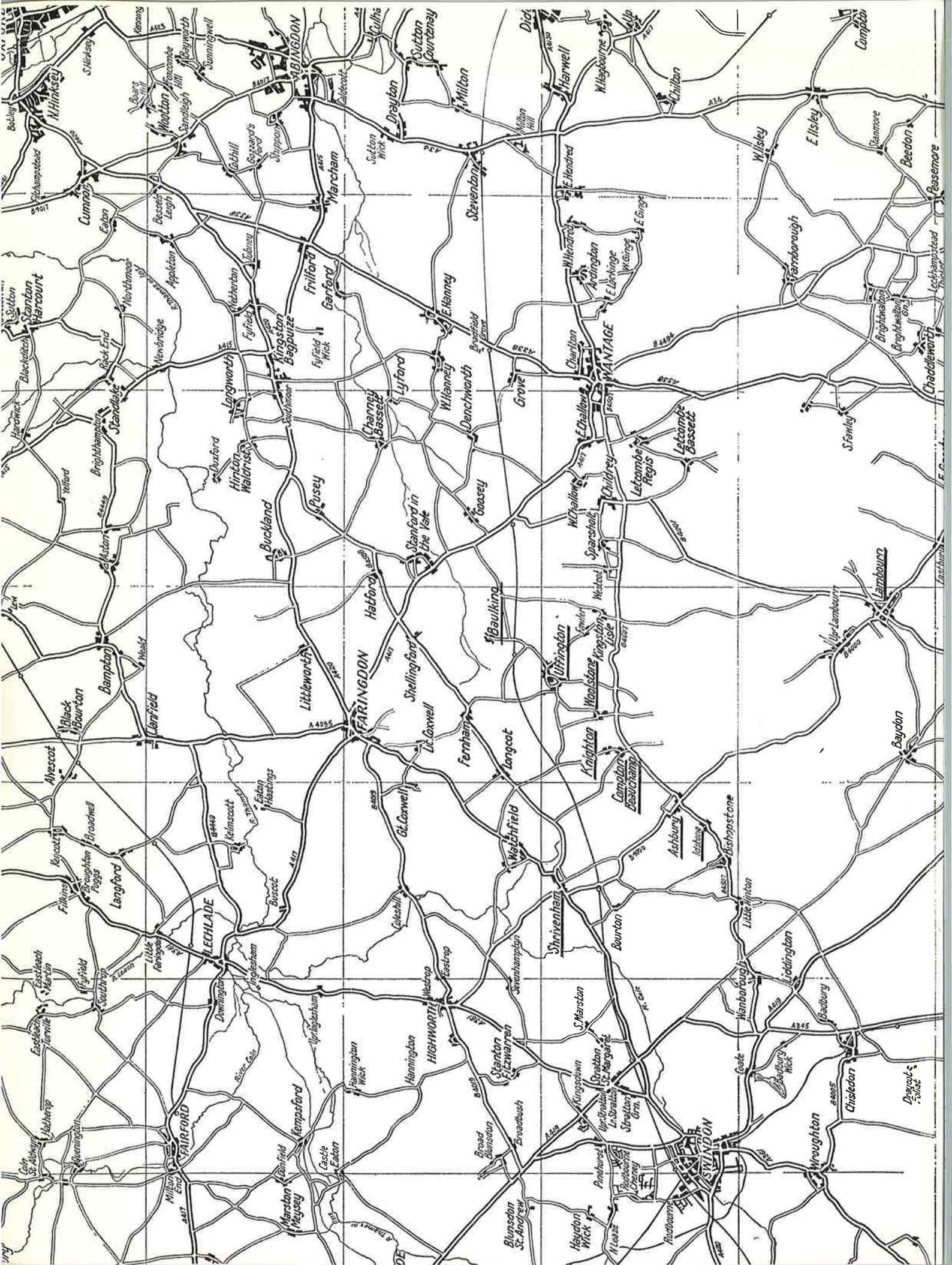
AS WITNESS our hands this _____ day of _____ 1966.

