

For Sale  
Baronies,  
Channel Islands Fief  
and Lordships of the Manor



Wednesday  
12 June 1991



# **A SALE OF BARONIES, A SEIGNORY and LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR**

**On the Instructions of the Nobility and Gentry**

## **AUCTION IN SEPARATE LOTS**

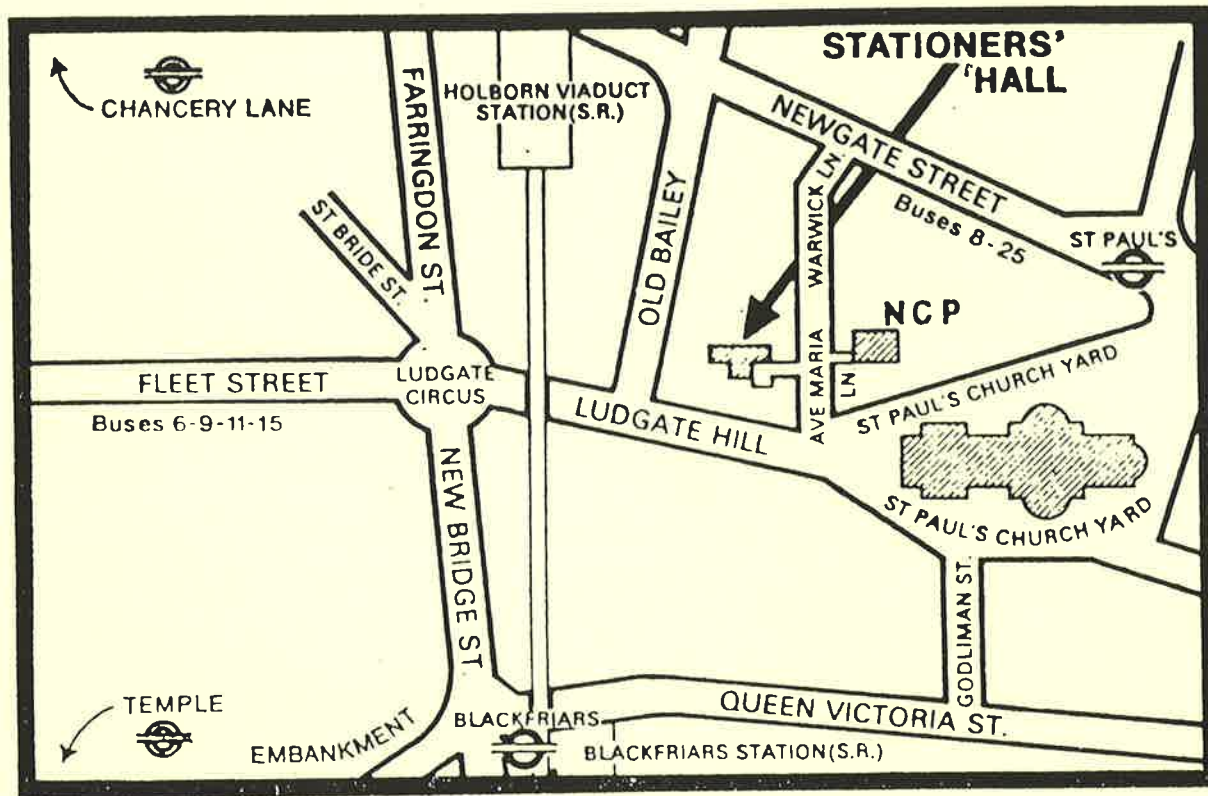
**at Stationers' Hall, Ave Maria Lane, Ludgate Hill, London EC4  
(200 yards from St Paul's Cathedral West Door, nearest underground station: St Paul's and Blackfriars)  
at 2.30pm on Wednesday 12th June 1991**

**AGENTS & AUCTIONEERS:  
Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership  
71 Bedford Gardens  
LONDON W8**

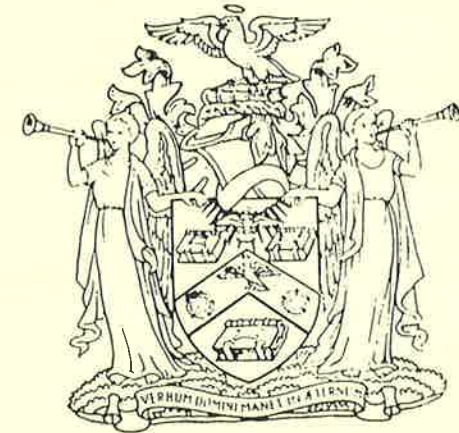
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**CATALOGUE: £10.00 or US\$25.00**


# MAP TO SHOW LOCATION OF STATIONERS' HALL



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# LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR

ordships of the Manor are the oldest 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 against succeeding incursions by Germanic tribes and later Vikings.

They are agreed, however, that the Manor was the pivot of the Feudal System, defined by the 11th century "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 affairs, whether it be collecting taxes for the King or dispensing "high justice", the power to inflict death in his manorial courts.

Historians are also agreed that the Normans institutionalised the Manorial System 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 Public Record Office where it is known as Public Record No 1. The conquerors also introduced the word *feudum*, from *feuuum* (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.

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. 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 fought a long battle with the Lord of the Manor over his powers of criminal jurisdiction. Of course, the kings eventually won, but when Elizabeth I instituted justices of the peace, it was the Lord of the Manor to whom she 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 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 Manor and, importantly, "free" in a manner of speaking) 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 benefited from this process too and became copyholders.

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 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 largely a fiction. It was an alleged right of feudal lords in mediaeval 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.

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), *pontage* (a "tax" for bridge repair), mineral excavation rights, and many others.

It is easy to judge, from this plethora 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 £1 a year 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 operable historic rights associated with their Manor must be legally established by each Lord. Those relating to Manors in this Catalogue 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 Lords of Manors, or "mesne tenants", as Professor Stenton describes 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.

Scotland, where land law is still feudal, has long recognized the feudal barony as distinct from the barony by writ or patent, and still does. Many of England's most ancient titles of what we are now pleased to call nobility are baronies by writ: 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; the former can now sit in the House of Lords as of right.

The present Duke of Norfolk, Miles FitzAlan-Howard, 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 Albin (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 1580, on the death of Henry FitzAlan, 18th feudal Earl

of Arundel, whose daughter and heiress, Mary, was mother to Philip FitzAlan-Howard, 19th feudal Earl. 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), say: "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 barony 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 12th century would, I suspect, 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, the cradle of the chivalric ideal. 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. Look at some of the early pedigree charts in this Catalogue and see how fragmentary they are, in the early centuries, between generations, with the names of wives totally unknown in many cases. 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 is this wealth that is all that matters. The Anglo-Norman and early Angevin monarchs were only interested in a man's landholding and territorial power.

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 Honor, 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 *prudhommie*, 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 servants: 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

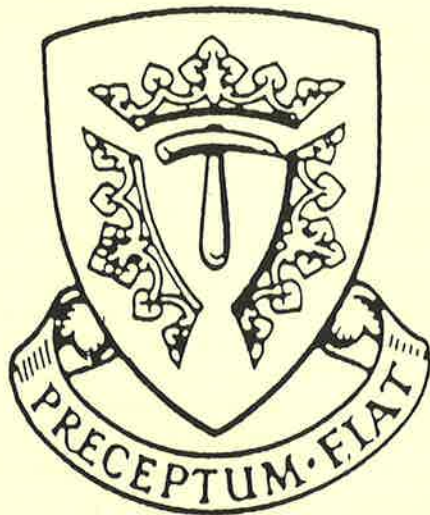
divided and too dependent on birth, that the English aristocracy acquired the dominant position it retained for centuries, and to some extent still does.

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 this country.


## Robert Smith

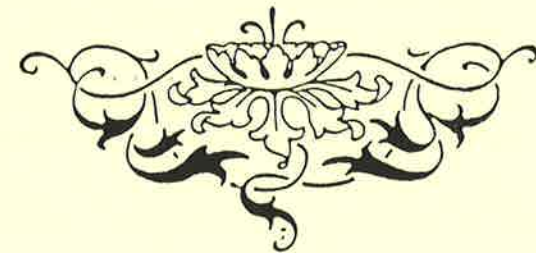
Chairman

The Manorial Society of Great Britain



## THE MANORIAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

ounded in 1906, the Society is an association of Lords of the Manor. Its Governing Council consists of the Earl of Onslow, Lord Sudeley, Sir Colin Cole KCVO TD FSA (Garter Principal King of Arms), Desmond de Silva QC KStJ, Cecil R Humphery-Smith FSA, Norman J Fisher LLB and NJ Deva BSc. Its Chairman is Robert Smith. The Society publishes a regular Bulletin, periodic papers and books, most recently, *The Sudeleys - Lords of Toddington* (price £16.50 inc. p&p). Drinks parties are held at the College of Arms, the House of Lords and other historical venues. The annual dinner is held in May and guests of honour have included Viscount Whitelaw, the US Ambassador, the former Lord Chamberlain, Lord McLean, Lord Home of the Hirsel, and the Rt Hon J Enoch Powell. The next annual conference will be held on the weekend of 20-22 September 1991 at Keble College, Oxford. Members of the Society are entitled to wear the insignia of the Society at formal functions, or at functions where they are invited as representatives of the Society when decorations are worn. Illuminated Certificates of Manorial Status and Membership may also be issued and arrangements made for those Lords who have Coats of Arms to have banners made for use at formal functions of the Society. Membership of the Society is £20.00 a year and it is hoped that all successful purchasers will apply for Membership. Lords or Ladies of the Manor may style themselves thus: "The Lord/Lady of the Manor of", or "The Lord/Lady of". The preposition "of" must be retained to differentiate from a title of peerage. A letter of confirmation may be obtained from the Society for those Members who wish to use their Manorial style inside passports, driving licences, and other official documentation. Membership details: The Manorial Society of Great Britain, 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE, telephone: 071-735-6633, Fax: 071-582-7022; located 200 yards from the Imperial War Museum, nearest tube, Lambeth North on the Bakerloo Line or walk over Westminster Bridge from the Houses of Parliament.





# INTRODUCTION

## Conduct of the Auction

This will be broadly in accordance with the National Conditions of Sale (20th Edition) and copies of these Conditions and Special Conditions of Sale are available from the Auctioneers by post, or will be exposed for inspection in the Auction Room. The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the "hammer price" and any dispute shall be settled at the absolute discretion of the auctioneer. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless arrangements by an agent have been made in advance with the Auctioneers. Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership shall be the agent of the vendor for the purpose of signing the Memorandum of Contract. The Auction will be tape-recorded.

## Reserve Prices

The sale is subject to reserve prices and the vendors have agreed that the auctioneer may bid up to the reserve price without declaring such price. A reserve once placed by the vendor shall not be changed without the consent of Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership.

## Withdrawn Lots

No responsibility is accepted by the Auctioneers towards intending purchasers for any lot that is withdrawn for whatever reason. Intending purchasers should telephone the Auctioneers on the morning of the sale to check that a Lot in which they are interested is still for sale. In the event that a vendor withdraws a Lot for any reason, Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership reserves the right to charge a fee of 20% of Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership's latest estimate, or middle estimate, together with value added tax thereon, and expenses incurred in relation to the property.

## Buyer's Premium

The buyer shall pay to Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership a premium of 10% on the hammer price together with value added tax at the standard rate on the premium.

## Deposits

A deposit of 20% (not subject to value added tax) of the hammer price shall be paid to Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership Client Account, as agent to the vendor, and the Memorandum of Contract shall be completed and exchanged immediately after the Auction.

## Pre-Auction Offers

Pre-auction offers will only be accepted if the offerer pays by means of Banker's Draft, cash, or direct transfer, a deposit and part-payment of 20% of the agreed purchase price (not subject to value added tax) and a premium of 10% of the agreed purchase price (plus value added tax) to the Auctioneers as agents to the vendor for the purposes of signing the Memorandum of Contract only, and shall sign the Memorandum of Contract.

## Absentee, Telephone and Postal Bids

If bidders are unable to attend the Auction, they may appoint an agent, who must inform the Auctioneers that they are acting as agent on behalf of a named principal. The interests of intending purchasers are best served by attendance at the Auction, but if this is not possible, Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership will, if so instructed, bid on their behalf. This service is free. Lots will be bought as cheaply as allowed by such other bids and reserves as are on our books. In the event of identical bids, the first will take precedence. Always indicate a "top limit" - the amount to which you would bid if you attended the Auction yourself. Such bids should be set out on the Postal Bid Form enclosed with this Catalogue and accompanied with a cheque, cash, or direct transfer as shown on the Postal Bid Form. A telephone bidding service is available by contacting Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership. Pre-Auction bids and Auction Room bids may be settled by American Express. Intending bidders wishing to pay the deposit and buyer's premium in this way are requested to inform the Auctioneers in advance so that arrangements can be made, thus avoiding delay in the Contract Room. Foreign cheques will not be accepted unless arrangements have been made in advance with the Auctioneers.

## Currency Conversion

Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership will credit foreign monies at the prevailing rate on the day they are converted into sterling. Any shortfall shall be paid to Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership on demand, and any excess will be applied to the Completion Amount of the Lot bought.

## Attendance at the Auction

Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership requests that everyone who attends the Auction sign the Auction Book, together with their address and telephone number. To assist the progress of the Auction, you will be issued with a bidding paddle which will have an individual number on it. If you bid successfully, the auctioneer will note the number. You do not have to shout out your name. Please make sure that the auctioneer can see your paddle and that it is your number that is called out. Please do not mislay your paddle, but if you do inform one of the attendants immediately. Please return your paddle at the end of the Auction. The Auctioneers, at their absolute discretion, reserve the right to refuse entry to the Auction premises to any person, and to refuse any bid without giving reason.

## Estimates

Estimates are intended as a guide for prospective purchasers. Any bid within the listed figures would, in our opinion, offer a fair chance of success, but all Lots, depending on the degree of competition, can fetch higher or lower prices than the estimates.

## The Catalogue

While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy in these particulars, no responsibility can be accepted by the Agents, Auctioneers, or Vendors for any errors that may inadvertently occur. The statements and descriptions contained in these particulars are given as a general outline only for the 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 Lordships, Baronies, and Seignories are to be taken as historical. The operable historic rights associated

with their purchase must be legally established by each new owner.

## Manorial Document Rules

The Lots in this Catalogue are offered for sale subject to the Manorial Document Rules 1959 (No 1399); the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1963 (No 976); and the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1967 (No 963), copies of which made be applied for from the Auctioneers. These Rules 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.

## Coats of Arms

Manorial Lords have long been recognized by their Coats of Arms, or Armorial Bearings. Coats of Arms are personal and heritable. The Coats of Arms shown in this Catalogue are displayed for historical interest and are not capable of sale, but it is hoped that all successful bidders will continue the manorial tradition of becoming armigerous by applying to the College of Arms for a Grant of Arms that may, with the permission of the Kings of Arms - acting under the Royal Warrant of the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk - incorporate aspects of previous holders of the Manor acquired. Coats of Arms are unique and once granted are enrolled on the College's Roll of Arms. Coats of Arms may be used by sons and daughters with appropriate differencing. Coats of Arms in Scotland are dealt with by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, HM New Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YT (031-556 7255). For further information, contact Cecil R Humphery-Smith FSA, Principal, The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury CT1 1BA (0227-768664). For further historical and legal research contact The Manorial Society of Great Britain, 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (071-735 6633; fax: 071-582 7022).

## Research

If you wish to have further research into your Manor, or your own personal ancestry, contact: Roger Powell, 28 Loughwood Close, Boyatt's Wood, Eastleigh, Hants - telephone: 0703-615843.

# lossary

Compiled by Dr John Moore, Bristol University

**Abbey:** monastery or nunnery

**Ancient Demense:** 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.

**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 DAN-ELAW; 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

**Colibert:** West Country: freeman

**Commot:** A Welsh landholding, a division of a camtreffi (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

**Compoti:** accounts

**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

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

**Curia Regis:** Royal Court; the royal household in its capacity as the administra-

tive 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.

**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.

**Fealty:** 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 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.

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

**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

**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.

**Heriot:** 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 DAN-

**ELAW**, originally containing 100 HIDEs, intermediate between the county and the MANOR, roughly equivalent in size to the modern District; cantrefi in Wales  
**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.

**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.

**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), ranging 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.

**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.

**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.

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

**Palisade**: 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.

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

**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

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

**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.

**Riding 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 French oyer 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.

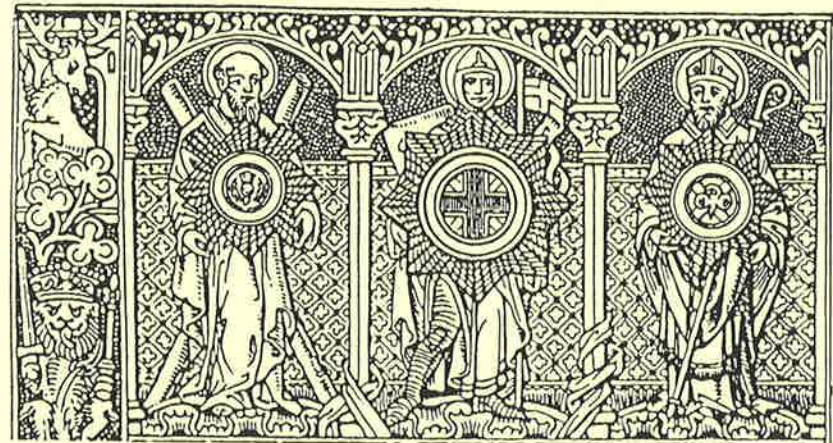
**Teamland** ('land for one plough'): a Norman-French term for the English CARUCATE or HIDE used as a measure of land area of no fixed acreage.

**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.  
**Treasury:** the main financial department of late Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman government, located at Winchester.  
**Turbary:** Manorial right to cut turf.  
**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.  
**Villager:** the normal peasant farmer of Anglo-Norman England, usually holding between 1 and 3 YARDLANDS from the LORD of a MANOR in 1086.  
**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.  
**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.

dau: daughter  
 dsp: died without issue  
 dop: 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  
 PR: Patent Rolls  
 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  
 supra: above  
 temp: in the time of  
 TRHist: Transactions of the Royal Historical Society  
 vide: see

#### ABBREVIATIONS

AO: Archive Office  
 BL Cat: Catalogue of the British Library  
 BExtP: Burke's Extinct Peerage  
 BLG: Burke's Landed Gentry  
 Bod: Bodleian Library  
 BP: Burke's Peerage  
 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



# Scottish Feudal Land Law and Superiorities

THE ESSENTIAL feature of the Feudal System of landholding in Scotland is that no proprietor below the Crown owns any piece of land absolutely. The Sovereign as paramount superior of all the land in the country, except allodial and *udal* land in Orkney and Shetland, has granted lands to subjects to hold of and under him for specified returns; these subjects have in turn granted or may grant smaller areas to others, who have in turn granted or may grant smaller pieces to others, and so on. The Barons of Scotland and many Superiors hold their lands directly of the Crown. Feudal land holding thus involves the grant of lands to another on conditions and subject to the performance of services, and a continuing relationship between grantor and grantee. Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton's *jus Feudale*, completed about 1600, contains a clear and authoritative statement of the feudal system as it existed in his day. See Lord President Clyde's translation (1934). Although the law has been altered since Craig's time, the *Jus Feudale* remains a standard authority on the original conditions of the Feudal Law in Scotland. There is no legal limit to the amount of subfeuding which may be effected nor to the number of subjects-superiors there may be in the chain between the sovereign and the vassal who actually possesses the land. According to the feudal system of landholding, a number of persons, the Crown, possibly several subject-superiors, and the vassal, all simultaneously have certain interests in any given piece of land; no one of them owns the land outright but each has simultaneously a defined interest or estate in the land conferring rights defined partly by general law and partly by the terms of the grant to him from his superior. The superior retains an interest in land granted and may intervene to prevent it being diminished in value. The interest of the Crown is that of ultimate and absolute ownership, except in so far as rights in and to a particular tract of land have been granted to a vassal-in-chief. But any and every right not so granted remains to the Crown. By virtue of this *dominium eminens* the Crown may compel any proprietor to surrender his property for public necessity. There may be several, or many, interests of superiority, one vested in a vassal-in-chief, who holds directly of the Crown, and each other vested in one who as vassal holds of a superior higher in the chain but is himself of one or more vassals. The interest which each superior retains to himself in lands is called *dominium directum*, as the highest and most eminent right, and in questions with the over-superior he is the *dominus*. His title bears

to be of the whole lands, not only of the superiority. The property of *dominium utile* is vested in the vassal who has nobody below him in the feudal pyramid and enjoys the actual possession and use of the piece of land. The vassal and not the superior is entitled to possess the land. For practical purposes he is the owner. Thus, Scottish Superiorities are feudal titles to land, although normally the Superior has no right to actual use or possession of the lands provided the occupiers (the *feuars* and vassals) of the pieces of ground (*feus*) observe the conditions of their tenure. However, from time to time, when a *feuar* desires to seek variation of any of the valid conditions of the *feu*, the Superior may charge a *grassum* or feudal payment for granting his consent. In extreme cases, when valid and reasonable *feu* conditions have been contravened, the Superior (the feudal landlord) may have right to "irritate" the *feu*, that is, obtain real and actual possession and remove the vassal. In many cases, *feuduty* is payable to the Superior by the vassal as a form of rent. In terms of the Land Tenure Reform (Scotland) Act 1974, vassals are entitled to redeem the *feuduty* for a capital sum to be paid to the Superior. Ownership of Superiorities in Scotland (as opposed to mere investments) is a legal means of obtaining an interest in a locality which can be developed for historical, armorial and commercial purposes. A purchaser may be known as "Superior ('Dominus') of xxxxx". In some cases, the Superior can adopt the territorial designation and be known as (say) "John Smith of xxxxx" as he is the proprietor of named lands in Scotland, in terms of an Act of the Scots Parliament in 1672, which provides that "it is onlie allowed for Noblemen and Bishops to subscribe by their titles; and that all others shall subscribe their Christned names, or the initial letter with their surnames, and may, if they please, adject the designation of their lands; prefixing the word 'Of' to the said designations". The Lord Lyon King of Arms' official recognition is required before the new name and designation is accepted at Court (that is, by the Royal Household) or by the government, for example, to be used on a passport. - B.H.

## Summary of Lots

LOT 1 Arreton - Isle of Wight

LOT 12 Milton Mansfield -  
Nottinghamshire

LOT 23 Haxey - Lincolnshire

LOT 2 Scales Demesne - Cumbria

LOT 13 Collation - Aberdeenshire

LOT 24 Moulton St Mary - Norfolk

LOT 3 Milton Hall - Essex

LOT 14 Westerskeld - Shetland Islands  
*Important*

LOT 25 Romsey - Hampshire

LOT 4 Chetwynd Aston - Shropshire

LOT 15 Cumrew - Cumbria

LOT 26 Glodwick - Lancashire

LOT 5 Superiority of Spital - Aberdeen

LOT 16 Hanbury - Worcestershire  
*The Archers Lordship*

LOT 27 Wakes Colne - Essex

LOT 6 Carlatton - Cumbria

LOT 17 Hassenbrook - Essex

LOT 28 Binstead - Isle of Wight

LOT 7 Haseley - Hampshire

LOT 18 Ethie Haven - Angus, Scotland

LOT 29 Leigh - Staffordshire

LOT 8 Lockhouse - West Lothian

LOT 19 Dunston - Staffordshire

LOT 30 Timberhonger - Worcestershire

LOT 9 St John in Bedwardine -  
Worcester

LOT 20 Barony of Ballynahinch -  
Co Galway

LOT 31 Insworth - Cornwall

LOT 10 Fief de la Hogue - Jersey  
*A rare opportunity*

LOT 21 North Stoneham - Hampshire

LOT 32 Barony of St Monans - Fife  
*Highly important*

LOT 11 Wardle - Cheshire

LOT 22 Broadleys - Fife



# LOT 1



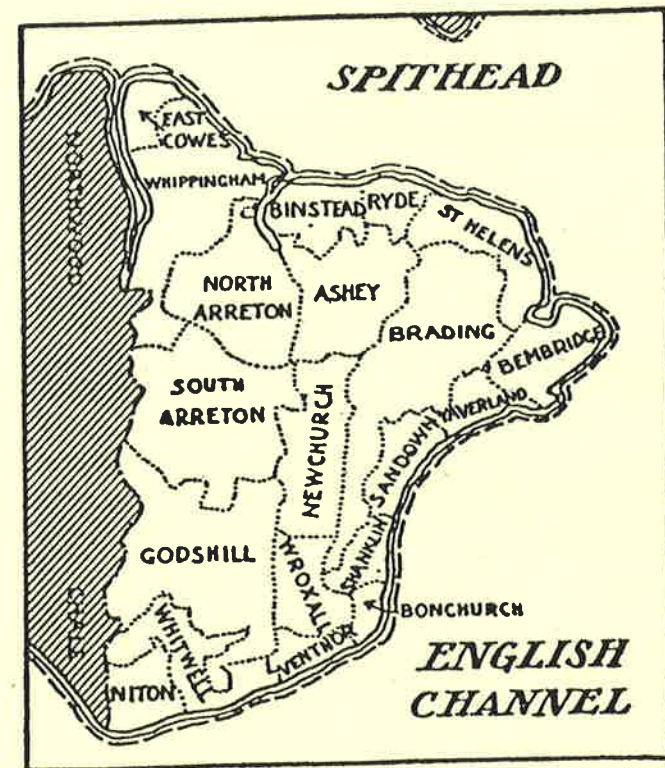
*Willis-Fleming*



*Fleming*

## The Lordship of Arreton Isle of Wight

**A**T THE Domesday Survey this Lordship was held by the King and previous to that by King Edward. There were four hides with land for five ploughs, in the demesne three ploughs, 10 villeins, 12 bordars with 10 ploughs. There were seven serfs and one mill worth 15 shillings. The Abbey of Lyre held the church belonging to this Manor together with one virgate of land and one acre of meadow, all valued at 20 shillings. In Saxon times the whole Manor was worth £10, but in 1086 only £5. The first holder of Arreton after the re-grant of the Isle of Wight from the Crown in 1100 was Richard de Redvers, ancestor of the first Earls of Devon, and the Manor formed part of the first endowment of the abbey of Quarr by his son Baldwin in 1131. It was confirmed by Isabel de Fortibus in 1278. Its history then followed the Island Community and the Manor was farmed by the abbot's steward till 1525, when it was leased by the last abbot, William Rippon, to John Leigh, who already held land in the parish. After the Dissolution it was granted to various farmers by the Crown until 1628 when it was granted by the King to trustees for the payment of his debts to the City of London. In 1629 these trustees sold the Manor to John Lamott and William Kinge and they conveyed it in 1632 to Sir Humphrey Bennett. It passed from him to his brother Thomas Bennett of Babraham who was created a baronet in 1660 and died in 1667. His son and successor Sir Levinus sold the Manor in 1668 to Cheyney Colepeper, a younger son of the R Hon John Lord Colepeper and to Alexander Colepeper of Leeds Castle. From them it seems to have passed to Thomas, Lord Colepeper, who died in 1688-9 leaving a daughter Katherine, wife of Thomas, Lord Fairfax of



*Liberty of East Medine, from the VCH*

Cameron. Her two sons Thomas and Robert died without issue and the latter on his death in 1793 left his estates to the issue of his sister Frances by Denny Martin. Dr Denny Martin, afterwards Fairfax, the elder son of Frances died in 1800 and his brother General Philip Martin died in 1821, leaving his estates to his paternal relative Fiennes Wykeham. He assumed the name Martin in accordance with his relatives' will and died in 1840 when his son Charles Wykeham Martin succeeded him. Shortly thereafter the Manor was sold to the Willis-Flemings and is still in the possession of this family. Arreton village lies on the south slope of Arreton Down, four miles east of Newport in the Liberty of (Hundred) of East Medire, which had its seat at "the Hatt of trees down nere the parke gate going in to Arreton". The parishes of North and South Arreton were formed in 1894, but the Lordship extends over both to an area of approximately 9,000 acres. There was a bowling green here, to the West of St George's Down, in the 16th and 17th centuries. The historian, Sir John Oglander, described it: "I have seen with my Lord Southampton at St George's Down at bowls some 30 or 40 Knights and gentlemen ... and we had an ordinary (game) there and card-tables." Birchmore according to the VCH, probably formed part of the medieval hunting grounds, and is referred to in a list of liberties allowed to Isabel Le Fortibus, Countess of Albermarle.

