





*On the Instructions of members of the Aristocracy and Gentry*

**A Sale  
by Private Treaty  
of Lordships of the Manor  
and an English and Irish  
Feudal Barony**

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Front Cover: Rhodes. William Caoursin reading a letter from the pope to the grand master, who is probably attended by his council, congratulating the order on its successful resistance in 1480. From *The Siege of Rhodes* by Guillaume Caoursin, Bibliothèque Nationale, MS Lat. 6067, fol 83v

# LIST OF LORDSHIPS

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# LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR

LORDSHIPS of the Manor are the oldest land titles in England and pre-date the Norman Conquest, begun by William I at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

Historians are not agreed on how the word Manor originated. It has been suggested that it was a French import, *manoir*, or perhaps even older, from the Latin, *manerium*. Nor are historians sure whether it was a purely Saxon concept, its origins lying in the need for self-defence down the east coast particularly against succeeding incursions by Germanic tribes and later Vikings.

They are agreed, however, that the Manor was the pivot of the Feudal System, "by certain ecclesiastics who propounded the theory that human society was divided into three orders, the *oratores*, the *bellatores*, and the *laboratores*: those who protected it with their prayers and their swords, and those who tilled the earth to support the other two classes" (Dr A P M Wright, Senior Assistant Editor, VCH writing in the Bulletin of the *Manorial Society of Great Britain*, 1981).



By the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-66), the Lord of the Manor, be he the local leader, or some great suzerain, such as Earl Godwinson of Mercia, was the most important person in village or regional affairs, whether it be collecting taxes for the King or dispensing "high justice", the power to inflict death in his courts.

Historians are also agreed that the Normans institutionalized the Manorial System and set down its landed and service components in Domesday Book, compiled for William the Conqueror in 1086 and listing 13,418 Manors and their owners. It was an inventory of the wealth of the new kingdom and, as such, is still a Government document, housed at the National Archives where it is known as Public Record No 1. The conquerors also introduced the word *feudum*, from *feuum* (the Latin form of the Old English *feoh*, cattle, money, possessions in general); either a landholder's holding, or lands held under the terms of a specific grant.

It took the 18th century, however, to come up with the expression "Feudal System" which is made to have uniform operation in the High Middle Ages. Few things could be further from the truth. The Feudal System was versatile and diverse, which is why its form of landholding survived in many parts of England and Wales until the 1920s, and many rights survive in the 21st century.

In return for his protection and the land he gave them, the people on the Manor, from slaves to freemen, owed their Lord certain

services, ranging from money rents to working so many days a week on the Lord's "home farm", or *demesne*, without pay (week-work).

In theory, most men held their land "at pleasure", though in practice the "customary tenants", or villeins, were fairly secure, provided they undertook their services: week-work, the harvest boon (*precaria*) when they helped the Lord get his corn in, used the Lord's mill to grind their corn and his fold for their animals so that he might benefit from the manure on his land.

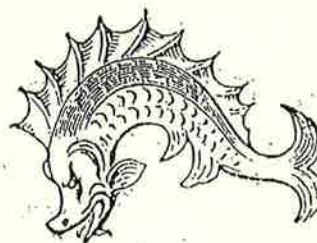
If the tenants of the Manor disagreed, they went before the manorial court, presided over by one of the Lord's officers, usually the Bailiff, who decided and imposed fines often called "arbitrary" though, in fact, usually determined by custom. If there were some crime committed, the Lord could arrest, try, and punish upto "pit and gallows", gibbet, and mutilation.

In the High Middle Ages of the 12th century, a Lord could simply say: "it is my will" and there is surely no better basis for prestige than this. Indeed, the great "nobles" of the period expressed their power through the number of Manors they held, many becoming barons by tenure and, by the reign of Edward I, barons by writ of summons to Parliament.

Throughout the Middle Ages, the English nobility was a caste whose power was based on the ownership of land through the Manor. Their peerages, unlike those on the continent, were purely honorific and they lost them if they lost their landed status.

Nothing is immutable and in time the powers of the Lord were diminished. For example, no self-respecting King of England could permit any other than his own appointed officials to have power of life and death over the King's subjects. From the reign of Henry II, the royal itinerant justices began a long battle with the Lord of the Manor over his powers of criminal jurisdiction. Of course, the kings eventually won, but when Henry III instituted justices of the peace, it was the Lord of the Manor to whom he looked to fill this post as they had the status and local knowledge necessary to win respect. Manorial Lords are by no means missing from the lists of justices, deputy lieutenants, or even lords lieutenant today.

At the economic level, the medieval period saw changes. A substantial increase in the population in the 13th century meant that the irksome duty of week-work from a reluctant peasantry became increasingly unproductive. Agricultural science did not improve much until the 18th century so that land that had been waste at Domesday was being taken under the plough by the 14th century.



The result was the evolution of paid labourers (men no longer tied to the land through the Lordship and, importantly, free to move around) and the reclamation (*assarting*) of waste which was granted out by Lords on very favourable terms to people who became copyholders, effectively freeholders who held title to their land by copy of the manorial court roll in return for a half-yearly rent payable at the Lord's court. The customary tenants gradually benefitted from this process too and became copyholders. Land tenure became more secure as services were commuted for fixed money, or money-equivalent, fines. Although the process accelerated after the Black Death in the middle of the 14th century, commutation of services is found in Domesday Book.

Although frequently strict in the application of their manorial rights, the Church, the largest landowner, tended to be a revolutionizing institution, its priesthood, right up to the highest prelates, originating in the vast majority of cases from the peasantry.

Lords would often apply to the King for special rights within the Manor. The most valuable of these was the monopoly to hold a market and fair in the Manor and these are the most common among Royal Charters to Manorial Lords: there were virtually no shops as we know them, apart from London, Norwich, and York, and retailing was done at markets, the Lord usually being granted in his Charter a Pie Powder Court by which he regulated the activities of buyers and sellers. He derived a financial benefit, first, from letting booths and stalls, and, second, from the profits of the justice his officers meted out.

There are charters for foreshore rights, rights of wreck, treasure trove, free warren (sporting rights), riparian and piscaries rights (river banks and fishing). These are special rights.

*Droit de seigneur*, or *jus primae noctis*, the right to have the bride on her wedding night, is a fiction. It was an alleged right of feudal lords in medieval Europe to sleep the first night with the bride of any of his vassals. There is some evidence of such a right in some primitive societies. 'The only evidence of its existence in Europe is of payments by a vassal in lieu of enforcement of the right, and it is probable that it was merely a kind of tax like the avail or redemption payment in lieu of the lord's right to select a bride for his vassal.' (*The Oxford Companion to Law*, ed. David M Walker). The myth has perhaps been perpetuated in the novels of Jane Austen and Anthony Trollope. The technical term for licence to marry was a fine of Merchet.

General rights were the copyhold income from the tenantry, manorial waste, common land, the profits of justice in the manorial court, *heriots* (payment of 'the best beast or chattel') on death and inheritance, *murage* and *scutage* (a 'tax' for self-defence), *portage* (a 'tax' for bridge repair), mineral excavation rights, and many others.

It is easy to judge, from this plethora of rights, how important the Lord of the Manor was, not only socially, but economically.

In 1922, the Government of the day enacted the most thoroughgoing legislation touching property in England and Wales. So far as the Lord of the Manor was concerned, the Law of Property Act abolished copyhold tenure, taking away his right to be Lord of the soil save that which he owned directly. He was compensated and the copyholds were converted on 1 January 1926 into freehold, or 999-year leasehold.



But the Act went on to confirm many of the historic rights long enjoyed by the Lord of the Manor: the right to market and fair, mineral excavation (subject to the enfranchisement of the copyhold, the subsoil still belongs to the Lord of the Manor), fishing rights, sporting rights, manorial waste (principally the verges of the road and those areas in rural Manors which do not appear to belong to anyone), common land rights (subject to the Common Land Registration Act 1965), even the village green.

Some Lords today charge a manorial wayleave and are paid by British Telecom annually for every telegraph pole planted in the roadside verges. Others operate markets which require planning consent. Still others, in conjunction with the freeholder, employ mineral excavation companies to take out gravel, or sand if the subsoil contains a commercially exploitable deposit.

The Land Registration Act of 2002 has important implications for Manorial Lords, too lengthy for discussion here, but the Manorial Society of Great Britain has published the verbatim Proceedings of a Legal Conference held in 2002, when participants included the chairman of the government commission which drafted the legislation, a representative of H M Land Registry, and others. The Proceedings are available from the Society at 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE for £59.95.

The operable historic rights associated with their Manor must be legally established by each purchaser. Those relating to Manors in the past included:

The right to hold market and fairs

The right to common land and manorial waste

The right to all the usual manorial incidents such as merchets, heriots, wardships, tolls, and escheats, pickage, stallage, turbary, and pannage

The rights to mines and quarries within the Manor

Fishing rights

Rights of free warren, free chase, and free forest

Timber rights

Rights over rivers and foreshore.

The essence of a Baron's status, according to Professor Sir Frank Stenton (*The First Century of English Feudalism*, Oxford University Press, 1932), was his direct personal relationship with his Lord, and there can be no closer relationship in medieval society than the swearing of fealty to the King himself. The



scribes them, 'appear as a body of very important people' in the 12th century. 'There can be no doubt of their identity, as a class, with the honorial barons of 12th century charters... It is an important element in... the Anglo-Norman state'. Such mesne tenants who held Manors in the 12th century were honorial barons, or territorial peers. Professor Stenton adds that these early references to a lord's barons 'are valuable, historically, for they show that the barons who appear at a later time in Shropshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Durham did not owe their style to a near analogy between their position and that of a tenant-in-chief of the Crown, but that they were representatives of men regarded as barons already in the Norman period. Their titles come, in fact, before the conception of baronage was specialized... a specialization that was not to begin to take shape until the late 13th century with barons by writ and, much later still, by letters patent'.

Many of England's most ancient titles of what we are now pleased to call nobility are based on baronies by tenure: eg Earl Ranulph de Meschines grants the Barony of Greystock, Cumbria, to Lyulph, and Henry I confirms this landholding. Lyulph, whose ancestors are completely unknown, is ancestor to eight generations of feudal Barons of Greystock, before the ninth generation, in Ralph, is summoned to Parliament as a baron by writ in 1295. The difference between the baron by writ, or patent, and the honorial baron, or baron by tenure was that the latter would not expect to sit in the councils of the realm unless summoned beyond the reign of Henry III; 92 of the former can now sit in the House of Lords as of right.



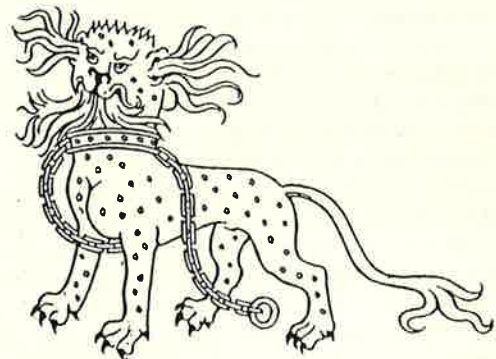
The present Duke of Norfolk, is feudal Earl of Arundel (besides being parliamentary earl), a feudal title which, like Lord of the Manor, is protected in the 1922 Property Act. The Duke's ancestor, William de Albi (Albany), married Adeliza, widow of Henry I and daughter of Godfrey Duke of Lorraine. Adeliza had in dower Arundel Castle, Sussex, and William became Earl of Arundel in 1139 by this marriage. The feudal Earldom of Arundel came into the Howard family in 1480, but it was not until the passing of an Act of Parliament in 1628 that Thomas FitzAlan-Howard, 20th feudal Earl of Arundel, also became parliamentary Earl of Arundel. The Duke's feudal Earldom, like a Manor title, is vested in property. The parliamentary earldom would descend to the Duke's successors as specified in the Act and subsequent Acts and patents; but, presumably, were the family to part with Arundel Castle, there would be a feudal Earl of Arundel in addition to a parliamentary earl of the same name.

Helen Cam, in her Introduction to *Law-Finders and Law-Makers in Medieval England* (Merlin Press, London), says: 'Whilst the King's vassals fulfilled their responsibilities and vindicated their rights in his courts, all over England, their own sub-vassals, the baron's barons, were acting as judges in their Lords' courts, and helping to adjust the conflicting claims of the old and new tenants of the honour and the manor.'

In describing thegnship, that Saxon Lordship with which Domesday is scattered, Professor F W Maitland (*Domesday Book and Beyond*, Cambridge University Press, 1897), calls wealthy thegns *barones maiores* and "less-thegns" *barones minores*. 'The household of a great man, but more especially the King's household, is the cradle of thegnship... Then the King... begins to give land to his thegns, and thus the nature of thegnship is modified. The thegn no longer lives in his lord's court; he is a warrior endowed with land. Then the thegnship becomes more than a relationship; it becomes a status.'

Right into the early Angevin period (*circa* 1160), the King's barons, Professor Stenton writes (*op cit*), 'remained a large and indeterminate body, defined by a rough equality of rank and a general similarity of territorial position, but by nothing that even approximated to any rule of law'. The word Baron is used by historians and writers today in a way that it is safe to assume that the author is thinking of a tenant-in-chief of the King. 'In a general survey of constitutional history,' Professor Maitland remarks, 'it is convenient to use the term in this limited sense. But the usage receives no support from the private charters of the Norman period, in which earls, bishops, and many lords of lesser status continually speak of their own tenants as *barones*.'

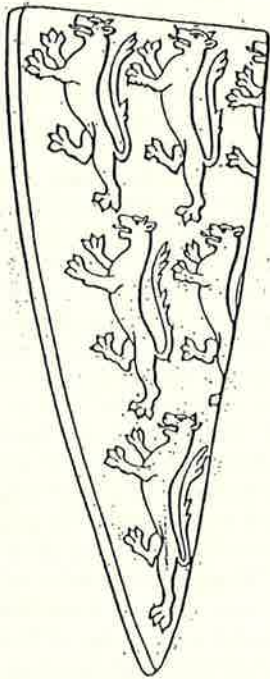
'Dark as is the early history of the manor,' Professor Maitland writes in *The Constitutional History of England* (Cambridge University Press, 1926), 'we can see that before the Conquest England is covered by what in all substantive points are manors, though the term manor is brought hither by the Normans.' Since this is so and since, as already observed, there can be no surer basis of prestige than to say, 'it is my will', the status conveyed by Manorial Lordship, or Feudal Baronry pre-dates the peerage of England, as it is understood today, by at least 200 years. The former is vested in jurisdiction over land, the second in the will of the sovereign and is purely honorific.



The military aristocracy of the early 12th century would, probably laugh at the later concept of nobility through pedigree. Most would probably not have known who their grand parents were. Nothing is known of the family of Hugh the Great, Duke of France, who ruled that cradle of the chivalric ideal in the 10th century. William the Conqueror's principal followers were opportunistic thugs, most of whom are never heard of again after Domesday Book; while even of those who went on to become earls and bishops later, we know virtually nothing of their antecedents. Early pedigree charts are fragmentary. The Anglo-Norman period was one of great rises to, and falls from, fortune. There was no time to consider such niceties as "nobility", or pedigree. A great family is suddenly there: take the celebrated house of Bellême, who rise to instant prominence; their "ancestor" of one generation seems to have been a crossbowman. He becomes a Lord of Manors and, being practical, it was this wealth that was all that mattered. The Anglo-Norman and early Angevin monarchs were only interested in a man's landholding and territorial power, and the money and services they could extract.



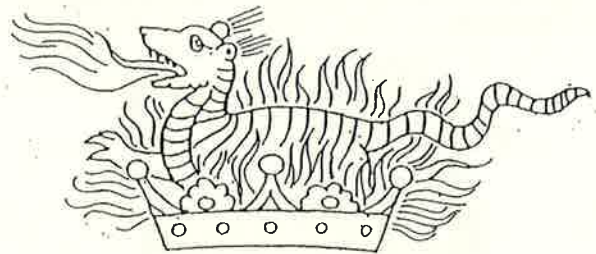
In the French or German sense of the word, medieval England had no nobility; that is to say that among the freemen there was no intrinsically superior class enjoying a privileged *legal* status of its own, transmitted by descent. In appearance, English society was an astonishingly egalitarian structure. That said, essentially, it was based on the existence of an extremely rigid hierarchic division, though the line was drawn at a lower level than elsewhere in Europe. It meant that on English soil, the freeman was in law scarcely less distinguishable from the nobleman. But the freemen themselves were an oligarchy. Yet England had an aristocracy as powerful as any in Europe - more powerful perhaps because the land of the peasants, through the Manor, was still more at its mercy. It was a class of Manorial Lords, of warrior chieftains, of royal officials, and of knights of the shire - all of them men whose mode of life differed greatly and consciously from that of the common run of freemen. At the top was the narrow circle of earls and barons. During the 13th century, this highest group began to be endowed with fairly definite privileges, but these were almost exclusively political and honorific in nature; and, above all, being attached to the *fief de dignité*, to the Honour, they were transmissible only to the eldest son. In short, the class of noblemen in England remained as a whole more a social than a legal class.



Naturally, although power and revenues were as a rule inherited, and although, as on the continent, the prestige of birth was greatly prized, this group was too ill-defined not to remain largely open. In the 13th century, the possession of landed wealth was sufficient to authorize the assumption of knighthood, in fact made it obligatory. Something like a century and a half later, it officially confirmed the right (always restricted by the characteristic rule to free tenure) to elect in the shires the representatives of the Commons of the land. And, although in theory, these same representatives - they were known by the significant name of knights of the shire and had originally, in fact, to be chosen from among the dubbed knights - were required to furnish proof of hereditary armorial bearings, it does not appear that in practice any family of solid wealth and social distinction ever encountered much difficulty in obtaining permission to use such emblems. There were no 'letters of nobility' among the English at this period - the creation of baronets by the needy House of Stewart was only a belated imitation of French practices. There was no need for them. The actual situation was enough.

We must wait until the 14th century, or possibly the very late 13th, before the idea of chivalry, or *prudhomie*, or pedigree begin to become important in England as concepts, setting some men apart from others, and reflecting, among other things, a more settled state in society. Edward III inaugurates the 'Round Table' in the Order of the Garter. Parliament, in 1351, in the Statute of Labourers, attempts for the first time to restrict the acquisition of land and Manors by wealthy merchants from impoverished 'old money'. Parliament tries again and again in the 14th and throughout the 15th centuries to stop commercial new money from wearing certain furs and velvets, or owning more than 40 acres in the country.

Such efforts were thwarted by economic realities and the Kings of England themselves, the Tudors particularly, preferring new wealth and the cleverness that spawned it, to the old wealth and jealousies that sustained it.



Badges, banners, flags, seals were originally intended as means by which a man might be identified in time of battle, perhaps, or on papers which the illiterate, many of whom included the nobility, could recognize. Henry V established something approximating to a formalization of these devices. Richard III in 1484 established the College of Arms which contains a number of Household officers: the three Kings of Arms, Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy and Ulster; a number of Officers in Ordinary (Heralds); and Pursuivants and Officers Extraordinary. They have granted arms to men and women of virtue for more than 500 years, despite conceits, which have appeared in every generation since 1484 - even to this day - which would ossify the institution.

It has been mainly by keeping close to the practical things which give real power, and avoiding the paralysis that overtakes social classes, which are too sharply divided and too dependent on birth, that the English aristocracy acquired the dominant position it retained for centuries, and to some extent still does socially.

In purchasing a Manor, therefore, one inherits the status that this form of tenure implies and becomes the successor in title to a line of men and women, many of whom have had a pronounced influence on the history of the British Isles.

Robert Smith  
Chairman  
The Manorial Society of Great Britain





# BARONIES BY TENURE IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND

FROM THE reign of the Conqueror to the middle of the 13th century at least, the dignity of Baron in England was annexed to territorial possessions *derived* from the Crown, for which the grantee was bound to render homage, fealty, and military or other honourable services. To such possessions was annexed the privilege of holding courts, or civil and criminal jurisdiction as it has been called, which right sometimes passed with the Seignory as an incident without being expressly named: but more generally was specially granted by the words *justitiam, curiam, or socha and sacha, infangenthef and outfangenthef*. The Sheriff could not for the most part enter the Barony or Honour, and the Baron's officers received the King's writs. In such courts, justice was dispensed by the Baron to his tenants and vassals, or those representing him. Besides attending the King in his wars with the number of knights reserved by his tenure to the Crown, the Baron, as its vassal, was bound to attend the King's Court, the *Curia Regis*.



This Court, at first held at stated periods in each year, was afterwards extended to the *Magnum Consilium* (Great Council), to which the King summoned his Barons for their *advice and consent* at such times and on such occasions as his exigencies required. When *extra-feudal* services were agreed by the Barons at this Court, the consent of their tenants and vassals was also sought by the holders of such Seignories in their Courts. In possession of one of these Seignories as a *Feodum Nobile*, with its incident service of attending the *Curia Regis* or *Commune Concilium*, originated the dignity of a 'Feudal Peerage', a Feudal Barony is perhaps a literal Territorial Peerage, as opposed to a nominal one today. After the Barons' War of 1264-5, a change took place in England which affected the rights of the English Baronage, by which it was established that no person should attend Parliament (*Commune Consilium*) without express writs from the King, with a sitting in consequence, and has since been held to have vested in the person so summoned and his heirs lineally an hereditary Barony. Such rules have never applied to the Barony by Tenure, though there are still some Baronies by Writ, whose holders sit in the House of Lords, whose ancestors sold their Baronies by Tenure centuries ago. The most recent example of this is the Parliamentary Barony of Dacre of Gilsland, held by the Earl of Carlisle, who sold the Barony by Tenure of Gilsland without affecting his right to sit in the House of Lords, even if he, or his successors, were to lose their superior Parliamentary titles of Earl of Carlisle and Viscount Howard Morpeth. Indeed, Lord Carlisle in 1990 sold the Barony of Morpeth. In 1992, the Earl of Lonsdale sold the Barony of Burgh, though his ancestor was first summoned to Parliament under the *Parliamentary* Barony of Burgh, no matter that the right of hereditary

peers to sit in the House of Lords has been much curtailed since 1999.

At the College of Arms, London, is a manuscript headed: "There are Barons of three kinds, namely:

- (1) By Tenure (who, in regard thereof, ought to be summoned to Parliament)
- (2) By Writ of Summons
- (3) By Creation, or Letters Patent

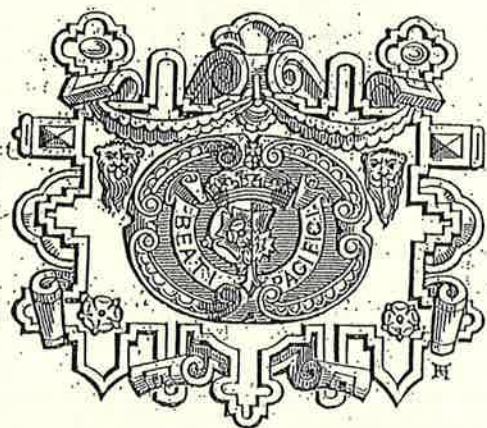


Barons by Tenure were of old the King's principal tenants, who holding an Honour, castle, or group of Manors of the King *in capite* by Barony (*per integram Baroniam*) were called his *Barones majores*, having their titles usually from their principal seats, or heads (*caputs*) of their Baronies, and continued to be the *only* Barons summoned to Parliament until 1265, when Henry III, having overcome Simon de Montfort and the rebellious Barons at the Battle of Evesham, called a Parliament to have such of them as were slain, taken prisoner, or escaped, attainted and disinherited; but the number of his faithful Barons being small, he supplied their number with other persons of known worth, wisdom, and repute who, by means thereof were henceforth Barons by Writ, although they had no possession that was a *Feodum Nobile*, for they were only tenants *in capite*, which were not really Barons at all (though some were, some were restored, and some married ladies - the daughters or widows of Barons - who conferred Baronies, or at least respectability, upon them). Many, however, were not, though they were often called to Great Councils as Barons and Peers. This continued to be the practice until the reign of Richard II who, in 1388, introduced the creation of Barons by Letters Patent, which is now the only method by which a person is summoned as a Peer to Parliament, saving occasionally those people who can demonstrate to the Privileges Committee of the House of Lords that they be entitled to such a summons by descent from a Baron by Writ. The Feudal Baronage in England predates by as much as two centuries the Parliamentary Peerage.

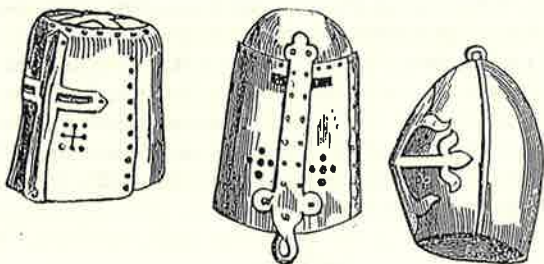




In the reign of King John, an alteration of great importance took place in the rights of the Barons and tenants *in capite*; for only the principal barons, or *barones majores*, were wanted at the Great Council, or prototype parliaments, and then only by royal summons and not, as hitherto, by right. The rest, who acquired the name of *barones minores*, were called by one general summons from the sheriffs of their respective counties. This practice was effectively recognized and legally established by the *Magna Carta* of King John. Selden supposes that in consequence of the quarrels between King John and his Barons, several Baronies had escheated to the Crown, either by attainder, or otherwise, which were partly granted to others, and partly retained as rewards for those who should come over to the King.



That several Barons were also so decayed in their estates as not to be able to support their rank; and the ancient Barons, or *barones majores*, who retained their possessions, foreseeing that their dignity might be diminished if the new tenants in chief, or grantees of the escheated Baronies, and the decayed Barons, should remain equal to them, procured a law no longer extant, or some understanding, in some of the parliaments preceding the Great Charter, by which they only in future should be styled Barons, and the rest tenants in chief, only, or knights. And because their ancient name could not be wholly taken from them, therefore, the addition of *majores* was given to the ancient and more powerful Barons, and that of *minores* to the others. Barons by Tenure, like Scottish Barons and later Irish Barons, are one of the *minores* sort, but only because they have been unable to sit in Parliament. (The use of the word "Parliament" in this context is not in its specialized sense, but in the sense of a deliberative assembly).

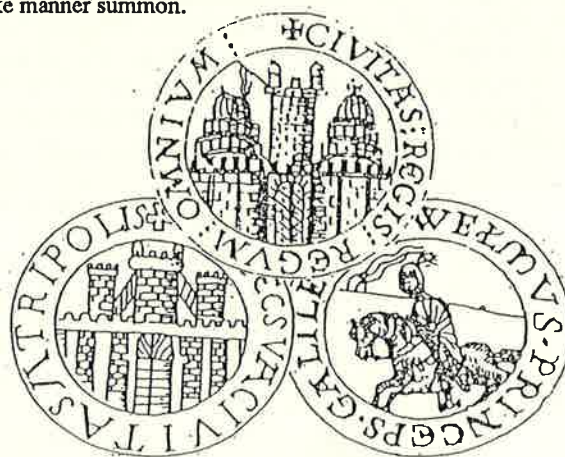


From this period, the right of sitting in Parliament appears to have been confined to those persons who were possessed of entire Baronies. But in the reign of King Henry III, a still greater alteration took place in the rights of the Barons; for whereas, every tenant *in capite* was, before that period, *ipso facto*, a Parliamentary Baron, and entitled to be summoned, either by the King's writ, or by the sheriff of the county, to every parliament that was called: yet, about that time, some new law is said to have been made, by which it was established that no person, though possessed of a Barony, should come to parliament with-

out being expressly and particularly summoned by the King's writ.

This fact is first mentioned by Camden in the Preface to his *Britannia*, who cites an ancient author, without naming him as his authority. *Ad summum honorem pertinet ex quo rex Henricus III ex tanta multitudine quae seditiosa et turbulenta fuit, optimos quosque rescripto ad comitia parlamentaria evocaverit. Ille enim (ex satis antiquo scriptore loquor) post magnas perturbationes et enormes vexationes inter ipsum regem, Simonem de Monteforte, et alios barones, motas et susceptas, statuit et ordinavit quod omnes illi comites et barones Angliae quibus upse rex dignatus est brevia summonitionis dirigere, venirent ad parlamentum suum, et non alii, nisi forte dominus rex alia vel similia brevia eis dirigere voluisset.*

Selden appears to have given but little credit to this narrative; and says, he never could discover who this ancient writer, cited by Camden, was; but thought that, not long after the Great Charter of King John, some law was made that induced the utter exclusion of all tenants in chief from parliament, beside the ancient and greater Barons, and such others as the King should in like manner summon.



In consequence of this law, the practice of summoning the *barones minores*, by the sheriff, ceased, as appears from the *Magna Carta* of 9 Henry III in which the chapter respecting the summoning of the Barons and tenants *in capite*, in the charter of King John, is entirely omitted.

From this period, the dignity of a parliamentary Baron was confined to those who were summoned by the Crown; this appears from the words of the writ, by which the King certifies a person to be a peer, as stated in the *Registerum Brevium*, a book as ancient as the Statute of Westminster, 2 13 Edward I which are, *Quia praedictum G unum baronum regni nostri, ad parlamenta nostra de summonitione regia venientium, recordamur.*

It cannot, however, be supposed, that the Crown ever possessed the prerogative of omitting to summon the principal nobles to every parliament, pursuant to the provisions of the *Magna Carta* of King John; for there is one instance recorded in English history of an omission of this kind, which was immediately noticed in such a manner as to prevent its recurrence.

In the year 1225, King Henry III called a parliament at Westminster, and several of the peers being absent for want of writs of summons, the Barons who attended refused to answer the King's proposals, for this reason, *Quod omnes tunc temporis non fuerunt, juxta tenorem Magnae Chartae vocati; et ideo sine paribus suis tunc absentibus, nullum voluerunt tunc responsum dare, vel auxilium concedere vel prestare.*



With respect to the different orders, and names or titles of nobility and dignity in England, the most ancient are those of Baron and Earl. It has been stated that the word *baro* was originally synonymous with *homo*; that all those persons to whom feuds were granted by Kings and sovereign princes, were called *barones et homines regis, sive qui hominum regi debent*.

Sir Henry Spelman says that the word baron was introduced into England by the Normans: *Ad Anglos autem pervenisse videtur vocabulum baro, vel cum ipsis Normannis, vel cum Edwardus Confessor aures moresque imbibisset Normannicos*. The first mention of the word which we have met with is in Domesday Vol ii 367 where it is said, *Hanc terram invadiavit abbas et barones regis*. And Eadmerus, who lived in the time of King Henry I speaking of William the Conqueror, says: *Nulli episcoporum permittebat ut aliquem de baronibus suis, seu ministris, publice excommunicaret*.

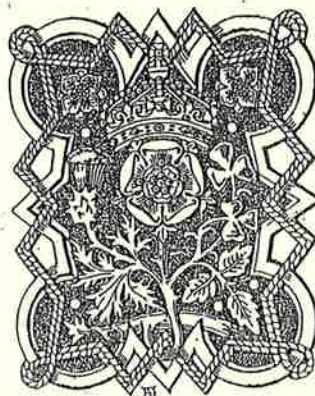
Selden observes that in the extracts from the Inquisitions, taken in the time of King John, the phrases of *tenentes per baroniam et servitia militaria*; and *milites et barones tenentes in capite de rege*, are used for the same persons. In another place he says, *Tenere de rege in capite, habere possessiones sicut baroniam*, and to be a baron, with a right to sit with the rest of the barons in councils or courts of judgment, according to the laws of that time, were synonymous: and Spelman says, *Aevo Henrici Secundi quaevis tenura in capite habebatur pro tenura per baroniam*.



Lord Coke has observed that in ancient records the Barons included the whole nobility of England, because regularly all noblemen were Barons, though they had a higher dignity; and the great council of the nobility were all comprehended under the name of the Council *De Baronage*. This seems to be confirmed by Matthew Paris, in whose history we find the word *baronagium* used as comprehending all the nobility: *Dominus rex de consilio totius baronagii sui*, and Dugdale has transcribed the following writ of King Henry III to the Sheriff of Herefordshire: *Rex Vicecomiti Heref' - Precipimus tibi quod si aliqua gens armata per ballivam tuam, contra provisionem nuper factam apud Gloucestriam, de communi concilio baronagii nostri*.

In consequence of the practice of subinfeudation, the great lords, particularly those who were Earls Palatine, called their immediate tenants or vassals, Barons. Thus the Earls of Chester and the bishops of Durham had their Barons. The City of London and the Cinque Ports also had their Barons. In like manner the parliamentary barons seem gradually to be called *barones regis* or *barones regni*, in order to distinguish them from those inferior Barons.

With respect to the various modes by which dignities may be created, it has been shown that British dignities were originally feudal, and introduced into England, together with the rest of that system, by the Normans, that they were annexed to the possession of certain estates in land, and must have been created by a grant of those estates.



Dignities were created in this manner in France and in Normandy. In Scotland the same practice prevailed. Thus, in the printed case of the Earldom of Sutherland, it is said that the most ancient mode of conferring honours in Scotland was by erecting certain estates into an Earldom, and investing the grantee with those estates, of which several instances are given. And in the return made by the Lords of Sessions of Scotland in 1739 to the House of Lords respecting the state of the Scottish Peerage, it is said that before the reign of King James VI titles of honour and dignity were created by erecting lands into Earldoms and Lordships.

As all the ancient grants of lands made by the Conqueror and his sons to their followers are now lost, there exists no instance of the Crown's erecting an estate into a Barony or Earldom. Lord Coke says "but now the ancient manner of creation is altered; for now, when the King creates a duke, a marquis, an earl, a viscount, or a baron; he seldom creates a dukedom, marquisdome, earldome &c *ad sustinendum nomen et onus*, viz to grant him manours, lands, tenements, &c to hold of him in chiefe; for commonly upon creations the king grants to them created an annuity". And in Lord Gerard's case, Wright, serjeant, says:- "The legal constitution of a Barony is, when the king creates certain lands to be a Barony."

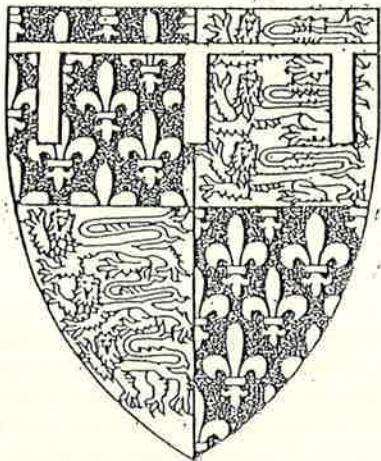
It also appears from ancient records that the dignities of Baron and Earl, with a right of sitting in parliament, continued to be annexed to the possession of some feudal seigneuries or lordships for a long time after the Conquest, a fact that is fully admitted by all eminent antiquaries; by Camden, Spelman, Dugdale, and Selden. It will therefore be necessary to inquire into the nature of those Manors, Seigneuries or Lordships, and to state the cases in which dignities have been held to be annexed to the possession of them.





On the establishment of the Normans in England, William the Conqueror conferred or confirmed the estates of many Saxon thanes upon his principal followers, as strict feuds, to be held immediately of himself, by homage fealty, and military or other honourable services. The usual services reserved on these grants were the services of a certain number of knights; and the persons who received them, in order to be able to perform their services, gave out by subinfeudation portions of the lands to their followers, to be held of themselves by knight service; reserving a tract of land round their castle, or mansion house, for the maintenance of their own family; by which means their estates became feudal seigneuries, consisting of demesnes and services.

To every grant of a *feudum nobile* or *feudum dignitatis*, a jurisdiction was always annexed. In conformity to this practice, it may be presumed that in all the grants of lands made by William and his sons, to be held of the Crown *in capite*, a civil and criminal jurisdiction was given. For it appears from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, that in almost all the charters of lands granted by the crown to abbeys, a civil and criminal jurisdiction was expressly given. And we know that from time immemorial every Lord of a Manor has exercised a jurisdiction over his tenants; a franchise which must have been originally derived from the Crown, directly or tacitly.



The court in which the Feudal Lord exercised his jurisdiction was called *curia baronis*, the court baron. And Lord Coke says: "If we labour to search out the antiquity of these courts baron, we shall find them as ancient as manors themselves. For when the ancient kings of this realm, who had all the lands of England in demesne, did confer great quantities of land upon some great personages, with liberty to parcel the lands out to other inferior tenants, reserving such duties and services as they thought convenient; and to keep courts where they might redress misdemeanors, within their precincts, punish offences, committed by their tenants, and decide and debate controversies arising within their jurisdiction, these courts were termed courts baron".



Dugdale says that every estate of this kind had a capital mansion on it, as of which the lands granted out to the tenants were held. And being the residence of the Lord, it was called in old French *Manoir*, a *manendo*, from which the whole acquired the name Manor. It is also called, and with more propriety, a lordship, being in fact a feudal seignory or *dominium*, annexed to the possession of the demesnes, over the tenants holding lands by a subinfeudation from the ancient proprietors of such demesnes, by certain services, with a jurisdiction over those persons. And Lord Coke says: "A manor in these days signifieth the jurisdiction and royalty incorporate, rather than the land or scite".

*Manerium* (says Spelman) est *feudum nobile*, partim *vassallis*, quos *tenentes* vocamus, ob *certa servitia concessum*; partim *domina in usum familiae suae, cum jurisdictione in vassallos*, ob *concessa praedia reservatum*. Quae *vassallis conceduntur, terras dicimus tenementales, quae domino reservantur dominicales*. Totum vero *feudum dominium appellatur, olim baronia*. Unde *curia quae huic praeest jurisdictioni, hodie curia baronis nomen retinet*.

The persons to whom the great lords granted lands, to hold of them by knight service, were called *valvasores*, (*vavaseurs*) of whom Spelman gives the following account:—*Sunt ergo valvasores majores, qui non a rege immediate sed secunda vice feuda acceperunt, scilicet a ducibus, marchionibus, vel comitibus; hoc est a regni vel regis capitaneis*. And Bracton says that an estate thus held was called *vavasoria*.

These *valvasores majores* again granted out portions of their lands to free persons, to be held of themselves in socage, who were called *valvasores minores*, by which means the *valvasores majores* created Manors of an inferior kind, whereof they were the immediate lords; and the Baron or King's tenant *in capite* was the lord paramount.

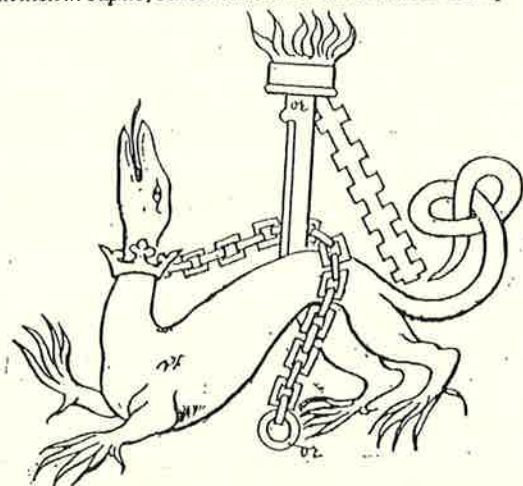
In consequence of this practice, Manors became divided into two sorts, which Bracton calls *maneria capitalia et non capitalia*. Et sciendum est quod *manerium poterit esse per se ex pluribus aedificiis coadjuvatum, sive villis vel hamlettis adjacentibus*. *Poterit enim esse manerium et per se, et cum pluribus villis, et cum pluribus hamlettis adjacentibus quorum nullum dici potest manerium per se, se d villae sive hamlettiae*. *Poterit enim esse per se manerium capitale, et plura continere sub se maneria non capitalia, et plures villas et plures hamletos, quasi sub uno capite, et dominio uno*.

The practice of creating inferior Manors was effectually prevented in the reign of King Edward I by the statute *Quia Emptores Terrarum*, (1290) which reciting the inconveniences arising from subinfeudations, that is from feoffments of lands to be held of the feoffors, enacted, that upon every future conveyance of lands, the grantee should hold of the chief lord, and not of the grantor. But the provisions not extending to the king's own tenants *in capite*, the law concerning them was declared by the statutes *Prerogativa Regis*, 17 Edw. II c. 6 and 4 Edw. III c. 15 by which last all subinfeudations previous to the reign of



King Edward I were confirmed. But all subsequent to that period were left open to the King's prerogative.

Every Lord of a Manor held immediately of the Crown was during the first century after the Conquest deemed a Baron and his Manor a Barony. Thus Speman says:- *Maneriorum dominos etiam minores inter barones censi manifestum est, cui fidem facit quod ipsae hae curiae usque hodie curiae baronum nuncupantur. Aevo praeterea Henrici Primi procerum appellatione computari videntur omnes maneriorum domini. Nam quos in epigrapha 25. legum suarum proceres vocat, eosdem mox in capite, barones sochnam suam habentes, exponit.*



But although every Manor held immediately of the Crown, was originally a Barony, and the Lord thereof a member of the *curia regis* and the *magnum consilium*, yet when the Barons were divided into *majores* and *minores*, it is probable that those only who possessed *maneria capitalia* of which inferior Manors were held, were considered as *barones majores* and retained the dignity of Barons; while those who had but a *manerium non capitale* were called *barones minores*.

In the course of time the Manor, or Seignory to which the dignity of a Baron was annexed, acquired the name *baronia*; and it appears from all our 12th and 13th century writers that such estates were not uncommon for some time after the Conquest. Thus we read in Glanville:- *Mortuo enim aliquo capitali barone, statim baroniam in manu suo retinet rex, donec haeres grantum suum fecerit de relevio.* But such Baronies must have some form of Charter of the King, or writ from the King, or some such charter of him for 'livery of his lands that designates the recipient, by virtue of holding such feudum nobile, a Baron.

It is thus enacted by King John's *Magna Carta* c 42,- *Si aliquis tenuerit de aliqua escaeta, sicut de honore de Wallingford, Nottingham Bolon, et de aliis escaetis quae sunt in manu nostra, et sint baroniae; et obierit, haeres ejus non det alium relevium, nec faciet nobis aliud servitium quam faceret baroni, si baronia esset in manu baronis.* Bracton also says:- *Item si dominus rex tenuerit aliquam baroniam, vel terram.* And in another place:- *Ut si fuerit contentio inter partes, in qua baronia, vel in cujus feodo, tenementum fuerit.*



It has been stated that to every Manor was annexed a jurisdiction, and a court, called the court baron, for the exercise of it. The civil jurisdiction was called *soca et sacha*, the criminal *infangthef* and *outfangthef*. These latter words are thus explained by Spelman:-

*Significant latronem infra captum, hoc est infra amnerium vel jurisdictionem alicujus, jus habentis de eodem cognoscendi. Regale quidem privilegium, et in antiquis diplomatibus, majoribus regni frequenter concessum. Qui ipso hoc verbo talem assecuti sunt potestem.*

By the *Magna Carta* of 9 Hen. III c 17, sheriffs of counties, constables of castles, escheators and coroners were prohibited from holding pleas of the Crown. Lord Coke says- "Albeit the franchises of infangthiefe and outfangthiefe, to be heard and determined within courts-baron belonging to manors, were within the said mischief, yet we find, but not without great inconvenience, that the same had some continuance after this act. But neither this act or *per desuetudinem* for inconvenience these franchises within manors are antiquated and gone".

It appears however from the *Placita de Quo Warranto* that in the reigns of the three first Edwards, a great number of Lords of Manors claimed and established a right to exercise a criminal jurisdiction in their court barons.



By the feudal law, the lord, upon the death of his tenant, became entitled to a sum of money from the heir, as a fine or composition for the renewal of the investiture, which was called a relief. In Glanville's time, the relief of a knight's fee was fixed at 100 shillings, but that of a Barony was uncertain. *De baronis vero nihil certum statuendum est, quia juxta voluntatem et misericordiam domini regis solent baronie capitales de releviis suis domino regi satisfacere.*

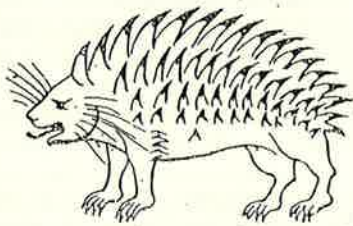
The reliefs of earls and barons were, however, reduced to a certainty before the *Magna Carta* of King John, in which is the following clause:- *Si quis comitum vel baronum nostrorum, sive aliorum tenentium de nobis in capite, per servitium militare mortuus fuerit, et cum decesserit heres suus plenae etatis fuerit, et relevium debeat, habeat hereditatem suam per antiquum relevium. Scilicet heres heredis comitis, de baronia comitis integra, per centum libra. Heres vel heredes baronis de baronia integra, per centum marcas.*





In some ancient copies of the *Magna Carta* of King Henry III, referred to in the folio edition of the Statutes the relief of a Barony is stated to be *centum libras*. But this reading appears erroneous, and *marcas* to be the true one. First, an earldom was always considered, not only on the continent, but also in England, as superior to, and of greater annual value than a Barony; therefore the relief ought to be greater. Second, in the text of the old *Coustumier* of Normandy, c 34, the relief of a Baron is stated to be 100 livres; and in the Glossary the relief of an Earl is said to be 500 livres. By the laws of the Conqueror, the relief of an earl consisted of eight horses, &c and that of a Baron of four horses &c. Third, in Bracton is the following passage:—*Quale sit rationabile relievium antiquum de feodo militari distinguitur in Charta Libertatum, c2. Scil de comitatu intergro danda sunt c. librae de herede comitis, pro relevio, et de herede baronis pro baronia integra c marcas*. And this is the reading in the copy of *Magna Carta* published by Lord Coke, which is adopted by him, and by all the other writers of that age.

It appears, however, from Madox's History of the Exchequer, that in the reign of King Henry III the sum of one hundred pounds was required for the relief of a Barony. So that it was a matter of considerable importance to ascertain whether a person held his lands *per baronium*, or by the service of a certain number of knights only.



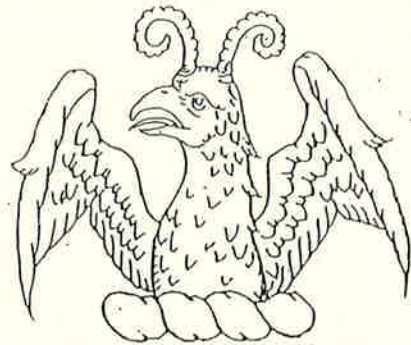
In 9 Henry III, Walter de Clifford was charged with £100 for his relief, as for a Barony. But it being found by inquisition that this Walter held of the King, *in capite*, by one knight's fee, and not by Barony, he was acquitted of £93 and half a mark, and charged for his relief with ten marks only. The words of the record are:—*Quod per inquisitionem quam rex praecepit fieri, idem Walterius tenuit de rege, in capite per feudum militis, et non per baroniam*.

In 40 Henry III, the King took homage of William Longespee, son and heir of Idonea, late wife of William Longespee, for all the lands which were Idonea's. The Abbot of Pershore, the King's escheator, was ordered to take security of William, for 50 shillings for his relief. But afterwards, upon searching the Roll of the Exchequer, it was found that the Idonea held of the King, *in capite*, two Baronies; whereupon it was adjudged by the court of exchequer that William should pay to the King £200 for his relief for the said Baronies.

The different fees payable on doing homage to the King, by persons holding by Barony, and by persons holding by knight service, proves the distinction between several tenures. By the Statute of Westminster 2. Edw.I c.42, in which the fees of the marshal and chamberlain of the King's house are regulated, it is ordered by the King that where a marshal "who asketh a palfrey of earls, Barons and others, holding by a part of a Barony, where they have done homage; nevertheless another palfrey, when they are made Knights; the said marshal, of every Earl and Baron, holding an entire Barony, should be contented with one palfrey, or with the price of it; such as he had used to have of old".

Lord Coke has observed on this passage that the ancient price of the horse of a Baron, holding by an entire Barony, was ten pounds; and that of a knight, having no part of a Barony, was five marks.

With respect to the extent of a Barony, it is said in an ancient manuscript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, that a Barony consisted of thirteen knight's fees and a quarter. But though this work has been frequently referred to by Lord Coke and some other writers, as a genuine piece of antiquity, yet its authenticity has been questioned by Selden and Prynne; the former of whom supposes it to have been an imposture of the time of King Edward III; and the latter makes it an invention, as late as 31 Hen VI.



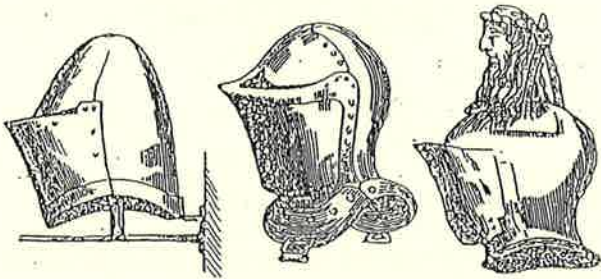
The best ground for presumption about the extent of a Barony is by comparing the relief due for it with the relief due for a knight's fee; for the relief being said to be a fourth part of the annual value of the feud, must have been in proportion to the *quantum* of property that descended to the heir. Now it has been stated that in Glanville's time, the relief of a Knight's Fee was five pounds, and supposing the relief of a Barony to have been a hundred marks, as Bracton and all the writers of that time assert, a Barony would consist of thirteen knight's fees and a quarter, according to the *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*. But if the relief was £100 it would consist of 20 Knights Fees.

Madox observes that the Baronies created by the Conqueror and his sons, were very likely much greater than those that were created after, and consequently contained a greater number of Knight's Fees. A distinction was, therefore, made between the Baronies and Knight's Fees of the older feoffment, that is, those that were created after; which are said to be of the new feoffment.





In the reign of Henry VIII, an Honour appears to have been considered as an illustrious Manor or Lordship, or several Manors united, having a capital seat or mansion. Thus certain Manors belonging to the Crown were then created Honours by Act of Parliament; such as the Manors of Hampton Court, Ampthill and Grafton. But Madox observes that by those acts Honours were created in name, and those places acquired some of the properties of Honours, but in fact became Honours of a new sort. For the essential property of an Honour vested in the King was to be a Barony escheated. Now if Hampton Court was not an escheat, or a Barony escheated before the making of the Act, it could not become an escheat or Barony escheated by the Act; which could not alter its nature. If a Manor or estate vested in the Crown was a part of the King's original inheritance, if it never was granted to an Earl or Baron, and it did not come to the Crown by escheat, it was not properly an Honour. It might, indeed, be created an Honour, or nominal Honour, but such creation could not alter the nature of it, or make it an Honor in fact, that is, it would not make a Baronial estate, if not so before.



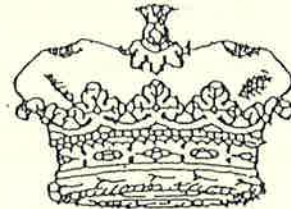
All the proprietors of these Baronial estates, or land Baronies, were entitled to sit in the *Magnum Consilium*, or parliament, till the reign of Henry III, who made a law, which has been already stated, that no person should come to parliament without a writ of summons from the King; and though it does not appear that this law applied to the principal Barons, yet it is probable that the Crown frequently availed itself of it, by omitting to summon the lesser Barons or those who acquired estates held *per baroniam*. For some passages in our ancient records prove that after the reign of Henry III all tenants *per baroniam* were not parliamentary Barons.

Thus in 15 Edw III to a complaint made by the clergy that the King's officers claimed tithes of them, His Majesty answers; "*Que ceux qui teignent du roi per baronie et deyvent venir au parlement per somonse, paient le neofisme.*" And in a petition of the Commons in 28 Edw III it is stated that the tenants of Lords who held by Barony, and were summonsd to Parliament claimed to be discharged from contributing to the wages of knights of the shire.



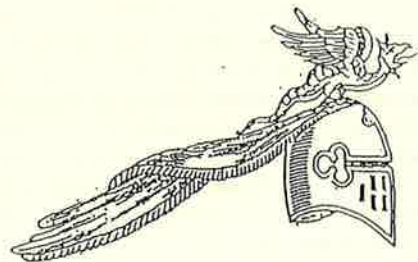
In Lord Coke's comment on *Magna Carta* he says: "It is to be understood that if the king give land to one and his heirs, *tenendum de rege per servitium baroniae* he is no lord of parliament until he is called by writ to parliament. Mr Elsyng, who was clerk of parliament in the reign of King James I, says it appears from the *Inquisitiones post Mortem* in the Tower, that many estates were held *per baroniam* by persons who were not reputed (parliamentary) peers."

The town of Burford, in Shropshire, appears from an inquisition taken in 40 Edw.III to have been held of the King, by the service of finding five men for the army of Wales; *et per servitium baroniae*, whence the proprietors were called Barons of Burford, but were not parliamentary Barons.



Madox, in a note to the case of Thomas de Furnival, observes that holding by Barony, and being summoned to attend among the Barons of Parliament, were in those days very different things. Selden, in his argument for the Earl of Kent, respecting the Barony of Grey of Ruthyn, says, "it is a rule that an honour or barony, or a tenure by barony, doth not enforce a conclusion that the possessed is a baron of parliament".

West observes that in consequence of the law of Henry III, which has been already stated from Camden, the circumstance of holding *per baroniam* did not make a parliamentary Baron. And though every Lord of parliament was a Baron, yet every Baron was not a Lord of Parliament. He cites the case of Sir Ralph Everden, who was discharged from sitting on juries because he held by a part of a Barony; thought it did not appear from the writs of summons that any man of that name was ever summoned to Parliament; and says this privilege was not peculiar to an attendance on Parliament, but incident to a tenure *per baroniam*. For although no Barons had a right to come to Parliament, but only those to whom writs were sent; yet the lesser Barons did preserve all the other privileges incident to their tenure.



There were, however, some estates to the possession of which the dignity of Baron, with a right to be summoned to, and sit in, Parliament was annexed conformably to the principles of the feudal law, and the usage that then prevailed in France.

Thus the dignity of a parliamentary Baron was formerly annexed to the Manor or Barony of Kingston Lisle in Berkshire, as appears from letters patent under the great seal, made with the authority of Parliament, in 22 Hen.VI, in which it is expressly declared that the possessors of that Manor had been, by reason of that possession, Barons and Lords Lisle, and by that name had place and seat in Parliament from time immemorial.





These letters patent, after reciting that Warinus, Lord of Lisle, was seised of the Manor of Kingston Lisle, from whom it descended to John Talbot, as one of his heirs; proceeds in these words: - *Nos nedum praemissa verum etiam qualiter praefatus Warinus et omnes antecessores sui, ratione domini et maner praedictorum nomen et dignitatem baronis et domini de Lisle, a tempore quo memoria hominum non existit obtinuerunt et habuerunt, ipsique et omnes successores sui ab eodem tempore per hujusmodi nomen, loca et sessiones et alias per-eminencias in parlamentiis et consiliis regiis, ut caeteri barones regni Angliae a toto tempore praedicto habuerunt et obtinuerunt & c & c Volumus et concedimus per preentes, eidem Johanni, filio Johannis, quod ipse et haeredes sui domini dictorum domini et manerii de Kingston Lisle ex nunc domini et barones de Lisle et barones nobiles et proceres regni nostri habeantur, teneantur et reputentur, habeantque nomen stylum titulum et honorem baronum et dominorum de Lisle, ac sessiones in parlamentiis et consiliis nostris et haeredum nostrorum, ac aliis locis quibuscunque inter alios barones regni nostri cum omnibus et omnimodis dignitatibus ac pre-eminentiis statui baronis regni nostri praedicti, et praesertim statui dictae baroniae de Lisle ab antiquo pertinentibus sive spectantibus eisdem modo et forma in omnibus et per omnia tam in hujusmodi sessionibus quam cum omnibus et omnimodis aliis pre-eminentiis et dignitatibus quibuscunque prout praedictus Warinus seu aliquis aliquis alius baroniam et dominium praedictam ante haec tempora habens et occupans habuit et tenuit. Habendum et tenendum nomen stylum titulum et honorem supradicta, una cum sessionibus supradictis in parlamentiis consiliis et locis praedictis, nec non omnibus et omnimodis dignitatibus et pre-eminentiis supradictis eidem Johanni, filio Johannis, haeredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum &c.*

By other letters patent in 15 Edw IV, reciting, as in the former ones, that Edward Grey was seised in right of Elizabeth, his wife, who was the grand-daughter and heir of John Talbot, of the Lordship and Manor of Kingston Lisle; it is granted that the said Edward and his heirs, of the body of the said Elizabeth, being Lords of the said Lordship and Manor of Kingston Lisle should be Barons Lisle and should sit in parliament with the other Barons of the realm; and the name style, title and honour of Baron Lisle is granted him to hold to him and his heirs on the body of the said Elizabeth begotten. This is an exception to most current Baronies by Tenure in England, the bulk of which are in the Crown by forfeiture.



The Castle and Honour of Berkeley were granted by King Henry II to Robert FitzHarding, to hold to him and his heirs *per baroniam* from whom it descended to Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who died in 5 Hen V and by the inquisition taken at his death it was found that the castle and Manor of Berkeley were entailed by the grandfather of the deceased, by a fine levied in 23 Edward III, on himself and the heirs male of his body, and as the deceased left only a daughter, they descended on James de Berkeley, as cousin and next heir male to the deceased. Dugdale observes that this James by virtue of the entail enjoyed the castle and Barony of Berkeley and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Berkeley in 9 Henry V and to all the Parliaments that were held in the time of King Henry VI.



In the reign of Henry VII, William Lord Berkeley, having no children, covenanted to assure the castle and Manor of Berkeley, for want of issue of his own body, to King Henry VII and the heirs male of his body, and for default of such issue to his own right heirs, and settled the same accordingly. In consequence of this settlement, William Lord Berkeley obtained the office of Earl Marshal and title of Marquess to himself and the heirs male of his body, and dying without issue, the castle and Manor of Berkeley devolved to the Crown.

Maurice de Berkeley, the brother of William never had the dignity of Baron Berkeley, but having recovered several estates belonging to the family, he died in 22 Henry VII leaving Maurice, his eldest son, who was summoned to Parliament in 14 Henry VIII, but did not have the place of his ancestors, in regard that the castle of Berkeley and those Lordships belonging thereto, which originally were the body of that ancient Barony, then remained in the Crown, by virtue of the entail, and therefore he sat in Parliament as a new Baron, in the lowest place; of which, says Dugdale, he had no joy, considering the eminency of his ancestors and the pre-eminency which they ever had. Though in point of prudence he was necessitated to submit. On his death, however, King Edward VI, who was the last heir male of the body of Henry VII, the reversion of Berkeley castle and all the estates limited by William to that King fell into the possession of Henry de Berkeley as the right heir of William Lord and Marquis of Berkeley in consequence of which he was summoned to parliament in 4 & 5 Philip and Mary and was seated in the place of the ancient barons of Berkeley. The Earldom of Berkeley died out in 1945, but Captain John Barclay, as inheritor of Berkeley Lordship is Baron Barclay of Berkeley. Berkeley is the largest Manor in England, covering 28 parishes. Thus at a



much earlier date than in Scotland (*circa* 1596) the Barons By Tenure in England became *barones minores*. The Barons by Tenure in Ireland follow a similar pattern to those in England after 1170, with an exception in the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I, where Baronies were erected with the purpose of local government by the undertakers.

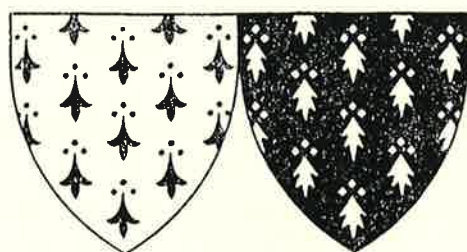


The 12th and 13th centuries were, in a manner of speaking, a baronial or honourial melting pot, some rising to great status and then falling to a manorial holding, as lands and rights were shorn from them, estates divided, or lands escheated and forfeited. A prime example of the land 'peerage', as it were, is the Earldom of Chester which features in the memorial of the Hothfield family in this Catalogue. The Anglo-Norman holders of this Earldom, though sometimes related to the king, were non-royal. The last non-royal holder of the Earldom was John Le Scot by inheritance from his uncle, Ranulph de Meschines, 4th Earl Palatine. The lands of the Earldom were so important that, on the death of John Le Scot in 1244 without issue, King Henry III annexed the Earldom to the Crown, 'lest so fair a dominion should be divided amongst women', bestowing other lands on the late John Le Scot's sister. A similar example in respect of a Barony or an Honour was that of Clare in East Anglia. Ibert de Clare, 7th Earl of Hertford, on his marriage to Joan of Acre, the daughter of King Edward I in 1289, entailed the Honour on the King, and the Honour remains in the Crown. When the Lordship of the Manor of Mitchells, in Essex, was sold about 10 years ago, there was a conveyance dated 1896 and sealed with the seal of the Honour of Clare, setting out that the Queen (Victoria) sitting in her Court of the Honour of Clare, being at Windsor Castle, granted the Lordship or Manor of Mitchells to be held of the Honour by the grantee (the purchaser). William III in 1695 granted (sold) the Honour or Barony of Hastings to Henry Pelham, whose successor, the Earl of Chichester, sold it at auction in 1996. The rights of the Tufton Barons of Westmoreland in that Barony over his mesne Manorial Lords were determined in the Court of Chancery in 1729. George II granted the Honour of Aquila, or the Barony of Pevensy, Sussex, to Earl De La Warr, in 1746, and as late as 1831 the burgesses of Barnstaple gave a fish supper to Sir John Chichester, Baronet, as the holder of that Barony, in return for an indefinite lease of the castle mound in the town. In 1660, Parliament passed an Act bringing to an end the services due to the Crown (and to some other Lords, principally Walsh seignories held by families like the Dukes of Beaufort) from remaining Baronies and some Manors. Most of these dues were purely honorific, such as the provision of a white rose to the king once a year, and they were not exacted, although a few very important services were implicitly preserved, such as that of providing a glove at the coronation when the monarch was invested with the sceptre with the dove, and supporting the king's arm at that point in the ceremony (Manor of Worksop), a right acknowledged by the Court of Claims at all coronations as being apurtenant to the Manor with the exception of the coronation in 1953 when the Manor was held by a divorcee and the office was served by a delegate, Lord Woolton. Most irksome to the holders of Bar-

onies and some Manors were the financial exactions in lieu of knight service and royal wardship of under-age children. Complaints had grown through the 16th century as increasingly needy monarchs had bled these ancient rights for all they were worth. Government was costly, and increasingly so under the Tudors, as society became more complex, but Parliament was seldom willing to acknowledge these expenses in their votes of tax subsidies. Consequently, kings turned to their dubious prerogative powers in an effort to make ends meet. Besides enjoying the estates of minors and demanding sums of money from holders of certain legal forms of land - Baronies and a number of Manors - for the knighting the king's eldest son, or the marriage of his daughter, they turned to the sale of monopolies to individuals and syndicates, granting an exclusive right to import and sell certain goods. Soap and tobacco were the most profitable monopolies, enabling the grantees to charge more or less what they wanted. A crisis was reached during the Personal Government of Charles I when the King ruled without Parliament between 1629 and 1640. With no parliamentary taxation, Charles relied increasingly on the prerogative Court of Star Chamber to extract money from his subjects under numerous feudal rights. A plethora of monopolies was granted and he even levied the prerogative, and legally suspect, tax known as Ship-money by which the country was obliged to pay towards the upkeep of the Navy, a feudal impost last used by Edward III in the 14th century. The former Member of Parliament, John Hampden, brought a test case in the Court of King's Bench against Ship-money in 1637, but as Charles appointed and could dismiss the judges, the Court found against him. When Parliament finally convened for the second time in 1640 - known as the Long Parliament, leading to the English Civil War - monopolies, the royal prerogative in respect of tax, benevolences (forced loans that were not repaid), feudal exactions from Manors and Baronies, and the Court of Star Chamber which enforced the prerogative, were abolished. When Charles's son was restored in 1660, confirmatory Acts were passed in Parliament against these perceived injustices, and similar Acts were passed in the Irish Parliament in the following year.

Some of these ancient traditions are maintained. Worksop has already been mentioned. The Barons of the Cinque Ports still enjoy (ie as at 1953) rights to attend the coronation. The Lord of the Manor of Henley-in-Arden still holds his Courts in the town in November. The Lord of Penrice, South Wales, still gives a pair of silver spurs to his overlord, the Lord of Gower, every two years in a small ceremony, which spurs the Lord of Gower immediately gives back for the next presentation. But insofar as being taxed for the knighting of the monarch's son, or if one leaves an under-age child, Lords need no longer be concerned.

The holder of a (Feudal) Barony would be known as John Smith of X, Baron of X, and his wife, or a woman in her own right, Janet Smith of X, Baroness of X. A Manorial Lord as Mr John Smith, Lord of X, or Lord of the Manor of X, and his wife or a woman in her own right, Mrs Janet Smith, Lady of X, or Lady of the Manor of X.



# FEUDAL LORDS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

THE MANORIAL Society of Great Britain is making what is believed to be the first attempt to publish a directory of Manorial Lords and Feudal Barons in Britain and Ireland, the only two countries in the world (*pace* the Channel Islands) where 'feudal titles', for want of a better expression, survive.

The first volume is in preparation for publication in spring next year, and will be a continuing process of additions and updating in succeeding volumes. It will only be possible to include a fraction of 'feudal Lords' (and Ladies) at a time, partly because of the cost of printing each volume, but mainly because of the research necessary.

While histories of Manors and Baronies are not hard to research and to write up - though the work is vastly time-consuming - the Society has to rely, for the most part, on holders of feudal titles themselves to supply their own family details (parents, grandparents, children, dates of birth, marriage, and death, wives, husbands, and achievements, to be worked into narrative and diagrammatic pedigree charts) as most of this information is not available readily on the public record.

In some ways, *Feudal Lords of the British Isles* will be similar in concept and look to the *Landed Gentry* and Debrett's *Peerages*, except that *Feudal Lords* will also include pedigree charts of entrants and pictures of particularly interesting houses, or gardens of entrants, other aspects of their lives, or a picture perhaps of an interesting predecessor who was Lord of the Manor. There will be elements of *Who's Who* or *People of Today* in the biographies of present holders. The principal difference between *Feudal Lords* and these other publications is that, to be included, an entrant must hold a feudal title. Debrett's *Peerage* only includes peers and baronets. Some of Debrett's entries may include the fact, as in the case of Lord Anglesey, that he is Lord of the Manor of Burton on Trent, but recording this is not the purpose of Debrett, and was more likely added by Lord Anglesey himself when he completed Debrett's biographical form. The *Landed Gentry* is something of a misnomer today in that many entrants who are clearly not of this class, made famous - or infamous, depending on your position - by Jane Austen and Anthony Trollope, are included. *Who's Who* is a directory of the 'great and the good', those people who appear in Honours' Lists with the rank of Commander or higher in the Orders of Chivalry, QCs, MPs, captains of industry, peers, baronets, eminent academics; while *People of Today* is a valuable directory of the shifting social scene, and is more likely to include entrants from the world of entertainment, fashion, media, and sport.

*Feudal Lords* will also include some of these people, such as Chris Ewbank, but only because he is Lord of the Manor of Brighton, or the Duke of Norfolk because he is Lord of many Manors and Baronies, or Sir Peter Mansfield FRS, joint Nobel Prize Winner, because he is a Manorial Lord, or Peter Norton, the billionaire computer software inventor, because he is Lord of the Manor of Stratford Upon Avon.

Some Members of the Society have already sent in much historical and family information, and the Society would encourage purchasers in this Catalogue to apply for the necessary biographical forms. The Society has most of the historical information on individual Manors, but some Members have had deeper research undertaken and, in some cases, maps made and interesting documents copied in facsimile. The Editor would

like to receive as much of this kind of material as possible for consideration for inclusion.

The last copy date for the first volume is this November, bearing in mind that this has to be edited, put into shape, typeset, sent to entrants for correction, amended, printed, and bound. Unlike other books published by the Society (see page 80) by one author or a series of authors who are experienced about deadlines and can be cajoled if needs be, or even replaced by some one more efficient, we are entirely dependent on Feudal Lords and Ladies to supply us with copy. If, therefore, the holder of a Feudal Title fails to return his biographical form, he should not be surprised not to find himself in the first volume.

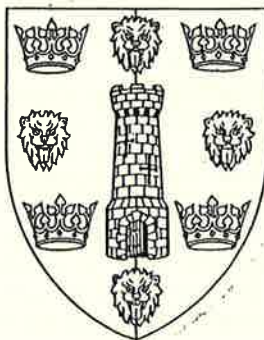
Inevitably, a definite list of Barons and Lords is impossible: rather like painting the Forth Bridge, the moment the work has been completed, you have to start all over again. Once the first volume is published, we aim to start work on the second, and so on so that it will become a standard reference source not only for Feudal Lords and Ladies, but for scholars, social editors, and interested members of the public. We may decide to put it on the internet for a fee once the practicalities of that have been overcome.

We give on the succeeding pages examples of an entry for Gerald F Rand, Lord of the Manor of Lynford, and for The Lord Sudeley, to give an impression of the actual page-layout, reduced. For application forms, please write to the Manorial Society of Great Britain, 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (fax: 020-7582-7022).





## Rand of Lynford



### RAND Gerald Frederick

b 10 November 1926 s of William Frederick Rand (d 1960) of Herts and Elsie Mary White (d 1926). Educated Merchant Taylor's. Married 1stly 13 July 1949 Eileen Margaret, dau of William Alexandra Wilson (d 1975) of Herts 1 son Steven born 1953. 2ndly 1 November 1972 Clarissa Elizabeth, dau of Thomas William Barker (d 1956) of Hull. Landowner and master builder, ret; Chairman Rand Contractors Ltd 1952-68, MD Power Plant Int 1962-71, Chmn Manor Minerals (UK) Ltd 1985-; elected to Société Jersaise 1967, member governing council The Manorial Society of Great Britain 1985, regional Chairman Domesday National Committee 1986, member of Country Landowners Association; owner of the Lynford Hall Estate Norfolk; Lord of the Manor of: Lynford, Mundford, Cranwich Norfolk. Mr Rand bought Lynford Hall in 1970 and five years later bought the Lordship of the Manor of Lynford and the adjoining Manors of Mundford, Cranwich, and West Tofts. Mr Rand has carefully restored the house which he now runs as an hotel and country club. Lynford Hall is also the setting for the television series 'Allo 'Allo.

One of the most engaging of Mr Rand's predecessors at Lynford was George Osbaldeston, nominated informally by Queen Victoria as "Squire of all England". Squire Osbaldeston was Master of the Burton Hunt and became the mentor of Sir Richard Sutton (3rd Bt) in 1809 when Sutton was a mere lad of 10 years. Sir Richard was heir to vast estates throughout Britain and after he inherited the Pultney Estates in London and Bath in 1812 from his step-father Sir James Murray Pultney, became one of the richest men in England next to the King. Upon his coming-of-age in 1820 he also inherited the family estates in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and various properties in London. Sutton became Master of the Burton, The Quorn, The Cottesmore Hunts and followed in the steps of Osbaldeston to be one of the finest shots in the kingdom. In 1824, Sutton founded the Great Lynford Hall Estate (7,718a 2r 37p) and the Estate became one of the finest sporting estates in England. He had purchased Lynford Hall (1717-1863) and in the same year purchased Mundford, Cranwich, and West Tofts and part of Colveston. Osbaldeston made Lynford his "second home" where he

Walter Rand, b 21 Nov 1855 = Clara Preston, b 6 Nov 1876  
died 10 March 1915

William Frederick Rand of Hertfordshire = Elsie Mary White, died 1926

Gerald Frederick Rand of Lynford = (1) Eileen Margaret, daughter of William Alexander Winson of Hertfordshire (d 1975)  
(2) Clarissa Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas William Barker of Hull

(1)  
Stephen William Rand, b 29 January 1953

entertained shooting parties each season until his death on 22 November 1855. An extract from Sir Richard's Game Book (now in the possession of Commander Jack Sutton) for 13 August 1832 on the Lynford Estate includes the following guns: Sir R Sutton, Sir Phillip Musgrave, Mr Osbaldeston, Mr C Chaplin, The Duke of Rutland who shot 309 pheasants, 104 hares, 62 rabbits, and seven woodcocks. Lynford was Sutton's favourite Estate and he is buried in a Tomb in St Marys Church, West Tofts, which would do justice to a Monarch. The Lynford Hall Estate was purchased by Stephen Lyne-Stephens in 1856 from Sir Richard's executors and William Burn was commissioned to design and build the present Hall in July 1857. In 1862, the house was completed and Madame Lyne-Stephens (Pauline Duvernay) moved in. The old mansion was demolished in 1863. Osbaldeston having established a connection with Pauline (Yolande Marie Louise) continued to visit Lynford as her guest (her husband Stephen Lyne-Stephens died in 1860) until his death in 1866. A suite in the present Hall bears his name to this day. History repeated itself at Lynford when in 1905 Frederick James Osbaldeston Montagu of Ingmanthorpe bought the Lynford Hall Estate from Henry Alexandra Campbell Esq of Grantully Castle, Perthshire, and Peninghame House, Newton Stewart. Montagu's father married into the Osbaldeston family and Ben Marshall's famous portrait of George Osbaldeston "A First Rate Shot" took pride of place hung in the central archway of the grand stair case until 1925, when Montagu sold the Estate. The portrait is now in the possession of George Montagu Esq, Cannes, South of France, and has been restored in recent years. In 1990, history repeated itself at Lynford when a descendant of the great Squire stayed at Lynford and a "Mr Osbaldeston" was once again in residence!