Purchase-money £ _____ : _____ :

Deposit £ _____ : _____ :

Balance payable £ _____ : _____ :

Abstract of Title to be sent to:—



FARINGDON

LECHLADE

FAIRFORD

HIGHWORTH

SWINDON

SHRIVENHAM

WITTINGTON

WANTAGE

MARLBOROUGH

WOOTTON

WANTAGE

WANTAGE

WANTAGE

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Countess of Maner de in Com Berke

Reyine et Our Baron Willi Comitis Graben Director
 Baron de Hampstead Marshall ibidem vicissimo die
 Our et Our vic Willi et Marie Dei Gratia Anglie Storie
 Regis et Regine fidei Defensor Or. Sico Annoq. M. D. 16
 Sinter Or Sento ibid

Item Willus Clarke Willus ffrinch et Thomas Stephens cum
 sunt et hnt. Item ad Compellid et fatientid servitia sua usq. a

Willelmus Pimell Jur.	Jur	Willus Kimarter
Willelmus Pimell Jur.	Jur	Willelmus Durdie
Willelmus Pimell Jur.	Jur	Robtus Dowshor
Willelmus Pimell Jur.	Jur	Thomas ffranchill
Willelmus Pimell Jur.	Jur	Stephus Dossie
Willelmus Pimell Jur.	Jur	Thomas Holloway
Willelmus Pimell Jur.	Jur	Johes Westbury

Impro ^{Jur} presentant quod Sa
 Our Robtus Masling Willus ffranchill et Thomas Dossie
 hnt Our et hnt debito modo sumit et coat fuer non Comp
 tomptit sed defalt. ffranchill et quilibet eor defalt ffranchill Jo qu
 est p. d.

Item presentant quod parrum et Dippi apud upplumb
 Reparoms Et quod Dms hujus Manerij debet in venire mat
 figmentum et Reparoe inde.

Item Ordinant quod Our ffranchill de upplumb
 ante primum diem Junij p. d. sequen sub pena ps.

Item presentant quod Johes paine ffranchill ffranchill in alta
 rotat ffranchill downe Et Ordinant quod i pedit Johes p
 ffranchill ante vicissimum tertium diem Roben bris p. d.
 ffranchill fatientis dno Manerij p. d.

Willelmus Pimell Jur.	Jur	Willelmus Pimell Jur.
Robtus Durdie	Jur	Willelmus Pimell Jur.
Johes Durdie	Jur	Willelmus Pimell Jur.
Thomas ffranchill	Jur	Willelmus Pimell Jur.
Thomas Pettit	Jur	Willelmus Pimell Jur.
Willelmus Pimell Jur.	Jur	Willelmus Pimell Jur.

Impro ^{Jur} Juratores ut memorat presentant quod Sa
 Pimell Willus Durdie et Willus Pimell Johes Durdie
 Thomas Willus Willus Woodham Thomas Sudberry
 Thainoy Durdie et Willus Durdie debent set hnt et
 ffranchill defalt. Jo quilibet eor in venire est p. d.

HOBBS & CHAMBERS

H. J. L. CHAMBERS, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
J. N. W. CHAMBERS, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
W. H. F. CHAMBERS, B.Sc. (Estate Management, London) F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
E. STEPHENSON, A.R.I.C.S., A.R.V.A. M. P. LEE, A.R.I.C.S.

AND AT
CIRENCESTER, GLOS.
TELEPHONE: 62 (2 LINES)

CHARTERED SURVEYORS
LAND AGENTS & VALUERS
AUCTIONEERS & ESTATE AGENTS

SWINDON, WILTS.
TELEPHONE: 22975

FARINGDON, BERKS
TELEPHONE: 2356 (2 LINES)

ES.LMP.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Lordships of Manors

A query has been raised as to the Records to be handed over on completion of the Sale in view of Paragraph 13 of the Conditions of Sale.

In clarification of this we are writing to say that the Manorial Documents shown as passing with the particular lot will become the property of the purchaser of that Lot; however they will not in fact be handed over at the conclusion of the auction Sale but will be re-lodged with the County Archivist by the Vendor, who will give to the Archivist notice of the change of ownership on completion of the purchase.

Records to be handed over:-


Will you please note that in Lot 3 the Extent or Survey: 5 Edw. 1. (Roll 713.) will not be included in the sale as this is not a manorial document; it will continue to be on deposit at the Office of the Berkshire County Archivist.

Lot 9. The Manor of Beckett

To the records shown to be handed over with this Lot should be added:-

E.35 Rental 1: 1658
Stewards Account 1: 1659

Yours faithfully,


Chartered Surveyors.