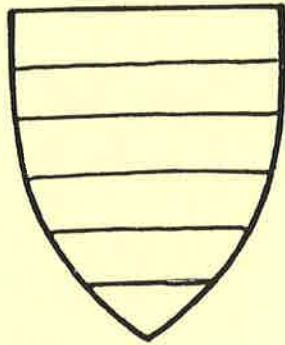
**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Survey with other Manors	1583	Cambridge Univ
Court Rolls	1404-05, 1468, 1471, 1473, 1490-1	PRO
Court Books (with other Manors)	1603-5, 1625-31	Isle of Wight RO
Survey	1608	PRO



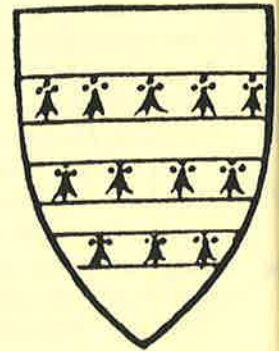
*The White Lion, Arreton*

## LOT 2



Multon

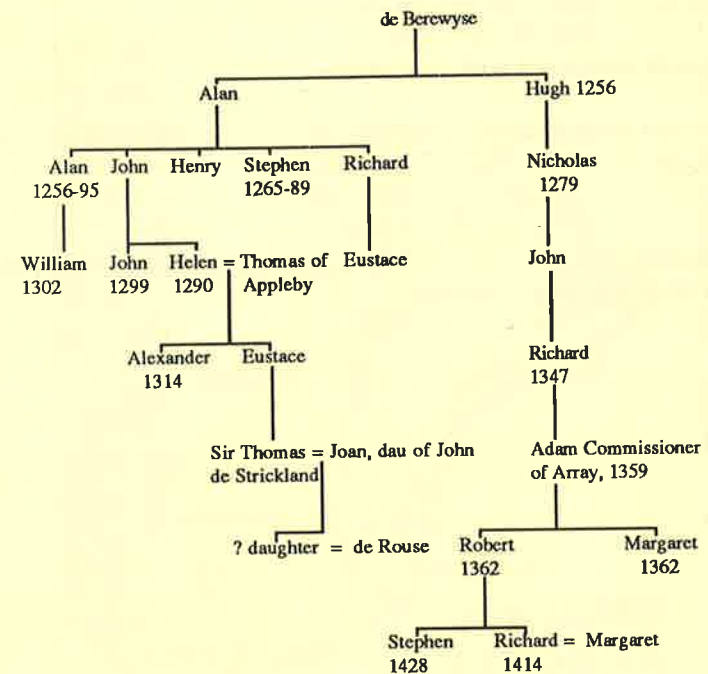
# The Lordship of Scales Demesne



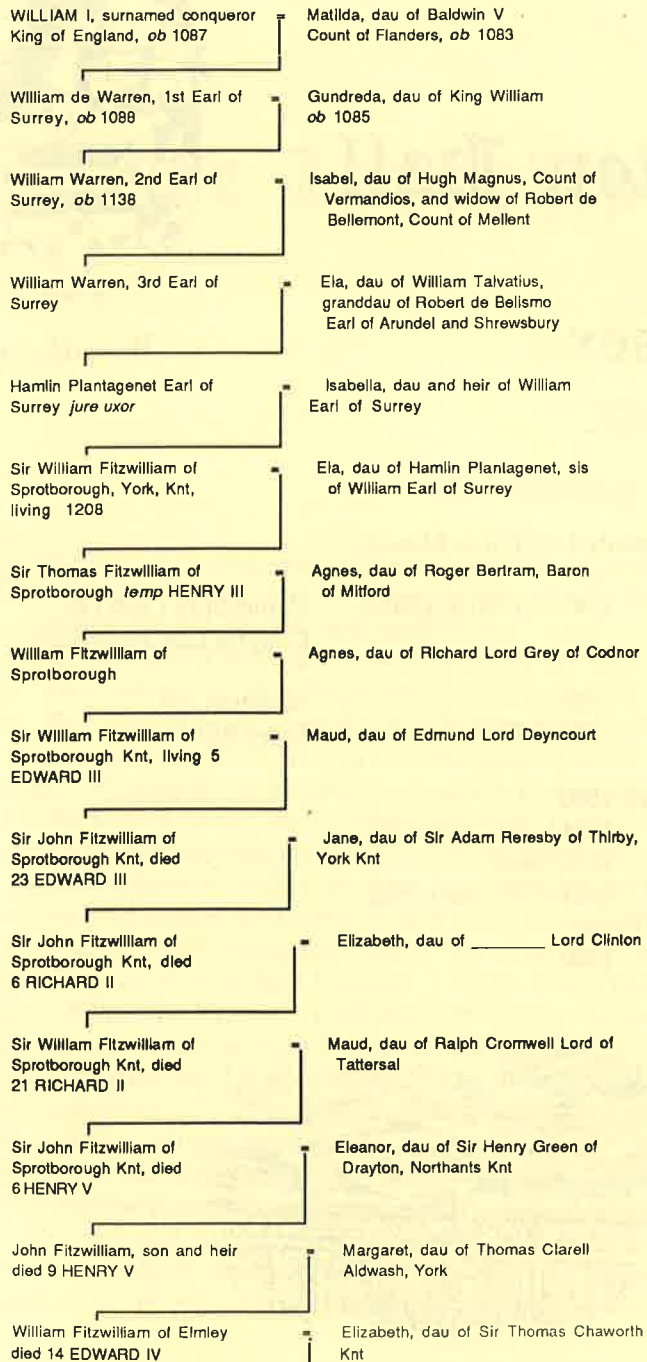
Morville

## Cumbria

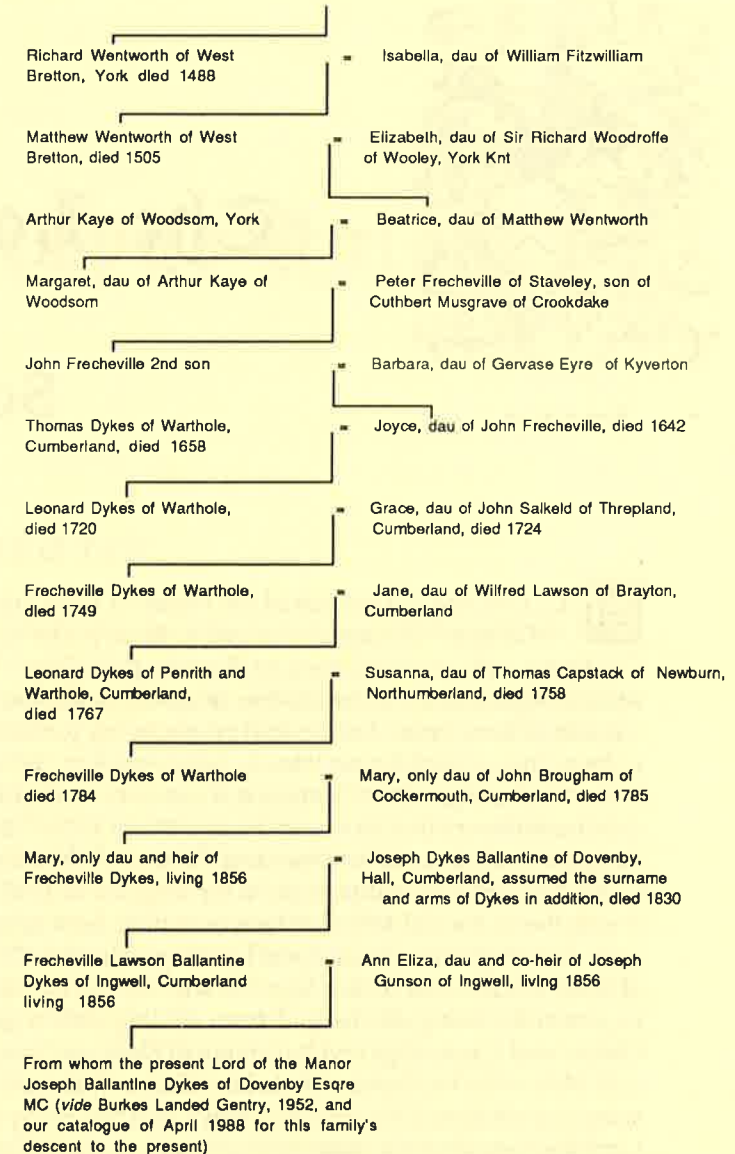
**S**cales Demesne lies in the parish of Bromfield and was granted to Earl Waltheof, First Lord of Allerdale, by William the Conqueror. Waltheof's son Alan gave half the Manor to Dolphin and the other half to Simon Sheftling. Dolphin died without issue and so his moiety reverted to the Lord of Allerdale, by this time William FitzDuncan. William's only son, "the Boy of Egremont", was drowned while crossing the Wharfe River near Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, and Scales fell to the lot of William's daughter, Alice. She did not enjoy it long and on her death it passed to her sister Amabel, wife of Reginald Lucy of Egremont. Their son Richard married Aida Morville, leaving two daughters, Amabel and Alice. A local magnate, Thomas de Multon now made a great matrimonial alliance, for he married the widow, and his two sons, Alan and Lambert, married the daughters. Shelfling's moiety of the Manor in about 1270 passed to the Barwis family in marriage who by marriage shortly afterwards with an heiress of the Multons reunited the Manor. A conjectural descent is given opposite. The Manor passed into the hands of Calder Abbey until the Dissolution and remained in the Crown until 1557 when Queen Mary granted it to Alexander Armstrong on condition that he "find and maintain five horsemen ready and well furnished whensoever the Queen or her successors shall summon them within the county of Cumberland". The Manor seems to have returned to the Crown, for in 1575 Queen Elizabeth granted it to John Soukey and Percival Gunson. It came into the Dykes family in the following century and their descent is given on the following page.



ROYAL DESCENT OF THE BALLANTINE DYKES, LORDS OF SCALE DEMESNE AND BLENCOGO



Ballantine Dykes



Documents associated with this Manor:

Survey	1559	British Library
Rental	1424	British Library
Court Books	1684-1892	Cumbria RO
with other Manors		



Scratton

## LOT 3

# The Lordship of Milton Hall

## Southend-on-Sea, Essex



Woodberry

**A**CCORDING to records of the Priory of Holy Trinity, Canterbury, "Midletun" (Milton) belonged to them in the reign of Edward the Confessor and was confirmed to them by that King. The Church in the Middle Ages was by no means free of doubt, historians now agree, on the validity of some of its charters and grants, being perfectly willing and able to forge them to suit present needs, but no matter. Whether Milton was a Manor in the reign of the Confessor, it certainly was held by the Priory until the dissolution of that House by Henry VIII in 1539. Three years later, the King granted Milton to the Dean and Chapter of (the reformed) Canterbury Cathedral, but they did not hold it for long, for in 1545 Henry exchanged it with them: it is unlikely that he would have been refused. The Chapter gave the King Milton, Stisted, and Lawling, valued at £27 a year, the Manors of South Church and Borley, together with several buildings in Canterbury, in return for being discharged from finding £200 a year for scholars at Oxford and Cambridge and the Manor of Godmersham, Kent. Henry VIII sold Milton Hall to Richard Rich, later Earl of Warwick, in whose family it remained until the 18th century when it was bought by the Scrattons. The Lordship extends to the shore in Southend and was noted for its oyster beds in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Milton is said to have been a parish in its own right at one time and the remains of a parish church are noted in the 1780s on the beach at low-water mark. The Thames at this part of its estuary has washed these away.

### Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1247-8, 1250-1, 1381-2	Canterbury Cath Lib
Beadles Rolls		Chapter Lib Canterbury
Extent & Customors	1309	Bodleian Lib
List of Ct Rolls	1381-1575	Essex RO
Extracts (Manor of Chalkwell Hall)	1580	
Map	1724	
Terriers (3)	1878, 1883	
Stewards Papers (with Prittlewell Priory)	1811-1912, 1890-1913	
Terrier	1900	



## LOT 4

# The Lordship or Fee of Chetwynd Aston

## Shropshire Descent from Lady Godiva including historic rights to market and fair

**D**OMESDAY has this to say of Chetwynd (Aston): *Countess Godiva held it. Three hides which pay tax. Land for eight ploughs. In Lordship three; six ploughmen; two villagers and three smallholders. A priest. A mill with two fisheries which pay(s) 5 shillings and 64 sticks (small barrels) of eels. A small wood. Value before 1066, 25 shillings; now 50 shillings; he (Thorold?) found it waste.* The Domesday Overlord was Earl Roger (of Shrewsbury, although the Norman Earldom is very murky) and his vassal was Thorold de Verley, who held 13 Lordships in the county, of which 10 were held of what was soon to be known as the Fee of Chetwynd from the early 12th century tenants. The Overlordship passed early on to William Fitzalan by marriage to Isabel, daughter of Helias de Saye, Lord of Clun and Oswaldestre (Oswestry) and formed the Feudal Barony of Fitzalan which is still held by Isabel's and William's living descendant, The Most Noble Miles, 17th and present Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England and Hereditary Chief Butler. Of William Fitzalan, Adam de Chetwynd is the first Lord of this family who can be traced from the Forest Roll of 1180. He was succeeded by his son John before 1210 who appears as one of the Knights of the Assizes for Shropshire in 1221. Five years later, William fitz Robert sued John de Chetwynd for evicting him from a free tenement in Chetwynd which John's father, Adam, had given him. John acknowledged his father's charter, but showed that the plaintiff's father had been redeemed from serfdom after his son's birth and that, properly speaking, William fitz Robert was a villein, of mean birth, and incapable of holding a free tenement. William withdrew his suit and John recovered the land, although he acquitted the

plaintiff of serfdom. The *Feodaries* of 1240 show John de Chetwynd holding Chetwynd for two Knight's Fees of the Barony of Fitzalan. The Bradford (Shropshire) Hundred Roll of 1255 says: "*The Manor of Chetwynde is in the Barony of Sir John Fitzalan of Whiteminster (Oswestry). And it is 11 geldable (taxable) hides, and one whole Knight's Fee. And it pays 3 shillings per annum for motsee (castle repair) and 3 shillings for stretward (very loosely, officer of the street, or keeper of the peace), and makes due suit to County and Hundred. And John de Chetwinde holds the said Manor in capite of the said John Fitzalan. And the said John de Chetwinde shall provide three mountores (castle guard) at his own cost at White-minster.*" John was succeeded by his son (?) John de Chetwynd II. Probably John II's brother, Philip, married Isabella, heiress of the Muttons, and became ancestor of the Chetwynds of Ingestre, Gratwich, and Mutton, now represented by the present 22nd Earl of Shrewsbury, Waterford, and Talbot (*vide* Timberhonger in this Catalogue). John II is succeeded by his brother (?), Reginald, who is recorded in the *Feodaries* of 1284-5 as holding the Lordship of Chetwynd with its sub Manors of Stocton, Pynelesdon, Ellerton, Sambrook, Bardeston, Howle, and half the *vill* of Pixley - a considerable Fee - of Richard Fitzalan by the service of two Knights. By 1292, Reginald has been succeeded by John de Chetwynd III who claims the right of Free Warren throughout his extensive Fee. On 17 July 1318, Sir John de Chetwynd obtained a grant from Edward II to hold a weekly market at Chetwynd and an annual fair on the vigil, feast, and morrow of All Saints (31 October to 2 November). His Arms appear on the Roll of the Battle of Boroughbridge (1322). Sir John died in 1351 and was

succeeded by his grand-daughter, Joan, who took his good inheritance in marriage to Richard, son of Adam de Peshale. The Lordship eventually passed back to the Chetwyn-Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury (supra) and was sold to the Tayleors of Clifton-on-Tern. The Tayleors descend in the female line from the 13th century Fitzalans and are a very old family who will be found in *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1952). (Like many old Gentry families, the Tayleors never considered that they needed a Peerage, though they were offered them, the present Lord of Chetwynd, William Tayleur, tells me. Their seat was at Buntingsdale Hall, Shropshire, and Mr Tayleur, who was born in 1906, recalls his grandmother repeating a story about a local man who had done well in business and was given a Peerage by Queen Victoria, which Monarch had, early in her reign, determined that any man worth more than a million sterling ought to be made a Peer so that he could take his place in the deliberations of the realm. There was some question in the family, who were Lords of Buntingsdale, too, whether they should now visit their newly ennobled neighbour, wealth not being enough to merit such an honour previously. "With a great rustling of skirts, as the argument grew the more intense, grandmother Guendoline rose and ordered the carriage, crying 'forsooth, let us go and visit Lord Whoever He Is and have done with it.'" - RS). The Lordship lies a mile from Newport on the road to Shifnal.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Court Rolls	1736-1932	Shrewsbury Boro Lib
Court Rolls	1335-1636	Shrewsbury Pub Lib
Court Rolls (Gt Aston)	1651-4	
	1520-1670	
	1548-1840	
Rentals	1657-59	
Rental	1818	Shrewsbury Boro Lib

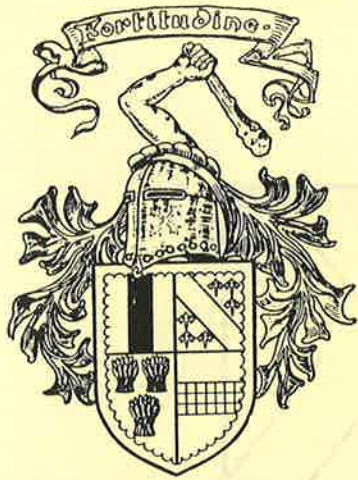


*Tayleur*



*Talbot*

LOT 5



*Erskine*

# The Superiority of Spital

## Aberdeenshire



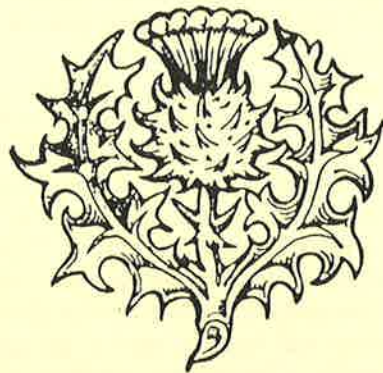
*Scotland*

**T**HE LANDS of the Spital relate to an ancient street in the conservation district of Old Aberdeen. St Peter's Hospital was founded in about 1168 by the Bishop of Aberdeen, Matthew Kyninmund, and from this early foundation derives the name of the lands. The Hospital, much favoured by King William the Lion (1143-1214), was founded primarily as a home for aged priests no longer able to take part in the services of the nearby St Machar Cathedral. This great Cathedral still stands. The magnificent heraldic ceiling dating from about 1520 displays a series of 43 coats of arms of the Scottish monarchs and nobility, and the arms of Pope Leo X (Giovanni de Medici). St Peter's Chapel, built probably by Bishop Henry de Lichtoun, was the parish church for the former parish of the Spital, and the Hospital continued to care for the sick and infirm until the Reformation. The foundations of the ancient Chapel can still be made out in St Peter's graveyard. William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen and Chancellor (chief minister) of Scotland under King James III, founded the King's College (University of Aberdeen) in 1495-1505 near the Spital. Bishop Elphinstone refounded the Parish of St Peter's in order to appropriate the revenues to the College. The first "Mediciner" (Professor of Medicine) at the new College was James Cumming, who probably had access to the patients at St Peter's Hospital and thereby provided his students with much clinical experience. The estate of the Spital came into the possession of the Moir family, who also owned the nearby property of Scotstown. John Moir flourished between 1470 and 1516, in the reign of King James IV of Scotland. William Moir of Scotstown and Spital was Principal and Professor of

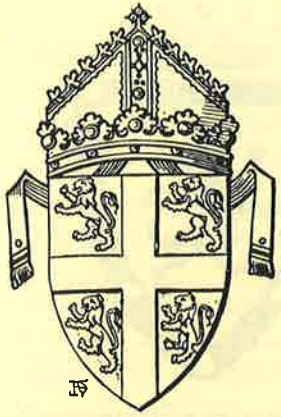
Mathematics at the Marischal College of Aberdeen in the 1600s. The eventual heir of the Moirs, Isabella, married Sir Michael Bruce, eighth Baronet of Stenhouse, and died in 1867. Isabella and her husband are buried close to the Spital in the old St Peter's churchyard in their Grecian style mausoleum. The estate of the Spital then came into the hands of the old knightly Erskine family, who were at one time great landed proprietors, and whose name is still commemorated in the district. One of their estates was called Pittodrie, and this is now the name given to Aberdeen Football Club stadium, not far from the Spital. Pittodrie House is a fine old mansion in Aberdeenshire, now used as an hotel. The founder of the family of Erskine of Pittodrie was Thomas Erskine, from Dun in Berwickshire, whose father was killed with King James IV at the Battle of Flodden in 1513. In 1525, Thomas became Secretary to King James V, then a boy of 12, and he retained that appointment until the King's death in 1542. Erskine was knighted and made Warden of Tantallon Castle in 1529-30, in exchange for which office he soon after received a grant of the Lordship of Brechin and Navar. In 1550, he exchanged these lands for the Barony of Balhaggardy, including Pittodrie, which had for long been in the possession of another branch of the Erskine family. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Scrimgeour of Dudhope (ancestor of the Earls of Dundee). The Erskines sold Pittodrie in 1903 to the Saith family, shipowners of Glasgow. The lands of the Spital were disposed of at about the same time. The Arms of Dr William Moir of Scotstown and Spital (registered 1672-78) are described as follows: *He bore argent three negroes' heads, coupe, proper, with a ribbon or scarf*



about the brow knit behind, of the first; above ye shield, ane helmet befitting his degree, mantled gules, doubled, argent. Next is placed on ane torse, for his crest a mort head upon two leg bones saltyre ways, proper. The motto on the escroll - 'Non sibi sed cunctis' (Not for self, but for all). The arched gateway to the cemetery of St Peter's near the Spital has the coat of arms and the motto in bronze above the arch. William Moir was the son of a Burgess of Aberdeen (also William Moir) who was Treasurer of the Burgh of Aberdeen in 1615. The Moirs were probably descended from Sir Reginald More (Moir) who was Chamberlain to King David II (1329-1371) and a great landowner in Aberdeenshire. The Marquesses of Drogheda (the Moores) in Ireland are possibly of the same family. Much of the Spital has been rebuilt but some interesting 18th century houses remain, especially two houses which stand back with their access up steps, through gates flanked by square granite pillars topped with ball finials. One of these houses has its door in a symmetrical gable with curved skewputts and small windows - features reminiscent of late medieval work.



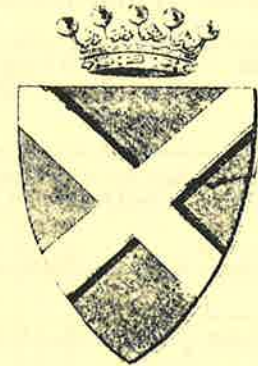
# LOT 6



*Bishop of Durham*

## The Lordship of Carlattou

### Cumbria

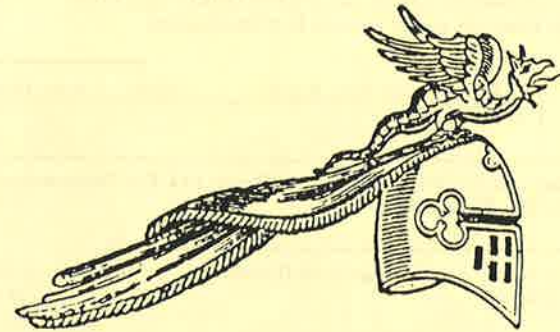


*Neville*

**T**HE EARLIEST reference to this Manor is in the reign of Henry II when it was held by Gospatric, son of Macbenck, for 50 marks. Macbenck was an Irishman and a supporter of King Stephen in his struggle to retain his crown against the Empress Maud. In the reign of King John, the Manor was granted to Robert de Ros of Werk in Tindale until such time as he could recover his lands in Normandy which he lost in the King's service. Henry III then bestowed the Manor upon Alexander King of Scots and his successors until Edward I seized it in retaliation for the revolt of John Baliol. It was then given to Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, but some years after the Crown revoked the grant retaining possession until the reign of Richard II. It was then given to the King's cousin Joan, wife of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, and descended to her son Richard, Earl of Salisbury and ultimately her grandson Ralph Nevill, Earl of Warwick - Warwick the Kingmaker - who was slain at the Battle of Barnet in 1471. Edward IV then granted it to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who had married Anne, the deceased Earl's youngest daughter. It remained in the Crown's possession until it was sold to the Earl of Carlisle, the present owner. The Manor lies south-west of Nawoth Castle, the medieval demesne residence of the Earl of Carlisle and covers approximately 1,462 acres. The descent of the Earls of Carlisle lies on the following two pages.