### LORDS OF THE MANOR OF LYNFORD, NORFOLK - 1064 to the Present

The first Moiety (Bigods Manor)

Alstan the Saxon - 1064

Richard de Rising - 1080 (Overlord, Roger Bigod or Bigot, Earl of Norfolk)

Alstan the Son - 1092

Stanart - 1133

Stanart the Son - 1177

John Cosyn - 1218

Thomas de Lynford - 1222

Margaret Cosyn - 1270

Stephen de Lynford - 1285

Amisius son of Roger of Cressingham Magna - 1305

John de Cressingham and Maud his wife - 1310

Walter Gyzun and Catherine his wife - 1318

Walter de Constantinople alias le Goldsmith and Catherine his wife in tail - 1330

Will Longstaff - 1347

Thomas de Cressingham - 1372

William Gossen - 1386

Sir John Clifton Kt, of Buckenham Castle - 1412

Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk - 1429

John Briggs of Quidenham - 1450

The Prior and Convent of St Mary in Thetford - (vide infra) 1460

The Second Moiety (Giffards Manor)

Alstan the Saxon - 1064

Richard de Rising - 1080 (Overlord, Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham)

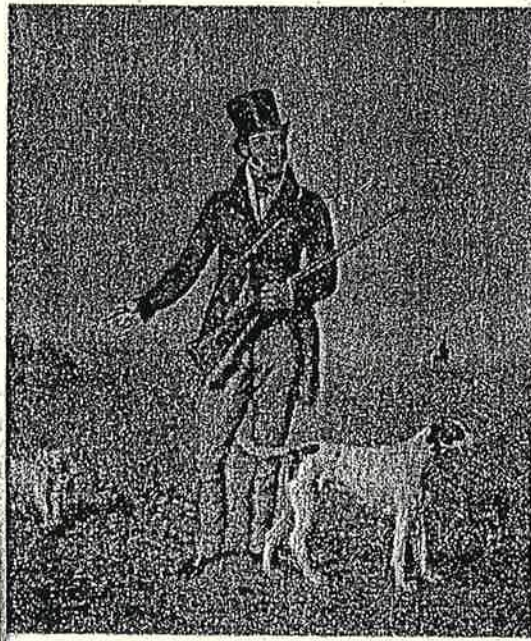
Alstan the Son - 1092

Jeffry de Lynford - 1133

John Thomas de Lynford - 1180

John Thomas de Lynford - 1222

Richard de Clare, 6th Earl of Hertford and 2nd Earl of Gloucester, Lord of Clare who was a



George Osbaldeston of Lynford

direct descendant of Geoffrey, natural son of Richard I, Duke of Normandy - 1260

Jordan Foliot - 1287

Hugh de Audley, Baron Audley, married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and widow of Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, favourite of Edward II. He was created Earl of Gloucester in 1337 by Edward III - 1320

John le Spicer - 1347

Stephen Baldwyn - 1360

John le Camoys - 1380

William Baldwyn, Lord of the Manor of Clare - 1391

Richard Gegge - 1402

Richard Gegge the Son - 1431

The Prior and Convent of St Mary in Thetford - 1460. By whom the two moieties were purchased for Eight Score Marks

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk (*vide* Norfolk, Dukedom) - 1541

King Edward VI - 1547

Richard Fulmerston - 1549

Sir Edward Clere, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth during a Royal progress to Norwich; was father of Henry, 1st Baronet of Ormesby, Norfolk (*ext*) - 1570

Philip, Earl of Arundel (*vide* Norfolk, Dukedom) - 1581

Francis Moundeford of Feltwell - 1594

Sir Edward Moundeford, 1st of Lynford Hall - 1603

Sir Edward Moundeford, 2nd of Lynford Hall - 1640

Dame Abigail Steward of Morley and Elizabeth Hobart of 3rd Lynford Hall - 1643

Sir John Manwood (26 May for £1,500) 4th of Lynford Hall and Harlington, Kent - 1652

Dorothy Lady Manwood (née Moundeford) 5th of Lynford Hall - 1653

Charles Turner, Attorney-at-Law, 6th of Lynford Hall - 1671

Charles Turner 7th of Lynford Hall, created a Baronet (1727 as Turner of Warham, *ext*) married Mary, sister of Sir Robert Walpole KG, 1st Prime Minister - 1690

James Nelthorpe Esquire 8th of Lynford Hall, married Anne, daughter of James Hoste of Sandringham, 1741 - 1717

James Nelthorpe Esquire, 9th of Lynford Hall - 1760

George Nelthorpe Esquire, 10th of Lynford Hall - 1775

George Robert Eyres Esquire, 11th of Lynford Hall - 1805

John William Drage Merest Esquire, 12th of Lynford Hall - 1811

Sir Richard Sutton Bt, 13th of Lynford Hall - 1824

Stephen Lyne-Stephens Esquire, 14th of Lynford Hall - 1856

Madame Yolande Marie Louise Lyne-

Stephens, 15th of Lynford Hall - 1860

Henry Alexander Campbell Esquire, 16th of Lynford Hall and Grandtully Castle, Scotland - 1899

Capt Frederick James Osbaldeston Montagu MC JP, 17th of Lynford Hall - 1905

William Abel Towler Esquire of Littleport, Cambridgeshire, 18th of Lynford Hall - 1924

Henry William Game Esquire of Burwell, Cambridgeshire, 19th of Lynford Hall - 1925

Robert Holmes Edleston and Sarah Alice Cumming Edleston of Gainford, Co Durham, 20th of Lynford Hall - 1925

Richard John Hanby-Holmes Esquire of London, Lord of Lynford, but not owner of the Hall - 1969

Gerald Frederick Rand Esquire, 21st of Lynford Hall, the present Lord

*Arms:* Per pale gules and azure in orle four crowns and as many leopards' heads alternating or within the same a tower argent masoned proper in its portal a door opening inwards gold

*Crest:* A helm with a wreath or gules and azure a crown issuing therefrom and supported between two mail gauntlets argent a boars head erect gules muzzled and tusked or in the mouth an oak sprig frucked gold

*Motto:* Fortiter et Recte

*Style:* Gerald Rand Esquire, Lord of Lynford



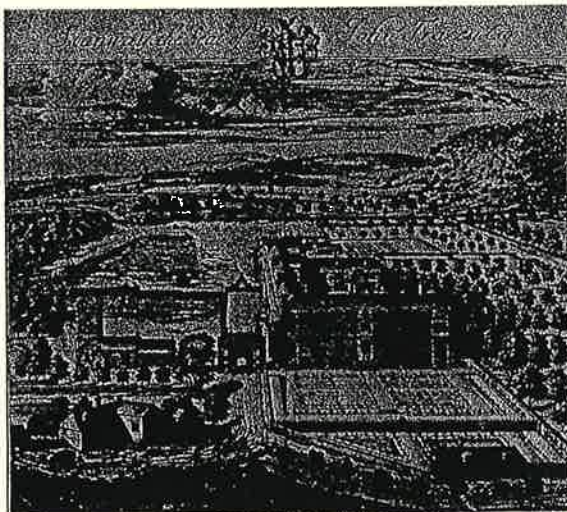
# The Lord Sudeley

MERLIN CHARLES SAINTHILL HANBURY-TRACY 7TH BARON SUDELEY, FSA  
Born 17 June 1939. Educated at Eton and Worcester College, Oxford (1960-63). Married  
1980 Elizabeth Mairi, elder daughter of the late Viscount Bury (*vide* Albermarle,

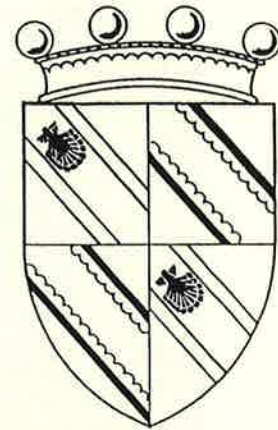


*Sudeley Badge: see end of entry*

Earldom) and formerly wife of Alistair Villiers. Marriage dissolved 1988. President of the Monday Club. Patron of the Prayer Book Society and Bankruptcy Association of Great Britain and Ireland. Vice Chancellor of the Monachist League. Member, Governing Council, Manorial Society of Great Britain. Cleared the Prayer Book (Protection) Bill on the Second Reading in the House of Lords in 1981. Introduced debates in the House of Lords on the export of historical manuscripts (1973), cathedral finance (1980) and the teaching and use of the Prayer Book in theological colleges (1987). Occasional lecturer, Extra-Mural Department of Bristol University and the English Speaking Union. Appearances on radio and television. Author (jointly) of *The Sudeleys - Lords of Toddington* published by the Manorial Society of Great Britain, 1987, from which much of this article is derived. Contributions to the Contemporary Review, Family History, John Pudney's Pick of Today's Short Stories, London Magazine, Monday World, Montgomeryshire Collections, Quarterly Review, Salisbury Review, Time and Tide, Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, Vogue, Die Waage (Zeitschrift der Chemie Grünenthal). Lord Sudeley had spent much of his life unravelling the early history of his illustrious blood and in giving his descent from Charlemagne we do so in absolute confidence, and not out of any invention by which we hope to flatter the vanity of noble patrons. Coming from so old a family, it is hardly surprising that Lord Sudeley takes a long view of history. As their lineage shows, the Hanbury-Tracys have made and lost fortunes, the first to rise to high prominence in England being Rolf, possibly Earl of Hereford in the reign of Edward the Confessor (*vide* Anglo Saxon England by F M Stenton, OUP, for an interesting insight into this Old English Earldom, also J H Round, Some Anglo Saxon Families). An ancestor's body was exhumed and burned at the stake for heresy in the 16th century, and in more recent times, the 4th Lord Sudeley was bankrupted by Lloyds Bank, during the banking crisis of the 1890s. Lord Sudeley considers that his family was defrauded by the banks at the time, but banks' archivists say that all the records were long ago lost. What a shame the family did not bank at Coutts, who keep records as a matter of historical importance, as fraud is not statute-barred. When I asked Lord Sudeley whether he thought his great-grandfather was embarrassed about his bankruptcy, he replied; "Gentlemen are never embarrassed". The gallant fourth Baron went off to Australia where he made another fortune in the early 20th century (PF).



*Kip's engraving of the old Toddington*



HANBURY-TRACY

## Lineage

Lord Sudeley's ancestors were Carolingian aristocracy descended from CHARLEMAGNE, crowned Emperor of the West in Rome, Christmas Day, AD800. We give this abbreviated description of their descent, taken from the fuller account given by Dr Rosamond McKitterick, author of the Frankish Kingdoms under the Carolingians, in *The Sudeleys-Lords of Toddington*.

Charlemagne's son LOUIS THE PIOUS (Emperor 814-840) had by his second wife Judith a daughter GISELA (died after 877). Gisela married EBERHARD, head of an important family, Unruochings, who possessed large tracts of land north of the Seine. Eberhard was Marcher Lord of Fruilli, north of Venice. HEILIWICH, daughter of Eberhard and Gisela, married HUCBALD, COUNT OF OSTREVAULT. At the end of the ninth, or beginning of the 10th century, Hucbald and Gisela's son RALPH DE GOUY lost Ostrevault to the expanding mediaeval county of Flanders but acquired other territory.

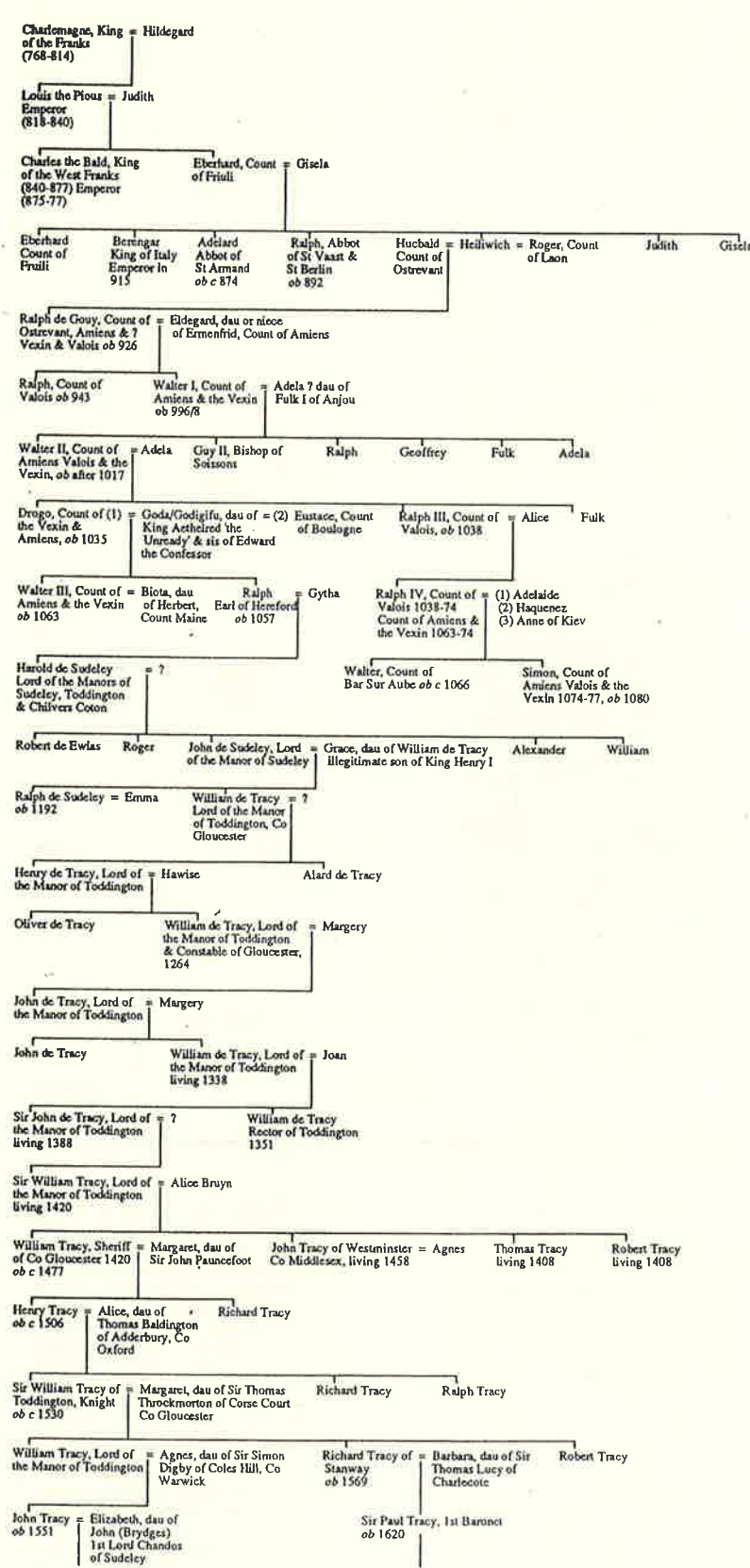
On his accession in 877, Charlemagne's descendant, CHARLES THE SIMPLE, was but nine years old. Anxious to defend themselves against the Vikings, the West Frankish magnates elected one of themselves, Odo Count of Paris, to take his place. When a premature attempt to put CHARLES THE SIMPLE back on the Throne failed in 893, the Nibelung family, of Carolingian descent, were disgraced and lost their three northern French counties of Amiens, Valois and the Vexin to Count Ermenfrid. When in 898 Charles the Simple eventually succeeded to the Throne, on Odo's own wish, Ermenfrid managed to retain his three counties; and on his death without male heirs they passed to Ralph de Gouy (died 926), who married his daughter or niece Eldegarde (died after 926).

Ralph de Gouy left two sons, RALPH COUNT OF VALOIS (died in 943) and WALTER I, COUNT OF AMIENS, VALOIS AND VEXIN (died 992/8), who married Adela, (?) daughter of Fulk I of Anjou.

We now give this abbreviated account of Walter I's family on both sides of the Channel in the 11th century, taken from the fuller account given by Dr David Bates, author of Normandy before 1066, in *The Sudeleys-Lords of Toddington*. We will concentrate first on what happened to his family in France.

Walter I's eldest son WALTER II, COUNT OF AMIENS, VALOIS AND VEXIN, founded the abbey at Crepy-en-Valois in 1008, and died in 1017 or 1024.





Walter II's eldest son DROGO inherited the Counties of Amiens and the Vexin. His second son Ralph III (died 1038) inherited the County of Valois. In 1035 Drogo went on a pilgrimage with Robert, Duke of Normandy, from which neither returned. The Counties of Amiens and the Vexin went to Drogo's eldest son Walter III, who married Biota, daughter of Herbert Wakedog, Count of Maine. In 1063, Walter III contested the succession of Maine against William, Duke of Normandy, who invaded it on behalf of his son Robert. Walter III submitted, afterwards to be poisoned with his wife at Falaise.

The counties of Amiens and the Vexin then passed to Ralph III's son Ralph IV, who had already inherited the county of Valois on his father's death in 1038. Ralph IV was one of the greatest magnates of his period. He married Adelaide, heiress to the county of Bar-sur-Aube, and acquired the counties of Tardenois, Montdidier and Vitry. His third wife was Anne of Kiev, widow of the French King Henry I and grand-daughter of St Vladimir, founder of the Russian state. On his death in 1074, he was succeeded by his son Simon, who became a monk in 1077 and died in 1080. Simon's renunciation of the world marked the end of the united counties of Amiens, Valois and Vexin.

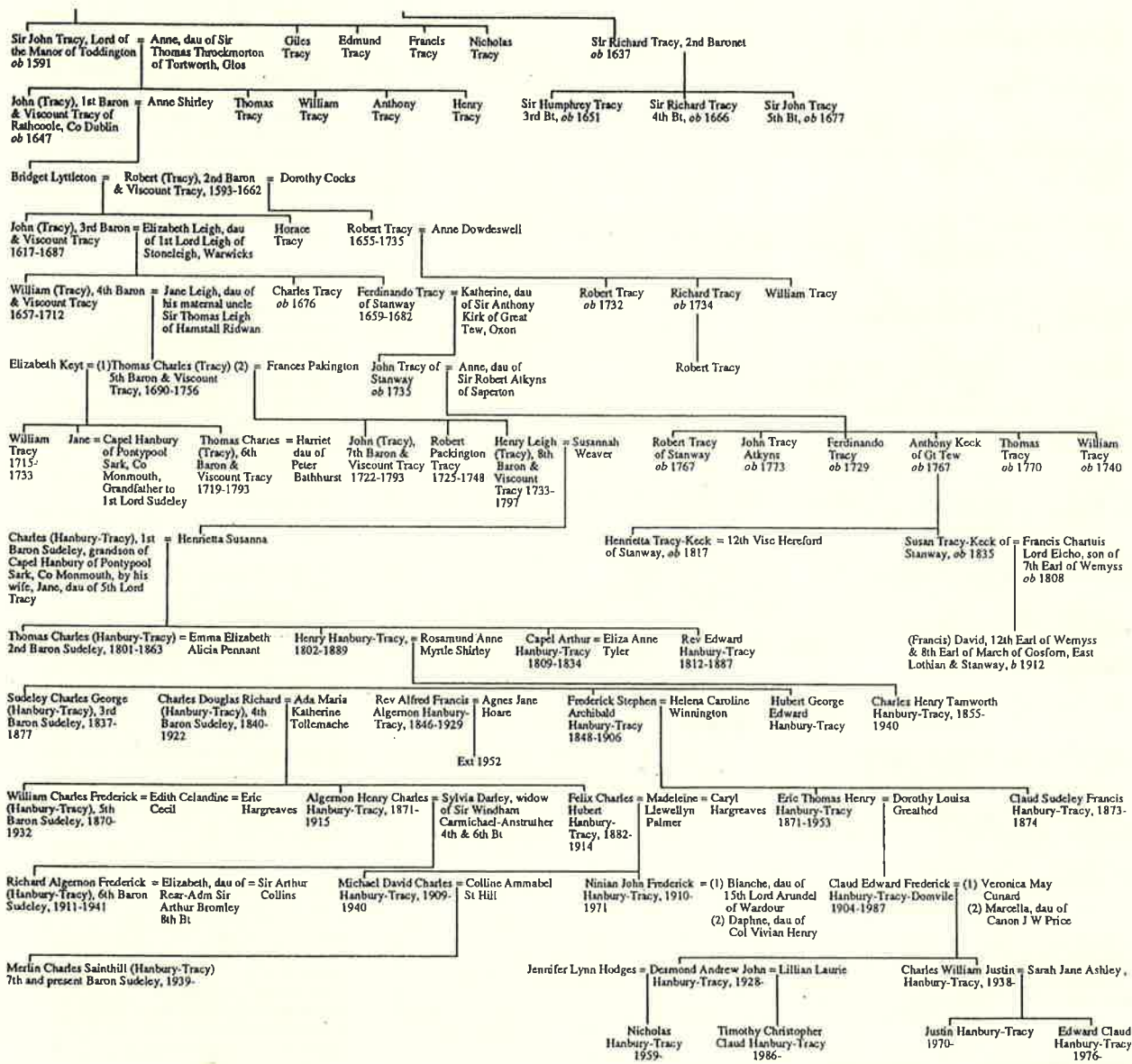
Now to turn to the family on this side of the Channel. DROGO married an English princess, GODGIFU, daughter of KING ETHELRED the UNREADY by his second wife EMMA daughter of RICHARD I, Duke of Normandy. Godgifu had fled back to her mother's country of Normandy in 1013 on Ethelred's defeat by his Danish rival Canute. Drogo and Godgifu's second son RALPH became a principal figure in English affairs after Godgifu's brother inherited the English Throne as Edward the Confessor in 1042. Ralph succeeded to the earldoms of the two shires of Oxford and Herefordshire on the disgrace and exile of their previous holder, Svein Godwineson, son of Godwine, Earl of Wessex. He was one of the two commissioners of the English fleet which failed to prevent Godwine's return from exile. In 1055, he raised a large army to repel an invasion from Wales by the Welsh Prince, Gruffydd ap Llewelyn, and the exiled Earl Aelfgar of Mercia. When the two armies met outside Hereford, Ralph's men ran away because they were expected to fight on horseback. Hereford was sacked. Despite these naval and military failures, however, Sir Frank Stenton tells us that he was "the real founder of the system of organized castle building" developed by the Normans.

Domesday Book shows Ralph to have been a substantial landowner in the East Midlands. But he also held the Lordship of Chilvers Coton in Warwickshire, and Sudeley and Toddington in Gloucestershire. Toddington remained continuously in Lord Sudeley's family for nearly 1,000 years until it was taken from the 4th Lord Sudeley in 1893.

Ralph died in 1057, leaving by his wife Getha a son HAROLD, who in 1066 was still a minor in the custody of Edward the Confessor's widow, Queen Edith. In 1086, by contrast to the large lands possessed by his father, Harold held only the Lordships of Sudeley and Toddington, and Chilvers Coton and Burton Dasset in Warwickshire, and property at Droitwich in Worcestershire. Between 1086 and 1100, however, he was granted the Lordship and Castle of Ewias Harold in Herefordshire and other properties of Alfred of Marlborough which included Lydiard in Wiltshire. His sons were Robert (of Ewias), Roger, JOHN (of SUDELEY), Alexander and William.

Robert of Ewias founded the Cistercian Abbey of Dore in Herefordshire, gained a great victory in South Wales over the Welsh who had risen in revolt, and attacked Flemish settlements in Pembrokeshire and Glamorgan.





JOHN DESUDELEY married Grace, daughter of HENRY I's natural son, William de Tracy, who was given the Barony of Bradninch near Exeter. They had two sons, Ralph de Sudeley and WILLIAM DE TRACY.

As the eldest son Ralph held the Lordships of Sudeley, Chilvers Coton and Burton Dassett and at Chilvers Coton founded the Priory of Arbury. Ralph de Sudeley's line continued till the mid 14th century, when it failed of male issue, and the estates passed by marriage through the Sudeley heiress to the family of Boteler, the most eminent of whom, Ralph Boteler, was Treasurer of England in the reign of Henry VI, built the earliest portions of the present Sudeley Castle, and was created Lord Sudeley. As a Lancastrian, he lost Sudeley after the accession of the Yorkist Edward IV. The younger son WILLIAM DE TRACY was granted lands at Toddington in exchange for Burton Dassett by his brother circa 1139-1148. He gave the Manor of Thaneworth, the gift of his brother, to the Abbey of Gloucester and held one fee of his brother in 1166. He is purported to be one of the four knights who murdered Becket in 1170. In "The Sudeleys-

Lords of Toddington", Lord Sudeley gives this account of his ancestor's identity:

"In his metrical chronicle of the Dukes of Normandy, the Roman de Rou, the Anglo-Norman Wace, mentions that one 'cil de Tracy fought at Hastings in 1066. This Tracy could be Turgis de Tracy who after the Norman occupation of Maine was driven out of the province with other Normans in 1073. And Turgis de Tracy may be related to William de Tracy who in 1110 became a monk of Mont St Michel and gave some property to the monastery. This property consisted of a church at Argouges with its tithes and the tithes of the mills there, mills at St Vigor, a mill at Champrépus, another mill and some woods at Lucerne, and the tithes of some more mills at Montpinçon. Montpinçon is a great hill overlooking the plain of Bayeux, 7 1/2 miles from the hamlet of Tracy-Bocage. The family name of Tracy may derive from Tracy-Bocage. Secondly there was an important branch of the Tracy family at Barnstaple. Henry de Tracy seems to have acquired half the Barony of Barnstaple through marriage to a daughter of Juhel, the Domesday Lord of Totnes, and is

mentioned very well in the Gesta Stephani as one of Stephen's most loyal adherents in Devon. In 1139, his mortal enemy, William de Mohun of Dunster Castle, rose up against Stephen. The Gesta tells us of how Henry de Tracy engaged in a cavalry battle, captured over a hundred knights, and suppressed the rebellion. The Gesta continues with a description of how Henry de Tracy dealt with another rebel, William FitzOdo. Henry eluded the guards of William's castle at night, threw torches through the loopholes of the tower, set the interior aflame, carried William off, very singed, with a quantity of treasure. Ten years later, in 1149, Prince Henry (the future Henry II) invaded Devon. But his expedition was not a success. Henry de Tracy reduced the country in his area to scorched earth and withdrew his forces to the many fortified castles he possessed, so Henry had to retire to his starting point of Devizes. In the 13th century, Henry de Tracy's descendant, also called Henry, acquired the other half of the Barony of Barnstaple. This later Henry died in 1274, and was succeeded by his grand-daughter Maud who married firstly Nicholas FitzMartin and secondly Geoffrey de Camville. In the church at



Mortehoe, near Barnstaple, there is a Tracy tomb which has the arms of both the Martin and Camville families. Some historians have thought that this is the tomb of Becket's murderer, William de Tracy. Thirdly there were the Tracys of Bradninch, near Exeter, descended from Henry I's illegitimate son, William de Tracy, who enjoyed also the Manor of Moreton in Devon. Though we do not know for sure who William de Tracy's mother may have been, we can hazard the guess she was one of the Norman Tracys. There is no doubt that Becket's murderer, William de Tracy, inherited the Barony of Bradninch. The inquisition post mortem of 1275 recorded investigations of some estates, when jurors affirmed that a century earlier William de Tracy had held the barony of Bradninch and Manor of Moreton and taken part in Becket's murder. It does not have to follow, as Penrhyn Stanley assumed in his famous essay on Becket's murder in his Memorials of Canterbury, that William de Tracy who lived at Toddington at this time was the same man. Nevertheless, the inference is a strong one, supported by the consideration that, though Baron of Bradninch, William de Tracy is unlikely to have resided there. Though he was Lord of the Honor of Bradninch, there was no Manor house there. If this inference is correct, then the links of Becket's murderer with the Tracys of Normandy and Barnstaple are clear, owing to the form of evidence for the consanguinity of the Tracys of Toddington with those of Normandy and Barnstaple which is well accepted by medieval historians".

(The evidence lies in witnesses to a charter by which, with the consent of William de Tracy, Ralph de Sudeley assigned the Manor of Yanworth, near Cirencester, to Gloucester Abbey. Two of the witnesses lived on property owned by the Norman Tracys. Two further witnesses had also witnessed Henry de Tracy's charter for Barnstaple Priory in 1146). The other knights, apart from William de Tracy, who murdered Becket were Morville, FitzUrse, and Brito. Historians argue about whether, when they entered Canterbury Cathedral, they intended murder. In his biography of Becket, David Knowles says they only turned to murder when thrown off their balance by the resistance of the Archbishop and the presence of a hostile crowd in the cathedral. For the supreme crime of their century, their punishment was a surprisingly light one, of a lifetime of fasting and prayer and 14 years military service with the Templars in the Holy Land. William de Tracy had issue HENRY DE TRACY and Alard de Tracy, presented to the living of Toddington.

HENRY DETRACY (Inquisitions post mortem of 1275 record that William de Tracy, murderer of Becket's son Henry le Bossu (The Hunchback) approached the chief justice of England, Geoffrey FitzPeter, praying him to aid him to recover the inheritance of Bradninch, and for doing so gave him the Manor of Moreton, to be held of the said Henry by the service of a sparrowhawk. In 1199 the King agreed to the release of the Tracy inheritance of Bradninch to Henry le Bossu and agreed also to the release of the Manor of Moreton so that Henry le Bossu could give it to Geoffrey FitzPeter) (see C A Ralegh Radford's article on Bradninch for the Devon Historian, 1985). Married HAWISE, named with her husband in a grant by their grandson in 1230, then deceased. Had issue Oliver de Tracy and WILLIAM DE TRACY.

WILLIAM DE TRACY. Retainer to the De Clares, Earls of Gloucester (ext.). Escheator in Gloucestershire 1247-52, and appointed as one of the Justices to deliver the goal at Gloucester, 5 April 1260. Imprisoned as the sheriff nominated by the Barons 1262 and appointed Constable of Gloucester by the King, 1 September 1264. Fought on the royalist side at Evesham in 1265. Pardoned as one of the adherents of Simon de Montfort and had his lands restored to him 20 June 1268. Lands in

North Piddle, Worcestershire granted to him and his wife circa 1250. Presented Peter de Tracy to the living of Toddington (regr Gifford 1269). Married Margery, who joined her husband in a grant of land at North Piddle to them circa 1250. They had issue JOHN DE TRACY. SIR JOHN DE TRACY. Held lands in North Piddle which were sold to his father quitclaimed to him, 26 June 1275. Died before 1287. Married Margery, named in a deed granting the wardship of their children to Master Thomas de Sodynton, who was to pay her dower. They had issue, John de Tracy and WILLIAM DE TRACY.

SIR WILLIAM DE TRACY, MP 1332, Sheriff 1319, 1325. Retainer to the Lords of Berkeley. Held half a fee in Doynton, Gloucestershire, 1303 and named as Lord there and of Burgate with Ford Hundred in Hampshire, 1316. In commission to hear and determine trespasses in the chase of Kingswood, Gloucestershire, 17 September 1331. A minor on his father's death, wardship and marriage sold by John de Sudeley to Master Thomas de Sodynton. Leased his lands in North Piddle, 29 March 1338. Died circa 1352. Married Joan named in a quitclaim to her son by Edmund de Rivers, her kinsman, of the land in North Piddle, reciting her husband and son's descent from William Tracy of Toddington 22 July 1368.



Becket's murder: from Lord Sudeley's Pedigree Roll

They had issue, JOHN DE TRACY and William de Tracy presented to the living of Toddington by his father (Rector of Toddington in 1351, when he was so named in a Papal indult).

SIR JOHN DE TRACY, MP 1358, 1363, 1368, 1369, Sheriff 1363, 1365, 1369, 1370, 1378. Lord of Doynton. Retainer to the Berkeleys. Accompanied Sir Maurice de Berkeley on the Crecy-Calais campaign in 1346-7 and was knighted during the siege which delivered the town into English hands. Collector of the 15th and the 10th in Gloucestershire, 26 January 1353. Presented John le Veye to Doynton Chapel, 1348. Leased lands in North Piddle 1352 and 1370-2 and quitclaim of them to him as heir of his great-grand-father 1368 by Edmund de Rivers. Held the Lordship of Toddington of Sir John Sudeley 1367 and the Manor of Worminghale, Buckinghamshire, held of him in 1375. Granted the advowson of Toddington to Hailes Abbey 1363-5 (*Inq ad quod damnium* taken 27 July 1363 he then held Toddington of John de Sudeley and Doynton with Southwood of Ralph, Earl of Stafford (ext.) Letters Patent for alienation in mortmain dated 15 October 1365) and a memorandum of the advowson and presentations thereto by his ancestors drawn up. Last named as Collector of the 10th in Worcester, 16 Nov 1388. Died circa 1389. Married and had issue, WILLIAM TRACY.

SIR WILLIAM TRACY, Sheriff 1394 and 1417. Retainer to the Berkeleys. Collector of Subsidy in Gloucestershire 1404 and 1420. Enfeoffed with others with the reversion of lands in Great Tew, Oxford and quitclaimed this 1404-8. Died circa 1420. Married ALICE daughter of Henry Bruyn. Writ for inquisition 1441. She married secondly Edmund Giffard and the Manor of Norton by Weston held jointly by them was ordered to be delivered to his son, 4 November 1441. Sir William Tracy had issue WILLIAM TRACY, John Tracy, Thomas Tracy and Robert Tracy.

WILLIAM TRACY. Born 1395, MP 1419, 1442, Sheriff 1420, 1443-4, 1450-1. Named with his parents in a lease of lands in North Piddle to his brother John, 14 January 1424. Escheator, Gloucestershire, 1420-1. Sworn to the peace in Gloucester, 1434, Collector of the 10th and 15th in Gloucester, in 1442. Commissioner, June 1446. Pardoned 1447, JP Gloucester 1448 till his death. Pardoned, 20 January 1458. Died between 27 March 1458 and 5 December 1460. Married MARGERIE, daughter of Sir John Pauncefoot and had issue, HENRY DE TRACY and Richard Tracy.

HENRY DE TRACY. Discharged his uncle of rents in North Piddle, 4 October 1447. Died before 5 February 1506. Married ALICE, daughter of Thomas Baldington of Adderbury, Oxfordshire and had issue, WILLIAM TRACY, Richard Tracy and Ralph Tracy.

SIR WILLIAM TRACY. Sheriff 1513. He was one of the earliest Protestant reformers, whom Catherine Davies, in *The Sudeleys Lords of Toddington*, introduces thus: "In October 1530, William Tracy of Toddington made his will, declaring, as was customary, what he believed in as a Christian. What was not customary was the content of this testament, for instead of the traditional trust in the prayers of saints in heaven and the church on earth to speed his soul through purgatory, with bequests to pay for the necessary prayers and masses, William Tracy defiantly declared that he hoped to be saved by his faith in God's mercy through the virtue of Christ's Passion and Resurrection. Faith in Christ alone saved, so there was no need for the prayers of men or of saints for his soul. There was no mention of purgatory, only of his hope in his final Resurrection. When this unorthodox will came to be proved in Convocation, it was not surprisingly judged heretical; as a heretic Tracy was *ipso facto* excommunicate, and by Canon Law, excommunicants could not be buried in consecrated ground, so orders went out that his body be exhumed. The Bishop of Worcester's Chancellor went beyond the letter of his orders and without applying for a writ of *de haeretico comburendo*, not only dug up but also burnt the two year old corpse. But the Church had taken action too late. Already copies of the will were in circulation among the Protestant brethren; Fox records the cases of Thomas Phillip in 1530 and William Smith in 1531, who amongst other charges of heresy, were accused of possessing copies of the testament. Both Tyndale and Frith wrote commentaries on it (albeit contradictory ones), which were published after their deaths in three editions. The will, thus endorsed by two of the greatest of the English reformers, thus became a kind of handbook of protestant doctrine. The case passed into Protestant mythology as a byword for the gratuitous cruelty of the Papists, and was linked with the similar fates of Wycliffe and Bucer. It seemed that the conservative humanist monk Robert Joseph of Evesham had something of a prophetic insight when he wrote inquiring about the will to the vicar of Toddington in 1530: 'A great rumour is going around about the will of Tracy, full of heretical poison; I pray you tell me about it.....If the rumour is true, then the Gospel saying is fulfilled about Tracy: the last state of that man is worse than the first. Like Samson, Tracy has done more harm to the Christian religion by his death than his pestiferous contentions before.'"



Sir William Tracy died *circa* 1530. Married MARGARET, daughter of Sir Thomas Throckmorton (*vide* Throckmorton Baroncy) of Corse Court, Glos and had issue WILLIAM TRACY, Richard Tracy and Robert Tracy.

The second son Richard Tracy (by 1501-69) of Stanway, Glos was MP for Wootton Bassett in 1529. Educated at Oxford, Inner Temple admitted 1515. Master of the Revels, Inner Temple, 1519, Butler 1530-4, Steward 1535-7, Governor 1549-50. JP Worcs 1537-47, Glos 1547, 1558-59 till his death. Commissioner, musters, Worcs 1546, chantries, Glos, Bristol, and Gloucester 1548, relief Worcs 1550, escheator Glos, 1547-8, sheriff 1560-1.

Richard Tracy was executor of his father's will. In 1533, at the request of Thomas Cromwell, the rising star of the Court of Henry VIII, Stanway was leased to him by Tewkesbury Abbey. He sat on the commission which examined the authenticity of the Blood of Hales Abbey, Glos. He took the relic to London where it was exhibited by Hilsey in a sermon at St Paul's Cross, attacking the cult of relics. He was author of "The proof and declaration of this proposition, Faith alone justifieth" (1540); "Of the preparation to the Cross and to Death" (1540); "Supplication to our most Sovereign Lord King Henry VIII" (1544). In 1546, his publications were banned, together with those of other Protestant authors. On the accession of EDWARD VI this ban lapsed and in 1548 Richard Tracy published "A most godly instruction and lesson", and "A brief and short declaration made whereby every Christian man may know what is a Sacrament", in which he opposed transubstantiation. Imprisoned in the Tower 1551-2, and under Mary's reign removed from the bench for Glos and Worcs because of his religious views. On the accession of QUEEN ELIZABETH he was restored to the bench. By 1547 he was married to BARBARA, daughter of Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, Warwicks (*vide* Cameron-Hamssay-Fairfax-Lucy Baroncy) and had among other issue Paul Tracy, created a Baronet in 1611. The Baronetage became extinct on the death of Sir John Tracy, 5th Baronet in 1677 (*vide* Complete Baronetage). The Tracy Baronets remodelled Stanway and built the Gatehouse there.

The elder son WILLIAM TRACY, married Agnes daughter of Sir Simon Digby of Coleshill, Warwicks (*vide* Digby Barony) and had issue HENRY TRACY.

HENRY TRACY died 1551. Married ELIZABETH, daughter of John Brydges, 1st Baron Chandos (*vide* Buckingham and Chandos, Dukedom in New Extinct Peerage), and had issue five sons, JOHN TRACY, Giles Tracy, Edmund Tracy, Francis Tracy and Nicholas Tracy.

SIR JOHN TRACY, MP 1584, Sheriff 1578-9, JP Glos, from 1564; ecclesiastical commissioner 1575; commissioner to inquire into the decay of the cloth trade in Glos, 1577; piracy 1578, recusancy 1580. Led the Glos levies in Armada year. Died 25 September 1591. Married ANNE daughter of Sir Thomas Throckmorton of Tortworth, Glos, leaving issue four sons, JOHN TRACY 1st BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, Thomas Tracy, William Tracy, and Anthony Tracy.

For whether the third son William Tracy was William Tracy of the Berkeley Plantation in Virginia, and the life of that William Tracy, see the paper by Canon J E Gethyn-Jones in *The Sudeleys-Lords of Taddington*. In 1620, William Tracy acquired a quarter share of the Virginia Company, which granted him a commission for a voyage to Virginia in their ship *The Supply*. Appointed Joint Governor of the Berkeley Plantation and Councillor of the State of Virginia. Died 1621. His daughter Joyce married Captain Nathaniel Powell, briefly acting Governor of the State of Virginia. They both died in the Indian massacre of 1622.

The eldest son JOHN TRACY, 1st BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY of Rathcoole was created a peer 12 January 1642-3. MP 1597. Sheriff 1609-10. Educated Inner Temple 1580. Took part in the expedition to Normandy, August 1591, under the Earl of Essex (ext) by whom he was knighted at the siege of Rouen, 8 October 1591. JP Glos from *circa* 1591. Commissioner to examine waste in the Forest of Dean caused by ironworks, 1618. Commissioner to inquire into the wool trade, 1622. Purchased Hales Abbey, Glos. Commissioned the Four Seasons Tapestries (1611) now at Hatfield House (see the paper by Professor Peter Daly in *The Sudeleys-Lords of Taddington*). In 1644 his estates were sequestered on account of his support for the King in the Civil War. Died between 7 May 1647 and 14 February 1648. Married *circa* 1590 ANNE daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston, Sussex and had issue ROBERT TRACY, 2ND BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY and John Tracy.

ROBERT TRACY, 2ND BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, MP 1621, 1626, 1640. Born *circa* 1593. Educated at Middle Temple 1610, Queens College, Oxford 1610. Knighted at Theobalds 20 October 1616, had a pass to travel overseas for three years, 30 November 1617. Deputy Lieutenant, Glos 1628-1642; 1660 till his death; commissioner, martial law 1628; oyer and terminer, Glos 1628; Oxford circuit 1642; JP Glos, 1633-6, 1642-6, 1660, Liberty of Slaughter 1634; commissioner, gaol delivery, Slaughter 1636-7; Avon navigation 1636; assessment, Glos, 1641-3; array 1642; contribution 1643; rebel's estates 1643; accounts 1644. Commissioner for the King at the taking of Cirencester 1642-3 and at the siege of Gloucester 1643. But having surrendered to Colonel Massey about 1644-5, he compounded for his delinquency, 27 February 1647. After taking the oath of fealty to the Government, 19 March 1650, he paid £2,000 as composition for his delinquency in 1651 and was discharged by Act of Pardon 2 April 1652. Buried 11 May 1662. Married 1stly BRIDGET, daughter of John Lyttelton of Frankley Court, Worcs (*vide* Cobham, Viscountry). Married 2ndly, DOROTHY, daughter of Thomas Cocks, (*vide* Somers Barony) of Castleditch, Herefordshire. Had issue by both wives, by 1st JOHN TRACY, 3RD BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY and Horace Tracy; by 2nd Robert Tracy.

The third son Robert Tracy of Coscombe, Glos, was born in 1655. Second justice of the King's Bench in Ireland 1699. Baron of the English Exchequer 1700. Puisne Justice of the Court of Common Pleas 1700. In 1706 appointed as a puisne justice by the House of Lords to the Law (Defects) Committee, whose labours resulted in important judicial reforms. In 1710 and 1718, one of the three judges appointed for a few days as temporary commissioners of the Great Seal. In 1724, tried the case of Edward Arnold shooting at Lord Onslow under the Black Act of 9 George I (1723) which achieved considerable notoriety for the number of capital offences which it appeared to have created. In his book *Whigs and Hunters*, E P Thompson puts the blame for the wide scope of the Act on Mr Justice Tracy's interpretation of it. "In his paper on Mr Justice Tracy for *The Sudeleys-Lords of Taddington*, however, Dr J H Baker says that the interpretation was fair, in no way usurping the role of the legislature. Died 1735. Married ANNE daughter of William Dowdeswell of Pool Court, Worcs. Had issue, including a third son William. Irish claims to the Tracy Peerage in the Victorian period rested on evidence of descent from William, but this was rejected by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords.

The eldest son JOHN TRACY, 3RD BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, born 1617. Matriculated Lincoln College, Oxford 13 December 1633, had licence to travel overseas for three years, 24 June 1636. Married *circa* 1655, ELIZABETH (*ob* 20 September 1688), daughter and coheir of Thomas Leigh, 1st Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh, Warwicks (*vide* Leigh,

Barony). Died 8 March 1686-7. Had issue three sons, WILLIAM, 4th BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, Charles Tracy and Ferdinando Tracy.

The third son, Ferdinando Tracy, inherited Stanway from Sir John Tracy, 5th and last Baronet of Stanway, who died in 1677. Ferdinando Tracy married Katherine, daughter of Sir Anthony Keck of Great Tew, Oxon. Their six grandsons, including Anthony Keck of Great Tew (*ob* 1767), all failed of male issue. Stanway passed first to Anthony Keck's elder daughter Henrietta Tracy-Keck, who married 12th Viscount Hereford (*vide* Hereford, Viscountry) and died in 1817; then to Henrietta's younger sister Susan Tracy-Keck, who married Lord Elcho, son of the 7th Earl of Wemyss (*vide* Wemyss and March, Earldom). Stanway remains with the Charterises, Earls of Wemyss to this day (*vide* the guide to Stanway by the present Earl of Wemyss' son and heir, Lord Neidpath).

The eldest son WILLIAM TRACY, 4th BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY. Born *circa* 1657. Died 18 April 1712. Married 1stly, 12 July 1679, FRANCES, daughter of Leicester Devereux, 6th Viscount Hereford (*qu*). 2ndly, 30 August 1688, Jane (*ob* 25 Jan 1708), daughter of his maternal uncle, Sir Thomas Leigh of Hamstall Ridware (ext) and had issue by her, THOMAS CHARLES, 5TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY.

THOMAS CHARLES, 5TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY. Born 27 July 1690. Died 4 June 1756. Married 1stly, 27 December 1712, ELIZABETH (buried November 1719), sister of Sir William Keyt, 3rd Baronet (ext) and eldest daughter of William Keyt of Ebrington, Glos. Married 2ndly FRANCES (d 23 April 1751) daughter of Sir John Pakington, Baronet of Ailesbury (ext) and had issue by both wives. By 1st William Tracy, Jane Tracy and THOMAS CHARLES TRACY, 6TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, by 2nd JOHN 7TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, Robert Pakington Tracy and HENRY, 8TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY. Jane Tracy married Capel Hanbury of Pontypool Park, Monmouthshire, grandfather of 1st Lord Sudeley (*vide* Hanbury pedigree).

THOMAS CHARLES TRACY, 6TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY. Born 17 June 1719. DCL, Oxford, 7 July 1773. Died without issue 10 August 1792. Married 10 February 1755, HARRIET (d 8 August 1795), daughter of Peter Bathurst of Clarendon Park, Wilts.

JOHN TRACY, 7TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY. Born 18th August 1722. Educated at Abingdon Grammar School, matriculated at Oxford (University College) 9th May 1741, BA 1745, MA from all Souls, of which he was then Fellow, 1749; Proctor of the University 1755, BD 1757, DD 1761, Warden of all Souls 1766 till his death. Died unmarried 2nd February 1793.

HENRY LEIGH TRACY, 8TH BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY. Born 25 January 1732-3. Educated at Abingdon Grammar School; Lieutenant, 7th Regiment of Foot (Royal Fusiliers) 13 February 1757; Captain 98th Regiment of Foot, 28 October 1760-63. In common with Charles Hanbury (later Charles Hanbury-Tracy 1st Lord Sudeley's) elder brother Capel Hanbury and 2nd Lord Sudeley, took the name of Leigh. In his will, the 5th and last Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh, Warwicks, of the 1st creation (*ob* 1786) devised his estates, after the death of his sister, Mary (*ob* unm 2 July 1806) to his nearest kindred of his name and blood. Since the 5th Lord Leigh went through periods of unsound mind, it was felt that his will could be invalid so his estates would devolve through earlier Tracy marriages to Tracys and Hanburys as next of kin. However, the insanity of the testator at the time of making his will could not be shown and the Stoneleigh inheritance went to Chandos Leigh (later Lord Leigh



of the 2nd Creation) descended from Rowland Leigh of Adlestrop, Glos, living in 1596, grandfather of the 1st Lord Leigh of the 1st creation. In 1795, 8th Lord Tracy inherited from his wife's cousin Arthur Blayney, the estates of Gregynog in Powys (now part of the University of Wales) and Morville in Shropshire (on the Blayneys see the University of Wales' History of Gregynog, edited by Dr Glyn Tegal Hughes). Married December 1767 SUSANNAH (ob 25 November 1783), daughter of Anthony Weaver, and had issue an only daughter Henrietta Susannah, wife of Charles Hanbury-Tracy, 1st Lord Sudeley (*vide infra*).

## Tracy

DREUX, COUNT OF THE FRENCH VEXIN Married Godifu, sister of King Edward the Confessor and daughter of Ethelred, King of England by his second wife Emma, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy. Died 1035 on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, leaving issue, Walter III Count of Amiens and the Vexin and RALPH.

RALPH, reputedly EARL OF HEREFORD Lord of the Manors of Sudeley and Toddington, Gloucester and Chilvers Coton, Warwick. Married Getha. Died 21 December 1057 and was buried at Peterborough, leaving issue, HAROLD.



Sudeley Crest: see end of entry

HAROLD, Lord of the Manors of Sudeley, Toddington, Chilvers, Coton Burton Dasset, Warwick and Droitwich, Worcester. Married Maud, the reputed daughter of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and left issue, Robert, Roger, JOHN, Alexander and William.

JOHN de SUDELEY, Lord of the Manor of Sudeley etc. Married Grace, daughter of William de Tracy, illegitimate son of King Henry I, and left issue, Ralph de Sudeley and WILLIAM de TRACY.

WILLIAM de TRACY, Lord of the Manor of Toddington, Gloucester, and granted lands there in exchange for Burton Dasset, Warwick by his brother *circa* 1139-48. Gave the Manor of Thaneworth, the gift of his brother, to the Abbey of Gloucester. Held one fee of his brother in 1166. Had issue, HENRY de TRACY and Alard, Rector of Toddington. Porportedly one of the four Knights who desecrated Canterbury Cathedral by murdering Archbishop Thomas Becket, in 1170 on the steps of the altar. In The Sudeleys, Lords of Toddington, Lord Sudeley has this to say about his ancestors identity.

"In his metrical chronical of the Dukes of Normandy, the *Roman de rou*, the Anglo-Norman Wace mentions that one 'cil de Tracy' fought at Hastings in 1066. This Tracy could be Turgis de Tracy who after the Norman occupation of Maine was drive out of the province with other Normans in the year 1073. And Turgis de Tracy may be related to William de Tracy who in the year 1110 became a monk at Mont S Michel and gave some property to the monastery. This property

consisted of a church at Argouges with its tithe and the tithe of the mill there, mills at S Vigor, a mill at Champrépus, another mill and some woods at Lucerne and the tithe of some more mills at Montpinçon. Montpinçon is a great hill overlooking the plain of Bayeux, 12 kilometres from the hamlet of Tracy-Bocage. The family name of Tracy may derive from Tracy-Bocage. Secondly, there was an important branch of the Tracy family at Barnstaple. Henry de Tracy seems to have acquired half the Barony of Barnstaple through marriage to a daughter of Juhel, the Domesday Lord of Totnes, and is mentioned very well in the *Gesta Stephani* as one of Stephen's most loyal adherents in Devon. In 1139 his mortal enemy, William de Mohun of Dunster Castle, rose up against Stephen. The *Gesta* tells us of how Henry de Tracy engaged in a cavalry battle, captured over a hundred knights and suppressed the rebellion. The *Gesta* continues with a description of how Henry de Tracy dealt with another rebel, William FitzOdo. Henry eluded the guards of William's castle at night, threw torches through the loopholes of the tower, set the interior aflame and carried William off, very singed, with a quantity of treasure. Ten years later, in 1149, Prince Henry (the future Henry II) invaded Devon. But his expedition was not a success. Henry de Tracy reduced the country in his area to scorched earth and withdrew his forces to the many fortified castles he possessed, so Prince Henry had to retire to his starting point of Devizes. In the 13th century Henry de Tracy's descendant, also called Henry, acquired the other half of the Barony of Barnstaple. This later Henry died in 1274, and was succeeded by his grand-daughter Maud who married firstly Nicholas fitz-Martin and secondly Geoffrey de Camville. In the church at Morteheo, near Barnstaple, there is a Tracy tomb which has the arms of both the Martin and Camville families. Some historians have thought that this is the tomb of Becket's murderer William de Tracy. Thirdly, there were the Tracys of Bradninch near Exeter, descended from Henry I's illegitimate son William de Tracy, who enjoyed also the Manor of Moreton in Devon. Though we do not know for sure who William de Tracy's mother may have been, we can hazard the guess she was one of the Norman Tracys. There is no doubt that Becket's murderer William de Tracy inherited the Barony of Bradninch. The inquisitions post mortem of 1275 record investigations of some estates, when jurors affirmed that a century earlier William de Tracy had held the Barony of Bradninch and Manor of Moreton and taken part in Becket's murder. It does not have to follow, as Stanley assumed, that William de Tracy who lived at Toddington at this time was the same man. Nevertheless, the inference is a strong one, supported by the consideration that through Baron of Bradninch William de Tracy is unlikely to have resided there. Though he was Lord of the Honour of Bradninch, there was no manor house there. If this inference is correct, then the links of Becket's murderer with the Tracys of Normandy and Barnstaple are clear, owing to a form of evidence for the consanguinity of the Tracys of Toddington with those of Normandy and Barnstaple which is well accepted by medieval historians".

HENRY de TRACY, Lord of the Manor of Toddington. Married Hawise, named with her husband in a grant by their grandson in 1230 then deceased. Had issue, Oliver de Tracy and WILLIAM de TRACY.

WILLIAM de TRACY, Escheator in Gloucestershire 1247-52 and appointed as one of the Justices to deliver jail at Gloucester 5 April 1260. Imprisoned as the Sheriff nominated by the Barons 1262 and appointed Constable of Gloucester by the King, 1 September 1264. Pardoned and his lands restored to him as one of the adherents of Simon de Montfort, 20 June 1268. Lands in North Piddle, Worcestershire granted to him and his wife *circa* 1250. He married Margery and had

issue, JOHN de TRACY.

JOHN de TRACY, Lord of the Manor of Toddington. He held lands in North Piddle which were sold to his father and quitclaimed to him, 26 June 1275. Died before 1287. Married Margery and had issue, John de Tracy and WILLIAM de TRACY.

WILLIAM de TRACY, Lord of the Manor of Toddington. Held half a fee in Doynton, Gloucester, 1303 and named as Lord there, and of Burgate with Ford Hundred, Southampton, 1316. In commission to hear and determine trespasses in the chase of Kingswood, Gloucestershire, 17 September 1331. A minor at his father's death, his wardship and marriages sold by John de Sudeley to Master Thomas de Sodynton. Leased his lands in North Piddle, 29 March 1338. Married Joan and had issue, Sir JOHN de TRACY and William de Tracy.

Sir JOHN de TRACY, Lord of the Manor of Doynton. Collector of the 15th and 10th, in Gloucestershire, 26 January 1353. Sheriff of Gloucester, 1363, 1365, 1369, 1370 and 1378. Held the Manor of Toddington of Sir John de Sudeley, 1367 and the Manor of Worminghale,



Sudeley Crest: see end of entry

Buckingham, 1375. Held the Manor of Doynton with Southwood of Ralph, Earl of Stafford. Last named as a Collector of the 10th in Worcester, 16 November 1388. Married and had issue, Sir WILLIAM TRACY.

Sir WILLIAM TRACY, Lord of the Manor of Toddington. Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1394 and 1417. Collector of the subsidy in Gloucester, 1404 and 1420. Married Alice the reputed daughter of Sir Guy de Spineto, Lord of the Manor of Coughton, Warwickshire and had issue, WILLIAM TRACY, John Tracy, Thomas Tracy, and Robert Tracy.

WILLIAM TRACY, Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1420 and 1443. Named as a Knight of the shire, Gloucestershire 1442 and as collector of the 15th and 10th there 1442. Named with his parents in a lease of lands in North Piddle to his brother John, 14 January 1424. Died before 4 October 1477. Married Margaret, the reputed daughter of Sir John Pauncefoot and left issue HENRY TRACY and Richard Tracy.

HENRY TRACY, Discharged his uncle of rents in North Piddle, 4 October 1477. Died before 5 February 1506. Married Alice daughter of Thomas Baldington, of Adderbury, Oxon and had issue, WILLIAM TRACY, Richard Tracy and Ralph Tracy.

Sir WILLIAM TRACY, of Toddington, Knight. Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1513. Died *circa* 1530. Married Margaret, daughter



of Sir Thomas Throgmorton, of Corse Court, Co Gloucester and had issue, WILLIAM TRACY, Richard Tracy, and Robert Tracy. William Tracy was one of the earliest Protestant reformers, whom Catherine Davies, in *The Sudeleys Lords of Toddington*, introduces thus: In October 1530, William Tracy of Toddington made his will, declaring, as was customary, what he believed in as a Christian. What was not customary was the content of this testament, for instead of the traditional trust in the prayers of saints in heaven and the Church on earth to speed his soul through purgatory, with bequests to pay for the necessary prayers and Masses, William Tracy defiantly declared that he hoped to be saved by his faith in God's mercy through the virtue of Christ's passion and resurrection. Faith in Christ alone saved, so that there was no need for the prayers of men or of saints for his soul, there was no mention of purgatory, only of his hope in his final resurrection. When this unorthodox will came to be proved in Convocation, it was not surprisingly judged heretical; as a heretic Tracy was *ipso facto* excommunicate, and by Canon law, excommunicates should not be buried in consecrated ground, so orders were sent that the body be exhumed. The Bishop of Worcester's Chancellor went beyond the letter of his orders and without applying for a writ of *de haeretico comburendo*, not only dug up but also burned the two year old corpse. But the Church had taken action too late. Already copies of the will were in circulation among the protestant brethren; Foxe records the cases of Thomas Philip in 1530 and William Smith in 1531, who amongst other charges of heresy, were accused of possessing copies of the testament. Both Tyndale and Frith wrote commentaries on it (albeit contradictory ones), which were published after their death in three editions. The will, thus endorsed by two of the greatest of the English reformers, thus became a kind of handbook of protestant doctrine. The case passed into protestant mythology as a byword for the gratuitous cruelty of the papists, and was linked with the similar fates of Wycliffe and Bucer. It seemed that the conservative humanist monk Robert Joseph of Evesham has something of a prophetic insight when he wrote inquiring about the will to the vicar of Toddington in 1530: 'A great rumour is going round about the will of Tracy, full of heretical poison; I pray you tell me about it .... If the rumour is true, then the Gospel saying is fulfilled about Tracy; the last state of that man is worse than the first. Like Samson, Tracy has done more harm to the Christian religion by his death than his pestiferous contentions before.'

WILLIAM TRACY, of Toddington. Married a daughter of Sir Simon Digby of Coleshill, Warwickshire and had issue HENRY TRACY.

HENRY TRACY of Toddington, died 1551.

Married Elizabeth, daughter of John Brydges, 1st Baron Chandos (*vide Buckingham and Chandos, Dukedom in New Extinct Peerage*) and had issue five sons, Sir JOHN TRACY, Giles Tracy, Edward Tracy, Francis Tracy, and Nicholas Tracy.

Sir JOHN TRACY, of Toddington.

JP Gloucester from 1564. Ecclesiastical Commissioner, 1575. Commissioner to inquire into the decay of the cloth trade in Gloucestershire, 1577, piracy 1578, Recusancy, 1580. Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1578-9. MP Gloucestershire, 1584.

Died 25 September 1591.

Married Anne daughter of Sir Thomas Throgmorton of Coss Court leaving issue five sons, JOHN TRACY, 1st BARON AND VISCOUNT TRACY, Thomas Tracy, William Tracy, Anthony Tracy, and Henry Tracy.

JOHN TRACY, 1st BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY of Rathcoole, Dublin, Ireland. Raised to the ranks of the peerage, 12 January 1642/3. MP for Gloucestershire, 1597-8. Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1609. Died between 7 May 1647 and 14 February 1647/8.

Married circa 1590, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston, Sussex, and had issue, ROBERT TRACY 2nd BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY.

ROBERT TRACY, 2nd BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY. Knighted, 2 October 1616, by James I. MP for Gloucestershire, 1620-22, 1626 and 1640. Born circa 1593.

Buried 11 May 1662.

Married 1stly Bridget, daughter of John Lyttleton, of Frankley Court, Worcester (*vide Cobham, Viscountcy*).

Married 2ndly Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Cocks of Castleditch, Herefordshire, and had issue by both wives, by 1st JOHN, 3rd BARON and VISCOUNT, Robert Tracy, Thomas Tracy, William Tracy and Horace Tracy, by 2nd Robert Tracy and Benjamin Tracy.

JOHN TRACY, 3rd BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY.

Born circa 1617.

Died 8 March 1686/7.

Married circa 1655, Elizabeth (d 20 September 1688) daughter of Thomas (Leigh), 1st Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh of the first creation (*vide Leigh Barony*) and had issue three sons, WILLIAM, 4th BARON & VISCOUNT, Charles Tracy and Ferdinando Tracy.

WILLIAM TRACY, 4th BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY.

Born circa 1657.

Died 18 April 1712.

Married 1stly, 12 July 1679, Frances, (d 20 March 1687/8) daughter of Leicester Devereux, 6th Viscount Hereford (*qv*).

Married 2ndly 30 August 1688, Jane (d 25 January 1708), daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh of Hamstall Ridware, Staffordshire, and had issue by her, THOMAS CHARLES, 5th BARON and VISCOUNT and John Tracy.

THOMAS CHARLES TRACY, 5th BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY.

Born 27 July 1690.

Died 4 June 1756.

Married 1stly, 27 December 1712, Elizabeth (bur 1 November 1719), daughter of William Keyt of Ebrington, Gloucestershire.

Married 2ndly, Frances (d 23 April 1751) daughter of Sir John Pakington, 4th Baronet of Ailsbury (ext) and had issue by both, William Tracy and THOMAS CHARLES, 6th BARON and VISCOUNT (by 1st wife) and JOHN, 7th BARON and VISCOUNT, Robert Pakington Tracy and HENRY LEIGH, 8th BARON and VISCOUNT.

THOMAS CHARLES TRACY, 6th BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY.

Born 17 June 1719.

Died without issue, 10 August 1792.

Married 10 February 1755, Harriet (died 8 August 1795), daughter of Peter Bathurst of Clarendon Park, Wiltshire.

JOHN TRACY, 7th BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY.

Proctor of the University of Oxford, 1755.

BD 1757, DD 1761. Warden of All Souls, 1766.

Born 18 August 1722.

Died unmarried 2 February 1793.

HENRY LEIGH TRACY, 8th BARON and VISCOUNT TRACY.

Born 25 January 1732/3.

Lieutenant, 7th Regiment of Foot, 1757.

Captain, 98th Regiment of Foot, 1760.

Died 29 April 1797.

Married 12 December 1767 Susannah (died 25 November 1783), daughter of Anthony Weaver and had issue an only daughter Henrietta

Susanna, wife of Charles (Hanbury-Tracy), 1st Baron Sudeley, (*vide infra*).

## Hanbury Tenison

GEOFFREY DE HANBURY (third in descent from Guy de Hanbury, recorded in 1182) was Bailiff of all episcopal lands in Worcestershire and an executor of the will of Bishop Gifford of Worcester. He left three sons: HENRY DE HANBURY, of Holloway, Worcs. Born 1920. MP for Worcestershire 1330, JP. Died leaving issue (Hanbury of Hanbury, extinct, 1680). PHILIP, custodian of the Forest of Feckenham. NICHOLAS, of Simons Croome, Worcs, who died 1330 and was father of Reginald de Hnabury, MP for Worcestershire 1363 and 1382-3.

ROBERT DE HANBURY married Ellen de Newent and had issue, two sons: JOHN DE HANBURY (records exist between 1331-1387) of Beanhall, Worcs married and left issue. ROBERT DE HANBURY in Holy Orders and Chamberlain of North Wales 1330-1341. Died after 1348.

EDWARD DE HANBURY of Beanhall (records exist between 1423-1441) son of JOHN above, left issue three sons: HUMPHREY HANBURY, of Beanhall. Died 1501. From him descended the BATEMAN-HANBURYS, Lords Bateman, of Kelmash and Shobden (ext). EDWARD, of Bromsgrove, (records exist between 1449-1503). JOHN of Peckenhall, died after 1505 leaving issue who for the next three generations were seated at Elmley Lovett, Worcs until

RICHARD HANBURY (1535-1608), a prominent member of the Goldsmith's Company, established ironworks and acquired much land in Monmouthshire (now Gwent), MP for Minehead 1593. Succeeded by his nephew.

JOHN HANBURY born 1575. MP for Gloucester 1626. Married ANNE, daughter of Christopher Capel (whose ancestor had commanded a company of Welsh archers at the Battle of Crécy) and left, with a younger son Phillip from whom descend many branches of the family established in Bedfordshire (where Col Sir Hanmer Hanbury was lately Lord Lieutenant), Essex, Hampshire, and Ireland.

CAPEL HANBURY born 1625. Married his cousin ELIZABETH, daughter of William Capel of Prestbury House, Glos, died 1685 leaving an only son:

MAJOR JOHN HANBURY born 1664. Built Pontypool Park before 1690. MP for Gloucester 1701-1708 and for Monmouthshire 1720-1734. Greatly expanded the ironworks at Pontypool and enlarged the estate. A director of the reformed South Sea Company and executor of the will of the 1st Duke of Marlborough (*qv*), Married BRIDGET, daughter of Sir Edward Ayscough of South Kelsey, Yorkshire, and died in 1734 leaving issue: CAPEL HANBURY of Pontypool Park, MP for Leominster 1741-47 and for Monmouthshire 1747-65. Born 1707 was offered but declined a peerage. Lord of the Manors of Kilgoygan, Edlogan and Pwlpen which remain with his descendants. Also Patron of three livings. Married JANE, daughter by his first wife of the 5th Viscount Tracy of Rathcoole. He was succeeded by his only son JOHN. SIR CHARLES HANBURY WILLIAMS KB of Colbrook Park, Monmouthshire. Born 1708. MP for Monmouthshire and later for Leominster. A junior minister under Walpole. Later Ambassador to Frederick the Great of Prussia and the Empress Elizabeth of Russia. He married FRANCES, younger daughter and coheiress of the 1st Earl of Coningsby (ext). Died 1759, leaving issue, two daughters. GEORGE HANBURY WILLIAMS of Colbrook Park.

JOHN HANBURY of Pontypool Park, MP for Monmouthshire 1765-84. Born 1744. Married RACHAEL, daughter of Morgan Lewis of St Pierre Park, Monmouthshire. Died 1784, leaving three sons: JOHN CAPEL HANBURY, born 1775, died unmarried 1795. CAPEL HANBURY LEIGH of Pontypool Park. Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire 1834-61. Born 1776. Raised the 3rd Bn, the Monmouthshire Rifles (the Hanbury Corps) and died 1861 leaving issue. CHARLES, 1st Lord Sudeley.

The issue of Capel Hanbury Leigh, whose younger brother Charles became 1st Lord Sudeley (*supra*), still live in Monmouthshire (Gwent). Capel married 1st Molly Anne, widow of Sir Robert Mackworth, 2nd Baronet of The Gnall (*qv*), and dau of Nathaniel Miers of Surrey and Glamorgan (*vide* BLG 1952, Miers formerly of Ynyspenllwch), but had no issue by her who died in 1846; he married 2nd EMMA ELIZABETH, dau Thomas Bates Rous of Glamorgan and had with two daughters, Emma and Frances, JOHN CAPEL HANBURY

JOHN CAPEL HANBURY who resumed the name of Hanbury. Born 14 May 1853, marr LOUISA CHARLOTTE, dau of Col Edward Hungerford Eagar, and died 8 May 1921 and left an only daughter, RUTH JULIA MARGARETTE

RUTH JULIA MARGARETTE. Born 16 February 1903, marr 1923 Major GERALD EVAN FARQUHAR TENISON of Lough Bawn, Co Monaghan and Overbury Hall, Suffolk, Lord of the Manors of Overbury and Layham, Suf-



Leigh Crest: see Hanbury Tenison

folk, and had three sons, RICHARD HANBURY, Patrick John, and Airling Robin (the explorer and author); and two daughters Marguerite Anne and Ruth Hilaria. Mr Tenison died in 1954 and Mrs Tenison in ??? The eldest son

RICHARD HANBURY HANBURY-TENISON. Born 3 Jan 1925. Educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. Adopted the surname of Hanbury-Tenison. Marr 1955 Euphan Mary Hanbury-Tenison JP, dau Maj Arthur Wardlaw-Ramsay and the Hon Mary Fraser, dau of 18th Lord Saltoun (*qv*). Served in the Irish Guards in the Second World War, NW Europe (wounded). Foreign Office, 1949-75: First Secretary, Vienna, Phnom Penh, Bucharest; Counsellor, Bonn and Brussels; Head of Aviation and Telecommunications, FCO, 1970-1. President of the Monmouthshire Rural Community Council, 1959-67; Gwent Community Services Council, 1975; Chairman of the Art Committee, National Museum of Wales, 1986; South Wales Regional Board of Lloyds Bank, 1987, Director since 1980; DL Gwent, 1973; High Sheriff, 1977; Hon Col Battalion Royal Regiment of Wales, 1982-90; President, TAVR for Wales, 1985-90; South Wales TAVR 1990-; CSIJ, 1980, KSJ, 1990. *Recreations*: shooting, fishing, conservation; *Clubs*: Boodles, Kildare St Univ (Dublin). Lord of the Manors of Kilgoygan, Edlogan, and Pwlpen, Gwent. In 1979, Mr Hanbury-Tenison was appointed Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Gwent, a post he still holds. *Address*: Clytha Park, Abergavenny, Gwent NP7 9BW (0873-840300) and Lough Bawn, Co Monaghan, Irish Republic. *Style*: Richard Hanbury-Tenison Esqre JP.

Mr Hanbury-Tenison's Arms inevitably bear many similarities to those of Lord Sudeley's blazon:

*Arms: (Hanbury only) Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a bend engalled vert, plain cottized sable for Hanbury; 2nd and 3rd, gules, a cross engrailed, argent in the 1st quarter a lozenge of the 2nd for Leigh.*

*Crests: 1st out of a mural crown sable, a demi-lion rampant or holding in the paws a battleaxe also sable, helved gold for Hanbury; 2nd a unicorn's head erased argent armed and crined or, for Leigh.*

*Motto: Nec prece nec preito*

## Hanbury Tracy

1 FELIX CHARLES HUBERT HANBURY-TRACY, 3rd son of CHARLES DOUGLAS RICHARD, 4th BARON SUDELEY, Lieut Scots Guards Born 27 July 1882 Married 11 June 1908, MADELEINE LLEWELLYN, daughter of Brig Gen GEORGE LLEWELLYN PALMER, CB, of Lackham, Lacock, Wiltshire. Killed in action, 19 December 1914. Issue of Felix Charles Hubert

1. MICHAEL DAVID CHARLES HANBURY-TRACY, Captain, Scots Guards. Born 29 March 1909 Married 3 November 1937, COLLINE AMABEL, daughter of Lt Col COLLIS GEORGE HERBERT ST HILL. Died 22 August 1940, from wounds received in action at Dunkirk. Issue of Michael David Charles

1. MERLIN CHARLES SAINTHILL (HANBURY-TRACY) 7th BARON SUDELEY *vide* top of entry

2. NINIAN JOHN FREDERICK HANBURY-TRACY, Fellow Royal Geographical Society. Explorer. Born 7 December 1910 Educated Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge (MA). Married 1stly, 11 January 1935, BLANCHE MARY, daughter of GERALD ARTHUR (ARUNDELL), 15th BARON ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, (div 1954), *vide* Arundell of Wardour Barony Married 2ndly, 10 August 1954, DAPHNE, daughter of Col VIVIAN HENRY CB, of Oakfield Hay, Hereford, *vide* Milbank of Well, Baronetcy. Mr Hanbury-Tracy died in 1971 and his second wife in 1983.