#### Documents associated with this Manor:

List of Fines	nd	Durham University
Note of Tenants Stints	1672	
Notices of Fines	1767-8	
Survey, Details of Demesne	nd (late 18th century)	
Map	18th century	



**DESCENT OF THE HOWARDS, EARLS OF CARLISLE**

Sir William Howard = (1) Gilla, dau of Sir William de Terrington  
s 1308 (2) Alice, dau of Sir Robert de Ufford

(1) Sir John = Joan, dau of Sir Richard de Cornwall, natural son of  
ob 1340 Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall (2nd s of King John)  
(2) Sir William = Joan  
dsp ante 1328

Sir John = Alice, dau of Sir Robert Boys

Sir Robert = Marjery, dau of Robert Lord Scales

Sir John = (1) Margaret, dau and heir to Sir John Plaiz of Mountpichet, Essex  
ob 1436 (2) Alice, dau of Sir William Tendering

(1) Sir John = Joan, dau of Sir Richard Walton  
dsp 1409 (1) Margaret (2) Sir Robert Howard = Lady Margaret, dau of Thomas Mowbray  
D of Norfolk, and co-heir of Richard FitzAlan  
Earl of Arundel (2) Henry (2) Elizabeth

Elizabeth = 12th E of Oxford  
John Howard, 1st Duke of Norfolk, KG = (1) Katherine, dau of William Lord Moleyns  
Lord Howard, Earl Marshal of England, E of Surrey, Ld Admiral of England and  
Ireland, k at Bosworth 1485 (2) Margaret, dau of Sir John Chedworth  
Margaret = Thomas Danyell Lord of Rathwire  
Catherine = Edward Nevill, Lord of Abergavenny

(1) Thomas, 2nd Duke = (1) Elizabeth, dau of Sir Fredk Tilney  
(2) Agnes: issue including present E of Effingham  
(2) Catherine = John Lord Berners

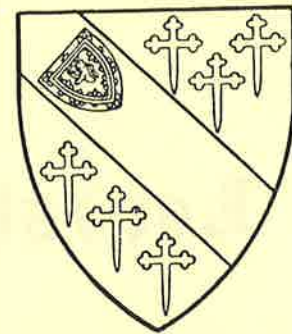
Thomas, 3rd Duke = (1) PRINCESS ANNE, dau of EDWARD IV (dsp 1513) Edward, KG ob 1513 Edmond = Joyce Culpepper Elizabeth = Thomas Visc Rochford from whom ANNE BOLEYN,  
(2) Elizabeth, dau of Edward, D of Buckingham 2nd wife of KING HENRY VIII (ex 1536)

Henry, KG, E of Surrey = Lady Frances de Vere, dau of E of Oxford  
Henry = Anne Howard Margaret = Sir Thomas Arundel of Wardour CATHERINE HOWARD = KING HENRY VIII  
ex 1543

Thomas 4th Duke = Mary, dau and heir of Henry FitzAlan, E of Arundel Henry, KG, E of Northampton Jane = Charles, E of Westmoreland Catherine = Henry, Lord Berkeley Margaret = Henry, Lord Scrope  
ex 1572 of Bolton

Philip, E of Arundel, from whom Thomas, Lord Howard William = Elizabeth, dau and heir of George Lord Dacre of Gilsland  
Miles, 17th and present Duke of Norfolk, KG gt niece of Thomas, descended from Thomas Baron Moulton  
ob 1313

Philip = Mary



Howard



Plantagenet of Cornwall

Sir William Howard = Mary

Charles, cr 1661 Baron Dacre  
Viscount Howard of Morpeth  
and 1st Earl of Carlisle = Anne

Edward, 2nd Earl of Carlisle = Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Uvedale

Charles, 3rd Earl of Carlisle = Anne, dau of 1st Earl of Essex of the second creation

Henry, 4th Earl of Carlisle KG = (2) Isabella, dau of 4th Lord Byron

Frederick, 5th Earl of Carlisle KG KT PC = Margaret, dau of 1st Marquess of Stafford KG

George, 6th Earl of Carlisle KG = Georgiana, dau of 5th Duke of Devonshire KG

George, 7th Earl of Carlisle KG PC, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland  
*ob* 1684 when he was succeeded by his brother

William, 8th Earl of Carlisle, *ob* 1889 and was succeeded by his nephew

George, 9th Earl of Carlisle = Rosalind, dau of 2nd Baron Stanley of Alderley

Charles, 10th Earl of Carlisle = Rhoda, dau of Col Paget L'Estrange

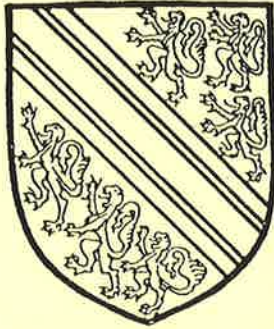
33rd Lord George, 11th Earl of Carlisle = Bridget Baroness Ruthven

34th Lord Charles, 12th Earl of Carlisle = Ela, dau of 2nd Viscount Allendale



*Carlisle*





*Bohun*

# The Lordship of Haseley

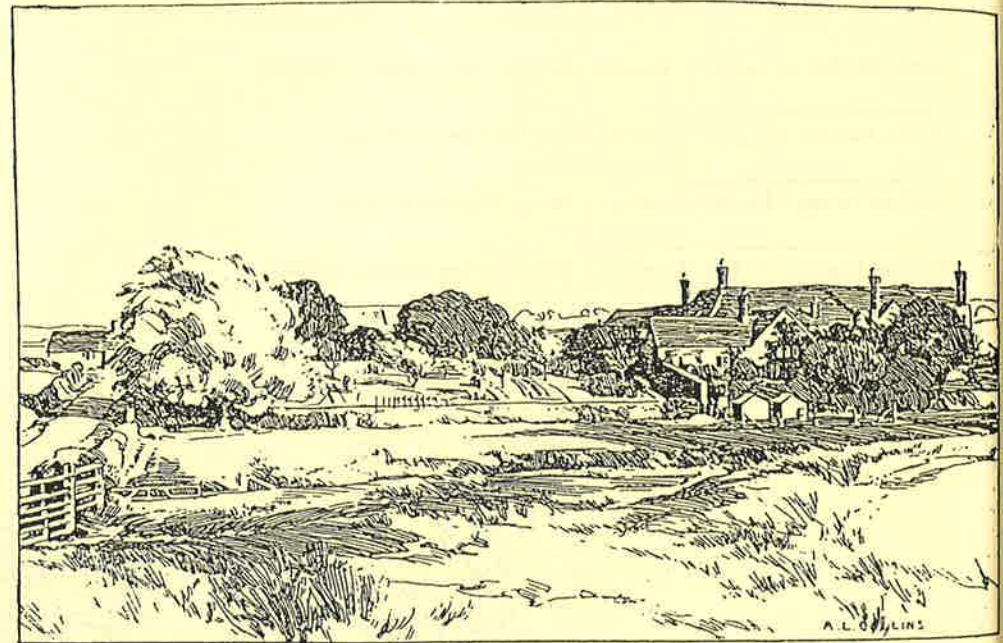
## Isle of Wight



*Fleming*

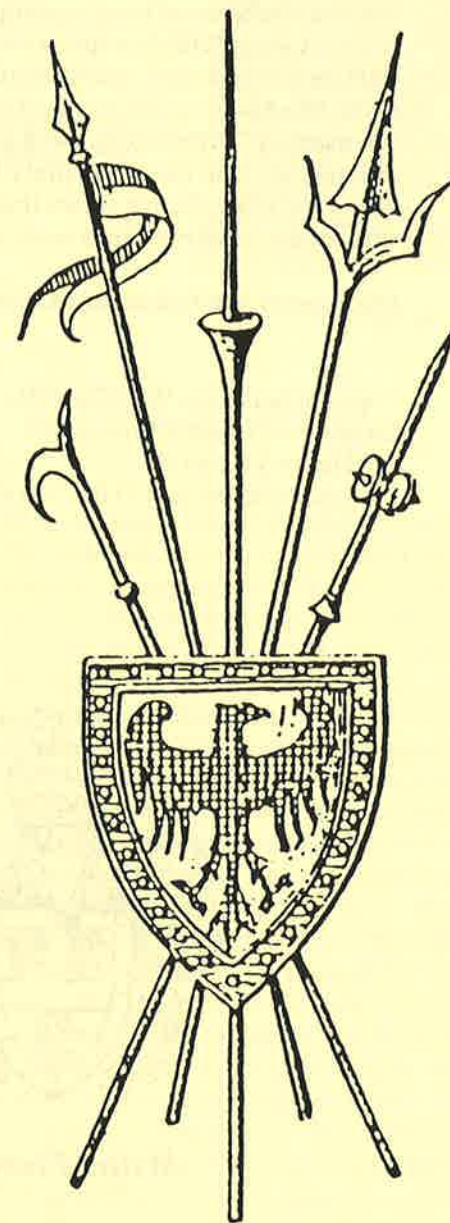
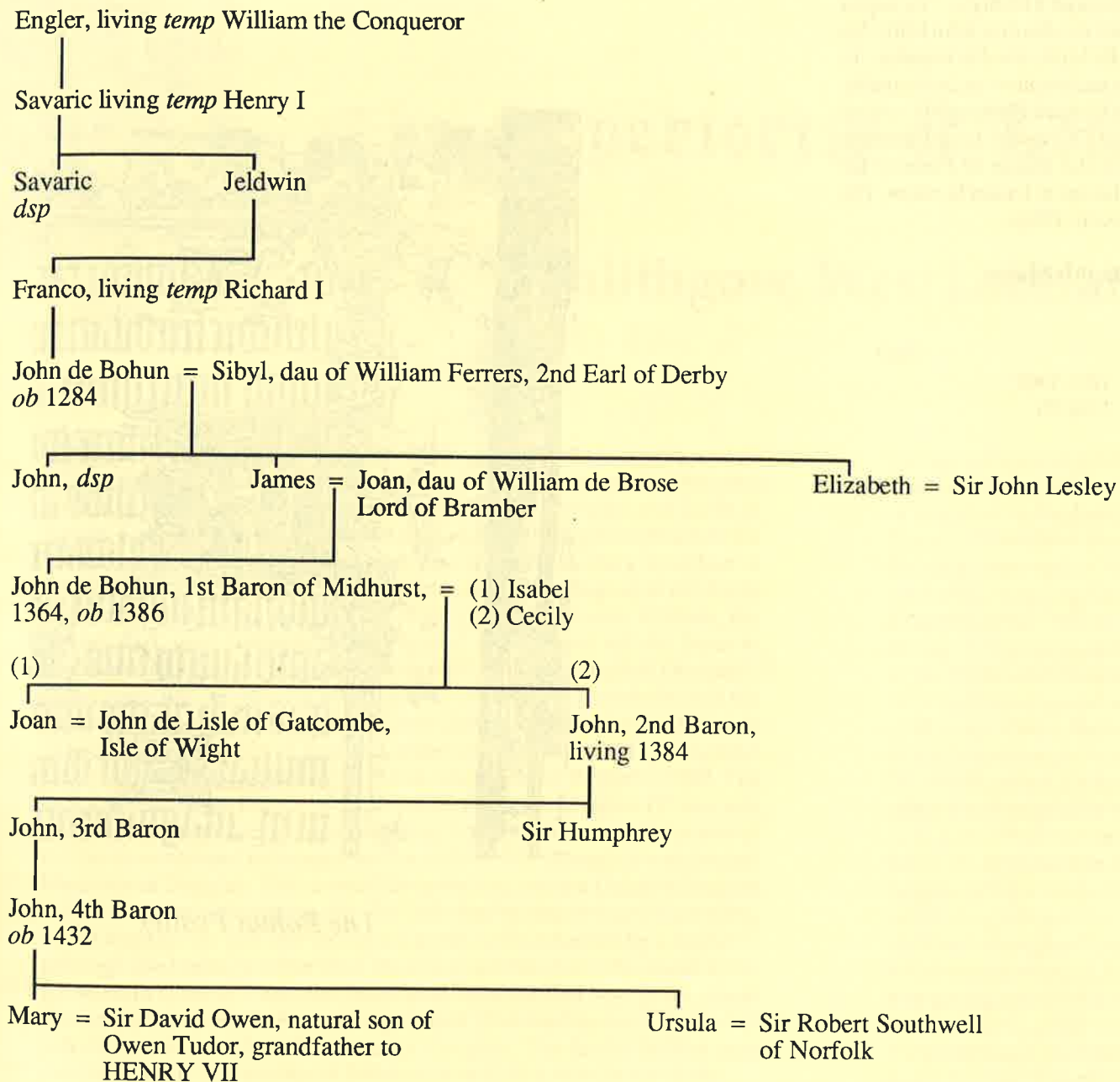
### Descent from King Harold

**T**HIS LORDSHIP, situated in Arreton, forms the east central portion of the parish. It was before the Conquest by Harold Godwinson, the Earl of Wessex, later King Harold, (the Earldom of Wessex included the Isle of Wight). Harold was killed at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 and William the Bastard ascended his Throne "by acclamation" on Christmas day that year. Haseley, was of considerable value and extent, paying geld for three hides and valued at £8. In 1086, it was held by William the Conqueror himself and paid geld for one and a half virgates, a lower assessment, reflecting the deprivations of the rebellions in the 1070s. There was land for four borders with two plough. There were 15 serfs and 10 acres of meadow with woodland for two swine. In 1087, it was held by William II (William Rufus), who was killed in the New Forest in 1100. It became the property by grant of Henry I of Engler de Bohun, Norman Baron, who was a friend of William Rufus and a signatory to many Norman documents. The descent of the de Bohuns appears on the following page. Haseley was given by Engler de Bohun to the convent of Quarr, which house held the Manor until the Dissolution when it was seized by Henry VIII (1536). It was granted to Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, by the Crown. Thomas was private secretary to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and Henry's chief minister who met his end on the block in 1541. Earl's Thomas's grandson, Henry Earl of Southampton was a friend and patron of William Shakespeare. Meanwhile, Earl Thomas disposed of the Lordship of Haseley in 1538 to John Myll, recorder of Southampton, Sheriff, and



*Haseley Manor House*

# DESCENT OF BOHUN, BARONS BOHUN OF MIDHURST



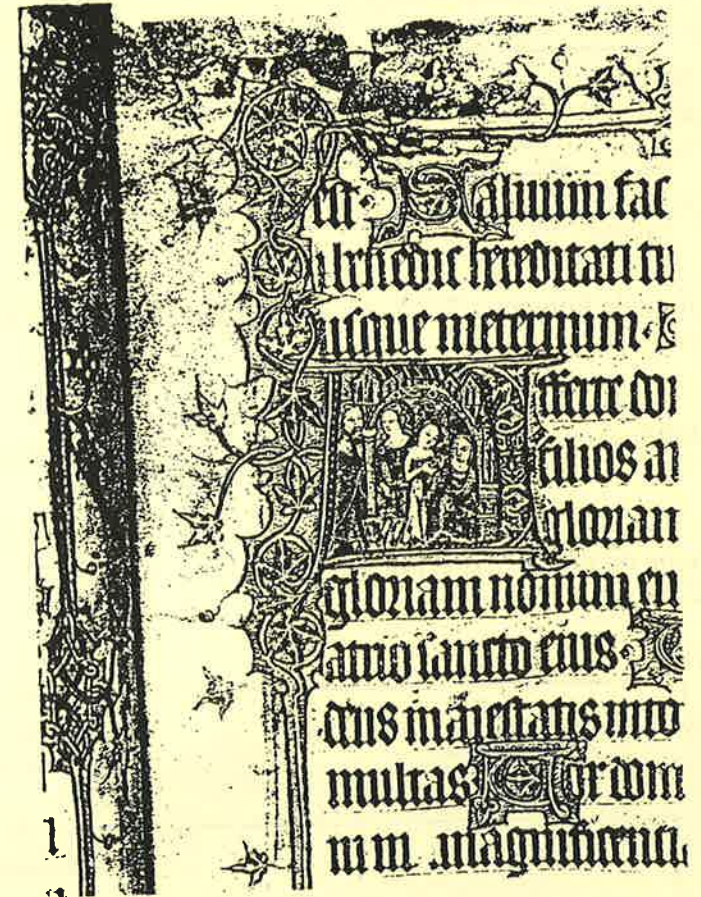
a merchant of great wealth. John passed the Lordship to his son George Myll in 1562 who made Haseley House his residence. Sir John Oglander, the antiquarian, kept notes here, describing George's lifestyle: "he kept a brave house here and lived worshipfully" After the death of John Mills, his widow, George Mills's stepmother, Dowsabelle Mills, lived at Haseley. In 1603, Sir Richard Mills, grandson of John Mills and nephew of Dowsabelle, owned the Manor and from him it passed to Sir Richard Fleming MP, whose son married Dorthy Cromwell aunt to Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England. The Fleming family have owned the Manor of Haseley for nearly 350 years, during which it was mainly let out to tenant farmers. The land, house, and buildings were sold in the early 1950s.

**Documents and Publications associated with this Manor:**

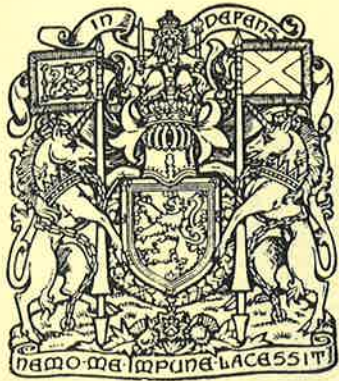
Pope Nicholas, tax (Rec Com) 214		PRO
Calander of Charter Rolls p 272	1257-1300	
L P Henry VIII, xii (2)	1150 (7)	
Exhequer Inq pm (ser 2) file 10006 No 2		



*Willis-Fleming*



*The Bohun Psalter*



*Scotland*

# The Superiority of Lochhouse

## Linlithgow, West Lothian



*Scotland*

**T**HE LANDS of Lochhouse (or Lockhouse) in the old county and sheriffdom of Linlithgow (now West Lothian) were part of the great estates of the Dukes of Hamilton, Marquesses of Douglas and Earls of Angus. George Douglas, first Earl of Angus, was the illegitimate son of the Earl of Douglas. George married in about 1397 Princess Mary, daughter of Robert III King of Scots. The Earl was captured by the English at the Battle of Homildon Hill and died in 1402 of the plague. His son, William, the second Earl, was Ambassador to England in 1430 and led the Scots to victory at Piperdean in 1436. The fourth Earl of Angus, "the Red Douglas", was responsible on behalf of the King for putting down the rebellion of the Black Douglases before the 1460s. Archibald, the ninth Earl, married in 1514 Princess Margaret of England, sister of King Henry VIII of England and widow of King James IV of Scotland. She divorced the Earl in 1528. The Earl was effectively Regent of Scotland on the death of James IV, but was sentenced to forfeiture by the young King James V. However, the power of the family continued to increase and in 1633 William Douglas was created Marquess of Douglas. The second Marquess was created Duke of Douglas in 1703 when only nine years old. The Duke had no children and his estates, after a lengthy law suit (the Douglas Cause), were inherited by a nephew, although the honours (other than the Douglas Dukedom) devolved upon the seventh Duke of Hamilton descended from the first Marquess. Anne Duchess of Hamilton in her own right (died 1716) had married the Earl of Selkirk, fourth son of the Marquess of Douglas. The Earl of Selkirk was president of the Convention at Edinburgh in 1689 which declared the

Throne vacant and proclaimed William of Orange and Princess Mary to be King and Queen of Scotland. The Duchess' son, James, was created Duke of Brandon in England in 1711. William Alexander Anthony Archibald Douglas-Hamilton, the eleventh Duke of Hamilton and eighth Duke of Brandon, married in 1843 Princess Mary, the daughter of Charles Louis Frederick, reigning Grand Duke of Baden, and cousin of Napoleon III, Emperor of the French. Princess Mary was thus related by marriage to the famous Empress Josephine, first wife of the great Napoleon. The daughter of the Duke and Princess Mary, Mary Victoria, married Albert, reigning Prince of Monaco, and was thus the great-grandmother of the present ruler of Monaco, Prince Rainier. The twelfth Duke of Hamilton was confirmed in the Dukedom of Châtellerauld in France by Imperial Decree of Napoleon III in 1864 which Dukedom had been in the Hamilton family since 1548 when it had originally been granted by King Henry II of France. The 10th, 11th, and 12th Dukes of Hamilton all received Charters (or Precepts) of the lands of Lochhouse in the last century. The great Hamilton Palace in the neighbouring county of Lanark was demolished in the 1920s. Lochhouse, which is mentioned in a Charter of 8 January 1591-2 granted by King James VI (later I of England), is near to the Royal and ancient burgh of Linlithgow which contains one of Scotland's four original royal palaces. The promontory jutting into the loch on which Linlithgow Palace stands was probably once an island, as the water level is believed to have been 40 feet higher than the present one, and though it may well have been occupied from earliest times, it was not until the 12th century that a Royal residence is known to



have existed at Linlithgow. King Edward I of England made his headquarters here in 1301-2 during his wars with the Scots. Edward strengthened the defences of the palace and the adjacent St Michael's Church which had been dedicated in 1242. With Scottish independence re-established after the Battle of Bannockburn, the English fortifications were demolished and a Royal manor house rebuilt for King David II, son of Robert the Bruce. The manor house and much of the town suffered a disastrous fire in 1424. The present Palace was begun the following year for King James I, and building continued off and on for the next 100 years. King James V was born at Linlithgow Palace in 1512, and he greatly embellished the building, adding the elaborate fountain, a copy of which is at the Palace of Holyroodhouse in Edinburgh, one of the Scottish residences of the present Queen. When Mary Queen of Scots was born at Linlithgow Palace in December 1542, a few days before the death of her father, the building had achieved its present shape and the little Queen's mother, Mary of Guise, declared that she "had never seen such a princely palace". However, the union of the Crowns of Scotland and England in 1603 and the removal of King James VI and I to London resulted in the neglect of Linlithgow Palace. King Charles I was the last sovereign to spend a night there in July 1633. The Scots Parliament met at the Palace as late as 1646, and Oliver Cromwell was there with his army during the Civil War. Bonnie Prince Charlie was entertained at the Palace in 1745, but his adversary the Hanoverian Duke of Cumberland, occupied the building later and it was gutted by fire. King George V held a ceremonial court at the Palace in July 1914 and in recent times the present Queen has held a reception. St Michael's at Linlithgow, one of the handsomest parish churches in Britain, was largely rebuilt after the fire in 1424. There is some fine Gothic tracery with a magnificent window in St Katherine's aisle where King James IV is said to have seen the ghost warning of his impending doom at the Battle of Flodden (1513). Linlithgow Loch, once an important food source with its eels, and famed for the bleaching qualities of its water, is now an important inland bird sanctuary, and is used for fishing and sailing. The Union Canal, opened in 1822 to complete the inland water link between Edinburgh and Glasgow by joining the Forth and Clyde Canal, is much in evidence in and around Linlithgow. Commercial traffic ceased in 1933, but in the 1970s part of the Canal was reopened for recreational purposes.



*Hamilton*



## LOT 9

# The Lordship of St John in Bedwardine

## Worcester

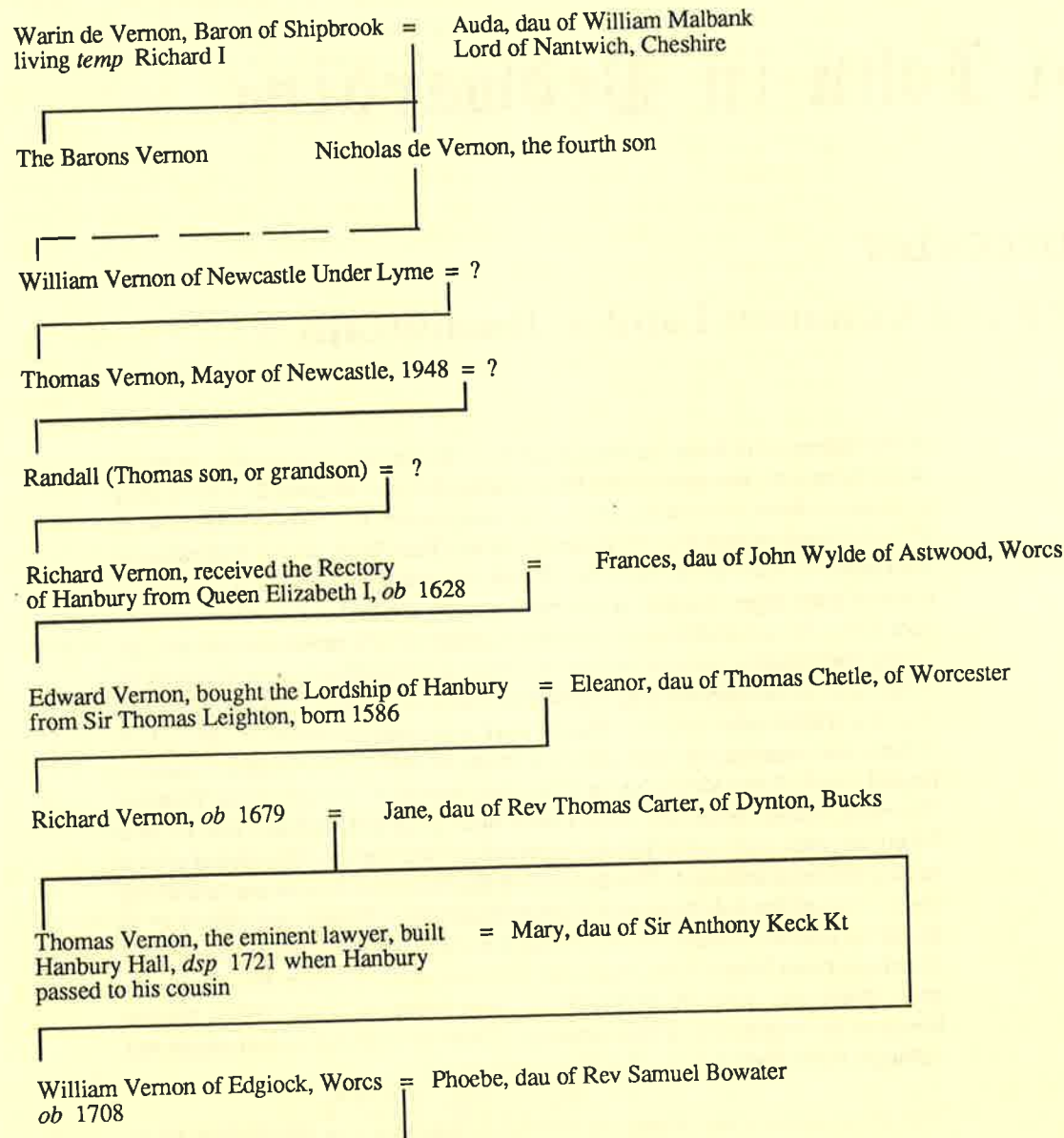
### Including 19 acres of let Grazing and Common Land at Broadheath

**T**HE Manor is said to have been given by King Offa of Mercia (Mercia comprehending roughly the Midland counties) to Mildred Bishop of Worcester before 775. Certainly, a Saxon charter may refer to Laughen Brook, a tributary of which still flows through the Manor: *From the heath by the field hays to the wood and thence to the highway, along the road... across Onip burn and along the burn to Lawerne.* The Capital Manor, now part of the city of Worcester, is broadly coincident with the parish of St John which covers approximately 3,775 acres. There are several formerly dependent Manors, including Upper and Lower Wick, and a house is noted as early as 1299 as *comprizing a garden... and curtilage... and two fish ponds.* A kitchen and bakehouse are also mentioned. Bishop Godfrey Giffard probably entertained Archbishop Winchesley here in 1300. According to Worcester monks later, Bishop Godfrey undertook much building on this house which he was able to afford by stealing money from the sacrist of Worcester Priory. The present house has foundations no earlier than the 16th century, although there are the remains of an extensive moat to the south. In a survey carried out in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (*Patent Rolls, 28 Eliz pt x, m32*) the house is described as having a hall with three bays, stating that it previously had two. Its old stables, standing until the Second World War, are said to have originally been the church of St Cuthbert, built of sandstone and dating from the early 13th century. This was the the manor house. After the Norman Conquest, the Lordship remained in the Bishops of Worcester and is recorded in Domesday as belonging to Wolfstan, compiler of that great record. Urse D'Abitot is mentioned in Domesday as holding a hide

of the Bishop which, by the middle of the 12th century, was held by William Beauchamp, an ancestor of the Beauchamp Earls of Warwick. Domesday assesses St John in Bedwardine, or Wick Episcopi (the Bishop's Manor), at 15 hides and values it at £8 a year. In the Red Book of the Bishopric of Worcester it was worth £52. 5s. 21/2d. annually in 1299. (It is hard to convert such figures into modern terms, but a 6lb loaf of bread at this time cost 12d. - 5p - a considerably smaller Mother's Pride now costs about 70p. Using the bread staple, therefore, perhaps a multiplication of 120 gets us some way to understanding the rental value of 1299 in 1990s language). The See of Worcester held the Manor until a vacancy occurred in 1558 when St John was annexed by the Crown. For the next 28 years, Queen Elizabeth leased it to Richard Maye, but in 1586, she granted it outright to Sir Thomas Bromley, whose posterity were Lords here until 1743 when Henry Lord Montfort, as trustee, sold the Lordship to Richard Vernon, trustees of which family are now selling it. The descent of the Vernon's lies on the following page. Part of the sub-Manor of Upper Wick was sold by Lord Montfort in the same year to William Bund, whose family had held the other moiety by purchase from James Pytts since the 17th century. William Bund's great-great grandson, John W Willis-Bund, was living at Upper Wick manor house at the beginning of this century. There are still some half-timbered cottages here, dating from the 17th century.

The River Teme runs along the southern boundary of the Manor to its confluence with the Severn. The sub-Manor of Hardwick within the

## THE VERNONS, LORDS OF HANBURY & ST JOHNS IN BEDWARDINE

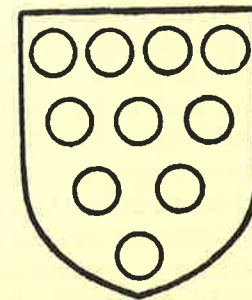


Capital Lordship is now held by the Church Commissioners, and there were still two copyhold tenants in the early part of this century. The sub-Manor of Pittensarys also belongs to the Church, though Courts were held by the Lord Paramount. The dependent Manor of Crown East, or Ridge Hall, seems to have been formed during the 13th century by Baldwin de Freville and his son Alexander, descended to the Leekes of Sutton-en-le-Dale, Nottinghamshire, but it never had separate Courts. Urse D'Abitot's holding seems to have been named Temple Laughren from 1249 when it was sold to the Master of the Temple. The Bramwells and the Church own these subinfeudations. Two other insignificant subfeus are Earl's Court and Boughton or Boulton, held until recently by the Hoptons and the Willis-Bunds. One of the two mills mentioned in Domesday stood on the modern Bromyard Road and was until recently the headquarters of the Worcester Cold Storage Works, not so great a change of use in almost nine centuries.

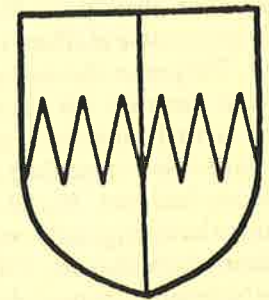
The Common has been managed on behalf of the Lords of the Manor by the Broadheath Commons Committee on the verbal instructions, given in 1967 of the late Mrs Ruth Horton, Lady of the Manor, who died in 1980. The Chairman of the Committee is Lieutenant-Colonel J D Ricketts DSO DL. Colonel Ricketts requests that the new Lord meet him and his Committee as soon as possible after completion to clarify their position. Inquiries about rental income should be directed to the Auctioneers.

### Documents associated with this Manor:

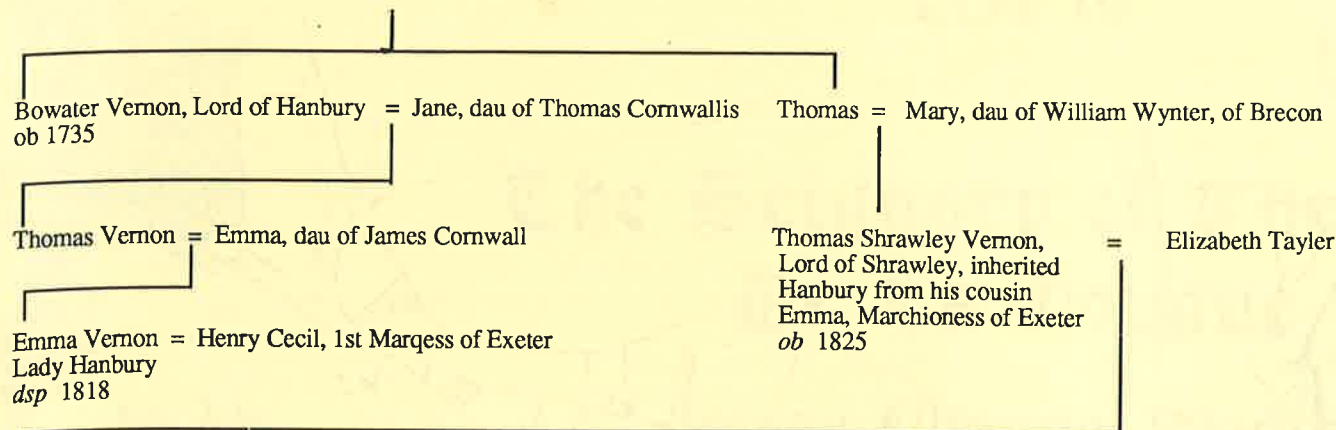
Court Rolls	1377-1570	Hereford & Worcs RO
	1519-1676	



*Bishopric of Worcester*



*Bromley*



Thomas Tayler Vernon, Lord of Hanbury and Shrawley = Jessie Anna Laetitia, dau of John Herbert Foley

Thomas Bowater Vernon, *ob unum* 1859

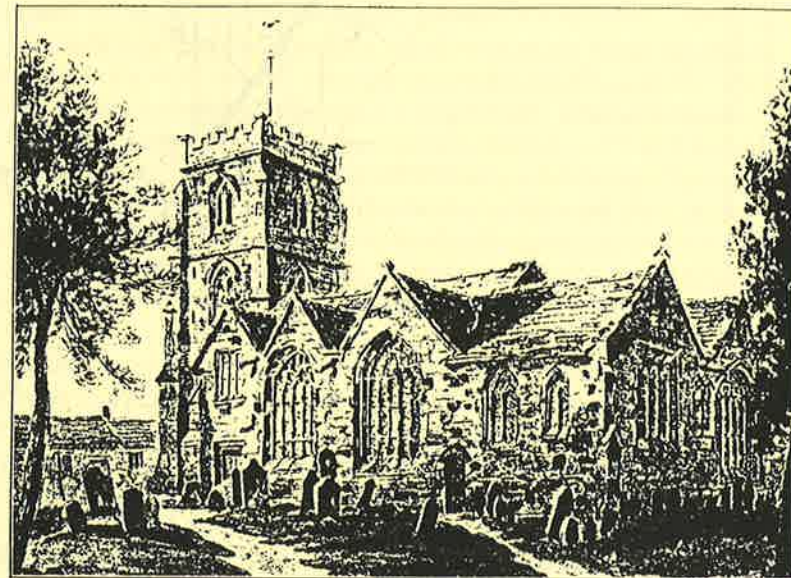
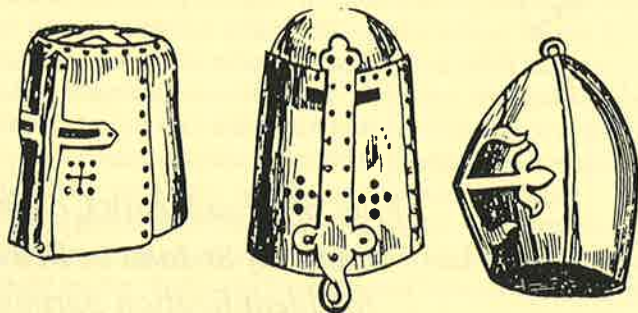
Sir Harry Foley Vernon, 1st Baronet  
Lord of Hanbury and Shrawley, *ob* 1920

Lady Georgina Baillie-Hamilton  
dau of 10th Earl of Haddington

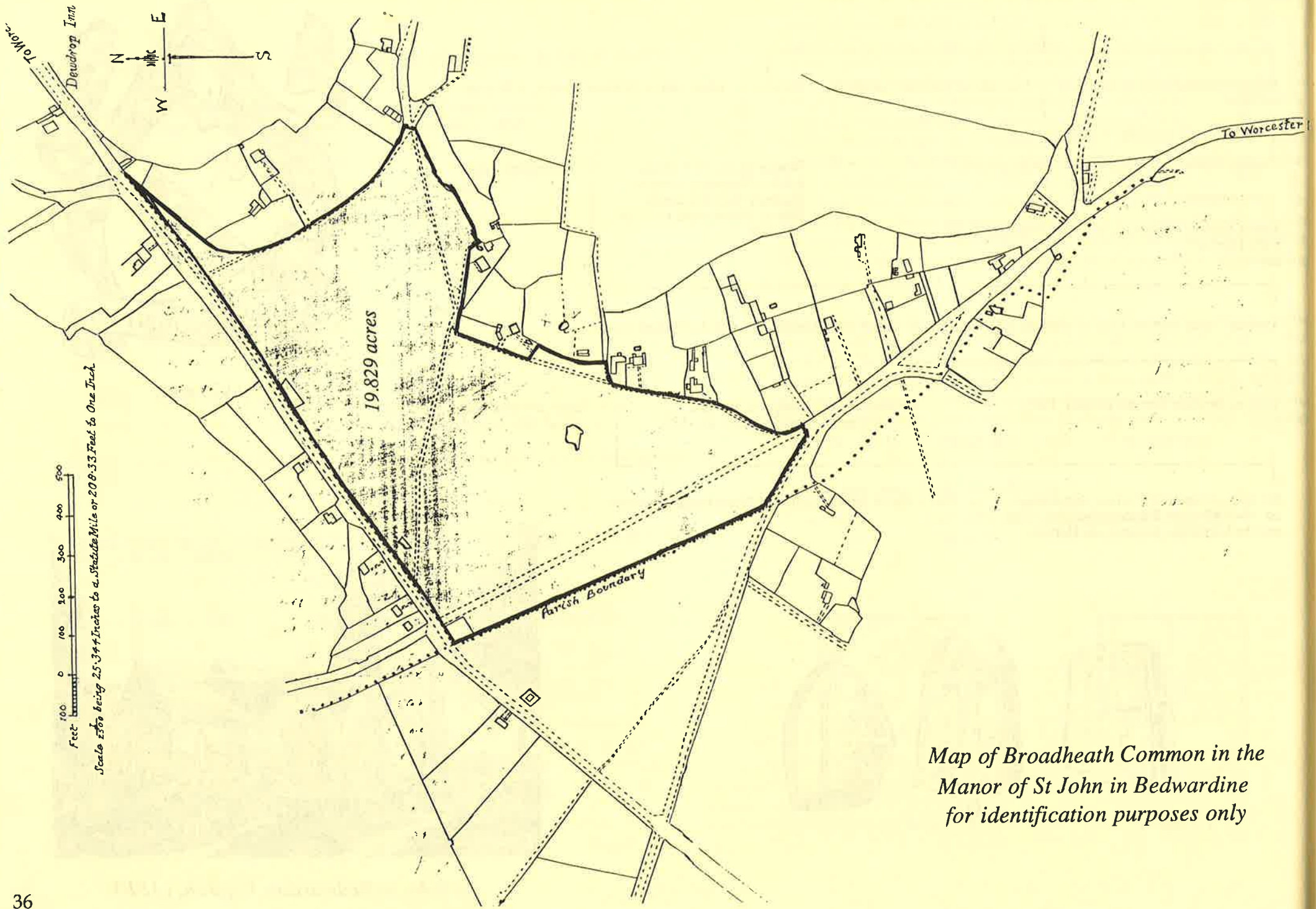
Sir George Hamilton Vernon, 2nd Baronet  
*ob* 1940 when the Baronetcy became extinct  
and the Lordships passed to the Hortons = Doris, dau of James H Allen of Wood House, Shrawley



Vernon



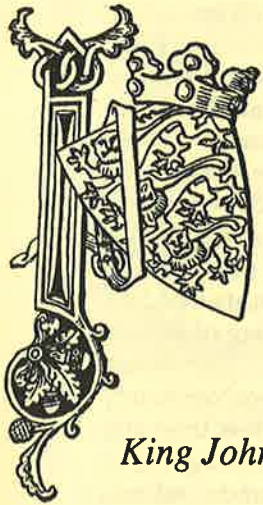
St John in Bedwardine Church; c1810



Scale 1 inch being 25.344 Inches or 208.33 Feet to One Inch

*Map of Broadheath Common in the Manor of St John in Bedwardine for identification purposes only*

## LOT 10



King John

# The Seignory of The Fief De La Hougue

## Jersey, Channel Islands



Henry V

**J**ERSEY appears first in extant records in the reign of the Roman Emperor Antoninus, who called it Caesarea, among the Isles of the Britannic Ocean, in his Itinerary. Although the island is not named in records prior to this, doubtless Julius Caesar would have been aware of what are now the Channel islands during his subjugation of the Unelli and Lexobii tribes in the neighbouring Cotentin peninsula. Adjoining Mont Orgueil Castle is an old fortification, known as Le Fort de César. At Rosel, in the north of the island, is an entrenchment traditionally called La petite Césarée. In the Fief of Dilament is an ancient camp in the form of a Roman fortification. Roman coins have also been found.

The islands came to England, as it were, because of the Normans. Charlemagne was succeeded by a crop of weak sons and grandsons, first of whom, Louis the Pious, suffered attacks from Norsemen in the 830s. Their boldness and increasing numbers caused the Frankish Kings greater trouble in Normandy, then known as Neustria. St Helier, the capital of Jersey, takes its name from a holy man, Helerius, whom the Norsemen murdered during their early incursions, and their Christian Norman successors treated as a martyr, building an abbey which they named St Helier. By 912, the Norsemen had established themselves so well in northern France that King Charles the Simple, in an effort to bring them under some kind of tutelage, granted their leader, Rollo, the Dukedom of Normandy, later subjugated by William Long Sword, in return for Rollo becoming a Christian and accepting the King of France's nominal suzerainty. A deal was struck at

Rouen between Rollo and the King's representative, Franco, Archbishop of Rouen. According to the second book of the Acts of the Norman Dukes, Franco opened the proceedings as follow: *Will you, mighty Chieftain, go on to make war with the Franks so long as you live? What will become of you, if death surprises you? Do you think that you are a God? Are you not a mortal man? Remember what you are, and will be, and by whom you must one day be judged.* Rollo accepted what is now Normandy, became a Christian - which example was followed by his Normans - and was given King Charles' daughter, Gisla, as a wife. Rollo was succeeded by six Norman Dukes, most of them highly successful: William I, Long Sword, who was assassinated by Arnold, Count of Flanders annexed the Cotentin and the Channel Islands in 933; Richard I, the Fearless, son of William, who married Emma, daughter of King Ethelred of England, the mother of Edward the Confessor; Richard II, the Good; Richard III, his son, who died a minor; Robert the Magnificent, who sheltered Edward the Confessor during the reign of King Canute in England; and William the Conqueror, Robert's bastard son.

Duke Robert the Magnificent tried to restore Edward to his English Throne, but the fleet he supplied was driven back by the winds and Edward the Confessor touched land again in Jersey, before sailing on to Mont St Michel and safety in Normandy. With the death of Harold Harefoot of England, Edward succeeded peacefully to the English Throne in 1042, requiting Norman support by bringing many of this race to his Court, giving them lands in England, and, according to Norman historians, bequeathing his

Crown to William the Conqueror. In the Norman period, the Seigneur - known as the Bailiff or Vicomte - was all things. He was the officer responsible for keeping the peace, collecting the Duke's revenues, exercising summary justice, and in the case of threatened invasion it was he who raised the people in their own defence as we shall see presently. There were two classes of Vicomte in the 12th century: the great hereditary ones, such as Cotentin, Bessin, Avranches; and the lesser ones, the Seignories as they have become known. The great Vicomtés date from the earliest days of the Norman Duchy. Their origin is to be found in the Carolingian (Charlemagne) *vice-comes*, for when Rollo and his successors reconstructed the government of the devastated province of Neustria, they adopted, with modifications, the same system of administration. The modifications were notable ones. The *comes* were invariably members of the Ducal House, or closely allied to it, while the Vicomtes, of whom there was at least one in each county, were Ducal Officers and not merely, as were the Carolingian *vice-comes*, the deputy of the Count, his vice-regent, appointed by him and not by the King of France. Just as the King-Duke (of England and Normandy) was *primus inter pares*, or as the Barons of Aragon, Spain, told their King: "We, each of whom is as good as you, all together better than you", so the Seigneur on Jersey, as on Guernsey, ruled his feudal estate as chief among his principal tenants, who formed his Seigneurial Court and administered justice, within the limits of his jurisdiction, under his representative, the Seneschal. The Seneschal was President of the Court, and the Greffier was the Clerk. Both were appointed by the Seigneur.

Between the reigns of the Conqueror and King John, the leaders of the Channel Islands were hard put to take sides in the family wars between the Kings of England and France. The first internecine rift came on the death of King William in 1087 when his eldest son, Robert Curthose, succeeded to the Dukedom, and his second son, William Rufus, succeeded in England. When Pope Urban announced the First Crusade, Robert was among the first of the European chivalry to heed his call and mortgaged Normandy to his brother in return for money to equip an army. One of those who went with him from Jersey was Renaud de Carteret, a surname still famous in the island. Duke Robert was so successful in the Holy Land that he was offered the new Crown of Jerusalem by his Crusader companions, but hearing that his brother, William II (Rufus), had died, returned to Normandy to advance his claim to the English Throne. However, he found his youngest brother, Henry, in possession not only of England, but of Normandy too. Robert was eventually captured, blinded, and imprisoned in Cardiff Castle by his brother until his death nearly 30 years later. On King Henry I's death in 1135, his only legitimate child was his daughter, Maud, the widow of the Holy Roman Emperor, Henry V. She had remarried

Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, who took up arms on her behalf against Stephen of Blois, whom the English Baronage had chosen as King, first because he was a man and second because he was the son of William the Conqueror's daughter. On Stephen's death in 1154, Henry II, the son of Geoffrey of Anjou and Empress Maud, succeeded to the English Throne and Normandy. Henry II's eldest son, Richard the Lion Heart, who succeeded in 1189, was the last English King to hold Normandy peacefully. On Richard's death, 10 years later, his natural successor was Arthur, son of Henry II's second son, Geoffrey, by Constansia, heiress of the Duchy of Brittany. But Arthur was still a child and his uncle, King John, usurped the English Throne; whereupon Constansia appealed to the King of France, Philip Augustus, as John's feudal suzerain, in Normandy. This suited Philip very well, for he was looking for any pretext to retrieve Normandy and the other possessions of the Plantagenets which by this time also included Anjou, Maine, Touraine, and Aquitaine, half the kingdom of France. Meanwhile, Prince Arthur fell into King John's hands and was done away with in 1204, at which the King of France called the King of England to Paris as feudal suzerain in John's French dominions to account for this act of parricide. Naturally, the King of England considered himself above the French King's laws, and Philip Augustus ordered John's lands in France confiscated, which act of attainder he followed up with an invasion of Normandy, carrying all before him. By 1209, all that King John had left in France was a strip of territory around Bordeaux, called Gascony, and the Channel Islands.

Much has been said of King John, but of one thing we may be sure: he understood the importance of the islands as a springboard for any future operations against France and as a staging post between England and his possessions in south-west France. He went to Jersey himself, viewed the weaker places where Philip Augustus' forces had broken in, and strengthened them. He also severed the link with what had been his Ducal Court in Normandy and instituted the Royal Courts for Jersey and Guernsey. Under John's constitutions, the islands were to govern themselves under the King's Privy Council, and so the position remains today. The islands, effectively, became a Peculiar of the Crown of England. John visited the islands again in 1213 when he constituted Philip d' Aubigny Lord of them in their successful defence against Philip Augustus' son, Louis.

Jersey enjoyed comparative peace until the reign of Edward III whose claim to the Crown of France, through his mother, Isabella, the only surviving daughter of Philip IV, brought the French down on the islands again. Failing male issue in the ruling House of Capet, the French offered their Crown to Philip of Valois who became King Philip VI; at which news,

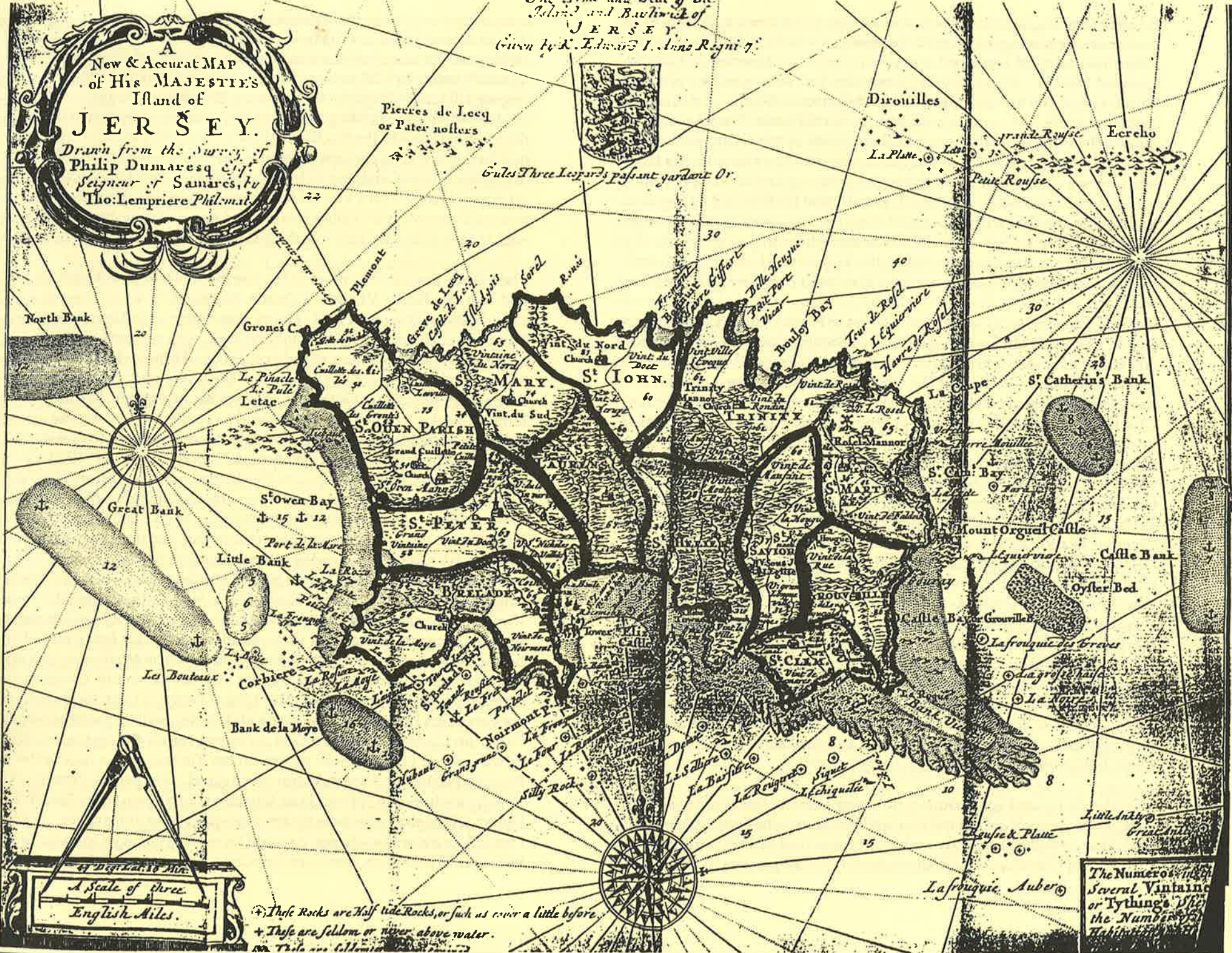
The Arms and Seal of the  
Island and Duchy of  
**JERSEY**  
Given by R. Edwards 1. Anno Regni 7.