Issue of Ninian John Frederick by first marriage

1. JENNIFER AVERIL, born 24 May 1941, married 1964, MARTIN ROBERT MORLAND, of 3 Westover Road, London SW18, son of Sir Oscar Charles Morland CBE KCMG

Issue of Jennifer Averil

1. William, born 1965  
2. Anthony, born 1967  
3. Catherine Mary, born 1966

II FREDERICK STEPHEN ARCHIBALD HANBURY-TRACY, 4th son of THOMAS CHARLES, 2nd BARON SUDELEY.

MP for Montgomery, 1877-85 and 1886-92. Licut Col Worcester Yeo Cav, BA Cambridge. Born 15 September 1848 Married, 8 September 1870, HELENA CAROLINE (died 13 September 1916), daughter of

Sir THOMAS WINNINGTON, fourth Baronet of Stanford Court (qv) Died 9 August 1906 leaving issue two sons and four daughters. Issue of the Hon Frederick Stephen Archibald

1. ERIC THOMAS HENRY HANBURY-TRACY JP, Dorset. OBE Major, Coldstream Guards. Born 4 July 1871 Married 6 November 1902, DOROTHY LOUISA (died 16 April 1951), daughter of Sir EDWARD HARRIS GREATHEAD, KCB, of Uddens House, Dorset, *vide* Osborn of Chicksands, Baronetcy. Died 24 May 1953. Issue of Eric Thomas Henry

1. CLAUD EDWARD FREDERICK HANBURY-TRACY-DOMVILLE (*Heir Presumptive*) Major, Royal Artillery (TA). Born 11 January 1904 Educated, Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Married 1stly 6 July 1927 (divorced 1948), VERONICA MARY, daughter of CYRIL GRANT CUNARD, *vide* Cunard of Bush Hill, Baronetcy, JP Berkshire. Married 2ndly, 30 April 1954, MARCELLA ELIZABETH WILLIS, daughter of Canon JOHN WILLIS PRICEMA, Rector of Croughton, Brackley, Northants. Died 1987 leaving by his first marriage, two sons, Desmond Andrew John and Charles William Justin, and a daughter, Mary Claudia Elizabeth.

1. DESMOND ANDREW JOHN HANBURY-TRACY, of 7 Gainsborough Drive, Sherborne, Dorset Born 30 November 1928 Educated Sherborne and Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. Married 1stly, 22 June 1957 (div 1966), JENNIFER LYNN, daughter of RICHARD CHRISTIE HODGES, of Elizabethan House, Westgate, Warwick. Married 2ndly, 4 April 1967, LILIAN, daughter of NATHANIEL LAURIE, Married 3rdly, 28 July 1988, MARGARET CECILIA, daughter of ALFRED HENRY MARMADUKE PURSE MBE.

Issue of Desmond Andrew John by first marriage:

1. NICHOLAS EDWARD JOHN HANBURY-TRACY, born 13 January 1959

Issue of Desmond Andrew John by second marriage

2. TIMOTHY CHRISTOPHER CLAUD HANBURY-TRACY born 25 March 1968

2. Second son to Claud Edward Frederick CHARLES WILLIAM JUSTIN HANBURY-TRACY Born 13 April 1938 Educated at Sherborne Married 1969 (div 1983), SARAH JANE, daughter of Lieut Col G. ASHLEY.

Issue:

1. JUSTIN HANBURY-TRACY, Born 1970  
2. EDWARD CLAUD HANBURY-TRACY Born 1976

1. MARY CLAUDIA ELIZABETH, daughter of CLAUD EDWARD FREDERICK, born 19 May 1931, married 25 April 1953, ROBERT SINGLEHURST CROSS, of Foxbury Meadow, Godalming, Surrey and has issue:

1. Edward Robert, born 1956  
2. Lucy Cunard, born 1954  
3. Sylvia Mary, born 1961  
4. Anna Elizabeth, born 1964





1st Lord Sudeley by Sir Arthur Martin Smea

## Barons Sudeley

CHARLES (HANBURY), 1st BARON SUDELEY, of Toddington, Gloucester.

High Sheriff of Gloucester, 1800-01 and Montgomery, 1804-05.

MP for Tewkesbury, 1807-12, and 1832-7. Elevated to the Peerage as BARON SUDELEY OF TODDINGTON, Gloucester, 12 July 1838. Lord Lieutenant of Montgomery, 1848 to his death.

Born 28 December 1778 at Pontypool Park, Monmouth.

Educated at Rugby.

Matriculated at Oxford (Christchurch), 1 February 1796.

Married 29 December 1798, HENRIETTA SUSANNA (died 5 June 1839), daughter of HENRY (TRACY), 8th and last VISCOUNT TRACY OF RATHCOOLE (Ireland). His Lordship was Chairman of the Commission charged with rebuilding the Houses of Parliament after the fire of 1834, which left only Edward the Confessor's Westminster Hall. Lord Sudeley's contemporaries were unanimous about his architectural expertise, and his new house at Toddington, in the Romanesque style, was one of the grandest constructions of the early 19th century and his attachment to the genre is reflected in the final designs for the Houses of Parliament we know today. Much later in life, he justified his choice of Gothic in practical terms: "I will venture to say that the latter (ie Gothic) is better adapted to the climate of domestic architecture than Grecian, the beauty of which depends in porticoes etc, too well calculated to exclude what little sun we are favoured with." (The Sudeleys, Lords of Toddington, MSGB, London 1987).

Died 10 February 1858, leaving issue four sons, THOMAS CHARLES, 2nd BARON SUDELEY, Henry, Capel Arthur, and Edward.

THOMAS CHARLES (HANBURY-TRACY), 2nd BARON SUDELEY

MP for Wallingford, 1831-32.

Lord Lieutenant of Montgomery, 1858 until his death.

Born 5 February 1801

Matriculated at Oxford (Christchurch), 2 June 1819

Married, 25 August 1831, EMMA ELIZABETH ALICIA (died 14 July 1888), daughter of

GEORGE HAY DAWKINS-PENNANT, of Penrhyn Castle, Caernarvon.

Died 19 February 1863 leaving issue, five sons and four daughters.

SUDELEY CHARLES GEORGE, 3rd BARON SUDELEY, CHARLES DOUGLAS RICHARD, 4th BARON SUDELEY, Alfred Francis Algernon, Frederick Stephen Archibald, and Hubert George Edward.

SUDELEY CHARLES GEORGE (HANBURY-TRACY)

3rd BARON SUDELEY

Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards, 1854, Captain, 1857, retired 1863.

Lord Lieutenant, Montgomery, 1863 to his death.

Born 9 April 1837

Educated at Harrow, 1850-2.

Died unmarried, 28 April 1877.

CHARLES DOUGLAS RICHARD (HANBURY-TRACY)

4th BARON SUDELEY

MP for Montgomery, 1863-77.

Barrister, Inner Temple, 1866.

Privy Councillor, 10 February 1886.

Fellow of the Royal Society, 22 March 1888.

Born 3 July 1840

Married 9 May 1868, ADA MARJA KATHERINE (died 6 January 1928),

daughter of the Hon FREDERICK JAMES TOLLEMACHE, brother of 8th Earl of Dysart (*qv*). Died 9 December 1922, leaving issue 3 sons and 5 daughters, WILLIAM CHARLES FREDERICK, 5th BARON SUDELEY, Algernon Henry Charles and Felix Charles Hubert. His Lordship was to lose Toddington in the 1890s as a consequence of an unsuccessful investment in a South American venture which he had guaranteed. The matter is discussed at length in *The Sudeleys, Lord of Toddington, loc cit*

WILLIAM CHARLES FREDERICK (HANBURY-TRACY)

5th BARON SUDELEY.

JP Gloucester and Warwick

Born 10 April 1870

Educated at Harrow, 1884-88 and Cambridge (Trinity College), matriculated 1888.

Married 24 August 1905 EDITH CELANDINE (div. 1922), daughter of Lord FRANCIS CECIL, second son of 3rd Marquess of Exeter (*qv*)

Died without issue, 5 September 1932.

RICHARD ALGERNON FREDERICK (HANBURY-TRACY)

6th BARON SUDELEY

Only son of Algernon Henry Charles Hanbury-Tracy, brother of WILLIAM CHARLES FREDERICK, 5th BARON SUDELEY.

Major, Royal Horse Guards, served in World

War II.

Born 20 April 1911

Married 30 November 1940, ELIZABETH MARY, daughter of Rear-Adm Sir ARTHUR BROMLEY, 8th BARONET, *vide Bromley of East Stoke, Baronetcy*.

Died without issue, on active service at sea, 26 August 1941. Elizabeth Mary remarried in 1965 Major Sir Arthur James Robert Collins KCVO. Sir Arthur is the son of Colonel William Fellowes Collins and Lady Evelyn Innes-Ker, fourth daughter of the 7th Duke of Roxburghe (*qv*); and Lord of the Manor of Crundall and Patron of the Livings of Crundall and Farnham.

MERLIN CHARLES SAINTHILL (HANBURY-TRACY)

7th BARON SUDELEY.

Only son of Michael David Charles Hanbury-Tracy and grandson of Felix Charles Hubert Hanbury-Tracy, younger brother of WILLIAM CHARLES FREDERICK, 5th BARON SUDELEY, *vide top of entry*.

Residence: 25 Melcombe Court, Dorset Square, NW1

Creation: 12 July 1838

Arms:

Quarterly: 1st and 4th or, an escallop in the chief joint sable, between two bendlets gules, Tracy; 2nd and 3rd or, a bend engrailed vert plain cotised sable, Hanbury.

Crest:

1st, on a chapeau gules turned up ermine, an escallop sable, between two wings or; 2nd, out of a mural coronet sable, a demi-lion rampant or, holding in the paws a battle-axe sable, helped gold.

Supporters:

On either side a falcon, wings elevated proper, beaked and belled or.

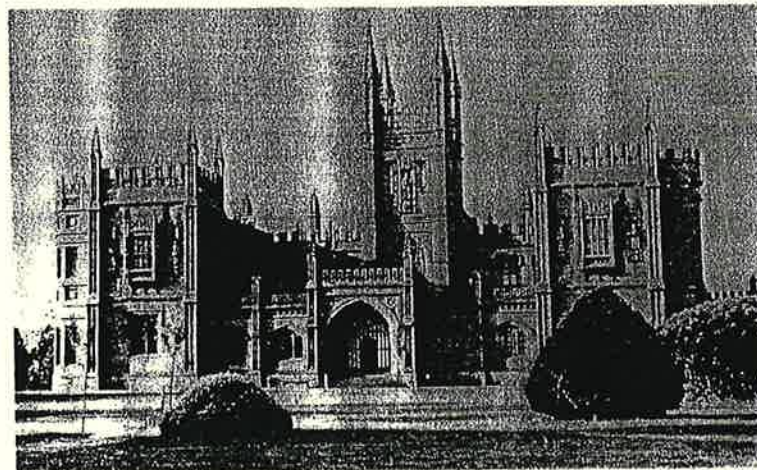
Badge:

A fire beacon, and in front thereof and chained thereto a panther ducally gorged, the tail nowed.

Style:

The Rt Hon The Lord Sudeley

Salutation: Dear Lord Sudeley



North elevation of the new Toddington

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# The Origin and Evolution of English Manors

by A P M Wright

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IN THE early 11th century, certain ecclesiastics, unwitting precursors of functionalist sociology, propounded the theory that human society was divided into three orders, the *oratores*, *bellatores*, and *laboratores*: those who protected it with their prayers and their swords, and those who tilled the earth to support the other two classes. When the Manor was first recorded by that name in England, in 1086 in the pages of Domesday Book, social developments, including the revival of commerce and town life, were already beginning to make such a classification inadequate, though it applied fairly well to Western Europe over the previous half millennium.

During that period, the poor state of communications made it difficult to transport what small surplus the primitive and inefficient agricultural techniques in use produced, and made self-sufficiency in each locality necessary. The same difficulty obliged rulers to delegate their powers to local potentates who found it only too easy to convert such authority into hereditary, private possession. Money was in use, but it was rather a measure of value than a regular means of exchange. The silver penny introduced by the Carolingians (Kings of France in the ninth century) was of quite high value in terms of corn and livestock. The Manor, therefore, proved the most convenient institution for obtaining from the peasantry the resources needed to maintain the higher orders of clergy and warriors. Just as men of the warrior order held land in return for fighting for their king or lord, so the peasants paid for the land which the wealthy and powerful gave them, or allowed them to keep, with their labour in cultivating the fields or carrying the produce to palace or monastery. Some of the men subject to such obligations were probably descended from bondmen whom their masters had settled on small holdings, to make them self-supporting in food, while retaining their services. Others, legally free, had surrendered their holdings to a powerful neighbour, to receive them back burdened with services, in return for assistance in times of scarcity and protection from oppression by others than himself.

Although England during the Anglo-Saxon period is poorly documented for economic history, glimpses can be obtained of the development of Manors there also. It has been suggested that the medieval England Manor was directly derived from the Roman-British villa, English chieftains taking over ownership, as Frankish and Gothic invaders did from Roman landowners elsewhere, while their serfs were thought to descend from a subjugated British peasantry. Such a transfer of lordship could have occurred in regions where Romano-British society survived relatively intact at the moment when the English overran it. In other parts, where the population consisted mainly of English settlers, a social hierarchy existed which could involve dependent landholding on a manorial system.

Apart from slaves and surviving Welshmen, free men were differentiated *eorls* of noble rank, and *ceorls*, or peasant husbandmen. Many villages names, in which an Anglo-Saxon personal name is combined with "tun" or "ham" probably indicate places where leaders of tribes settled, surrounded by followers whose subjection to them, expressed through yielding produce or services, could be made progressively more burdensome. By 700, thegns in Wessex, who had settled men on newly cultivated land, could make them in return work on the donor's land. If the thegn provided a house as well, the recipient was bound for life to his service.

Manorialism also spread through the alienation of the English kings' rights over land and its inhabitants. Scattered over the various Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms during the Heptarchy (see map) were "king's tuns", to which the men of the surrounding district customarily delivered amounts of bread and ale, meat and poultry, butter, cheese, and honey, sufficient to provision the king for a day and a night as he journeyed around his realm. They might also come in for a few days each year to plough and harvest any farmland that the king had there. His reeve might also collect there the sums due to him upon breaches of the law.

From the 7th century, for the safety of their souls and their kingdoms, kings steadily gave away such estates, or fractions of them, often comprising whole villages, to their bishops, abbots, and nobles in perpetuity. Each such grant implied the right to draw revenues and services from the husbandmen there and often to exercise jurisdiction over them for the grantee's profit. By the 10th century a great mass of the peasantry, even apart from the numerous serfs, was mostly still tied. On many estates their obligations included, besides for various renders in kind and the ploughing of a portion of their lord's lands, working for him every week, as villein, did later, in whatever way they were commanded. In much of eastern England, however, where Danish invasion and settlement had disrupted the old English social structure, the cultivators were less subject to Manorial lordship. Those regions contained until after 1066 many sokemen, whose main duty to their lord was to "seek" the jurisdiction of his court. In many villages there, no substantial landowner had any large area in hand, the land being divided among the resident peasants.

In organization of lordships, as in other fields, the Norman Conquest produced, despite the forcible dispossession of the English aristocracy, not so much a cataclysmic transformation, but a sharper and more systematic development of existing institutions. The name of the Manor, from the lord's manoir, or residence, was indeed an innovation. The parcelling out of the land into Manors, where they did not already exist, was moreover required by the enforcement of feudal tenure, as the Conqueror and his barons distributed land to their vassals, to be held by providing knights. The Manor became the economic unit supplying the knight with the income to maintain him and to pay for his arms and horse. Since Manors varied in size and value there was no correlation between them and the knight's fee, the amount of land theoretically sufficient for the support of a knight. The new Norman lords did perhaps make use of the villagers on their Manors somewhat more than their predecessors had done: Domesday Book sometimes indicates that the amount of income obtained was higher than those paying it could comfortably yield. Manorialization was extended in areas, as in the east, where it had been weak in 1066. Many free men and sokemen were degraded from their previous partial independence to the status of the *villani*, ordinary villagers, and may have incurred more obligations as a result.

It is in the records from the early 12th century, after those changes, that the "classic" type of English Manor becomes clearly visible. The land within it fell into two portions: the lord's mesne under his immediate control, whose produce was for the support of him and his household; and the tenanted land, from which services were provided to cultivate the demesne. In 1086, many Manors had had serfs who probably worked con-





From BLOOD ROYAL, published for the Manorial Society of Great Britain

tinuously on the demesne, but chattel slavery died out soon. Thereafter, the lords drew the necessary labour, partly from their tenants, partly from a small group of permanently hired men, some specially skilled as ploughmen or shepherds. Such farm workers received, besides a small money wage, yearly payments in corn. The demesne usually included a Manor house or farmstead, where some permanent agent, if not the lord himself, lived, surrounded by enclosures of meadow and pasture larger than those of other landholders on the Manor. In the arable open fields too the lord had much of his land lying together in largish blocks, saving him the trouble of moving his ploughs about the fields as frequently as the peasants had to, with their small strips of an acre or less.

The tenanted land was usually held partly freely, partly in villeinage. The freeholders paid their dues to the lord mainly in money rents, but might owe some labour services at special times of year, often of a more honourable kind, such as supervizing other workers in harvest. The villein tenements were less secure and more heavily burdened. Legally, they were held entirely at the lord's will. In practice, they passed from father to son, for such land was unprofitable without men to farm it. But a villein tenant ejected or denied succession by the lord had no legal redress. Most villein holdings owed some money rents, perhaps a commutation of ancient renders in kind, or a continuation of a yearly levy, called before the Conquest *gafol*, perhaps once due to the king. Each holding sent a man to work on the demesne for two or three days a week, and at the relevant seasons to plough and harrow so many acres of it, and to mow the lord's meadows. The tenant also had to use his cart and draught beasts to carry the lord's crops to his house or to neighbouring markets. During the harvest, villein tenants had to come once or twice with several men, or with their whole households, to reap and carry the lord's crops, to get them while favourable weather lasted. The name *precaria*, or harvest boon, given to that service, probably recalls a long distant past when men had voluntarily given their lords and neighbours such assistance from goodwill. Such tenants also had to send their sheep to the lord's fold, giving him the advantage of their manure, and to grind his corn at the lord's mill: the toll went to the lord through the miller's rent. The lord in his turn in times of bad harvest, would subsidize the poor from his barn.

The distinction between freemen and villeinage holding was not based on the tenant's personal status. Free men could hold land in villeinage, performing the labour due from it, without necessarily forfeiting their freedom, although a family once free whose members did so for several generations risked losing its free status. A freeman's children born on such a holding to a villeinage woman, perhaps its heiress, were moreover reckoned as unfree. Over those who were villeins by birth, also styled *nativi*, the lord had even greater authority. He might, and sometimes did, sell or give away a villein and his offspring, though usually only with the land they occupied. Villeins might not depart from the Manor without their lord's leave. If, at a price, he allowed them to live elsewhere, they must still pay every year chevage, head money, as evidence of their continuing in bondage. Villeins had to pay the lord "merchet" on giving their daughters in marriage. Their personal goods were supposed to be his and at his will he might exact from them as much as he chose, as *tallage*. In practice, however, *tallage* was often taken from villeins as a group as an annual payment, not varying greatly in amount. When a villein died, the lord took his best beast as a heriot. The term had once referred to a thegn's arms returned at his death to the lord who had given them. Its use among the peasantry perhaps recalls a period at which a lord, when giving land, had also supplied the livestock to work it.

The divergence in standing which thus gave the Manorial lord far more power over some of his men than over others was probably in some cases caused by some families retaining an ancestral freedom from before 1066. Elsewhere, descendants of some of the undifferentiated *villani* of 1086 had acquired by prescription a freedom of tenure and status in time to be protected by the developing Common Law; while many others, of similar origins, saw themselves subjected more firmly to their lords, as the king's judges established clearer definitions of freedom and serfdom, and declined to extend to more than a minority of the peasantry that protection from arbitrary treatment by their lords which the Common Law offered to acknowledged freeholders. In doing so, the courts were influenced partly by Roman Law doctrines about slavery, partly perhaps by unwillingness to determine every petty dispute between lord and tenant throughout England. The tests adopted for deciding whether a peasant held freely or in villeinage were not clear cut. Liability to merchet and tallage were considered strong evidence of villeinage, although free men also occasionally owed them. The most important criterion was not simply the type of render due to the lord, money or labour. Although most freeholders paid the money rents, considered more honourable, some owed not inconsiderable works. The issue turned rather on the certainty or otherwise of the services rendered. To hold freely a man must only have to do yearly a fixed amount of work. If a lord were entitled to demand as much work for a holding as he chose, the courts reckoned that it was villein land. In practice, indeed, the level of labour services imposed was regulated by tradition on each Manor; but the courts would not protect admitted villein tenants from attempts by their lords to increase it.

Some villeins sought to escape their disabilities by buying from their lords charters of enfranchisement. Such purchases were not very frequent, for the line between freedom and villeinage was one of legal status, not of material well-being. Some freeholders owned more land than most villeins, but many others had only minute holdings: free hand was often divisible between heirs. The lords usually insisted that the villeins' holdings, typically full, half, and quarter yardlands, of 30, 15, or 7.5 customary acres, be preserved as units, so that the services due from them in proportion to their size could be more easily exacted. Many free men, therefore, were no better off than at lowest stratum of Manorial tenants, the cottager. They probably derived from the bordars and cottagers, holding five acres or less each, recorded in 1086. Mostly unfree personally, they usually owned only their cottage and the croft around it, sometimes a few open-field acres. Being hardly able to live by cultivating their own land, they furnished a reserve of labour for hiring by those more prosperous peasants who had holdings too large to be worked solely by their family, and in particular by the lord. He had naturally an advantage in bargaining over wages with men who could not easily seek work elsewhere without his leave.

Such was the organization of the Manor, as it was recorded on the estates of the large Benedictine monasteries and some other great landowners. But it was not typical of all Manors, the extent to which that model prevailed varying in space and time. There were parts of England where villeinage was of little importance. In Kent, the peasantry were almost all personally free, and owed only money rents and some seasonal services. Over much of East Anglia, besides a class of full freeholders already flourishing in the 12th century, there were many molemen, who, although personally unfree, held their land for permanently fixed rents. In the pastoral uplands of the North, much peasant tenure involved mainly renders of cattle and a form of military service to repel raids across the Scottish border. In Cornwall, by 1300, much land was held on a purely contractual basis: men took it



up from the lord for terms of years at rents partly determined by market forces. Even in the Midlands and the South of England, the heartland of the "model" Manor, there were exceptions to its dominance. Many villages contained several Manors so that no single lord had exclusive control of the peasants. The smaller Manors belonging to knights and franklins often also differed from the model just described. On many of them, week work was not customary, and their villein tenants performed only the seasonal tasks of ploughing, haymaking, and harvesting. Some Manors had, besides their demesne, only free tenants, others only a few villeins, whose services would not be sufficient to work the demesne. A few Manors contained no demesne at all, but only rights of lordship over freeholders and villeins, so that their revenue could only be received in cash.

From the 11th century, moreover, the Manor was placed in a changed economic environment. Coinage was becoming relatively plentiful, witness the thousands of silver pennies exacted from England as Danegeld, a fraction of which has been discovered in buried hoards in Scandinavia. The lords thus had the option of drawing their income from the peasantry, not in kind or labour, but mainly in cash. In Domesday Book, most Manors have a money value on them, which probably represents the sum obtainable by renting them out. On many estates, lay and ecclesiastical, they were by 1100 leased to middlemen as *firmarii*, farmers, who undertook their management, for a fixed or "farm" rent. Such leases then usually included the stock and seed needed to cultivate the demesne, with the right to call on the tenants' labour services, but lords often reserved their money rents to themselves. The convenience of farming out Manors was balanced by risks. Leases were usually made for life and, if allowed to pass in the same family, might easily become *de facto* hereditary, making it hard for the lord to regain possession at their expiry. Farmers, too, were often willing to connive with a preference from the peasantry for paying their dues in money rather than by labour, and thus achieving a tenure that could be claimed as freehold, and for those remaining in villeinage, knowledge of what works they owed might be obscured.

The practice of farming Manors was eventually abandoned when in the 12th century, England was afflicted with its first serious recorded inflation. The farmers could take the profit from rising prices, while the unchanged rents which they paid yielded many lords too small an income to meet the increasing expense of a noble or knightly lifestyle. By 1200, many lords were responding by taking their Manors back under their personal control. They were then run, sometimes by reeves drawn from the unfree tenants, sometimes by salaried bailiffs, who might have professional experience of farm management. The monasteries, whose exemption from military pursuits gave their rulers more leisure for supervising their estates, were especially prominent in undertaking such direct management of their demesne. For almost 200 years, landlords continued to develop their Manors intensively themselves, aiming no longer simply at subsistence, although some produce was often delivered to their households, but at financial profit by selling corn, wool, and cattle on the market. Their seignorial rights over their tenants were revived for the purpose. Freeholders, whose rents were fixed, escaped the heaviest pressure, but villeins were often faced with demands for their performing anew traditional labour-services, which their lords might try to increase, under the guise of defining them. The peasants naturally resisted, sometimes by passive noncooperation, sometimes by lawsuits. Before the king's judges, they often claimed to belong to the ancient demesne of the Crown; the privileged villein tenants on it were entitled to royal protection in holding their land securely and in rendering only fixed customary services. The courts, however, decided that only those Manors named as the king's in Domesday Book could claim

those privileges, and the villeins' lawsuits usually failed, leaving them to the uncertain protection of a Manorial custom that the lord might well override.

Some lords met peasant resistance with open force, exercising their admitted right to imprison their villeins, confiscating their land, or fining them to the uttermost for their defiance. Such repression was assisted by the economic situation. Until the early 14th century, the population was steadily rising, and even land on the margin of profitable cultivation had to be brought under the plough to feed the growing numbers. There was, therefore, a strong demand for villein land, even on burdensome terms, while the competition of many labourers, landless or nearly so, kept down agricultural wage rates. A man who, finding his lord's demand too heavy, fled from the Manor without leave, must leave behind the land and cattle which had been his livelihood; and even if he escaped recapture, and in some distant borough or village achieved a *de facto* freedom, he was likely, lacking training in a craft, to be reduced to penury. So it did not matter too much to lords that the legal burden of proving that a man, ostensibly free, was really their villein, came to rest on them. Most villeins perforce stayed on their holdings, though no doubt grumbling and sometimes, at the risk of occasional fines, shirking as much of the labour imposed on them as they could.

The lords did not, in any case, invariably demand that such services be performed in full. Besides being perhaps aware of the relative inefficiency of forced labour, they might find that the value of a particular work was less than the return customarily expected for it in food or other perquisites; especially the hearty meals due to harvesters. Lords were often therefore ready to "sell" or commute works for cash payments, usually 1/2d. to 2d. for ordinary week work, double for the especially useful harvest works. The figure chosen was probably originally equivalent to the cost of hiring substitute labour. Lord and villein might agree to commute a whole year's work in advance, making the villein temporarily a near rent payer. More often, perhaps, only those individual works not required on the demesne were commuted one by one. The choice whether to commute rested with the lord and the process was not entirely to the villein's advantage. Although spared the indignity of compulsory labour and able to devote more time to his own land, he had to raise the necessary cash by selling a larger proportion of the crops of a holding that might even in good years be barely sufficient to support himself and his family.

By such exactions, the lords substantially increased their real incomes over the 13th century at the expense of the peasantry. On many Manors, half or more of that income came not from demesne farming, whether using villeins' works or hired labour, but immediately in money, from rents, including some for leasing out small pieces of demesne, commutation of works, mills, "sales" of the right to use the lord's grass and woodland, and the profits of his courts. The increasing intensity with which lords exploited their rights is reflected by changes in the type of records concerned with Manorial management. In the 12th century, when economic change was slow and hardly noticed or expected, the lords had surveys made at long intervals, showing the extent of the demesne, the amount of stock employed on it, and the numbers and size of the tenants' holdings with the services they owed. William the Conqueror had had Domesday Book compiled as a once-for-all record of the wealth and landholding in his new kingdom. By the mid 13th century, such surveys were supplemented by new kinds of document, the account and the court roll. The account, which enumerated in detail all receipts and expenditure, was designed less to help the lord estimate the profitability of his demesne farming, although some landowners



came to use it for that purpose, than to ensure that his agent running the Manor answered for every penny due. Court rolls enabled a lord to check the occasional income arising from his men's land dealings and law breaking, besides providing a record of proceedings in his court.

A Manorial court was, in theory, held every three weeks, and usually met frequently until the 15th century when its business was often concentrated into two sittings in spring and autumn. Although it was held in the lord's name by his steward, he was not, formally at least, judge in his own cause. The court's judgments were made by the assembled body of tenants, styled the homage, or a jury drawn from them. Such juries also, when necessary, swore that the special customs of that Manor were, whether over their obligations to the lord or the rules for inheritance of unfree holdings. The authority of those courts derived from several origins. Before the Conquest, kings had allowed landowners a wide jurisdiction over their peasants, reserving only serious cases of robbery and violence. Feudal custom gave any lord the right to try, in a court composed of his tenants, disputes arising between them. So the peasants regularly sued one another in the Manor court in minor cases of debt and contract, assault and trespass. The court also enforced the lord's rights against those neglecting to render their dues to him or encroaching on his property, and recorded his admission of men to holdings and the "fine" exacted for their entry upon them. Lawyers later styled courts handling such business customary courts or courts baron: only the latter were supposed to have authority over freeholders. But such distinctions were not made in medieval times.

Many Manorial lords also had higher rights of jurisdiction, which became those of courts leet. The king's lawyers held that they were possessed by delegation of royal authority, but in practice they were admittedly enjoyed by long established custom "from a time beyond human memory". The principal jurisdiction was view of frankpledge. It entitled a lord to check that his unfree tenants, freemen being exempt, all belonged to the groups, called tithings, into which the peasantry was divided to help maintain public order: tithings were collectively liable to be fined for their individual member's offences. Courts leet had, too, a form of police jurisdiction, with the power to punish bloodshed, scolding, and similar breaches of the peace. From the 14th century they usually named the constables responsible for leading the villagers in repressing crime. Most lords also had the right to enforce the assize of bread and of ale, by which the price, measure, and quality of those basic foods, when produced for sale, were controlled. The courts regularly appointed ale-tasters to do so in practice, the lord simply took the fines imposed on the villages ale wives and bakers, as a kind of licensing fee, without trying to make them mend their ways. To some Manors also belonged the right to take the forfeited goods of tenants convicted of felony, or that of infangthief. The latter entitled a lord to hang thieves caught red-handed on his land. The Manorial gallows was, however, rather a token of its owner's standing than a frequently used instrument of justice.

The decline of the Manor as an economic institution began with economic changes in the late 14th century. The slow fall in population resulting from the Black Death and the recurrent plagues that followed reduced the pressure that lords could exert upon their tenants. Prices fell, and wage-rates, despite attempts to hold them down by legislation, slowly but steadily increased, doubling by the end of the 14th century. There was reduced demand for villein holdings from a less numerous peasantry, who could more easily find land or employment elsewhere. The demands put forward during the Peasants' Revolt for personal freedom for all and the right to hold land solely for rent reveal the under-

lying resentment still felt against villeinage and compulsory labour. Lords found that men would not accept holdings liable to such burdens. If they were not to be left vacant, such tenements had to be let out at rent. At first, such leases were for short periods, the lords still hoping eventually to restore the old order. From the 15th century, however, the renting out of former villein land became permanent and its tenure hereditary: and the rents as fixed as those for freeholds had been since the 12th century. The class of customary tenants was gradually transformed into one of copyholders, so named from their receiving as title deeds copies of the court roll entries recording their admission. The inferior status of their tenure, the freehold of it remaining with the lord, was marked by the ceremony used in transferring it. Heirs or purchasers of copyhold must come into the court and receive possession from the steward "to hold at the will of the lord, according to the custom of the Manor". Villein status as such, however, was never formally abolished. In 1381, the landowners when asked in Parliament, emphatically repudiated the proposal that they should free their bondmen. Even in the 16th century, wealthy townsmen of unfree ancestry might be coerced by a lord under colour of his right to confiscate or tallage their goods. The Crown, too, raised small sums by granting commissions for the compulsory enfranchisement, at a price, of bondmen on royal Manors. But for the great majority of the peasantry, custom assisted by a more rapid turnover of village populations and the dying out of known villein families had lifted the ignominy of servitude by 1500.

Higher wages and the loss of villein works also helped to end the lord's farming their demense themselves. Between the 1380s and the 1420s most landlords, to stem the decline in farming profits, turned to leasing them out at rents which, fixed at least for a time, would protect their incomes. A few kept some demense as home farms to supply their households. Some demenses were leased to the body of villagers who would probably share them out in proportion to their previous land holdings. Mostly, however, they were let as units, at first often to prosperous villagers, drawn from the class of men who had run them for the lord as reeve or bailiff. From the late 15th century, demesne leases were more often acquired by neighbouring small gentry or merchants from nearby towns. Such men, by close personal supervision or specialization, might make demesne farms pay, where more remote owners could not. The lord usually reserved to himself the cash income from tenants' rents and his courts. So the English aristocracy and gentry finally withdrew from the direct exploitation of their lands, becoming, as it remained later, primarily rentiers.

Manorial Lordships still, however, gave a landowner certain advantages over his tenants. Copyholders were forbidden to impair the value of their holdings by letting buildings there fall into disrepair, to cut down trees, or to let their land for more than a year without their lord's leave. If they did, the tenement was formally forfeited, though usually restored on payment of a fine. More important was the copyholder's relatively precarious right of succession. By the late 15th century, the king's courts were indeed willing if a copyholder could afford to appeal to them, to protect him against outright eviction by his lord, but a son was often vulnerable when his father died. In the West of England copyholds were commonly held for the lives of two or three named members of the tenant's family. In the East, they were usually heritable like freehold. In either case, the lord was entitled to an entry fine from heirs seeking admission. On some Manors that fine was fixed by custom, often at a year's rent. On most its amount was arbitrary, at the lord's discretion, and was steadily increased throughout the 16th century. By setting it too high for the heir to afford to pay, the lord could in effect frustrate his claim to inherit. Many copyholders, especially those



for lives, were thus compelled to renounce hereditary right in their ancestral lands, though sometimes they received leaseholds for lives instead. By 1600, however, the royal courts had largely blocked that loophole. They decided that a fine must be 'reasonable', which was defined as not being more than two year's real value of the property. Thereafter, copyhold tenure, though still subject to special rules and practices, was nearly as secure as freehold.

Until the 17th century, the Manor also remained important in village life through the activity of its court. During the 15th century, its police jurisdiction and later its hearing of ordinary lawsuits over money gradually fell into disuse. But much business remained. Since the 14th century, the court had regularly noted and published breaches of the customary practices of open-field husbandry, especially those related to common pasturage. It appointed haywards and common herdsman to enforce those rules. It also dealt with the many small nuisances, digging up roads for clay, not scouring watercourses, or fouling streams and streets with domestic refuse, with which villagers might incommode their neighbours. The frequent repetition of orders and punishments in such matters suggests that the court's efforts were more persistent than successful. By the 15th century, such rules were regularly recorded on the roll as "bylaws" or ordinances, made in legislative style "by the assent of the lord and the tenants, for the common weal of the township". In villages containing more than one Manor, it was usually through the court of the largest, sometimes styled the chief manor, that the villagers thus managed their communal business.

From the mid-17th century, however, the courts mostly ceased to concern themselves with such matters. The country lawyers who ran them as stewards confined the recorded business mostly to reciting, in formalized detail, successions to, and transfers of, copyhold land: it was only in that that the lord had a financial interest. Agrarian bylaw were still occasionally repeated in stereotyped form, but any attempt to enforce them apparently ceased. Where once the whole body of tenants had been expected to attend, on pain of fines, one or two farmers represented them. Control of villages passed to other bodies, such as the parish vestry.

Such courts saw, however, their activity revived through special circumstances in certain of the new industrial towns which grew up in the 18th century, such as Birmingham and Manchester. Despite their increasing population, they had not obtained a chartered corporation, but remained legally mere townships. Their courts baron might provide a forum conveniently close at hand for litigation over small sums. The process of the court leet to repress public nuisances were the only ones available to preserve a minimum level of urban decency. So shopkeepers and manufactures took up ancient offices as bailiffs, constables, and headboroughs to help manage their new cities. If, as often happens, the right to hold a weekly market belonged to the Lord of a Manor, the manor's court appointment of searchers of food and other goods offered for sale provided a means to ensure trading standards.

Over most of rural England, however, the Manor had declined by 1800. Its remaining rights of supervizing open-field farming vanished with the steady enclosure of open-fields and commons in the 18th and the early 19th centuries. In those wider regions, where extensive common land survived, the court might still be occasionally called formally into action. The enfranchisement of copyhold into freehold, the lord taking a capital sum for renouncing his right to rents and entry fines, proceeded steadily encouraged by a series of statutes, from the mid-19th century. From 1926, copyhold tenure itself was abolished. There-

after, the only potentially profitable right attached to a manorial lordship was that over minerals under remaining commons, and in some cases under former copyhold lands, and manorial wastes. The name of the Manor, in common usage, often come to refer to the complex belonging to a landed estate, so that appointing a gamekeeper over sporting rights was the lord's most obvious activity.

The surviving substances of the Manor, the leased demesne farm, however, continued from the 16th century to the early 20th, as a principal support of the landed classes. Historians trying to discover the proportion of land owned by different sections of those classes, peerage, gentry, and yeomanry, have found it convenient to count the number of Manors held at different periods by such groups. The ties between landlord and leasee, moreover, long remained not simply commercial. It retained traces of that seigniorial systems, involving authority and protection on one side, respect and service on the other, which had been more clearly shown in the medieval Manor. In the 16th century, landowners fully expected their dependants' backing in feud with neighbouring gentry, in the 18th and 19th century their support at parliamentary elections. Just as customary tenements had in practice been heritable, so leasehold might remain for generations in the same family. Until the mid 17th century, most leases of demesne or former copyhold were made for two or three lives at relatively low rents, seldom changed, but subjected to high "fines" when they fell due for renewal.

Within the village, too, the demesne, where it survived undivided, gave the lord who owned it the opportunity to dominate local life. Some lords might be descended from medieval knights, others the successors of merchants or lawyers or rising yeoman who had bought the manor in Tudor or Stuart times. In either case, they were well placed to buy up smaller landholdings. In those villages where, in the 19th century, most of the farmland was in the hands of one or two families, they will usually be found to be the heirs in title of the medieval Lords of the Manor. It was not until after the First World War that the flood of land sales converted much of England from a regime of landlord and tenant to one of owner- occupation.

*This essay was first published in 1981 in the Bulletin of the Manorial Society of Great Britain. Dr Wright was at the time, Senior Research Assistant at the Victoria History of the Counties of England, University of London Institute of Historical Research.*

## A note on Coinage

IN THE following Particulars will be found numerous references to coins and monetary values. Apart from the pound sterling, which survives, all other names and values have disappeared, particularly since Britain adopted the decimal system in 1971. Domesday in particular is full of monetary terms now unknown, such as shillings, pence, marks and so forth. Because of this and also in response to requests from some clients, we give a summary of British coinage from the earliest times. This information is extracted from the Catalogue to the V&A Gothic Exhibition and the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

**Ancient Britain:** *circa* 2nd century BC - small pieces of bronze alloy with 20% tin, circulating in southern England. These coins copied the bronze Massilia (Marseille) from Gaul (modern France). Gold coins, based on the *stater* of Philip II, King of Macedonia - father of Alexander the Great - in the 4th century BC, have also been found by archaeologists and originated with the Gaulish Bellovaci, a tribe at Beauvais, Normandy. These must have been used for trade. After the raid by Julius Caesar in 55-54BC, English coins were minted by British chiefs on the Roman model. Even after the Claudian conquest of AD43, English 'mints' continued long under Roman rule in the West Country.

**Anglo-Saxon** (*circa* 450-1066): Trade with France in the 6th century prompted the issue of Anglo-Saxon 'thirds' in the 7th century. The principal mints were at London and Canterbury, capital of the kingdom of Kent. Christian influence and conversion of pagan kings and their subjects, besides bringing the written word - and with it the first written laws, thus beginning to make permanent the English 'state' - came many Roman conceptions of government and civilization, including coinage which begins to reflect royal authority with the 'king's head' on the obverse side. Gold coinage was expensive and gave way to silver *circa* 650. At the same time, Anglo-Saxon chiefs set themselves up as kings in different parts of England, especially Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria, all with their own mints. By the reign of Athelstan (924-39), King of (most of) England, there were about 30 mints, although the Danes, who settled in the North also minted coins. By the beginning of the 11th century, there were 70 mints, main ones being London, Winchester, Lincoln, and York, who produced uniform coins: obverse, king's head; reverse: some cruciform design.

Gold and silver coins were not in general circulation and Offa's gold ryal was possibly minted to pay Romescot (the tax payable to the pope). Gold and silver were required in great quantity in the ninth and tenth centuries to pay off the Danish invaders, and an indication of England's wealth is that such large sums were available and the kings of England's authority great enough that amounts as large as £30,000 were collected. Most people on the Manor would probably have never seen any kind of coin, and certainly not have owned one, and their 'buying and selling' would have been of goods and labour. The amounts given in Domesday Book are units of account, probably based on produce, not on actual money, a situation that probably obtained in the country until the 17th century when James I minted the first copper penny, half-penny, and farthing (a quarter of a penny) and which latter existed until 1948. Forgery was a constant problem, as was coin-clipping, shaving edges of gold and silver coins. Henry I maimed and executed fraudulent moneyers, we learn from the first Pipe Roll of 1122. Counterfeiting still car-

ries one of the heaviest sentences that English courts can impose. Not only is it dishonest, but an affront to the State. The cross on the reverse was extended to the edge to discourage clipping, but the matter was not finally dealt with until the reign of Queen Anne at the beginning of the 18th century when milled coin edges were inset with the words *decus et tutamen* (for decoration and security) which was revived in the 1980s when the pound sterling ceased to be paper and became a base metal coin.

**Post Conquest:** William I made little change to these Saxon arrangements

**Penny:** The first English penny so called was made of silver and minted by King Offa of Mercia (central England, see map on page xxiv) in about 790 and carrying the legend *Rex Merciorum*: It contained twenty-two and a half grains of silver, equal to 240 to the Tower pound (see *Avoir du poids* below) until 1526, when silver and gold purity by the troy pound was adopted and troy weight is still used for specie on the international markets (it was so named from Troyes, eastern France). Coins at this time were not just issued by kings, but also by archbishops of Canterbury and other prelates, although the king's name was carried. Offa also minted gold coins based on the Muslim dinar of 744 of Caliph al-Mansûr of Morocco, and was called the 'ryal', a name still much used in the Middle East. Until decimalization in 1971, there were 240 copper pennies to the pound sterling. See *Shilling* below.

Henry III struck a gold penny in 1257 which was meant to be worth 20 pence of silver, but making an equal comparison was notoriously difficult in these 'pre-economic' days when inflation was unknown to the medieval mind.

**Florin:** A coin by this name was first minted by Edward III in 1344 in fine gold, together with a leopard (half a florin) and a helm (quarter), but this attempt failed, the problem being its value against other kings' precious metal currencies. The florin was not revived until 1848 when it was struck in silver and was worth two shillings (qv), and proved very popular. An attempt at a double florin in 1887 was not popular, rather like the modern £2 coin, and it was withdrawn. From 1920, Britain's silver currency was devalued by the addition of 50% base metal, and all silver and gold coins, except ceremonial ones, such as the sovereign or crown (qqv), were discontinued in 1947 when they all became cupro-nickel.

**Shilling:** Although long known as a unit of account, the shilling coin was not minted until the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509) and was of silver. In the following particulars, it is abbreviated as 's' or /-, in the case of the latter 7/6: ie seven shillings and sixpence, which we spoke of until decimalization as 'seven and six'; or 9/11 ie: nine shillings and eleven pence, or spoken, 'nine and eleven'. The word seems to derive from Anglo-Saxon, *scilling*. Its silver content was the same as the florin (qv). In medieval MSS, the shilling is known as *solidus*, the oblique stroke, eg in 7/6 immediately above. From the 14th century, the Byzantine Emperor at Constantinople minted a *solidus nummus*, and the expression for cash until decimalization generally was LSD, *pron* 'el ess dee' (ie £ = livre, s = solidus, d = *denarius*, penny)



**Pound:** In fact a measure by weight (*avoir du poids*) of a substance which monetarily became known as the pound sterling. As a measure of weight, the 'pound' is still used as such in the United States, being divided into 16 ounces, and used conjointly with decimal weights, such as kilograms. A troy unit of weight (for precious metal) divides into 12 ounces, a troy ounce being divided into grains and drams, one sixteenth of a troy ounce. The £ or 'L' symbol derives from the Roman pound, known as *libra*, the French using the 'livre' until the Napoleon I. Anglo-Saxon *pund*, *Latin pondo*.

**Sterling:** Originated in the 13th century and meant a very high quality of silver or gold content, which English coins contained, enjoying a reputation of great fineness throughout Europe until the devaluation of Henry VIII (see below). Sterling is still a benchmark for silver fineness, being of a quality of not less than 92.5%. 'Solid' silver decorative objects and cutlery are still hallmarked at Assay Offices in England: ie guaranteeing their silver content.

In European terms, English coinage was distinctive. It was relatively simple, consisting of gold and fine silver, with no base-metal element. Its system of account was straightforward, using pounds, shillings and pence, plus the mark, which had a fixed relationship to £ s d : 1 mark = 2/3 pound. It had a reputation for stability and fine standards, and it made systematic use of the royal image in its designs.

In 1544 Henry VIII discarded the ancient English policy of a stable coinage of fine standards, by resorting to debasement for profit, making the coinage a vast fraud on the public. Henry's reputation suffered as a result of this disastrous policy (disastrous for the public, he made a huge short-term profit, to be spent on his last French war). Henry had inherited probably the most attractive and best-regarded coinage in Europe, but he left a currency in chaos and the most disreputable-looking money in English history.

**Noble:** (6s 8d) First introduced by Edward III in 1351, the first successful gold coin which weighed 120 grains, being divided in half- and quarter-nobles. Henry V's (1413-22) noble showed: Obv: king standing, facing, in ship; crowned and armoured, with sword in right hand and shield, quartered with arms of England and France, *in left*. *HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL & FRANC DNS HYB* (Henry by the grace of God King of England and France Lord of Ireland). Edward IV increased its value to 10 shillings. Rev: floriated cross with lis at end of limbs, central apartment containing initial H; lion and crown in each quarter, all within tressure of eight arches. *IHC AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT* (But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went his way [Luke iv 30]). Half-noble 3 shillings; quarter 1s 6d. Henry VIII introduced the George noble in 1544 - so called from George and the Dragon - which replaced the angel (qv).

**Groat:** (4d) which were minted as silver four-penny pieces until 1920, although the groat, as such, was withdrawn in the 17th century. Edward I (1272-1307) introduced the silver coin, together with pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, and subordinated all the provincial mints to that at the Tower in London. These smaller denominations of pennies (there were 480 half-pennies in a £, and 960 farthings), and one remembers in the 1950s, as a child, being able to buy a bubble-gum for a half-penny (pron 'ha'penny'). A Henry VI groat showed: Obv: the King crowned, beardless bust facing, within tressure of arches. *HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL & FRANC* (Henry by the grace of God king of England and France). Rev: legends in two concentric circles divided by long cross pattée, three pellets in each angle. *POSUI DEUM ADIUTORE MEUM* (I have made

God my Helper [CF Psalms liv 4]). Groat Market is fairly common as an area in the centre of market towns in England, probably where the groat was used as currency for the first time - possibly a way of telling people that currency was used in that town's market.

**Rose noble, or ryal (10s), of Edward IV, first reign (1461-70), light coinage, initial mark: Obv:** similar to the noble, with the King standing, facing in ship, but with a rose on the ship's side, banner inscribed E at the stern, and, in the temporary recoinage mints. *EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL & FRANC DNS HYB* (Edward by the grace of God King of England and France, Lord of Ireland). Rev: design similar to the noble, but with a rose upon radiate sun over the centre of a cross. *IHC AUT TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT* (But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went his way [Luke iv 30]).

**Angel:** (6s 8d) Introduced by Edward IV in 1472-3. Obv: the Archangel Michael, piercing the devil as a dragon with his spear (from the Book of Revelations), hence the name 'angel'. *EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGLIS & FRANC* (Edward by the grace of God King of England and France). Rev: a ship at sea, with a large cross as a mast, from which hang royal shield, letter E to left of cross, and rose to right *PER CRUCEM TUA SALVA NOS XPC REDEMPTOR*. (By thy cross save us, O Christ our redeemer). Often called the rose angel.

**Sovereign:** (£1 or 20s) Introduced by Henry VII in 1489 and is perhaps the most splendid coin, still minted, like gold dollars and krugerrands, though not circulated since the First World War. *HENRICUS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET FRANC DNS HIB* (Henry by the grace of God King of England and France, Lord of Ireland). Rev: a royal shield in the centre of a Tudor Rose. *I HESUS AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT* (But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went his way [Luke iv 30]).

**Testoon (shilling, or 12d) k)**

**Crown of the double rose (5s)** of Henry VIII, but a devalued silver content, corrected by his son Edward VI which was dated for the first time in Arabic numerals and known simply as the crown. Commemorative crowns are still minted. It was not popular, but the half-crown (2/6) was and widely used until decimalization in 1971, when you could easily buy a pint of beer for this amount. Edward also introduced the sixpenny piece and the threepenny bit (pron 'thra-pennyc'), which included the Portcull

is for the first time on the reverse.

By the reign of James I (1603-25) money as currency for circulation was necessary, as the economy became more complex and barter was failing, especially in the large commercial centres, and as noted under Penny he introduced the first copper currency. Until then, currency was silver or gold and confined to the well off.

Henry V and France With the catastrophic French defeat at Agincourt in 1415 and the Peace of Troyes, by which Henry V married the King of France's daughter Katherine and was recognized as his heir to the Crown, Henry and his son, Henry VI, minted coins in France. These included and occasionally appear in particulars:

**Salut** (=22 1/2 sous tournois) of Henry VI, Rouen Mint, issued 1423-1449 **Grand blanc au écus** (= 10 deniers tournois) of Henry VI, Paris mint.

# GLOSSARY

Compiled by John Moore, BA FRHistS Bristol University

**Abbey:** monastery or nunnery

**Agistment:** Feeding livestock, a tax on land used for livestock

**Amercement:** to be amerced: literally "to be in mercy" - a fine levied in the Manorial Court for some minor infringement of other tenants' property rights. Court Rolls and Books are littered with such fines payable to the Lord

**Athwart:** Old English, "across the line or path of something". Often used in manorial extents and surveys

**Ancient Demesne:** MANORS held by the King in 1086, the VILLAGERS of which later successfully asserted the right to special protection and privileges.

**Arrayer:** royal official responsible in later medieval and early modern England for assembling military forces.

**Baron:** a Lord, especially in the 11th and 12th centuries, a TENANT-IN-CHIEF holding an HONOR or capital manor in return for military service, later a peer called to Parliament by a WRIT OF SUMMONS.

**Bastard feudalism:** later medieval version of the FEUDAL SYSTEM in which the LORD rewarded his VASSAL with a money payment rather than a grant of land.

**Bend:** broad diagonal line in HERALDRY

**Boldon Book:** compiled in 1183 for the Bishop of Durham.

**Bookland:** Anglo-Saxon, land "booked" (recorded in writing) by a king to such a person

**Bordar:** SMALLHOLDER, usually holding between five and fifteen acres in a MANOR, but sometimes identical with a COTTAGER.

**Borough English:** succession by the youngest (son)

**Bovate:** same as yardland.

**Breviate:** a 13th-century summary of DOMESDAY BOOK, usually containing only the names of the landholder and his tenant (if any) for each MANOR, and its assessment to the DANGELD in terms of a CARUCATE, HIDE or SULONG.

**Byzantine:** relating to the Byzantine (earlier the Eastern Roman) Empire ruled from Byzantium (Istanbul).

**Cadet Line:** junior branch of a family.

**Canon Law:** law of medieval Catholic Church.

**Capital Manor:** one held direct of the King with no mesne Lord

**Carolingian:** relating to the Empire ruled by Charlemagne and his successors.

**Carolingian Renaissance:** intellectual and cultural revival of the CAROLINGIAN period.

**Carucate:** the equivalent of the HIDE, both as a unit of 120 acres for assessing DANGELD in DOMESDAY BOOK and as a real land measure, in the DANELAW; also used elsewhere in ENGLAND in DOMESDAY BOOK as a real measure of land exempt from DANEGELD

**Chancery:** royal secretariat of late Anglo-Saxon and subsequent medieval kings.

**Charter:** a formal document witnessing the grant of land or of special privileges by a LORD, especially the King to a VASSAL.

**Chausses:** legging made of MAIL

**Chief point:** a location in the upper third of a shield of HERALDRY.

**Circuit:** a group of three to six counties surveyed by one set of COMMISSIONERS in the DOMESDAY INQUEST.

**Coats armour, coats of arms:** insignia in HERALDRY, relating to a specific family or branch of a family, borne on shields or standards.

**Coif:** cap or under-helmet made of MAIL

**Collibert:** West Country: freeman

**Commot:** A Welsh landholding, a division of a cantrefi (hundred), implying a superiority, but less institutionalised than those Manors or Lordships along the southern coast of Wales which were occupied by the Normans at an early date.

**Commendation:** the act by which a VASSAL acknowledged the superiority of his LORD in Anglo-Saxon times; the equivalent of FEALTY in Norman times.

**Commissioners:** groups of BARONS and royal officials sent to survey the CIRCUITS and to check the returns made by manorial officials and the juries of each HUNDRED or WAPENTAKE.

**Common Land Act:** Act of Parliament, 1965, under which all those with an interest in Common Land, mainly LORDS, should register

**Compott:** accounts

**Coombe:** sometimes spelt Coomb or Combe - a short valley or or deep hollow - mainly West Country and Brittany, probably Celtic

**Consanguinity:** close family relationship forming the "forbidden degrees" within which marriage was forbidden without special permission from the Pope.

**Copyhold:** holding land by title of copy of COURT ROLL

**Cotise:** a narrow diagonal line in HERALDRY.

**Cottager:** person normally holding a cottage and four acres or less in a MANOR.

**Counties of the Empire:** provinces of the CAROLINGIAN Empire, usually larger than many English counties.

**Court Books, or Rolls:** lists of the proceedings at the Manorial Court

**Courts:** LEET and BARON, CUSTOMARY COURTS: Courts of the Manor presided over by the Steward or Bailiff. The Leet was the determination of minor crimes and civil affairs within the Manor. The Court Baron was the Court of the freeholders of the Manor. Many Courts are still held for traditional purposes today: eg Henley-in-Arden, Altrincham, Heaton, Alcester, Bromsgrove, Langport, Warwick.

**Crucks:** curved vertical roof-timbers joining at the ridge of a roof.

**Curia Regis:** Royal Court; the royal household in its capacity as the administrative and especially judicial machinery of Anglo-Norman central government.

**Custom, customary:** traditional landholdings, rights, and rents on a MANOR which were invariable

**Danegeld:** a land tax levied on the CARUCATE, HIDE or SULONG, originally to buy off Danish attacks on late Anglo-Saxon England; in Norman times a normal peace-time tax raised almost every year.

**Danelaw:** East Anglia, the East, North Midland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire: the areas settled by Danes or Norsemen and under Danish law rather than the laws of Wessex or Mercia.

**Demesne:** the land in a MANOR held by its LORD and worked by his men for his benefit, or held on lease from him: the later "home farm".

**Dissolution:** Henry VIII's abolition of Roman Catholicism and the taking of Church land into the Crown.

**Domesday Book:** strictly speaking, only the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY OR GREAT DOMESDAY, but this is often termed Volume I, LITTLE DOMESDAY being Volume II; the final product of the DOMESDAY INQUEST.

**Domesday Inquest:** the inquiry started in January 1086, in which England was divided into CIRCUITS surveyed by sets of COMMISSIONERS whose returns, after checking and at least



two stages of abbreviation, became the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

**Earldom:** the territory administered by an earl, normally comprising several counties, often previously an ancient kingdom, eg Mercia, Northumbria or Wessex.

**Enfeoffment:** a grant of land, forming a FIEF or HONOR according to its size by a LORD to his VASSAL to be held in return for FEUDAL SERVICE.

**Engrailed:** with an indented edge in HERALDRY.

**Entail:** system of fixed succession to land which cannot be altered by a will.

**Escallop:** scallop-shell ornament in HERALDRY.

**Escheator:** a royal official administering the lands of any TENANT-IN-CHIEF which were in royal custody because he was a minor.

**Estovers:** necessities allowed to tenants from the common land, especially wood for fuel and repairs

**Estreat:** an exact copy.

**Exchequer:** financial accounting department of Anglo-Norman central government from Henry I's reign.

**Exchequer Domesday** (also GREAT DOMESDAY or DOMESDAY BOOK, Volume I): the final summary of the results of the DOMESDAY INQUEST, compiled at Winchester probably under the direction of Samson, later Bishop of Worcester, probably in 1086-7.

**Exemplification:** an official copy or extract by royal officials of another document, eg DOMESDAY BOOK.

**Falty:** oath of loyalty sworn by a VASSAL to his LORD after the LORD had accepted the VASSAL's HOMAGE.

**Feudalization:** the process by which the personal links of LORDSHIP became the territorial links of the FEUDAL SYSTEM and TENURE.

**Feudal Baron:** an 18th century concept of historians and lawyers, like FEUDAL SYSTEM to differentiate between Barons of Parliament and holders of Baronies not entitling their owners to a seat in Parliament. Baronies were originally a landholding, but have now been severed from the land and can be transmitted by gift, bequest, and conveyance as incorporeal hereditaments.

**Feudal service:** duties rendered by a VASSAL to his LORD in return for the land granted by means of ENFEOFFMENT, which could be military (knight service), administrative (serjeanty) or ecclesiastical (frankalmoign or free alms).

**Feudal system:** the reconstruction by historians of the links between LORD and VASSAL, begun by HOMAGE and FEALTY, followed by ENFEOFFMENT, continued by FEUDAL SERVICE subject to the INCIDENTS of TENURE; expression first coined in C18th

**Fief:** a MANOR or Manors granted to a VASSAL by his LORD by means of ENFEOFFMENT to be held in return for FEUDAL SERVICE.

**Folio:** a sheet of parchment, folded in two or four before being sewn into a GATHERING.

**Folkland:** Anglo-Saxon, roughly common land

**Fran(c)(k)marriage:** freehold land given in marriage to the husband of a daughter, sister &c on her marriage - a form of dowry

**Frankalmoign:** land held by the Church, usually not for payment in money, but for praying for the dead, often for a family or benefactor

**Franklin:** a freeman or yeoman in later medieval England.

**Frankpledge, View of:** Assembly of the tenants of the Manor at which they swore to uphold the custom of the Manor

**Freebord:** to plant and cut timber on one's own lands freely, noticed in East Anglia

**Freeman:** before the Norman Conquest, a man who could transfer himself and his land from one LORD to another by COMMENDATION: after the Norman Conquest, a man holding lands

within a MANOR in return for rent and very light services, unlike the VILLAGER who owed regular labour services on the DEMESNE, with access to the protection of the royal courts.

**Free warren:** charter of sporting rights.

**Frenchmen:** superior manorial tenants of French origin in DOMESDAY BOOK.

**Gathering:** a group of FOLIOS sewn together before binding.

**Geld:** see DANEGELD.

**Gonfalon:** banner or standard.

**Gothic Revival:** the period of fashionable building in REVIVAL GOTHIC, mainly in the 19th century.

**Great Domesday:** see EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

**Gules:** red in HERALDRY.

**Halley's Comet:** a COMET named after Edmond Halley, d. 1742, who observed it in 1682 and calculated its orbit round the Sun to be approximately every 76 years; illustrated in the Bayeux Tapestry

**Homage:** in the Manorial Court, the 12 men who formed the jury

**Hauberk:** knee-length tunic made of MAIL.

**Heraldry:** system of personal identification of knights by means of insignia (COAT ARMOUR, COATS OF ARMS) on shields or standards.

**Herlot:** due to Lord on death of a tenant - usually his best beast.

**Hide:** originally a unit, varying between 40 and 1000 acres, thought sufficient to support one family. In DOMESDAY BOOK a fiscal unit on which DANEGELD was levied, and generally assumed to contain 120 acres.

**High Justice:** power to inflict death.

**Homage:** act of submission by a new VASSAL to his LORD.

**Honor:** land, normally comprising MANORs in several counties, held by a BARON or TENANT-IN-CHIEF.

**Housecarl:** a member of an élite 'Guards' infantry unit serving a King or Earl in Anglo-Saxon England.

**Hundred:** a unit of fiscal assessment and local government outside the DANELAW, originally containing 100 HIDES, intermediate between the county and the MANOR, roughly equivalent in size to the modern District; cantrefi in Wales

**Hussett:** Unclear, but possibly a fishery

**Incidents:** the payments and services to be rendered by a VASSAL to his LORD in addition to regular rent and FEUDAL SERVICE: these usually included an inheritance tax (relief) and a death duty (heriot).

**Infangenthef:** the power of a LORD to inflict capital punishment on his tenants, OUTFANGENTHEF

**Keep:** central tower of a Norman castle.

**League/leuga:** approx a mile and a half in length

**Letters patent:** royal letters conferring a privilege on an individual or corporate body, sent open with a visible seal.

**Lineage:** authenticated genealogy or pedigree.

**Lion rampant:** a lion standing on its hind-quarters with its front legs in the air, in HERALDRY.

**Little Domesday** (also DOMESDAY BOOK, Volume II): the final CIRCUIT return for East Anglia (Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk), never summarized for inclusion in the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

**Lord:** feudal superior of a VASSAL: always a Manorial Lord  
**Lordship:** the mutual loyalty and support joining LORD and VASSAL.

**Mail:** flexible armour made of interlocking iron rings.

**Mancusa(s):** a gold or silver coin worth, respectively 30 pence and half a mark, 3s. 4d; also sometimes used as a liquid and dry measure, though quantity now unknown

**Manor:** a landed estate, usually comprising a DEMESNE and lands held by VILLAGERS, BORDARS, or COTTAGERS and sometimes also FREE MEN, FRENCHMEN, RIDING MEN etc, which could vary in size from part of one village to several villages over a wide area; power over men (and women), rang

ng from civil to criminal jurisdiction; an estate in land giving authority and prestige; a land title giving superiority and gentility

**Mesne tenant:** a VASSAL of a TENANT-IN-CHIEF.

**Messuage:** a property, especially a house

**Minster:** originally a monastery but by late Anglo-Saxon times often simply a large and important church.

**Missus Dominicus** (plural Missi Dominici): a Minster of the CAROLINGIAN Empire.

**Money:** d. denarius, an old penny; s. shilling, solidus (5p), both abolished in 1971 when Britain went metric; l. or £. libra or livre, a pound (sterling), probably to be abolished in favour of the euro. Written in manorial documents as eg: £2. 10s. 6d. two pounds, ten shillings, and sixpence

**Murage:** from mur, a wall, duty to repair or defend a wall, generally incident to a tenement in a Manor with a duty to the local town

**Nasal:** metal nose-piece attached to a helmet.

**Open fields:** the major divisions, normally two or three, of the cultivated arable area of a medieval village outside the Highland Zone of England and Wales, in which one field each year in succession was left in rotation-fallow, the other one or two being communally ploughed and sown with winter and spring grains.

**Or:** gold or yellow in HERALDRY.

**Outrun:** same as FREEBORD

**Outfangentief:** power to inflict capital punishment within the MANOR on non-tenants without recourse to Royal justice

**Pallsade:** fence of pointed stakes firmly fixed in the ground.

**Pannage:** right to pasture swine.

**Pennon:** long narrow flag carried on the end of a spear or lance.

**Perambulation:** a survey made by walking the boundary of the Manor. Still continued in some Manors

**Perpendicular:** style of Gothic architecture in vogue from the mid-14th to the 16th century.

**Ple powder:** a court convened on market days by the Lord's Steward to deal with disputes, weights and measures &c

**Piscaries:** fishing rights.

**Plain:** blank, uncoloured space in HERALDRY.

**Plough ( team):** a team of six to twelve oxen, yoked in pairs, pulling a plough; in DOMESDAY BOOK usually eight oxen.

**Presentment:** to introduce into court.

**Priory:** a monastery or nunnery dependent on an ABBEY or Cathedral.

**Proper:** natural colours in HERALDRY

**Property Act:** 1922-5, a series of legislative measures regulating the ownership of land, including MANORS

**Quarenta/quarentene:** a quarter of a virgate, a furlong

**Quota:** the number of knights required to serve a LORD on behalf of a VASSAL, especially to serve the King.

**Rape:** An administration unit unique to Sussex, presumed to have derived from the Anglo-Saxon *rap*, (measuring or delimiting) a rope. Sussex was divided into six rapes, which were divided into hundreds, which constituted the next tier of administration or jurisdiction. Usually, there were 10 hundreds in a rape, but not in the case of Arundel and Chichester rapes where there were 12 hundreds between them, suggesting the two rapes originally were one.

**Reformation:** the period 1529-59 in which England first rejected the religious authority of the Pope and then changed from Catholic to Protestant doctrine and beliefs.

**Revival Gothic:** Gothic architecture as revived from the late 18th century onwards.

**Revival Norman:** Norman architecture as revived in the 19th century.

**Ridling men:** Anglo-Saxon free tenants rendering escort-duty and messenger-service to their LORD.

**Rolls of Arms:** records of the COATS OF ARMS borne by different families, especially those made by an authority in HERALDRY.

**Sable:** black in HERALDRY.

**Saracenic:** relating to the Arabs of Syria or Palestine.

**Satellites:** records preserving copies of parts of the earlier stages of the DOMESDAY INQUEST.

**Scutage:** a tax levied in place of personal military service by VASSALS - a cash payment

**Secular arm:** the Royal criminal jurisdiction to which a heretic or other person guilty of a serious offence under CANON LAW was transferred for serious punishment, especially execution.

**Sheriff:** principal official administering a shire or county in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods for the Crown

**Smallholder:** see BORDAR.

**Soc and Sac:** similar to the Frenchoyer and terminer, to hear and decide in OE, usually in the Court of the LORD

**Sokemen:** free tenants subject to the jurisdiction of the MANOR but owing little or no service to its LORD.

**Sub-tenants:** tenants holding land from a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or a Manorial Lord

**Sulong:** the Kentish equivalent of the CARUCATE or HIDE, both as a fiscal unit and as a land measure, but usually double the size of the HIDE.

**Survey:** a written description of the boundaries of a Manor and the fields and properties within the Manor. It is not a map

**Teamland** ('land for one plough'): a Norman-French term for the English CARUCATE or HIDE used as a measure of land area of no fixed acreage.

**Tenant-in-chief:** a LORD holding his land directly from the King.

**Tenure:** the conditions upon which land was held under the FEUDAL SYSTEM by a VASSAL from a LORD who was a MESNE TENANT, a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or the King.

**Terrier:** register of landed estate.

**Testamentary causes:** cases concerning the probate of wills or the administration of the effects of those who died without making a will.

**Thegn:** a VASSAL, usually a manorial LORD, holding land by military or administrative services in Anglo-Saxon and early Norman England.

**Tor:** a high hill, especially a bare rocky one - West Country, especially Devon and Cornwall

**Treasury:** the main financial department of late Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman government, located at Winchester.

**Tun:** Anglo-Saxon for town; modern suffixes, "ton" or "don" or "den"

**Turbary:** The right of commoners to cut and take turf from the common land

**Valor:** valuation

**Vassal:** a feudal inferior of tenant or a MESNE TENANT, of a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or of the King.

**Vert:** green in HERALDRY.

**Vill/villa:** translation of Anglo-Saxon tun, village or town

**Villager:** the normal peasant farmer of Anglo-Norman England, usually holding between 1 and 3 YARDLANDS from the LORD of a MANOR in 1086.

**Wace, Robert:** usually referred to as Wace - born circa 1100, chronicler and poet, Roman de Brut and Roman de Rou

**Wapentake:** the equivalent of the HUNDRED in parts of the DANELAW.

**Wergild:** money-payment in compensation for death, injury or loss, graduated according to the social standing of the victim.

**Witan:** Anglo-Saxon and early Norman Royal Council.

**Withy:** West Country, willows, a thicket of willows

**Writ:** royal letter conveying orders and information in a summary form.



**Writ of summons:** WRIT addressed to a named recipient to attend Parliament; as such, generally held to confer peerage status.

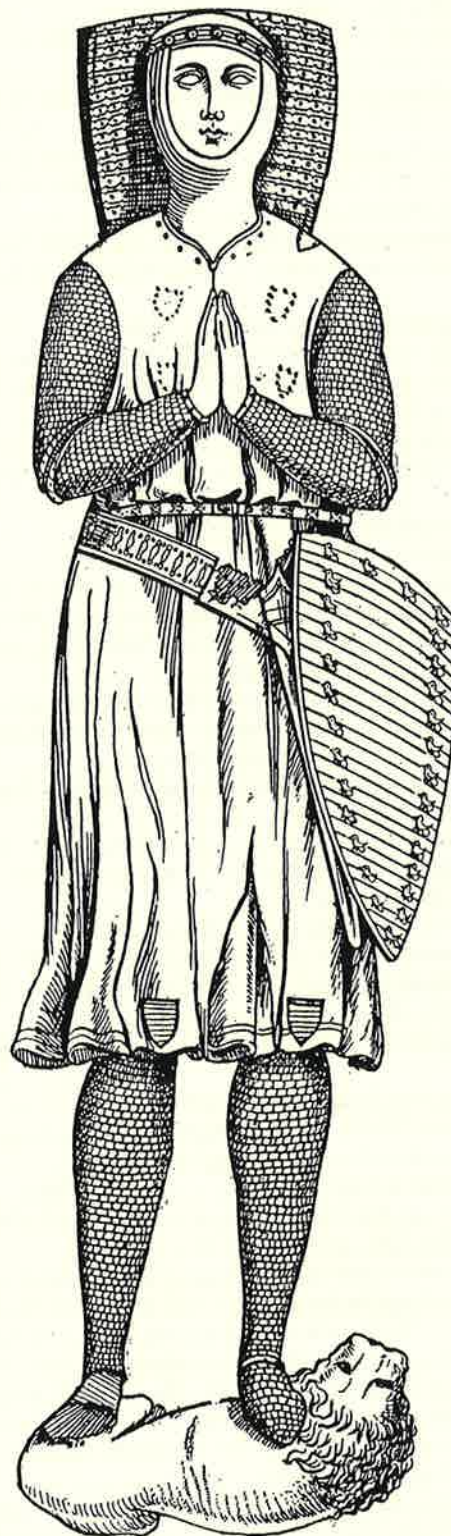
**Yardland:** a quarter of a HIDE.