A  
New & Accurat MAP  
of His MAJESTIES  
Island of  
**JERSEY.**  
Drawn from the Survey of  
Philip Dumaresq Esq.  
Seigneur of Samerés, by  
Tho: Lempriere Phil: mat.

Pierres de Leeq  
or Pater nollers

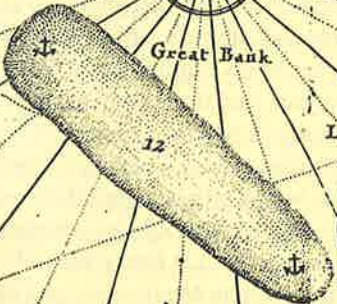
Gules Three Leopards passant guardant Or.



North Bank



Great Bank



St. Owen Bay

Little Bank

5  
6  
5

Les Bouteaux

Bank de la Moye



of Degrees to Miles  
A Scale of three  
English Miles.

These Rocks are Half tide Rocks, or such as cover a little before  
These are seldom or never above water.

The Numeros in the  
Several Vintains  
or Tythings are  
the Numeros of  
Habitants



Edward III of England claimed the French Crown for himself. If wars have an obvious beginning, this was the beginning of the Hundred Years' War. Philip immediately equipped a navy, under Hugh Queriel, to take the Channel Islands. They captured Guernsey, but were repulsed at Mont Orgueil Castle by the Governor, Drogo de Barentin, Seigneur of Rosel, St Saviour, and De La Hogue, although he died in the battle. The English then raised a fleet which met the French at Sluys, on the Belgian coast, and routed it in 1339, arguably the first medieval naval battle that was to have a large bearing on a continental land campaign by freeing English supply routes across the Narrow Seas. Edward III then turned his fleet, led by Reynold de Cobham and Geoffrey d'Harcourt, in an effort to expel the French from Guernsey. They put in at St Helier, Jersey, where they took on board a number of Jersey Seigneurs, including the Seigneur De La Hogue, and their troops, and sailed for Guernsey where they put the French to flight.

The English went on to win great victories in France: Crécy (1346), Calais (1347), Poitiers (1356), and at the Peace of Brétigny, the Channel Islands and their privileges were confirmed to the King of England. But with most of northern France under English domination, such a peace treaty had a short life-expectancy. Soon there was a new and vigorous King of France, Charles V, while Edward III was getting old and England was groaning under the strain of financing the French war. It was the beginning of the period known for the White Companies, marauding English mercenaries who travelled as far south as Italy to proffer their services to Italian princes. Charles V's brilliant marshal, Bertrand du Guesclin, set Evan, Prince of Wales, whose father had been put to death by Edward III, against the Channel Islands with a fleet and 4,000 men, but finding them so well defended, the operation was called off. But Du Guesclin saw the islands as still a safe retreat for any England operations on the mainland and determined to take them. As the author of his life says: "*He had observed that the situation of Jersey and Guernsey very much favoured the descents of the English into Brittany, where the war had spread (1376), and raged as hot as in France, and where he himself then was, warring against the English; for that by laying up their stores and provisions in those Islands so near at hand, they were easily and readily supplied from thence when they wanted.*" For this, he assembled another fleet with 10,000 men, led by the Duc de Bourbon, and encamped before Mont Orgueil Castle. Mont Orgueil withstood a siege of some months before an English fleet arrived and relieved the defenders.

The islands figured again during the latter years of the Hundred Years' War, when Henry V of England renewed his claim to the French Crown and backed it up with the massive victory of Agincourt in 1415. His brother, the Duke of Clarence, visited Jersey from his headquarters in Coutances,

within sight of the islands, to inspect its defences. One of his injunctions that has come down to us is that no Frenchman was to be admitted to St Helier, and certainly not its castle, without first being blindfolded. Henry's untimely death in 1422 and the succession of his son, the child Henry VI, augured ill for the English. By the 1440s, they were talking of civil war; in the 1450s they were fighting one. By 1453, with the exception of Calais and the Channel Islands, the English had been completely driven out of France by Charles VII. (It is perhaps interesting to record here, as a number of lots in England in this Catalogue belong to this family, that, for his long military service to Henry V and VI, and his stout, though finally unsuccessful defence of Gascony, John Talbot was created Earl of Shrewsbury in 1442. He was, in fact, killed at Chatillon, the last battle of the Hundred Years' War).

The Islands appear once more in the late medieval wars between England and France. Henry VI and his Queen, Margaret of Anjou, were defeated at the Battle of Towton in 1461. Henry was captured and imprisoned in the Tower by his cousin, Edward, Duke of York, who promptly made himself Edward IV. Margaret had already escaped to France where she appealed to her cousin, the new King, Louis XI. The wily Louis - known to history as the Spider King - was loth to engage openly against the English, his late father, Charles VII, having very recently expelled them. But he secretly supported a soldier of fortune, Peter de Brezé, Count of Maulevrier and Varenne, whom he engaged on Margaret's behalf to invade England. In exchange, Margaret undertook for England to cede the Channel Islands to France. As already noted, Henry VI's cause was already sinking and sank without trace after Towton, the bloodiest battle on English soil. Peter de Brezé extricated himself from this debacle, but had not forgotten that the Channel Islands had been ceded to him. He sent a Norman, Surdeval, with a competent force to take Mont Orgueil Castle, whose English Governor was a Lancastrian adherent to Henry VI. It was contrived that the French would be admitted to the castle while the Governor was asleep, a treachery suffered by some of the most impregnable castles. De Brezé himself appeared shortly afterwards, styling himself: "*Count of Maulevrier, Lord of the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and the others adjoining, Counsellor and Chamberlain of our Sovereign Lord the King of France.*" The Count's writ did not run much further than the castle and the immediate parishes around. Philip de Carteret, Seigneur De La Hogue, raised the resistance, while Edward IV in London, now secure on his Throne, sent a fleet under Sir Richard Harleston, Vice-Admiral of England, to expel the French. The English anchored in St Peter Port, Guernsey, unknown to the French in St Helier, where they effected a *rendez-vous* with Philip de Carteret. As Mont Orgueil Castle was so strong, it would have been hopeless to try to carry it by force. The English, therefore, decided to take it by stealth. De Carteret

slipped back into Jersey and, by word of mouth at night, the castle was invested on the landward. The English weighed anchor in Guernsey and appeared at sunrise in St Helier Bay, so that the French found themselves cut off by land and sea. Unable to send for succour in France, but putting up a good defence, in which Philip de Carteret was killed, the Count and his Normans evacuated the castle under treaty and returned to France.

The principal historical feature of the Fief De La Hougue is La Hougue Bie which may be the origin of the name of the Fief. L' Amy's Jersey Folklore has this legend of La Hougue Bie:

*A terrible dragon once lived in the marsh at St Lawrence and spread death and devastation throughout the countryside. Day by day, the miserable inhabitants went in terror of their lives.*

*Such was the report brought to the Seigneur de Hambye as his Castel of Hambye in Normandy, and to it the messenger added an eloquent plea for deliverance on behalf of the terrified natives of the isle. Every ready to help the weak and the oppressed, the valiant Knight hesitated not, but forthwith bade farewell to his Lady and summoned his squire. Together, master and man crossed over to the isle.*

*Details of this epic contest are lacking and only the result of the combat has been handed down to us. From this it appears that the gallant Knight attacked the monster single-handed and cut off its head. Thereafter, fatigued by the fierce battle, and sore wounded, he lay down to rest, guarded by his trusted squire in a grove of tall trees, and there, suspecting no treachery, he slept.*

*Thus came the faithless knave's opportunity. Filled with envy, and wishing to gain for himself the glory of this feat, he slew his master and buried his body. He then returned to the Castel of Hambye and told the widowed chatellaine that the dragon had killed her Lord and that he, to avenge his master's death, had slain the monster. Moreover, he informed her that the Knight's dying wish was that she should marry him and the Lady, suspecting nought, complied.*

*But the impostor's conscience gave him no rest and, night after night, his dreams took the form of a vivid reconstruction of his crime, so that he cried aloud in his slumbers. "Oh, wretch! Wretch that I am, for I have killed my master."*

*The Lady's suspicions being aroused at last, she had him brought to trial, and finally, he confessed, and suffered the penalty of death. Then, on high ground in the parish of St Saviour, where lay the body of her Lord, the Lady of Hambye caused a mound to be raised, and she named it "La Hougue Hambye", or "La Hougue Bie".*

*The above legend undoubtedly refers to a member of the old Norman family of Paisnel, and even today, the ruins of the ancient Castel of Hambye may be seen near the village of that name, a few miles from Coutances. Raoul Paisnel accompanied William I at the conquest of England; and in 1145, one of his descendants, William Paisnel, founded the Abbey of Hambye, the ruins of which are still in existence in the village. His grandson, Thomas Paisnel, was Seigneur of the Fief de Melechès at St Lawrence in the beginning of the 13th century, and was subsequently granted the Fief du Hommet at St Clement by King John.*

*Doubtless, there is a substratum of truth in the legend of La Hougue Bie for "the dragon was the symbol of paganism in the Christian cult, and knights who slew a pagan chief in battle were considered to have slain a dragon".*

A Gilbert De La Hougue occurs in the Exchequer Rolls of 1180 as being an admistrator, and he might be expected to have held a Fief, although there is no extant record of this. A Hamelin De La Hougue appears as a free tenant a little later holding land in es Philippe by full relief. Olivier De La Hougue held this land in 1331 without mention of relief. In the Inquisitions dans l'Isle de Jersey 2 Edward I (1274), Regnauld de Carteret was questioned in respect of various alleged usurpations and villainies. The Latin record states in translation:

"The same Regnauld was fined for having forced those who held the land of Astelles from the King to do homage to him for it and for having assulted one of them, to wit Hamelin De La Hougue who had been summoned before the Bishop of Coutances."

The Fiefs of Astelles and La Hougue always seem to have been held together.

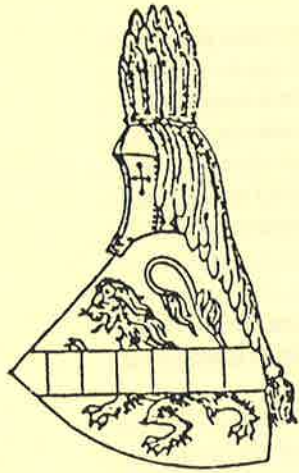
One of the most colourful holders of Fief De La Hougue was Philip d'Auvergne, Duc de Bouillon, at the end of the 18th century. He was a Jerseyman who, during his varied and romantic life, was a Member of the Royal Society, an officer in the Royal Navy, and was adopted by a foreign Prince, who embraced him as his heir when a prisoner in France.

Sales such as this Fief are registered in the Royal Court in Jersey, which still uses archaic French in its transactions, but the formula for the Grant of De La Hogue to the new Seigneur, in translation, will run: "To all to whom these presents shall come... under our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth the Second by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of all her other Realms and Territories, Queen; Head of the Commonwealth; Defender of the Faith; Greetings..."

## LOT 11

# The Lordship of Wardle

## Cheshire



*Prestland*



*Tollemache*

**H**UGO FITZOSBERN held Wardle or Wardhull in 1086. How long Wardle continued in this family is not known, but in an insepimus of 1343, it seems that the second of the three daughters and coheirs of William Maubanc, Baron of Wich Mauban, held Wardle. The Knights of St John of Jerusalem held lands here in the 12th century, and in 1184, a grant of land occurs between Neapoli de Garnerius, the Prior of the Order, and Gilbert, the Chaplain. The first person we have found who takes his name from the Manor is Hugh de Warhulle whose widow, Matilda, is mentioned in the Plea Rolls of 1307. She was succeeded by William de Wardhulle who married Isabel, although Matilda appears again in 1314. In 1360, we find Hugh de Wardhull holding and in 1390 John de Wardhull, and various collaterals of this name to a late period. By the early 15th century, the de Egertons, in the person of Philip, are found holding land here as were the Breretons. The Wardhull family property seems to have been acquired by Richard de Prestland in the reign of Henry VII and the descent of the de Prestlands appears on the following page. William Prestland, brother of Randal sold the Manor of Wardle with its gardens and houses and 1990 acres to Thomas Wilbraham in 1602. Wardle has descended to the present Lord Tollemache as heir of the Cheshire Estates of the Earl of Dysart from the marriage of his ancestor, Lionel, Earl of Dysart, with Grace, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Wilbraham and remained in that family until very recently. The Lordship lies four miles north-west of Nantwich and covers approximately 1053 acres.

### Documents associated with this Manor:

Inquisition post mortem	1613	Cheshire Record Office
Rental	1658	
Presentments	1740-69	

There are many documents associated with this Lordship, far too numerous to print. A list will be distributed in the auction room and is available in return for a large self addressed envelope from Manorial Auctioneers.



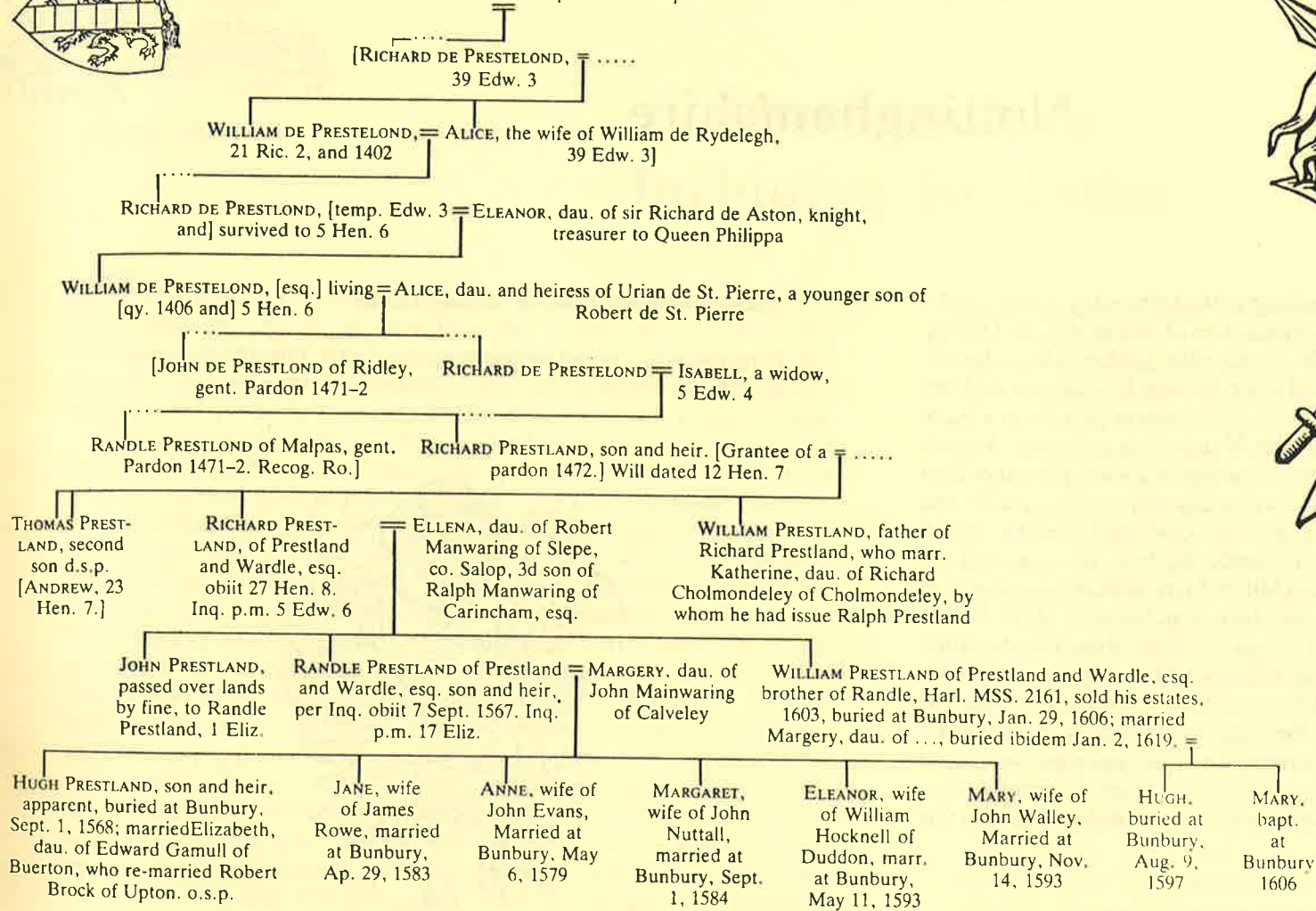
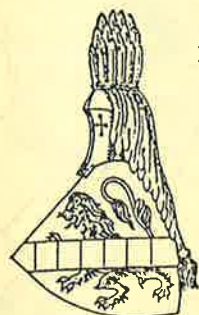
# PRESTLAND OF WARDLE

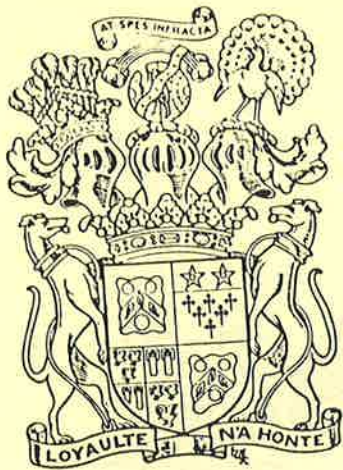
From Booth's Pedigrees, corrected by the [Plea and Recognizance Rolls,] Inquisitions p.m. and Registers of Bunbury

ARMS. Sable, a Lion rampant Argent, debruised by a bend componè Or and Gules

ANCIENT ARMS. Argent, a chevron between 3 bulls' heads cabossed, Sable

RICHARD DE PRESTLOND, 4th son of William de Bulkeley  
by Maud, dau. of sir John Davenport of Davenport

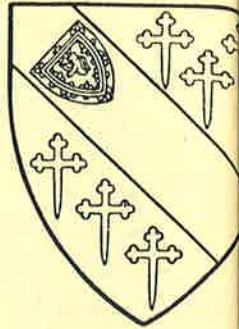




Newcastle

# LOT 12

## The Lordship of Milton Mansfield Nottinghamshire



Howard

**T**HERE IS no record of this Lordship in the Domesday survey, and it is assumed that it was a sub-infeudation of Mansfield. At Domesday, the Manor probably fell under the Overlordship of the de Bully family. The earliest record of it appears in 1328 when Edward III, who was the Lord of the Manor, gave the tenants of Mansfield common pasture in a place called Woodhouse wood although the Manor was probably Ancient Demesne long before this. William de Steynesby held some parcels of land here for 3s.1d. per annum and died leaving 2 sons Joscelin aged 19 and Nicholas aged 14. In 1389 a jury found that Godfrey Foljambe, son of Godfrey and grandson of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, Kt., held, when he died one messuage and half a carucate of land in Milton Mansfield, ancient demesne of Mansfield. Alice, his daughter and heir, was the wife of Sir Robert Plumpton, Kt., and she died about 11 Henry VI, seised of one bovate, called Wolfhunt Land. By Act of Parliament, 6 Henry VIII, the Manor with many others, was then settled on Thomas (Howard) Duke of Norfolk for his great victory over the King of Scotland at the Battle of Flodden in 1513. Shortly afterwards, however, they were exchanged for others and were purchased by the Stanhopes at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Thereafter they descended to the family of the late Duke of Newcastle and was held by this family until recently.

### Documents associated with this Manor:

Perquisites of Court Leet (with Mansfield)	1290-92	PRO
Rental	1294-95	



## LOT 13

# The Superiority of Collation

## Aberdeenshire Including Feuduties



*Bannerman*

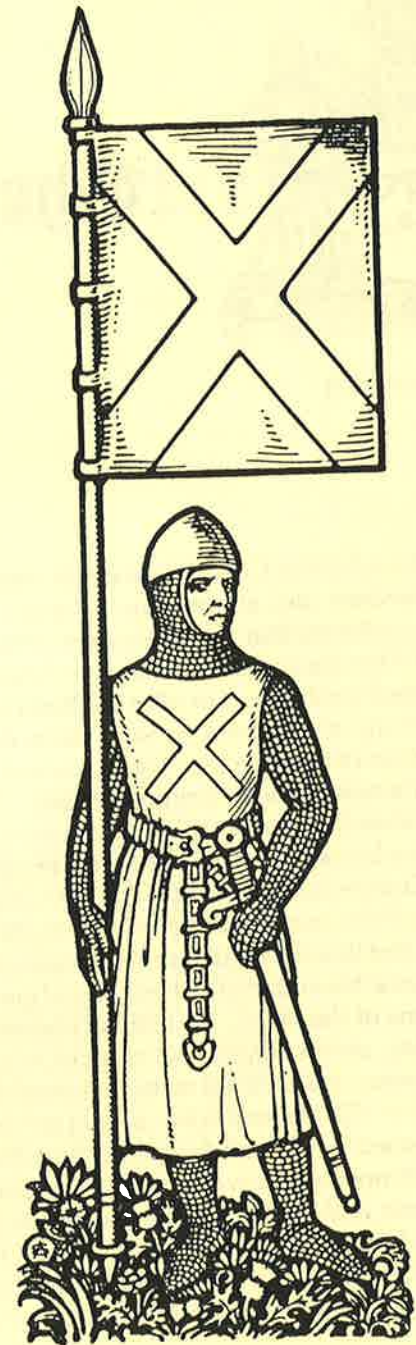
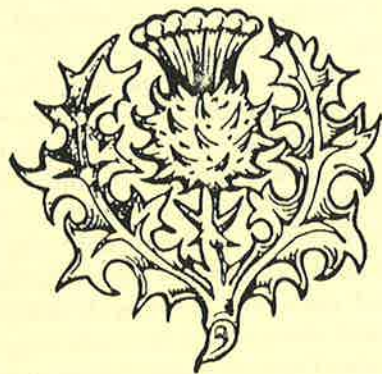


*Hay*

**T**HE LANDS of Collation lie on the west side of the old burgh of Aberdeen and at one time belonged to the Church. The name Collation indicates that the lands were presented to a clergyman by the Bishop of Aberdeen as his benefice or ecclesiastical living. The right to the lands passed (probably at or after the Reformation) to the King's College and University of Aberdeen. By Feu Charter dated 26 July 1811, the Masters and Members of the King's College conveyed the lands or croft called Collation to Patrick Milne of Crimonmogate. The Crimonmogate estate in Aberdeenshire belonged in the 15th century to the Dunbar family who had received the lands from King Robert the Bruce after they were confiscated from the Comyn Earls of Buchan. In 1471, Gilbert Hay, brother of William, first Earl of Errol, married Beatrice Dunbar, daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Crimond, and thus succeeded to Crimonmogate. On the outer side of one of the pillars at the entrance to the Crimond graveyard are slabs bearing the coat of arms of the Hays. By 1696, Crimonmogate belonged to the Rev William Hay, parish minister of Crimond, whose son, John, after succeeding to the estate, built the old mansion house. John got into financial difficulties and in 1721 the estate was sold at the order of his creditors. It was then purchased by William Abernethy who died in 1744. Before 1786, the estate of Crimonmogate was bought by Alexander Milne, merchant and manufacturer in Aberdeen, and a partner in the large firms of Gordon, Barron, and Co and Milne, Cruden, and Co. He married Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir Patrick Bannerman, merchant in Aberdeen and Provost (Mayor) of the City of Aberdeen in 1714-15. They had two sons,

Patrick and Alexander. Alexander Milne senior died in 1789 and the son Alexander died in 1800. Patrick succeeded and it was he who acquired the lands of Collation in Aberdeen. Patrick Milne possessed much influence and business ability. For a time, from 1812, he was a member of parliament for the Elgin Burghs. He died in 1820 having bequeathed his estates, including Collation and Crimonmogate, to Sir Charles Bannerman, the eighth baronet and a lawyer in Aberdeen. Within the grounds of Crimonmogate House (at Lonmay), there is a large granite obelisk erected by Charles Bannerman to the memory of Patrick Milne. Charles Bannerman proceeded to improve the Crimonmogate estate, and employed Archibald Simpson, the masterful Aberdeen architect, to build a large neo-Greek mansion. Crimonmogate House is a two storey structure of ashlar granite and tall single storey centre section on the south front with hexastyle unfluted G-Doric pedimented portico. The Crimonmogate sundial is circular balaster with Prince of Wales feathers type capital and metal dial. It was made by Charles Lunan of Aberdeen. The other estate buildings are particularly fine, especially the Stableblock which is cherry cocked with swept dormers and semi-elliptically arched coachhouses. The north front was recast by Simpson on the orders of Charles Bannerman with wide eaved gables centre and ends, and neo-Greek octagonal louvre with weather-cock. The restored dovecot and the estate lodges are also of great interest. There was another Crimonmogate House in the centre of Aberdeen near Collation, used by the Milnes and Bannermans as their town residence. Sir Charles Bannerman died in London in 1851 aged 68. He is

commemorated by a massive grey granite obelisk erected in Crimond graveyard. The Bannerman family is descended from the hereditary banner-bearers of the Kings of Scotland. Donald Bannerman who lived in the reign of King David II (about 1376) was Thane of Aberdeen. He was also physician to the King and received a yearly payment of £20 for this service. His son, Alexander, was Provost of Aberdeen in 1382. Another Alexander Bannerman was created the first Baronet by Charles II in 1682. The Bannermans maintained a loyalty to the Stuart dynasty, and after the Jacobite rebellion of 1745, the family lost their estates. The third baronet was at the Battle of Culloden fighting for Bonnie Prince Charlie. The estates were however repurchased by Sir Charles Bannerman who was succeeded in Collation and Crimonmogate by his son, Sir Alexander Bannerman (died 1877). His daughter, Ethel Mary Elizabeth, became proprietrix of the Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire estates and married in 1891 Charles Carnegie, later tenth Earl of Southesk, of Kinnaird Castle. Her son, the 11th Earl, was ADC to the Viceroy of India 1917-19, and married HRH Princess Maud, the younger daughter of Princess Louise (the Princess Royal) and the first Duke of Fife. Princess Louise was the daughter of King Edward VII. The 11th Earl of Southesk's son became Duke of Fife in 1959. The second son of Ethel Mary, Countess of Southesk, succeeded to Crimonmogate and Collation, and his son, the author Major R A Carnegie, Baron of Crimond, married Diana Hay, Countess of Errol and Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland. The Bannerman-Carnegie family are still liable to pay feuduty to the Superior for the lands of Collation.



LOT 14



Orkney

# The Lairdship of Westerskeld



Caithness

## The Shetland Islands

including approximately 700 acres of crofting and common grazing land

**T**HIS SALE provides a unique opportunity for a purchaser to acquire an interest in a substantial feudal estate in Shetland, the most northerly islands of the United Kingdom. The crofting Lairdship of Westerskeld is located on the spectacular west coast of Mainland, Shetland, anciently a stronghold of the Vikings in the Dark Ages. Lerwick, the capital of the Islands, lies across the island east of Westerskeld. The Estate comprises 12 crofts and the *scattald* (Norse for common grazing). The crofts, occupying about 133.87 acres, are held under crofting tenure and require very little management, and yield an annual rental income of about £342. The common grazing amounts to about 558 acres and lochs add a further 40 acres or thereabouts. There are three lochans, a length of coastline bordering the Atlantic Ocean, a chapel, an historic standing stone, and other ancient remains.

Shetland has a rich history, dating back 5,000 years, and have been home to Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Age men, the Picts (who built the many *brochs* that can still be visited), the Celts, and the Vikings who made the greatest impression in language, nomenclature, culture, and artefacts. The Islands are easily reached by air or sea and, lying on the Gulf Stream, enjoy temperate summer weather, producing a profusion of flowers, including wild orchids. It has half the rainfall of the western side of Scotland and, in summer, has no night. Instead, between midnight and 1am, there is a sort of twilight known as *Simmer Dim*. The temperature in winter is comparable to that at Kew Gardens.

Fishing and agriculture have been, and to some extent still are, the main occupation of the islanders. Since the Second World War, however, many younger people have made their way to Britain to such a degree that during the Oil Boom of the 1970s men had to be imported from the mainland to take the jobs. But the sea is the ever present element, for nowhere in Shetland is further away from it than three miles. Hence, original Shetlanders were a sea-faring folk, as were the Vikings, of course, and in more recent times pressgangs from England visited the islands to furnish His Majesty's ships. One such occasion occurred in July 1777, during the American War of Independence, when the Royal Navy sent a pressgang to round up 100 men who at once fled to remoter areas, like Westerskeld, until the Marines had left. A month later, two American privateers put into the Islands for supplies, but found no shortage of volunteers for crew and, naturally, prize-money.

But it is to the Dark Ages, that period roughly AD600 to 900, to which we must turn to follow the devolution of this Lairdship - to the Scandinavian Earls of Orkney who trace their descent from the noblest and most heroic of the ruling dynasties of the North. Ivar, Prince of the Uplands in Norway, who claimed descent from the deified hero, Thor, was father of Eystein, who had issue, Rogenwald and Malahule. The latter was ancestor of the great Norman family of de Toeny, who were the Hereditary Standard Bearers of Normandy, and from whom the House of Lindsay is descended. (It has been noted in earlier Catalogues that Normandy became a Viking



settlement in the 10th century - as, indeed, did Sicily a bit later. The Lindsays now provide the ancient Earldom of Crawford and Balcarres, and the 17th century Earldom of Lindsay). The elder son, Rogenwald, was a supporter Harold Haerfager and assisted him in obtaining mastery over the other independent Norwegian chiefs, and in establishing himself as King of All Norway. Haerfager made Rogenwald Jarl (Earl) of Raumdahl in Norway, and in 888 he obtained from the King a grant of Shetland and Orkney. One of Earl Rogenwald's sons, Rollo, conquered Neustria from the King of France and founded the line of near-sovereign Dukes of Normandy, the most famous of whom was William the Conqueror. Another son, Eynar, received Shetland and was, technically, the first Laird of these Islands.

A number of Earl Rogenwald's descendants deserve special notice. His grandson, Paul, second Earl of Orkney, was killed at the Battle of Clontarf in 1014, fighting for his father-in-law, King Malcolm II of Scots. He married Malcolm's third, unnamed daughter, and was uncle to Macbeth. His descendants share the honour of being heirs general of the ancient Scoto-Pictish Kings with the reigning family of Great Britain. Paul, Earl of Orkney and Lord of Shetland, accompanied King Harold Hardrada in his ill-fated expedition against King Harold II of England, and was killed at the Battle of Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, on 25 September 1066. Less than a month later, on 14 October, Harold II lay dead on the Field of Hastings. Earl Paul married a daughter of Jarl Haco and Princess Ragenhilda, daughter of King Magnus the Good of Norway, and the heirs of this marriage are now the heirs general to the Norwegian Throne. The eventual heir of this marriage was a grand-daughter, Margaret, Countess of Orkney, who married *circa* 1150 Madoch, Earl of Athole, grandson of King Duncan of Scots.

Countess Margaret's descendant, John, Earl of Orkney, who died in 1305, married another Norwegian Princess, the daughter of King Magnus and his Queen, Ingeborga, daughter of Eric, King of Denmark. The son of this marriage, Magnus, Earl of Orkney, was admitted a Prince of the Blood Royal of Norway in 1308 by his uncle, King Haakon, and to take his place with the immediate sons of the Norwegian Monarch. He married Catherine, Countess of Caithness in her own right. This great Earl was the last of the sovereign Scandinavian rulers of Shetland and Orkney. He was succeeded by his daughter, Countess Isabella, who took the Islands and the Earldoms of Orkney and Caithness, in marriage to Malise, sixth Earl Palatine of Stratherne. Their son was Malise, Earl Palatine of Stratherne, Orkney, Caithness, and Lord of the Shetlands, one of the most illustrious men in Scottish history. He was succeeded by his daughter, Isabella, who carried her magnificent possessions and claims into the great Norman

house of Sinclair, or de Sancto Claro. Isabella of Stratherne married William St Clair, or Sinclair, Lord of Rosslyn, and transmitted Orkney and Shetland to her son, Henry. William Sinclair's remote ancestor was a Norman Baron, descended from Waleran, Count of St Clair, Normandy, by a daughter of Duke Richard. William Sinclair of Rosslyn was a companion in arms of King Robert the Bruce and died with James, Lord Douglas, in a battle against the Moors in Spain, in 1330, while carrying King Robert's heart to the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

William was succeeded by his grandson, Henry, in the Earldom of Orkney and Lordship of Shetland, and he was recognized as heir of the Scandinavian Earls by Haakon VI in 1379. By his second wife, Jean, daughter of Sir John Haliburton, Lord of Dirleton, he had a son, Henry, second Sinclair Earl of Orkney and Lord Sinclair. He married Egidia, daughter and heir of William Douglas, Lord of Nithsdale, by Princess Egidia, daughter of Robert II King of Scots. He was succeeded in 1422 by his son, William, who in 1470 resigned Orkney and Shetland to King James III whose wife, Princess Margaret, the daughter of the King of Denmark and Norway, had brought as her dowry her father's Overlordship of the Islands. The King of Scots was now the Lord of Shetland (Zetland) and was succeeded as follows:

1488 James IV

1513 James V

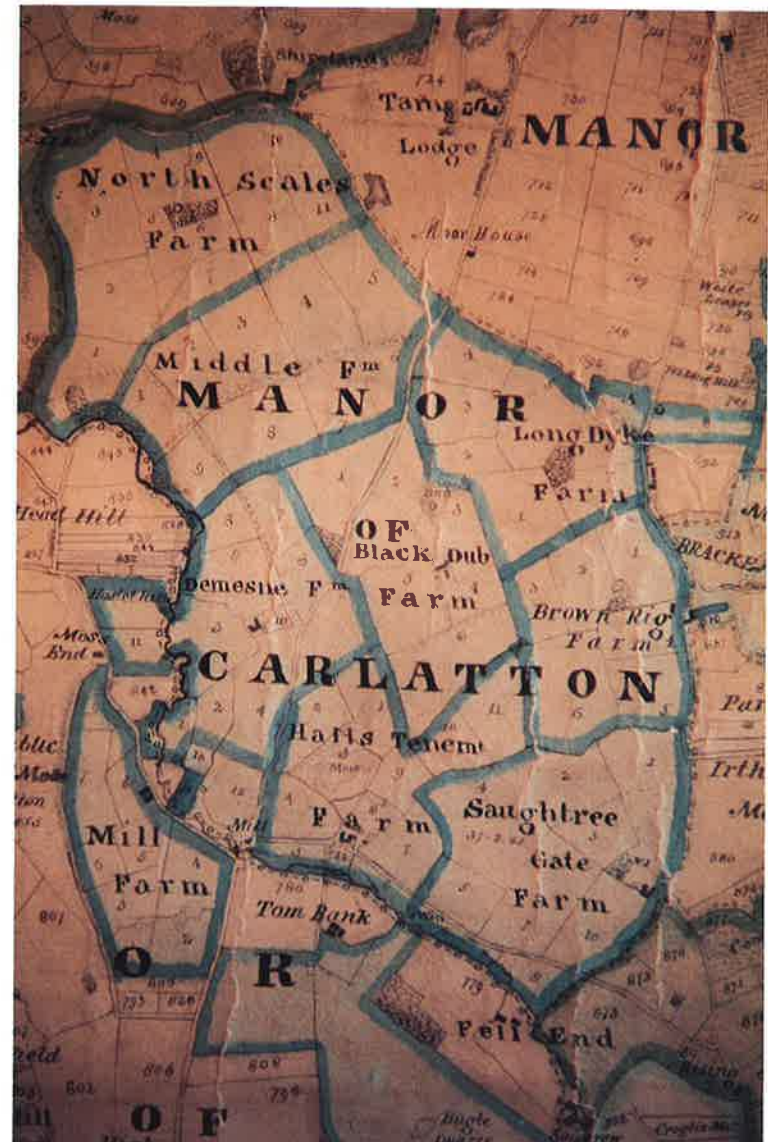
1542 Mary Queen of Scots

1565 Robert Stewart, Abbot of Holyrood, the illegitimate son of James V by Euphemia Elphinstone, daughter of 1st Lord Elphinstone and half brother to Mary Queen of Scots. He married Lady Jean Kennedy, daughter of Gilbert, third Earl of Casslis; he became first Earl of Orkney and Zetland. His eldest son, Henry, predeceased his father who was succeeded by his second son.

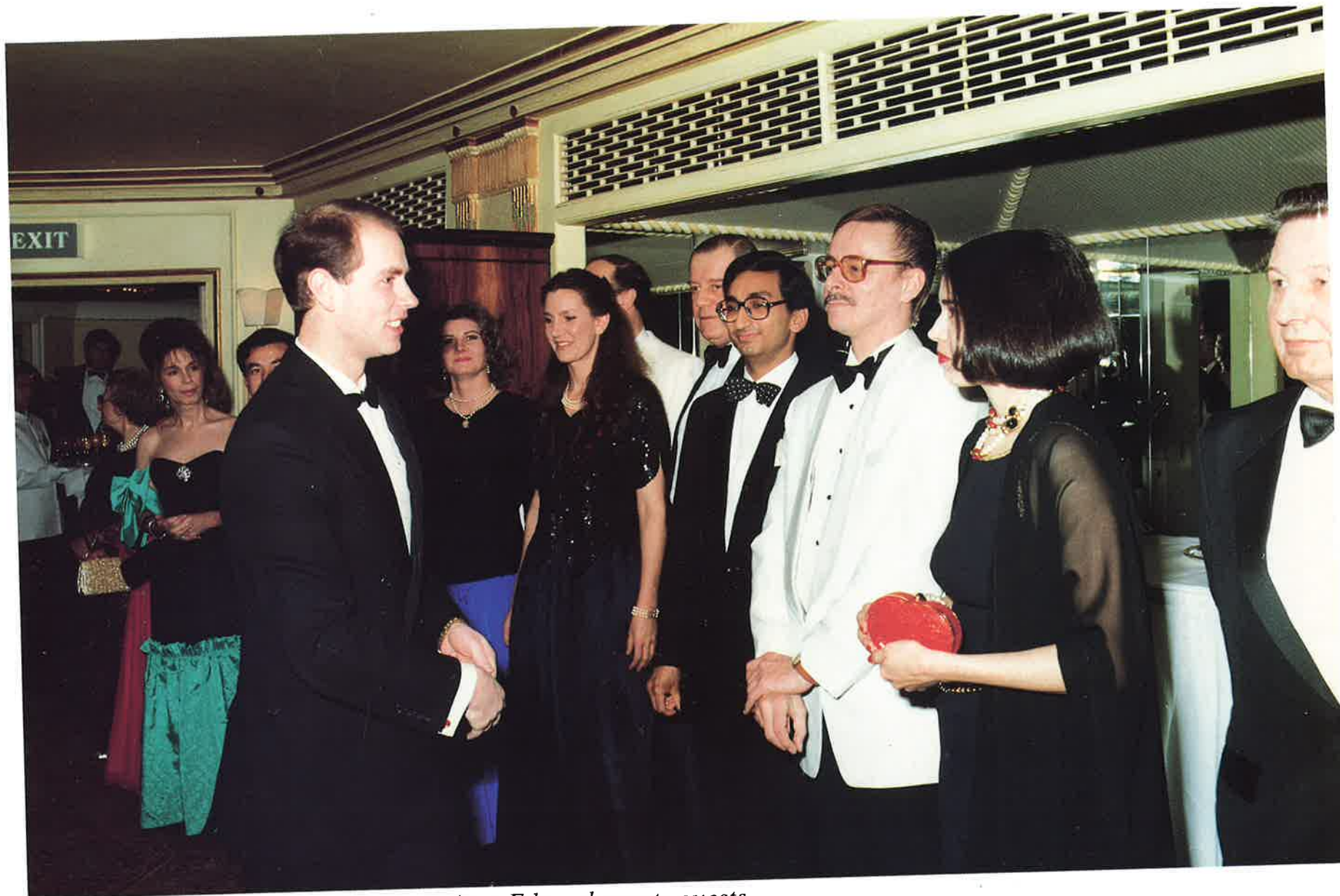
1581 Patrick Stewart second Earl of Orkney and Zetland, married Margaret, daughter of William Lord Livingstone. He received a charter to the episcopal lands of Zetland in 1600, but by his profuse spending incurred great debt and endeavoured to repair his fortune by unlawful and repressive acts against his tenants. One of his illegal orders was that if any man endeavoured to relieve ships in distress, he should be punished with fine and imprisonment. The consequent wrecks provided a steady income for the Earl. Eventually, the king commissioned an army under the Earl of Caithness who seized Earl Patrick. His estates were forfeited to the Crown and he was executed in Edinburgh for treason in 1614, after an unsuccessful armed rebellion by his natural son, Robert, who tried to regain Shetland for his father.



*Insignia of a member of the Manorial Society*



*Lordship of Carlatton from an 1828 map*



*St Valentine's Ball, 1991: HRH The Prince Edward meets guests.  
The Chairman of the Manorial Society is in white dinner jacket*



*Sir George Beaumont at a College of Arms Reception*



*Mr and Mrs John Fordham of Uffington Manor  
at the St Valentine's Ball*



*Newark Castle: the approach road*



*Newark Castle: part of the ruins*

**The First Laird of Westerskeld**

1605 William Bruce of Symbister, married Margaret daughter of Lord John Stewart, Prior of Coldingham, received a *feu* of lands of Westerskeld from Earl Patrick. William Bruce was a Fifeshire gentleman who came to Shetland as an assistant of his kinsman, Lawrence Bruce of Cultemalindi, who held the appointment of "Great Fouda of Shetland" (steward and factor) under Lord Robert Stewart, first Earl of Orkney. The Bruces were the willing tools in the oppressions of Robert and Earl Patrick against the inhabitants of Shetland. William's eldest son succeeded to his Shetland estates.

**The Second Laird of Westerskeld**

1634 Andrew Bruce of Symbister, Laird of Symbister, Reawick, Westerskeld and Easterskeld, married Isabella Spens, a Fifeshire lady who was succeeded by his son.

**The Third Laird of Westerskeld**

1698 Laurence Bruce of Symbister.

**The Fourth Laird of Westerskeld**

1745 John Bruce of Symbister married Clementia sister of Robert Stewart of Bigtoun.

**The Fifth Laird of Westerskeld**

1797 William Bruce of Symbister.

**The Sixth Laird of Westerskeld**

1804 Robert Bruce of Symbister married Helen daughter of Robert Hunter of Luna.

**The Seventh Laird of Westerskeld**

1845 Robert Bruce of Symbister was the last Bruce to live at Symbister for his son and heir, William Arthur Bruce of Tailzie, resided in Edinburgh and did not wish to live on the family estates. They were divided, and Westerskeld was sold to

**The Eighth Laird of Westerskeld**

1856 Andrew Umphray of Reawick who ran a successful herring business, Garrick & Co, in partnership with his brother, Lewis Francis Umphray. Andrew married Ann Elisa, daughter of Samuel Hay, manager of the Union Bank of Scotland in Lerwick, who had financed the firm of Garrick & Co. Andrew was succeeded by his son.

**The Ninth Laird of Westerskeld**

1890 Andrew Hay Umphray of Reawick who was succeeded by his brother

**The Tenth Laird of Westerskeld**

1921 William Umphray of Reawick who sold the Lairdship to

**The Eleventh Laird of Westerskeld**

1921 Captain Alistair Ronald Mackenzie of Craigmore who sold it to

**The Twelfth Laird of Westerskeld**

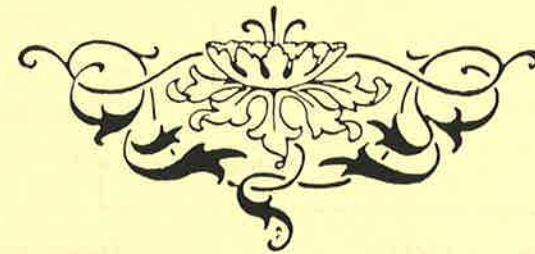
1945 Alexander Tulloch, Chairman of A I Tulloch Ltd, and was known as "A.I." Until his death in 1985, he virtually ran the Shetland Islands single-handed as Convenor of the Regional Council. He had a path laid down from Reawick House to the sea where he swam every day, no matter the weather. After which, he sank a brandy and soda and went to business. Was 83 when he died when the Lairdship was sold to

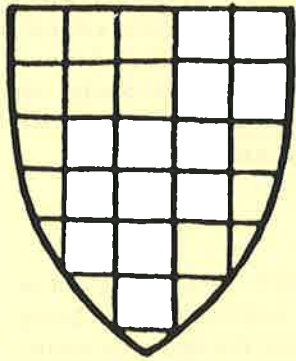
**The Thirteenth and Present Laird of Westerskeld**

1987 George Hendry of Reawick.

The Township of Westerskeld had existed from 16th century (*Scattald* or more correctly *Skat-Hald*, *Hald* being the Norse for holding and *Skat* being the tax or rent that is paid). In 1856, on acquiring the Reawick estate, Andrew Umphray of Reawick petitioned the Sheriff of Orkney and Zetland, William Ayton, to erect and divide the *scattalds*, rights over which had caused continual argument between tenants, often over generations. Roderick Coyne, the Edinburgh surveyor, was instructed to measure and make plans as the basis of the present existing division which took place in 1863. The Scottish Record Office hold the Writs of owners and *feuars* of lands in Westerskeld, in Sandsting parish, from 1612-1757 under "The Bruce of Symbister Muniments" ref GD144/80.

Articles of Roup and copies of Writs and Disponements are available for inspection at the offices of the Manorial Society of Great Britain, 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (telephone: 071-735 6633), or at the offices of the Vendor's Solicitors, Pagan Osborne Grace and Calders, 12 Catherine Street, Cupar, Fife KY15 4HN (telephone: 0334-53777, fax: 0334-55063, Mr Mackenzie-Smith). Copies may be obtained for a small fee by application to the Auctioneers.





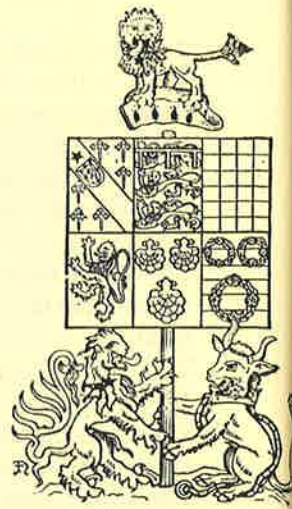
Vaux

# LOT 15

## The Lordship of Cumrew

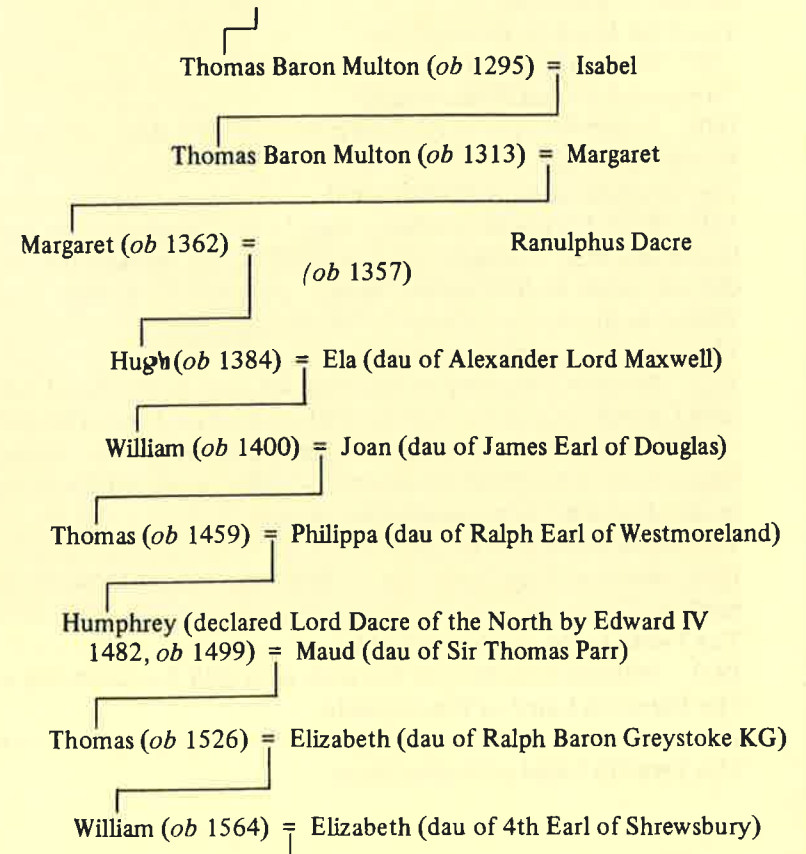
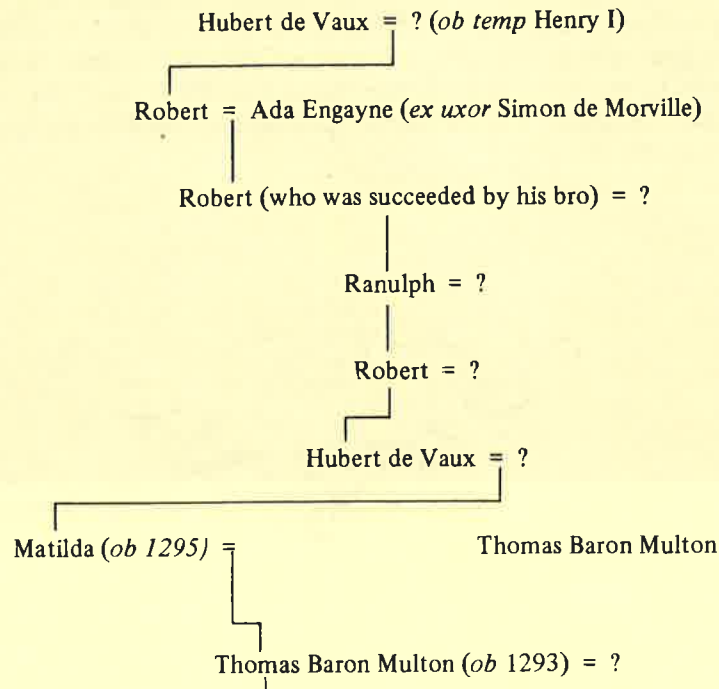
### Cumbria