**Yoke:** Kentish and East Anglia - same as plough.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

AO: Archive Office  
BL Cat: Catalogue of the British Library  
BExtP: Burke's Extinct Peerage  
BLG: Burke's Landed Gentry  
Bod: Bodleian Library  
BRS: British Record Society  
Bull IHR: Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research  
Bull MSGB: Bulletin of the Manorial Society of Great Britain  
C: century  
c: circa  
Close R: Letters from the Close Rolls  
CR: Charter Rolls  
d: died  
dau: daughter  
dsp: died without issue  
dvp: died in life of father  
ex: executed  
HA: Historical Association  
infra: below  
k: killed  
kn: knighted  
m: murdered  
NLI: National Library of Ireland  
NRA: National Register of Archives  
op cit: work cited  
PR: Patent Rolls  
PRO: Public Record Office, now called the National Archives, located at Kew, London  
qv: which see  
Rec Com: Record Commission  
Rec Soc: Record Society  
RO: Record Office  
Rot Parl: Rolls of Parliament  
RS: Rolls Series  
SQE: Statute Quia Emptores Terrarum (1290)  
SR: Statutes of the Realm  
sic: it is  
supra: above  
temp: in the time of  
TRHistS: Transactions of the Royal Historical Society  
vide: see

**Manorial Law**, published in association with the Manorial Society of Great Britain, deals with many of these and other references and is available from the Society







The Manorial Society of Great Britain

To All And Singular The Lords Feudal Of The United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Northern Ireland And Of The Ancient Kingdom Of Eire  
GREETING

We the Governing Council of the Lords Feudal assembled find and confirm the Lawful succession of **JOHN JAMES FORDHAM** to the Manorial Lordship of UFFINGTON

an estate of feudal lordship of Great Britain and Ireland and thereby grant the said Feudal Lord full membership of the Manorial Society this seventh day of April in the 42<sup>nd</sup> year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth second of that name of England Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of her other Realms and Territories Queen Defender of the Faith



The Manorial Society of Great Britain

The Certificate of Membership

The certificate of Membership of the Manorial Society of Great Britain:

this measures approximately 2 ft x 21ins, and can be mounted and framed. Space is left in the top left corner for a Member's Arms, and in the right for his or her badge to be hand painted in. The other Arm bearings (shields of Arms) are those of the Governing Council of the Manorial Society of Great Britain.



## What is a Manorial Lordship?

UNDER the laws of real property in England, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Republic, Lordships of the manor are known as 'estates in land' and in Courts, where they may crop up in cases to do with real property, they are often simply called 'land'.

They are 'incorporeal hereditaments' (literally, property without body) and are well glossed from the English and Welsh point of view in Halsbury's *Laws of England*, vol viii, title *Copyholds*, which is available in any solicitor's office or central reference library.

Manors cover an immutable area of land and may include rights over and under that land, such as rights to exploit minerals under the soil, manorial waste (eg the verges of roads), commons and greens. While it has always been the case that manorial rights can sometimes have a high value, this is rare because the rights are frequently unknown and unresearched (or are just not commercial). There is no value in owning mineral rights if there are no commercially exploitable minerals, such as granite or aggregate, and purchasers should not expect a manorial Eldorado. If such benefits were routine, then the asking prices would be considerably higher to reflect this\*.

We are sometimes asked whether Lordships are a "good investment" to which the answer is, "what goes up can also come down." The average price of a Manor was about £300 in 1955; about £600 in 1976; about £2,000 in 1981; about £10,000 in 1989; about £7,000 in 1992, during the last recession; about £12,000 in 1998, and about £9,000 now. Some Lordships command a premium price because of their names: Stratford Upon Avon and Wimbledon, sold respectively in 1993 and 1996 for £110,000 and £171,000. These are exceptional. At auction and private treaty (NB: this sale is at private treaty and not at auction), some Manors will go higher or lower than the average, depending on the competition in the room. If you should enjoy a capital gain, then treat it as serendipity.

Like any other real property (known as real estate in the United States), Manorial Lordships belong to some one and are conveyed in precisely the same way as you would convey a house. Just as you would not contemplate the purchase of a house without legal advice, so you would be unwise to contemplate the purchase of a Manor without legal advice and you should appoint an independent solicitor/attorney. The Auctioneers have a panel of solicitors who are well versed in this arcane area of property law and will advise, but an intending purchaser is free to appoint any solicitor of his or her choice.

Solicitors will be looking principally for one thing: whether the person or company selling is the legal owner. 'Legal owner' is an important expression in law, and is quite different from a similar expression in law 'beneficial owner' (eg such as a beneficiary under a Will where the legal owner is the Executor or Trustee). The solicitor will also make inquiries with the seller's solicitors about any rights that are to be passed. He will also make Land Searches.

Once you have made your offer and it is accepted, your solicitor will ask the vendor's solicitor for what is known as an Epitome of Title: ie proof of ownership over not less than 15 years (20

years in Ireland). Proof of ownership is normally found in family or estate documents: viz Assents, Probates, Wills, Settlements, and often Statutory Declarations, the latter supported by persuasive exhibits from secondary sources.

Your solicitor will check also by Searches that the seller is not a bankrupt or (if a company) where it is incorporated and not struck off or in receivership.

Your solicitor will also check that the Manor is purchased 'unencumbered' (ie that there are no hidden costs, such as the duty to repair the chancel of the local church, known as the 'lay rectorship', or to maintain the village green).

It is not a very complicated job for your solicitor, but it is worth spending a few hundred pounds with him to ask the right questions of the seller's solicitor and to get the correct paperwork. We mentioned commercial rights and capital gains on the asset: do not forget that if by chance there were potentially valuable rights on the Manor, the first thing you need to prove any legal entitlement to them is good title and conveyancing. You also need good title should you ever decide to sell.

Irish property law is similar to mainland UK (two Legal Opinions on Lordships in Ireland by an academic lawyer and a Senior Counsel are available in copy for purchasers' solicitors if requested). The conveyance of Feudal Baronies in England and Ireland works in the same way as for a Manorial Lordship.

Think of the acquisition of a Lordship as the acquisition of a tiny piece of history when you become the latest in a chain of known owners going back many hundreds of years. You may, as the Lord, be asked to take part in local events, such as opening the annual village fete. It is not obligatory, but some Lords feel a sense of duty in accepting these kind of invitations when they arrive. There is no obligation to accept. The Lord of the Manor of Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, presides over the Court Leet (Manorial Court) every November. The Lord and Lady of Kettleburgh, Suffolk, inaugurated a new peal of three bells in the Manorial Church. The Lord and Lady of Moulton Bewsolas, Lincolnshire, open the village fete every summer. Such rights are traditional and purely honorific.

\* The Manorial Society of Great Britain published *The Proceedings of a Seminar on the Land Registration Act (2002)*, which has important implications for Manorial Lords, after a conference held in London in November 2002, attended by the barrister who chaired the consultation process and drafted the Act, and the Chief Corporate Services Lawyer at HM Land Registry. The *Proceedings* are available from the Society at £58.75. The Society was also jointly associated with Legal Research and Publishing Limited in publishing *Manorial Law*, the legal history behind property ownership as it affects Manorial Lordships, price £49.95.



# CONDUCT OF THE SALE

## Conduct of the Sale

This will be broadly in accordance with the Standard Conditions of Sale (4th Edition), except as varied by the Special Conditions of Sale. Special Conditions of Sale, Draft Conveyance, and Title to the Lordships being offered may be inspected at the offices of the Auctioneers.

## Making an Offer (Deposits)

This can be done, initially, on the Form of Offer provided with the Catalogue, or over the telephone, or by letter, or fax, or email. We shall put the offer to the seller and if it is accepted we shall let you know as quickly as possible, and then write to you requesting a 20% (twenty per cent) deposit and part payment of the agreed price. The deposit will be paid to Manorial Auctioneers Ltd as Agent to the Vendor and on receipt will form the Contract to sell and to buy. Manorial Auctioneers also charges a commission to the vendors as a percentage of the selling price.

## Making an Offer (Buyer's Premium)

At the same time as making the deposit and part-payment, the purchaser shall also pay to Manorial Auctioneers Ltd a premium of 15% (fifteen per cent) of the price, together with value added tax (VAT) at the prevailing rate. Each Lordship or Barony is zero-rated for VAT, therefore, VAT does not apply to the actual price of the property acquired.

On payment of the deposit and buyer's premium, the Lordship or Barony will be withdrawn from sale and reserved for the intending purchaser.

## Credit Cards

The following cards may be used: Access, American Express, Diners' Club, EuroCard, MasterCard, and Visa. The Auctioneers will charge a handling fee which shall not be more than the commission deducted by the credit card company.

## Other payments

Payment may be made by personal cheque (or building society cheque), or company cheque, or solicitors' client account cheque; bank transfer; and cash. Overseas cheques may take several weeks to clear.

## Currency Conversion

The Auctioneers will credit foreign monies at the prevailing rate on the day that they are converted into sterling. Any shortfall shall be paid to the Auctioneers on demand, and any excess will be applied to the purchaser's account of the Lot bid for.

## Solicitors

All intending purchasers are advised to consult a solicitor. If you do not use a solicitor regularly, or would like to consult a solicitor well-versed in the law as it applies to Lordships of the Manor and Manorial Rights, the Auctioneers can advise. As a

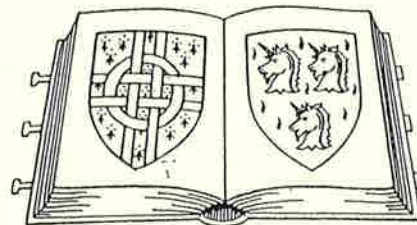
general guide, *Halsbury's Laws of England*, vol 8, title *Copyholds*, glosses the subject well.

## The Catalogue

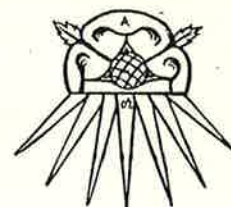
The Auctioneers have gone to copious lengths, as they hope readers would agree, to ensure accuracy in the Particulars of the Lots that follow, but even so no responsibility can be accepted by the Auctioneers, the Vendors, or the Vendors' Solicitors for any errors that may have inadvertently occurred. The statements and descriptions contained in these Particulars are given in good faith and as a general outline only for guidance of intending purchasers, and do not constitute any part of an offer or contract and, while they are believed to be correct, any intending purchasers should not rely on them as statements or representations of fact, and their accuracy is not guaranteed. Intending purchasers should satisfy themselves by their own investigations, inspections, searches, and otherwise as to the correctness of each of them. References in these Particulars as to the geographical extent of a Lot is given for historical interest. Any rights referred to in these Particulars being part of or any rights which may be associated with these Lordships are to be taken as historical. The operable historic rights associated with their purchase must be established by each new owner.

## Manorial Documents

Some of the Lots include valuable manorial documents. Where these are to hand, as opposed to in archives, they may be inspected at the offices of Manorial Auctioneers by appointment.



The Lots in this Catalogue are offered for sale subject to the Manorial Documents Rules 1959 (No 1399); the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1963 (No 976), and the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1967 (No 963), copies of which may be applied for from the Auctioneers in return for a self-addressed and stamped envelope. These Rules, made by Statutory Instrument, are mainly concerned with the safe custody of the documents. Where documents are associated with Lots, their location and where they may be inspected by appointment, are given after the Particulars for further historical research. Most archives have photocopying and facsimile facilities, which are available at the expense of purchasers or intending purchasers. While there is no ban on foreign ownership of Manorial Documents, overseas purchasers should note that such documents cannot be removed from Great Britain without the consent of the Master of the Rolls.





## The Manorial Society of Great Britain

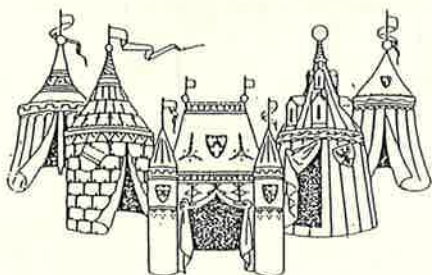
Founded in 1906 as an association of Lords of the Manor. The Governing Council today includes: The Earl of Shrewsbury & Talbot DL, The Earl of Shannon, The Lord Sudeley MA(Oxon) FSA, Cecil R Humphery-Smith OBE FSA, Desmond de Silva QC, KSt J, Denis B Woodfield DPhil (Oxon) (US), Bruce King-Siem JP (Australia), Gerald F Rand FSA (Scot), John Moore BAFRHistS (Academic Affairs), Robert Smith OSJ BA (Chairman of the Council).

The Society has 1,800 members and publishes Bulletins and periodic books. It holds a series of events throughout the year, an annual reception at the House of Lords, carol service, conferences and other social events.

Head Office: 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (telephone: 020 7735-6633; fax: 020 7582-1588 (international, drop the first "0" and dial 44-207 plus last seven digits\*)

\* Don't forget to dial your country's international access code when calling overseas. In the US this is 011 and in Europe 00, but it varies elsewhere in the world. So, if you were calling the Manorial Society from America, you would dial: 011-44-207-735-6633.

email: [manorial@msgb.co.uk](mailto:manorial@msgb.co.uk)  
Website: [www.msgb.co.uk](http://www.msgb.co.uk)



### Use of Title

Suppose your name is Roger Booth, one of the 16th century holders of the Manor of Goldwell. The style would be: Roger Booth, Lord of Goldwell, or Roger Booth, Lord of the Manor of Goldwell. Properly speaking, women in their own right are Lord of the Manor, just as the Queen is Duke (not Duchess) of Lancaster, but the Society sees no difficulty in the use of "Lady of Goldwell" or "Lady of the Manor of Goldwell" after the normal style. The style may be used on UK passports, but a letter of confirmation from the Society is required. This is available to all members.

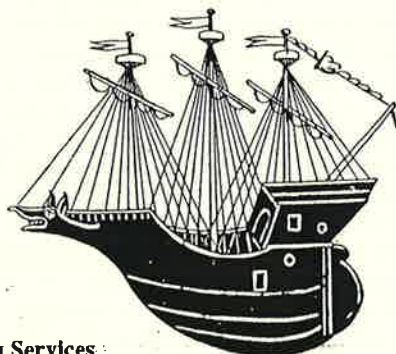
### Coats of Arms

Manorial Lords (and Ladies) have long been recognized by their coats of arms (or armorial bearings). Arms have been used as identification on the battlefield through shields, surcoats, and flags; and on documents through seals. In Britain, the three Armed Services have long had their coats of arms and seals, and even in countries where there is no monarchy arms and seals are in frequent use: eg The Seal of the President of the United States, which is derived from George Washington's Arms, whose family Arms were originally granted by the British Crown.

For Arms generally throughout the world: The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BA: telephone: 01227-768664; fax: 01227-765617 (Cecil R Humphery-Smith OBE FSA)

England: College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4  
Scotland: The Lyon Office, Lord Lyon Court, HM New Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YT

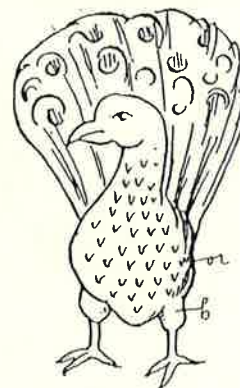
Ireland: The Chief Herald of Ireland, Heralds' Office and Museum, 2 Kildare Street, Dublin 1



### Research Services

The lots in this catalogue have mostly been compiled by Stephen Johnson MA  
43 Seabridge Road  
Newcastle Under Lyme  
Staffs ST5 2HU  
tel/fax 01782-613503;  
e mail: [stevej.historicalresearch@virgin.net](mailto:stevej.historicalresearch@virgin.net).

Mr Johnson can undertake additional work into history and manorial rights.



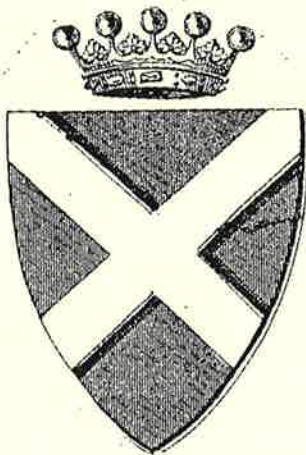
### Mapping of Manors

Carol Zillen of Stewardship Services has for the past 10 years specialized in the research and identification of Manor and Barony boundaries. Under the provisions of the Land Registration Act (2002), Manorial Incidents (eg Manorial Waste, Common Land) and certain franchises (eg markets) in England and Wales are registrable at HM Land Registry, and for the purposes of registration of land interests a map is essential. Additional services include sourcing and providing copies of antique maps and sourcing a providing, where possible, photographs, facsimiles, or photocopies of Manorial Documents.

Contact details: Tel/fax: 01322-552665 (int: 44-1322)  
Email: [stewardship.services@btinternet.com](mailto:stewardship.services@btinternet.com)  
Mobile: 07958-992389

## The Hothfields, Barons of Westmoreland and Lords of several Manors in this Catalogue

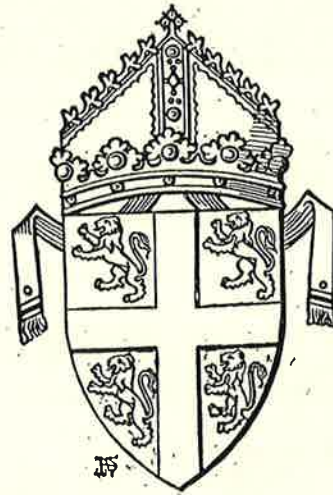
ALTHOUGH the Hothfield peerage is comparatively recent, dating from the creation by Queen Victoria in 1881, the family is ancient, and researches suggest that the present Lord Hothfield can trace a lineal descent from the late 12th century through at least two female lines and one illegitimate male line in the 19th century. The descent may go farther back than this to Ranulph or Randle de Meschines, who in 1088 granted lands, including Appleby Castle, to the abbey of St Mary's, York (York Minster). North-west England - the future counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland - formed part of the kingdom of Scotland, or was claimed by the King of Scots, after the Norman invasion of 1066. When Domesday Book was commissioned by William the Conqueror 19 years later, and compiled in 1086, almost all of England north of the river Tees was excluded, possibly because the King's writ did not run that far and it might have been unsafe for the royal commissioners, who were undertaking the inquiry, to venture much beyond northern Yorkshire. Indeed, not even Lancashire was 'shired' in Domesday, and the Westmoreland area was called 'Agemundrenesse', and details of landownership, population, and economic activity are sketchy compared with the rest of England.



Nevill

After his success at Hastings with the death of King Harold II and coronation on Christmas Day 1066 as King of England, William seems to have adopted a 'hearts and minds' policy towards the surviving Anglo-Saxon nobility. The lands of those Englishmen who had fallen or were captured at the battle and its aftermath were forfeit and shared out among William's followers over the next several years. But many English were either too young or too old to take part in defending Harold's kingdom, and there were also numerous widows of those who had been killed. It seems that some of these were simply put out by the Normans, but many of them were married to Normans and bred lines of Anglo-Norman landowners. Some Anglo-Saxon families, such as the Nevills in Westmoreland - the most famous of whom was Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, 'Warwick the Kingmaker' of the 15th century - were untouched by this early policy of 'forced marriage', as it were, although they clearly found marriage with Normans advantageous later. But when we speak of forced marriage we should not speak of it

anachronistically: this royal policy was at a time when marriage among the aristocracy was hardly a romantic matter: it was a matter of family alliances and property, sometimes even a matter of State, as it was to remain into the 19th century. The Saxon Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, who did not take part at Hastings for Harold, was left in place until his rebellion in 1069-70 (he was beheaded in 1075 at Winchester). His successor, the Norman nominee Robert Comyn, fared little better and was murdered at Durham. Walcher of Lorraine, Bishop of Durham, was then given jurisdiction over Northumberland, but he could hardly control his bishopric, and was murdered in 1080 by the locals who burnt his church down over his head.



Durham

From the 1070s, the Norman government in Winchester, then the capital of England, began a concerted effort to bring the northern counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland under control, and several great barons were given, it is supposed, extensive commissions (no longer extant if they were ever written down) to go forth and take with their swords what they could. The base of these operations was the county of Chester whose Earl, Hugh d'Avranches, or Abrincis, was a relative of the King's and has come down in history known as Hugh Lupus, the Wolf, from whom the present Duke of Westminster claims descent and after whom Lupus Street, in Pimlico, London - part of the Westminster Estate - is named. Being effectively a 'frontier', Earl Hugh was given 'palatine' powers in his county - extraordinary powers such as only a king might normally exercise, 'palatine' originating from the Latin word *palatium*, 'palace' - the better to prosecute the advance of Norman authority northwards. Earl Hugh could make his own barons, which was not just a matter of some form of dignity granted to a military captain, but gave such a captain extensive powers to raise money and men in Cheshire and the future palatine county of Lancaster which abutted Cheshire. Palatine powers were such that Chester became a royal Earldom in the reign of Henry III (1216-72) and is a title held by every Prince of Wales, including Prince Charles today; and Lancaster merged in the Crown in 1399 and is held by Queen Elizabeth II, who is Duke, not Duchess, of Lancaster.



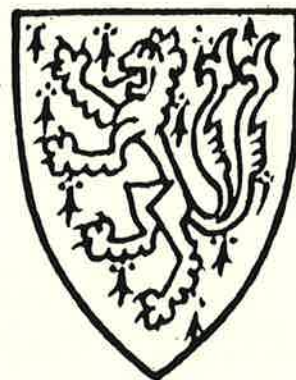
Principal of Earl Hugh's men was Ranulph (or Randle or Ralph) de Meschines, whose father had married Maud, sister of Earl Hugh, and Ranulph succeeded to the Earldom in about 1120 on the failure of the male line of the Abrinci. Earl Ranulph's father and namesake was known as 'Earl of Carlisle' and sometimes 'Earl of Cumberland', a speculative land title, reflecting the elder Ranulph's punitive forays north. The elder Ranulph settled his brothers, Geoffrey and William, in what were to become the Baronies of Gilsland and Coupland, Cumberland. Interestingly, in respect of earlier remarks, Ranulph had married Lucia, the daughter of Algar, the Saxon Earl of Mercia. Other captains included the Vallibus's or de Vaux's, the Morvilles, the d'Estrivers (or Trevers), the Engaynes, and, importantly for this memorial, the Veteriponts.



William II

The younger Ranulph as Earl of Chester granted what later historians called the Barony of Westmoreland to his sister, whose name is not recorded, the wife of Robert D'Estrivers, and this appears to be the first time that the Feudal Barony is noticed. Their daughter Ibría took it in marriage to Ranulph Engayne, whose granddaughter Ada had it as part of her marriage settlement with Simon de Morville. Simon's grandson Hugh was one of the four knights who assassinated Archbishop Thomas Becket on the steps of the altar at Canterbury Cathedral in 1170, a consequence of this act being that Henry II seized Hugh's estates. The Barony was retained by the Crown until the reign of King John (1199-1216) who granted it, with Appleby and Brough, and the 'sheriffwick and rent of the county of Westmoreland' to Robert de Veteripont, husband to Maud de Morville, daughter of the unfortunate Hugh. This arrangement - a regrant of lands back to a disobedient or rebellious family member (in this case, her husband) - was common at this time. Kings were no more than *primus inter pares* in the 12th century, and a ruler of England held his title of king because he was feudal overlord of the lordship of England, in much the same way that Hugh Abrincis held his title of earl as feudal lord of Chester. The idea that kingship was any different from other great landownerships came later with the Church-inspired idea of the Divine Right of kings, that kings were God's stewards on earth, accountable only to Him. Rebellion for a perceived wrong, therefore, in this period of the Middle Ages was often understood by a West European king, while the word 'rebellion' - a description of some disagreement between lord and overlord - seems to have been a word adopted by 18th century antiquarians to describe medieval disputes when its meaning had become much more narrowly defined: for example, the Great Rebellion of the 1640s (the English Civil War), or the two Jacobite

Rebellions of 1715 and 1745. These were rebellions against the State. Feudalism, whatever this might actually have meant in the 12th century, was family business, and kings were not unsympathetic to a man defending his family's perceived rights and interests. Rebels had to be stopped sometimes, of course, but he or his heirs were routinely readmitted to their lands. That kingdoms were partible landholdings is well demonstrated at the death of William the Conqueror in 1087, when the duchy of Normandy was devised to his eldest son, Robert Curtose, and the kingdom of England to his second son, William II Rufus. When Rufus died in 1100, Robert sought to exert his right to the English Crown, but was prevented by his younger brother, Henry, and after the Battle of Tinchebrai in 1106 when the elder brother was captured, he was not put to death. Certainly, he was blinded, but he was kept a prisoner until his death in 1132 by his brother Henry I. Disputes between king and lord, or between different lords, were usually settled by payment of a fine, in the case of the king, and a ransom in the case of everyone else, both amounting to the same thing. England suffered civil strife for 19 years, known as the 'Time of Troubles', in the reign of King Stephen (1135-54), whose throne was claimed by his cousin Matilda, the only surviving legitimate child of King Henry I. In 1153, a compromise was reached by which Stephen was to remain King until his death, his son and heir Eustace acceding to this, when Matilda's son, Henry, Count of Anjou, would succeed, and so it happened a year later when the Count became King Henry II. It was a property matter. As kingship became more clearly defined, or more 'modern', from the 13th century, the Crown started to become something different and apart from mere property which may be why, after Simon De Montfort and the Barons' War of the 1260s against Henry III, surviving rebels were executed, the first time that death became the automatic penalty for what had become treason. Indeed, when Britain abolished the death penalty in 1965, it was not abolished for treason, although it is likely that a home secretary would advise the Queen to commute such a sentence if passed today.



Montfort

Digression from the purpose of this memorial though this is, it seems a useful moment to try to explain what might have been meant by rebellion under the Anglo-Norman and early Plantagenet monarchy, since 'rebellion' crops up in historical particulars of numerous titles offered for sale, and has not been dealt with before in our Catalogues.

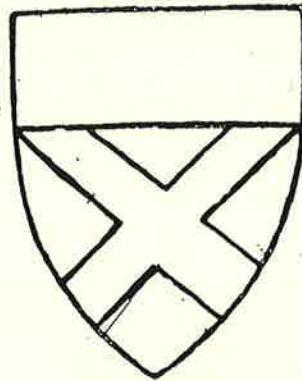
Although William the Conqueror was said to have granted 'Cumberland and this great Barony' (of Westmoreland) to Ranulph de Meschines, because of the speculative nature of this and similar concessions at the time; the fact that such landholdings were very fluid; and that the exercise of baronial authority

took some time to establish, it has seemed sensible to number the Barons from the grant of King John, mentioned already, to Robert de Veteripont. In any case, the ownership of the territory passed through several different, though related, families in the 12th century, and the dates of the holders are mostly unknown, making numbering somewhat redundant. That changed at the beginning of the 13th century.

Robert de Veteripont, like many men - rich or poor - endowed the Church, and Robert gave Milburn Grange to Shap Abbey. His mother, Maud de Morville, had held Meaburn, now known as Mauds or Maulds Meaburn, which Robert inherited, and he made a tithe to the abbey of all the beasts killed by him or his men 'in all the forests in Westmoreland'. His grandson and namesake joined the De Montfort rebellion in the 1260s against King Henry III, was killed, and his estates forfeit. His two daughters, Isabella and Idonea, were married off to Roger de Clifford and John of Leybourne. Because of Roger's standing with the new King, Edward I (1272-1307), Westmoreland and the Veteripont patrimony was restored jointly to these two ladies, the whole eventually passing to Roger and Isabella's son Robert de Clifford on the death without heirs of Idonea. Robert was made King's Captain in the north in the 1290s, when Edward was campaigning to incorporate Scotland within the English kingdom. Kings of England had claimed a nominal suzerainty over Scotland since the early 12th century, and Kings of Scots were Earls of Huntingdon. (Scotland Yard, in London, is so named from the residence maintained by Scottish Kings when they visited the King of England, being next door to Westminster Palace). Edward II (1307-27) made Robert Admiral of England and Lord Marcher, and in the latter capacity accompanied the English King into Scotland in 1314 in what was to be the final English attempt to conquer Scotland. The armies of Edward II and King Robert II (known as Robert Bruce, or de Brus) met at Bannockburn. Although called a battle, it was not one of those medieval set-piece battles, like Crécy or Agincourt. Robert of Scotland was well aware that in a traditional face-off with the English, the Scots had no chance as was evidenced by Scottish failures at Falkirk and Stirling in the 1290s; so he harried the English column, drawing it deeper into the burns and straths of Scotland, cutting their supplylines, attacking and disappearing into a terrain which the Scots knew. It was a medieval kind of guerilla war which drew Edward II to Bannockburn where the Scots jumped out of the undergrowth and won a salutary victory before the English knew what had happened to them. The Bruce or de Brus family were, in fact, of Norman descent and had fought at Hastings with Duke William of Normandy. A branch migrated to Scotland and, in one sense, the fight between Scotland and England was a family tussle between two Anglo-Norman families. Scotland was to remain independent for the next three centuries when James VI of Scots became James I of England, on the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603. Robert de Clifford was killed in this battle.

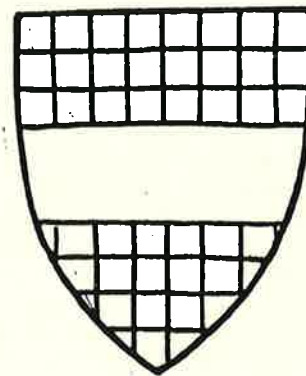
Robert's second son and namesake succeeded to his great-aunt Idonea de Veteripont's property on her death in about 1325. He died in 1344 and was succeeded by his son, also Robert, who was with Edward III at the battle of Crécy in 1346 aged only 16. People grew up early then, unsurprising when the average age at death was in the late 30s. Marriages took place between children who were not even 10, although sexual intercourse for girls was interdicted by canon law until they were 12, a situation that did not change in this country until the Criminal Law Amendment Act (1885) when the age of consent was raised to 16 for both sexes. Young Robert had been married to Euphemia, one of the daughters of Ralph de Nevill, in the lifetime of his own father. Although the date of this marriage is unknown, young Robert could not have been more than 14 years old. His grandson John married Elizabeth Percy, daughter of Henry Hotspur,

son of the Earl of Northumberland, whose rebellion against Henry IV's deposition of Richard II and usurpation of the Crown in 1399 was put down at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. These events are the focus of William Shakespeare's play *Henry IV, part i*.



Bruce

The de Cliffords suffered badly during the civil wars of the mid-15th century, wars christened by Sir Walter Scott as the 'Wars of the Roses' which name has stuck. The complication arose out of the issue of Edward III (1327-77) and his many sons, particularly his second son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and the details need not detain us. John of Gaunt's son, Henry Duke of Hereford, usurped Richard II's throne and founded the Lancastrian dynasty (the 'Red Rose') as Henry IV. His son and grandson, Henry V (of Agincourt) and Henry VI continued the dynasty until the 1450s, when Henry VI showed himself unequal to the task of a late medieval monarch, leading to the Wars of the Roses as different branches of the Plantagenets sought ascendancy. He was deposed and imprisoned by Edward Duke of York in 1461, who succeeded as Edward IV, founding the Yorkist dynasty (the 'White Rose'). Henry VI was murdered in the Tower of London in 1471 and Edward IV was succeeded on his untimely death in 1483 by his brother, Richard Duke of Gloucester, as Richard III (who is alleged to have murdered his late brother's two sons, the 'Little Princes', in the Tower). Richard was overthrown by Henry Tudor, Duke of Richmond, of the Lancastrian dynasty at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, and he married Elizabeth of York, Edward IV's eldest surviving child, so uniting the two 'Roses'.



de Clifford



The de Cliffords were Lancastrians and when Edward IV became King, Henry de Clifford was stripped of his lands and honours in Westmoreland and Cumberland. One 19th century antiquarian says that he spent the next 24 years wandering around the north as a shepherd, an unlikely story since his father-in-law was Sir John St John of Bletsoe and Henry and his wife Anne were almost certainly protected by him. When the Lanastrians triumphed in 1485, in the person of Henry Tudor, who became King Henry VII, Henry was restored in his honours, lands, and blood, and enjoyed a long life, dying in 1524. Henry's son, also Henry, was made a Knight of the Garter and created Earl of Cumberland by Henry VIII. His son, the second Earl, was made a Knight of the Bath at Anne Boleyn's coronation in 1533; and his son George was a great favourite of Queen Elizabeth. He is said to have introduced embroidered gloves to the Elizabethan Court. He died without a male heir in 1605 when a legal dispute about ownership of his vast estates ground through the Chancery Division of King's Bench for years, the estate eventually settling upon his grand-daughter Margaret, the wife of John Tufton, Earl of Thanet.



Tufton

The Tufton estates centred on Hothfield in Kent and the marriage to the de Clifford heiress brought a great accession of property in Westmoreland and the West Riding of Yorkshire (now West Yorks), based on Skipton Castle. The Thanets are unremarkable, although they served in Parliament as MPs, as younger sons, and as JPs and deputy lieutenants in Kent and Westmoreland. With other landowners in the 18th century, they were forward-looking and took part in the new methods of agriculture: enclosure, stock-breeding, crop-breeding, clovering and legumes, reclamation, farm machinery - what historians call the Agricultural Revolution. The Tuftons regularly married into their Kentish neighbours, the Sackvilles, Dukes of Dorset, at Knowle, where the present Lord Sackville still lives. This family were once Lords of the Manor of Stratford Upon Avon and Brighton, which they sold in the 1980s. They also married into the Sackville-Wests, Earls De La Warr, who were Feudal Barons of Hastings, which they sold in the 1990s. The eighth Earl of Thanet, Sackville Tufton, is interesting in that in his ownership the matter of his rights and those of his tenants in the Barony of Westmoreland were determined in 1729 in the Court of Chancery (which is more particularly dealt with in the historical particulars of the Barony in this Catalogue).

Henry Tufton, the 11th and last Earl of Thanet, died in 1849. He never married, but is thought to have fathered Richard Tufton on a French woman. At any rate, Richard succeeded to the considerable Thanet Estate in Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and



Hothfield

Kent, and was created a Baronet by Queen Victoria in 1851 - so much for 'family values'. His son was created a peer by the same Queen in 1881 as Lord Hothfield, and the estates in 1885, according to *The Complete Peerage*, extended to almost 40,000 acres, and included Hothfield Place, in Kent, Skipton Castle, in Yorkshire, and Appleby Castle, in Westmoreland. The first peer served as Lord Lieutenant of Westmoreland and Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Cumberland and Westmoreland, a position once held by his ancestor, Robert de Clifford, in the reign of Edward II. Subsequent members of the family have been Members of Parliament and served with distinction in the Armed Forces, the 2nd Lord Hothfield being a member of the Distinguished Service Order. The present Lord Hothfield has very recently been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the new county of Cumbria by Queen Elizabeth II, with responsibility for Appleby where the family still reside. Lord Hothfield is still hereditary Sheriff of Westmoreland under the charter of King John. Cumbria was formed in 1973-4 out of the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the detached northern part of Lancashire, centred on Ulverston. Much of the Lake District, including Lakes Coniston and Grasmere, is located here.



The descent of the Barons ROS of HAMLAKE, sometime Lords of Silsden, Coldham, Great Ripton, Goldwell, Gargrave, Sileham and Gargrave

Peter de Ros, living temp HENRY I (1100-35), took his surname = Adeline, sister and coheir of Walter Espec, Lord of Helmseley, or Hamlake, North Yorks

Robert de Ros, living 1157, a benefactor of the Knights Templar = Sybell, daughter of ? de Valoign or Valoines

Everard de Ros, died 1186 = Rosia, daughter of William Trusbutt, of Holderness

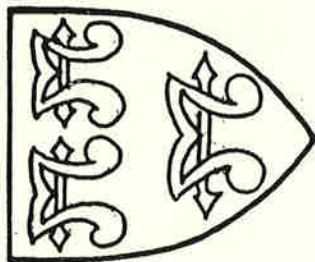
Robert de R, imprisoned by RICHARD the LIONHEART (1189-99) = Isobel, daughter of WILLIAM the LION but found favour under KING JOHN (1199-1216), held the Baronies of Holderness and Wark, Northumberland, and founded castles at Wark and Hamlake; became a Knight of the Temple and died 1227 and was buried in Temple Church, London

William de Ros, of Hamlake, fought in Gascony and = Lucia, daughter of Robert de Rose, inherited the Barony of Wark died 1258  
Reginald FitzPiers of Blewlevery, Wales

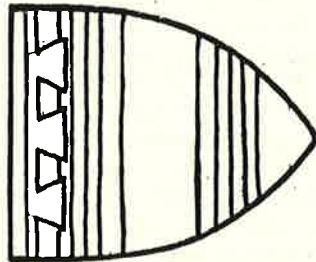
Robert de Ros, summoned by Simon de Montfort to Parliament = Isabel, daughter and heir of William de as Baron Ros in 1264, suffered forfeiture (1265) for this rebellion, but bought his freedom, and died 1285  
Albini (Albany), Baron of Belyvoir, Rutland

William de Ros, summoned to Parliament (1295) as Baron = Maud, daughter of John de Vaux of Hamlake, Yorks; defended the North from the Scots Lord of the Manor of Feston, Lincs during the wars of EDWARD I and EDWARD II (1290-1314), died 1316

William de Ros, Baron of Hamlake, fought in Scotland and = Margery, sister and coheir of Giles de Badlesmere, France, died, 1343  
of Leeds castle, Kent



Ros



Badlesmere



William de Ros, Baron of Hamlake, was with EDWARD III at Crécy (1346) and at the siege of Calais (1347) died in the Holy Land, 1352

John de Ros, Baron of Hamlake, died at Paphos, Cyprus, in his way to Jerusalem without issue by Mary, daughter of Henry Percy (1394)

John de Ros, Baron of Hamlake (but never summoned to Parliament, killed at battle of Beaugé France (1421), having married Margaret, dau of Sir Philip Despenser, by whom he had no issue

The Hamlake peerage fell into abeyance until 1806 and the Ros estates eventually devolved in Eleanor, Thomas and Philippa's daughter, who married Sir Thomas Manvers, ancestor to the present Duke of Rutland, of Belvoir Castle

Margaret, daughter of Ralph Nevill of Raby

Thomas de Ros, Baron of Hamlake, at Poitiers (1356) died 1384

William de Ros, Baron of Hamlake = Margaret, daughter of John Arundel Lord Treasurer, died at Belvoir 1414

Thomas de Ros, Baron of Hamlake, attainted (1461) and died = Philippa, dau of John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester

Beatrice daughter of Ralph, Earl of Stafford



# BADLESMERE of HAMLAKE, Lords of Silsden, Coldham, Great Ripton, Goldwell, Gargrave, Sileham and Gargrave

Bartholomew de Badlesmere, living 1169-70 = ?

William de Badlesmere, took barons' side in the war against King John, = ?

Giles de Badlesmere, died in Welsh skirmish, 1248 = ?

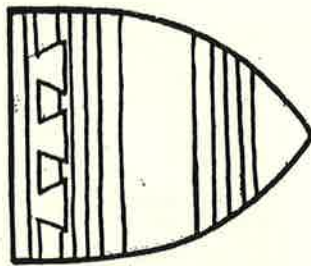
Guncelin de Badlesmere, rebelled against HENRY III (1264-5), = Heiress of Ralph Fitzbarnad Lord of Kingsdown  
 was excommunicated; but changed sides and became Justice of Chester (a county palatine) until 1280. Was in a Welsh expedition (1281) and another to Gascony, South-west France, then an English possession. (1297). Summoned to Parliament as Gunselm de Badlesmere, 1297, and died 1301

Bartholomew de Badlesmere, succeeded aged 26 and one of the retinue of Robert de Clifford, eventually becoming guardian of Clifford's infant son Roger and held the Baronies of Westmorland and Skipton in his name (See Barony of Westmoreland in this Catalogue).  
 Was steward to KING EDWARD II and governor of Leeds castle, Kent, summoned to Parliament as a Baron 1309-20, but joined the rebelling of the King's cousin, Henry, Earl of Lancaster, on whose defeat at the battle of Boroughbridge (Yorkshire), 1322, was taken to Canterbury where he suffered the traitor's death.

Giles de Badlesmere, despite his father's treason, rose to high favour under EDWARD III (1327-77) and summoned to Parliament as a Baron. He died without issue in 1338 when the title went into abeyance.

= Elizabeth de Montacute, dau of William, Earl of Salisbury

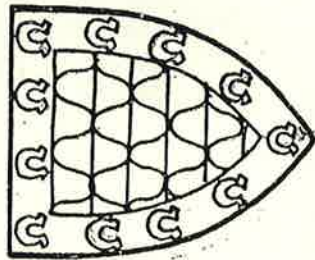
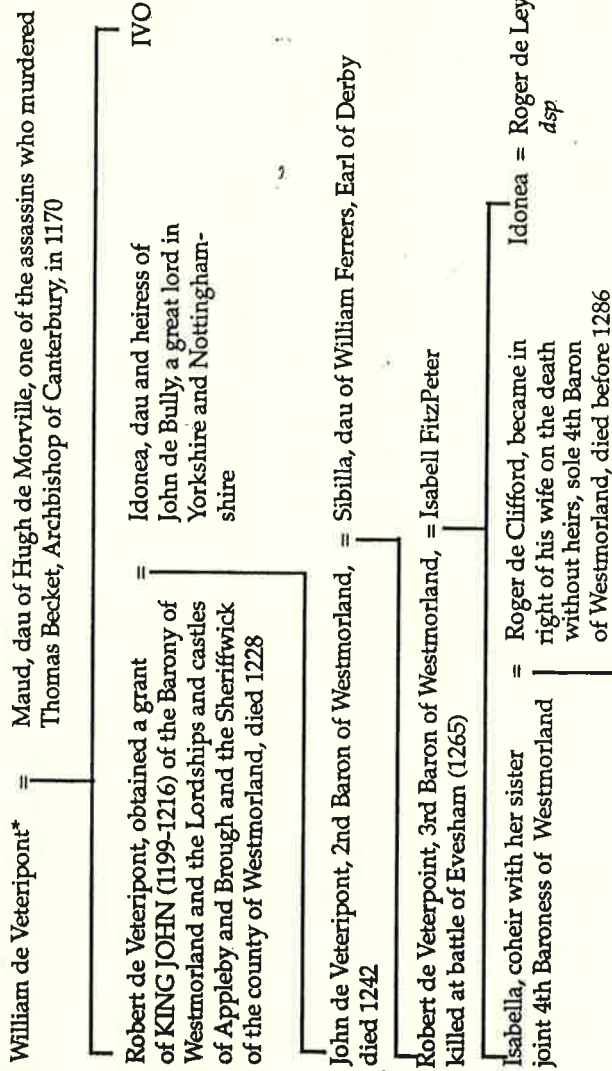
Margaret, granddaughter of Richard de Clare. Earl of Gloucester, imprisoned in the Tower London on her husband's rebellion, but eventually released with her children



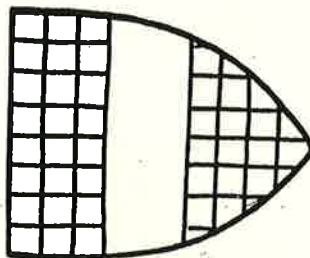
Badlesmere



## DESCENT of the VETERIPONTS, BARONS of WESTMORELAND



Ferrers



Clifford

See de Clifford descent  
with this memorial

\* Sometimes called VIPONT or VIPOUNT in the documents

## DESCENT of DE CLIFFORD, BARONS OF WESTMORELAND and EARLS of CUMBERLAND

Robert de Clifford, 5th Baron of Westmoreland, son and heir of Roger and Isabella de Veteripont, guardian of Edward, Prince of Wales (future EDWARD II), made Admiral of England (1308) and Lord Marcher of the North towards Scotland; was granted the Barony and Castle of Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, killed at battle of Bannockburn (1314), aged 40

=

Maud, dau of thomas de Clare, younger bro of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford

Roger de Clifford, 6th Baron of Westmoreland rebelled against EDWARD II (1321-2), and was attainted, the Barony being seized by the King, but was pardoned and received a regrant; died 1322-3 without marrying

=

Robert de Clifford, 7th Baron of Westmoreland, who inherited his aunt Idonea's great estates in Westmoreland, d 1344

=

Isabella, dau of Maurice, Lord Berkeley

Robert de Clifford, 8th Baron of Westmoreland; present at battle of Crécy, France (1346) and died about this time without issue

=

Euphemia, dau of Ralph Nevill, 1st Earl of Westmoreland

=

Roger, 9th Baron of Westmoreland, died 1392

=

Maud, dau of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick

Thomas de Clifford, 10th Baron of Westmoreland a great favourite of RICHARD II, but was banished and died fighting in Germany (1395)

=

Elizabeth, dau of Thomas, Lord Ros of Hamlake

Sir John de Clifford, 11th Baron of Westmoreland, KG, killed at siege of Meaux, France, 1422

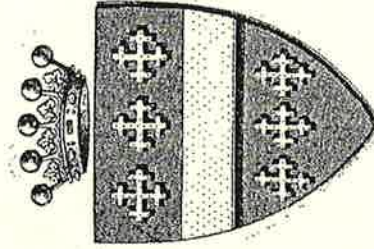
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Elizabeth Percy, dau of Henry Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland, surname Hotspur, who rebelled against HENRY IV and was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury (1403), which rebellion in the focus of Shakespeare's HENRY IV, *part I*

Thomas de Clifford, 12th Baron of Westmoreland, fought in

=

Joanna, dau of Thomas Dacre, Baron of Gilsland ancestor of the present 13th Earl of Carlisle



*Beauchamp*



French wars in 1440s,  
killed at 1st battle of  
St Albans (1455)

John de Clifford, 13th Baron of Westmoreland, like his father an adherent of HENRY VI and the Lancastrians in the 'Wars of the Roses', killed day before battle of Towton (1461) the bloodiest battle on English soil. The de Clifford lands were forfeited to the successful Yorkists in the person of Edward, Duke of York (EDWARD IV 1461-83), who granted the Barony of Westmorland to his brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester ( RICHARD III, 1483-5), who became 14th Baron of Westmoreland

Henry de Clifford, deprived of his father's lands in 1461, and lived, it is said as a shepherd, and on the charity of his in-laws, until the defeat and death of RICHARD III at the battle of Bosworth (1485) by Henry, Duke of Richmond (Henry Tudor), who ascended the throne as HENRY VII, who restored the Veteripont/de Clifford lands, and Henry de Clifford became in 1485 15th Baron of Westmoreland, died 1524

(1)

Sir Henry de Clifford, 16th Baron of Westmoreland, created 1st Earl of Cumberland by Henry VIII, 1525, Lord President of the North, died at Skipton Castle, Yorks, 1543

Margaret Bromflett, Baroness Vesey in her own right



Richard III

- (1) Anne, dau of Sir John St John of Bletsoe ancestor of the present Lord St John of Bletsoe
- (2) Florence Pudsey



- (1) Margaret, dau of George Talbot 5th Earl of Shrewsbury
- (2) Margaret, dau of Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland

(1)

Sir Henry, 17th Baron of Westmoreland, Earl of Cumberland, KB, died 1569

- =
- 1) Lady Eleanor Brandon, youngest dau of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary sister to HENRY VIII, and formerly Queen to CHARLES IX of FRANCE
- (2) Anne, dau of William, Lord Dacre of Gilsland

(2)

George de Clifford, 18th Baron of Westmoreland, Earl of Cumberland, whose only daughter Anne eventually succeeded to the Barony of Westmoreland (see the history of the Barony for an explanation of this devolution), he died 1605

= Lady Margaret Russell, dau of the Earl of Bedford

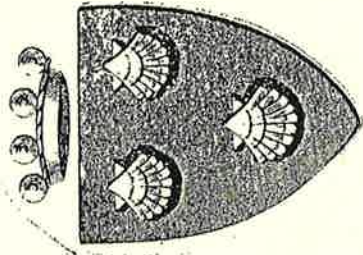
Anne de Clifford, eventually 19th Baroness of Westmoreland, died 1675

- =
- (1) Richard Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, later Earl of Dorset, ancestor of
- (2) Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery

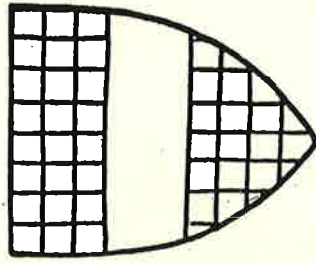
(1)

Margaret = John, Lord Tufton

See Tufton, Earls of Thanet descent with this memorial



Dacre

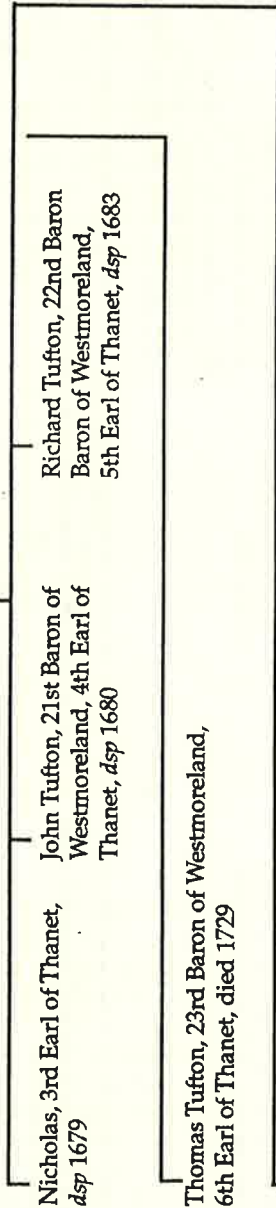


Clifford



## DESCENT of TUFTON, BARONS of WESTMORELAND and EARLS of THANET

MARGARET de Clifford, 20th Baroness Westmoreland = John Tufton, 2nd Earl of Thanet, descended from Countess of Thanet, she died in 1676, bequeathing the the Tufton or Toketon family, feudal Lord of Toketon Barony of Westmoreland and her estates to her sons Kent; his father, Sir Nicholas Tufton was created Earl of Thanet by CHARLES I in 1628 and his mother was (see the history of the Barony of Westmoreland for Lady Frances Cecil, dau of Thomas, 1st Earl of Exeter this legal arrangement) ancestor of the present Marquess of Exeter, of Burleigh House, near Stamford, Lincs, he died 1664



Thomas Tufton, 23rd Baron of Westmoreland, 6th Earl of Thanet, died 1729

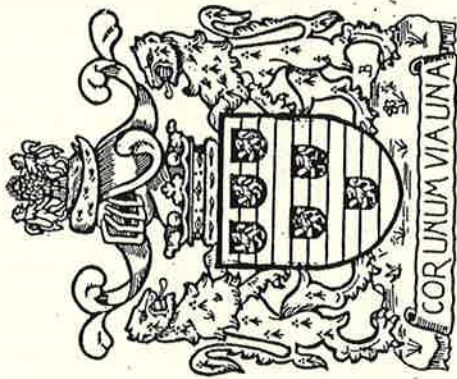
Hon Colonel Sackville Tufton = Elizabeth, dau of Ralph Wilbraham of Cheshire

Sackville Tufton, succeeded 1729 as 24th Baron of Westmoreland and 7th Earl Thanet, died 1753 = Lady Mary Savile, dau of William, Marquess of Halifax, a great politician in the reign of QUEEN ANNE and GEORGE I, known as 'Halifax the Trimmer'

Sackville Tufton, 25th Baron of Westmoreland, 8th Earl of Thanet, died 1786 = Mary, dau of Lord John Sackville, son of Lionel, 1st Duke of Dorset

Sackville Tufton, 26th Baron of Westmoreland, 9th Earl of Thanet d 1825 *sp* = Anne Charlotte de Bojanovtzi of Hungary Charles Tufton, 27th Baron of Westmoreland, 10th Earl of Thanet, dsp 1832

Henry Tufton, 28th Baron of Westmorland, 11th and last Earl of Thanet, died unmarried, 1849, when the Earldom became extinct and the Barony of Westmoreland passed to Sir Richard Tufton, Bart.



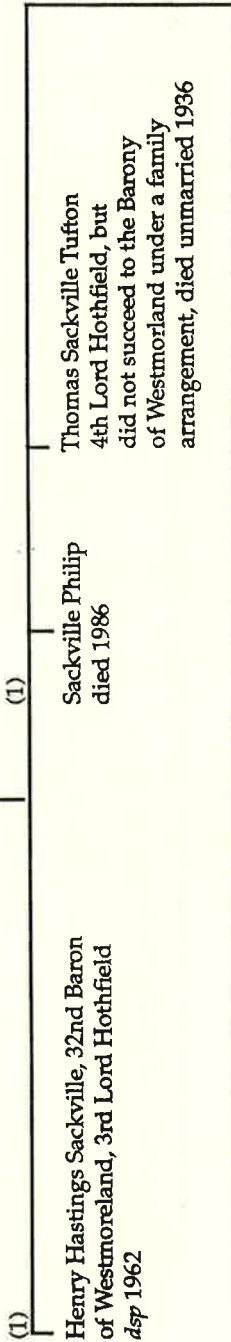
*Exeter*

## DESCENT of HOTHFIELD, BARONS OF WESTMORELAND

SIR RICHARD TUFTON, born 1813, proabable illegitimate = Adelaide Amelie Lacour  
 son of Henry Tufton, 11th and last Earl of Thanet, from  
 whom he inherited the Barony of Westmoreland as  
 29th Baron, on that nobleman's death in 1849, created  
 a Baronet (1851), died 1871

Sir Henry Tufton, 30th Baron of Westmoreland,  
 created Lord Hothfield of Hothfield, Kent (1881),  
 Vice Admiral Cumberland and Westmoreland,  
 died 1926 = Alice Harriot Argyll, dau of the Rev James Clitheroe

John Sackville Tufton, 31st Baron of Westmoreland, = (1) Lady Ierne Hastings, dau of 13th Earl of Huntingdon  
 2nd Lord Hothfield, DSO, died 1952 (2) Sybil Augusta, dau of John Sant



George William Anthony Tufton, 5th Lord = Evelyn Marjorette, dau of Eustace Mordant  
 Hothfield, died 1991

Anthony Charles Sackville Tufton, succeeded the 3rd  
 Lord Hothfield as 33rd Baron of Westmoreland in 1962  
 and is the present Feudal Baron of Westmoreland.



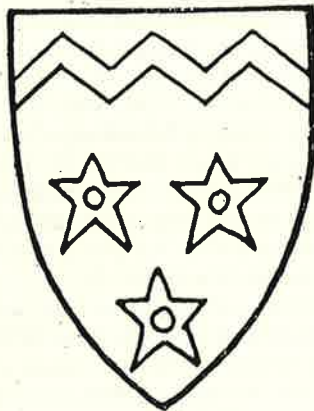
Hothfield



## The Barony of Westmoreland, Cumbria (formerly Westmoreland)

THE BARONY OF WESTMORELAND encompasses the east and west wards of the historic county of Westmoreland, with the remainder of the county forming the Barony of Kendal. In 1974, the county of Westmoreland was united with that of Cumberland and northern Lancashire to form Cumbria. Within the Barony lay a number of Manors including the important seigniories of Appleby and Brough. It included castles at both these sites and at Brougham and Pendragon and the forests of Mallerstang, Ogelbird, and Stainmore. The Barony was originally held by the service of a knight's fee from the King.

After the Norman invasion of 1066, the victorious King William gifted the whole of the county of Cumberland and the Barony of Westmoreland to Ralph Meschines. There appears to be some confusion about which Ralph as there appear to have been two, father and son. In some accounts, the father, in 1088 Meschines granted his churches of St Michael's and St Lawrence and his castle, all in Appleby, to the abbey of St Mary in York. In others it is the son. It seems probable that the younger Ralph Meschines, was granted the Earldom of Chester by Henry I (1100-1135). The Barony of Westmoreland then passed to Ralph's sister, the unnamed wife of Robert D'Estrivers. We know very little of D'Estrivers save that his heir was his daughter, Ibria, who took the Barony in marriage to Ralph Engayne. Again he is an elusive figure and all we know is that he was succeeded by his son, William. He, in turn, was succeeded by his daughter Ada, the wife of Simon Morville.



Engayne

Moreville was succeeded by his son, Roger, who in turn was succeeded in the Barony by his son, Hugh. Hugh was one of the four knights who murdered Thomas Becket, supposedly on the orders of Henry II in the sanctuary of Canterbury cathedral in 1170. This is one of the most famous events of medieval history and Hugh appears to have been an ideal assassin since he saw loyalty as a virtue. Though his character has been blackened by his deeds it seems that Morville began his career as just another well connected landowner. Records show that he was regularly at the Court of Henry II (1154-1189) and witnessed a number of grants and charters. He married Helwis de Stuteville and through this union became possessed Knaresborough castle. In 1170 he was recorded as holding the Barony of Westmoreland as well as other estates in Cumberland. At Court, Morville had

been an adviser to Thomas Becket when the cleric was Chancellor but had always, in loyalty, belonged to the King's party. When Henry, vexed by Becket's apparent betrayal over papal supremacy and money, to the extent that he famously denounced the Archbishop and called for action against him, Morville was roused to action and placed himself at the service of the King. Morville travelled from France, in the company of three other knights, Sir William Tracey (ancestor of the present Lord Sudeley of the Governing Council of the Manorial Society of Great Britain), Sir Reginald FitzUrse, and Sir Richard Brito to Canterbury. Morville and his companions approached the cathedral in full armour and Becket was thrust inside in an effort to protect him by one of his monks. The four knights entered the church crying out, *Where is Thomas Becket, traitor to the King and the country?* Becket replied, *Here I am, no traitor to the King, but a priest.* One of the four retorted, *Fly from the Church, or you are a dead man.* They then tried to force Becket outside, but he would not move. As though accepting his martyrdom, Becket, placed his hands together to pray and he was struck. After a third blow he fell to his knees, crying out; *For the name of Jesus I am ready to die.* Then the fatal blow was struck. During this struggle, Morville had been at the door to hold back the crowd which had gathered. He was therefore not guilty of striking Becket, but he was complicit all the same.

Once Becket was dead the four fled to Saltwood castle in Kent, most recently occupied by the controversial conservative MP, Alan Clark. From here they were forced to flee to Scotland before ending up at Morville's Yorkshire castle at Knaresborough. They remained here for a year and despite their whereabouts being known locally and to the King, they were not arrested. They were shunned by the local landowners. Eventually the Pope intervened and demanded that all four leave for the Holy Land to do penance. It seems likely that this happened and on his return to England, Morville was taken up by the King once more as a favourite. However, as a result of his deed his lands in Cumberland and Westmoreland were declared forfeit to the Crown, in whose hands the Barony remained for a number of years. Shortly after this, the Barony was invaded by William the Lion of Scotland and the castle and town of Appleby were sacked.

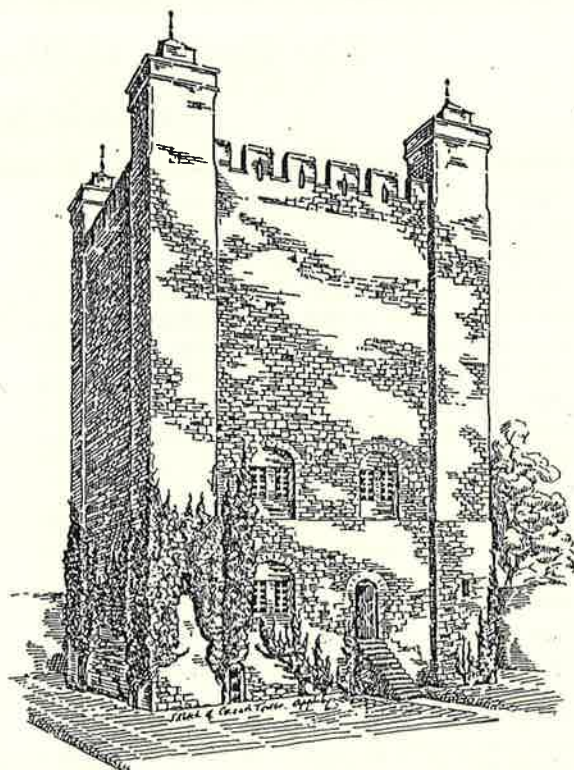


John



During the reign of John (1199-1216), Westmoreland was granted, together with the lucrative custody of the castles of Appleby and Brough and the *sheriffwick and rent of the county of Westmoreland* in perpetuity to, Robert Veteripont, son of William Veteripont and Maud de Morville. This unusual incidence of an hereditary office of sheriff, vested in the Baron lasted until 1849. The Veteriponts were a Norman family and Robert was known and noted for being *a man of great parts and employments, and was trusted with the custody and disposal of much of the king's treasure*. Coming from King John, this trust must have been well earned. As well as handling the king's cash, Veteripont was given custody of a number of castles and towns, including Windsor, Bowes, Salisbury, and Carlisle. He was a great benefactor of nearby Shap abbey and as a gift to that house he granted to it Milburn Grange and *the tithes of the renewal of all the beasts taken by him or his men in all the forests in Westmoreland*. This was a generous gift given the extent of forest in the Baronial territory and the Anglo-Norman proclivity towards the hunt. The grant to Veteripont was extensive, as well as the Barony it included the Manors of Appleby, Brough, Langton, Brougham, Kirkby Thore, Kirkby Stephen, Winton, Mallerstang among others. The Sheriffwick of Westmoreland was a parcel of the Barony and held by a separate knight's fee. The Barony itself was held now by the service of four knight's fees.

Veteripont was obviously a man of importance and was well rewarded. His was given charge of the custody and disposal of French prisoners and served as Sheriff of Caen in Normandy and was sheriff eleven times of various counties in England. His was entrusted with the education of John's niece, the daughter of William Longspee and that of Prince Richard, later Earl of Cornwall. Robert married Idonea, daughter and heir of John Bully and on his death, in 1228 the Barony passed to their son, John. John married well, the daughter of William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, but did not live long enough to establish his place in history. He was succeeded by his son Robert, in 1242. As he was under age at the time of his father's death, and he became a royal ward. During his minority his baronial lands seem to have been mismanaged. Appleby castle, the seat of the barony was given over to Hubert de Burgo and under his custody the fabric of the castle fell into disrepair. The Barony was held in custody by the prior of Carlisle but his management of his ward's lands proved disastrous. The Barony land was left untilled, trees were cut down, and game was poached. Once he reached his majority, however, Robert took a firm grip on his property and began to task of restoring his income. During the ensuing years, Veteripont became closely allied with the party of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, which ranged against Henry III (1216-1272). This internecine dispute originated in jealousies between the English nobility and the influence of Henry III's in-laws from Savoy, south-east France, know as Savoyards. Their power base lay in the modern Strand, in London on which the Savoy Hotel is built. In the civil war which followed, Robert fought in a number of the battles, but died of wounds he received either at the battle of Lewes in May 1264 or at Evesham in August the following year. Once more the Barony of Westmoreland was seized by the Crown and was only restored to the family later into the persons of Veteripont's daughters, Isabella and Idonea. This was achieved by intercession of Prince Edward. He wrote to his father arguing that neither daughter had taken part in the rebellion and that the Barony could revert to the Crown if they died without producing heirs. Henry agreed and the Barony and lands were restored to Isabella and Idonea on this condition. The girls were committed into the wardship of Roger de Clifford and Roger de Leybourne, who, not surprisingly, married them off to their eldest sons.



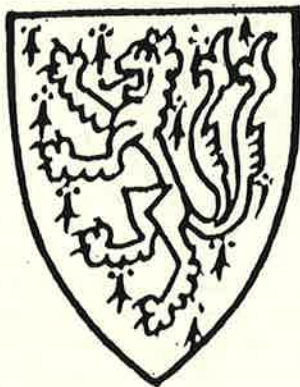
Appleby Keep

The Barony continued to be divided between the two women until the death of Idonea and the whole estate became invested in Isabella's son, Robert de Clifford. While Isabella and Idonea were still alive it seems that the former took her baronial duties seriously. She fulfilled her hereditary role as Sheriff of Westmoreland, perhaps the only woman to hold such a position during this period, and regularly attended baronial courts. She claimed the right to appoint an under-sheriff, with Idonea providing consent. An example of this fairly unique female power was demonstrated at Michaelmas, 1286, when it is recorded that *Isabella de Clifford, Sheriff of Westmoreland, presented to the barons of the exchequer Robert Morville her under-sheriff by her letters patent which the said Robert produced before the said barons: who was admitted and took the oath faithfully to execute his office and to answer to her and Idonea her sister parcener of the inheritance*. Despite Isabella's leading role in political affairs, the income generated by the estate was divided equally between the two sisters. Even after Isabella's death the division of the Barony continued to be important. In an episode from 1295, Isabella's heir, Robert de Clifford, presented Ralph de Manneby to be under-sheriff, but the government demanded to know first, what Idonea thought about the matter. Robert was then required to produce evidence of this.

Three years earlier, King Edward I (1272-1307) had demanded from Idonea, at Appleby, 1,600 acres of wood and 1,000 acres of pasture in Kirby Stephen and Brougham, as well as the Manors of Appleby and King's Meaburn. This was no doubt in an attempt to raise war funds and appeared to be justified by way of the Crown's previous restoration of the Barony to Idonea and her sister. At the King's Court Idonea argued that the estate had lawfully passed to her and her son in turn and she *prayed aid of him* (Edward). Edward's justices found in her favour, but then demanded from her by what right she claimed free warren, assize of ale, and waste within the various Manors of the Barony, of which there were many. Idonea presented writs to the Court showing the legality of her claim, as her inheritance from her father, Robert de Veteripont. The jury seem to



have found partly in favour of the King for the claim of Robert de Clifford, the son, was held until he reached his majority. Eventually the whole of the Barony did indeed become the possession of Robert de Clifford.



Montfort

The family of Clifford were an ancient and noble one, with their ancestral estates being in Herefordshire. Robert was among the most illustrious of his family. He was evidently of a martial spirit and in 1295, aged 23, he was made a King's Captain and Keeper of the Marches in the north towards Scotland. He appears to have raised an army and made several skirmishes into that country. A year later, he was summoned by Edward to Carlisle to march with the King in a general invasion of England's northern neighbour. Any lingering dispute over the Westmoreland Barony was obviously forgotten since Clifford was then made one of four guardians of Edwards' son and heir, Edward II (1307-27). On his accession, the new king made Clifford admiral of all England and Lord Marcher. In addition he bestowed on him the Barony of Skipton in Craven in Yorkshire.

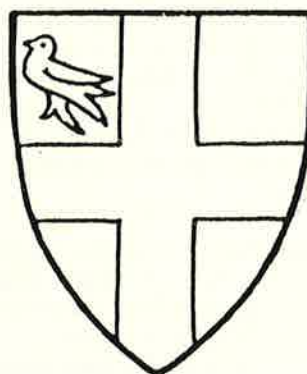
Clifford was married to Maud de Clare, a niece of the powerful Earl of Gloucester, and his wife, a daughter of Edward I. During the early part of the reign of Edward II, Clifford was involved in the King's catastrophic Scottish Wars. In a bid to turn attention away from the crisis that had arisen over his favours to Piers Gaveston, his probable lover, Edward made an attempt to defeat the Scots, under the the inspirational leadership of Robert Bruce. The campaign ended with ignominious defeat for the English at Bannockburn, in 1314, and here Robert de Clifford was killed.



de Clare

Like his father before him, Roger de Clifford was a minor when he inherited his estates. Unluckily he reached his majority at a time of extreme turmoil. England under Edward II had descended into virtual chaos with the barons, led by the King's cousin, Thomas Earl of Lancaster, ranged against the King. Roger supported the former and was attainted for treason. Once more the Barony of Westmoreland was forfeited to the Crown. Despite the general military anarchy, the royal bureaucracy appeared to work sufficiently well since in 1326 there is record of the constable of the King's castle of Appleby, *reciornage* (rental) from the baronial tenants and fulfilling the baron's pledge to lands within the Barony, including the castle and manors of Brougham, Mallerstang, King's Meaburn and Kirkby Stephen to his loyal supporter, Sir Andrew de Harclay or Hercla. Harclay also claimed Whinfell forest and the sheriffwick, acting, more or less, as the Baron himself. This state of affairs was short lived. Once Edward II had been deposed by his Queen Isabella and Sir Roger Mortimer, her lover, and the former had been removed by the new King, Edward III, the whole of the Westmoreland estate was returned to Roger. Unfortunately for him, he had only a month to enjoy his restored lands before he died.

Roger was succeeded by his son Robert who then, on the death of Idonea de Veteripont, inherited the entire estate. Sensibly, Robert remained loyal to Edward and lived a peaceful life. He died at Shap abbey in 1344. The Barony then descended to his son Robert, who was under age, and thus became a royal ward. As a young man, he served the King in France and was present with the Black Prince at the Battle of Crécy in 1346. As a reward for his service he received letters patent and is the first member of the family to be known as Lord Clifford. His son and heir was his second son, Roger who has been described as a man of much *gallantry and valour and one of the wisest men of his time*. He continued the family's fighting tradition, and took part in Scottish and French wars. He was a great admirer of buildings and architecture and undertook a systematic renewal of the castles of Appleby and Brough, making them inhabitable after the destruction wrought during the numerous Scottish invasions of the 14th century. He died, after a lifetime's devoted service to the Crown, in 1392.



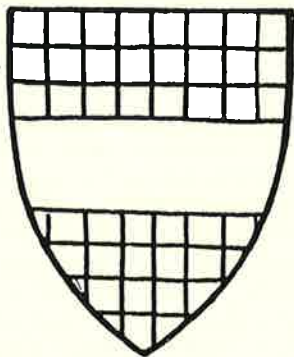
Harclay

The Barony of Westmoreland then passed to Roger's son Thomas, though his two younger sons profited from their father's connections to become notable men themselves. Sir William Clifford was governor of the strategically important Berwick castle on the Scottish border; and Sir Lewis, after serving John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in France, during the later years of the reign of Edward III, became a Knight of the Garter and founded the dynasty which today survives as the Lords Clifford



of Chudleigh, in Devon. The present Lord Clifford is a member of the Manorial Society. Thomas was by all accounts a wild youth and was, for a time, a favourite of Richard II (1377-1399). He was banished from England in 1387 after the brief civil war which had followed the King's quarrel with Parliament. A year later, Appleby castle was again destroyed by the Scots in a serious incursion into English territory. Thomas could do nothing about this since he had fled to Germany to fight the *infidels*. He was killed there, in 1393, at the battle of Spruce.

Once more the Barony descended to a minor. John de Clifford was only two years old when his father was killed and he was taken as a royal ward. As a result the Barony was granted, first to Richard's consort, Anne of Bohemia, who then granted it to John's mother Elizabeth to be held until John's majority. As he grew up John became a favourite at Court and accompanied Henry V (1413-1422) on his famous French campaign, being present at Agincourt in 1415. Later he was made a Knight of



Clifford

the Garter but was killed at Meaux, being shot with a cross-bow bolt in 1422. Yet again therefore the Barony descended to child John's eldest son was seven years old at the time of his death. When he reached maturity he again donned armour and fought for Henry VI (1422-1461) in France. He is recorded as having acted with daring and courage at the assault on Poitiers, in 1438. It was deep winter and the ground was covered in snow. Clifford had himself and his men clothed in white, a very early example of camouflage, and he was able to surprise the town's defenders and take it. He successfully repulsed a bid by the French to retake Poitiers in 1440. As the dispute between the houses of York and Lancaster descended into civil war, Clifford was recalled by Henry and became a leading Lancastrian commander. He was killed at the Battle of St Albans in 1455 and was buried at the abbey there. He left nine children, his heir being his eldest son John.

This John was also killed in the Wars of Roses, on the day before the Battle of Towton, being shot in the neck with an arrow. His heir, Henry was, only seven years old when his father was killed. After the Yorkist victory of Edward IV (1461-1483) at Towton, his was deprived of the Barony. Remarkably he spent most of the period living as a shepherd in Yorkshire and Cumberland. During this time the Barony was granted out to Richard Duke of Gloucester, who retained it as Richard III (1483-1485). After Henry Tudor's victory at Bosworth in 1485, Clifford was restored to his estates in full. After a life as a peasant, Clifford could neither read, nor write but this did not prevent him from taking full control of the restoration of his lands, which had fallen into decay during the civil war. On his death, in 1523, the Barony and the rest of the Cliffords estates passed to his son, Henry.



Tufton

This Feudal Baron of Westmoreland was created Earl of Cumberland by Henry VIII (1509-1547) and held the offices of Lord President of the North and Lord-Warden of the Marches. He raised armies for Henry and on a number of occasions waged war in Scotland. He married twice, firstly the daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, the second the daughter of the Earl of Northumberland, thus putting himself in the first rank of Tudor noblemen. The Barony remained in the Clifford family for a number of further generations, and included Anne de Clifford, the only daughter of George, the 3rd Earl of Cumberland. She was able to hold the barony by way of the entail made by King John at the beginning of the 13th century upon Robert Veteripont. Originally it had passed to her uncle, Francis Clifford, with Anne to receive £15,000, but on the advice of her mother, she contested the settlement. This case rumbled on for number of months, during which time Anne married Lord Buckhurst. In the same year a court at York granted possession of the Westmoreland Barony to her uncle and his son. Both men died within a short period of each other and Anne therefore became sole inheritor of the whole estate. After the death of Lord Buckhurst, Anne married Philip Herbert, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. He died after a few years and she then remained widow for 27 years, living between Skipton and Appleby castles, both of which she repaired and restored. she lived until 1675 and was noted in the north for her public and private acts of charity. In 1653 *She wrote:*

I continued to live in Appleby Castle a whole year (1651), and spent much time in repairing it and Brougham Castle, to make them habitable as I could. And in this year, the 21st of April, I helped to lay the foundation stone of the middle wall of the great tower called Caesar's Tower to the end it might be repaired again and made habitable if it pleased God..which tower was wholly finished and covered with lead, the later end of July 1653.

After Anne's death, the Barony along with all the family's estates passed to her daughter, Margaret, who married John Lord Tufton, whose father had been made the Earl of Thanet, by Charles I, in 1628. Through this marriage therefore the Barony came into the family which still holds it today.

The Tufton family were not as politically active as the Clifford's had been and had descended from the Toketon family, who had lived in Northamptonshire during the reign of Edward III. They had worked themselves up the social scale steadily and by the mid 17th century had become peers and possessed of a sizable estate in Kent., centered in Hothfield. After Anne's death the



Barony descended to the 4th Earl (Nicholas, the 3rd Earl had died some years previously), John, who died, without issue in year later. The title and estates then passed, in rapid succession to John's brothers; first Richard, the 5th Earl, who died in 1683, then Thomas, the 6th Earl, who died in 1729. The Earldom of Thanet and the Barony of Westmoreland then descended to his nephew, Sackville Tufton, who became 7th Earl.

It was during the tenure of the 7th Earl that a dispute arose between the tenants of the Westmoreland estate and their landlord. Sackville was unhappy with the fines paid by his tenants and demanded more but the aggrieved tenants sought legal redress. The case dragged on for almost ten years before finally being settled before the Court of Chancery in 1739. At this session the tenants together produced 11 witnesses whose combined ages totalled almost 1,000 years, in a bid to show that their rights had been firmly and anciently established. The court found that for the tenants of the Barony to hold their tenements according to ancient custom of tenant rights, and as customary estates of inheritance, descendable from ancestor to heir, under ancient yearly rents, and such general and dropping fines as were then settled by arbitration, which also determined the right of tenants to get turf, peat etc, for their own use; to cut and sell underwood; to mortgage, lease or demise their tenements for any term not exceeding three years; and to exchange lands lying intermixed in common fields for lands of equal value in the same manor, without license or fine.

By this time many of the tenants of the Barony had been enfranchised and this process continued well into the 19th century. The Tufton family have continued to hold the Barony of Westmoreland and today it is in the hands of their descendant, Lord Hothfield, the Vendor. A longer history of this family can be found the memorial to the family at the beginning of the Catalogue.



Hothfield

**Manorial documents:** The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.

Other documents associated with this Barony:

Rentals 1687-19th c      Cumbria RO

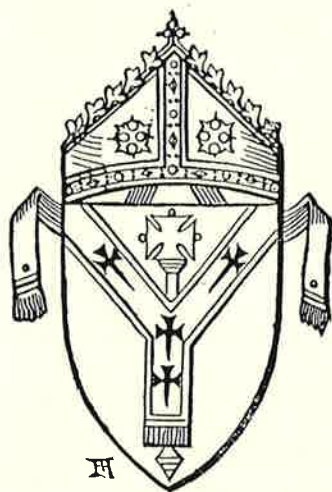


## The Lordship of Ripple Kent

ALSO KNOWN as Ripley Court, this Lordship lies in the parish of Westwell, about five miles from Wye and five from Ashford. It is likely that at the time of Domesday Book (1086) Ripple formed part of the Lordship of Westwell, for which then entry reads;

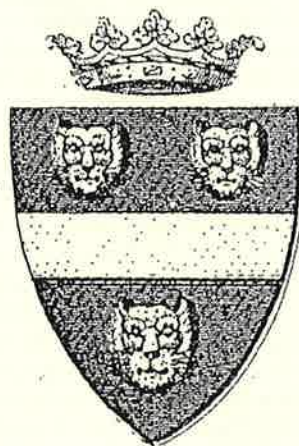
*The archbishop himself holds Westwell.  
In the time of Edward the Confessor it was measured as  
7 sulungsand now at 5. There is land for 18 ploughs.  
In demesne are 4 ploughs  
and 81 villains with 5 borders have 12 1/2 ploughs.  
There are seven slaves, and 1 mill rendering 30d  
and 20 acres of meadow and woodland for 80 pigs.  
Before the Conquest it was worth £17, now £24.*

By the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) Ripple had become detached both from Westwell and from the overlordship of the Archbishops of Canterbury. In 1302 a Richard de Ripley was found to be holding to Lordship. Oddly, in some records, he is referred to as Miles Archiepi possibly a reference to his military status, being a soldier of the Archbishop. How long it remained in the possession of this family, who were probably former tenants, it is not known but by the reign of Edward III (1327-1377) it had been transmitted to the Brockhull family. They were succeeded in it by the Idens, who originated in Suffolk and had an estate at Rolvenden in Kent.



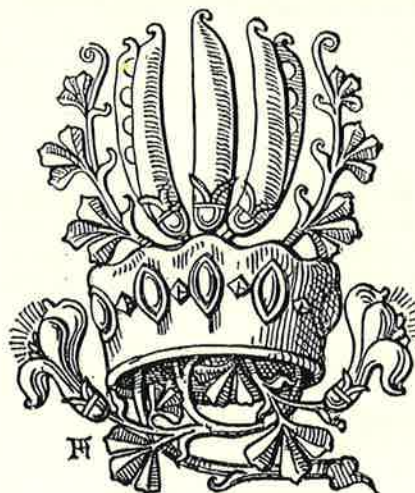
Canterbury

The first known member of this family is Thomas de Iden who lived in the mid 13th century. He was followed by his son, John, who died in 1280. Little more is known of them until the reign of Henry VI (1422-1461) when Alexander Iden was appointed as Sheriff of Kent in place of William Cromer. What made this appointment more than the usual was that Cromer had been put to death by the peasant rebel; Jack Cade. Cade was an Irishman by birth who had settled in Sussex. He had been accused of murder and fled to France but on returning to England Cade settled in or around Westwell, taking the name Aylmer. In 1450, after the ruthless enforcement of tax collection and King Henry blaming the Kentish people for the murder of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk there was a general uprising in the County. Most of the those involved were farmers and labourers, though



Pole

there were a number of the gentry. In a short time an indignant army had formed. How Cade came to lead the rebellion not understood, but he marched his army to Blackheath in London and made camp. The citizens of the city, who shared many of the complaints of the rebels, voted to allow Cade to enter the capital and he did so, acting with restraint, but attempting to establish some sort of authority. However, Cade overspent his goodwill when he ordered the execution of William Cromer, who was regarded as one of the main perpetrators of the government's oppression. Cromer was beheaded at Mile End and his head paraded through the streets on a pole. Cade's self control began to slip and he ordered the houses of unpopular officials to be plundered and this alarmed the merchant classes in London who had tenuously supported his cause. When Cade withdrew to Southwark he was not allowed to reenter the city and his forces attacked the gates, killing many people. After this, the government began to take the upper hand, a reward of £1,000 was offered for Cade's head, and pardons for those who returned to their homes. The rebellion began to crumble.





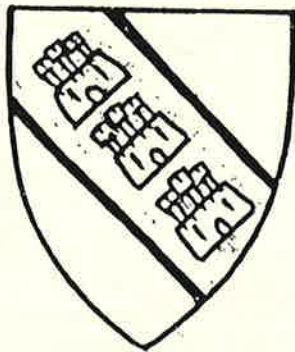
Cade escaped in disguise and was pursued by Alexander Iden, who had been made acting sheriff in Cromer's place. Foolishly Cade fled back to his local area, around Ripple, Westwell, and Hothfield. As Lord of the Manor of Ripple, Iden was familiar with the countryside and found the rebel, hiding in a garden. In the struggle to arrest him Cade was dealt a mortal blow and was conveyed to London, dying on the way. This scene is captured by Shakespeare in Henry IV Part II, in scene Act iv Scene 10, and includes the exchange;

Cade(on seeing Iden enter the garden):

Here's the lord of the soil, come to seize me for a stray, for entering his fee-simple without leave.

Ah villain, thou wilt betray me and get a thousand crowns by the king for carrying my head to him. But I will make thee eat iron like an ostrich, and swallow my sword like a great pin, ere thou and I part.

Iden:Why, rude companion,whatso'er thoube, I know thee not: why then should I betray thee? Isn't it enough, to break into my garden, and like a thief to come to rob my grounds, climbing my walls in spite of me, the owner, but thou wilt brave me with these saucy terms.



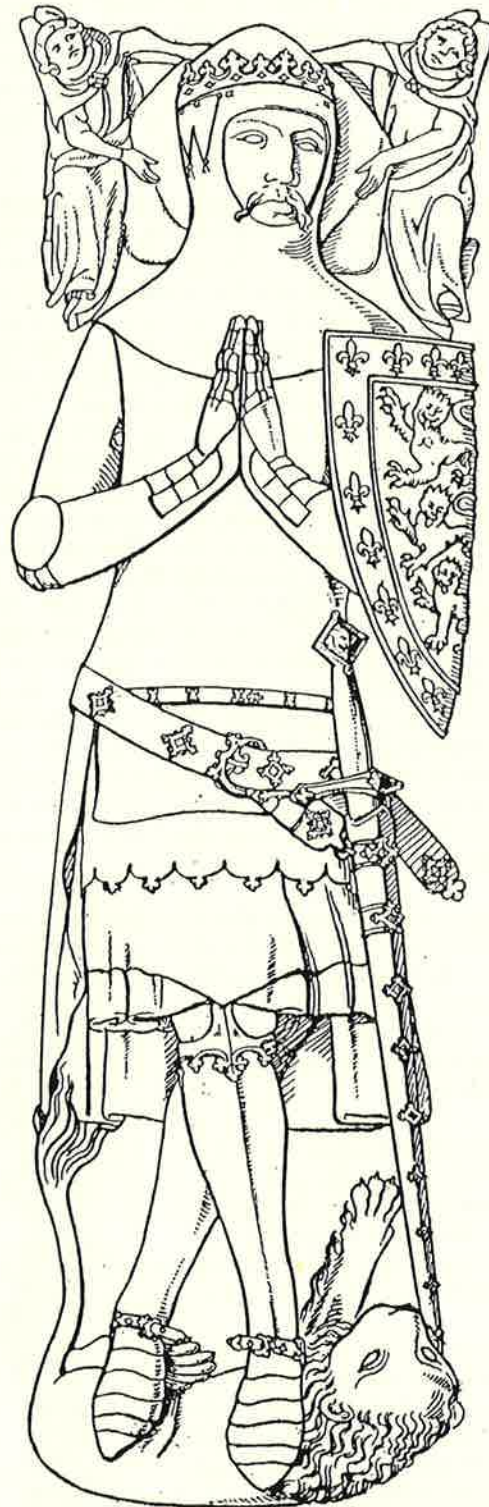
Towers

The King's Council offered their thanks to Iden and the reward was duly paid to him. Not long afterwards he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir James Fiennes, Lord of Saye and Seal, and the widow of the unfortunate William Cromer. He served as sheriff once more, in 1453. On his death Ripple passed to his son, William who died seised of it in 1423. It then descended to his son and heir, Thomas Iden of Westwell who, like his grandfather served as sheriff of Kent in 1501. Ripple remained in the hands of the Iden family for one or two generations until it passed to the Darrells of Calehill, whose descendent, George Darell sold it to the Baker family in 1553. It remained in the Baker family for a number of generations until it was sold by Giles Baker to Christopher Towers. He in turn sold Ripple to Sackville Tufton, Earl of Thanet. It has remained in this family until the present day. Lord Hothfield, the current representative of the family is Lord of the Manor of Ripple.

**Manorial documents:** The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.

Other documents associated with this Manor:

Rentals	1655-1750	Kent RO
Misc docs	1600-1800	
Rentals	1868-1867	
Minutes	1810-1867	



## The Lordship of Trevelyan or Bodwithgy Cornwall

THIS Lordship lies about five miles north-east of St Austell and straddles the parishes of Luxulyan and Lanivet. It may have formed part of the lands known as Trevelyan or Trevillen which are recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and were held by Alric in the reign of Edward the Confessor. A Manor of "Bodewitghi", mentioned in the *Exon* Domesday here, was also held by Alric, and had passed to Richard, Steward of the Household (of King William), by 1086. It is said that the Prideaux family had their original seat here by the reign of Richard I (1189-99). It is now known as Prideaux Castle.

According to the Heralds' Visitation of Cornwall in 1620, the first of the family was Paganus de Prideaux, Lord of Prideaux, in 1066, although there is no place-name of Prideaux in Domesday Book 20 years later and no Paganus in Cornwall. The name is said by Tonkin in his *History* to derive from the French, *Près d'eaux*, since the sea used to flow up this far inland. There are still branches of this family living, one at Place, near Padstow, Cornwall, and the Prideaux-Brunes. We only enter on safe genealogical ground in the middle of the 13th century when we find Sir Geoffrey Prideaux living here in 1243. His grandson Peter is set down in Edward I's tax in 1284, levied against the King's Welsh campaign, at 12 acres in Prideaux and 20 at *Boswithhe* (Bodwithgy). An heir, Thomas (Dominus Thomas de Prideas), held in *Boswyghery* (Bodwithgy) two parts of a knight's fee and had lands here to the value of £ 20. In the reign of Edward III (1327-77), Sir John Prideaux of Orcharton, Devon, is said to have killed Sir William Bigberry in a duel after "which Misfortune", in Devon Worthies, "Sir John Prideaux aforesaid lost much of his Lands... From the time of that unhappy Murder, 'tis observable, not only the Estate, but the Honour of this House, greatly declined: For however it had yielded several knights before, it never produced one in that place after: Of so dangerous Consequence is it, to have one's name dip'd in Blood."

According to the same author, the family's reputation was restored in the reign of Elizabeth I in the person of Edmond Prideaux, who became a lawyer and a man of learning. His son was Sir Peter Prideaux, Baronet, who wrote the following funerary verses on the death of Sir Thomas Bodley, the great benefactor of the University of Oxford, after whom the Bodleian Library is named:

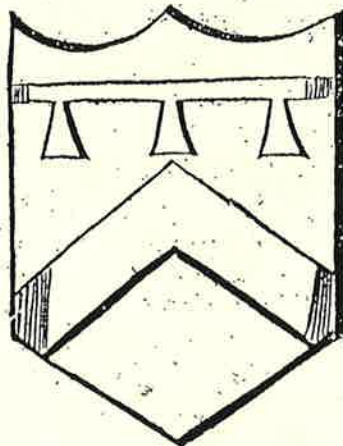
One Homer was enough to blazon forth,  
In a full lofty Stile, Ulysses praise;  
Caesar had Lucan to enroll his Worth,  
Unto the Memory of endless Days:  
Of thy Deeds, Bodley, from thine own pure Spring,  
A Thousand Homers and sweet Lucans sing.

One Volume was a Monument, to bound  
The large extent of their deserving pains;  
The Learning's Common-Wealth was never found  
So large a Decade, to express by Strains;  
Which who desires to Character aright,  
Must read more Books than they had, Lines to write.

Yet give this little River leave to run  
Into the boundless Ocean of thy Fame;

Had they first ended, I had not begun,  
*Sith each is a Protogenes, to frame*  
So curiously the picture of thy Worth,  
That when all's done, Art wants to set it forth.

Pet. Prideaux E Col. Exon



*Prideau*

Edmond's second son was named after him and was also a lawyer. He was probably also a Puritan, or at any rate a man of high religious purpose, and was elected to sit in the Long Parliament in 1640, a Parliament that was to fight Charles I in the Civil War, and to remain in being, in one guise or another, until the Restoration of 1660. Although he never publicly supported the execution of the King in 1649, he held high office under the Cromwellian Protectorship, being Commissioner of the Great Seal (worth £1,500 a year), King's Counsel (worth £5,000 a year), and Attorney-General, "worth what he pleased to make it." He eventually became Postmaster-General, making £15,000 annually, enormous sums in the 17th century. We have run a little further than need be with the Prideaux so far as the Lordship of Bodwithgy is concerned. It was purchased in 1583 by John Robartes of Truro, grandfather to the 1st Earl of Radnor and ancestor to the Viscounts Clifden, the 8th Viscount's granddaughter Ann being the present possessor of it through the Lanhydrock Estate Company.

John Robartes's son Richard was knighted by James I in 1616 and created a Baronet five years later. In 1625, he was advanced to the peerage as Baron Robartes of Truro, in consideration, it was said, of a payment of £10,000 to the King's favourite and chief minister, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. One of the charges brought against the Duke in the Parliament of 1626 was 'that, knowing Robartes to be rich, he forced him to take that title of honour; and that, in consideration thereof, he paid £10,000 to the Duke's use.' Lord Robartes died in 1634 and was succeeded by his son John as second Baron. He fought on the Parliament side during the Civil War (1642-48), but was favourably received at the Restoration in 1660. He was appointed to the Privy Council, becoming successively Lord Privy Seal and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1679, Charles II created him Viscount Bodmin and Earl of Radnor. He was, appar-



# Do all to whom these Presents



shall come, I, Donal Begley, Chief Herald of Ireland, send greeting.

Whereas petition hath been made unto me by Alan Richardson Godson Brooile, Baron Ratoath of County Meath, Ireland, which Barony was Chartered by King Richard I in 1190, being presently resident in London, South Africa, son of Edmund Godson Brooile, grandson of William Brooile and great-grandson of Thomas (Montague) Brooile, in accordance with the pedigree deposited by him in my Office, that he is desirous that certain Supporters be duly granted and assigned by lawful authority unto him, his Armorial Bearings having been duly recorded in the College of Arms, London, to wit: — **Bunny wary of eight Argent and Azure, on a Canton Vert a Crown patoise Or, Crest: — On a Wreath of the Colours out of a Chapelet of Roses a Silver natyfy Argent and Gules garded, seeded and leaved a demi-Lion passant holding between the fore paws a Saltire Vert garded by a Chapelet of Oak fruited Or.**

Now, I, the said Chief Herald of Ireland, do, by these Presents, grant

and assign unto him the Supporters following, that is to say: — **On the dexter side a Lion rampant Or, on the sinister side a Dragon rampant Argent, the wings charged with a Cross of St. George Or, the Compartment comprising A grassy Mount Vert growing therefrom Shamrock Proper,** as in the margin hereof more clearly depicted.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my Name and Title and affixed the Seal of my Office this 22nd day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-one.



Donal Begley  
Chief Herald of Ireland.

and assign unto him the Supporters following, that is to say: — **On the dexter side a Lion rampant Or, on the sinister side a Dragon rampant Argent, the wings charged with a Cross of St. George Or, the Compartment comprising A grassy Mount Vert growing therefrom Shamrock Proper,** as in the margin hereof more clearly depicted.

Vol. X, fol. 16



DESCENT OF THE AGAR-ROBARTES, EARLS OF RADNOR, BARONS BODMIN AND ROBARTES OF TRURO, VIS-COUNTS CLIFDEN and BARONS MENDIP.

John Robartes, bought the Manor of Bodwithgy 1583 = ?

Richard Robartes of Truro, Cornwall, Knighted = Frances, dau and co-heiress of John Hender of Bottreaux Castle  
1616, Baronet, 1621, Baron Robartes of Truro 1625, died 1634

John Robartes, 2nd Baron created Viscount Bodmin and Earl of Radnor, 1679, Privvy Councillor, died 1685 = (1) Lucy Rich, dau of Robert, Earl of Warwick  
(2) Isabella, dau of Sir John Smith of Kent

(1) Robert, Viscount Bodmin, died 1681 = Sarah, dau and heir of John Bodvile of Bodvile Castle, Caernarvon  
(2) Francis, MP = Anne, dau of Wentworth, Earl of Kildare  
Charles Agar of Yorks and Gowran Castle, Co Kilkenny died 1696 = Ellis, dau of Peter Blanchville

Charles Bodvile, 2nd Earl, dsp 1723 = Russell = Lady Mary Booth dau of Henry Earl of Warrington

James = (2) Mary, dau of Sir Henry Wemyss Kt

Henry Agar = Anne, dau of Rt Rev Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath and Baron Mendip  
died 1746

Henry, 3rd Earl died unmarried, 1741 = Mary = Thomas Hunt of Mollington Cheshire

James, 1st Viscount Clifden = Lucia, dau of John Martin (eldest son)

George Hunt, succeeded to the estates of the Earls of Radnor, but dsp when he was succeeded by his brother, Thomas = Thomas = Mary, dau of Peter Bold of Bold, Lancs

Anna Maria = Charles Bagenal died 1811 = Henry, 2nd Viscount, = Caroline, dau of 3rd Duke of Marlborough KG  
died 1861 2nd Baron Mendip

Thomas James Agar-Robartes, created 1st Baron Robartes, 1869, died 1882 = Juliana, dau of Rt Hon Reginald Pole Carew of Antony, Cornwall, died 1881

George, created 1831 Baron Dover dvp 1333 = Georgina, dau of 6th Earl of Carlisle KG

Henry, 3rd Viscount died 1866 = Eliza, dau of Frederick Seymour  
Leopold, 5th Viscount, married Harriet dau of 3rd Lord Camoys, but left no surviving male issue when the peerage (except Dover) passed to his cousin, Thomas, 2nd Lord Robartes as descendant of the 1st Clifden

Thomas James, 2nd Lord Robartes and 6th Viscount Clifden = Mary, dau of Francis Dickinson of Kingsweston, Somerset

Henry, 4th Viscount, died unmarried 1895

Francis Gerald, 7th Viscount Clifden, Lord Clifden, Baron Medip, Baron Robartes of Lanhydrock died = Hon Thomas Charles Reginald, MP for Bodmin, 1906, and St Austell 1908-15, killed in action, 1915

Arthur Victor, 8th and last Viscount Clifden, died 1980 = Patricia Mary, dau of Arthur Bassett of London

Hon Rachel Mary = Capt Cromwell Felix Justin Lloyd Davies DSO DSC born 1922

Anne, present possessor of the Cornish Manors offered in this catalogue = Colin Victor Kenneth Williams son of Rodney Graham Williams DSO, DFC, of Cheshire





*Clifden*

ently, 'a staunch Presbyterian; sour and cynical; just in his administration, but vicious under the semblance of virtue; learned above any of his quality; but stiff, obstinate, proud, and jealous, and every way intractable' - two of the seven Deadly Sins. He died in 1685. He was ultimately succeeded in his Cornish estates by his great great grand-daughter Anna Maria. She married the Honourable Charles Bagenal Agar, son of the 1st Viscount Clifden, whose son Thomas James assumed the additional surname of Robartes as representative of the Earls of Radnor (see Pedigree chart). Thomas James was created Baron Robartes of Lanhydrock by Queen Victoria in 1869, and his son succeeded as 6th Viscount Clifden on the death of Leopold George Frederick, 5th Viscount, in 1899, together with the Peerages of Baron Clifden and Baron Mendip. These expired with the death of the 8th Viscount in 1980.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Survey with other Manors 1794 Cornwall Record Office



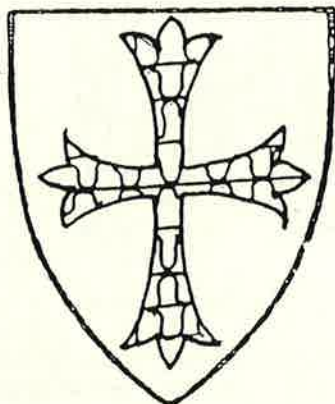
## The Lordship of Silsden Dorkshire

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish of the same name, four miles north of Keighley. It is a very large area, covering 7,050 acres, including Silsden Moor. It is traversed by the river Aire, which was for many centuries crossed by a three arch stone bridge. It is five miles south of Skipton. The village and Manor received its name, an earlier version of which is Sighelsden, from its Saxon, owner, Sighel. Silsden means 'Sighel's dene'. Silsden once formed a township within the extensive parish of Skipton, but was made a parish in its own right in 1846.

Silsden is mentioned in Domesday Book of 1086, the entry reading,

In Silsden, 5 thegns had 8 curacates  
of land to the geld.

The Manor has always been held as member of the Barony of Skipton, and after the Norman invasion of 1066 it remained for a short while in the hands its Saxon Lord, Earl Edwin of Mercia. On his death it 1071 it was granted to Robert de Romille. It descended on the female of his descendants until it came to the Earls of Albermarle. After death of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albermarle, in 1260 it passed to his daughter Avelyne and then to her husband, Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster and son of Henry III (1216-1272). After his death it merged in the Crown until granted out to the Clifford family. They held it for nearly 400 years before it passed, on the death of Anne Clifford, to the Tuftons, who were Earls of Thanet. Lord Hothfield, who is the current representative of the Tufton family and is Lord of the Manor of Silsden and the Vendor.



*Albermarle*

At some point, perhaps in the 14th century, the records show that the Cliffords were granted a biennial fair at Silsden. These took place on the first Tuesday after April 23rd and the first Tuesday after September 16th. There are a number of other historic records which mention the Lordship of Silsden. In 1437 the men here are described in the Comptus of Thomas, Lord de Clifford, as 'nativi'. This meant that their lands, like the other demesnes of the Barony, were not held by a knight's service and were correspondingly measured in oxgangs, a unit of about 13 acres. Land held by knight's fee was always measured in curacates. The tenants of the Manor paid moneys for their services in place of their time, labour or goods, pre-dating the eventual decline of the feudal system. The Comptus reveals the following record about Silsden;

*In Christmas term every oxgang paid instead of carriage of wood to the castle, 1d. In Easter term, instead of carrying the lord's provisions, 4d. At Pentecos and Martinmas, 12d. The term of St Cuthbert, in autumn, for reaping corn at Holme and the grange of Skipton Castle, by ancient custom, 18d. In Michelmas term, for repairing the roof of the bakehouse and brewhouse in the castle, and of the Moot-hall in Skipton, together with the corn mill there, 4d. And for the carriage of the lord's provisions as often as called upon, with the distance of 30 miles from the town, 4d. Lastley for the talliage of every oxgang 4d. In all, 4s 1d for one oxgang.*

These tenements were held in pure villenage, that is, entirely by the performance of feudal duty. However, by the 16th century all of them had been converted to copyhold, that is tenures held of of the Lord of the Manor by the payment of a rent in cash or goods. Perhaps the oddest thing about the above account is the establishment of a term after St Cuthbert, who was the patron saint of Bolton Priory. This local peculiarity was made odder by the fact that St Cuthbert's feast day was on March 20, obviously not in the autumn. It would appear that this was one of numerous examples of the way in which rural life unfolded during the era before national standards of time keeping were introduced during the industrial revolution,

The Lordship of Silsden comprises only the area of the township. The manorial court had the right to grant probates of wills and letters of administration, relating to personal estates. These had to be deposited with the steward. As part of its connection with the Barony of Skipton, the tenants of the Manor of Silsden were required by ancient custom to keep Skipton town hall and the tollbooth (used to collect market tolls and fines) in good repair. For a descent of the Hothfields, see the memorial at page lvi.

**Manorial documents:** The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.

Other documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1553-1652	Yorkshire Archeological Society
Court Rolls		
with other Manors	1512, 1533	
Court Books	1752-1882	
Field Books	1823	
Rental	1661	
Rental and valuation	17th century	
Stewards book	late 17th century	





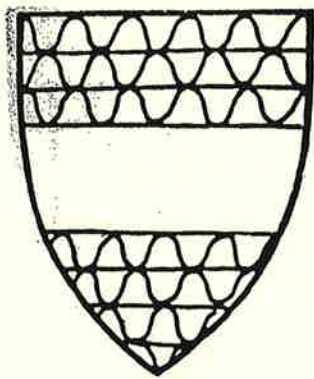
# The Lordship of Polesworth

## Warwickshire

*including the historic right to market and fair*

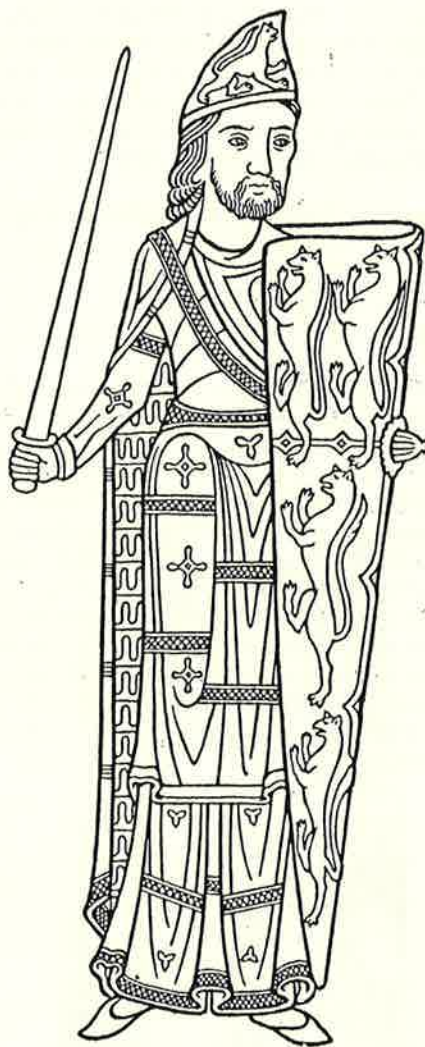
POLESWORTH is a parish and ancient market town, five miles east of Tamworth and 10 miles from Nuneaton. It is an extensive Lordship, covering an area of 6,310 acres of mainly agricultural land. It also has an important industrial heritage, as coal mining had been carried out in the parish since the 16th century and includes Pooley Hall colliery which was worked until the 1980s.

The first recorded Lord of the Manor was Robert Marmion, during the reign of Stephen (1134-1154). The Marmion family had come to England with the Normans during the invasion of 1066 and were said to be the hereditary champions of the Dukes of Normandy. A Robert Marmion is noted as having fought at the battle of Hastings, in 1066, though the first official record of a Marmion occurs during the reign of Henry I (1100-1135) when Roger Marmion is shown as holding Tamworth castle and Scrivelsby, Lincolnshire. It is probable that Roger held Polesworth also as his son, Robert is the first recorded Lord of the Manor. Robert was described as a warlike man who, during the anarchy of Stephen's reign found no match in *boldness, fierceness and cunning*. He appeared to engage in numerous petty and private struggles. In 1140 for instance, Marmion's castle at Fontenny in Normandy was captured by Geoffrey of Anjou in revenge for Marmion's capture of Falaise. In 1143, he expelled the monks from Coventry and used their abbey as a castle. In that same year he began a fight with the Earl of Chester. While laying siege to the town Marmion rode out between the armies and was thrown from his horse, breaking his thigh. As he lay on the ground, he was approached by a cobbler from within the city and was killed. He was buried at Polesworth in unconsecrated land since he had previously been excommunicated for an incident which unfortunately remains unrecorded.



*Marmion*

On his death, and seemingly in penance, Marmion gave his lands at Polesworth for the reestablishment of the abbey which had been destroyed by his own ancestor. Polesworth abbey was founded in 829 by Egbert, King of Wessex, on the site of the present parish church of St Edith's, named after the foundation's first abbess. It thrived, due in part to generous donations from prominent Saxon families and its domination of the village economy, but after the Conquest of 1066 the nuns were evicted by Robert Marmion. His grandson Robert was said to have had a terrible dream in which an apparition of St Edith appeared before him and threatened his soul with eternal damnation un-



*Geoffrey of Anjou*

less he restored the nuns to the abbey. Legend has it that he was so frightened that he brought the nuns back that night. The truth may be more mundane as it is supposed that the nuns left the abbey merely in order for a considerable rebuilding with the addition of a new church, gatehouse, (both of which still stand), an infirmary, a forge, dormitories, and a bakehouse. The convent was recorded as being granted a weekly Thursday market in 1242 and a yearly fair from 19 to 21 July.

The Lordship remained with the nunnery until the dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547) when it was sold by the Crown to Francis Goodere, who built Polesworth Hall in 1544. He died in 1546 and Polesworth was left to his son Henry who was a minor. In 1574 the Lordship was settled on Henry and his heirs and he was duly succeeded in the estate by his daughter Francis' husband and cousin, Henry Goodere and her son John, who are noted as dealing with the Manorial Court in 1618.



In 1628 the Lordship was in the hands of Sir Francis Nethersole, son-in-law of John Goodere. Nethersole is notable for his position as the English agent of Elizabeth the Electress of the Palatinate, Rheinisch Protestant Union and daughter of James I. His career survived an early embarrassment when, as orator of Cambridge University, he insulted King James by addressing his son, the Prince of Wales as *Jacobissime Carole* and *Jacobule*. He recovered sufficiently for James to grant him £200 a year to travel to Prague as agent to Elizabeth. In 1620, the Palatinate was engaged in a disastrous war with Austria and the Spanish Netherlands. Both the Palatinate and Elizabeth's husband, Frederick's kingdom of Bohemia, were overrun, but Nethersole's vigorous attempts to secure aid from England failed and he was forced to return home. He continued to serve Elizabeth from England and entered politics as a Member of Parliament for Corfe Castle in 1623, in the vain hope of furthering her cause. His commitment to this was so profound that he sold a quantity of his own possessions in 1628 to help to settle the Electress' debts and in 1633 he was arrested on the order of Charles I for implying in a letter to the King that the monarch, Elizabeth's brother, was to blame for her ruin. He was freed only after Elizabeth promised not to use Nethersole's services again and this ended his public life. In retirement he chose to live at Polesworth where he founded a school in 1653 and died there in 1659. Frederick and Elizabeth had a daughter who married the Elector of Hanover, whose son became George I of Great Britain 1714.

In 1655 Nethersole had sold Polesworth to Sir Robert Honeywood a grandson of the remarkable Mary Honyman of Lenham. Married in 1543 she is famously noted as living to 100 years and having 16 children, 114 grandchildren, 228 great-grandchildren, and 9 great-great-grand children at the time of her death. Another of her grandsons, Michael Honeywood, dean of Lincoln Cathedral, often told of how he organized a banquet for Mary which was attended by 200 of her immediate descendants. Sir Robert Honeywood served as steward to Electress Elizabeth and was a close confidante of Sir Francis Nethersole.



Shrewsbury

Sir Robert remained Lord of Polesworth for a very short time. In 1655 the Manor was held by Samuel Hildersam, son of the nonconformist divine, Reverend Samuel Hildersam. Hildersam was a popular preacher in the 1630s and was known as very much of a gentleman. After the Restoration he was expelled from the Anglican Church for nonconformity under the Uniformity Act of 1662. He married Mary Goodere, daughter of Sir Henry Goodere, and Polesworth passed to his wife's nephew Michael Biddulph in 1661. His son, Michael, was recorded as Lord of Polesworth in 1695 and the family held it until 1742 when it came into the hands of Robert Keddington. In 1747, Keddington sold it to Walter Chetwynd of Ingestre, ancestor of the present Lord of Polesworth, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, whose descent lies on the following pages.





**DESCENT OF THE CHETWYND-TALBOTS, EARLS OF SHREWSBURY, WATERFORD, AND TALBOT OF HENSOL, VISCOUNTS INGESTRE, PREMIER EARLS OF ENGLAND, HEREDITARY LORD HIGH STEWARD OF IRELAND**

Ralph de Talbot, mentioned in Domesday = a daughter of Gerard de Gourmay, Baron of Yarmouth

Geoffrey

Hugh, living 1118 = Beatrix, dau of William de Mandeville

Richard de Talbot, living *temp* RICHARD I = a daughter of Stephen Bulmer of Appletreewick, Yorks

Gilbert, granted lands at Linton by RICHARD I and had custody of Ludlow Castle = ?

Richard, living *temp* HENRY III = Aliva, dau of Alan Basset, Baron of Wycombe

Richard, Bishop of London, 1260 Gilbert, *ob* 1274 = Gwendoline, dau of Rhys ap Griffith, King of South Wales

Richard, Feudal Baron of Eccleshall = Sarah, dau of William Beauchamp, Baron of Elmley and Earl of Warwick

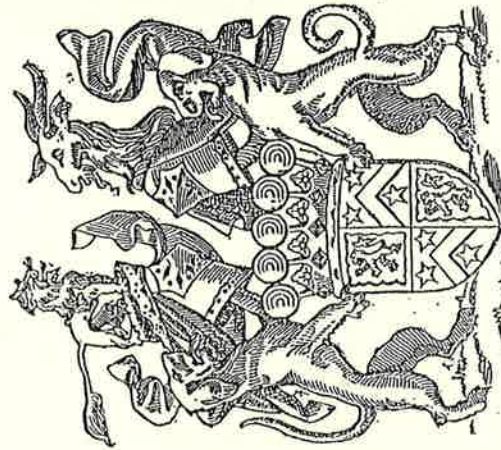
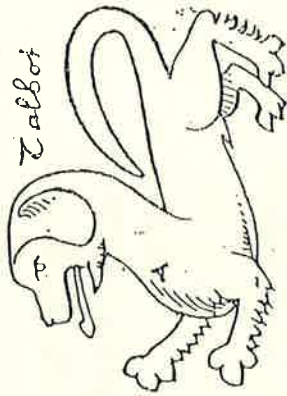
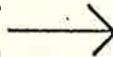
Sir Gilbert Talbot, 1st Baron Talbot, Lord Chamberlain to EDWARD III, *ob* 1346 = Anne, dau of William Boteler, Baron of Wem

Sir Richard, 2nd Baron, *ob* 1356 = Elizabeth, dau of John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch

Gilbert, 3rd Baron, *ob* 1387 = (1) Lady Petronella, dau of 1st Earl of Ormonde  
(2) Lady Joan, dau of 1st Earl of Stafford KG

(1)

Sir Richard, 4th Baron = Ankaret, sis and heir of John, Baron le Strange of Blackmere, *ob* 1413



Gilbert, 5th Baron KG, ob 1419

= (1) Joan, dau of Thomas Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, son of EDWARD III  
(2) Beatrix, dau of the Pintos of Portugal

Sir John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury KG, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, termed by Shakespeare "the Great Alcides of the field", Lord Lieutenant of Aquitaine; 1442 cr Earl of Shrewsbury; 1446 and Earl of Waterford. He was the last Constable of Gascony, after whom the great claret Talbot is named. Created Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland killed at Châtillon, 1453

= Maud, Baroness Furnival

Ankaret, Baroness Talbot and Strange of Blackmere, dsp 1431

John, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford KG, = (1) Catherine, dau of Sir Edward Bunnell Lord Treasurer of England, k at Northampton 1460 (2) Lady Elizabeth, dau of 4th Earl of Ormonde

John, 3rd Earl, ob 1473 = Lady Catherine, dau of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham Greystock

Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, Wores, KG PC = Elizabeth, dau of 7th Lord

George, 4th Earl, KG, ob 1538 = (1) Anne, dau of William, Lord Hastings (2) Elizabeth, dau and co-heir of Sir Richard Walden of Erith, Kent

George Talbot of Grafton, 9th Earl, dsp 1630 when he was succeeded by his nephew

Francis, 5th Earl = Mary, dau of Thomas Lord Dacre of Gilsland ob 1560

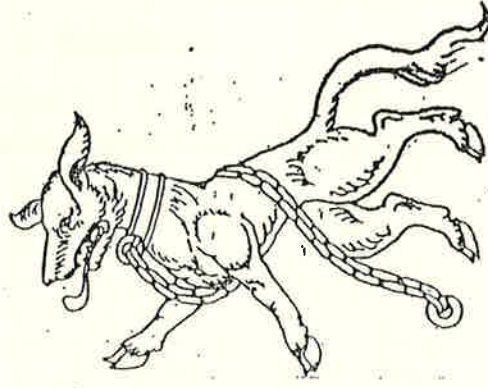
George, 6th Earl KG, had custody of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS for 20 years till her execution in 1587; Lord High Steward of England, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, Earl Marshal of England, ob 1590,

(1) Gertrude, dau of Thomas, Earl of Rutland  
(2) Elizabeth, dau of John Hardwick of Hardwick, Derbys, BESS OF HARDWICK, a woman of "masculine understanding...proud, furious, selfish and unfeeling"

(1)

Gilbert, 7th Earl, ob 1616 = Mary, dau of Sir William Cavendish

Edward, 8th Earl, dsp 1617 = Jane, dau of 1st Lord Ogle





John, 10th Earl, ob 1654 = Mary, dau of Sir Francis Fortescue KB

George *dsp* 1642

Francis, 11th Earl, killed in a duel, 1667 = (1) Anne, dau of Sir John Conyers  
(2) Lady Anna Maria, dau of 2nd Earl of Cardigan

Charles, 12th Earl, *cr* (1694) Marquess of Alton, Staffs, and Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain, to whom  
QUEEN ANNE entrusted the Hanoverian succession in the person of GEORGE I. Great-grandfather eight times  
to HM QUEEN ELIZABETH II, *dsp* 1718

George = Mary, dau of 4th  
Viscount FitzWilliam

Gilbert, 13th Earl  
*dsp* a priest

George, 14th Earl, *dsp* 1787

Charles = (1) Mary, dau of Robert Alwyn  
(2) Mary, dau of Sir George Mostyn Bt

Charles, 15th Earl, *dsp* 1827

John = (1) Catherine, dau of Thomas Clifton of Lytham, Lancs  
(2) Harriet, dau of Rev Bacon Bedingfield of Norfolk

Francis = (1) Anne, dau of 1st Earl of Fauconberg  
(2) Lady Margaret, dau of William Sheldon

John, 16th Earl, *dspms* 1852

Charles = Julia, dau of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bt

Bertram, 17th Earl, *ob unm* 1853

the 18th Earl was descended from Sir Gilbert Grafton, 3rd son of the 2nd Earl, *supra*\*

Henry John Chetwynd, 18th Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, = Lady Sarah, dau of 2nd Marquess of Waterford, an entirely different  
3rd Earl and 5th Baron Talbot, Viscount Ingestre, *ob* 1868

family and title from the Earls of Waterford

Charles, 19th Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, *ob* 1877 = Teresa, dau of Cmr Richard Cockerell

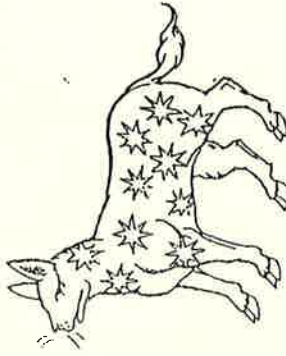
Charles, 20th Earl KCVO, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, *ob* 1921 = Ellen, dau of Charles Morewood of Ladbrooke Hall, Warks

Charles, Viscount Ingestre, *dvp* 1915 = Winifred Paget, dau of Lord Alexander Paget, son of 15th Marquess of Ailesbury

John, 21st Earl, *ob* 1980 = (1) Nadine Miriel, dau of Brigadier Cyril Crofton, died 2003

(2) Doris, Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, died 1991

Charles Henry John Benedict Crofton Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot, 22nd and present Earl of Shrewsbury, Waterford and Talbot, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland



\*Space limitations do not permit a full pedigree of this most illustrious family, who hold three Earldoms, are Premier Earls of England on the Roll, Hereditary Lord High Stewards of Ireland and many other titles

## The Lordship of Showell Oxfordshire

SHOWELL is a small village and Lordship lying in the parish of Swerford in the beautiful Oxfordshire Cotswolds and is five miles from Chipping Norton. Showell, together with the Manor of Dunthrop are of great antiquity and are recorded as being part of lands in the possession of the Mercian King Offa in 780. He came to the throne in 757 at a time when Mercia had been weakened in its struggle with Wessex. From 771 he began a campaign of conquest, defeating the Kentish army in 775 and subjecting that kingdom to his overlordship. After conquering the south-east of England he set about attacking Wessex. In 779 he fought them at Benson in Oxfordshire, 15 miles from Showell and took Oxford. It would seem likely that this victory gave Offa the Lordship of Showell since a year later he granted it, as part of the Lordship of Dunthrop, to Worcester Priory. In this year also, Offa attacked the Welsh and established an English foothold in the Forest of Dean. Offa's most famous legacy was the Dyke, built by his forces as a border between his kingdom and the Welsh. Running almost the entire length of the border, this massive earthwork survives and can still be walked for most of its length.

Offa is often described as the first true King of England. He was written to as such by Pope Hadrian and was recognized by Charlemagne, the Holy Roman Emperor as the English King in 787. Offa was a religious man and a generous benefactor to monasteries. The lands he gave to Worcester Abbey at Showell are one of many such gifts he made to monasteries throughout England.

The Lordship of Showell was lost by Worcester Abbey in the 9th century. By the time of Domesday Book in 1086 it was in the possession of Bruen Priory in Oxfordshire. The priory seemed to hold it from Gilbert Maminot, Bishop of Lisieux, France, who has an entry for Dunthrop, which reads

The Bishop holds 5 hides in Dunthrop.  
Land for 8 ploughs.  
Now in Lordship 1 plough; 2 slaves  
5 villagers have 1 plough.  
Meadow, 5 acres; pasture, 6 acres.



Trinity College

During the 12th and 13th centuries, the Lordship was held by the Dunthop family, but by 1279 it had reverted back to Bruen Priory. The priory held Showell until the dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547) and in 1536 it was purchased by Sir Thomas Pope. Born in 1508, Pope is renowned as the founder of Trinity College, Oxford, and for his service to the Crown. He began his career as a clerk in Chancery and by 1532 had come to the attention and favour of Lord Chancellor Thomas Audley. By 1534 had accrued enough friends to land the lucrative wardenship of the Mint in the Tower of London and in 1536 his friendship with Thomas Cromwell brought him a successful nomination as Burgess of Buckingham. Later that year, he was created second officer and treasurer to the Court of Augmentations, overseeing the sale of property confiscated from the monasteries. It was from this position that he was able to obtain the Lordship of Showell. He eventually purchased more than 30 Lordships and became one of the richest commoners of the age. During the reign of Edward VI (1547-53) he withdrew from public life, but returned as a member of the Privy Council on the accession of Mary Tudor. In 1555, at the prompting of his friends, he used his wealth to purchase land in Oxford in order to endow a college of the *Holy and Undivided Trinity*. The first members were admitted on 30 May 1556.



Edward VI

Pope had originally wanted Showell to be granted as part of the College's endowment, but this proved not to be the case, for on his death in 1559 the Manor passed to his brother John. John was succeeded by his only son William who was raised to the peerage and as Earl of Downe in 1628. He was succeeded as 2nd Earl of Downe by his grandson, Sir Thomas Pope, in 1631. On the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1642, Downe raised a troop of horse for the King and was with Charles at Oxford in 1643, the monarch even sleeping at his house at Cubberley, Herefordshire, later that year. After the King's defeat, Downe was brought before the Committee for Compounding by the Parliament and fined £5,000. He had great difficulty in raising such a large sum and was forced to sell almost his entire estate, including Showell and Dunthrop in 1648. He left England soon after, and returned, to die in Oxford, in 1660. Cubberley eventually became the home of Lord Greville, the last representative being Ronnie Greville who died about 20 years ago.

The Lordship of Showell was purchased by Daniel Harvey of Coombe in Surrey and remained with that family until sold by Edward Harvey in 1710 to the Earl of Shrewsbury, whose descendant, the 22nd Earl, is the present Lord of the Manor, the descent of that family lies on the previous pages.



# The Lordship of Barton Oratory

## Isle of Wight, Hampshire

*formerly held by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort*

THE MANOR of Barton Oratory is situated to the east of the town of Newport on the Isle of Wight. Originally, the Manor belonged to the Mackrells of Brook. Sir Ralph Mackrell, in an undated charter, granted lands in the Manor to Nicholas de Godshill. It was then in the hands of Sir William de Glamorgan, who sold it to John de Lisle, one of the founders of Barton Oratory.

This same John de Lisle bestowed all the lands of Barton on the Oratory in 1275. Barton Oratory had a chequered history. In 1386, the archpriest, or prior, Gilbert Noreys, was accused of selling or giving away the common possessions of the chaplains and pawning a chalice, vestments and other silver. More unusually, he was accused of being incontinent and of heavy drinking, to the extent that he required an assistant to guide him back to his lodgings at night. His replacement, William Love, was captured and imprisoned by the French and shortly after his release was made a prisoner in the Fleet Prison, London, on an unknown charge. The buildings fell into disrepair and worship there ceased sometime during the reign of Edward VI (1547 - 1553)

The Manor remained the property of the chaplains of Barton Oratory until 1439, when the archpriest of Barton granted it to the warden and school of Winchester College. Winchester College is one of the oldest of the great public schools of England, founded in 1382 to prepare boys for Nev College, Oxford. The school served as a model for many great public schools, including Eton.



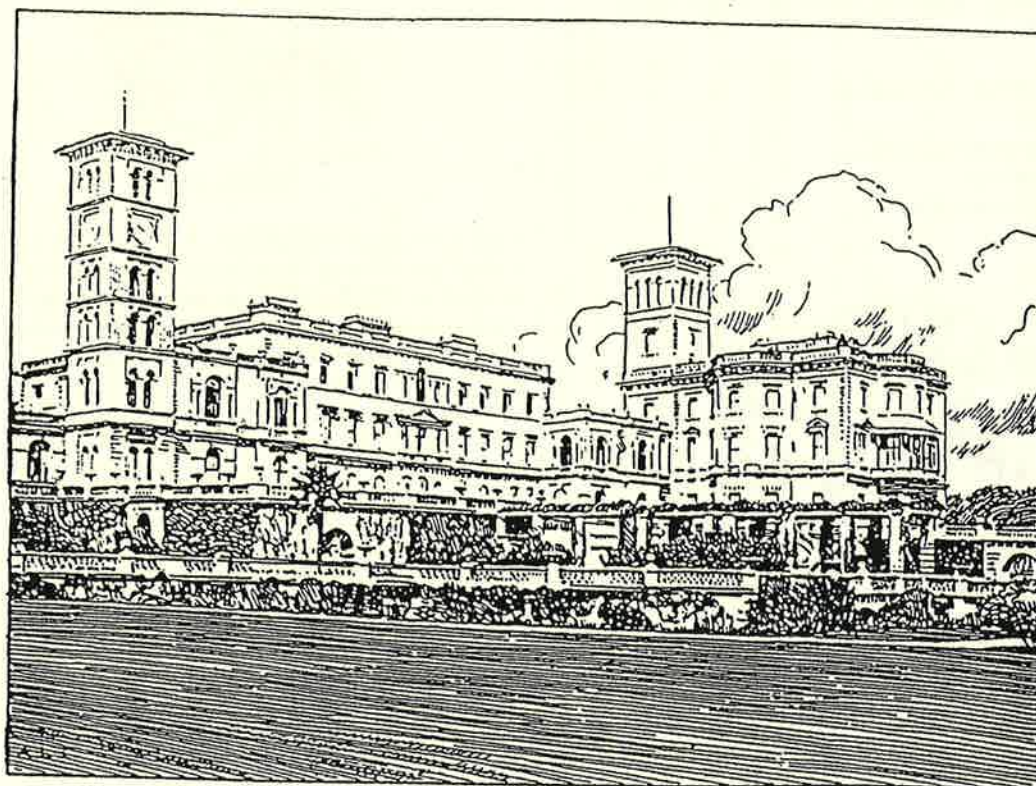
*Lisle*

The Manor was leased from Winchester College in 1853 by the Prince Consort, Albert, and formed part of the Osborne Estate. Osborne was the favourite holiday house of Queen Victoria. It is unique of Royal residences in Britain as it was in fact two houses: a family pavilion for the Queen and Prince Albert; and another, larger, house for guests and staff. The two were linked by a corridor decorated with marble statues collected by the Prince. The arrangement was in fact very Germanic, perhaps echoing the German origins of the Royal Couple.

The lease of the Manor reverted to Winchester College early this century, and was sold in 1989. The Lordship occupies approximately 1,000 acres.

#### Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Book      1556-1894      Winchester Col



*Osborne House, from the VCH*



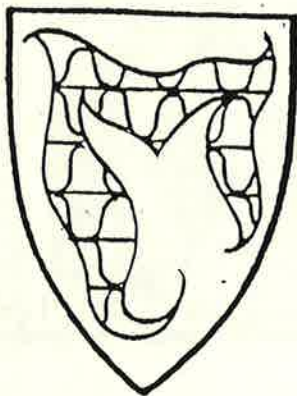
## The Lordship of Wrangaton Devon

THE LORDSHIP of Wrangaton lies within the parish of Ugborough, a neat and pleasant village to the East of Plympton. At the time of the Norman Conquest, Wrangaton formed part of the Manor of Ugborough, for which the entry in Domesday Book reads:

*Alfred (the Breton) himself holds Ugborough.  
Alwin held it before 1066.*

*It paid tax for three hides and one vigrate of land.  
Land for 15 ploughs. In Lordship two ploughs; five slaves;  
Nine villagers and nine smallholders with six ploughs.  
Meadow; 12 acres; pasture 50 acres; underwood 15 acres.  
Value 60s*

After the Conquest Wrangaton came into the possession of Richard de Redvers, a baron who fought for Henry I against his brother Robert, and later, on the side of Maud in the first English Civil War. King Stephen stripped de Redvers of his titles and gave them to Baron Henry Brewer (sometimes spelt Briwere), Sheriff of Devon. On Brewer's death the title passed to his daughter Alice, who married Reginald de Mohun in 1205. Their son, also Reginald, succeeded to his father's estates in 1213. At this point he was a minor and was placed under the care of Henry Fitz-Count, son of the Earl of Cornwall. Reginald was a religious man who was anxious to leave his mark for posterity. In 1246, with the advice of Alcius of Gisors, Abbot of Beaulieu in Hampshire, he founded the abbey of Newenham at Axminster in Devon. The foundation was confirmed by Pope Innocent IV that same year, and Mohun travelled to Lyon to receive a blessing. At the papal court, the Pope is said to have asked Mohun of what degree he was, and Mohun replied that he was a plain knight bachelor. Innocent IV presented him with a gold rose, telling him that this gift could only be made to kings, dukes or earls, therefore, hence forward, he would become the Earl of Somerset. Though Mohun is supposed to have carried the arms of this earldom, he never held this as a legitimate English title.



Mohun

Wrangaton was sold by the Mohun family to Sir Nigel Loring, who left his daughter, Isabel, as his sole heir. She married Robert de Harrington. Through the Harringtons, Wrangaton passed to the family of William, Lord Bonville who married Elizabeth Harrington, sole heir to her father, William. The Bonvilles were succeeded by their daughter Cecily, who married Thomas Grey,



Henry VII

Marquess of Dorset. Dorset was a prominent supporter of Edward IV (1461-83), and Edward V (1483), but when Richard III (1483-5) seized the Throne in 1483 Dorset was found guilty of treason and fled to Brittany. As a supporter of Henry VII who defeated Richard at Bosworth two years later, he was reinstated to his former position, and made Knight of the Garter in 1501. His son Thomas, a loyal servant of Henry VIII (1509-1547), succeeded him. Thomas' son Henry, to whom Wrangaton passed, in 1530, was created Duke of Suffolk, in 1551. Henry Grey was among the most powerful men at Henry VIII's court. He was said to have carried the sceptre at Anne Boleyn's coronation, was present at Princess Elizabeth's christening and was the chief mourner at Henry's funeral. He was made a Knight of the Garter on the accession of Edward VI (1547-1553). He played an important role in the government of England during Edward's minority and on the extinction of the Brandon line of the Dukedom of Suffolk, he was conferred with that title, thanks to his wife, Frances, being the eldest daughter of Charles Brandon, the last Duke. He was, however, much under the influence of the Duke of Northumberland, Protector of the Realm, who persuaded him to marry his daughter, Jane Grey, to Northumberland's son, Guilford Dudley, and to promote Jane as queen. On 9 July, 1553, three days after the death of Edward VI, Northumberland and Suffolk proclaimed Jane queen. Suffolk, in the face of defiant support for Mary in London, effected an immediate *volte face* and voiced his support for Mary. Suffolk deeply resented Mary's reign and in the following year



organized and abortive revolt. He was found guilty of treason and executed on Tower Hill, in February 1554.

Suffolk's estate were forfeited to the crown, and bought by Thomas Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons, in the 1560s. Wrangaton remained with the Williams family until, through the Harris family, it was purchased by Walter Palk MP. On his death it passed to his heir, Elizabeth, the second wife of Sir Henry Carew, in whose family the Lordship still remains.

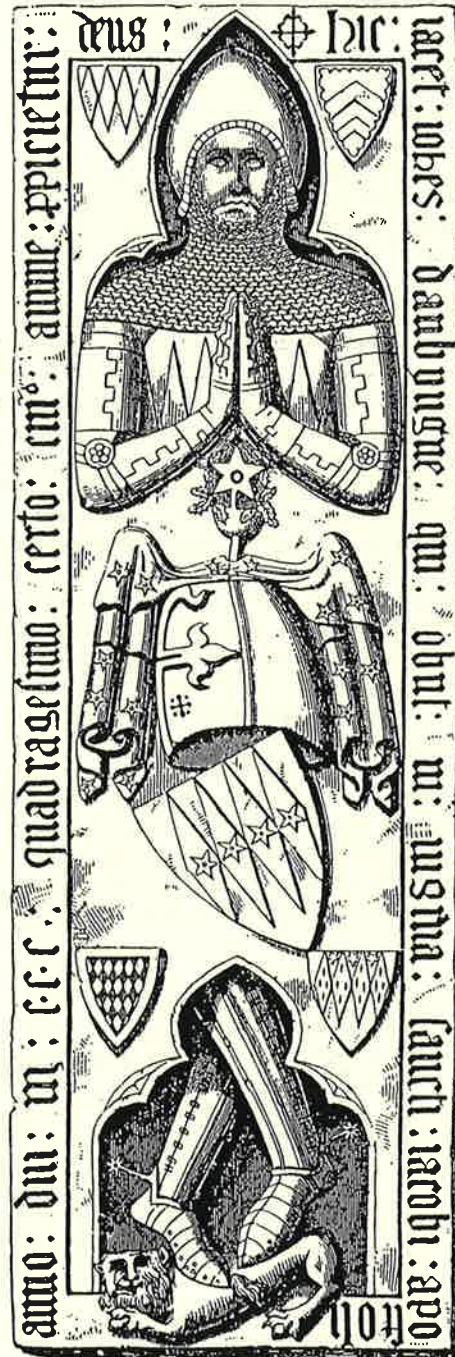


Carew

The Carew family are of ancient lineage. They seem to have arrived in England with the Norman Conquest. The family settled in Devon and their descendants included the Barons Carew, Barons Clopton, and the Earls of Totnes. The first of one of the main branches of the family, was Thomas, the second son of Sir Edmund, Baron Carew. Thomas served under Thomas, Earl of Surrey, in Henry VIII's wars with Scotland. He is mentioned in James Prince's *The Worthies of Devon*, as playing a legendary role before the battle of Flodden, in 1513. A Scottish knight challenged an English gentleman to meet him in hand-to-hand conflict to secure the honour of his country. Carew begged for the chance and was granted his wish. In the ensuing fight he defeated the Scottish knight, thus signalling the eventual English victory, it was believed. During the battle, Carew was riding with Surrey, and Lord Howard, then Lord Admiral of England. At a narrow pass they became surrounded by the Scottish. To prevent Howard's capture, Carew swapped armour with him and rode ahead. He was captured for his troubles, and imprisoned at Dunbar Castle, the Scots assuming him to be Lord Howard. After his eventual release, the grateful Admiral made Carew Vice-Admiral. Thomas Carew was succeeded by his son Peter, who in turn, was succeeded by his half brother, Sir Humphrey Carew. His son Peter, was succeeded by his own son, Sir Henry, who left two daughters. Elizabeth, the eldest, in marrying Sir Thomas Carew, united two branches of the family after they had been split for four hundred years. Sir Thomas was created a Baronet in 1661 and was succeeded by his son, Henry, in 1676. On Henry's death the estates passed to Sir Henry, who died unmarried. Sir Thomas inherited them and died some time before 1746, to be succeeded by his son Sir John., the 5th Baronet. The title passed through his Sir Thomas, to the 7th Baronet, Sir Henry, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Palk, as mentioned above. A diagrammatic descent of the Carews appears on the following pages. The Manor is presently in the possession of the 11th Baronet, Sir Rivers Carew.

Documents associated with this manor:

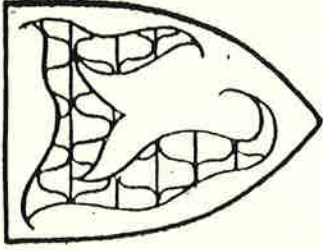
Manorial Documents No Date Exeter City Library



**DESCENT OF THE CAREW BARONETS, Lord of Wrangaton, Stone and Leigh**

William FitzGerald of Carru (Carew) Castle, Pembroke, Wales, son of Gerald FitzWalter, Constable of Pembroke Castle temp HENRY I (1100-35), by his wife Nesta, the daughter of Rhys ap Gryfdd ap Tudor Mawr, Prince of South Wales, and heiress of Carew Castle. William was the grandson of Walter FitzOther, Castellan of Windsor (ancestor of the present Duke of Leinster) and died in 1173, leaving with other issue Otho, ancestor of the Carew Baronets, and William, ancestor of the present Lord Gerard

John Carew, of Carew, Baron of Idrone, Ireland, ob 1363 = Margaret, dau of John Mohun of Dunster



Mohun

Sir Leonard Carew, Baron of Idrone, ob 1371 = Alice, dau of Sir Edmond FitzAlan, of Arundel

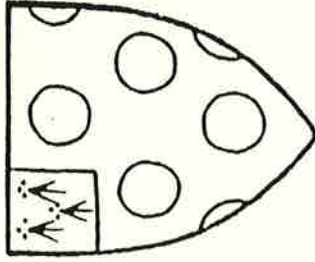
Thomas Carew, Baron of Idrone, ob 1431 = Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Bonville, of Shute

Sir Nicholas Carew, ob 1446 = Joan, dau of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Hacombe, Devon

Sir Thomas, ancestor of the Carews of Bickleigh, Mohun's Ottery, and Earls of Totnes

Sir Nicholas Carew, inherited the Manors of Hacombe = Elizabeth, dau of Sir John Croker of Lydeard St Lawrence, Somerset

John Carew of Hacombe = Elizabeth, dau of John, Lord Zouche, of Harringworth



Zouche

John Carew, commander in Francis I's army to rescue Pope Clement VII, who had been imprisoned by the Emperor Charles V, killed at the Battle of Pavia, 1527 = Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Martin, of Dorset

Thomas Carew, ob 1586 = Mary, dau of William Huddle, of Pillesden, Dorset

John Carew, living 1620 = Elizabeth, dau of Robert Hill, of Shilston, Devon

Thomas Carew, ob 1656 = Anne, dau of Rev John Clifford DD, of Ugborough



Sir Thomas Carew, created 1st Baronet of Haccombe, 1661, ob 1676 = (1) Elizabeth, dau and co-heir of Sir Henry Carew of Bickleigh, thus united two branches of the family  
 (2) Martha, dau and co-heir of Nicholas Dack

(1) Sir Henry Carew, 2nd Baronet, inherited the Lordship of Bickleigh = (1) Elizabeth, dau of Thomas, 1st Lord Clifford of Chudleigh  
 from his mother, ob 1695 (2) Katherine, dau of John Fownes, of Whiteleigh  
 (3) Gratiana, dau of Thomas Darrell, of Trewornan, Cornwall

(3) Sir Henry Carew, 3rd Baronet, ob *imm* 1708 Sir Thomas Carew, 4th Baronet, = Dorothy, dau of Peter West, of Tiverton Castle  
 ob before 1746

Sir John Carew, 5th Baronet, inherited the Lordship of Tiverton from his mother = Elizabeth, dau of the Rev Henry Holdsworth, of Dartmouth  
 ob before 1773

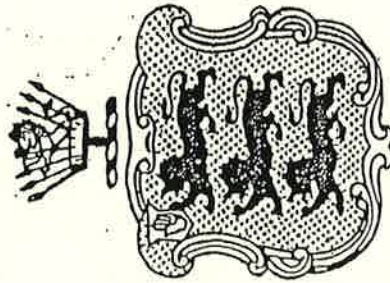
Sir Thomas Carew, 6th Baronet, ob 1805 = Jane, dau of Rev Charles Smalwood

Sir Henry Carew, 7th Baronet, ob 1830 = Elizabeth, dau of Walter Palk

Sir Walter Palk Carew, 8th Baronet, = Anne, dau of Maj-Gen Taylor CB  
 ob 1874

Sir Thomas Palk Carew, 10th Baronet, ob 1976 = (1) Ivy Madeline, Laura, dau of Col Arthur Breakey OBE (marriage dissolved)  
 (2) Phyllis Evelyn, dau of Neville Mayman, of Sydney, Australia

Sir Rivers Carew, 11th and present Baronet and Lord of Wrangaton, Stone and Leigh

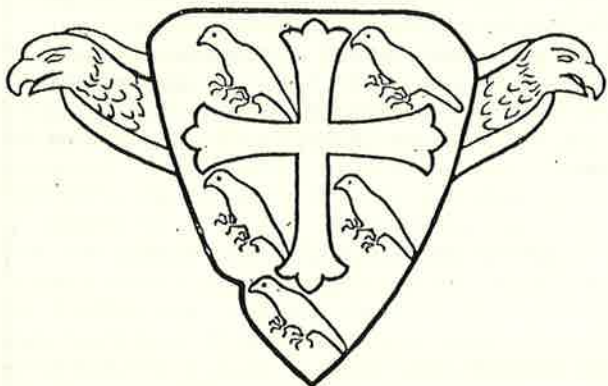


Carew

## The Lordship of Thunderley

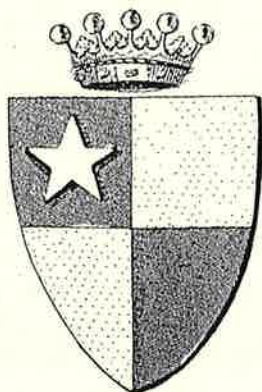
### Essex

LYING IN the Parish of Wimbush, the Lordship of Thunderley was also its own separate parish until 1425. The foundations of the ancient church can still be traced and Thunderley Hall is now a farmhouse. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Thunderley was held by Ailmar and by the time of Domesday Book it belonged to Alberic de Vere, the ancestor of the illustrious Earl of Oxford (the descent of that family lies overleaf).



*Edward the Confessor*

Alberic sub-let the Lordship to Ralph who took the surname de Tunderley (sic). In the reign of King Stephen or the early part of the reign of Henry II, according to original grants at Colne Priory, Geoffrey de Thunderley, Ralph's grandson, gave Thundereley Church to Hatfield Priory. The Overlordship remained in the de Veres until the 16th century and little is known of the sub-tenants except that a John Bret held part of the Manor in right of his wife Maud in 1485. By about 1600, on the sale of the great de Vere estates, Robert Wiseman is found as the Lord of the Manor and his son, Richard, was created a baronet on December 18, 1628. The Lordship was acquired by Lord Braybrooke's family in the course of the 18th century who held this Manor until recently. The Manor is a hamlet of Wimbush, about 5 miles south-east of Saffron Walden.



*de Vere*

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Terrier

c 1575

Essex RO





## DESCENT OF DE VERE, EARLS OF OXFORD

Thomas de Vere left his estates to his daughter, Maud, wife of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. This family is described in *Vicissitudes of Families* as "the noblest subject (sic) in England, and indeed, as Englishmen love to say, the noblest subject in Europe". He was succeeded by:

Thomas, 8th Earl of Oxford  
died 1371

Maud, daughter of Sir Ralph Ufford, brother of Robert,  
Earl of Suffolk

Robert, 9th Earl and great favourite of Richard II, which King advanced him to be Marquess of Dublin, the first Marquessate created in Britain. In 1386, he was created Duke of Ireland, the first non-Royal Dukedom conferred by a King of England. Because he was in high Royal favour, Robert attracted the envy of his fellow peers and fled to Europe, but he returned to England at the head of 5,000 men and was met at Radcote Bridge, on the River Isis, Oxfordshire. Robert was defeated, but escaped back to the Continent. He was killed by a wild boar while hunting in Louvain in 1392. Although the King had been forced to banish Robert, on the Earl-Dukes death, Richard caused his body to be brought to England and buried with full honours. Robert's second wife was a Portugese girl called Lancerona, said by some to have been the daughter of a carpenter and by others "The Landgravine", from the German title, Landgraf, who accompanied Richard's Queen, Anne of Bohemia, to England. Lancerona stayed with Robert during his adversity

Robert was succeeded by his uncle, Aubrey, who was restored  
to all the lands of Robert's, died 1400

Alice, daughter of John, Lord Fitz-Walter

Richard, 11th Earl of Oxford, died 1417

Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Serjeaulx

John de Vere, 12th Earl of Oxford, went on pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1435. = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Howard  
During the Wars of the Roses, he adhered to the Lancastrian Red Rose of HENRY VII and on that King's deposition by EDWARD IV, he was attainted and beheaded on Tower Hill in 1461

John, who was restored to all his honours and lands during the temporary triumph of HENRY VI in 1471. He joined Richard Nevill, better known to history as Warwick the Kingmaker, but his cause was lost later that year, at the Battle of Barnet, just north of London, and escaped to France where he joined the Lancastrian claimant to the Throne, Henry, Earl of Richmond. John de Vere returned with Henry to England in 1485 and commanded the archers at the Battle of Bosworth, Leicestershire, at which RICHARD III was killed. The Earl of Richmond on becoming King HENRY VII restored John to all his honours and Manors. He married twice, Lady Margaret Nevill, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Scrope, but had no issue. He died in 1513 and was succeeded by his nephew

John, 14th Earl of Oxford, died 1526 without issue when  
he was succeeded by his cousin

Lady Anne, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk

John de Vere, 15th Earl of Oxford, a Privy Councillor to HENRY VIII  
died 1539

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Trussel

John, 16th Earl of Oxford, died 1562

= (2) Marjorie, daughter of John Golding

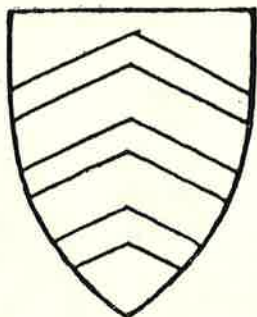
Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford, who sat in judgement on the unfortunate MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. Edward was the first person to introduce perfumes and embroidered gloves into England and on his presentation of a pair of these gloves to ELIZABETH I, the Queen was so pleased that she had her picture painted wearing them. He died without issue, having dissipated his great fortune.



## The Lordship of Laleston Glamorgan

THE BOUNDARIES of Laleston Lordship are first clearly laid out in 1150. Laleston (pronounced Lallerston) is described as a "vill". Eventually the Lordship of Laleston, along with many other Glamorgan Lordships, passed to the monks of Margam Abbey in 1230 and remained with them until the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530s. Robert, Earl of Gloucester, Marcher Lord of Glamorgan, founded Margam in 1147. Gerald of Wales has this to say of Margam in *The Journey*:

Then we set off immediately for the fine Cistercian monastery of Margam, passing by the cell of Eweny on our way. At that time Margam Abbey was ruled over by Abbot Cyran, a learned man and one discreet in his behaviour. Of all the houses belonging to the Cistercian order in Wales this was by far the most renowned for alms and charity. As a result of the almost limitless liberality and most open-handed hospitality which it offered unceasingly to the needy and those in transit - and this you can accept as an undoubted and unquestioned fact - whenever a time of serious famine threatened, when corn grew scarce and all provisions failed, Margam's stocks were visibly increased by God in His mercy, just as was the poor widow's cruse of oil when He spake by Elijah.



*Gloucester*

Another untoward event occurred. A young man received a blow from someone or other in the refectory of the guest house at Margam. The following morning the man who hit him was, by the wrath of God, killed by his enemies. His corpse lay stretched out in the very same spot in the refectory where he had offered insult to the holy house and its assembled inmates.

It also happened in our own lifetime, when the four sons of Caradog ap Iestyn, who were the nephews of Prince Rhys by his sister, to wit Morgan, Maredudd, Owain, and Cadwallon, were ruling in their father's stead over the lands which they were eventually to inherit, as is the custom among the Welsh, that, in a fit of jealousy and malice now reborn, which was worthy of Cain himself, Cadwallon murdered his brother Owain. The wrath of God soon caught up with him. He was leading an assault on a certain castle, when a wall collapsed on top of him and he was crushed to pieces and killed. In the presence of many of his own and his brother's troops he died a miserable death, and so paid the penalty which he deserved for the fratricidal crime which he had committed.