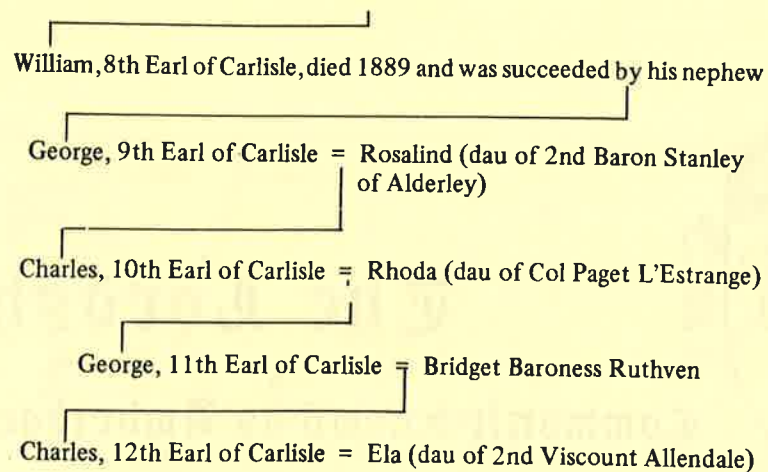
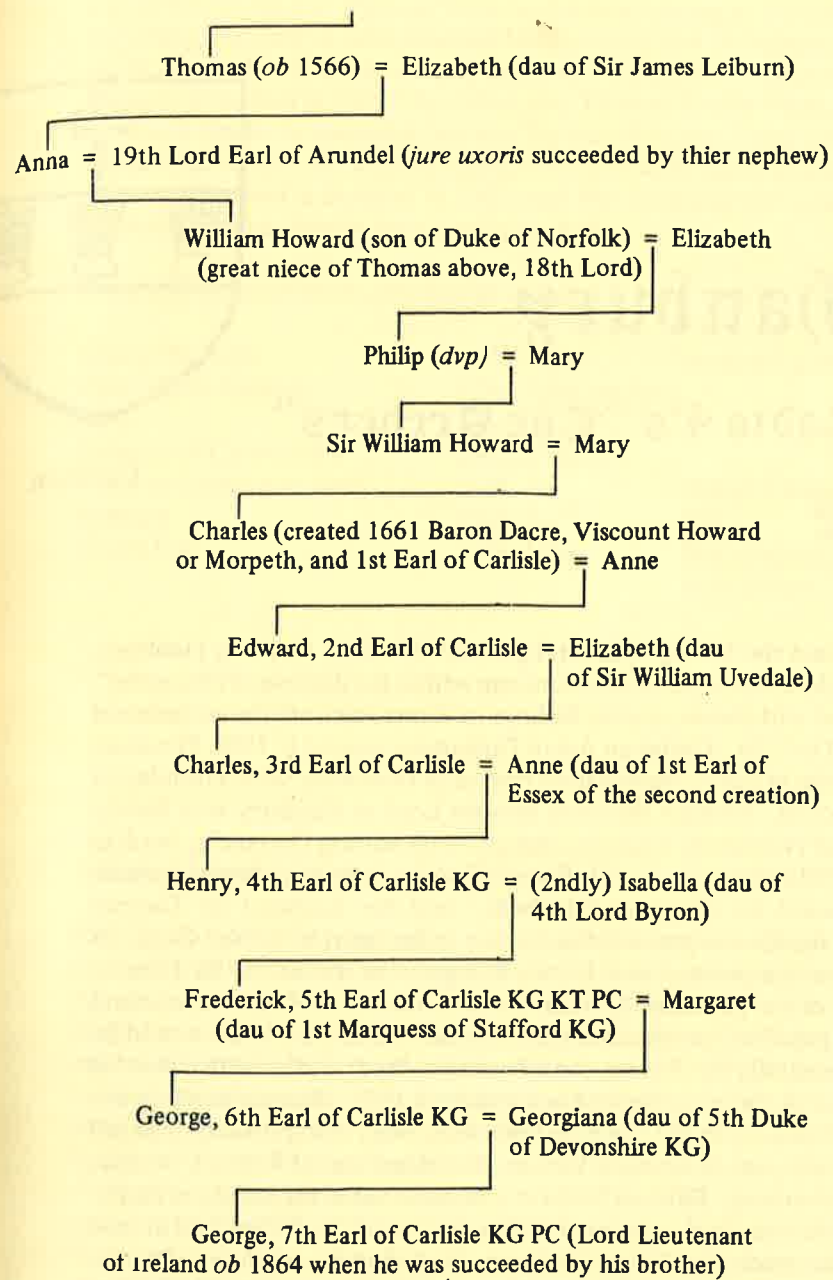
### Descent from the medieval De Vaux family



Carlisle

**T**HE LORDSHIP of Cumrew covers approximately 2490 acres and was held from the reign of Henry I by Hubert de Vaux (or de Vallibus), whose descent is as follows:





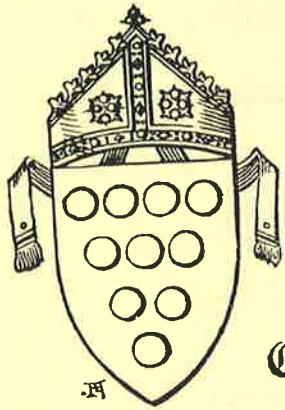
In the church of St Mary lies the tomb of Joan, who married William, 13th Lord of Cumrew. The tomb has wrongly been ascribed to the reign of Edward II, and, according to repeated misinformation in the local church's booklet, she died in 1324. In fact we know that Joan lived in the reign of Richard II and we are pleased to be able to correct this error at this time. The fell here is know as Corndunna Point, and, like so many parts to this country is extremely beautiful.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

- Bailiffs' Accounts 1744-66
- List of Fines nd
- List of Amercements nd
- Ancient Rents 1763
- Notice of fines 1752-83
- Maps early C17th and C18th

Castle Howard



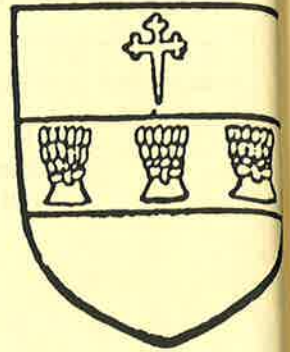


Bishop of Worcester

# The Lordship of Hanbury

Commonly known as Ambridge in BBC Radio 4's "The Archers"

## Worcestershire



Vernon

**H**ANBURY derives its modern-day fame from the BBC Radio Programme, the Archers, which renames the village Ambridge. The Archers was first broadcast on New Years Day 1951 and is the longest running serial in the world. The Lordship of Hanbury predates that by not a little. It is thought that there was a monastery here in the 7th century, when Wulfhere, King of Mercia, who died in 675, granted 50 manses at Hanbury to Abbot Colmannus, who was possibly Abbot of Hanbury. The only record specifically mentioning this monastery seems to be a grant preserved in a contemporary text in the reign of Wiglaf, King of Mercia circa 836. Soon after it was merged with the church of Worcester. However, there is an early reference to Hanbury in the reign of King Offa of Mercia between 757 and 775, when Abbot Ceolfriht gave the church of Worcester 20 *manentes* (dwellings) at Hanbury which had descended to him from his father Cyneberht; the latter had received an estate at Ismere nearby from King Ethelbald of Mercia. At the time of the Domesday Survey, the church of Worcester held Hanbury, where there were 14 hides that paid geld, two of which were waste. Attached to the Manor were salt pits in Droitwich which rendered 105 *mits* (an indeterminate, but small, quantity) of salt yearly. In the 12th century survey of the hundred of Oswaldslow, the church still held these 14 hides. In 1237-8 the Bishop increased his holding by a purchase from Henry son of Geoffrey de Hanbury and in 1291 the Manor was worth £24 a year. The Bishop had a park at Hanbury and obtained a grant of free warren from Henry III in 1255. In 1315, Bishop Maidstone ordered that "certain presumptuous sons, who had impeded

and molested the Bishop's peaceful possession of his wood in Hanbury, should be denounced as excommunicate within the diocese of Worcester". It remained with the successive Bishops of Worcester until the accession of Elizabeth I in 1558. Under an Act of Parliament passed in 1559, Elizabeth I retained the Manor compensating the see of Worcester with a number of small rectories. Perhaps the most famous Lord of Hanbury was Bishop Wolfston of Worcester, who was charged with editing Domesday book in 1086. In 1590 at the request of Sir Francis Knollys, (whose wife was a cousin of the Queen) his daughter Elizabeth, and her husband Sir Thomas Leighton, the Queen granted the Manor in fee farm to Robert Cecil, Sir Francis Knollys, junior, and Henry Killigrew to the use of Sir Francis, Treasurer of the Household, with the condition that if Sir Thomas and Elizabeth paid Sir Francis £941 within seven years the Manor would be theirs. Eventually Sir Thomas did inherit the Manor and he settled it on his son Thomas on the occasion of his marriage in 1609. Thomas' son Edward inherited Hanbury in 1617 and the latter had livery of it in 1631 only to sell it in the same year to Edward Vernon, the eldest son of Richard Vernon, Rector of Hanbury. Edward Vernon who suffered at the hands of Parliament and the King for his support of Charles I in the Civil War died in 1666 and was succeeded by his son Richard. On Richard's death in 1678, the Lordship passed to his son Thomas Vernon, who was a celebrated lawyer and added much to the estates of the family. When he died without issue in 1721 he left Hanbury to his cousin Bowater Vernon, son of William Vernon of Caldwell, near Kidderminster, who died in 1735. Bowater was

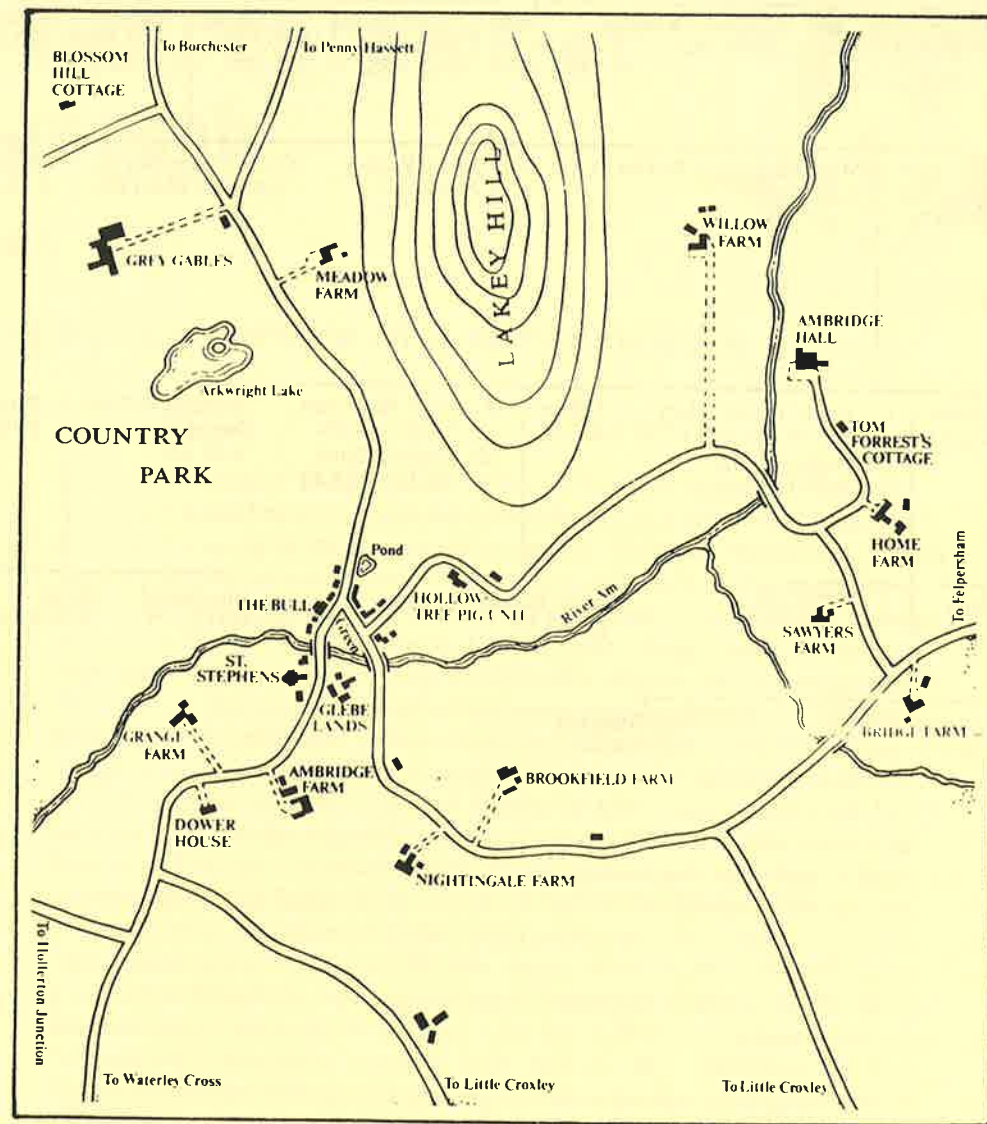
succeeded by his son Thomas Vernon, the latter dying in 1771 leaving an only daughter Emma, who married Henry Cecil, first Marquess of Exeter. On her death in 1818, the estates passed to her cousin, Thomas Shrawley Vernon, who died in 1825. His eldest son, Thomas Taylor Vernon died in 1835 and Hanbury passed to his son Thomas Bowater Vernon who died unmarried in 1859. He was succeeded by his brother Harry Foley Vernon, who was created a Baronet in 1885 and the Lordship remained in the possession of his descendants until the 1940s.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Compotus rolls	1378 - 1680	Hereford & Worcs RO
Court Rolls Rentals,	17th - 18th century	
Map	1731 - 2	
Extracts of Court Rolls	19th century	
Valor & Compotus Rolls	1449 - 59	British Library
Estreats	1560 - 66	PRO
Court Roll	1659, 1666	Birmingham Ref Library

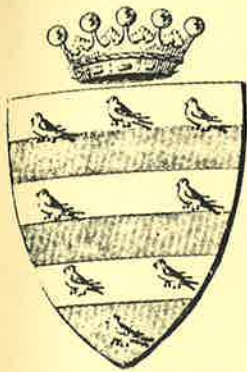
**A Note on Ambridge**

BBC Radio 4 describes Ambridge as "a typical Borsetshire village nestling in a valley below Lakey Hill. From the top, you can see across the Vale of Am as far as the Malvern Hills. Six miles to the north is the town of Borchester and 17 miles to the east lies Felpersham with its shops, theatre, and majestic cathedral. Ambridge itself has a post office, pub, and church to serve its 360 inhabitants". Perhaps Borchester represents Bromsgrove and Felpersham represents Stratford Upon Avon. Possible the Bull Inn, run by Sid and Kathy Perks in the radio show, is the Vernon Arms. (I knew Jack Archer, played by Dennis Folwell, who died in 1972. Just as he was a stalwart of the Bull, so he was in real life a stalwart of the Old Horse, Stonygate, Leicester, when I knew and drank with him occasionally in the late 1960s. He was as much a character at the Old Horse, or at Leicestershire County Cricket Club as he was at the Bull - RS) An information pack is available from the BBC on 021 414 8888. Tours of the Archer Country are also organized.



*AMBRIDGE and its environs*





Valence

## LOT 17

# The Lordship of Hassenbrook or Hassingbrook

## Essex



Featherstonehaugh

### Anciently held in Chief of the King by the service of a silver needle

**T**HOROLD'S son, who is not named, is recorded as the Lord of the Manor in Domesday book when there were 20 freemen and 14 smallholders. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, there were 16 freemen with 12 hides and 11 ploughs. In 1086, the Manor was worth £10 a year and had woodland for 200 pigs, 16 acres of meadow, and pasture for 400 sheep. Hassingbrook lies in the parish of Stanford le Hope and derives its suffix from the brook that ran nearby as recently as the late 18th century. The next holders of the Manor were the Montcheynes (or Monchensi), William de Montcheyne's sister Joane, marrying William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. William's daughter, Dionysia, married Hugh de Vere, second son of Robert, fifth Earl of Oxford. Hugh was summoned to Parliament in 1299 by Edward I as Baron Vere. Dionysia inherited Hassingbrook and other properties from her father, but in 1290 the Earl of Pembroke and his wife petitioned Parliament on the grounds that Dionysia was illegitimate, *"that whereas, upon the death of William de Monchensi (Countess Joane's brother), they had obtained a Bull from the Pope directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, touching the inheritance of the lands of the said William de Monchensi, thereby desiring that the King would please to commit the tuition of Dionysia, the daughter of the said William, unto some person who might appear before the said Archbishop, and such other judges as were named in the Bull."* (It should be recalled that the Church was responsible for probates at this time, as indeed the Church of England was until the reign of Queen Victoria). The Bishop of Worcester's Court had declared Dionysia competent to inherit; the effect of the Papal Bull would have been to have bastardized and disinherited her in

favour of her aunt, Countess Joane. Edward I answered that to accept the Papal Bull would be to diminish his authority in England, by admitting the external authority of the Pope over an English Bishop. The petition was denied and Dionysia duly succeeded to Hassingbrook. (The case goes to underline the saying that where there is a will there are relatives: nothing changes, as Enoch Powell once said to me - RS). Lady Dionysia and her husband, Hugh Baron Vere, died in 1313 without issue and Hassingbrook did then pass to Countess Joane's third surviving son, Aymer, Earl of Pembroke. Earl Aymer died without issue in 1323 and his third wife, Mary, daughter of Guy de Chatillon, Count of St Pol, had the Lordship in dower until her death in 1376. It was Countess Mary who undertook her husband's wish to found a college at Cambridge University, now known as Pembroke College. On Mary's death, Hassingbrook was inherited by John de Hastings, Lord Bargavenny and third Earl of Pembroke of the second creation, being grandson of Isabel, sister to Aymer de Valence. On Earl John's death without issue in 1389, the Manor passed to Sir Richard Talbot, grandson of Elizabeth, a younger sister to Aymer de Valence. Sir Richard was succeeded at his death in 1396 by his son, Gilbert, on whose death in 1419, he left a daughter, Ankaret, who died in 1421. At this point, the Lordship reverted to Reginald de Grey, Baron of Ruthin, great grandson of John Hastings and Isabel. He seems to have sold it to Richard Rede who was in possession in 1437. Twenty years later, William Wettenhale, is recorded as holding Hassingbrook of the King by the service of a silver

needle. William was a merchant and an alderman of London. The Manor remained in the family until 1554 when George Wettenhale conveyed it to Margaret and Richard Champion. Richard became Lord Mayor of London in 1565, in which year he was also knighted by Queen Elizabeth I. He died three years later and is buried in the church of St Dunstan's in the East, London. The Wettenhales had sold out to the Featherstons, descended from the Featherstonehaughs (pronounced "Fanshawe") of Stanhope, Co Durham, by 1618. Cuthbert Featherstone built Hassingbrook Hall, and the family were created Baronets by Charles II in 1660. Sir Henry Featherstone was the last of the family to live at Hassingbrook. He died in 1746, leaving a vast fortune of some £400,000, and was succeeded by Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh of Northumberland. It seems probable that Sir Matthew sold the Manor soon afterwards to the Scratton family, who were to develop Southend-on-Sea in the 19th century. In 1823, we find Richard Turner of Stanford le Hope being appointed Gamekeeper to James Scratton of Snarebrook, Essex, Lord of Hassingbrook. The Lordship is now held by Raymond Woodberry Esquire.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Extent of the Manors, with writs, etc  
(with other manors)

1376

PRO



*Woodberry*



# The Superiority of Ethie Haven (Port)

## Angus, Scotland

**T**he lands of Ethie originally belonged to the Abbey of Arbroath, which was founded and endowed in the year 1178, by King William the Lion, and dedicated to St Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was put to death at the altar of his own cathedral on 29 December 1170. To this abbey King William was lavish in his benefactions, and the rapidity with which it became enriched with lands, churches, and tithes, bestowed by the barons of the surrounding districts, was characteristic of the age in which it was founded.

That abbey being in the diocese of St Andrews, Bishop Hugh, after his appointment, in 1177, confirmed by charter, to the monastery of St Thomas and its monks, the church of Ethie and various other churches, with their lands, tithes, oblations, and all their appurtenances. On the 27 March 1182, Pope Lucius III, in the first year of his pontificate, granted to the monks a confirmation of the whole of Ethie by its "right divisions", and the church, with other lands and churches. Roger, who was made Bishop of St Andrews in 1188, in an agreement between him and Abbot Henry, and the Convent of Arbroath, in the year of the nativity of Alexander, son of the then reigning sovereign, William the Lion (1198), quit-claimed the church of Ethie, and various other churches, with their lands and chapels in favour of the Abbot and convent. The same Bishop made in their favour an undated charter, but which evidently followed and carried into effect this agreement. On the 21 April 1200, Pope Innocent III, in the third year of his pontificate, confirmed to Henry, Abbot of the Monastery of St Thomas in

Scotland, and his brethren, the whole of Ethie and the church, with other churches and lands, as William King of Scots, founder of that monastery, had bestowed on them. Between 1219 and 1226, William, Bishop of St Andrews, granted to the abbey a confirmation of the church of Ethie, with the land on which it was built, and all their appurtenances.

In 1249, a misunderstanding between the Abbot and Convent of Arbroath on the one hand, and the vicars of their churches on the other - the vicars complaining that a sufficient stipend was not allowed them, while the monks asserted the contrary - David, Bishop of St Andrews, to settle this dispute, and to remove all ground of contention, made a decree at Arbroath determining what should be the annual income of each vicar. By this decree the vicar of Ethie was to receive the whole dues and offerings belonging to the altar, and in augmentation of the vicarage the sum of eighteen bolls of meal annually from the monks of the convent.

On 1 December 1322, Ethie and the church, with its plenary tithes, and other lands and churches, were anew confirmed by King Robert the Bruce at Forfar to the Abbey of Arbroath, as they had been granted by King William the Lion.

The parish church of St Murdoch of Ethie was situated about a mile north-east from Ethie House, and within a few hundred yards of the sea. During the period of establishment of the Abbey of Arbroath, that church had its

own vicar, and was not served by the monks of the abbey, as stated by the author of an account of the parish of Inverkeillor, published in the first Statistical Account of Scotland. It was annexed to the parish of Inverkeillor before 1611. The following notice occurs in an account of a visitation of that parish on the 22 September in that year. It was found, *inter alia*, that "their is ane mans bigget be the present minister, and ane just gleib. But the Kirk of Athie, annexed to this parochine, wantis ane gleib. Quhairfoir in respect of Sir Jhone Carnegie, heritour of the lands of Athie, is but laillie returned into the country, it was thocht meitt that my Lord Archbishop wreitt to him, that he may willinglie grant ane gleib befor any designatioun be."

A portion of the walls of the old church of Ethie still stands on what is now a part of the farm of the South Mains of Ethie. Around the church is enclosed the old burying ground, which is of small extent and of a triangular form.

The lands of Ethie included the Mains of Ethie, Burntown of Ethie, Over and Nether Greens of Ethie, the Mill of Ethie, and the Haven of Ethie. While these lands continued the property of the Abbey of Arbroath - till about the middle of the sixteenth century - the administration of them formed a part of the official duties of the abbot, and the records of their management by him illustrate the territorial condition of the province, exhibiting, among other particulars, the then value of the rentals of lands, which were mostly paid in kind - in corn and other produce of the farm, payment in money having been only gradually substituted as agriculture improved and money became more abundant.

The haven or port of Ethie was valuable chiefly, if not wholly, from the facilities and advantages which it afforded for the trade of fishing. In 1506, the Abbot and Convent of Arbroath granted to Thomas Lord of Innermeith and Baron of Inverkeillor, by an indenture made between them, the free use of that haven for fishing purposes during his lifetime. The indenture is as follows:-

*This indenture, maid at Abbirbrothoe the aucht day of the moneth of September, the zeir of God a thousand fyve hundreth and sex zeiris betuyx ws, George, be the mercy of God Abbot of the Abba of Abbirbrothoe, and the Conuent of the sarmyn(?) on ae part, and Thomas Lord of Innermeith, and Baron of Innerkeilair, on that othir part, proportis and beiris vitnes in maner and forme as eftir folowis, that is to say, We, George Abbot foresaid, with the consent of our conuent, for hartly lufe we have to the said Lord Thomas, of oure fre wil gifis licens to the said Thomas Lord to bryng a fysche boit in our hawyne of Aithy for al the dais of his lywe, and his fyschairis to pas and repas thairto wyth thair stuf and geir sykas gannys thaim, and to la thair*

*ankiris upon land, towis hyng, and dry nettis, to tak fysche and al other necessair thyngis to do, vse, exers, and hant neidful to fyschyng craft and sawing of the boit and geir, quhilk vse sal induce na possessione to the said Lord of Innermeith, nother grund rycht nor sernitude, bot salbe always wythout preindice or hurt tyl ws, our conuent and place of Abbirbrothoe, and oure successouris oftir the deid of the said Thomas Lord, - In witnes heiroyf, to ae part of this indenture, to remane wyth ws and oure conuent, the seil of Thomas Lord foresaid is appendit; and to the part of this indenture to remane wyth the said Thomas Lord, we haif appendit the commoun seil of oure chapture, zeir, day, and place foresaidis, befor thir vitnes, Mastir How Douglace, dene of Brechyn; Alexander Hepburn of Quhitsu; Adam Hepburn of the Cragis, knycht; Alexander Guthre of that ilk; James Hay of Nachtane knychtis; Robert Gray, sone to the Lord Gray; John Ogilvy of the Craige; Mastir David Carale, and Mastir James Farebair, notairis, wyth otheris diuers.*

On 24 September 1528 the same privileges connected with the haven of Ethie as a fishing place were granted by the Abbot and Convent of Arbroath by indenture to Richard Lord of Innermeith, Margaret (Lindsay) his spouse, and John Stewart, their son, and fiar (annual fixed price of grain) of the Lordship of Innermeith during their lives 'for vtilitie and profeit done and gevin tyl ws and our conuent.'

The superiority of the lands of Ethie, as well as the lands themselves, was farmed out by the Abbey of Arbroath. On 26 June 1485, when the lordship of Aberbrothock, as Arbroath was then spelt, was let to divers husbandmen for certain sums of money to be paid for the redemption of bulls obtained by the abbey in the Court of Rome. The Lordship of Ethie was let to George Clerk, William Fermour, and others. On 2 October 1505, the lands of Kirkton, in the regality of Arbroath, with the Murfald and toft of St Vigeans, were let to James Boyis, Isobel Baldowy, his spouse, and Thomas Boyis, their son, for their lifetime, in commutation for the Lordship of Ethie, which they had formerly possessed in assedation by the abbot and convent.

In 1549, the lands of Ethie became the property of Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, the first of the Carnegie family who acquired them; and for many years they continued in the possession of his descendants, although chiefly in a collateral branch. He obtained from James, Abbot of Arbroath, a charter of these lands, dated 13 February that year. These lands were thus his property at the period of the Reformation, when the church lands of the Abbey of Arbroath, to which they had so long belonged, were, like those of other monasteries, annexed to the Crown.

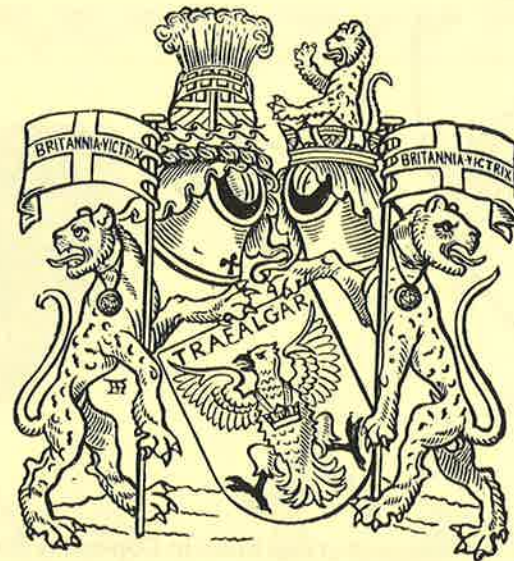
On the death of Sir John Carnegie, his brother David succeeded to Ethie. To this property David provided his second son, Sir John, afterwards Earl of

Ethie and Northesk. David, the fourth Earl of Northesk, obtained from Queen Anne, on 25 April 1707, a charter, by which the Barony of Ethie, with other lands, was erected into the territorial Earldom of Northesk and Lordship and Barony of Rosehill, and which ordained that one sasine, to be taken at the manor-place of Ethie, should be sufficient for the whole lands.