Another thing happened which is worth recording of Margam. This same Owain had a greyhound which was very tall and handsome, its coat being streaked with a variety of colours. It de-



*Mansel*

fended its master and in so doing was wounded in seven places, for it was shot through the body with arrows and prodded with spears. In return it bit and tore at Owain's assailants and those who were assassinating him. Its wounds healed, but they left scars. Later the dog was sent by William, Earl of Gloucester, to Henry II, King of the English, as evidence of this remarkable achievement.

After the Dissolution, many of the lands of Margam passed to Sir Rice Mansel, "the King's (Henry VIII) faithfull friend and councillor". The Mansel family is believed to have originated in the Le Mans district of France, and was a presence in Gower before the time of Edward I. As well as acquiring land from the Crown, the family intermarried with other leading Gower families - Langtons, Scurlages, Penrices, and Turbervilles - becoming one of the largest landowners in Glamorgan. Sir Rice Mansel bought the Manor of Laleston in 1557, his grandson, Sir Thomas Mansel Bart acquiring the tithes in 1613. He also obtained the interest (the right to appoint the vicar) in Laleston Chapel in 1623. These acquisitions obviously further extended the family influence. During the time of Sir Edward Mansel, grandson of Sir Thomas, the Manorial Courts - Courts Leet and Courts Baron - of all seven local Manors were held at Laleston. Sir Edward served as MP in 1660, 1680, and 1685, and died in 1706. The former Manor house still exists in the centre of present day Laleston, and is described as "Earl Leicester's House", doubtless a reminder of the time when the Sydney family, as Earls of Leicester, held Coity castle nearby. From time to time the manorial rights were invested in Sir Edward's descendants, the Mansel-Talbots, until the Margam estate was broken up and sold in 1941 by the trustees of the late Miss Emily Charlotte Talbot of Margam. It was acquired by Mr Christopher Metheun-Campbell and reunited with the Gower Lordships, centred on Penrice castle in 1972. A notice for the Laleston Court Leet in 1928 is given at the end of the Register. Laleston two miles west of Bridgend and covers approximately 2,248 acres.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Survey	1683	National Lib of Wales
Extracts from Survey	1683	
Extent	1635	



## The Lordship of Worthington Leicestershire

WORTHINGTON is a village and, from the 19th century a parish, lying near to Breedon-on-the-Hill, five miles north-east of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It covers an area of 1,732 acres and comprises of agricultural land and former collieries. It is mentioned in Domesday Book, with the entry reading;

In Worthington 4 carucates of land. Before 1066, 5 ploughs. 4 freemen with 6 villagers and 2 smallholders have 3 ploughs. Woodland 4 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide.

The value was 12; now 20s.

Alwin claims jurisdiction of 1 carucate of this land saying that it belongs to Kings Shepshed.

After the Norman invasion of 1066, Worthington was given to Henry Ferraris by William as a gift for his services. During the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) it seems to have passed to the Verdon family who are noted in Domesday Book as possessing Farnham Royal in Buckinghamshire. Bertram de Verdun, the Lord, was the son of Godfrey, Comte de Verdun, and arrived in England with the Normans in 1066. He was succeeded in his estates by his son Norman, who in turn was succeeded by his son Bertam. Bertram was a judge and in 1175 sat as a baron during a meeting of the *curia regis*. He was Sheriff of Warwickshire from 1168 to 1183 and accompanied Richard I (1189-1199) on his crusade to the Holy Land in 1190. On his death he was succeeded by his son Nicholas in 1216. In that year he took part in the Barons' rebellion and his estates were confiscated, only to be returned to him on the accession of Henry III in the same year. He was reputedly a great favourite of the King and enjoyed the security of his estates until his death in 1231.

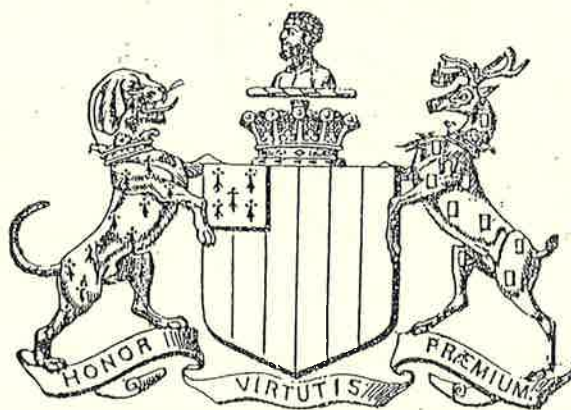
His only child was a daughter, Roseia, who married Theobald de Botiller, and on his death his huge estates, in Buckinghamshire, Leicestershire and Staffordshire passed to his son-in-law, who retained his wife's maiden name as his own. On Theobald's death his estate passed to their eldest son John, who obtained a charter of free warren on all his land in 1257. John married Margaret de Lacy, joint heiress of that family's estates in Shropshire, Wales and Ireland. John was able to combine his already vast estates with many English Lordships as well as half of the Lacy Palatinate of Meath in Ireland. His wealth made him one of the great barons of the age and was used by Henry III to check Welsh advances on the borders. During the civil war between Henry and the Barons, which erupted in 1264, Verdun remained loyal to the initially defeated King, and fought with Prince Edward, who defeated the Barons at the Battle of Evesham in 1265 and led the forces which destroyed Simon de Montfort's last bastion at Kenilworth.

On his death in 1274 John de Verdun was succeeded in his estates, including the Lordship of Worthington, by his son Theobald. Theobald immediately travelled to Ireland to organize his lands in Meath and to serve as Constable of Ireland. He enjoyed great favour with Edward I (1272-1307) but in 1291 he was called before the King to answer charges of 'transgressions and disorders'. He failed to appear at the court and was eventually captured and imprisoned. Such was his standing with Edward, however, that he was able to free himself with a payment of 500 marks. He later served Edward in France and Ireland and sat as a Baron in Edward's parliaments. He died in

1309 and is buried at Alveton Castle in Staffordshire. He was succeeded by his son Theobald who had been knighted by Edward I after the Battle of Falkirk, in 1298. In 1313 he was made Justice and Lieutenant of Ireland but was recalled in the aftermath of the Battle of Bannockburn, to fight the Scots again. He died in 1316 after what was described as a *short but brilliant career*.

Under the Verdons the lordship seems to have been divided among several landowners and tenants but by 1475 it all came by purchase to the Champernon family. Sir John Champernon is recorded as being Lord of Worthington in that year. It was later sold to Henry Winter, who died seized of the Manor in 1491.

In 1528 Worthington was held by William Campton but now was leased from the Crown. In 1540 Robert Winter, presumably a descendant of the previous owner, died seized of the Manor and it passed to his son George. It was sold again this time the Beaumont family, who kept it until 1606 when it was sold, on the death of Henry Beaumont, to Dame Judith Corbett. She gave Worthington to her second son, Thomas Boothby. He retained it until it was sold to the first Earl Ferrers and Worthington remained with his descendants until recently. The descent of that family lies on the following pages.



Ferrers

The village was famous in the 17th century for a whirlwind which occurred there in 1660. An excellent description of this very unusual event survives. About three or four o'clock in the afternoon it began to be very dark with clouds, as if some very great storm were ready to come; which occasioned many people around Worthington to repair from the fields into their houses; and suddenly there arose a mighty whirlwind, which untiled and unthatched many houses in Worthington. Then it passed off with great force and noise to Worthington Hall where it overturned five bays of barn buildings and a gate-house. It blew down a stack of chimneys and hurried a man into the orchard, where with his arm he caught hold of a tree, and so stayed himself. Hence it passed, renting trees and turning some up by the roots, to a house that stands alone, where it took away a load of thorns, few of which could ever be found after; it took out also the side of another house. Some say that flames were seen in it.

**THE SHIRLEYS, Earls Ferrers, Viscounts Tamworth**

SEAWALLIS, mentioned in Domesday book as holding lands at Effington, Warwickshire where Major John Shirley still lives and is, therefore, the oldest recorded established family in the same place in England.

Fulcher FitzSewallis, living 1141

Sewallis de Shirley, = (2) Matilda Ridell

Henry de S, living 1195 = Joanna, dau of John de Clinton of Essex

Sewallis de S, d (?) 1228 = Isabel, dau of Robert de Meynell of Meynell Langley

Sewallis, living 1242 = ?

Sir James, d (?) 1296 = (2) Isabella

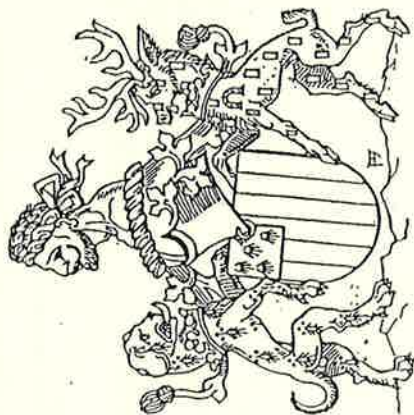
Sir Ralph, living 1300 = Margaret, dau of Walter de Waldeshef of Fairfield, Oxon

Sir Thomas, fought in Hundred Year's War, d 1362 = Isabel, eventual heir of Ralph Basset, 3rd Baron Basset of Drayton

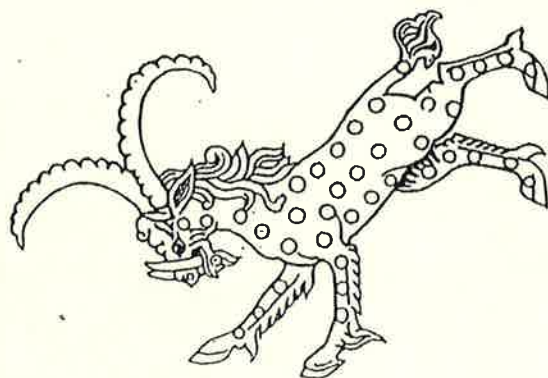
Sir Hugh, inherited Basset estates, Grand Falconer to HENRY IV, k Battle of Shrewsbury, 1403 = Beatrix, dau and heir of John de Braose of West Neston, Sussex

Sir Ralph, at Agincourt, 1415 = Joan, dau and heir of Thomas Basset of Brailsford, Derbyshire

Ralph Shirley, Constable of the Poole, Derbys = (1) Margaret, dau and heir of John de Staunton,



Ferrers





John, d 1485, succeeded to the Shirley estates in Staffordshire and the Staunton estates, including the Manor of Staunton Harold

= Eleanor, dau of Sir Hugh Willoughby of Wollaton, Notts

Sir Ralph, Knight, at Battle of Stoke, 1487, died 1517 = (3) Jane dau of Sir Robert Sheffield

Francis of Staunton Harold, Sheriff of Warwicks & Leics, died 1571 = Dorothea, dau of Sir John Gifford of Chillington (the present head of this family is Chief Constable of Staffordshire)

John, dyp 1570 = Jane, dau of Thomas Lovell of Astwell, Northants

Sir George Shirley, created, 1611, a Baronet of Staunton = (1) Frances, dau of 7th Baron Berkeley Harold, d 1622

Sir Henry, 2nd Bart, d 1633 = Dorothy, dau of 3rd Viscount Hereford

Sir Charles, 3rd Bart died unmarried, 1646 = Sir Robert, 4th Bart died Tower of London = Catherine, dau of Humphery Okeover, of Okeover, Staffs

Sir Seymour, 5th Bart, died 1667 = Diana, dau of 2nd Earl of Elgin = Sir Robert Shirley, created Earl Ferrers (1711) Viscount Tamworth, and Baron Ferrers with precedence to 1279, died 1717

2nd Son Washington, 2nd Earl dsp 1729

Henry, 3rd dsp 1745

Laurence of Staunton Harold, d 1743 = Anne, dau of Sir Walter Clarges, 1st Bart



Elizabeth, dau of Laurence Wishing of Carsden, Wilts ancestor of GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Laurence, 4th Earl, hanged at Tyburn 1760 for murder

Washington, Vice-Admiral, 5th Earl, dsp 1778

Robert, 6th Earl, d 1787 = Catherine, dau of Rowland Cotton, of Etwall, Derbys

Robert, 7th Earl, married twice, but no male issue died 1827

Washington, 8th Earl, = (1) Frances, dau of 1st Viscount Dudley and Ward

Robert, Viscount Tamworth dvp 1830 = Anne Weston

Washington Sewallis, 9th Earl, died 1859 = Lady Augusta, dau of 4th Marquess of Donegal

Sewallis, 10th Earl, dsp 1912 = Lady Ina White dau of 3rd Earl of Bantry

Rev Walter Shirley, died 1786 = Henrietta, Lt-Col Molesworth Phillips, who accompanied Captain Cook on his last voyage and shot the aborigine who killed him

Rev Walter, Rector of Brialsford, died = Alice, dau of Sir Edward Nevenham, of Co Cork

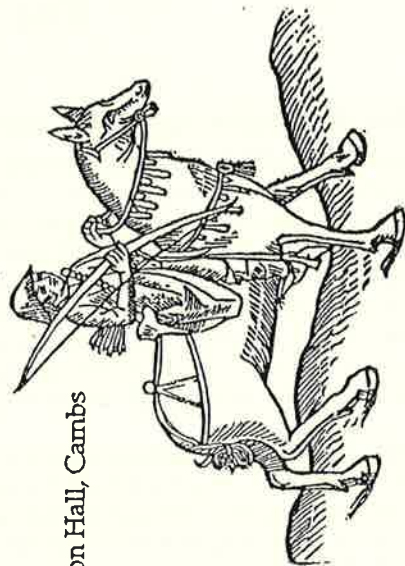
Rt Rev Walter, DD, Bishop of Sodor and Man, died 1847 = Maria, dau of William of Waddington, of Normandy

Rev Walter, DD, Regis Prof of Ecclesiastical History, Oxford, died 1866 = Phillipa, dau of Samuel Knight of Impington Hall, Cambs

Walter Knight, succeeded as 11th Earl Ferrers, 1912 = Mary, dau of Robert Moon (Moon Baronets)

Robert Walter, 12th Earl, died 1954 = Hermione Justice, dau of A.Noel Morley, of Worplesden, Surrey, died 1969

ROBERT WASHINGTON SHIRLEY, 13th and present Earl Ferrers





## The Lordship of Bishopsworth Somerset

THE PARISH of Bishopsworth is of recent formation, being created in 1842 out of the larger and ancient parish of Bedminster, and takes its name and most of its surface area from the Lordship of the Manor of Bishopsworth. Bishopsworth formed part of the county borough of Bristol until local government reorganization in 1974, when it became part of the administrative county of Avon, carved out of north-east Somerset. It appears to derive its name from its Norman holder, the Bishop of Coutances, in Normandy, and the Domesday entry is as follows:

*Azelin holds of the Bishop, Biscopewrde (Bishopsworth). Edric held it in the time of King Edward (the Confessor), and gelded for one hide and a half. The arable is two carucates, and with it are four villeins, and four bordars, and four cottagers. There are 10 acres of meadow, and 45 acres of pasture. It was worth (in 1066) 20 shillings, now (1086) 30 shillings.*

Since Bishopsworth was and has long been in joint ownership with the adjoining Manor of Bedminster, it may be helpful to see the Domesday entry for this place:

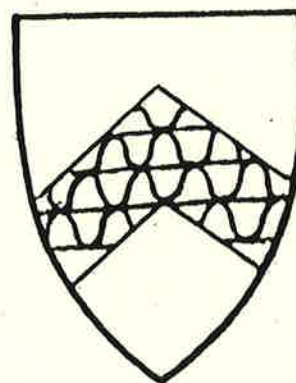
*The King (William the Conqueror) holds Beiminstre. King Edward (the Confessor) held it. It was never assessed to the geld (being a royal Manor); nor is it known how many hides it contains (because a hide was a taxable unit and kings did not tax themselves). The arable is 26 carucates. Three carucates are in demesne, and there are three servants (probably serfs), and 25 villeins, and 22 cottagers, with 10 ploughs. There is a mill of five shillings rent, and 34 acres of meadow. Wood two miles long, and one mile broad. It pays twenty-one pounds and twopence halfpenny, everyone being of the value of 20 pence. Every ore (?) being of the value of 20 shillings. The priest of this Manor holds land to the amount of one carucate, and it is worth 20 shillings. Of this Manor, the Bishop of Coutances holds 113 acres of meadow and wood.*



*William Rufus*

William Rufus (1087-1100) granted Bishopsworth and Bedminster, which were formed with other lands into the Honour or Feudal Barony of Gloucester, to Robert FitzHamon, who had accompanied his father, William the Conqueror, to England in 1066. Bedminster and Bishopsworth were held of Robert FitzHamon by Robert FitzHarding, the son of Harding, Governor of Bristol, a descendant, apparently, of kings of Denmark, which could suggest that Harding was established in England before the Norman Conquest, England having been ruled by

Danish kings, particularly Cnut (or Canute), in the early part of the 10th century. If this is so, then this is a prime example of an 'Anglo-Dane' being brought into the Norman government after the battle of Hastings and given the high trust of the governorship of Bristol, perhaps the most important port in the kingdom.



*Berkeley*

We can conclude FitzHamon in the context of the Barony of Gloucester by saying that he left daughters, the eldest of whom Mabel married Robert of Mellent, the natural son of King Henry I (1100-35), who was created Earl of Gloucester. Although Gloucester was often held by very high nobility, some of whom were married into the royal family, the Barony of Gloucester was not incorporated finally in the Crown until the 14th century, since which time the dukedom of Gloucester has invariably been held by a close relative of the king, and the Barony of Gloucester is now merged in the dukedom of Lancaster which has held been by every monarch, including Queen Elizabeth II, since the reign of Henry IV (1399-1413).

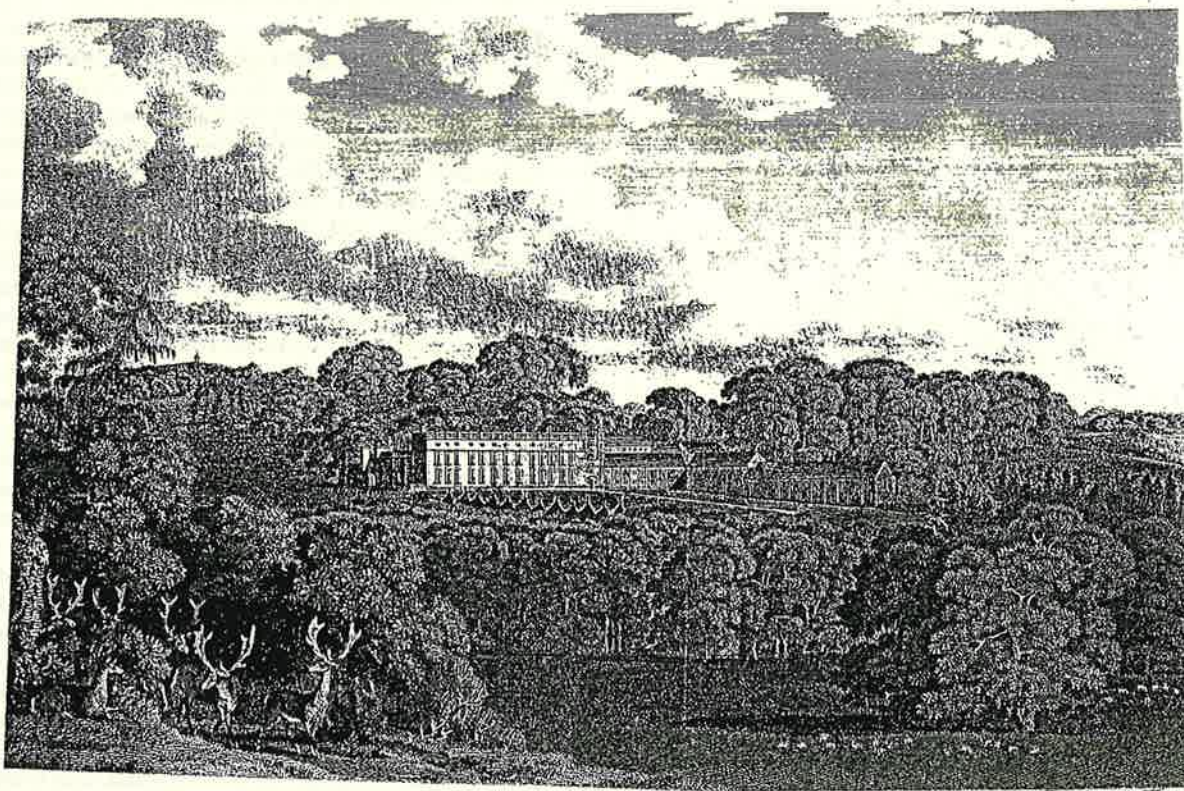
Robert FitzHarding was a progenitor of the Berkeley family who still live at Berkeley castle, Gloucestershire. He died in 1170 and is buried in St Augustine's abbey, Bristol. Maurice de Berkeley, his son, died in 1189, whose son and namesake with his brother Thomas founded at Bedminster a religious foundation at Bedminster dedicated to the honour of St Catherine, endowing it with lands in Bishopsworth. Thomas appears to have succeeded his brother as Lord of Gloucester, and consequently Lord of the Manors of Bedminster and Bishopsworth and, on his death in 1243, he was succeeded by his son Maurice. Maurice obtained a grant of free warren of Henry III (1216-72) in all his estates and gave land at Bedminster to Whitland monastery, Brecon, Wales, 'for the sake of his own soul and of the soul of his wife Isabel.' He was succeeded, in 1281, by his son Thomas who fortified his manor house at Bedminster. His son and heir Maurice was summoned to Parliament by Edward I in 1295 as Lord Berkeley, of Berkeley castle, in the county of Gloucester. His son Sir Thomas succeeded to the title and estate in 1331, and received confirmation of the Manor of Bedminster in a Patent of Edward III.

The Lordship of Bishopsworth seems to have been conveyed away by the de Berkeleys at about this time, for in 1312 we find Thomas Arthur as the Lord. A branch of the Arthur family is found at Clapton, in the Hundred of Portbury, itself a holding of



the FitzHardings and later of the de Berkeleys, and it could be that Bishopsworth, instead of being a conveyance by purchase, was part of a marriage settlement of one of the de Berkeley women who was married into the Arthurs. At any rate, the Manor of Bishopsworth remained in the Arthur family for 250 years, until 1558 when John Arthur, dying without issue, the Lordship passed to his nearest relatives, Thomas Cross and Henry Mansewer. It was bought by Hugh Smyth, of Long Ashton, Somerset, in 1570. An ancient house in Bishopsworth, Inyn's Court, dates from the 14th century and was built for Sir John Inyn, perhaps also known as Onewyn (Unwin?). Redcliffe Pit, on the waterside at Bristol, was also a member of Bishopsworth Manor.

The Smyth family originated in extant records at Aylberton, near Lydney, Gloucestershire, in the 1420s. Hugh, who bought Bishopsworth, was born in 1530, the son of John Smyth, who bought the Lordship of Long Ashton, Somerset, where the family have been seated ever since. John Smyth was High Sheriff of Bristol in 1532, and Mayor twice, in 1547 and 1554. He married Joan, daughter of John Parr, and both are buried in St Werburgh's church, Bristol. The Smyths were worthy gentry, furnishing Members of Parliament during the 17th century, taking the Royalist side in the Civil War of the 1640s, and being created Baronets by Charles II in 1661. The last Baronet of this creation, Sir John, died without male issue in 1741, and his Lordships and lands descended to his three daughters. The disposition of this property is dealt with under the Lordship of Westerleigh (*qv*) in this Catalogue, and Bishopsworth is offered on behalf of Trustees. Long Ashton Court, for generations the seat of the Smyths, now the Smyth-Cavendishes, was initially designed by Inigo Jones, who built the Banqueting House, Whitehall. Until fairly recently, the land at Bishopsworth was given over largely to pasture, and is now a suburb of Bristol.



Long Ashton Court

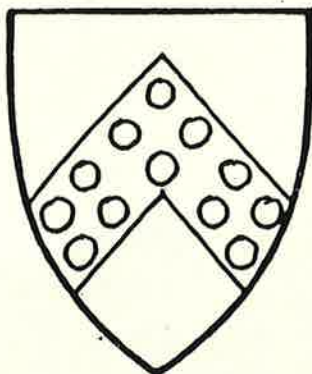


## The Lordship of Orberton, or Herberton Staffordshire

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the village of Hopton in the parish of St Mary, Stafford. It is situated three miles north of the county town and consists of rich agricultural land. It was once a large village in its own right, but during the Middle Ages it lost its importance to Hopton and remains a hamlet within that settlement, near to Coton. At the time of Domesday Book, Orberton was held as part of Hopton, by Robert de Stafford and the entry reads:

Robert de Stafford has two hides in Hotone (Hopton);  
Held before 1066 by Aluuard, a free man;  
There was arable land for 6 plough teams.  
In demense were two teams and 6 villeins, with 4 boors, 2 serfs  
and 3 1/2 teams;  
4 acres of meadow and 10 of bushwood.  
It is valued yearly at £2.

At the time of the Survey, Stafford, known originally as De Toeni, possessed more than 130 manors in Staffordshire, Lincolnshire, Gloucestershire, and Warwickshire, and took his name from his governorship of Stafford Castle. He was the direct descendent of Roger de Toeni, the William the Conqueror's standard bearer at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. He is known also as the founder of the Augustine priory at Stone, in Staffordshire, on the site where Enysan de Waltone, another of the Conqueror's companions, had murdered two nuns and a priest. Stafford was succeeded by his son Nicholas, who in turn was succeeded by his son Robert de Stafford, who was Sheriff of Staffordshire during the early part of the reign of Henry II (1154-1189). He died during a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1176 and was succeeded in his estates by his daughter, Millicent. Millicent's vast lands passed to her husband, Hervey Bagot, the Lord of Drayton, a Manor he was forced to sell to pay the £300 for the livery of his wife's estates. Their offspring assumed the maternal surname, with their son, Hervey becoming Lord De Stafford.



Stafford

At some point after this the Lordship of Orberton was to have become detached from the capital Manor. During the reign of Richard I (1189-1199) it was held by Richard de Herberton and after him by his son John. In 1220 a deed gives Gilbert de Orberton as Lord and he was succeeded by his son Richard some time afterwards. It may be that the Orberton family held the



Shrewsbury

Lordship in their own right, but it seems possible that they held it from the nearby Priory of St Thomas. Osbert de Orberton was said to have made a grant of land to the priory in 1182, after being given land by Robert de Bekes, Lord of Hopton. Certainly the priory is recorded as being the Lord of Orberton in the century after this.

The priory continued to hold Orberton until the dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-47, when the lands were sold to Walter Fowler, a local landowner. Fowler's descendants sold Orberton to Sir Walter Cöhetwynde of Ingestre, ancestor of the present Lord of the Manor, the Earl of Shrewsbury, whose decent appears on page 14.

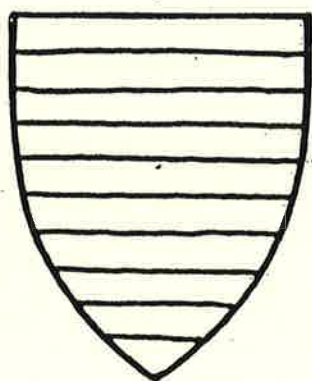
The area is famed for the Battle of Hopton Heath, which took place on 19 March 1643, during the Civil War. Staffordshire was a hotly disputed county and this was the largest engagement in attempts to win it. Led by the Earl of Northampton, the Royalist forces numbered 1,200, of which almost all were cavalry. They were met by 1,500 Parliamentary infantry, who had chosen the ground well. It was littered with pot holes and rabbit warrens and the Royalist horses could not charge without difficulty. The Royalists did claim Roaring Meg, a twelve foot demicannon which fired 29lb ball, as their most forbidding weapon. Meg blasted the Parliamentary forces for over an hour, and spurred on by its apparent success, Northampton led a cavalry charge. He succeeded in driving back the enemy, but could not break the Parliamentary line led by General Bereton. Once Bereton could discharge his first volley of shot the Royalist were cut down and forced to retreat. Northampton's horse was shot from beneath him. He steadfastly refused to surrender to the 'base rogues' who surrounded him and was killed by a blow to the head. Battle descended into an unruly pell-mell with both sides exhausting their stocks of shot and resorting to hand-to-hand combat with their weapons. The Royalists then managed a second charge, driving the Parliamentary infantry onto their own pikemen. The pikemen held firm and the battle became a stalemate. As night fell the Parliamentary forces withdrew and though the Royalists were left in possession of the field, a very high casualty rate on both sides rendered it an effective draw.



## The Lordship of Westerleigh Gloucestershire

THIS IS a large Manor and parish, three miles south of the picturesque market town of Chipping Sodbury and 10 miles north-east of Bristol. It originally formed part of the great Lordship of Pucklechurch, which at the time of the Domesday Survey, in 1086, belonged to Glastonbury abbey:

*St Mary's of Glastonbury holds Pucklechurch. 20 hides. In Lordship six ploughs; 23 villagers and eight smallholders with 18 ploughs. Ten slaves; six men to pay 100 lumps of iron, less 10; in Gloucester one burgess who pays 5d; two freedmen who pay 34d; three Frenchmen there. Two mills at 100d. Meadow, 60 acres; woodland half a league long and half wide. The value (1066) was £20; now (1086) £30.*



Poyntz

This is an interesting entry. Since only male heads of households were counted by the Domesday commissioners and, it has been estimated, a household might have consisted of six people, a quick addition of villagers, slaves, and so on gives 51 men, a total of 306 people. A village of 300 people today would not be inconsequential even in a population of 60 million. One of such a number in 1086, when the population of England may have been 2 million, was considerable. 'Slaves' should not be taken literally. These men would have been serfs, burdened with duties on the land to the Lord, but having completed these obligations, they would have been free to keep or to sell any surplus produce of the land they farmed (see the article by Dr A P M Wright at the front of the Catalogue). The burgess in Gloucester, the county town, may have occupied a tenement there, called an 'outlier' of the Manor. He may have simply been a man who had land in the Manor, though he may have been the Manor's 'representative', as it were, through whom the Lord made a contribution towards the cost and upkeep of the county town's defences: eg the walls, or serving 'castle guard'. County towns were established in the reign of Alfred the Great (877-899) as martialling points for defence against Danish, or Viking, incursions; and by the 11th century towns, like Gloucester, would have been border towns against the south Welsh who, by the end of the century, were being brought under Norman control with consequent rebellions and marauding raids into England by local Welsh rulers - thus the need for contributions from the surrounding lands. County towns established by Alfred and his immediate successors are easily identified in that the county generally adds 'shire' to the town's name: hence,



Smyth

Stafford, Staffordshire; Warwick, Warwickshire. Where the Saxon monarchy was much longer established, in Wessex, counties and their principal towns are less likely to add this suffix: eg Kent, Rochester, later Maidstone; Hampshire, Winchester; Devon, Exeter. Finally, it is particularly interesting to note that the inclusive Lordship of Pucklechurch paid the Lord '100 lumps of iron, less 10'. Clearly, smelting was an important business here because six men were employed in it and, while we do not know what a 'lump' represented in weight, it was clearly sufficiently important to mention in a non-money economy. Indeed, iron bars, as units of exchange, were used in England into the 17th century because of the shortage of specie (gold and silver) (see *A Note on Money* at the front of the Catalogue). Indeed, by the early 19th century, extensive open-cast coalmining at Westerleigh, under licence from the Lord of the Manor, was being carried on, particularly at Coal Pit Heath, which was sold for 2s 6d per 7cwt (or 12.5p for 356kg).





The Lordship was granted to Glastonbury, with Westerleigh, Abson, and Wick in the tenth century. It had been a villa regia (royal town) and the 17th-century antiquarian, Sir William Camden, suggests that a number of Saxon kings had a residence or palace here, of which there may still be the remains of its stone foundations, themselves indicative of the place's importance. King Edmund was killed here in 946 during a brawl with Leolf, a man whom he had banished. Somehow, Leolf interpolated himself into the hall where the King was eating dinner. The King's Sewer (steward), Leon, apparently recognized him and tried to arrest him, and in the ensuing scuffle, Leolf stabbed Edmund fatally in the chest. Leolf is reported as having made good his escape and is heard of no more. The King's body was taken to Glastonbury where it was buried, and the Lordship was granted to the abbot, whose predecessors included St Patrick, who was buried there. Legend also has it that King Arthur and Queen Guenivere were also interred at the abbey. The nomination of the abbot fell under the control of the Norman bishops of Bath and Wells, but in 1205, the monks of Glastonbury made a financial deal with the bishop by which, in return for these Lordships, the chapter would regain the right to appoint their own abbot. The last abbot was Richard Whiting, whose temporalities were seized by Henry VIII's officers in 1539, and Whiting was hanged on a hill overlooking his monastery. The Protestant bishop of Bath and Wells held them for



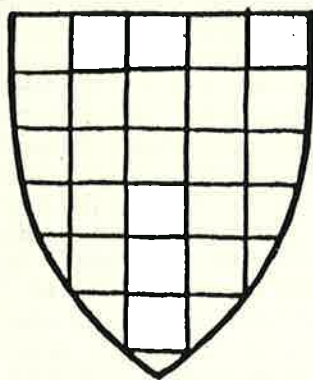
## The Lordship of Beara Devon

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish of Rattery in the beautiful South Hams area of Devon which is home to the only community of nuns which was formed (1509-47) before the Dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-47). The Bridgettine house was formed in 1415, and the order was introduced by Henry V. After the house was finally suppressed during the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) the nuns fled to Lisbon where they established themselves. In 1861 they were invited to return to England and eventually settled in Rattery.

At the time of Domesday Book in 1086, Beara was held by William de Falaise and the entry reads;

Roger holds this of William in 1086  
of it Roger has has a demense for 1/2 a plough.  
There Roger has 2 bordars and 1 serf and 100 sheep and  
3 acres of meadow and one length of pasture.

A short time after this it passed into the hands of Robert FitzMartin, who, in 1115 gifted Beara as well as the Lordship of Rattery to the Abbey of St Dogmells, or St Dogmaels near Cardigan, in Pembrokeshire, Wales. This was the only house of the order of Thiron which has been recorded and was set up by Bernard of Abbeville in 1109 at Thiron, in France. St Dogmaels was founded by FitzMartin and Beara formed part of the Abbey's estates. The identity of St Dogmael is rather obscure and he was thought to have been a companion of St Columbanus at Luxeuil. Little remains of the early history of this abbey except for one manuscript in St John's College, Cambridge. This chronicles an encroachment made by the burgesses of Cardigan on the house in 1242 and their repulse, successfully undertaken by the monks. At the time of the abbey's dissolution in the 1530s its income was calculated at £87 a year and it housed just eight monks.



Surrey

The history of Beara after the Dissolution is rather opaque but by the end of the 17th century it is found in the possession of the Palk family.

On the marriage of Elizabeth, the only daughter and heir of Walter Palk, to Sir Henry Carew, Bart. the lordship of Beara passed into the hand of this ancient Devon family. The Carews originated at Pembroke, in Wales, with William Fitzgerald of



Carew

Carru Castle. Sir Edmund, Baron Carew served in the wars against Scotland at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII under Thomas, Earl of Surrey. He commanded the English at Flodden in 1513, when James IV was killed with the flower of the Scottish Nobility. The story is recounted in James Prince's *The Worthies of Devon* about an incident involving Thomas Carew. Before the English and Scottish sides engaged in the battle, a Scottish knight challenged any English gentleman to fight him for the honour of his country. Thomas Carew pleaded for the chance to answer the challenge and, having been granted it, proceeded to win, a foretaste of the subsequent English victory.

His brave deeds did not end there, however. Prince recounts that he was riding with the son of the Earl of Surrey, Lord Howard, who was then Lord Admiral of England. They came to a narrow pass, and realized that they were surrounded by Scottish forces. To prevent the capture of Lord Howard, Thomas swapped armour with him and rode ahead, eventually drawing the Scots and engaging them in battle. Thomas was taken prisoner, the Scots assuming him to be Lord Howard, and taken to Dunbar Castle. He was kept prisoner in poor conditions and his health suffered before his release. Lord Howard was forever grateful for this sacrifice and on his return made Thomas his vice-admiral. Thomas left a son, John, by his first marriage, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Carew. His son, Peter, was succeeded in turn by his son, Sir Henry, who left two daughters as heirs. The eldest, Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas Carew, of Haccombe, thus uniting the two branches of the family which had split four generations before.

Sir Thomas had been created Baronet in 1661 and died in 1676, being succeeded by his son, Sir Henry Carew. His first marriage was to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. On his death in 1695 the estates passed to Sir Henry, who died unmarried, and then to Sir Thomas, who died before 1746. His son, Sir John, 5th Baronet, succeeded him and the title passed through his son, Sir Thomas, to his son, Sir Henry, 7th Baronet.

The current Lord of Beara is Sir Rivers Carew Bart of Haccombe, Devon, whose descent lies on page 21 of this catalogue.



# The Barony of St John Co Wexford, Ireland

*In fide et in bello fortis (strong in faith and war)*

COUNTY WEXFORD, in the province of Leinster, occupies the south-east corner of Ireland with littorals on the Irish Sea to the east and the Atlantic Ocean to the south. The Barony and Lordship of St Johns is centred on the parish and small town of the same name and was long in the hands of the Earls of Rosse, of Birr Castle, Co Offaly, in the heart of O'Carroll Country and the ancient principality of Fircall.

Legend places Eogan More the Splendid, or Moyha Meadhat, of the race of Heber, in this area towards the end of the second century AD. He was said to be maternally descended from Clanna Deayadhs, a celebrated warrior. He contended for the Monarchy of Ireland with Con of the Hundred Battles, and they eventually agreed to divide the island of Ireland between them. Shortly afterwards, Eogan was defeated by Con and forced to flee the country, to Spain, where he married Beara, a Spanish Princess, the daughter of Heber, King of Castile.

Eogan entered into a confederacy with Frale, Heber's son, to recover the sovereignty from Con, and both armies, the story goes, met on the plain of Moylena, where Eogan the Splendid was killed by Goll, the son of Morna, of the Firbolg race. Just to the north of Birr, according to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, were to be seen two sepulchral mounds, one apparently containing the remains of Eogan and the other that of Falch, a "Spaniard". The battlefield lies about two miles from Birr, near the Frankford Road. The Heber name - which also appears in England in the Heber-Percy family, still extant - may derive from a Roman Governor of Lusitania (roughly equivalent to Castile, Spain) whose name was Flaccus Hervius. Conceivably, Heber could be a diminutive of Hervius, a relative of the Flavian Emperors, commencing with Vespasian at the end of the first century AD, a dynasty that included the Emperors Trajan and Hadrian.



*O'Carrolls*

To speak of the history of old countries, such as those of Europe, is to speak of the great families who rose to pre-eminence in them. One such in Ireland is the Ely O'Carrolls who are described by O'Heerin thus:

Lords to whom great chiefs submit,  
Are the O'Carrolls of the plain of Birr,  
Princes of Ely as far as the lofty Slieve Blooms

The most hospitable land in Erin.

Eight districts and eight Chiefs are ruled  
By the Prince of Ely of the land of herds;  
Valiant in enforcing their tributes  
Are the troops of the yellow ringletted hair.

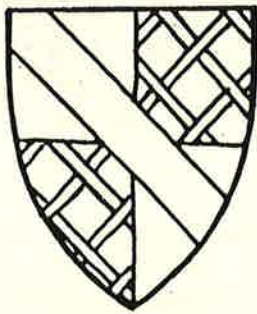


*Butler*

At the height of their power in the early 16th century, when Teige O'Carroll was created Baron O'Carroll by Edward VI, they ruled much of this area and Co Offaly, although St John was held by the Earl of Ormonde. The Earldom of Ormonde is the second oldest Earldom in Ireland, dating from 1328, in the person of James Butler, whose surname was taken from his rank as seventh Hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland. The first of the family is found in Norfolk in the reign of Henry I (1100-35), whose son Theobald accompanied Henry II in that King's invasion of Ireland in 1169-70, and was appointed Chief Butler by the King in 1185. He was possessed of the Barony of Upper and Lower Ormonde and built several religious foundations, including the monastery of Arklow, Co Wexford. He attended Prince John, created Lord of Ireland by his father Henry II, in 1185 on that royal person's visit to Dublin. James, the first Earl almost 150 years later, married as his second wife Lady Eleanor de Bohun, daughter of Humphrey Earl of Hereford and Essex, High Constable of England, by Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I. As a consequence of this alliance, James was created Earl of Ormonde. The second Earl was known as the 'Noble Earl' on account of his royal descent, and his son and namesake bought Kilkenny castle from the trustees of Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Gloucester, in 1391, and a branch of the family still owns the castle, although it is now managed under agreement by the Irish State. Because of his interest in heraldry and antiquities, the fourth Earl was known as the 'White Earl', and it was a petition from this nobleman that caused Henry V to establish a college of heralds in London, which was to receive

its Royal Charter in 1484 and be known as the College of Arms. The Earl gave this new foundation lands in perpetuity in Ireland.

In common with the nobility of England, those of Ireland took one or other side in the Yorkist-Lancastrian contest for the throne in the civil wars towards the end of the reign of Henry VI (1422-61), being forfeited and restored, depending on which king sat on the throne. Of John, the sixth Earl, Edward IV (1461-83) is said to have described him thus, 'that if good breeding and liberal qualities were lost in the world, they might be all found in the Earl of Ormonde.' The vicissitudes of important families is demonstrated in the Butlers in the 16th century, when the seventh Earl was obliged by Henry VIII to relinquish the Earldom of Ormonde in favour of Sir Thomas Boleyn KG, whom the King had created Viscount Rochford and Earl of Wiltshire. Perhaps unsurprisingly, Lord Wiltshire was the father of Anne Boleyn, Henry's second wife, the mother of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603). Thomas's son Piers was compensated with the creation of the Earldom of Ossory, and when Lord Wiltshire died without male issue (Henry VIII had beheaded this nobleman's son together with his daughter Anne Boleyn), the Earldom of Ormonde was re-conferred on the Butlers. However, they lost much of their lands in Co Wexford, including St John, which was taken by the Crown. Edmund Spencer, the poet - most famous for *The Faerie Queane* - held St John for a short time by grant of Queen Elizabeth I.



*Despencer*

Reverting to the O'Carrolls, in a poem, O'Heerin described them as 'O'Carroll of the reddened spears,' presumably an allusion to blood, as they were ceaseless in their warfare. In 1315, they defeated the English at Clonlisk, but family disputes kept them occupied among themselves for the best part of a century, during which, in 1380, Cain the 'illustrious heir' to the Principality, was killed by Hugh O'Mulloy with the throw of a spear. Despite attempts by the English government in Dublin, this part of Ireland refused to submit to English rule for any length of time in the Middle Ages.

It was in 1514 that Gerald, Earl of Kildare - ancestor of the Dukes of Leinster - having overrun Ulster and Munster as far as the palace of McCarthy, besieged the Castle of Lemanaghan (Leap Castle), then held by the O'Carrolls. But he could not take it and, about to return home for more forces, he was shot by one of the O'Mores of Leix and died shortly after of the wound. His son, the next Earl, besieged the castle two years later and took it, but the following year (1517) Maolroona O'Carroll was committing deprivations in Delvin Rathra, Co Laois, and plundered Cinnoradh Castle. Hence arose a great commotion between O'Carroll and the Delvinians, and they and O'Melaghlin destroyed the Delvin Castle of Fothair with the assistance of the Earl of Kildare, whose daughter Maolroona had married.



*O'Malley*

But the seeds of their destruction were sown in this marriage, for Lord Kildare incurred the jealousy of the English government, especially that of Cardinal Wolsey, Chief Minister to King Henry VIII, who summoned him to London where he was promptly incarcerated in the Tower where he died. Maolroona's brother-in-law, Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare - known as "Silken Thomas" from the fringes on the helmets of his men - also incurred Henry VIII's displeasure at the height of the English Reformation, and was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn (now Marble Arch) in 1537, a particularly unusual punishment for a nobleman.

Maolroona was 'the most distinguished of his tribe for renown, valour, prosperity, and excellence, to whom poets, travellers, ecclesiastics, and literary men were most thankful, and who gave most entertainment and bestowed more presents than any other who lived of his lineage.' Referring to his death in 1532, the *Four Masters* mourn him as 'he who was the supporting mainstay of all persons; the rightful victorious rudder of his race; the powerful young warrior in the march of tribes; the active triumphant champion of Munster; a precious stone, a carbuncle gem; the anvil of knowledge, and the golden pillar of the Elyans.' The day before his death, Maolroona's sons defeated the Earl of Ormond at Bel-atha-na-bhfubcuin, and took many horses, which were very valuable, each one sometimes worth as many as 300 cows, and some ordnance.



*Leinster*



Fearganainm, son of Maolroona, succeeded to the Principality and immediately squabbles arose between him and the sons of John O'Carroll, which latter took Birr castle. At this, Prince Fearganainm brought his Kildare cousins into Offaly, and took the castle of Kill-Iurin, Caisleen-na-Hegailse (Eglis), and Ballindooney castle. Throughout this period, the Territory of Ely O'Carroll was ruined, and in 1541, Fearganainm, though blind, was treacherously murdered by Teige, his kinsman, at Clonlisk castle. It was this Teige who was raised to the Parliamentary Barony of O'Carroll by Edward VI, though the Charter has never been found. He was opposed by Calvach O'Carroll for the overlordship of the south-western part of Co Offaly, which the English were able to exploit in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603), pitting one set of O'Carrolls against another.

The one great blot on the O'Carroll escutcheon was made in these wars. In 1599, Calvach O'Carroll hired some of the MacMahons of Monaghan as mercenaries. When the time came for their payment, O'Carroll and his followers went by night to the inns where the MacMahons were sleeping and murdered them all. The English government in Dublin immediately invaded Ely O'Carroll and killed Calvach, who had murdered The O'Carroll, Mulroona, in 1585. A descendant of the MacMahons became President of the French Third Republic in the 1870s.



Shannon

A commission for the plantation of Leinster held between 1608 and 1612, planters being Protestants and usually English, Welsh or Scots. St John, with numerous other lands and Lordships in Wexford and Offaly were acquired by Sir Laurence Parsons in 1620. Sir Laurence and his brother, Sir William, filled the offices of Surveyor General and the Court of Wards (a valuable sinecure). The Parsons had come to Ireland under the protection of Richard Boyle, the Great Earl of Cork, and the 'king of the undertakers', Sir Laurence living for some years at Lord Cork's principal seat of Youghal. (The Boyles are represented today by the Earl of Shannon, a member of the Governing Council of the Manorial Society, and the Earl of Cork and Orrery, the fifth Earl of Orrery giving his name to the mechanical device which demonstrates the motion of the planets round the sun. Another of the Boyle family, Robert - Boyle's Law - was the scientist and a founder with King Charles II of the Royal Society).

Sir Laurence was eventually succeeded by his second son, William, who was made Governor of the Territory of Ely O'Carroll in 1641. During the 17th century, Birr underwent two sieges, and it was not always easy for the Parsons family, though in times of peace the old fortress was rebuilt and terraced gardens laid out. By the end of the century most of the O'Carrolls had

left the area, and the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, when William III defeated the former King James II, was the final blow to them. At least one prominent member of the family settled in Maryland, where they remain to this day, and the Earls of Rosse of the second creation have enjoyed the much of their estates ever since.

The O'Carrolls seem to descend from O Cearbhaill septs, their two main areas being the Principality of Ely O'Carroll, Co Offaly, and Oriel, Co Louth. A third sept is that of Mac Cearbhaill of Ulster. Birr provided the cell, according to legend, of St Brendan, first Abbot of Birra. His day is 30 November and he is said to have been the son of Nemen of the Clannakury race. He died in AD 572. St Brendan is believed to have established a scriptorium at Birr Monastery and his eminent successor, Bishop MacRegal, copied and illuminated *The Gospels of MacRegal*, which are now at the Bodleian Library, Oxford.



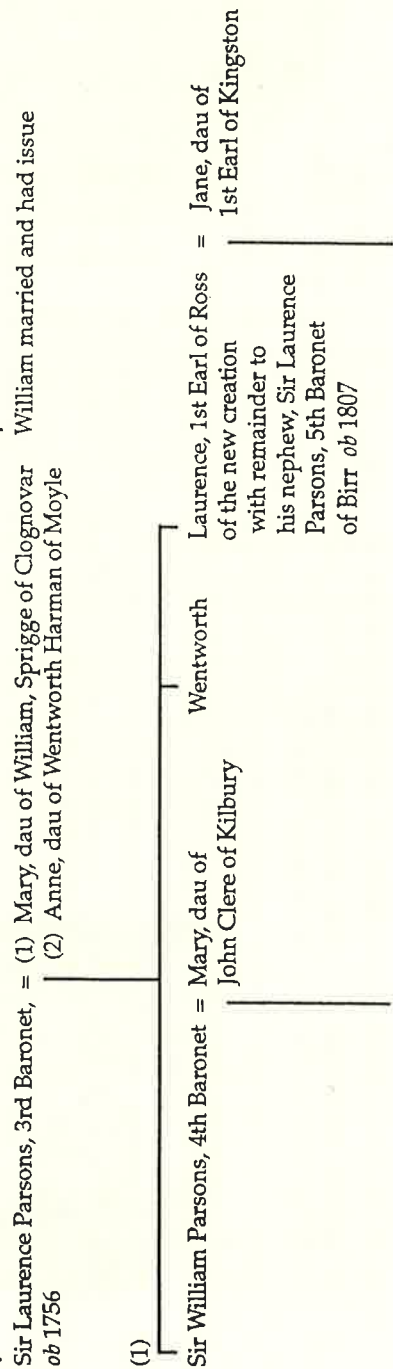
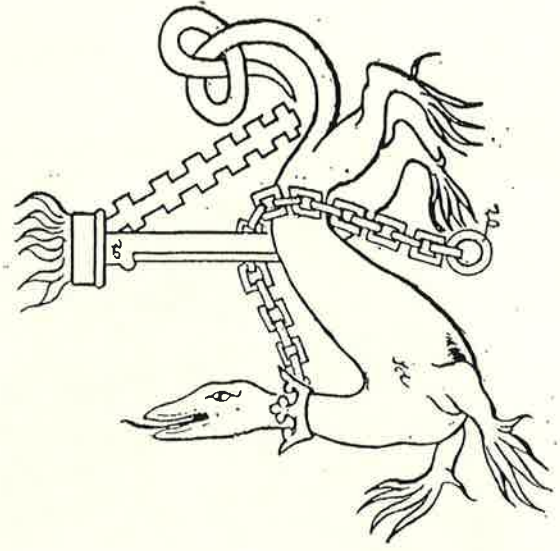
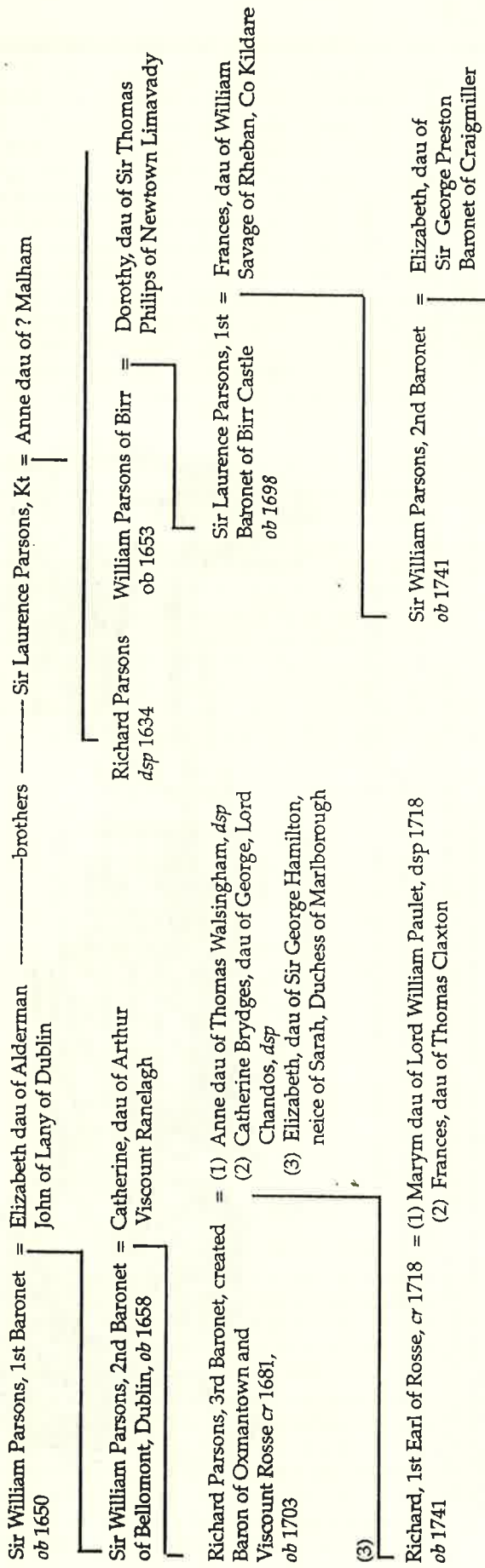
Rosse

The Territory of O'Carroll in Offaly furnished numerous abbey and monasteries, including Drumcullen, Killyon, and Rablibthen (Raylon). Drumcullen is probably named from the subordinate sept of Cullen. The O'Carrolls today claim descent from the ancient Kings of Munster and may derive their name from Kerball, 'warlike champion'. The first of any prominence in the records is Teige O'Carroll, Prince of Ely O'Carroll, who was living in the reign of Richard II (1377-99). He made a pilgrimage to Rome and on his way back stopped at the Court of Charles V of France. When he arrived in Ireland, he found that Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, had invaded his territory and Lord March was not put out except with some difficulty until 1395. He was married to Joan, daughter of James, 2nd Earl of Ormonde, and therefore a great-grandson of Edward I of England (1272-1307), and direct ancestor of Teige O'Carroll of the 16th century whom we have already mentioned.

The O'Molloys seem to have held lands in Offaly before the O'Carrolls and one of their descendants represented Birr at Westminster under the patronage of the Earl of Rosse as recently as the 1880s.

The navigable river Boro runs through the town of St John (now spelt with an apostrophe) and there was a small convent, called St John's, built here in about 1230 for Augustinian canons by Gerald de Prendergast, and at St John's bridge is a mineral spring. The present holder of the title acquired it in recent years from the Earl of Rosse, who still lives at Birr castle.

DESCENT OF ROSSE, sometime FEUDAL BARONS of ST JOHN





Sir Laurence, 5th Baronet, 2nd Earl of Rosse *ob* 1841 = Mary, dau of John Lloyd of Gloucester, King's Co

John William Thomas

Frances = Robert, Viscount Lorton

Sir William, 3rd Earl of Rosse *ob* 1867 = Mary, dau of John Wilmer Field of Heaton Hall, Bradford

John Laurence Jane Alicia

Sir Laurence, 4th Earl of Rosse, KP *ob* 1908 = Frances Cassandra Harvey dau of 4th Baron Hawke

Randal Richard

Richard

Sir Charles

Sir William 5th Earl of Rosse *ob* 1918 = (1) Lois dau of Sir Cecil Lister-Kaye 4th Baronet, *ob* 1958 (2) = 5th Viscount Muriel

Geoffrey

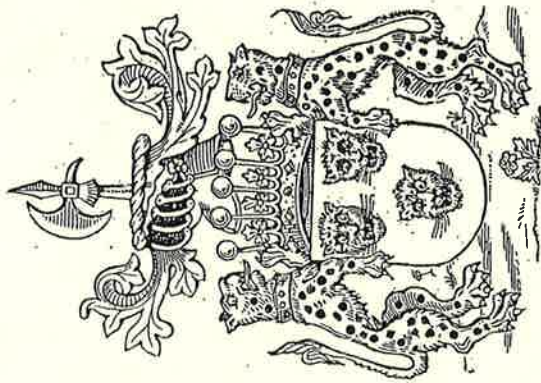
Sir Laurence KBE, 6th Earl of Rosse *ob* 1979 = Anne, dau of Lt-Col Leonard Messel OBE of Nymans, Sussex

Desmond *ob* 1937

Lady Bridget

Sir William Brendan Parsons = Alison Margaret, Baroness of Ballybrit, dau of Major John Davey Cooke-Hurle of Starforth Hall, Co Durham

(Laurence) Patrick, Lord Oxmantown b 1969 Hon Michael John Finn, b 1981 Lady Alicia Siobhan Nasreen



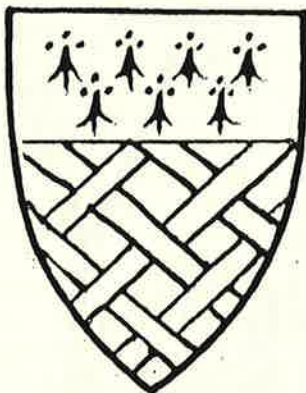
Rosse



## Lordship of Sileham Kent

THE FIRST extant record we have of the Lordship of Sileham occurs during the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) when it is recorded as being in the possession of Walter Auberie. It seems likely to have been in the hands of this family for a number of previous generations. Soon afterwards it came by the marriage of Agnes Auberie to Peter de Meredale. This union produced two sons, William and Roger, who were joint heirs of Sileham. This form of inheritance, in which the estate was passed equally to all the sons was known as gavelkind, and was a practice peculiar to Kent. There seems to have been some sort of family difficulty since in 1313 Peter de Meredale is recorded as appearing at an assize as plaintiff against his eldest son William in order to recover a messuage of the Lordship of Sileham. This was composed of 20 acres and 16s rental of land in Rainham and Hartlip.

How this family argument was settled is not known because the next time Sileham appears in the records it is in the possession of the Donet family. They purchased it after the death of Roger de Raynham in 1332. At the inquisition into Raynham's death it was found that he held 'in demesne as of a fee', in the parish of Raynham, one messuage, 50 acres of land, and 10 acres of wood, of the tenure of gavelkind of the King by the service of 4s 8d. John Donet died in 1357 and Sileham passed to his son John. He lived for a further six years before it passed to his unnamed son. James Donet was recorded as holding the Lordship at his death on 22 February 1409, but here the male line became extinct and it came to his sole daughter and heiress Margerie.



*St Leger*

Margerie was married to John St Leger of Ulcombe, Devon. It remained with St Legers for a number of generations before it came to Ralph St Leger in the 1470s. Ralph was succeeded by his son Anthony, who was born in about 1496. This St Leger was one of the first Englishman to go on what would later be termed the Grand Tour. He was educated in Italy and returned to England as a young man to take up the legal profession at Gray's Inn. His education and cosmopolitan refinement meant that he rapidly became a regular attendee at Court and was a favourite of the young Henry VIII (1509-1547). He was present at the marriage of Princess Mary to Louis XII of France at Paris in 1514 and then became one of the suite of Lord Abergavenny. There is evidence that he took an active part of the downfall of



*Anne of Cleves*

Cardinal Wolsey and he attached himself to his successor, Thomas Cromwell. In this role he was an aggressive administrator of the dissolution of the monasteries which began in earnest in 1535. St Leger seems to have been involved in many of the great events which occurred during Henry's reign. He was a member of the jury of Kent which found against Anne Boleyn in 1536 and in the same year accompanied the King on his expedition against the northern, Catholic uprising, known as the Pilgrimage of Grace. When Henry's attention turned to Ireland, St Leger was chosen to head a commission 'for the ordre and establishment to be taken touching the hole (sic) state of our lande to a due civilitie and obedyens, and the advancement of the public weale of the same'. He arrived in Dublin in September. He set out on a tour of the provinces under English control, known as the Pale, and gave orders that any grievances should be heard. The discretion with which the commission set about it work was much admired, but St Leger came to the conclusion that Ireland would be much easier gained than retained.



*O'Toole*



On his return to England the following year he was appointed to the Privy Council and knighted. In the October 1538 he went to Brussels to organize safe passage for Anne of Cleves, the King's betrothed, whom he personally escorted to England. His work in Ireland was rewarded in 1540 when he was made Lord Deputy of the Kingdom an appointment which is widely seen as opening a new epoch in the history of Ireland as the English now discarded the old method of trying to rule through the great Irish families and instead moved to a more direct control. The English judicial and administrative system was to be imposed and St Leger was judged the most able man to carry out this task. On reaching Ireland he attempted to pacify the Irish by promising that they could keep their lands in return for the introduction of knight's service for land tenures. The only noticeable threat came from the O'Toole clan, whom St Leger promptly forced into submission. He then called a Parliament in Dublin and his policies began to bear fruit and Ireland was as quiet as anyone could remember. However St Leger was regarded jealously by some, and one of his officials, Robert Cowley, slipped to England to complain to the King about St Leger's supposed maladministration.

After subduing the ever rebellious O'Neil, clan St Leger then placed an Irishman, the Earl of Desmond, as head of the government and all went well until St Leger was recalled to England in 1544. This was a signal to arms and several uprisings sprang up, but on his return these melted away. Problems arose in 1551 when he was asked to tell the Irish Parliament that the English Liturgy was to be imposed instead of the Latin. St Leger was a Catholic and his speech was regarded by the more Protestant members as being somewhat half-hearted. A campaign began to oust him and a commission was appointed by King Edward to look into the matter. St Leger was forced to face the Privy Council. He easily rebutted any charges against him and remained as Lord-Deputy until 1556 when his enemies finally forced him to resign over a dubious charge of falsifying his accounts.



*Hothfield*

Sir Anthony died in 1559 and the Lordship of Sileham was then sold to Sir Thomas Cheney, Knight of the Garter. From him it was later sold to John Tufton, whose son, Nicholas was created Earl of Thanet. The Lordship has remained in the possession of the Tufton family until the present day and the current representative of the family, Lord Hothfield, is the Lord of the Manor of Sileham and the Vendor. His descent lies on page lvi of this catalogue. Sileham lies in the parish of Rainham, on the River Medway, two miles from Gillingham.

**Manorial documents:** The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.

Other documents associated with this Manor:

Rental	1697-1725	Kent Record Office
Rentals	1759-1855	
Corn Rental	1360-1529	
Manor	1569-1602	





## The Lordship of Burngallow Cornwall

BURNGALLOW Lordship lies in the parish of St Mewan, on the outskirts of St Austell, on the southern coast of Cornwall. The parish was formed by combining the villages of Burngallow, Polgooth, and Trewoon. The church is dedicated to St Mewan who was born in Gwent and travelled to Brittany with Saint Samson. On route Mewan was given a plot of ground to found a monastery, but finding no water he struck the ground with his staff and a spring appeared. Many other miracles were attributed to this Dark Age saint which led to a sizable cult, especially in 11th century Cornwall. The area was known, until the 20th century, for its tin mines and it is said that more than 500,000 pounds of the metal was produced over a space of 40 years in the 15th century. A great deal of the Lordship was taken up with Burngallow Common, which lies in the north of the parish and measures about 600 acres.

At the time of Domesday Book it is thought that Burngallow formed part of the jurisdiction covered by the Lordships of Branell, Tybesta and Towington, which were in the possession of the Count of Mortain. He was the half brother of William the Conqueror and had, in early 1066, been present at the council at Lillebonne, which had planned the Norman Conquest. According to the chronicler, Wace, Mortain himself gave more than 120 ships to William to aid in the invasion but this is thought to be an exaggeration. Three years after the battle of Hastings, Mortain defended Lindsey, Lincolnshire, against the Danes, helping to rid finally the east of England of of Nordic overlords. Mortain was said to have received the largest English possessions of any of the Conqueror's followers, estimated at more than 790 Manors and Burngallow seems to have been one of these.

The descent of the Lordship after this is very obscure and it is not known who its early owners were. However, by 16th century it had passed to the Robartes family. These had long been resident in Cornwall and had evidently been landholders for some time since their fortune was derived from wool and tin, a product in which Burngallow, as we know, was rich. In the latter quarter of the 1500s the Lordship was held by Sir Richard Robartes, who had married Frances Header of Boscastle, and he was knighted in 1616. He was raised to the baronetage five years later and in 1625 was made Baron Robartes of Truro. His son and heir, John, was born in 1606 and educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he was supposed to have 'sucked in evil principles both as to church and to state' and he became a Presbyterian. This is born out during the Civil War (by which time he had succeeded his father as Lord Robartes) when he became a lieutenant of foot in the Parliamentary army of the Earl of Essex. In this force he fought at the battle of Edgehill which ended in a stalemate and later at the first battle of Newbury, in September 1643, which was again indecisive. A year later he was made a field-marshal and later that year a petition was presented to Parliament 'praying that Robartes be made commander-in-chief of Devon and Cornwall. It is thought that the Baron persuaded Essex to march to the West Country, a campaign which ended in his surrender at Lostwithiel. At this engagement Robartes escaped to Plymouth where Essex ordered him to defend the town. In the following months Robartes' held out against a series of attacks and despite the hardships caused by the siege he was obviously a popular man since he was repeatedly petitioned by the townsfolk to remain in office. While at Plymouth his lands, including Burngallow, were confiscated by King Charles and granted to Richard Grenville. To make matters worse

for Robartes, his children were imprisoned by the King. After this his zealousness began to cool and he argued with Essex over what he saw as an increase in radicalism on the Parliamentary side. When Charles was executed Robartes withdrew from public life, having received back his estates, but tacitly supported the Commonwealth. By the time of the Restoration his lack of involvement with the regime was rewarded by Charles II and he was made a member of the Privy Council. He became an active supporter of toleration for non-conformists but his Bill to Parliament of 1663 met with no success. In 1669 he was made lord lieutenant of Ireland and this led to his being created Viscount Bodmin and Earl Radnor in 1679.



*Agar Robartes*

The Earl died in 1685 and he was succeeded by his daughter-in-law, Sarah, who had married his son Richard, but who had died four years earlier. Burngallow then passed to her son, Charles Bodville Robartes, the second Viscount Bodmin. He held a number of positions in the Government of William III (1688-1601) including Constable of Carnarvon Castle and Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall from 1696 to 1702. He died in 1723 and his seat, the Llanhydrock Estate which included Burngallow, descended to his nephew, Henry, Earl of Radnor. He died unmarried, in 1741 and the Lordship passed to his nephews, Thomas and George Hunt. It then descended to Anna, Thomas' granddaughter, who was married to Charles Agar, third son of the 1st Viscount Clifden. His son and heir Thomas was made Lord Robartes in 1869 and his son, Thomas, inherited the Clifden Viscountcy on the death of his cousin Leopold, the 5th Viscount, in 1899. The Lordship of Burngallow has remained with this family until the present day, their descent lies on the following pages, and the Llanhydrock Estate are the Vendors.

Documents associated with this Manor:

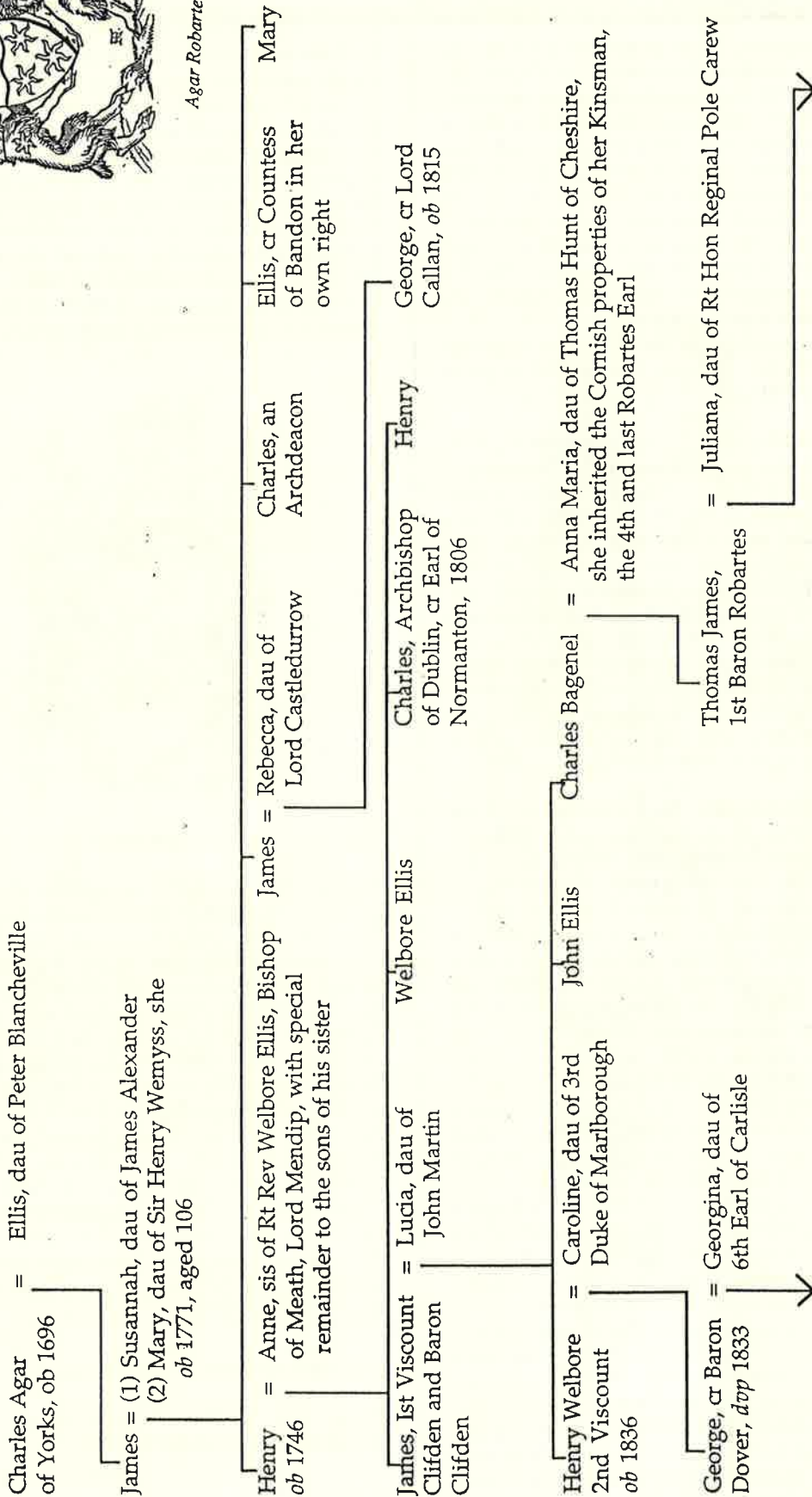
Rental 1730-1830 Cornwall Record Office  
Rent Rolls 1811, 1814, 1817, 1819

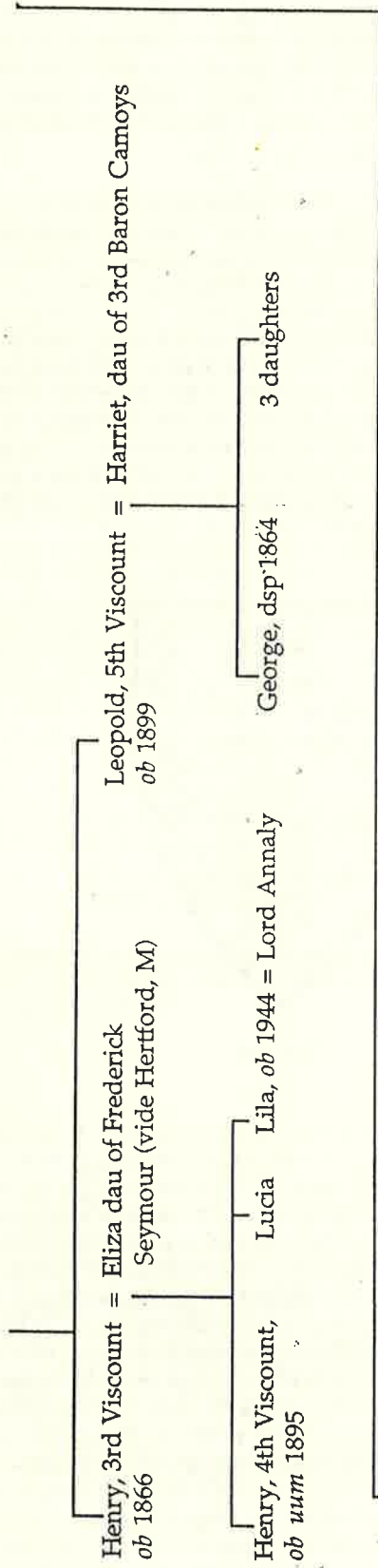


DESCENT OF AGAR-ROBARTES, EARLS OF RADNOR, BARONS BODMIN AND ROBARTES OF TRURO, VISCOUNTS CLIFDEN, BARONS CLIFDEN AND MENDIP



*Agar Robartes*





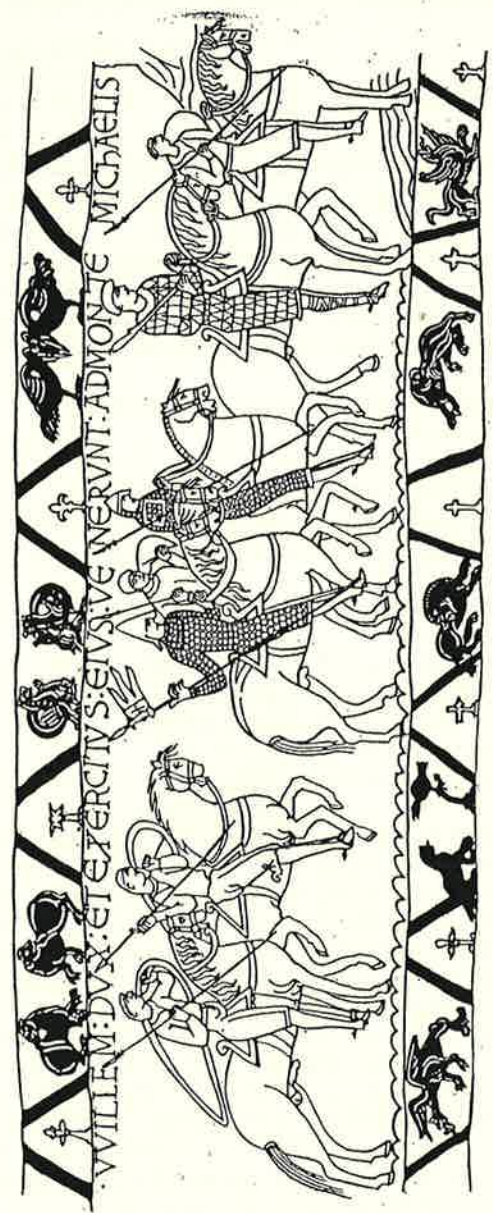
Thomas Charles, 2nd Baron Robartes, 6th Viscount Clifden = Mary, dau of Francis Dickinson  
ob 1921

Francis Gerald, 7th Viscount, KCVO  
ob *unm* 1970

Arthur Victor, 8th Viscount, ob 1980 = (2) Patience  
when the titles became extinct

Hon Rachel Mary = Felix, son of Dr J Lloyd-Davies

Ann = Colin Williams





## The Lordship of Great Ripton Kent

AT THE TIME of Domesday Book, in 1086, Great Ripton, which lies within the parish of Ashford, ten miles from the English Channel at Folkstone, was part of a larger Lordship, known simply as Repentone. In the Survey, the lands here belonged to the abbey of St Augustine, in Canterbury, and had done so for some time before the Norman Conquest. The entry reads;

*The Abbot himself hold one yoke, Repentone and Answered of him.*

*It was taxed at one yoke.*

*The arable land is two caracutes.*

*In demesne there is one, with four borderers.*

*There are 11 acres of meadows and the 4th part of a mill, of 15 pence,*

*And wood for the pannage of 10 hogs, and as yet there are two yokes,*

*which the Abbot gave to it of his demesne,*

*And there are two villeins, with eight borderers.*

*In the time of King Edward the Confessor,*

*and afterwards, it was worth*

*three pounds, now four pounds.*

It appears that the abbots were overlords of the Manor since it was held from them by the de Valoign family. St Augustine's was one of the most ancient institutions in England, having been founded, in the midst of the Dark Ages in 598, just 150 years after the Romans had left. This was truly one of the cradles of Christianity in England. It is thought that the house was founded by Ethelbert of Kent, after spending Christmas in Canterbury with St Augustine. A monk named Peter was the first Abbot but he drowned in 607 after being sent on a mission to see Pope Gregory the Great. In the first years of its existence the monks used an old pagan altar to worship upon, but a consecrated church was built for them in 613. St Augustine was buried in its churchyard as was Ethelbert and several of his successors and the next 10 Archbishops of Canterbury.

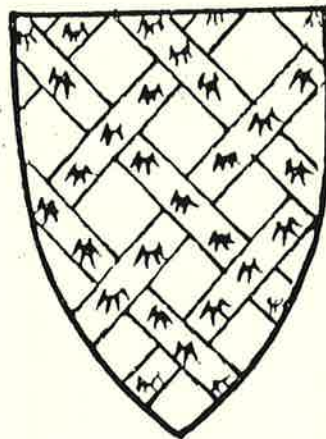
Little is known of the priory's existence between the 8th and 11th centuries. It is not called the Dark Ages for nothing, but it does not seem to have been badly effected by the arrival of the Danes towards the end of this period. When the Normans arrived in 1066 the last Saxon abbot, Egelsin offered some resistance, but was forced to flee to Denmark in 1070. William placed his own man in charge and the monks were cowed. This abbot, named Scotland, and production at Ripton and elsewhere in the abbey's extensive land.



*Edward I*

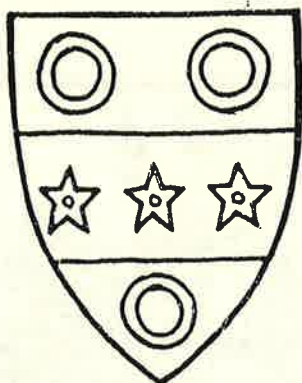
During the next 200 years the estate at Ripton was subinfeudated, producing three Lordships of which Great Ripton was the main one. A great deal of time and money was taken up by the successive abbots in defending the independence of the house from the Archbishops of Canterbury, who saw it as part of their domain. It was only in 1397 that an accord was finally reached in which it was agreed that the Pope would appoint the abbot instead of the Archbishop.

In 1279 Edward I (1272-1307) was entertained at the abbey and again 10 years later. However, on this occasion the monks objected to Edward wearing the cross and this sparked a dispute which rumbled on for many years. From this point on however, there is little information about the history of the abbey and it would appear that, like many of its kind, it slowly went into decline. After 950 years the abbey was finally closed down during the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547). Henry's agent in this, Thomas Cromwell is said to have brought false charges of sedition against one of the monks in the house as a pretext for dissolving it in 1534. Since it was still fairly wealthy, the abbey fought off the attempt, but it finally succumbed in 1538.



*Valoigns*

During its ownership of the Lordship of the Great Ripton the Manor was held from the abbot by the Valoigns family for a knight's fee and they made this their residence. During the reign of Stephen (1135-1154) it was in the hands of Ruellion de Valoigns. From him it came to his son, or grandson Allan who was sheriff of Kent from 1184 to 1189. Sir William de Valoigns was recorded as attending Edward I into Scotland and may well have been present when the king visited St Augustines. Sir William served a sheriff of Kent on a number of occasions, in 1275 and 1278. A later member of the family was Henry de Valoigns, who was resident at Ripton during the reign of Edward III. In 1341 he received a grant of free-warren for all his land and Manors in Kent and paid aid at the making of Edward, the Black Prince, a knight. The last of the male line was Waretius de Valoyns, who, on his death left Great Ripton to his co-heirs, one of whom married Thomas de Aldon and the other to Sir Francis Fogge. On the partition of there father's estate Great Ripton passed to the latter.



*Fogge*

The Fogge family were anciently of Kent, though originally came from Lancashire. A previous member of the family had married a daughter of a Valoign so the two seem to have been connected for a number of generations. During the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483) Sir John Fogge was resident at Ripton House and to this King Fogge was comptroller and treasurer, highly trusted by Edward. Fogge served as sheriff of Kent on a number of occasions and as knight of the shire in Parliament. Such was his attachment to Edward that when Richard III came to the throne in 1483, Fogge was attainted and his lands seized. After Richard himself was killed at the battle of Bosworth, in 1485, the new king, Henry Tudor reinstated Fogge to all his possessions and he died in 1490. At the Dissolution of the abbey of St Augustine the Lordship of Great Ripton came in full to Fogge's descendent, Sir John. He died in 1564 and was succeeded by his son Edward. He died four years later, unmarried, and the Lordship then came to his uncle, George Fogge of Braborne. He soon sold it to Sir Michael Sundes who in turn conveyed it to John Tufton. Great Ripton has since remained in the Tufton family. Lord Hothfield, the present representative of the family is the current Lord of the Manor. The descent of the Hothfields can be found on page lvi of this catalogue.

The manorial court for Great Ripton was traditionally held at a great stone lying by the road heading northwest from Ashford and near Ripton House.



*Hothfield*

**Manorial documents:** The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.

Other documents associated with this Manor:

Rental	1445-1632, 1697-1725,	Kent Record Office
	1742-1855	
Quit Rents	1790-1833	
Court Rolls	1396-1583	
Court Papers	1742	
Minutes	1615-1645	





## The Lordship of Adwick le Street Dorkshire

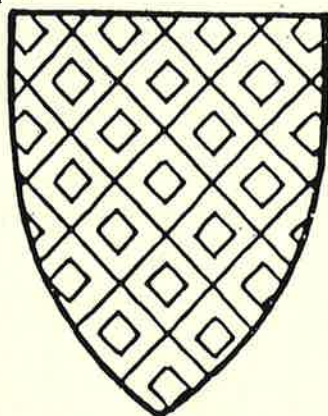
AT THE time of the Domesday Survey (1086) this Lordship is listed as "In ADWICK (le Street), 2 bovates taxable. The jurisdiction is in MARR. Now Nigel has 1 plough there. Value before 1066, 5s; now 5s."

The name derives from Wick, which means a fortified enclosure, or possibly a small collection of tenements, from the Latin *vicus*.

The "le Street" refers to the Roman road which runs near the village, and forms a mile and a half of the boundary between this Lordship and that of Brodsworth.

At the time of Edward the Confessor, Swein Glunier and Archil had six carucates here. Their lands were given to Roger de Bully by William I (1066-1087), who had two carucates in demesne, and there were 12 villeins and eleven borderers, who had five acres and nine acres of meadow. There was also a small wood.

Roger's sub-tenant was Fulk de Lizours, who is actually named in the Domesday Book, which is a very unusual. Fulke de Lizours' interest in the Manor descended to Albreda, the heiress of the family, and passed through her to the Fitz-Williams. Her grandson, Thomas Fitz-William, gave the monks of Bretton half a windel of wild pease in Adwick, saving the service which belongs to the Honour of Tickhill and the service to the King. Ralph Haket also gave them half the mill, and the monks held a court here as if they were Lords of the Manor.



*Fitz-Williams*

In 1303 it was found by an inquisition held at Marr that Alice Lund held the Lordship of Adwick of Payn de Tibetot as one knight's fee, doing suit at the court of Bentley. By 1315, during the reign of Edward II, John de Tours and John de Tibetot are returned as Lords. A year later, the Manor was held by Stephen de Evers or Eure (the family names Tours and Evers seem to be interchangeable). He was a member of the party led by Gilbert de Middleton who "plundered the two Cardinals who were accompanying Lewis Beaumont, Bishop of Durham, to his see".

The Fitz-William family were possessed of the Manor in 1459, when Nicholas Fitz-William obtained a licence from the Archbishop to make an oratory at his house at Adwick. His widow, Margaret, who is described as daughter and co-heir of John Tansley, of Tansley in Nottinghamshire, made her will in 1474, expressing the desire to be buried in the church of Adwick.



*Thelluson*

John Fitz-William, who died in 1498, had enfeoffed George, Lord Strange, in his Manors to the use of his will. In his inquisition *post mortem* it was found that he died seised of the Lordships of Adwick and Warren Hall, and also of Potter Newton in Yorkshire, Hayton and lands in Nottinghamshire. His grandson and heir, John Fitz-William, was then aged nine. The last John died on 25 September, 1512, leaving his only daughter Anne, then aged two years as his heir. She died three years later when all his direct descendents were extinct. William Fitz-William of Sprotborough was found to be her cousin and next heir to the Fitz-William lands.

Adwick eventually passed to the Washington family, who suffered considerably in the Civil War, Robert Washington leaving the country until the restoration of Charles II. He lived for a time as a merchant at Rotterdam, later returning to England and living in Leeds. His son, Joseph Washington, is buried in Temple Church in London. The Washingtons sold Adwick to Sir Charles Cooke, who later sold it to Anthony Eyre. His son, also Anthony, bought the estate of Grove in Nottinghamshire and sold Adwick to Mr Thomas Bradford, a member of the Doncaster corporation. In 1791 Mr Bradford sold the Manor of Adwick, the mansion and part of the lands to George Wroughton who had acquired a fortune in India. The Lordship was acquired by Charles Thelluson in the 19th century. Thelluson was descended from Peter Thelluson who made a vast amount of money as a merchant in the 18th century. His estate, which was worth £600,000, was eventually dealt with in the Thelluson Act of Parliament in 1800. Adwick remained in the direct male line until 1931, when it passed to his nephew, Charles Grant-Dalton, in whose line it remains. The Lordship, which occupies about 3,000 acres, lies four miles north-west of Doncaster.

An interesting aspect of this Manor is the George Washington's family once owned it. As the descent of the American family of Washington is a point of considerable interest, we annex an abstract of the genealogy as it was transmitted by the late Hon Mr

Bushrod Washington. It is the more curious and valuable as having been transcribed from a document prepared by General Washington himself.

In or about 1657, but certainly during the usurpation of Cromwell, two brothers, John and Lawrence Washington, emigrated from the north of England and settled at Bridges Creek, in Potomac river, in the county of Westmorland, but from whom they descended is unknown.

John was employed against the Indians in Maryland. As a reward for his services he was made a colonel, and the parish in which he resided was named after him. He married Anne Pope, and had issue two sons, Lawrence and John, and one daughter, Anne, who married Major Francis Wright. He was interred in a vault at Bridges Creek.



Lawrence, the eldest son of John, married Mildred, daughter of Colonel Augustine Warner, of Gloucester county, by whom he had two sons, John and Augustine, and a daughter named Mildred. He died in June 1697, and was interred in the family vault at Bridges Creek.

John, the eldest son of Lawrence and Mildred, married Catherine Whiting, of Gloucester county, where he settled, died, and was buried. He had two sons, Warner and Henry, and three daughters, Mildred, Elizabeth, and Catherine, who married Fielding Lewis. Mildred and Elizabeth died without issue.

Warner Washington married, 1 Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel William Macon, of New Kent county, by whom he had one son, Warner Washington; 2 Hannah, daughter of the Hon William Fairfax, by whom he had two sons, Fairfax and Whiting, and five daughters, viz Mildred, married to .... Throckmorton; Hannah, to .... Whiting; Catherine, to .... Nelson; Elizabeth, and Louisa. After his second marriage he removed from Gloucester, and settled in Frederick county, where he died in 1791.

Warner Washington, the eldest son of Warner, married .... Whiting, of Gloucester, and had Warner and many other children.

Henry, the other son of John and Catherine, married the daughter of Colonel Thacker, of Middlesex county, and had a son, Thacker Washington, and two or three daughters. Thacker Washington married the daughter of Sir John Peyton, of Gloucester county, and lived on the family estate left to his grandfather John at Machodac in the county of Westmorland. He had several children.

Augustine, son of Lawrence and Mildred, married Jane, daughter of Caleb Butler, of Westmorland, 20 April 1715, and had three sons; Butler, who died young, Lawrence, and Augustine; and a daughter, Jane, who died young. On the death of Jane in 1728, he married, 2ndly .... Ball, on March 6 1730, by whom he had issue General George Washington, President of the United States, who was born February 11 1732; Betty, Samuel, John-Augustine, Charles, and Mildred; the last died an infant. Augustine died 12 April 1734, aged 49, and was buried at Bridges Creek in the vault of his ancestors.

Lawrence Washington, son of Augustine and Jane, married Ann, daughter of the Hon William Fairfax, of Fairfax county, and had issue Fairfax Washington and others, most of whom died young.





## The Lordship of Coldham Kent

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish of Capell, and forms the south east portion of the parochial extent. It was originally known as Caldham, after its earliest known Lords and derives its name from from its comparatively high elevation. This family's arms were: Gules, a fess, ermine, between these martlets, argent.

Evidently, by the reign of Richard II (1377-1399) the Lordship had passed from this family to that of Baker. The Bakers were supposedly of very good repute, possibly merchants, and they owned a rather peculiar chancel in Folkstone church. The Baker's lived in Coldham and remained there until John Baker. He was a gentleman porter of Calais during the reigns of Henry V (1413-1422) and Henry VI (1422-1461). We also have a record of the Baker arms, Argent, on a fess, nebulee, sable, a tower, triple-towered, of the first, between three keys of the second. It is thought that this was created as an allusion to his office.

John Baker died in (1439) without a male heir and Coldham subsequently passed to his daughters in moieties. The exact divisions are unknown but after a few years it became united in the ownership of Robert Brandred in the right of his wife, Joan, the fourth daughter of John Baker.

Towards the end of the reign of Henry VI, Coldham came into the possession of Sir Thomas Browne of Beechworth Castle. This family had come to prominence at the beginning of the reign of Richard II when Anthony Brown, was created a knight at the coronation of the new King in 1377. Sir Anthony was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Robert who lived during the reign of Henry V. His son was Sir Thomas Browne. He was a successful bureaucrat and became Treasurer of the Household of Henry VI and served as sheriff of Kent in 1444 and 1460. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Fitz-Alan of Beechworth Castle, and through this union inherited this ancient property. Sir Thomas' eldest son and heir was Sir George, but it was from his fourth son, Anthony, that the Coldham Brown's sprang. Sir Anthony was the Standardbearer of England, and esquire of the body of the king, governor of Queensboro Castle and finally constable of the castle of Calais, an English possession.



Browne

This Sir Anthony had only one son, also Sir Anthony, who was knighted in 1513, by Henry VIII (1509-1547) after the successful siege of Morlaix during Henry's vainglorious descent on Normandy and pyrrhic victory over the French at the battle of the Spurs. A year later he emulated his father and was made an esquire to the body of the king. From this time until Henry's death, Sir Anthony was a close friend of the monarch. In 1526, he was made lieutenant of the Isle of Man, during the minority of the island's owner, Edward, Earl of Derby. Two years later he was sent by Henry to France to invest Francis I with the Order of Garter (an honour Sir Anthony received in 1549). He was sent again in 1530 to a conference with the Pope in connection with Henry's proposed divorce from Catherine of Aragon.

During the dissolution of the monasteries, Browne was granted Battle Abbey, Sussex, which he mostly razed. He also built a house in Southwark, London, which he left to a descendant, the Viscount Montague. He also obtained the Manors of Godstow in Sussex and Brede in Kent, which included a large portion of Hastings. On the death of his half-brother, William Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton, he inherited Waverley and Bayham abbies and the extensive Cowdray estate near Midhurst, Sussex.

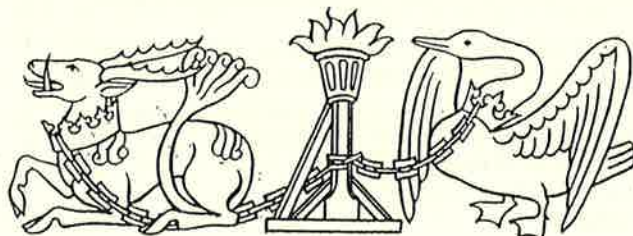
In 1540 Browne was sent to the court of John Duke of Cleves to act as proxy at the marriage of his daughter Anne, to Henry. He does not seem to have been affected by the spectacular failure of this marriage and 1543 he was accompanying the Duke of Norfolk in an expedition against the Scots. In 1545 he was made commissioner of eyre of all the King's forest north of the Trent and in the same year was made Standard Bearer to the King. As the old King was dying, Browne had the unenviable task of telling Henry that his end approached. For loyalty the King made Browne a guardian of his son Edward VI (1547- 1553) and his daughter Princess Elizabeth and left him a personal legacy of £300. Browne survived his master by only one year, dying at Byfleet in Surrey in 1548.

By this time Browne had parted with Coldham, having exchanged it for other properties in 1540. This swap had been with William Wilsford, and other citizens of London, to hold in *capite*. Four years later they sold the Lordship to John Tufton Esq. Tufton and his descendants, the Earls of Thanet continued to hold Coldham. Lord Hothfield, the current Lord of the Manor, is the present representative of the Tufton family, whose descent will be found at page Ivi in this catalogue.

**Manorial documents:** The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.

Other documents associated with this Manor:

Manor rental 1697-1725

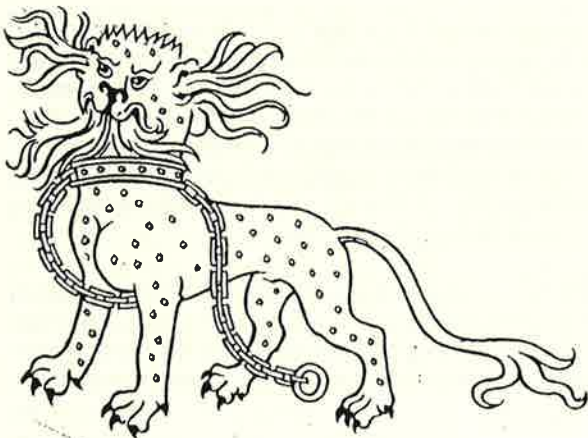




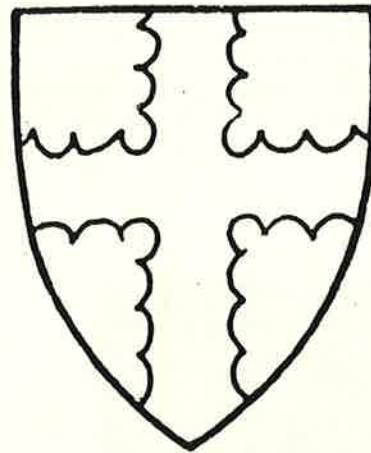
## The Lordship of Fallmore Co Roscommon, Ireland

THIS LORDSHIP in the province of Connacht (Connaught) belongs to the Honourable Vanessa Phillips, the daughter of Lord De Freyne, whose ancestor attended William the Conqueror into England and is said to have descended from Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, who married Gisla, daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France in 912.

County Roscommon is beautiful, partly surrounded by mountains - those on the borders of Lough Allen to the north; the Curlew mountains to the north-west, near Boyle; and the ridge of Slieve Bawn and Slieveaeluyn to the west towards Co Galway. The rivers Shannon and Suck meander gently through a central plain, with cliffs overlooking the water at Carrick. The largest lake is Lough Kea, which forms part of a series of picturesque stretches of water - particularly Lough Skean and Lough Meelagh, well known for fishing and snipe shooting.. To the west are Lough Errit and Glynn. Before Roscommon became a county in its own right it formed part of the ancient kingdom of Connaught, said to derive either from Con, one of the chief Druids of the *Tua-de-Danans*, or from Conn Caedcatha (Con of the Hundred Battles), Monarch of Ireland. The *Tua-de-Danans* were originally Scythians, who had settled some time in Greece, according to legend, and afterwards migrated to Scandinavia. According to the geographer Ptolemy in the second century AD, the area was occupied by the Auteri. From Scandinavia (known as "Fomoria") to the ancient Irish, the de Danans, came to North Britain where they settled colonies, and thence passed into Ireland. The de Danans seem to have been highly civilized people, skilled in the arts and sciences, which skills seem to have led to them being considered as magicians. The author of *The Round Towers of Ireland*, O'Brien, believes that the structures were built by the de Danans for pagan worship and astronomical observations. It seems true that they were highly skilled in architecture, from their experiences in Greece and trade with the Phoenicians. The territory of North Connaught is also connected with the legend of St Patrick, who converted and baptized 12,000 people in the well of Tobar Enadharc. The territory which is now Galway was called Hy-Fiachra Aidhne. It was so called after Eogan Aidhne, the son of Dathi, the last pagan King of Ireland, who was killed by lightning at the foot of the Alps in AD429. According to O'Dugan and MacFirbis, fourteen of the race of Hy-Fiachra were Kings of Connaught: some of whom had their chief residence in Aidhne, in Galway and others at Ceara in Mayo. Dathi's grave in County Roscommon is still marked with a red pillar of stone.



In ancient writings, Ireland is called Fail or Inis Fail (signifying Insula Fatalis or the Island of Destiny). This name was given to Ireland by the *Tua-de-Danans* from a remarkable stone called the *Lia Fail* (signifying Lapis Fatalis, Saxum Fatale) or Stone of Destiny, which they brought with them to Ireland. It was believed to be the stone on which Jacob rested: and it was this stone that the ancient kings of the de Danans and Milenesians were crowned at Tara. This stone was sent to Scotland in the sixth century by King Murcheartach Mor MacEarca for the coronation of his brother, Fergus Mor MacEarca, the founder of the Scottish monarchy, and was for many centuries afterwards used for the crowning of the Scottish kings at the abbey of Scone. When Edward I invaded Scotland he brought the stone, then known as the Stone of Scone, to Westminster Abbey, where it was used in British coronations until it was returned to Scotland in 1996.



Ufford

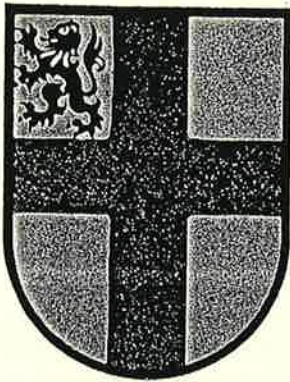
After the arrival of the Anglo-Normans as an invasion force in 1169-70, Murrough, son of Roderic O'Conor, King of Ireland, persuaded Milo de Cogan to undertake an expedition into Connacht. Meeting Murrough in Roscommon, their joint forces commenced a marauding campaign. In 1204, the county was ravaged by William Bourke FitzAdelm and in 1216 King John (1199-1216) started to build Athlone castle. In 1268, Robert de Ufford began the construction of Roscommon castle. Roscommon was shired as early as the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) since there are writs to the sheriffs of the county, and indication that the area had been anglicized to some degree. Richard de Burgo or Bourke received a grant of most of the county from Henry III (1216- 72); and Thomas de Clare and Geoffrey de Conobyll received ' the King's (Edward I's) waste lands in Connaught, in the region of Roscoman.' The Bourkes must still have held much land, however, because Richard de Burgo, Earl of Carrick, assembled most of the forces in the county in 1314-15 with which he successfully opposed a Scottish invasion by Edward Bruce, Robert Bruce King of Scots' brother. Prince Edward was supported by Felim O'Conor, whose sept (roughly 'clan'), had occupied Roscommon and part of Galways for centuries. He was checked at Athenry by Bourke. This eminent family died out in the male line two generations later, the heiress being married to the Duke of Clarence, one of Edward III's sons (1327-77). From about this time to the reign



of Elizabeth from 1558, the O'Connors and other Irish septes resumed almost the entire possession of the county.

The English Lord Deputy (governor) of Ireland, Sir John Perrots compelled the native chiefs in 1584 to resign their territories to the Crown, those professing loyalty, such as the O'Conors, receiving their lands back, and the family is still established there.

The descent of Lord De Freyne is given at the end of this history. The De Freynes, on the establishment of Norman power in England, acquired a grant of lands in Herefordshire and the line continued here for centuries, particularly at Moccas and Sutton. Sir Hugh de Lacy, one of the Anglo-Norman leaders of the invasion of 1169-70, was granted the kingdom of Meath by Henry II (1154-89). The original twelfth century grant is now in the National Archives in Dublin. The limits of Anglo-Norman dominion were extended or curtailed according to the strength of arms possessed by the local chieftain. Wherever possible, the English adapted their methods of government to the conditions they found in Ireland, and did not interfere with the provincial divisions which they found there. They did, however, superimpose on those parts of the country over which they had jurisdiction the political divisions which obtained in England. The early Irish land system was similar to that of the Hebrews, who allotted a portion of land to each head of a family for the sustenance of himself and those dependent on him; and each head of family rendered towards the maintenance and dignity of the Chief of the Clan certain duties or "chief-rents". When this was changed during the late 12th and early 13th centuries Ireland began to be divided into shires, later called counties.



Bourke

The De Freynes, on the establishment of Norman power in England, acquired a grant of lands in Herefordshire and the line continued here for centuries, particularly at Moccas and Sutton. Sir Herbert or Humphrey de Freyne, (also spelt variously Frayne, Freigne, French or Frenche) accompanied Earl Strongbow in the Plantagenet invasion of Ireland and acquired large possessions in the province of Leinster. According to Burke, his descendants early on gained distinction and ranked among the most powerful of the Anglo-Norman Barons. It seems that Sir Herbert's descendant, Walter, was the first to settle in Connaught, where he is first noted in 1473. He married the daughter and heiress of John Athie, a family of great antiquity. Walter was succeeded by his son, Patrick, who became Bishop of Galway in 1520 while his son, or grandson, John French, became Mayor of the town 18 years later. John French is described in the Memoir of the Family of French as:

*...a man of great wealth, and unbounded liberality. He it was who erected the great chapel on the south side of the Franciscan Friary there, and also a certain stone building, "which stood on arches over the river to the west of the pinnacle, afterwards called John French's chamber", and made very considerable additions to the church of St Nicholas...*

By the eighteenth century their principal estate centred on Frenchpark, Co Roscommon, although Patrick French FitzRobert, who died in 1630, purchased lands initially in the Baronies of Clannacowan and Tiaquin, Co Galway.



O'Connor

John French had three sons (see pedigree), the elder of whom, Peter, was founder of the French Park line, based on the great house once owned by the family in Roscommon. The family was dispossessed of French Park by Cromwell, which wrong was righted at the Restoration of Charles II in 1660. In 1666, Dominick French obtained a patent from the King confirming the lands the family had owned before Cromwell. Dominick's son, John French MP, was popularly called the *Tierna Mor* - The Great Lord, owing to his huge landholdings. In 1688 he was attainted by King James's government and subsequently commanded as a Colonel in the Enniskillen dragoons, at the battle of Aghrim, for William III. In 1695 he was member of Parliament for the Borough of Carrick-on-Shannon, and purchased the estate of Cuska from Lord Dillon. He died in 1734, his body lying in state for three days and three nights, and his tenantry and visitors feasting around it, as was the custom. The wake cost £1,000, a colossal sum at that time. The record also states...*It is highly creditable to the memory of this John French, to record the active exertions which he made to preserve to the persecuted "Irish Papists" some portion of those inheritances, of which bills of attainder and bills of discovery would have despoiled them.*

It is perhaps unusual that a family of such wealth and importance for so many centuries as Members of Parliament, charged with many Royal Commissions, should not have been raised to the Peerage until 1839, in the person of Arthur French. But as he was already an old man whose wife was dead, the title would have died out on his death except for the intercession of a friend, a member for Sligo, O'Connell, who wrote the following letter to O'Connor Don on 1 August 1846:

*My dear O'Connor, I think you are bound as a member of Lord John Russell's Government to communicate to him the great mortification the Irish party supporting Lord Melbourne's Government felt at the manner in which their unanimous request on*



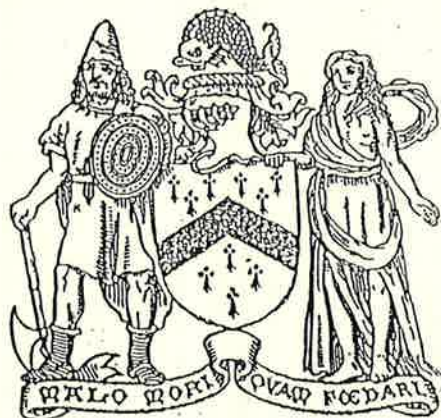
*the subject of the De Freyne peerage was rather evaded - I don't use the word offensively - than complied with. The promise was understood to be a peerage to the De Freyne family - a promise which I submit to you was by no means fulfilled by making a peer of an aged gentleman whose wife was dead and who it was well known determined not to marry again. It was a kind of Lord Mayor peerage and not the peerage which we suppose we were promised.*

I feel myself personally committed to getting you to explain these matters to Lord John Russell as the head of the Government.

No man can better explain to Lord John than you how suited this family is to a permanent peerage. There is the singular fact that upwards of 160 years this family has represented in parliament their native country and that without intermission, always voting for the Liberal or Whig interest and being amongst the most active and continuous supporters of the Catholic Emancipation. They have more than once refused a peerage when offered by unfriendly parties, by parties adverse to the interests of Ireland.

Lord Grey's Government certainly treated the family very badly in appointing Lord Lorton, a virulent enemy, to the Lieutenancy of the county instead of the then Mr French, a steady supporter.

You can assure Lord John Russell that the making of this peerage permanent by entailing it on the younger brother of Lord De Freyne would be received with the greatest satisfaction and considered a mark of singular favour by the Irish members supporting the Government.

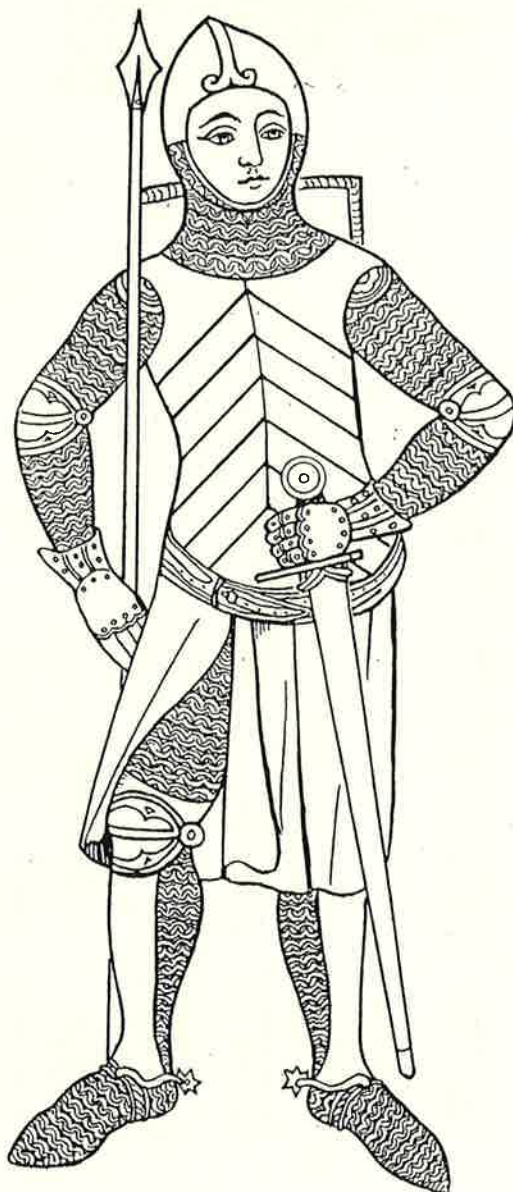


*De Freyne*

*It is also material to remind you that this family have a splendid fortune quite equal to sustain the dignity of the peerage. I think, my dear O'Connor, I have a right to urge you to submit those matters to Lord John Russell as strongly as is consistent with the most perfect respect.*

In 1851, Lord De Freyne of Artagh was created Lord De Freyne of Coolavin with a special remainder for his brother John, who succeeded as 2nd Baron De Freyne of Coolavin in the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1856. The present Lord De Freyne is his direct successor. As noted in the pedigree, John French, Tierna More, was succeeded by his son Arthur, who was an officer in Queen Anne's Army. From him derives the expression 'French leave' when he went visiting a lady without permission. The Lordship of Fallmore lies in the parish of Kilgriffin, about four miles south of Stoketown on the road to Roscommon city and is bounded on the east by Slieve Bawn.

Many documents and memoirs of the Barony and family will be found at the National Library, Dublin.





# DESCENT OF THE LORD DE FREYNE

Fulco de Freyne Descended from Rollo, First Duke of Normandy, and Gisla Seneschal 1302 his wife, daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France

Fulco de Freyne  
Le "Chevalier"  
1318-1355

Patrick de la Freyne  
1347-1393

John de la Freyne  
1359-1389

Robert de la Freyne  
1362-1382

William de la Freyne  
1373

James de la Freyne *als* Freynsh  
MP for Westford, 1376

John Freynsh  
1399-1422

Oliver Freynsh

Patrick Freynsh = Mary, dan of John Athie  
1428

Oliver

John French *b* 1489  
Mayor of Galway 1538

Peter French, Mayor of Galway, 1578 = Mary Martin  
*ob* 1584

Peter French, Sheriff of Galway  
1596

John, Sheriff of Galway 1616

Francis French = Una O'Connor  
*ob* 1624

Richard French  
*ob* 1628

Anthony French  
Sheriff of Galway

Martin French  
1689

Edward French  
Artainted 1691

Stephen French = Marian Lynch  
1585-1672

Patrick French of Dungar = Miss Martin of Dangan  
*ob* 1667

Marcus French, founder of the line of Rahasane

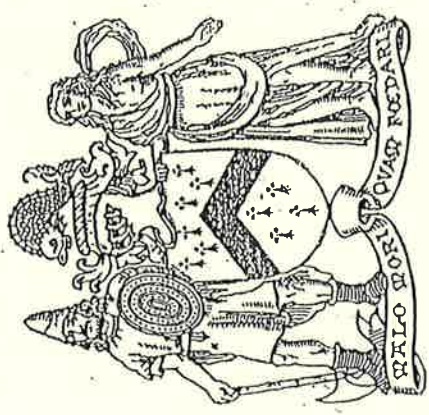
Robert French of Galway

Nicholas French  
Mayor 1583

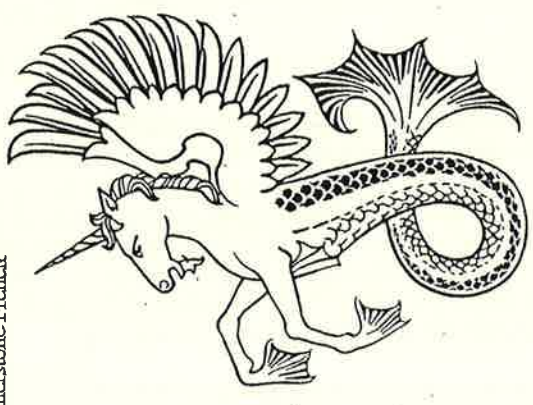
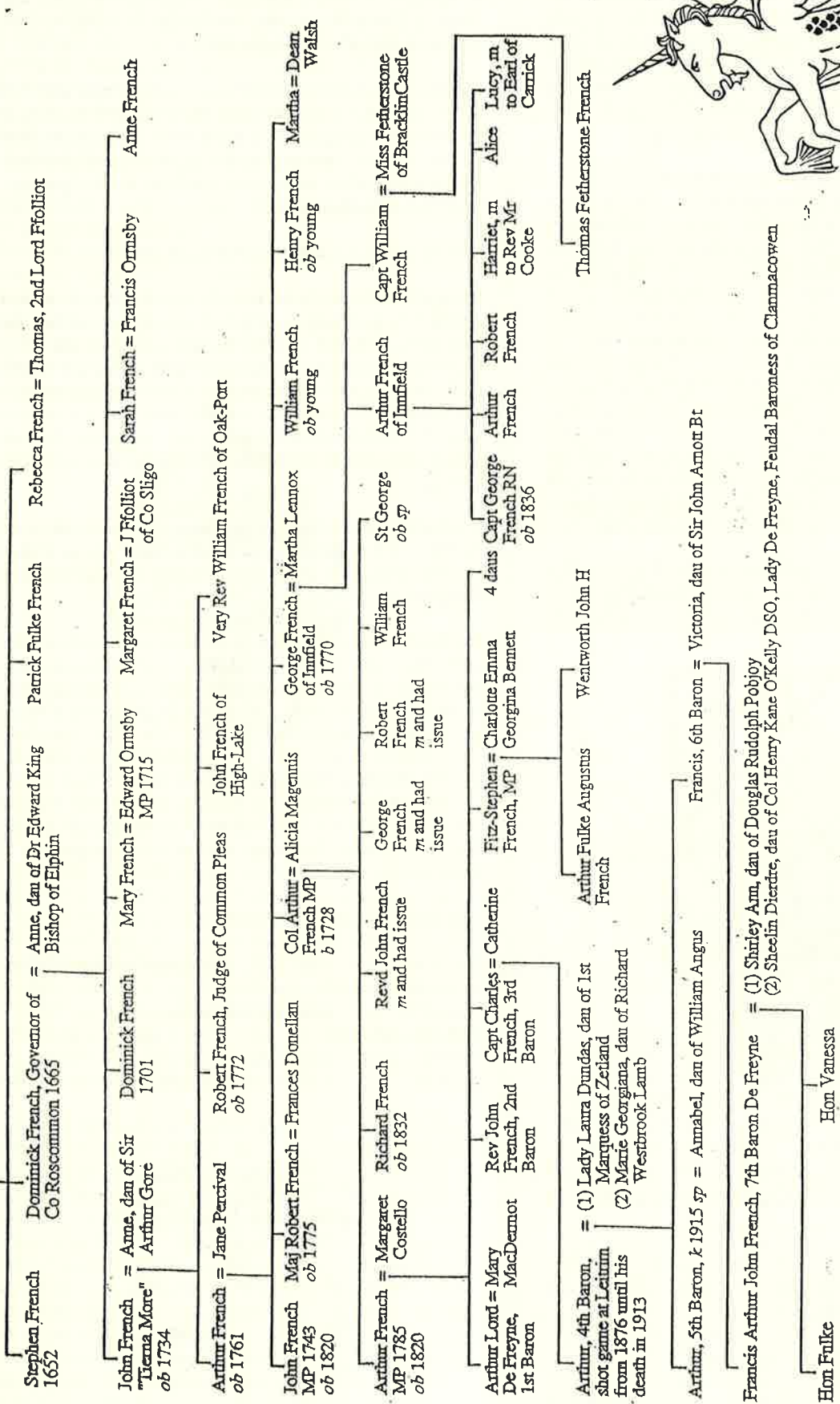
Jasper French

Patrick French

Walter French



De Freyne



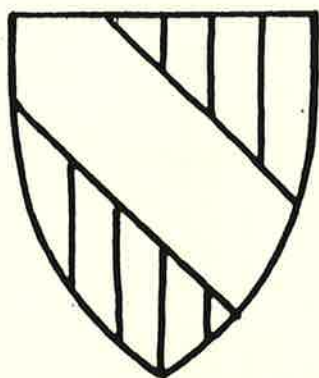


## The Lordship of Armitage Staffordshire

THE ORIGINAL name for this Lordship was Hermitage, and this name was derived from a hermit who was said to have lived in a secluded spot between the parish church and the River Trent. The parish of Armitage lies five miles north west of Lichfield and two miles from Rugeley. Before the Industrial Revolution the village was noted for the production of clay pipes, made from clay recovered from a nearby hill, Stile Cop.

Anciently this Lordship was associated with that of Handsacre, which also lies in this parish but was formerly of more importance. It is briefly noted in Domesday Book as 'five carucates in Handsacre held by Robert'. This tenant held his land from the bishop of Chester and it seems likely that he was a member of the Handsacre family who had been resident in the parish from before the Norman invasion of 1066. By the reign of Henry I (1100-1135) the Lordship was in the possession of Hubert de Handsacre, and in the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) it was held by Sir William Handsacre who married Ada, the daughter and heiress of David, Earl of Huntingdon. Through this marriage Sir William became the brother-in-law of William, King of Scotland. Armitage remained with this family until 1429 and for a great deal of this time they were involved in disputes and alliances with the Mavesyn family who owned the neighbouring Lordship of Mavesyn Ridware, on the opposite side of the Trent.

During the 14th century co-operation between the two families dwindled and arguments over their respective manorial boundaries grew. The matter came to a head in a row over a Trentside Mill:



*Huntingdon*

As early as 1382 Robert Mavesyn had leased to John Hammond, fisherman, his fishery in the Trent at Bryggewater, between Handsacre and Oxonhom Pool, and the miller, one Robert Mulner, got into dispute as to the boundary of the two parishes at the mill dam and floodgates. The dispute resulted in an array and fued, ending in a riot, in which the mill was burnt and Lawrence de Frodesley, of the Handsacre party, was killed by the Mavesynians.

The fued evidently rumbled on and came to a head in 1403 when both men who each had with them a contingent of armed men set off to fight on opposite sides of the conflict between the usurper King Henry IV and Earl of Northumberland, who had risen in defence of the previous king, Richard II. The two armies would meet at the Battle of Shrewsbury and it was here that our two local bands were heading when then came across each other

in Mavesyn Ridware. Handsacre supported Richard and Mavesyn, Henry. The meeting was briefly described by Dent and Hill in their *Historic Staffordshire*.

'For many generations the Handsacres and Mavesyns were not only neighbours but friendly allies. These friendly relations at length became changed, and a dispute as to a mill on the river between the two lordships was the apparent cause of a feud. The local animosities were but too surely the result of partisanship in the national struggles.'

After both sides had mustered their small force;

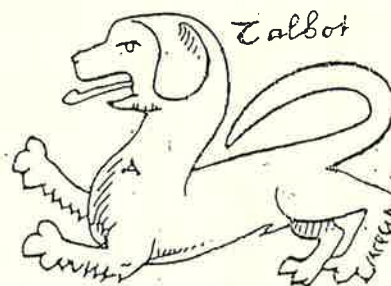
'Handsacre did not take the road through Rugeley (as he had intended) for the deadly meeting with Mavesyn occurred on the north of the Trent. Pitt says that the fight took place just above High Bridge, by two ancient oak trees known as Gog and Magog. Both men being well accompanied with their servants and tenants when they encountered each other they fought a battle or skirmish where Mavesyn had the victory and having slain his enemy went onto the battle (Shrewsbury) and was there slain himself.'

The death of the two Lords of the Manors led to the swift end of the feud, and in true romantic fashion one of the Sir Robert Mavesyn's daughters and co-heirs, married the son and heir of Handsacre.

The family therefore continued in possession of Armitage until 1487 when it passed to the last of the family line, Johanna. She married into the Verdun family, who owned a small Lordship in the parish. From this marriage came two daughters, one of whom was Agnes, who married Nicholas Westcote. This family held the Lordship until 1681 when it passed to the Bertie family. In the 19th century it was held by the Lane family before coming the Earls of Shrewsbury, who had long held most of the land here. The present and 22nd Earl of Shrewsbury is the current Lord of the Manor of Armitage, his descent lies on page 14 of this catalogue.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court rolls	1327-1831	Staffordshire Record Office
(with other Manors)		
Court Misc	mid 16th-18th century	
(with other Manors)		
Rentals	16th - 18th century	
Accounts	early 14 century - 1640	



## The Lordship of Goldwell Kent

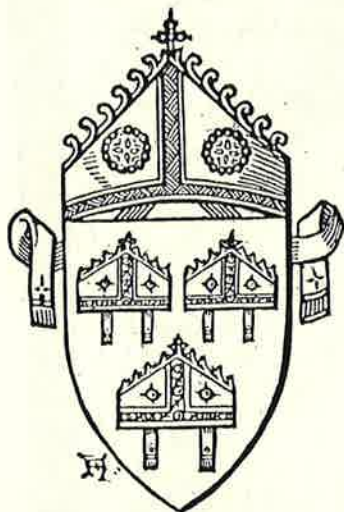
IN THE PARISH of Great chart lies the Lordship of the Manor of Goldwell, about two miles west of Ashford and three miles south of Hothfield. During the reign of William the Conqueror, Goldwell was in the possession of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Odo, who was also Earl of Kent and the half— brother of the King, and held from him by Hugo. This is recorded in Domesday Book of 1086 and the entry reads;

Hugo (grandson of Herbert) holds of the Archbishop, Godeselle. It was taxed at one sulong.

The arable land is two carucate and a half.

There is a church, and two servants, and two acres of meadow and wood and pannage of 10 hogs. In the time of King Edward and afterwards, and now it was and is worth £4.

Edwin held it of the King and could go with his land wherever he wanted.



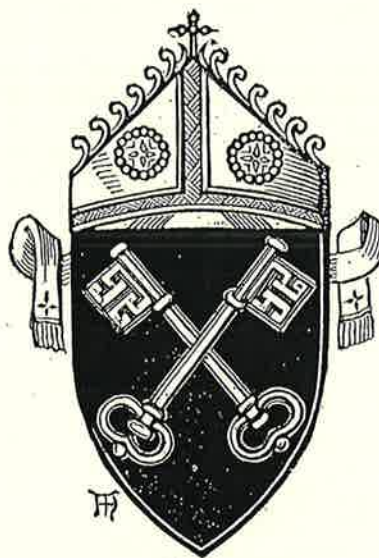
*Norwich*

It appears that soon afterwards the Lordship came into the possession of the Goldwell family, to whom, presumably, it gave their name. The first recorded Lord of the name here was Sir John Goldwell, who was commander of some note during the reign of King John (1199-1216). From him it descended to another John, who was living during the reign of Edward III (1327-1377). He was married to Anne, daughter of Thomas Ashburton and from this marriage he left two sons. His eldest and heir was John, and the other, Thomas, who was granted the Lordship of Godington in the same parish.

From John Goldwell, the Lordship descended within the family, two of whom were bishops. James Goldwell was Bishop of Norwich in 1472 and principal secretary to Edward IV (1461-1483) and Thomas Goldwell was Bishop of St Asaph in 1555. The former was born at Goldwell and was educated at All Souls College, Oxford. Though a man of the cloth he was quickly singled out as useful political operator. He was chosen by Edward IV as a commissioner to be sent to Denmark to make peace with the court at Copenhagen. Three years later he was sent as the King's envoy to Rome and in 1471 was invested with the power to treat with France. In the following autumn he was again sent to Rome to act as Edward's proctor with Sixtus IV. As a result the Pope raised Goldwell to the vacant see at Norwich and he was consecrated in Rome before returning to

his new post in 1472. On a personal level Goldwell was a great benefactor to the parish church in Great Chart and to Leeds abbey in Kent. So grateful were the monks of Leeds that a special canon was appointed with the task of praying for Goldwell's soul. After the death of Edward in 1483, Goldwell retired from public life and devoted himself to renew Norwich Cathedral. He died in 1489.

Thomas Goldwell was also born in this Lordship and Bishop Goldwell of Norwich was his great-great-uncle. Thomas too was educated at All Souls and attained his degree in 1551. According to some he was far more interested in mathematics and astronomy than the divinity. The commentator Harrison noted that Goldwell 'was more conversant in the black art than in the scriptures'. This was rejected as a libel and his later life proved that he was deeply committed to the Catholic faith. As a priest Goldwell did not accept the changes forced on the Church by Henry VIII and he remained an exiled supporter of the Catholic Reginald Pole until the death of the Protestant Edward IV in 1553. He was immediately sent for from England and had returned by Christmas 1553. Two years later was chosen to be the new Bishop of St Asaph. Under the Catholic regime of Mary Tudor, his friend Reginald Pole was made archbishop of Canterbury in 1558, and Goldwell was one of his consecrators. Goldwell was bitterly hostile to reform and played an important role in trying to turn back the tide of Protestantism which had developed in England under Edward VI.



*St Asaph*

The death of Mary, in 1558, halted this programme and when summoned before the new Queen he felt unable to offer her much support. He returned to his see and then disappeared. His escape from England was completely undetected and he resurfaced in Rome in 1560. From here he became one of England's most active Catholic exiles. He refused the red hat of cardinal in Rome in order to spend as much time in trying to reestablish Catholicism in England and he pressed the Vatican to excommunicate Elizabeth, much to her annoyance. In 1563 he made an unsuccessful bid to return secretly to England to help to foment rebellion but was prevented from crossing from Flanders





*Hothfield*

by bad weather and was forced to return to Rome eventually. He spent the next few years in various clerical positions in Rome and was awarded a pension by the King of Spain in 1580. In that same year he was put at the head of a Papal commission to retake England for the Vatican and once more set out to return to England. This time he only got as far as Rheims, eastern France before he was taken ill. He never did come back to his home land and died in Rome in 1585.

The Lordship of Goldwell continued in the same family until the reign of James I (1603-1625) when it came to John Goldwell who sold it to Sir William Wythins of Eltham. He then sold it to Sir John Tufton of Hothfield. This family later became the Earls of Thanet and Goldwell has remained with them to the present day. The family's current representative, Lord Hothfield is Lord of the Manor and the Vendor, whose descent will be found at page lvi of this catalogue.

**Manorial documents:** The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.

Other documents associated with this Manor:

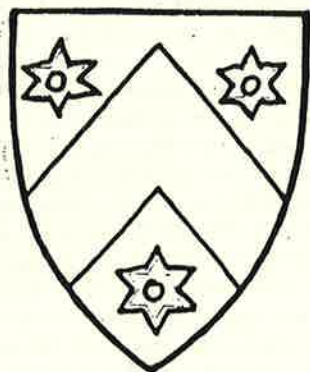
Rental 1601-1705      Kent Record Office



## The Lordship of Feltons Suffolk

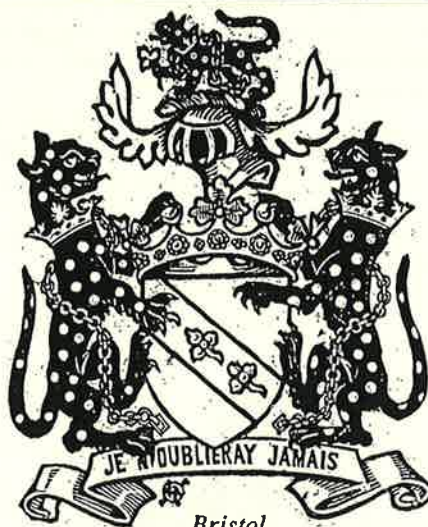
LYING IN THE parish and village of Barrows, the Lordship of the Manor of Feltons once formed part of the capital Manor, but became separate by the 13th century. It is situated six miles west of Bury St Edmunds and is an agricultural community specializing in arable farming.

Feltons is first recorded in 1274 when it was in the possession of Sir Adam de Creting and his wife Joan, having previously purchased it from the Giffard family. At this time the extent of the productive Lordship was measured at 240 acres of arable land, with about 40 acres of woodland and meadow. Sir Adam was killed in 1295 and left his estate to his son, Sir John, a minor. It was held in trust for him by his mother Hawise and his uncle, Sir Edward de Creting, who was tenant for life until 1346.



*Creting*

Sir John was succeeded by his son Sir Edmund de Creting who sold the reversion of the Manor in 1356 to Sir Thomas Felton, who was granted free warren in the Lordship in 1362. Sir Thomas was a powerful politician and a great servant of Edward III (1327-1377). His father had been governor of Scarborough Castle in 1311, and was killed at the battle of Stirling in 1314. Sir Thomas began his career in the military and joined Edward's expedition to France in 1346, taking part in the Battle of Crécy and the subsequent capture of Calais. When the Black Prince, Edward, went to take possession of Gascony in 1355, Felton accompanied him and fought at his side at Poitiers the following year. Five years later, he was one of the commissioners who signed the Treaty of Bretigny and swore an oath to see that it was carried out. Whilst in Aquitaine in 1364 he deputized for Edward and received the King of Cyprus. Later that year, the deposed King Don Pedro of Castile asked Edward for help in retaking his kingdom, and Felton was put in charge of a fleet sent to Spain to fetch assist. He was made seneschal of Aquitaine and given powers to treat with Don Pedro and he formulated a plan to invade northern Spain. Felton duly led a small expeditionary force but was routed at Navarette and captured. He was later exchanged for the French marshal D' Audreham. Felton was then sent to Poitou with the Earl of Pembroke who trying to defend the English province of Monsac. After this was lost to the French, Feltons was then handed control of Aquitaine until his recall to England in 1375. Back in France in 1376 he was again taken prisoner at Bordeaux. Finally after paying a ransom of £30,000 he returned to England and was made a Knight of the Garter in 1381 but died in the same year.



*Bristol*

After Felton's death and a degree of family wrangling the Lordship passed to his son-in-law, Sir John Curson. It remained with this family until 1538 when, on the death John Curson, it was sold to Sir Thomas Kytson. Kytson was born in 1485 of a lowly family and was an apprentice mercer in London. He was eventually admitted to the Mercer's Guild and became warden of that organization in 1526. His business flourished so much that by 1531 he had been able to purchase the Lordship of the Manor of Hengrave, in Suffolk, from the Duke of Buckingham. Here he built a magnificent embattle mansion, which was finished in 1538. Even by the standards of the time Hengrave was lavishly decorated and furnished and his fortune had grown so great that he began to lend money to the Crown. His mercantile company had offices in Antwerp, Middleburg, and Flanders, where he kept a separate household. He served as Sheriff of London in 1533 and was knighted in the same year. On his death in 1540 he left Hengrave and Feltons to his wife Margaret. Later it passed to his son Sir Thomas who sold Feltons to John Heigham, eldest son of Clement Heigham, Lord of the Manor of Barrow Hall.

Sir John Heigham was MP for Sudbury in 1563 and High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1577. He was knighted in 1579 and commanded a band of infantry defending the Suffolk coast against the threat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. A few years later Heigham entertained Queen Elizabeth at Barrow Hall. Sir John died in 1626 and was succeeded in the Lordship of Feltons by his son Sir Clement Heigham, who had been knighted in 1591. He lived on until 1634 and was succeeded by his grandson Clement who was knighted and was one of the knights for the projected Order of the Royal Oak, which was conceived by Charles II to commemorate the King's escape from the battle of Worcester in 1610 and his subsequent evasion of Roundhead forces by hiding in the Boscabel Oak, Shropshire.

On his death in 1686, Sir Clement left Feltons to his eldest son, also Clement, rector of Barrow church. From him it passed to Sir Thomas Hervey, an ancestor of the Marquis of Bristol, who held the Lordship until recently.



## The Lordship of Trethevey, in South Petherwin, Cornwall

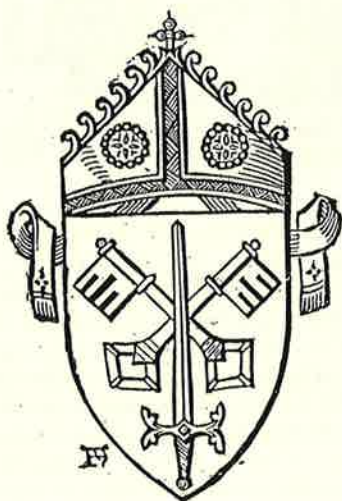
THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish of South Petherwin, about two miles south-west of Launceston and forms a small village. There is a Trethevey mentioned in Domesday Book of 1086 and the entry for this reads;

**RICHARD HOLDS** Trethevy. Brictoth held it before 1066 and paid tax for 1/2 f. of land. 1 v. of land there, however, Land for 1 plough.

1 villager and two smallholders.

Pasture, 30 acres.

Formerly 5s; value now 2s.



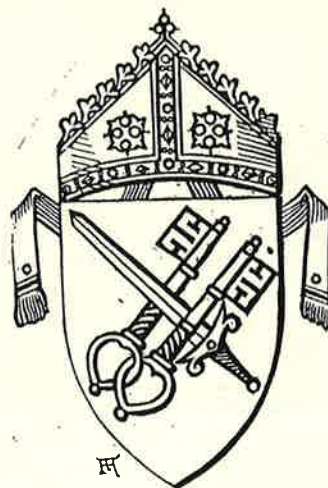
Exeter

Like so many Cornish Manors the early history of Trethevey is very obscure and very little is recorded of it. It is possible that it was held with the Manor of South Petherwin for a time, which has always been in the possession of the Bishops of Exeter. By the 17th century it is likely that it had come into the hands of the Yarde family. The Yardes were an ancient and influential clan who had settled in Devon at Marlborough very soon after the Conquest of 1066. The pedigree of the Yarde family, beginning in around the 12th century, starts with William at Yard. He was succeeded by his son Bryan, who, by marriage to Lewe Monk, had a son, William. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert de la Yeo, and they produced a son, Roger. He married the heiress of the Bussell family of Newton Bussell and had a son and heir, Thomas, who in turn had a son Richard of Bradley who served as High Sheriff for Devon. Richard married Joan, co-heir of William Ferrers of Churston Ferrers, from whom he received the Lordship of that place, and probably Trethevey. His son was Gilbert, who in turn had a son, John who died childless. The second son, Richard, then took possession of the family estates, passing them to his son Thomas. His second son was John of Tresbeer, who, during the reign of Edward VI (1547-1553), fought against a Catholic rebellion in the south-west. He fought under General Russell at the battle of Viniton. After the battle the defeated rebels retreated to Clist Heath, where they made fortified positions from behind which they managed to beat off various attacks. Yarde took his men on a reconnaissance mission around the Heath and found a fordable river which he crossed and came to the rear of the rebel positions. As he prepared to attack, the Catholics brought out into the field a

large crucifix, under a canopy, and set it in a cart. This was accompanied by banners, holy bread and water *to drive away the devils and dull the enemies swords*. Unfortunately for them this did not work and Yarde and his force routed the rebels and destroyed the camp.

On the death of John's brother, Thomas, the Yarde estates, including Trethevey, passed to his son Edward, who married Agnes Strode of Newham, and produced a son, George. George's son Edward inherited the estate and then passed it to his son, also Edward. His son, again Edward, was Lord of the Manor of Churston Ferrers and Trethevey and a burgess for the town of Dartmouth. His son Edward was a Justice of the Peace and a Member of Parliament for Totnes.

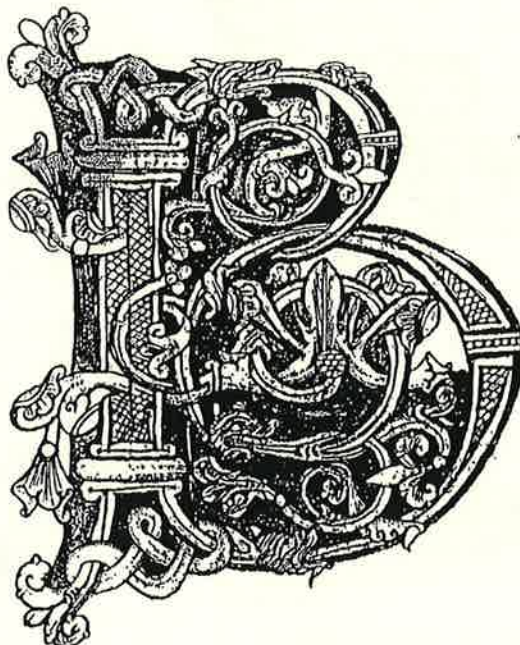
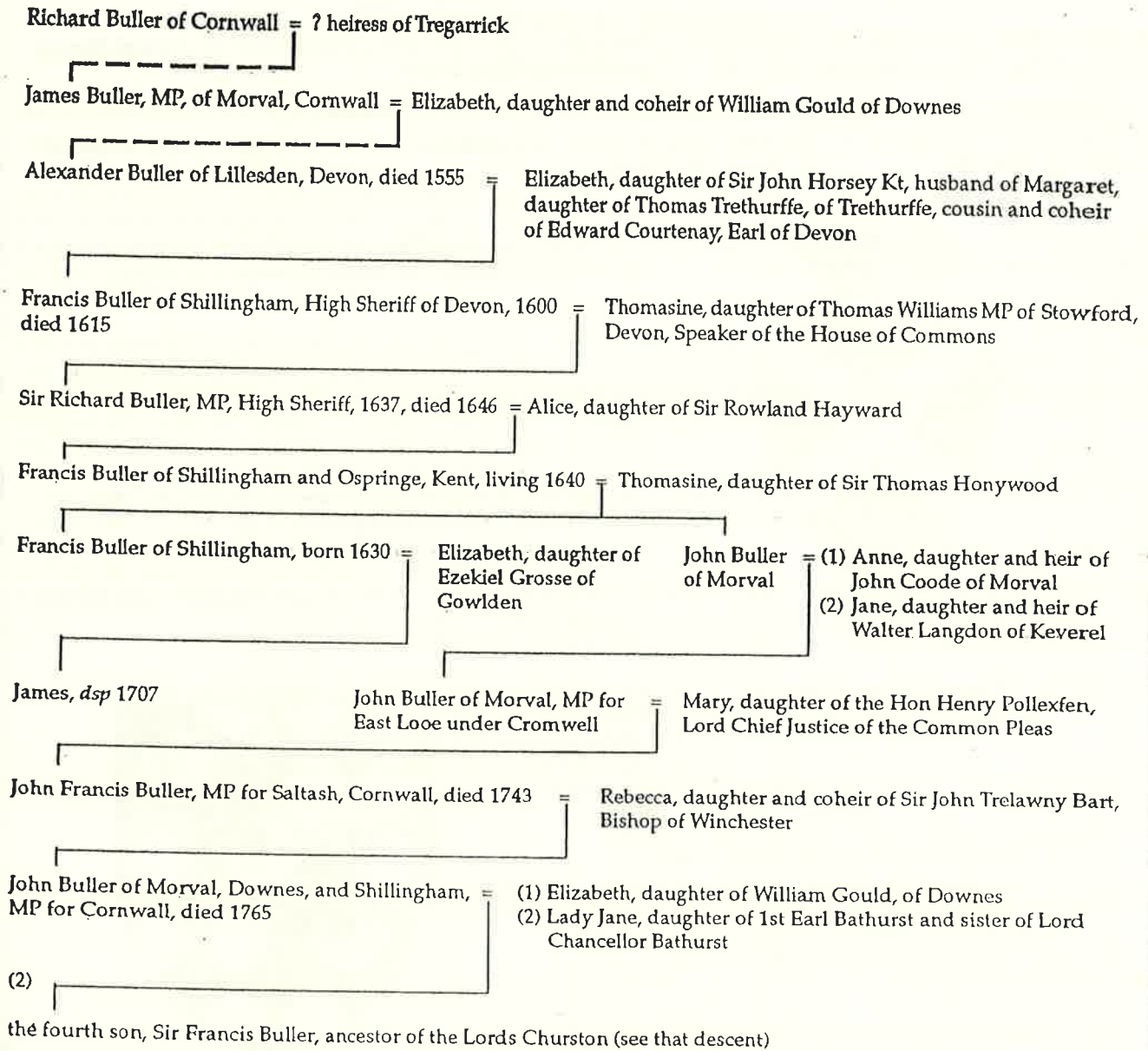
On the marriage of Susannah Yarde, heiress of Francis Yarde, to Sir Francis Buller, Bart, in 1771 the Lordship of Trethevey passed to that family. Sir Francis was a noted judge, the youngest man ever to attain the position. His family came from Shillingham and had been resident in Devon for centuries. Buller's grandfather had been Sir Jonathan Trewlawney, Bishop of Winchester. Trelawney was famously sent by James II to Cornwall on hearing that the rebellious Duke of Monmouth had landed his forces in the south-west. He was nicknamed a *spiritual dragoon* by critics and lampooned for his unwillingness to engage Monmouth in battle. He raised a militia in Cornwall but never used it. A year later even this loyal bishop began to despair at James' overt Catholicism and he became an avowed enemy of the King. In 1688 he chaired a committee of Bishops who drew up a petition against the King's Second Declaration of Indulgence, granting toleration for Roman Catholics. For this action he was arrested on a charge of seditious libel but at the subsequent trial was found not guilty. The Revolution of 1688 saved his career and he went on to serve William III and Queen Anne as bishop of Winchester.



Winchester

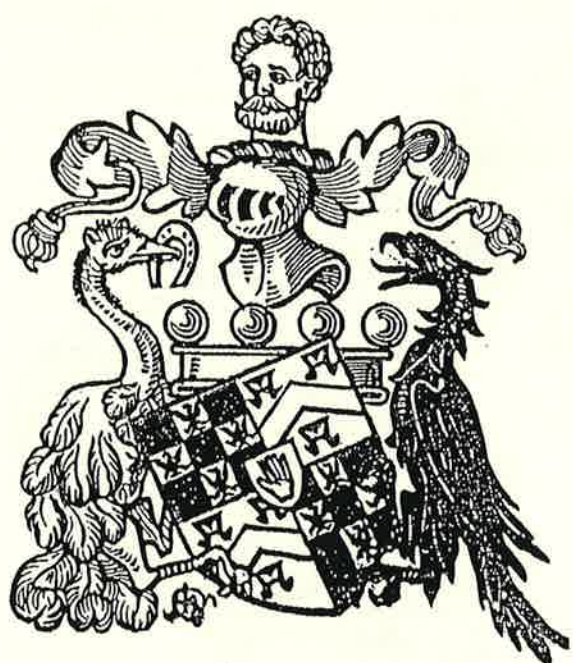
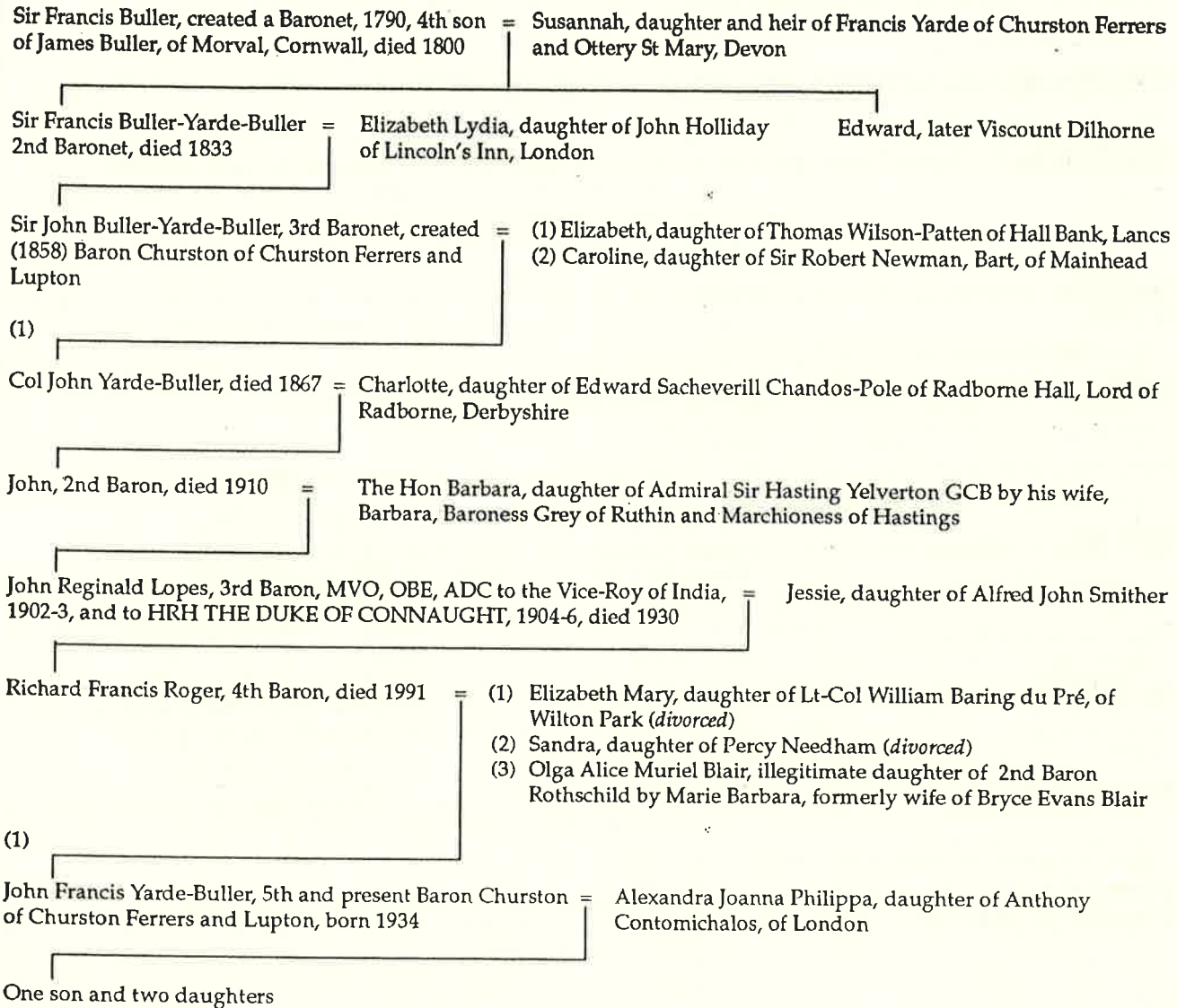
Sir Francis Buller was succeeded as Lord of Trethevey by his son, Sir Francis, who in turn was succeeded by his son Sir John. The third Baronet was raised to the peerage as the first Baron Churston of Churston Ferrers and Lupton and his descendent, the fifth and present Baron Churston, is the current Lord of the Manor. The descent of the Bullers and the Churstons lies on the following pages.

**DESCENT OF THE BULLERS, ANCESTORS OF THE LORD CHURSTON**





**DESCENT OF THE CHURSTONS, BARON CHURSTON OF CHURSTON FERRERS AND LUPTON, Lords of Trethevey, in South Petherwin**



Churston

## The Lordship of Gargrave Yorkshire

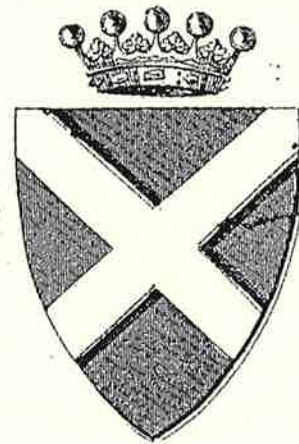
THE PARISH of Gargrave lies four miles north west of Skipton and six miles north east of Barnoldswick. It consists of 2,507 acres, much of which is pasture. The river Aire and the Leeds to Liverpool canal run through the area. Southeast of the village are the remains of a Roman encampment and during the restoration of the parish church in the 19th century a large number of Saxon relics and headstones were found in the churchyard.

This is an ancient Lordship and is recorded in Domesday Book, with part of it lying within the Lordship of Winterburn. There is some confusion about the original extent and ownership of Gargrave and it would appear that it was split into three moieties. Part was in the possession of Roger of Poitou, who owned a great deal of land in this area of Yorkshire. A second part seemed to have been in the ownership of the Percys one of the great northern noble families; and the last moiety was held by Robert de Romille, who was Baron of Skipton. It would appear that soon after this period the whole Lordship was united under the overlordship of the Skipton Barons.



*Gargrave*

The earliest known Lords of the Manor of Gargrave are the Longvilliers, who had come to England with the Conqueror in 1066. The last of these was John de Longvilliers, who was succeeded by his daughter. In the Escheat Rolls of Henry III (1216-1272) it was found that he died seised of Gargrave in 1255. On his death it passed to his daughter and heir Margaret and she was married to Geoffrey de Nevill of Raby, in Westmoreland. This family had been founded by Gilbert de Nevill, who was said to have been a companion to William I at Hastings in 1066, although this is unlikely, because the Nevills were almost certainly pure Anglo-Saxon in blood at this time. Their descent lies on the following pages. The family settled at Raby as wealthy landowners. Geoffrey's father, also Geoffrey was the son and heir of Isabel de Neville, the heiress to the family estates. The younger Geoffrey was born at the beginning of the reign of Henry III and first appears in the records as taking an active role against the barons in their rebellion against the King in the 1260s. In 1264 he was with Prince Edward at the battle of Lewes and like that future King was captured by the rebel's leader, Simon de Montford. Nevill was soon freed and when Edward was re-



*Nevill*

leased the following year, he joined the Prince and helped to recapture Dover. Nevill was left as govern-

or of Dover Castle. In the next year, as a reward for his loyalty he was granted the right of free market at his Lordship of Appleby, in Lincolnshire. By 1270 he had been appointed governor of Scarborough Castle and head of the justices of eyre for pleas of the forests beyond the Trent. In 1275, after the accession of his friend Edward I (1272-1307), Nevill was appointed chief assessor of Cumberland and Lancashire and then he spent the next two years fighting for Edward against Prince Llewelyn of Wales.

After her husband's death in 1285 his widow, retained the Lordship of Gargrave and is recorded as being granted right of free warren there in 1315. In 1315, Gargrave was noted as being held of the Barony of Skipton and at some unknown later date the Lordship came into the possession of the Clifford family. By 1432, however, it seems that Gargrave had been divided for part of it was found to be in the possession of Margaret, wife of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter. After her death it devolved to the Harrington family and then the Langtons. Sir John Langton died seised part of it which passed to Sir Christopher Danby, ancestor of the great minister in the reign of Charles II and William III, who was created Marquess of Camarthen and Duke of Leeds. Another part seems to have devolved to Sir John Dayvile but the two were reunited under the ownership of George, Earl of Cumberland. On the death of Henry Clifford, the last Earl, in 1643 Gargrave was again divided, this time for good. Part of it descended to the ownership of the Duke of Devonshire as a separate Lordship and the named Manor of Gargrave descended from the Clifford family to the Tuftons of Hothfield, who were the Earls of Thanet. It has since remained with this family to the present day, and is now in the possession of Lord Hothfield, the current representative of that family, who is the Vendor. A descent of this family will be found at page lvi of this catalogue.

Gargrave gave its name to a martial family who were tenants of the Manor. These appear during the reign of Richard II (1377-



1399) with Sir John Gargrave, who was a master of the forest. His son, Sir Robert was Governor of Pontusom in France during the reign of Henry V (1413-1422 and his son, Sir Thomas, was a marshal and was **KILLED** at the siege in 1429. The family remained at Gargrave for six more generations until we reach Sir Thomas Gargrave, who was born in 1495. Little is known of Sir Thomas until he was made a member of the Council of the North, in 1539. Eight years later he accompanied the Earl of Warwick as treasurer of his expedition to Scotland. For this he was knighted and purchased a considerable amount of land in and around Wakefield in Yorkshire. In the first Parliament of Edward VI, in 1547, Sir Thomas was elected as a member for York and he was again chosen in 1553 and 1555. During the reign of Mary (1553-1558) he was very active as a member of the Council of the North, a difficult task considering the number of Scottish raids and the unpopularity of the regime. On the accession of Elizabeth in 1558 he was again elected as an MP and presented a speech before Parliament calling on the Queen to take a husband. He became a trusted adviser to Elizabeth and was made vice-president of the Council, under the Earl of Essex. In January 1568 he conducted the refugee Mary Queen of Scots from Bolton Castle to Tutbury Castle in Staffordshire. During the rebellion of the Earl of Northumberland in 1569, Gargrave coordinated the Government's actions and successfully held Pontefract Castle. He was thanked personally for his services by the Queen. He died in 1579 having been considered 'a great stay for the good order of those parts and active useful, benevolent, and religious'.

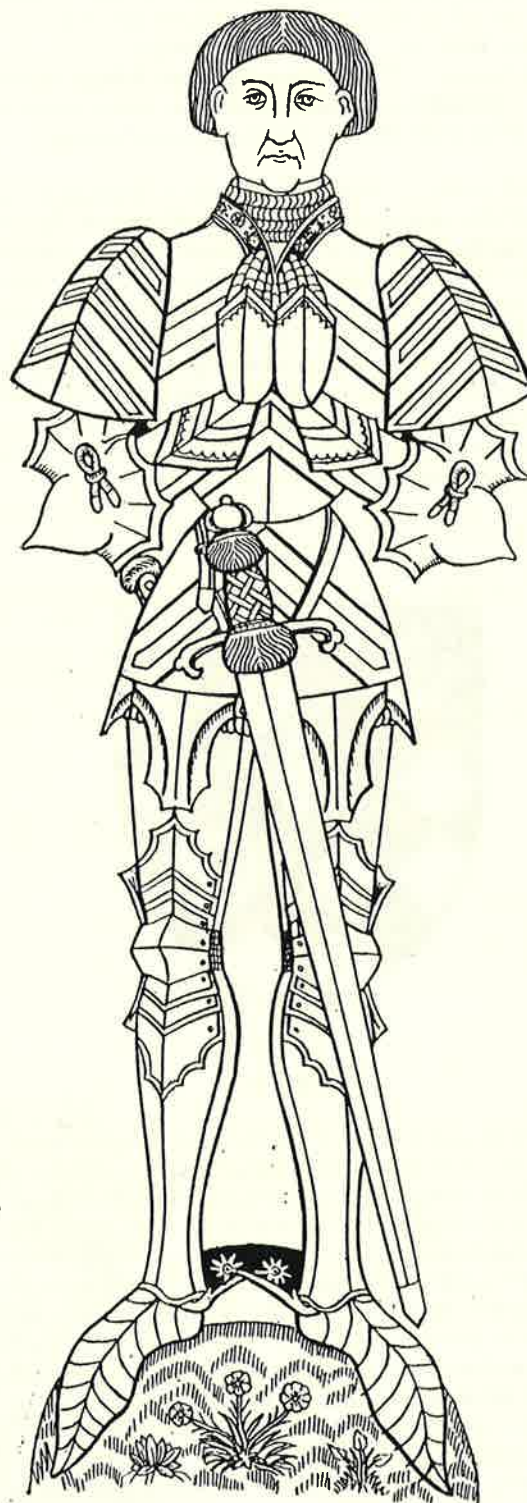


### *Hothfield*

**Manorial documents:** The Hothfield Archives are substantial and the documents too numerous to list here, but an abstract of several hundred pages is available on application from the Auctioneers or can be inspected by appointment at their office.

Other documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1553-1683	Yorkshire Archeological Society
Court Rolls	1512, 1533	
	with other manors	
Rental	1661	
Stewards book	late 17th century	



## NEVILL of RABY, sometime Lords of Gargrave

Gilbert de Nevill, said to have accompanied WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR in the Norman invasion of England, 1066

Geoffrey de Nevill = ?

Geoffrey de Nevill, died 1194, = Emma, dau of Bertram de Bulmer, Lord of Brauncepath

Isabel = Robert FitzMaldred, a Saxon, Lord of Raby, Co Durham

Geoffrey de Nevill (took his mother's name) = Margaret

Robert, succeeded 1246, joined Simon de Montfort, = Ida, widow of Robert Bertram but was pardoned, governor of Pickering and numerous other castles, died 1282

Geoffrey de Neville, Lord of Hornby, Lancs

Robert = Mary, dau and coheir of Ralph FitzRandolph, Lord of Middleham, Yorks, and Robert became Lord of the Manors of Houghton, Norfolk, and Snape, Yorks, by this marriage

Raulph or Ralph de Nevill, held Raby of the King for = (1) Euphemia, dau of Robert de Clavering £4 a year and one stag, summonsd to Parliament (2) Margery, dau of John Thweng

(1)

Ralph de Nevill, 2nd Baron oNevill of Raby, fought for EDWARD III = Alice, dau of Sir Hugh de Audley in Scotland and France, died 1367

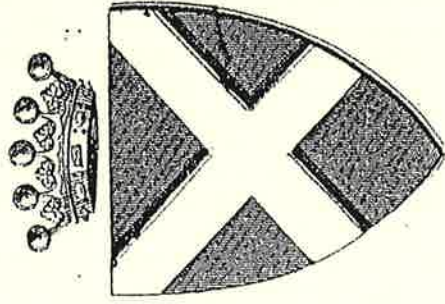
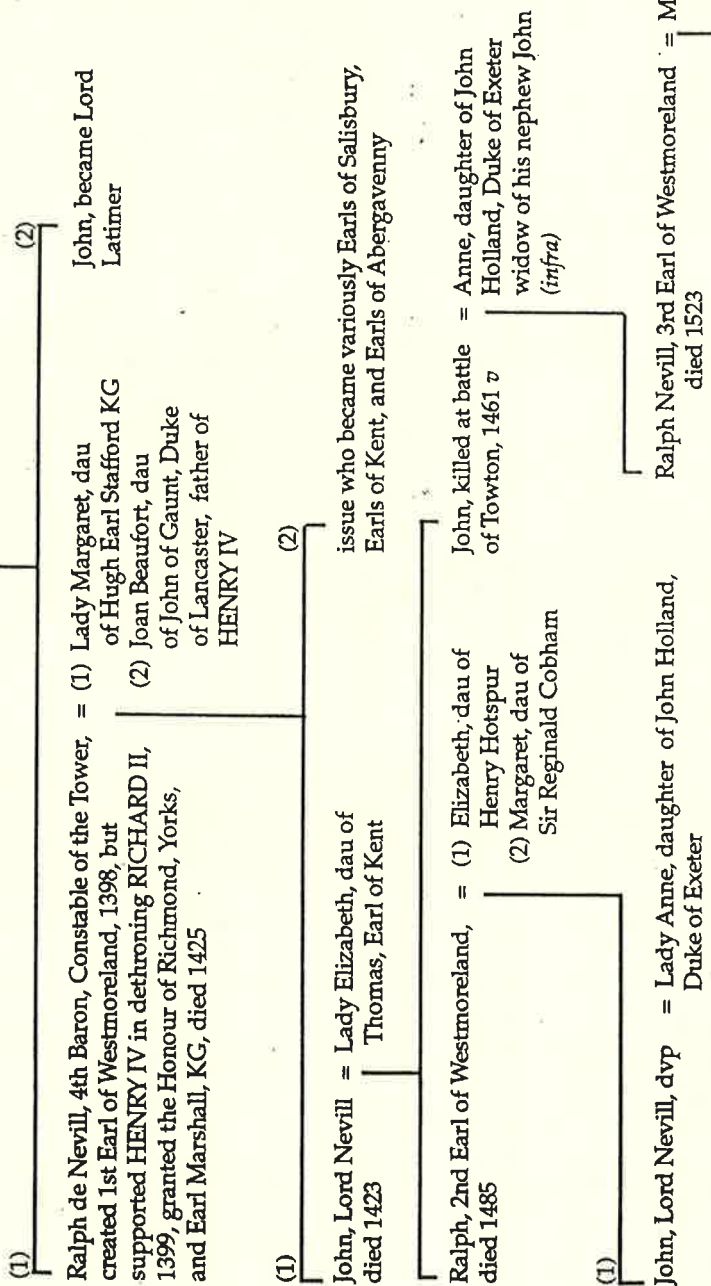
Robert from whom the Nevills of Thorney, Notts, and Wellingore, Lincs, whose descendants are still Lords of these Manors

Sir John de Nevill, 3rd Baron, Lieutenant of Aquitaine, France = (1) Maud, dau of Henry, Lord Percy (2) Elizabeth, dau of William, Lord Latimer KG

(1) Maud, dau of Henry, Lord Percy  
(2) Elizabeth, dau of William, Lord Latimer KG







Nevill

Ralph, dvp = Edith or Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Sandys

Ralph Nevill, 4th Earl of Westmoreland, KG, died 1549 = Lady Catherine, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham

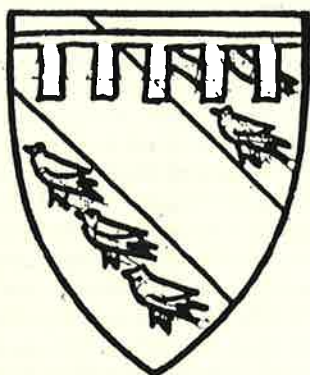
Henry Nevill, 5th Earl of Westmoreland, died 1563 = (1) Lady Anne, dau of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland  
 (2) Jane, dau of Richard Cholmondeley, of Cheshire

Charles Neville, 6th Earl of Westmoreland joined the rebellion of the Northern Earls against QUEEN ELIZABETH (1570), was defeated and he fled to the continent where he died in penury in 1584. All his lands and titles were forfeited including this Lordship.



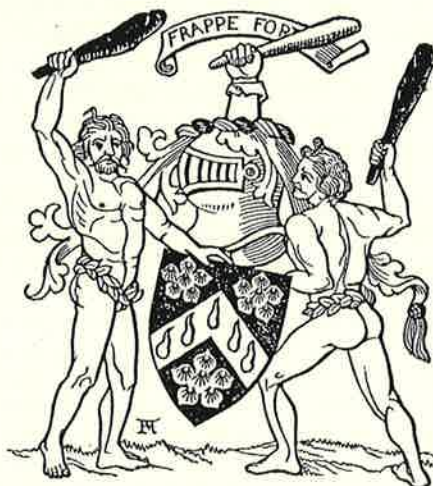
## The Lordship of Gelham Hall Norfolk

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR gave this Manor, together with many others in Dersingham, Norfolk, to Peter de Valoines, who was a great Baron of the Realm. He married Albreda, sister of Eudo de Brie, Dapifer to Henry I (1100-35). In the 12th century, it was held of the de Valoines by William de Rudham before passing to the de Gelhams, which family took their surname from the manor. In May, 1264, Sir Thomas de Gelham was granted a license to build a free Chapel in Dersingham churchyard and to appoint a Master or Chaplin. The licence was granted by Adam de Mota, then Prior of Binham. William de Gelham was knighted by Henry III in 1272, the year of the King's death, and one of the same name was Lord in 1281. William de Gelham seems to be the last of this family and died in the reign of Edward III (1327-77) when the Lordship was divided among his daughters and coheirs. In 1354, a fine was levied between Sir hard Walkfar and John de Reys and Elizabeth, who conveyed to Richard a third part of this manor. In 1356, Arnold, son of Arnold de Mouteney, had conveyed to him by fine, from William de Newton and Elizabeth his wife, the sixth part of the Manor of Gelham which Katherine, widow of William de Gelham, held in dower. Sir Richard Walkfar, sometime before his death, gave his right to the Manor to certain feoffees, and on his death it passed to Sir Thomas Felton and the Lady Joan, his wife. Sir Thomas died possessed of it in about 1382.



*Mouteney*

He was a knight of the Garter and left three daughters and coheirs: Mary, first wife of Sir Edmund Hengrave, Sibilla, wife of ? de Morlay, and Alinmore, wife of Sir John L'Estrange of Hunstanton. Sir John L'Estrange conveyed to Joan, § his wife's mother, this manor with those of Rieborough Magna and Parca in 1385. Soon after this, the Lady Catherine Brews, a nun, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas de Norwich, inherited it. In 1414, John, son of Sir John Curzon of Belagh, released all his right in the manor to John Clifton together with the Manor of Wilby and Barrow in Suffolk. Sir John Curzon gave the manor to his son, Thomas, and Thomas by Will dated November 20th, 1511 gave it to his son John along with the advowson of the Chapel of St Mary. John's son and heir, William, was Lord of the Manor in 1547. In the 17th century, the Lordship passed to the Cobbs of Sandringham and was acquired by the Earl of Kimberley in the 18th century, and was held by that family until recently.



*Kimberley*

Documents associated with this Manor:

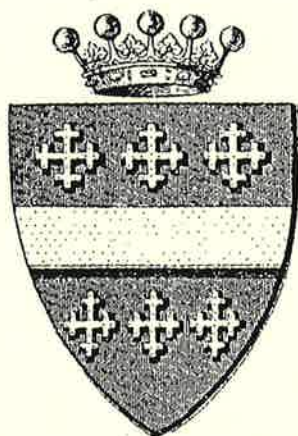
Voluntary tenants, field rents	1830	Norfolk Record Office
Presentments and verdicts	1679-1816	
Fee Book	1832-59	
Court Rolls	1602-1925	



## The Lordship of Timberhonger Worcestershire

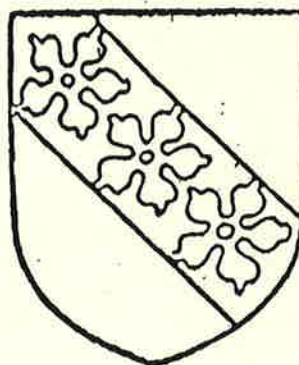
LIKE THE other Worcestershire Manors in the Shrewsbury collection which have been sold recently, this Lordship lies in close to Bromsgrove, and was a member of that Royal Manor until 1473. Before the Conquest, the Manor belonged to Wulfsgie, a Thegn of Edward the Confessor, but by the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, it had passed to Hertebald, who held it of Urse D'Abitot. The overlordship passed from Urse to the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, and was held by the service of a Knight's Fee of the Barony of Elmley until the 17th century.

The next tenants who held this Manor and of whom there is a record are the Portes. Elizabeth de Portes held Timberhonger in 1297 and again in 1300, according to Additional Manuscript 28024 at the British Library. In 1332, Richard de Portes had land here and five years later, William de Portes and his wife, Maud, sold the Manor to Hugh de Cooksey according to a feet of fines of 1329. Tymberhonge or Tymbehonghre is mentioned as a Berewick, or member, of the Royal Manor of Bromsgrove in Domesday Book, but the last mention of its subservience to the Lord of Bromsgrove occurs in a Chancery Inquisitiones Post Mortem (No 20) in 1473, as noted. Hugh de Cooksey died in 1356 and his wife, Denise, one of the daughters and heirs of Edward le Boteler (a famous medieval family) held the Manor until her death in 1376. Walter, their son and heir, was only 13 at the time of his father's death but had been married (ie pledged) for three years to Isabell, daughter of Urrian de St Peter. He was succeeded by his son, Walter, in 1404.



*Beauchamp*

The Manor passed out of the male line in 1460, when it devolved to Joyce Beauchamp, sister and co-heir of Hugh, son of Walter, who died in 1406. Her son, Sir John Greville, succeeded her in 1473 at the age of 40 and died seised of the Manor in 1480. His son, Thomas, took the name of Cooksey but died without issue in 1498 when his property passed to Robert Russell and Roger Winter, the heirs of Cecily, wife of Thomas Cassy, another sister of Hugh Cooksey. The Lordship eventually descended to Sir George Winter or Wintour, who was created a Baronet in 1642 and died without issue in 1658. Sir George married three times, his first wife being Lady Frances Talbot, daughter of John Talbot, 10th Earl of Shrewsbury. All of his estates, including the Lordship of Timberhonger, were bequeathed to his brothers-in-law, Francis, the 11th Earl, and Gilbert Talbot. Francis, who also bore the title Earl of



*Cooksey*

Waterford, married as his second wife Lady Anne Maria Brudenell, daughter of the Earl of Cardigan, a famous 17th century beauty, who bewitched and beguiled all who came into contact with her. Her beauty captivated the Duke of Buckingham and she became his mistress. Unable to endure the thought of being made a cuckold, her husband challenged the Duke to a duel, but the Duke killed him instead. By the Duke, Lady Shrewsbury had a son who died in infancy and was buried by his father in Westminster Abbey with great honours, much to the consternation of society as a whole. Lady Shrewsbury's only surviving son, Charles Talbot, was considered to be the most handsome man in England, and bore the nickname "The King of Hearts". He was created Duke of Shrewsbury and became Lord Treasurer and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He married an Italian Marquessa, a descendant of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Elizabeth I, but died without issue. The title, with the exception of the Dukedom, and estates then passed to his cousin the 13th Earl. The Lordship of Timberhonger was in the Trustees of the Shrewsbury Parliamentary Settled Estates until recently when it was conveyed to the present Lord. The descent of the Shrewsburys lies on the following pages.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Survey	c 1650	PRO
Court Rolls & Presentments (with Grafton)	1427 - 1685	
View of Frankpledge	1527	
Rentals (with Grafton)	1452-91	
Comptus Rolls & Rentals	1430-82	British Library

**DESCENT OF THE CHETWYND-TALBOTS, EARLS OF SHREWSBURY, WATERFORD, AND TALBOT OF HENSOL, VISCOUNTS INGESTRE, PREMIER EARLS OF ENGLAND, HEREDITARY LORD HIGH STEWARD OF IRELAND**

Ralph de Talbot, mentioned in Domesday = a daughter of Gerard de Gournay, Baron of Yarmouth

Geoffrey

Hugh, living 1118 = Beatrix, dau of William de Mandeville

Richard de Talbot, living *temp* RICHARD I = a daughter of Stephen Bulmer of Appletreewick, Yorks

Gilbert, granted lands at Linton by RICHARD I and had custody of Ludlow Castle = ?

Richard, living *temp* HENRY III = Aliva, dau of Alan Basset, Baron of Wycombe

Richard, Bishop of London, 1260

Gilbert, *ob* 1274 = Gwendoline, dau of Rhys ap Griffith, King of South Wales

Richard, Feudal Baron of Eccleshall = Sarah, dau of William Beauchamp, Baron of Elmley and Earl of Warwick

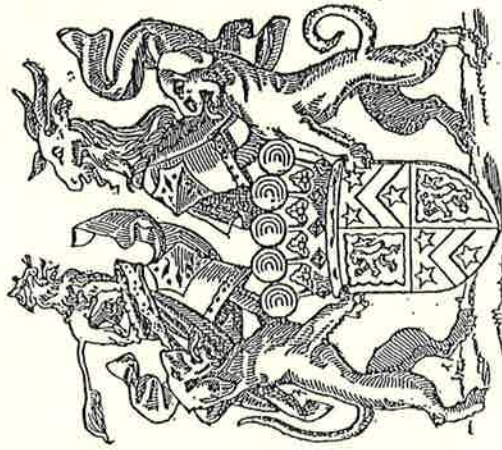
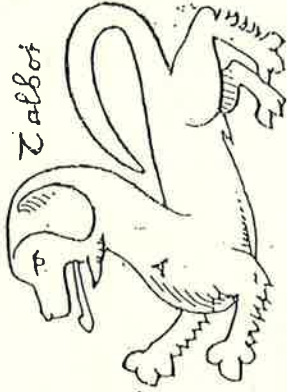
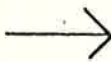
Sir Gilbert Talbot, 1st Baron Talbot, Lord Chamberlain to EDWARD III, *ob* 1346 = Anne, dau of William Boteler, Baron of Wem

Sir Richard, 2nd Baron, *ob* 1356 = Elizabeth, dau of John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch

Gilbert, 3rd Baron, *ob* 1387 = (1) Lady Petronella, dau of 1st Earl of Ormonde  
(2) Lady Joan, dau of 1st Earl of Stafford KG

(1)

Sir Richard, 4th Baron = Ankaret, sis and heir of John, Baron le Strange of Blackmere, *ob* 1413





Gilbert, 5th Baron KG, = (1) Joan, dau of Thomas Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, son of EDWARD III  
 ob 1419 (2) Beatrix, dau of the Pintos of Portugal

Sir John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury KG, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, termed by Shakespeare "the Great Aleides of the field", Lord Lieutenant of Aquitaine; 1442 cr Earl of Shrewsbury; 1446 and Earl of Waterford. He was the last Constable of Gascony, after whom the great claret Talbot is named. Created Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland killed at Châtillon, 1453

= Maud, Baroness Furnival

Ankaret, Baroness Talbot and Strange of Blackmere, dsp 1431

John, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford KG, = (1) Catherine, dau of Sir Edward Burnell Lord Treasurer of England, k at Northampton 1460 (2) Lady Elizabeth, dau of 4th Earl of Ormonde

John, 3rd Earl, ob 1473 = Lady Catherine, dau of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham Greystock

Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, Worcs, KG PC = Elizabeth, dau of 7th Lord

George, 4th Earl, = (1) Anne, dau of William, Lord Hastings KG, ob 1538 (2) Elizabeth, dau and co-heir of Sir Richard Walden of Erith, Kent

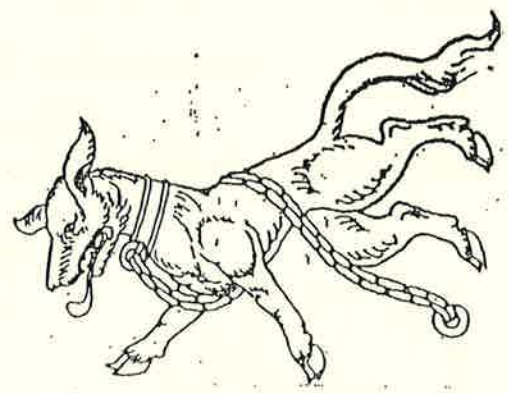
George Talbot of Grafton, 9th Earl, dsp 1630 when he was succeeded by his nephew

Francis, 5th Earl = Mary, dau of Thomas Lord Dacre of Gilsland ob 1560

George, 6th Earl KG, had custody of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS for 20 years till her execution in 1587; Lord High Steward of England, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, Earl Marshal of England, ob 1590,

(1) Gertrude, dau of Thomas, Earl of Rutland (2) Elizabeth, dau of John Hardwick of Hardwick, Derbys, BESS OF HARDWICK, a woman of "masculine understanding...proud, furious, selfish and unfeeling"

(1) Gilbert, 7th Earl, ob 1616 = Mary, dau of Sir William Cavendish Edward, 8th Earl, dsp 1617 = Jane, dau of 1st Lord Ogle



John, 10th Earl, ob 1654 = Mary, dau of Sir Francis Fortescue KB

George *dspyp* 1642

Francis, 11th Earl, killed in a duel, 1667 = (1) Anne, dau of Sir John Conyers  
(2) Lady Anna Maria, dau of 2nd Earl of Cardigan

Charles, 12th Earl, *cr* (1694) Marquess of Alton, Staffs, and Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain, to whom QUEEN ANNE entrusted the Hanoverian succession in the person of GEORGE I. Great-grandfather eight times to HM QUEEN ELIZABETH II, *dsp* 1718

George = Mary, dau of 4th Viscount FitzWilliam

Gilbert, 13th Earl  
*dsp* a priest

George, 14th Earl, *dsp* 1787

Charles = (1) Mary, dau of Robert Alwyn  
(2) Mary, dau of Sir George Mostyn Bt

Charles, 15th Earl, *dsp* 1827

John = (1) Catherine, dau of Thomas Clifton of Lytham, Lancs  
(2) Harriet, dau of Rev Bacon Bedingfield of Norfolk

Francis = (1) Anne, dau of 1st Earl of Fauconberg  
(2) Lady Margaret, dau of William Sheldon

John, 16th Earl, *dspms* 1852

Charles = Julia, dau of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bt

Bertram, 17th Earl, *ob unum* 1853

the 18th Earl was descended from Sir Gilbert Grafton, 3rd son of the 2nd Earl, *supra*\*

Henry John Chetwynd, 18th Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, = Lady Sarah, dau of 2nd Marquess of Waterford, an entirely different 3rd Earl and 5th Baron Talbot, Viscount Ingestre, *ob* 1868

family and title from the Earls of Waterford

Charles, 19th Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, *ob* 1877 = Teresa, dau of Cmdr Richard Cockerell

Charles, 20th Earl KCVO, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, *ob* 1921 = Ellen, dau of Charles Morewood of Ladbroke Hall, Warks

Charles, Viscount Ingestre, *dvp* 1915 = Wmifred Paget, dau of Lord Alexander Paget, son of 15th Marquess of Ailesbury

John, 21st Earl, *ob* 1980 = (1) Nadine Muriel, dau of Brigadier Cyril Crofton, died 2003

(2) Doris, Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, died 1991

Charles Henry John Benedict Crofton Chetwynd Talbot, 22nd and present Earl of Shrewsbury, Waterford and Talbot, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland



\*Space limitations do not permit a full pedigree of this most illustrious family, who hold three Earldoms, are Premier Earls of England on the Roll, Hereditary Lord High Stewards of Ireland and many other titles

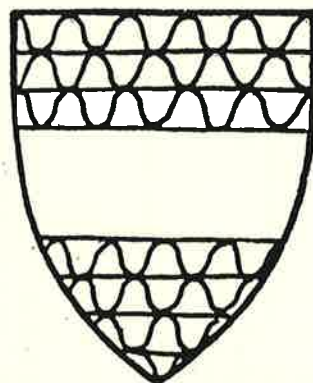


## The Lordship of Whateley Warwickshire

THIS LORDSHIP lies in Kingsbury, a large parish, measuring some 8,000 acres. Whateley lies on the border of Warwickshire and Staffordshire, three miles south of Tamworth and ten miles from Birmingham. The River Tame runs through the area which it is noted for its hills, woods, and brickfields.

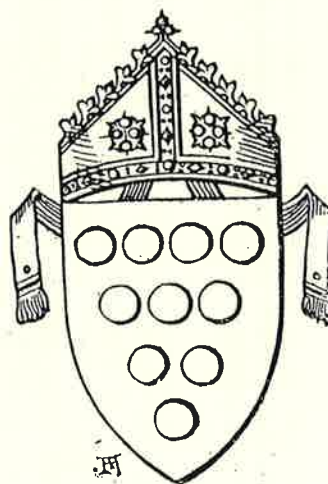
Whateley is first mentioned at the beginning of the 13th century, when it was in the possession of the Bracebridge family. This family also held the Lordship of Kingsbury and it is very likely that Whateley was carved from this original extent. By 1236 however it had passed to William de Holney who granted it to the abbot of Studley Priory. This house had been founded in around 1150 by Peter Corbezon, (who was afterwards called Peter de Studley) who transferred to Studley a group of canons he had originally housed at Wicton in Worcestershire. Peter gave considerable endowments to Studley, but these appears to have been disastrously mismanaged by the first prior, Frocmund. Peter's son, Peter transferred the patronage of the house to William de Cantilupe. At this point there were only three canons resident at Studley. However, a new prior Nicholas was appointed and transformed the priory's fortunes. Cantilupe granted an estate in Shotswell and his son added land at Aston Cantlow. It was around this time that Whateley was added to the house's estates. Throughout the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) land and endowments flowed into Studley and the buildings were extended and refurbished. A new church was completed in 1309 and was consecrated by John of Monmouth. Two years previously the house had been visited by Prior John le Wyke of Worcester who recorded the following;

*First in the priory in the correction of the brothers and rebuking the excesses of the same should take care to have more discretion than he was wont lest the lukewarmness of his discipline should in the future increase the reason for laxity; also that none of the brothers in the frater distribute or send out of the monastery any of the remains of their food to anyone, without the knowledge of the president, to the prejudice of alms, nor do anything to the detriment of alms; also that the time of religious services should be more properly observed by more strictly keeping silence than is wont, according to the rule of St Augustine and to the approved custom of the place; also the same prior of Worcester at his visitation absolved brother Thomas de Wateleye of his, who for his disobedience and other excesses had for a long time been kept in prison, he having shown signs of contrition.*



Bracebridge

It is interesting to wonder who Thomas of Wateleye was. He obviously had been a resident of the Lordship and was perhaps a younger son of the Bracebridge family, which continued to hold Kingsbury during this period. Wyke's findings, that the canons were slovenly, sold food to locals and had to be physically restrained is by no means an unusual description of a 14th century priory. Not for nothing had the term 'merry monk' been earned. Six years later, Wyke was forced to threaten with excommunication, the cellarer, Adam Wyberd, for selling beer brewed for the canons.



Worcester

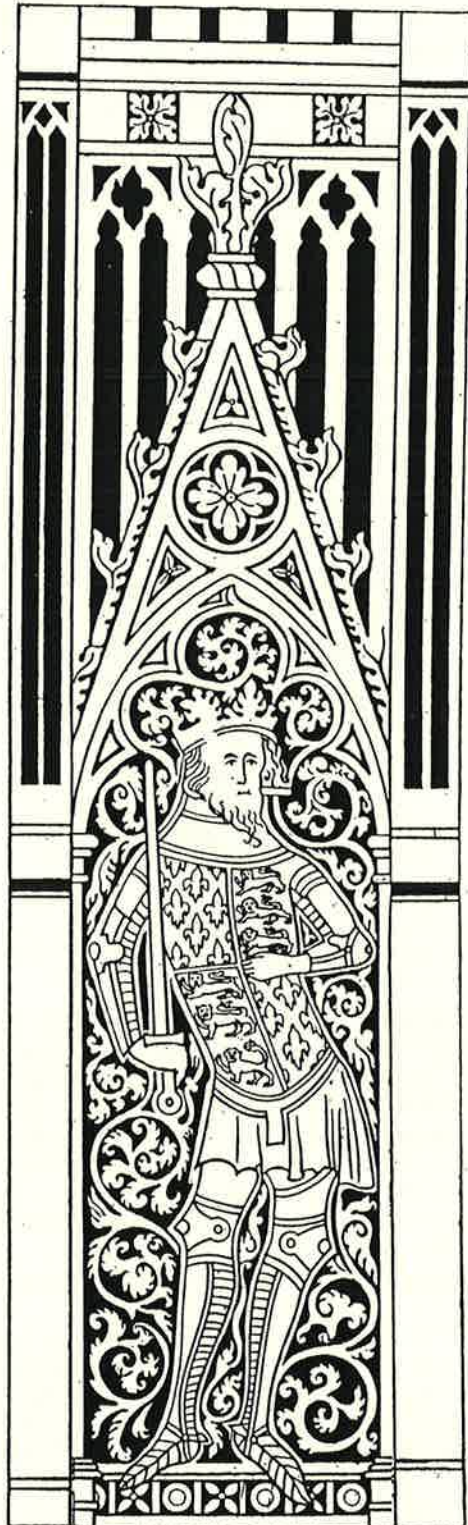
Another inquiry was carried out at Studley in 1350, this time under the auspices of the bishop of Worcester and it was found that there was a great deal of waste goods produced by the canons which was not given to the poor. In 1364 John de Evesham, the prior of Worcester visited Studley, but on his arrival was confronted by a group of armed canons. Eventually through threat of excommunication he was allowed to enter and allowed to exercise his jurisdiction. Why he was resisted is, unfortunately, not recorded. For the next 175 there is little record of the



*Shrewsbury*

canons, but there seems to have been a slow decline, both in their numbers and the size and importance of their estates. They did remain as Lords of the Manor of Whateley and when the Commissioners for the Dissolution visited Studley in 1536 they valued the priory as a yearly income of £141. They found that the house contained the prior and eight canons and that 'all priests have good conversation and lvyng'.

After the demise of Studley Priory the Lordship of the Manor of Whateley was granted by Henry VIII (1509-1547) to John Beaumont. Within a few months he had alienated it to Nicholas Wylson and his wife Eleanor. In 1553 they sold it on again, this time to Thomas Overton, alias, Orton, who died in 1590. From him it came down to his son Nicholas, who is recorded as holding Whateley for a fortieth of a knight's fee from Queen Elizabeth. In 1604 the Lordship was settled on his son Thomas and his wife Dorothy. It then seems to have remained in this family for some time before coming into the hands of the Chetwynd's, who were related to the Earls of Shrewsbury. The present Lord of Whateley is the current Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, the 22nd Earl and Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland. His descent lies on the previous pages.





## The Lordship of Bodardle Cornwall

THIS LORDSHIP was owned by the grand-daughter of the eighth and last Viscount Clifden, himself a descendent of two eminent Cornish families, the Robartes and the Agars, who were variously Earls of Falmouth, Earls of Radnor, Viscount Bodmin, and Viscounts Clifden. The family still possess the Llanhydrock Estate south of Bodmin, and the Manor of Bodardle lies just south of the estate itself. At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1806 it was held by the Count of Mortain:

Bodardle: Grim held it before 1066, and paid tax for one and a half hides there, however.

Land for 8 ploughs; 4 ploughs there; 7 slaves.

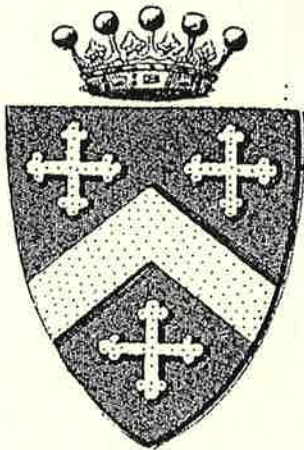
10 villagers and 24 smallholders.

Woodland, 20 acres, pasture 30 acres.

Formerly 35s; value now 15s.

2 cobs, 1 bull, 17 sheep

The Lordship was held by the Cardinan family for many years, but was sold by Isolda de Cardinan, or Cardinham, the wife of Thomas de Tracy, to Oliver de Dinant in 1259. His family held it for many generations before it was acquired by John, Lord Robartes.



*Rich*

Lord Robartes became Lord Privy Seal in 1662, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1669, but only remained in Ireland until May 1670. He was created Earl of Falmouth and Viscount Bodmin in 1679, but six days later had the Falmouth title changed to Radnor. His first marriage was to Lady Lucy Rich, daughter of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, by whom he had Robert, Viscount Bodmin. He married secondly a daughter of John Smith of Kent, a lady renowned for her beauty, and apparently meant to marry his eldest son 'for which reason there was never a good understanding between father and son'. To take up the story:

By her he had several children, the eldest of which was Francis Robartes, a very ingenious man, and a great mathematician, author of several works. He was twice married, first to Penelope, daughter of Sir Courtney Pole of Devonshire, by whom he had no issue; secondly to Lady Anne Fitzgerald, daughter of the Earl of Kildare, and widow of Mr William Boscawen, of Tregothan. The said John Robartes, Earl of Radnor, died at his house in Chelsea very aged....and was succeeded by his grandson, Charles Bodville Robartes.



*Clifden*

Robert Robartes, Lord Bodmin, his father, was much esteemed by King Charles II, for his bright lively parts, and ready wit. He was sent as Ambassador to the King of Denmark in July 1679-80, but died soon after his return. Charles Bodville Robartes, second Earl of Radnor, married Mary, the daughter and heir of Sir John Cutler, by whom he acquired a great accession of fortune.

The Earldom of Radnor died out in 1764 and the great Cornish estates were inherited by the last Lord Radnor's great-niece, Anna-Maria, who married the Hon Charles Bagenal Agar, son of Viscount Clifden, whose descendants owned the Lordship of Bodardle until recently. Their descent appears on the following page.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Ministers Account for Duchy		Kent RO
audited 5th Feb 1605/6		
Court Rolls	1574-1589	Cornwall RO
Rentals	1578,	
with other Manors	1586-1603	
Accounts	1387-1593	
with other Manors		
Valuation	1544-1555	



DESCENT OF THE AGAR-ROBARTES, EARLS OF RADNOR, BARONS BODMIN AND ROBARTES OF TRURO, VIS-COUNTS CLIFDEN and BARONS MENDIP,

John Robartes, bought the Manor of Bodwithgy 1583 = ?

Richard Robartes of Truro, Cornwall, Knighted 1616, Baronet, 1621, Baron Robartes of Truro 1625, died 1634 = Frances, dau and co-heiress of John Hender of Bottreaux Castle

John Robartes, 2nd Baron created Viscount Bodmin and Earl of Radnor, 1679, Privvy Councillor, died 1685 = (1) Lucy Rich, dau of Robert, Earl of Warwick  
 (2) Isabella, dau of Sir John Smith of Kent

Charles Agar of Yorks and Gowran Castle, Co Kilkenny died 1696 = Ellis, dau of Peter Blanchville

Robert, Viscount Bodmin, died 1681 = Sarah, dau and heir of John Bodvile of Bodvile Castle, Caernarvon  
 Francis, MP = Anne, dau of Wentworth, Earl of Kildare

Charles Bodvile, 2nd Earl, dsp 1723 = Russell = Lady Mary Booth dau of Henry Earl of Warrington

James = (2) Mary, dau of Sir Henry Wemyss Kt

Henry Agar = Anne, dau of Rt Rev Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath and Baron Mendip  
 died 1746

Henry, 3rd Earl died unmarried, 1741 = Mary = Thomas Hunt of Mollington Cheshire

James, 1st Viscount Clifden = Lucia, dau of John Martin (eldest son)

George Hunt, succeeded to the estates of the Earls of Radnor, but dsp when he was succeeded by his brother, Thomas = Thomas = Mary, dau of Peter Bold of Bold, Lancs

Anna Maria = Charles Bagenal died 1861 died 1811  
 Henry, 2nd Viscount, 2nd Baron Mendip = Caroline, dau of 3rd Duke of Marlborough KG

Thomas James Agar-Robartes, created 1st Baron Robartes, 1869, died 1882 = Juliana, dau of Rt Hon Reginald Pole Carew of Antony, Cornwall, died 1881

George, created 1831 Baron Dover dsp 1833 = Georgina, dau of 6th Earl of Carlisle KG

Henry, 3rd Viscount died 1866 = Eliza, dau of Frederick Seymour  
 Leopold, 5th Viscount, married Harriet dau of 3rd Lord Camoys, but left no surviving male issue when the peerage (except Dover) passed to his cousin, Thomas, 2nd Lord Robartes as descendant of the 1st Clifden

Thomas James, 2nd Lord Robartes and 6th Viscount Clifden = Mary, dau of Francis Dickinson of Kingsweston, Somerset

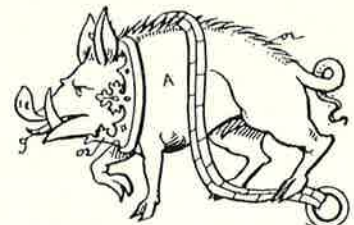
Henry, 4th Viscount, died unmarried 1895

Francis Gerald, 7th Viscount Clifden, Lord Clifden, Baron Medip, Baron Robartes of Lanhydrock died = Hon Thomas Charles Reginald, MP for Bodmin, 1906, and St Austell 1908-15, killed in action, 1915

Arthur Victor, 8th and last Viscount Clifden, died 1980 = Patricia Mary, dau of Arthur Bassett of London

Hon Rachel Mary = Capt Cromwell Felix Justin Lloyd Davies DSO DSC born 1922

Anne, present possessor of the Cornish Manors offered in this catalogue = Colin Victor Kenneth Williams son of Rodney Graham Williams DSO, DFC, of Cheshire

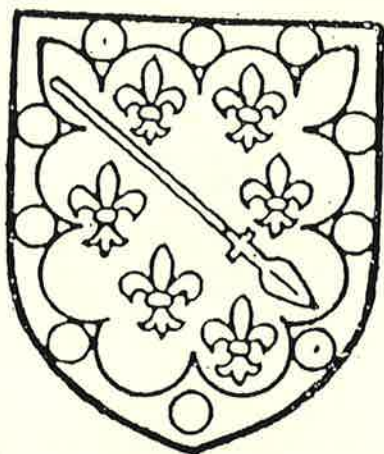




# The Lordship of Eggergarth Lancashire

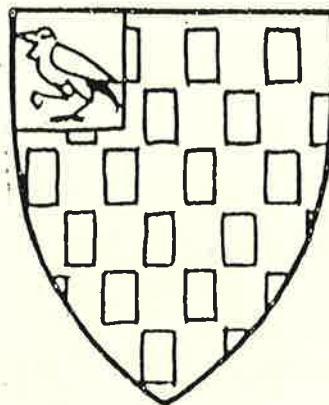
*historically held by the service of a rose to the Baron of Warrington*

AT THE time of Domesday Eggergarth seems to have formed part of the Barony of Warrington. In a survey of 1212, it is stated that Richard le Boteler had given two oxgangs in Eggergarth to Matthew de Walton to hold by knight's service (one-fortieth of a fee): it also says that Henry, son of Gilbert, was holding the Lordship at this time. The monks of Cöckersand Abbey were granted a ridding (an unencumbered piece of land) in Eggergarth by Henry de Walton. William de Walton and William de Lydiate held Eggergarth and Lydiate of the heir of Emery le Boteler in 1242 for the tenth part of knight's fee. (Their two holdings made one ploughland, where 10 ploughlands made one fee). In 1335, Gilbert de Scarisbrick was holding it of the Baron of Warrington, and it continued in this family until it was bought by Lawrence Ireland from James Scarisbrick. possession being given in 1547. There was a 20 year delay in the payment of the purchase money, which caused considerable dispute.



*Ireland*

There was a mill here from early times, situated on the brook which divides Eggergarth from Lydiate. William, son of Benedict de Lydiate, granted 4s of annual rent from the mill to Gilbert, son of Richard de Halsall. In 1300, there was a dispute between Sir William le Boteler, Adam de Pulle, and his wife Alice on one part, and Gilbert, son of Gilbert de Halsall, on the other. This was about the diversion of the course of the Alt (also known as the Lydiate Brook), which "flowed to the injury of a certain mill in Eggergarth and Lydiate". An agreement was made for the diversion of the course, and it is interesting to note that this diversion still existed 600 years later and can still be seen now. It was in respect of Eggergarth that Sir Thomas Butler claimed the wardship of Thomas, son and heir of Gilbert Scarisbrick, from the Earl of Derby early in the reign of Henry VIII. He was first awarded the custody of the Manor, but in 1519 the wardship of the heir, and the custody of the Manor, was confirmed to the Earl. In 1598, there was a dispute between Robert Blundell and Lawrence Ireland. Robert asserted that from time immemorial the Lord of Ince Blundell and his servants and tenants and all the people of the Manor had had a right of way from Ince, over Alt Bridge and through Altcar, and thence "through Lydiate to certain lands called Eggergarth, and Augton, and so to Ormskirk Church and the market, and back the same way by and near a wtermill in Eggergarth"



*Blundell*

Of late the tenant of Lawrence Ireland's had stopped the plaintiff's servants and tenants near the mill, on their way to the market, and had told them that henceforth they would not be allowed to pass through Eggergarth. Lawrence Ireland was engaged in many lawsuits. He died on 6 May 1609, leaving a widow and 10 young children, for whose benefit he had in 1605 enfeoffed Sir Richard Molyneux and others of the Manors of Lydiate and Eggergarth. They are stated in the inquisition to be held of Thomas Ireland, Baron of Warrington, in socage by the rent of a rose yearly, their value being £5 clear. His son, Edward Ireland, was only 16 when he inherited, and James I made him a ward of Barnaby Molyneux and Hugh Nelson. He married twice, and had a son by his second wife, Margaret Norris, who became his heir in 1637. An inventory of his property is still extant, endorsed "in the dining chamber in the hall at Lydiate, being a parcel of land within mentioned, in the name of all the Manors and lands within mentioned, to the within named Henry Mossock, James Halsall, and Richard Fornby", in the presence of Robert Blundell and other witnesses. To his son and heir Lawrence he gave a gilt bowl, various household goods including all the brewing vessels, "also all the armour with the clock and drum", and a box containing money. The manor house was obviously quite substantial, with "a dining chamber, great chamber, hall chamber, little chamber (or Mistress Clive chamber), buttery chamber, green chamber, canaby chamber, garden chamber, brewhouse chamber, the nurseries, squirrel chamber, ward chamber, rowling chamber, great parlour, green parlour, servants' chamber, cellar, hall, kitchen, buttery, larder, brewhouse, piggon and dairy." The residue of his property was to be divided into three equal parts, one for his wife, the other two for his daughters, who were to share equally. Lawrence was only three years old on his father's death, and was still under age in 1651, when his mother Margaret sent a petition to the Parliamentary Commissioners touching the sequestration of his estate. Like many other Catholics at this time, he was sent abroad to be educated. Because of his religion, two-thirds of the Ireland estate was sequestered, and the widow was allowed a fifth in 1651, to be increased to a third should she prove that she was not delinquent; Gilbert Ireland of the Hutt, a strong partisan of Parliament, was made Lawrence's guardian. Mr Ambrose, the Parliament's agent, had given reasons which induced him to believe that young Mr Ireland had been brought up in popery; namely, that his mother demanding from him how her son should be maintained, he an



swered that if she would please he should be brought up in the Protestant religion he might be provided for according to his rank and quality, she replied "she had rather see him hanged"; that he could never hear of him going to church, but that he had been kept secret and conveyed from one papist's house to another, whereof Mr Ditchfield, a papist at Ditton, was one; and that it had then lately been given out that he had been sent beyond the seas, where Mr Ambrose believed he then was.

It was replied that he had been educated at Oxford, and only sent abroad by licence from the Cromwellian Council of State. Colonel Gilbert Ireland refused to accommodate her: "he had heard they were about to marry him (Lawrence) with Mr Ditchfield of Ditton's daughter, an arch-papist, signifying his dislike thereof". Lawrence came of age in 1655, in which year he granted a lease of Cunsough Hall to John Tatlock. He married Anne Scarisbrick in 1658, but she died six years later leaving two daughters, Margaret and Katherine. In 1664 he settled his estate on his elder daughter and her heirs, with remainder to the younger daughter and her heirs, and further remainders; gave the children into guardianship of his mother, and for himself sought admission into the Society of Jesus. He made his profession in 1666, and was ordained priest, but there is little further record of his career, and his only subsequent connection with Lydiate and Eggergarth was his settling a messuage in the place upon his younger daughter Katherine in 1673; she later became a nun at Dunkirk. He died in York on 30 June 1673, and was survived by his mother who was buried at Halsall in 1695. The Lordship now passed to Charles Anderton, heir to Sir Francis Anderton, who had married Lawrence Ireland's elder daughter. It is not certain whether Charles Anderton ever resided in the area. He died in 1691: his eldest son Charles was then living at St Omer's, where he died in 1705, and was succeeded by his brother James. The Manors of Lydiate, Melling, Cunsough, and Eggergarth and other Ireland lands were settled to the use of his mother Dame Margaret for life, with remainders to Francis and to his brother Joseph in tail male; then to his sister Mary, the wife of Henry Blundell of Ince Blundell. James, the legal owner, had entered the Society of Jesus in 1703, and drew a pension of £50 from the family estates; he died in 1710, having in 1708 executed a conveyance in order to enable his younger brother Francis to make a marriage settlement. Francis took part in the Jacobite Rising of 1715, and was taken to London and condemned. He was pardoned, but the forfeited estates were recovered by his elder brother Lawrence, who had been a Benedictine, renouncing his vows and his religion in 1724. He died shortly afterwards and left his estates to his brother's children, with remainder to the Blundells. Under this will, the Blundells of Ince Blundell succeeded to these estates after the death of Sir Francis Anderton in 1760. Sir Francis, after his pardon, had lived very quietly at Lydiate Hall, devoting himself mainly to cock-fighting. In the leases granted by him there was always a stipulation with the tenant for "the keeping of a cock". An unusual dispute followed Sir Francis's death without issue. By the will of his brother, the Blundells of Ince Blundell were the heirs to the Anderton properties, but Dame Margaret, who died in 1720, had also made a settlement of the Lydiate estates: "As for and concerning my Manors or Lordships of Lydiate, Melling, Cunsough, Eggergarth, Aughton, Maghull, and Aintree etc I do hereby give, devise and bequeath the same unto Nicholas Starkie, his heirs and assigns for ever, and to or for no other use, intent, trust, or purpose whatsoever." The above mentioned Mr Starkie was a lawyer of good repute, who although a Protestant had long acted on her behalf. She wished to secure the estate for Francis, her son, but as he had been convicted of High Treason to have named him directly would have led to forfeiture. After Lawrence Anderton's death, a settlement was drawn up in accordance with Dame Anderton's known wishes. Her daughter, Mrs Blundell, refused to sign it on account of the clause



indemnifying Starkie; the latter, who was receiving the rents and was apparently the legal owner, could not see his way to relinquish the clause, but after negotiation and the payment of £1,000 he made all the Lydiate estates over to three trustees, one of whom was his son, for the use of Sir Francis Anderton during life and then to the heirs of his body, all mention of the Blundells being omitted. Mrs Blundell and Mr Starkie pre-deceased Sir Francis, and the heir, Robert Blundell of Ince, was met by the claims of Edmund Starkie the son and only surviving trustee, who insisted that Dame Margaret had made an absolute gift to his father, of which he intended to avail himself, the allowance to Sir Francis having been an act of compassion to him personally. The Blundell's did take possession, but it seems probable they had to compensate Edmund Starkie by heavy payment. Since that time the Manor of Eggergarth has remained in the Blundell family until recently.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Rentals

1692, 1752-4

Lancs RO

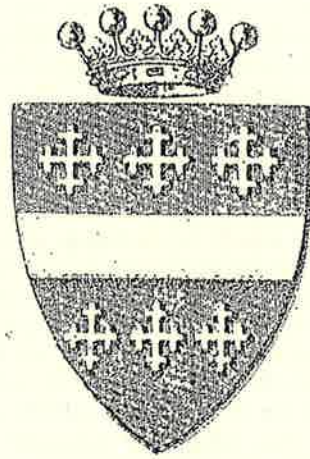


## The Lordship of Sherrif's Lench Worcestershire

SHERIFF'S LENCH is said to have been the Lench, Lench Bernardi or "Lench Alnoth juxta Chadelbure" (Chadbury in Norton parish) asserted to have been given by Ethelbald of Mercia to the abbey at Evesham, as it was among the lands recovered by Abbot Æthelwig (1070-7) from King Edward and other good men. The Manor comprised four hides and was acquired in moieties by Æthelwig; two hides he held in the time of King Edward and the other two he bought with the money of the church from Gilbert Fitz Turolde with the permission of King William. The Domesday Survey gives the additional information that the proceeds of the latter moiety of the Manor supported one monk in Evesham Abbey. It does not, however, agree with the chronicles of Evesham as to the acquisition of the other two hides, which are here stated to have been bought of King William for one mark of gold. The whole Manor was held by Abbot Æthelwig until his death in 1077, when it was stolen from the church by Odo Bishop of Bayeux, who gave it to Urse the Sheriff. It is difficult to decide to what period to assign the statement made in the Domesday Survey that Lench had been held as three Manors, two hides being held by two thegns and two by a certain woman named Aelfgifu, as in the Cotton MS it is clearly stated that the church of Evesham held the Manor in demesne after its acquisition by Æthelwig.



In 1086, the Manor of Sheriff's Lench was returned among the possessions of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, then in the King's hands. Urse was still sub-tenant, and the Evesham Chronicle states that he held it "contra Rotulum Winton" in the time of Abbot Walter towards the end of the 11th century. In spite of the title to the Manor, which the monks of Evesham had made out at the time of the Survey, they seemed never to have recovered it from Urse, though they must evidently have extorted some acknowledgment of seigniorial rights, for Urse's successors the Beauchamps recognized the Abbots of Evesham as their overlords. Though the Manor was said to be held for the service of half a knight's fee, "because it was in the hands of the mighty it does nothing for the abbot except homage, and the men of Lench do suit at Blakenhurst". The Abbot's overlordship is mentioned for the last time in 1316, and afterwards, though it was known that the Manor was not held of the King in chief, it could never be discovered who was the true overlord. From Urse, the Manor passed to the Beauchamps, the hereditary Sheriffs of Worcester, and thus doubtless acquired its name Sheriff's Lench. It passed with



*Beauchamp*

Elmley Castle in the Beauchamp family until about the middle of the 13th century, when William de Beauchamp gave to his brother James the Manors of Sheriff's Lench and Church Lench and the advowson of the church, with the exception of the land which he had given to Bartholomew de Sudeley. By an undated charter, James de Beauchamp granted Sheriff's Lench to his nephew William, Earl of Warwick, and Maud his wife, and the Manor descended with Elmley Castle until it was granted in tail-male by Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to his younger son William, afterwards Lord Bergavenny. It then passed with Chaddesley Corbett and was claimed with that Manor by the co-heirs of Henry, Duke of Warwick, and evidently assigned to Edward, Earl of Warwick, who was attainted in 1499. It was, however, like Chaddesley Corbett, granted by Anne Countess of Warwick to Henry VIII in 1487-8. In July 1511, the Manor was leased for 40 years to George Throckmorton. In November of the same year, it was granted in fee to William Dineley of Charlton and this grant was confirmed in 1514, a rent of £5 a year being reserved to the Crown. From that time, the Manor followed the same descent as Charlton in Cropthorne to John Dineley. From deeds among the Prattinton Collection it appears that Sheriff's Lench was sold by a Mrs Johnson towards the end of the 18th century to a Mr Masfield, and that it afterwards passed to a Mr Pulteney, who sold it to different owners, the greater part passing to a Mr Stokes, who sold it to a Mr Edwin, the owner in 1812. Half the Manor was purchased about 1824 by the Rev Dr William Chafy, and the other half, including the old Manor house, lately called the Manor Farm, and about 500 acres of land, was bought of Mr Winnall in 1873 by the Rev William K W Chafy DD, whose successor is Miss E Chafy of Dorset. By an undated charter, probably about 1253, William de Beauchamp granted to Bartholomew de Sudeley in free marriage with his daughter Joan 10 virgates of land and a messuage in Sheriff's Lench, with reversion to the donor in case Joan had no children. The Manor, which was held of the Lords of Elmley Castle by the service of a pair of spurs, then followed the same descent as Fairfield in Belbroughton until 1496, when the lands of Ralph Lord Sudeley were divided between Edward Belknap and Sir John Norbury. Sheriff's Lench was assigned to the former. It was perhaps this Manor which as

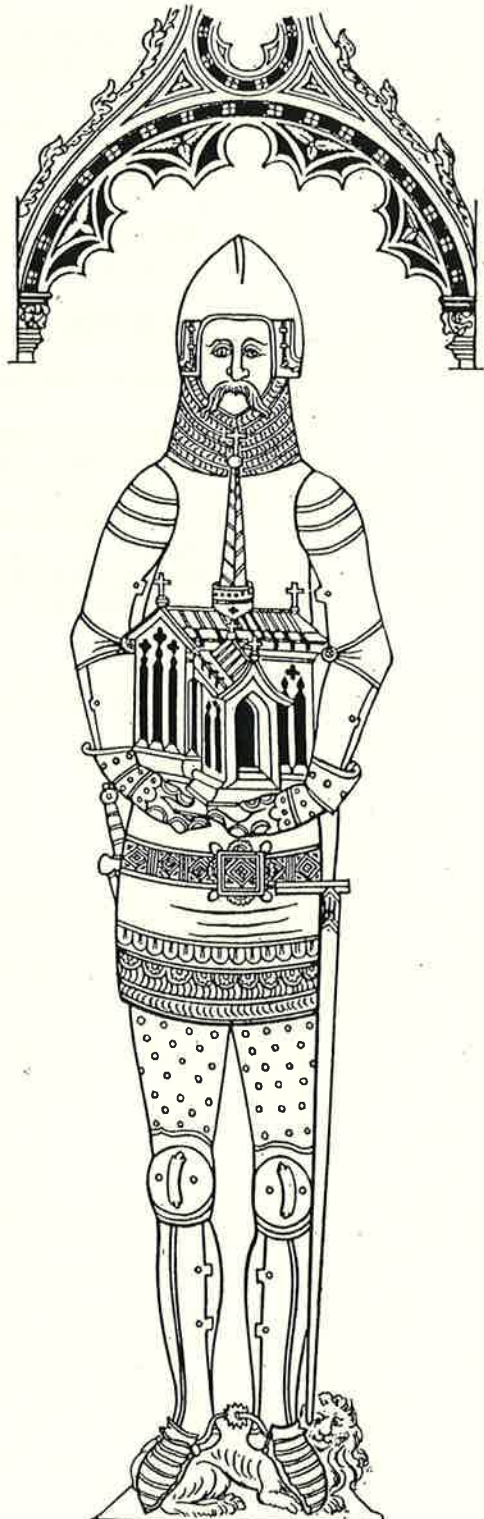




"the manor of Shrewlinche parcel of Warwick and Spenser's land" was granted in 1560 to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton and his heirs. Sir Nicholas left the Manor in 1571 to his second son, Arthur Throckmorton, and in 1596 he and his wife Anne were in possession of it, but nothing further is known of the estate, although it now forms parcel of the Lordship of Sheriff's Lench. The sacrist of Evesham Abbey held an estate at Lench during the 13th Century, and before 1206 had purchased of the commoners of Lench the right to assart certain common land there. In 1206, he held three and a half hides of land at Lench. In the Subsidy Roll of 1280 this estate is called Lenche Sacriste de Evesham and the Abbot of Evesham paid a subsidy of 22s there. The Lordship lies about 1 1/2 miles south west of Church Lench. It is hard to arrive at an area for Sheriff's Lench, but at Domesday it probably covered about 400 acres. With the 10 virgates (one virgate = 30 acres) the whole is probably about 700 acres. There is quite probably a map of the Manor with the enclosure award.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Books      1781-1860 Herts & Worcs RO





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## *List of Publications*

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**Blood Royal**, to mark the Queen's Golden Jubilee in 2002 from the time of Alexander the Great to Queen Elizabeth II (£29.95)

**The Monarchy**, fifteen hundred years of British tradition (£19.95)

**The House of Lords**, a thousand years of British tradition (£16.95)

**The House of Commons**, 700 years of British tradition (£16.95)  
**Manorial Law** (£49.95)

**The Sudeleys, Lords of Toddington** (£14.95)

**Royal Armada** (£6.00)

**Manorial Law**, by AW & C Barsby, *Legal Research & Publishing* (£49.95)

**Mutiny on the Bounty** (£6.00)

**Blount's Jocular Tenures** (£95.00)

**Charter and Statutory Markets**, proceedings of a Conference held on 17 May 1994 (£35.00)

**The Land Registration Act 2002**  
the published proceedings of a seminar held by the Society at the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, London, 4 November, 2002. (£58.75)

*All books published by the Manorial Society*

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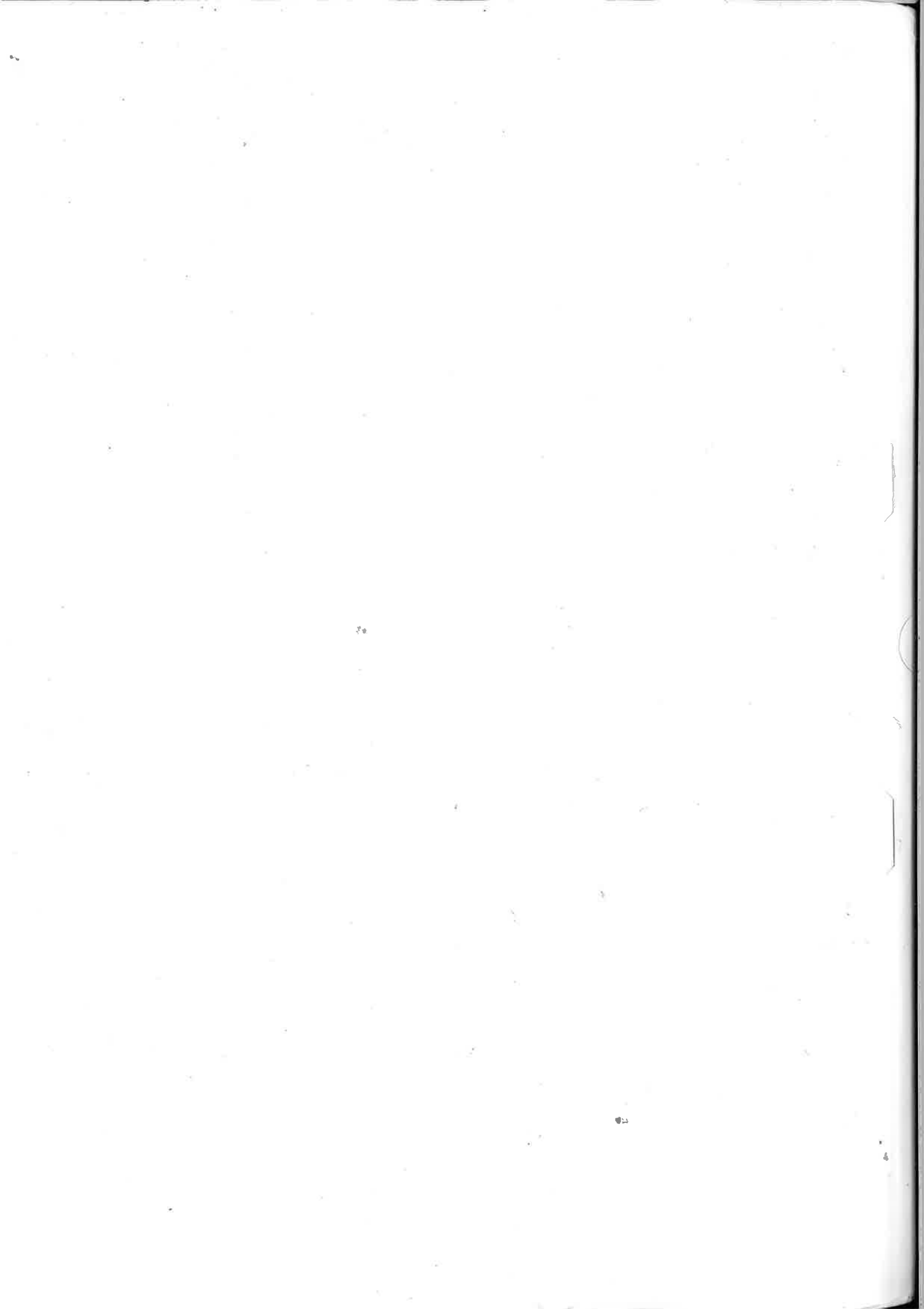
## *List of Descents*

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## Manorial Auctioneers

104 Kennington Road, London, SE11 6RE

Tel: 020 7582 1588 Fax: 020 7582 7022 (international: 44-20)

Website: [www.msgb.co.uk](http://www.msgb.co.uk)

### Kentish Lordsips for sale

Five manorial lordships in the Ashford and Folkestone areas are being offered for sale by Lord Hothfield. They include Ripple where the 15th century rebel, Jack Cade, died at the hands of the lord of the manor, Alexander Iden.

Cade was an Irishman who settled in Westwell, having previously fled Sussex where he was wanted for murder. By 1450, the oppressive collection of taxes in the county by Henry VI's officials led to widespread discontent among farmers, labourers, and some gentry.

How Cade came to lead the rebellion is unknown, but a rabble army marched on London where the corporation admitted its leaders. At first, they acted with restraint, but when the rebel leaders executed William Cromer, the Kentish Sheriff, and started to arrest unpopular officials and plunder their houses, the city fathers closed their gates.

Failing to take the city by force, Cade's army began to melt away and Cade himself foolishly fled back to Ripple, with a price of £1,000 on his head, dead or alive.



## **Kent Manors 2:**

He was found hiding in the garden of Ripple Court, the home of the lord of the manor, Alexander Iden, who had succeeded William Cromer as Sheriff of the county. He was killed trying to resist arrest, the story being recounted by Shakespeare in *Henry VI*. part ii.

John French was born at Ripple Vale and went on to command British forces at the battle of Ypres on the Western Front during the First World War, becoming a field marshal and Earl of Ypres. He died in 1925 and was buried in Ripple churchyard.

A story in the French family concerns the military slang expression, 'French leave'. When John French was a young officer in India, he apparently slipped out of camp to see a lady. As an officer, he was not AWOL, but he was upbraided by his commanding officer, according to the present head of the family, Lord De Freyne.

Other lordships being sold for Lord Hothfield by Manorial Auctioneers of London are: Sileham, near Rainham; Coldham, near Capel le Ferne; Goldwell, near Great Chart; and Great Ripton, in Ashford. They are expected fetch about £8,250 each.

Some of the manors are found in Domesday Book of 1086, and all came into the Tufton family in the late 16th century. Sir Nicholas Tufton was created Earl of Thanet by Charles I in 1628, and the title died out in the male line in 1849 with the 11th Earl. The last Earl never married, but had a child Nicholas by a French woman. His son Sir Henry was created Lord Hothfield by Queen Victoria and lived at Hothfield Place, Kent.

**Kent manors 3:**

New lords or ladies of the manors may use their style on passports, driving licences, and credit cards, and can become members of the Manorial Society of Great Britain, whose governing council includes the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Shannon, and Lord Sudeley.

ends

**Catalogue enclosed: pages 6 (Ripple), 41 (Sileham), 46 (Great Ripton), 50 (Coldham, and 57 (Goldwell)**

**Information: Manorial Auctioneers: 020-7582-1588**



**OFFERS ARE INVITED IN THE REGION OF THE  
FOLLOWING**

The Barony of Westmoreland Cumbria, England	£70,000.00
 The Barony of St John Co Wexford, Ireland	 £25,000.00
Lordship of Ripple, Kent	£8,250.00
Lordship of Trevelyan, Cornwall	£6,500.00
Lordship of Silsden, Yorkshire	£7,500.00
Lordship of Polesworth, Warwickshire	£8,250.00
Lordship of Showell, Oxfordshire	£8,250.00
Lordship of Wrangaton, Devon	£7,000.00
Lordship of Thunderley, Essex	£7,500.00
Lordship of Laleston, Glamorgan, Wales	£7,500.00
Lordship of Worthington, Leicestershire	£8,250.00
Lordship of Bishopsworth, Somerset	£8,250.00
Lordship of Herberton, Staffordshire	£7,500.00
Lordship of Westerleigh, Gloucestershire	£8,250.00
Lordship of Beara, Devon	£6,500.00
Lordship of Sileham, Kent	£8,250.00
Lordship of Burngullow, Cornwall	£6,500.00
Lordship of Great Ripton, Kent	£8,250.00
Lordship of Adwick le Street, Yorkshire	£7,500.00
Lordship of Coldham, Kent	£8,250.00
Lordship of Fallmore, Co Roscommon, Ireland	£5,500.00
Lordship of Armitage, Staffordshire	£7,500.00
Lordship of Goldwell, Kent	£8,250.00
Lordship of Feltons, Suffolk	£7,500.00
Lordship of Trethevey, Cornwall	£6,500.00
Lordship of Gargrave, Yorkshire	£7,500.00
Lordship of Gelham Hall, Norfolk	£7,500.00
Lordship of Timberhonger, Worcestershire	£7,500.00
Lordship of Whateley, Warwickshire	£7,500.00
Lordship of Bodardle, Cornwall	£6,500.00
Lordship of Eggergarth, Lancashire	£6,500.00
Lordship of Sheriffs Lench, Worcestershire	£7,500.00