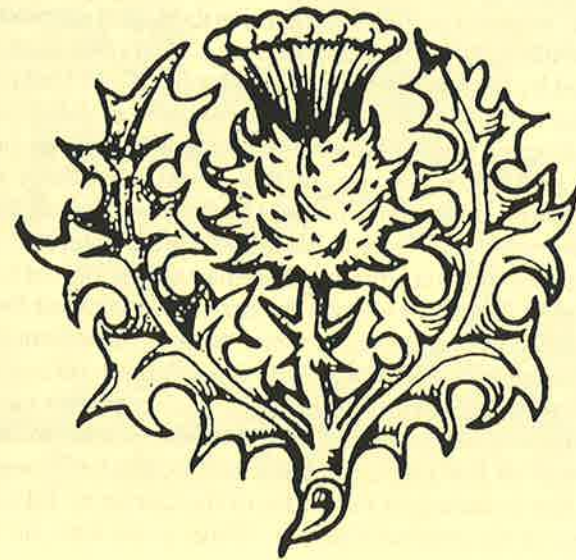
The mansion-house of Ethie is beautifully situated near the coast, in the south part of the parish of Inverkeillor. Ethie House is of considerable antiquity. It has been said that it was built by Cardinal Betoun; but for this affirmation there is no adequate authority. It is, however, certain, that it was a favourite residence of the Cardinal while he was Abbot of the Monastery of Arbroath. He had several mansion houses in Angus, but Ethie was the one nearest the great abbey.

After the murder of the Cardinal, which was perpetrated in his castle at St Andrews on 29 May 1546, Margaret Betoun, one of his natural daughters by Marion Ogilvie, Lady Melgund, laid claim to the furniture in the mansion-house of Ethie, if not to the house itself. In 1547, she and her husband, David, Master of Crawford, summoned Patrick fifth Lord Gray and his brother James Gray, to appear before the Queen and Council to answer for their *wrongous and masterful spoliation by themselves and their accomplices of the Place of Ethie and the house thereof.*

The house of Ethie, although considerable additions appear to have been made to it by the first and sixth Earls of Northesk, is still very much in the same state in which it was when occupied by Cardinal Betoun. In 1848, a manuscript, which probably belonged to the Cardinal, was found in a closet at Ethie. This manuscript, the handwriting of which is not later than the middle of the reign of Alexander III, consists of fragments of the original Register of the Abbey Arbroath. It was immediately communicated by the Earl of Northesk to the editors of the Cartulary of that abbey. With the assistance of this manuscript, the *Registrum Vetus* has been printed with greater accuracy than it would have been had it been printed, as originally intended, from the manuscript in the Advocates' Library, which is supposed to be a transcript of the register discovered at Ethie. A portion of these fragments - a leaf relating to an early taxation of Scottish benefices, and two leaves of *Statuta Concilii Scotici* - though imperfect, are interesting and important, as throwing light on ancient ecclesiastical law in Scotland, and correcting and enlarging the information given by Lord Hailes in his *Canons of the Church of Scotland*, and *Historical Memorials concerning the Provincial Councils of the Scottish Clergy*, Edinburgh, 1769.

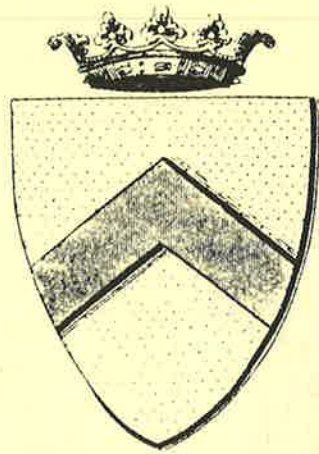


Northesk





## LOT 19



Stafford

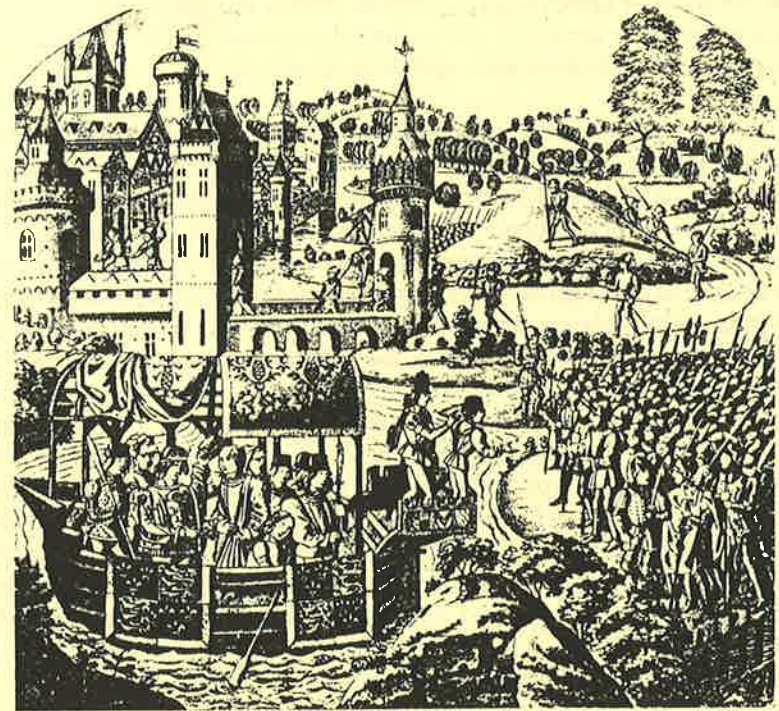
# The Lordship of Dunston

## Staffordshire



Lichfield

**D**UNSTON was assessed at two hides in Domesday Book and was a member of the Royal Manor of Penkrigde, held by William the Conqueror. By 1166, according to the *Red Book of the Exchequer*, Robert de Stafford, ancestor of the Dukes of Buckingham in the 15th century, was Lord of a Knight's Fee in Dunston and Stretton, about two miles away. On Robert's death in about 1189, he was succeeded by his sister, Milicent, who married Hervey Bagot, a collateral of the Bagots of Leigh (*qv*). Their son, also Hervey II, assumed his mother's maiden name and married Petronella, daughter of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. Hervey II died in 1237 and was succeeded by his sons in succession, Hervey III (*ob* 1241) and Robert. Robert took part in Henry III's wars in Gascony and in Wales, and married Alice, a daughter of Thomas Corbet of Shropshire, whose posterity are today Lords of Market Drayton in that county. Robert's grandson, Edmund, was summoned to Parliament by Edward I from 1299. His son, Ralph, had livery of Dunston and his father's other extensive domains in 1321, and became a much celebrated nobleman at the Court of King Edward III. He fought in Edward's wars in the early 1330s against the Scots, and then in Brittany and Aquitaine, of which he was made Seneschal. King Philip VI of France besieged him at Augillon, south-west France, which he held until relieved by Edward III in 1345. His forces then joined those of the King of England and marched north to Crécy where, in the following year, the flower of the French nobility were completely routed by the English. At the founding of the Order of the Garter by Edward in 1348, Ralph was one of the original Knights. Three years later, he was created



Earl of Stafford, and died in 1372. By his wife, Margaret, only daughter and heir of Hugh de Audley, Baron Audley and Earl of Gloucester, Earl Ralph left a number of children, his younger daughter, Margaret, marrying Sir John Stafford, a relative, and inheriting Dunston. The Manor passed in about 1427 to their grand-daughter, Avice, on whose death without issue, the Lordship became the property of her cousin, Humphrey Stafford, Lord of Southwick, Wiltshire, and Earl of Devon. This honour he enjoyed for only a few months, for he deserted the banner of Edward IV and joined the northern rebels who were supporting the deposed Henry VI. Lord Devon was captured at Brentmarsh, taken to Bridgwater, Wiltshire, where his head was cut off. Dunston passed in two moieties to the Willoughbys, soon to be created Barons Willoughby de Broke, who were related by marriage to the Staffords, and Edward de Stafford, second Duke of Buckingham, on whose execution by Henry VIII in 1521, the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V was reported to have exclaimed: "A butcher's dog has killed the finest dog in England." The King, however, granted the Duke's son, Henry, his father's Manors in Stafford and created him first Baron Stafford. Henry's grandson, Edward, third Baron Stafford - of whom it was written "My Lorde Stafford's sonne is basely married to his mother's chambermaid" - conveyed the Manor to an undertenant, John Fowke, in 1589. Thomas Fowke was holding Dunston in 1598 and his son, John, conveyed it in 1602 to William Anson, whose posterity were to be raised to the peerage as Viscounts Anson and Earl of Lichfield. Dunston was in the Lichfield family until five years ago. The Manor covers approximately 1,725 acres and is bounded on the east by the River Penk, about four miles south of Stafford.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Tithe Maps & Appt	nd	PRO
Richard Cooke's Survey	nd	
Book of Fees		
Cal Chart R	1341-1417	



LOT 20



O' Conor

# The Barony of Ballynahinch

## Co Galway, Ireland



De Freyne

**T**HIS BARONY in the province of Connaught belongs to 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. The descent of Lord De Freyne and the connection with the English and Scottish Royal Families lies on the following pages. 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, or Frenche) accompanied Earl Strongbow in 1171 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, at Galway, where he is first noted in 1473. He married the daughter and heiress of John Athie, of a family of great antiquity. Walter was succeeded by his son, Patrick, who became Bailiff of Galway in 1520 while his son, or grandson, became Mayor of the town 18 years later. He had three sons, 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 More - The Great Lord. The county of Galway is bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by Mayo, on the north-east by Roscommon, on the east it is separated from Co Offaly (formerly King's County) and Tipperary by the River Shannon, and on the south it is bounded by Clare, and Galway Bay, the largest bay in the island. It is the second largest in the country after Co Cork. The mineral productions are rich lead ore, north-east, and in the vicinity of Tuam; crystals near Donaghpatrick; pearls in Lough Corril, and marble of superior quality west of the lake. The Barony has remained in the family to the present day, and it is perhaps ironic that a family of such wealth and importance for so many centuries, as Members of Parliament, and Knights of the Shire, 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 his 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 that 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*

# DESCENT OF THE LORD DE FREYNE



Fulco de Freyne Seneschal 1302 Descended from Rollo, First Duke of Normandy, and Gisla 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 Wexford, 1376

John Freynsh 1399-1422    Oliver Freynsh

Patrick Freynsh = Mary, dau of John Athie 1428

Oliver    John French B 1489 Mayor of Galway 1538

Peter French, Mayor of Galway, 1578 ob 1584 = Mary Martin    Robocke French, founder of Castle-French line    Marcus French founder of the line of Rahasane

Peter French Sheriff of Galway 1596    John, Sheriff of Galway 1616    Francis French ob 1624 = Una O'Conor    Robert French of Galway    Nicholas French Mayor 1583    Jasper French

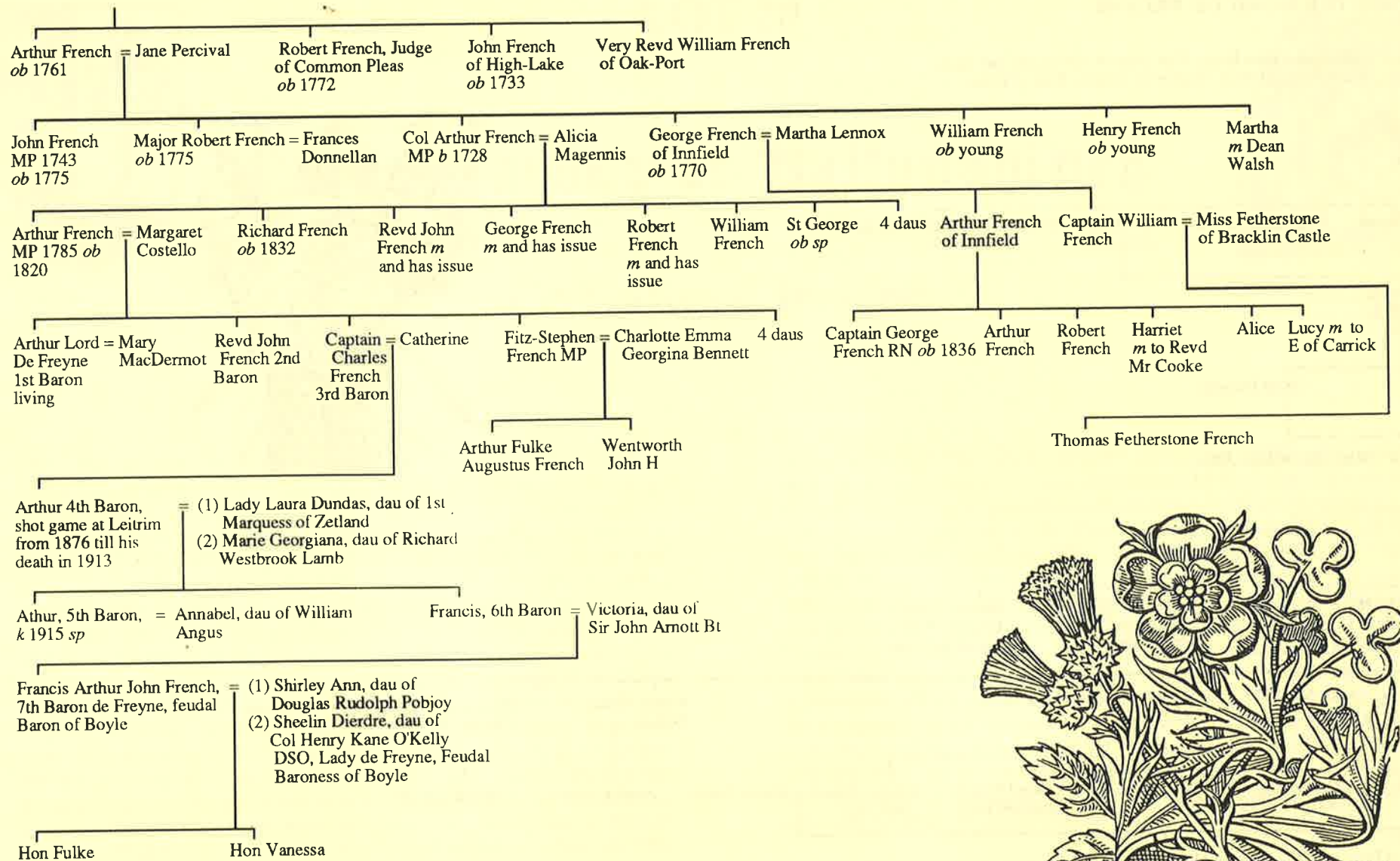
Richard French ob 1628    Anthony French Sheriff of Galway    Martin French 1689    Edward French Attainted 1691    Stephen French = Marian Lynch 1585-1622    Patrick French    Walter French

Patrick French of Dungar = Miss Martin of Dangan ob 1667

Stephen French 1652    Dominick French, Governor of Co. Roscommon 1665 = Anne, dau of Dr Edward King Bishop of Elphin    Patrick Fulke French    Rebecca French = Thomas, 2nd Lord Ffolliot

John French "Tierna More" ob 1734 = Anne, dau of Sir Arthur Gore    Dominick French 1701    Mary French = Edward Ormsby MP 1715    Margaret French = J Ffolliot Co Sligo    Sarah French = Francis Ormsby    Anne French





ENGLISH ROYAL DESCENT

William The Conqueror — Maud of Flanders

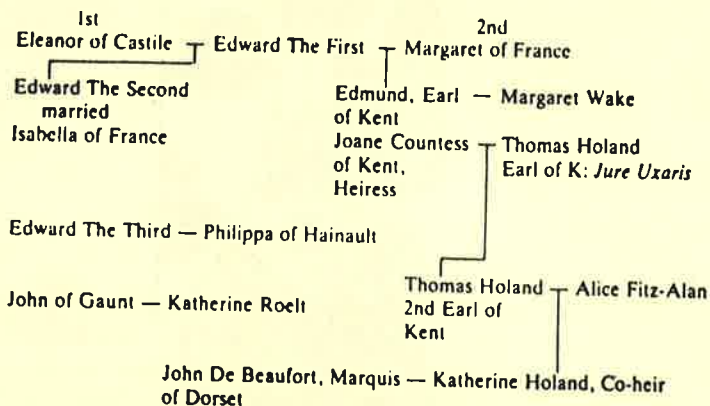
Henry The First — Matilda of Scotland

The Empress Matilda — Geoffrey Plantagenet

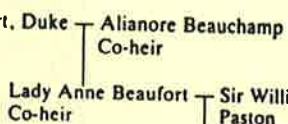
Henry The Second — Eleanor of Aquitaine

John — Isabella of Angouleme

Henry The Third — Eleanor of Provence



Beaufort



Anne Paston, Co-heir — Sir Gilbert Talbot

Thomas Astley Esq — Mary Talbot, Co-heir

Gilbert Astley — Dorothy Giffard

Thomas Astley — Marery Aston

Walter Astley — Grace Trentham

Sir Richard Astley, Bart — Henrietta Borlace, Co-heir

Sir John Astley, Bart — Mary Prynce, Heiress

Charles, 3rd Earl Tankerville — Alicia Astley, Co-heir

Charles, 4th Earl — Emma Colebrooke, Co-heir

Charles Augustus 5th Earl — Corisande A. L. S. De Gramont

Fitz-Stephen French Esq M.P. for Roscommon — Charlotte Emma Georgiana Bennett, Co-heir

Gertrude Frances Russell — Hon. Henry Grey Bennett

Gertrude Frances Bennett Co-heir — Hamilton Georges Esq

Arthur Fulke Augustus French 26th in descent from William the Conqueror

Wentworth John H. French

Louisa Corisand French

Augusta Sarah French



Shrewsbury

SCOTTISH ROYAL DESCENT

Malcolm The Third, King of Scotland — Princess Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling

David the First — Maud Waltheof

Henry, Prince of Scotland — Adeline De Warren

David Le Scot Earl of Huntingdon — Maud De Meschines

Margaret Co-heir — Alan, Lord of Galloway

John De Baliol — Divorgal Co-heir

Marjory Co-heir — John Comyn Lord of Badenoch

Mary De Baliol Sister and Co-heir of John, of Scotland

John (The Red Comyn) Lord of Badenoch

John Comyn of Badenoch — Joan de Valence

Elizabeth Comyn Co-heir — Richard 2nd Lord Talbot

Gilbert 3rd Baron Talbot — Petronille Butler

Richard 4th Baron — Ankaret Strange

John 6th Baron 1st Earl of Shrewsbury — Maud Neville

John 2nd Earl — Elizabeth Butler

Sir Gilbert Talbot — Elizabeth Scroope



Tankerville

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 can 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 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 as a mark of singular favour by the Irish members supporting the Government.

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, Baron of Ballynahinch, 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.

Many documents and memoirs of the Barony and family will be found at the National Library, Dublin.



## LOT 21



*Willis-Fleming*

# The Lordship of North Stoneham

## The New Forest, Hampshire

### Descent from King Athelstan



*Wriothsley*

**T**HIS LORDSHIP comprises 5,026 acres, 32 of which are covered by water. It is situated in the New Forest division of the county, north-east of Southampton and south-west of Eastleigh and covers North End and much of Chandlersford, one of the most picturesque places in the New Forest. Most of the centre of the Lordship is occupied by Stoneham Common and North Stoneham Park, the latter surrounding the Manor House, and was originally the abbot's deer park. In the year 932, at the Witenagemot at Amesbury, King Athelstan granted land in North Stoneham to the Thegn Alfred, who in 941 gave it to the Abbey of Hyde in Winchester. In the Domesday Survey, North Stoneham is given as one of the possessions of St Peters Abbey of Hyde, "to which it had always belonged". Then as in the time of King Edward, it was assessed at eight hides and there were considerable lands belonging to the Manor. In 1329, Edward III granted a charter of free warren to the Abbott. At the dissolution of the monasteries, the Lordship of North Stoneham, with many other of the possessions of Hyde Abbey, was granted to Thomas Wriothsley, Earl of Southampton. He was succeeded on his death by his son Henry, then a minor. Henry died in 1582 and left as his heir a son Henry, then only eight years old. Shortly after attaining his majority he sold North Stoneham estate to Thomas Fleming, whose descendant Richard Hugh Willis Fleming, is the present owner. Two mills are mentioned in Domesday among the possessions of Hyde Abbey in North Stoneham. However, no such buildings exist today, although two existed in the neighbouring Lordship of South Stoneham until very recently. In the extent of North Stoneham, as granted to Hyde

Abbey in 941, the boundary extended as far as the River Itchen in two places, at "Swathelyngford", and at "a miylle place ny North Mannysbrygge" from which it seems conclusive that the mills until a while ago in South Stoneham, are those formerly in North Stoneham, having been transferred from one Lordship to the other by a change of boundary sometime after Domesday. In the time of George I the sheaves for the blocks of the men-at-war were turned in the wood mill here. North Stoneham Mill was a papermill for many years and in the 19th century had the Royal Warrant for the manufacture of paper for banknotes. The old Alresford canal forms part of the boundary of the Manor. The village stocks once stood near the gate of North Stoneham Park. Lord Hawke, the victor of Quiberon Bay, lived here and is buried in the church of St Nicholas.

#### Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Book (with other Manors)	1537-1663	Hants RO
Court Rolls (with other Manors)	1584-9, 1594-9	
List of Manorial Rents in arrears	1678	
List of Customary tenants	nd	
Survey	1730	
Leases for lives to tenants	1834-7	





*Aberdeen*

# The Superiority of Broadleys

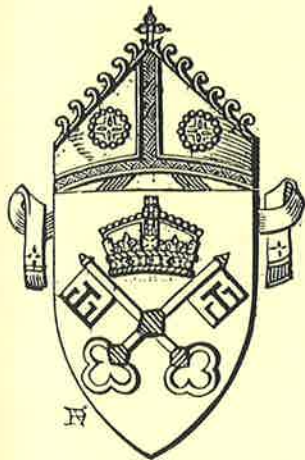
Fife



*Moncrieff*

**T**HE LANDS of Broadleys are situated in the County of Fife and adjoin the picturesque town or Burgh of Crail. Broadleys anciently formed part of Church lands pertaining to the Hospital of Saint Germain's and later became a portion of the Regality and patrimony of the King's College at Aberdeen. The town of Crail lies on the east coast of Fifeshire a few miles to the south-east of the golfing centre at St Andrews. It is an ancient and charming port, the most easterly of Fife's fishing burghs, and also boasts a fine old golf club at the Balcombie links. Crail was exporting salt fish to the Continent in the ninth century, and Dutch influences may still be seen in some of the town's architecture. King Robert the Bruce granted Crail a Royal Charter in 1310 with the special right to trade on Sundays. In the 16th century, at the time of the Reformation, this right was especially resented by the strictly religious Protestants, and the famous John Knox chose Crail parish church to deliver one of his most impassioned sermons against any violations of the Sabbath. Crail church - St Mary's - has parts of the original structure built in about 1175 remaining. It was a collegiate church in 1517, and some recent restoration work has regained much of the cathedral-like aspects of its earlier state. At the gate is a large blue stone which, according to tradition, was thrown at the Kirk from the Isle of May (a distance of some five miles) when the Devil visited the island. There is an eighth century Pictish cross slab in the church (another is in the Victoria Gardens) and outside is a deeply dented stone said to have been used by the bowmen of Crail to sharpen their arrows, with Divine help, before setting out to fight for Robert the Bruce during Scotland's Wars of Independence against the

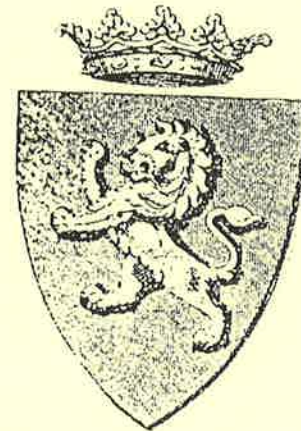
English. There is a small cottage beside Crail golf course and close to Broadleys, almost on the beach; this is all that remains of the former Royal Burgh of Fife Ness where Mary of Guise landed from France to become bride of the Scots King James V. Mary of Guise was the mother of Mary Queen of Scots and Regent of Scotland during her daughter's minority. The Danes Dyke nearby was an earthen rampart built against the raiding Norsemen, and in Constantine's Cave it is believed that King Constantine of Scots was killed by the Danes in about AD 874. Several of the old houses in the burgh of Crail have been acquired by the National Trust of Scotland under the Little Houses scheme and carefully restored. In 1936, the Marquess of Bute launched an appeal for funds to undertake the works of restoration, and now several small but architecturally interesting houses have been saved for posterity. The scheme was chosen to represent Britain during European Architectural Heritage Year in 1975. At the end of the 18th century, Broadleys belonged to the Moncrieffs of Sauchope. The heiress, Margaret Moncrieff, married Lieutenant-General Alexander Graham Stirling of Auchyle, Rednock and Duchray Castle (died 1849). The General came of an old family descended from the Earls of Monteith and the baronial race of Calder. The General's son, John Graham Stirling, received a Charter from the King's College of Aberdeen in 1855 relative to Broadleys. He was succeeded by his nephew, Henry Graham Shepherd (1835-1919), who represented the four great families of Graham of Duchray, Stirling of Auchyle, Graham of Rednock, and Moncrieff of Sauchope. Duchray Castle was sold in 1949.



Archbishop of York

# The Lordship of Haxey

## in the Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire



Mowbray

**T**HE ANCIENT tradition of the Haxey Hood, dating back more than 600 years, is still held here on Twelfth Night (6 January). Like Robin Hood, the legend of the Haxey Hood is clouded in mystery, but the accepted version is that Lady Joan de Mowbray, wife of the Lord of the Manor, lost her hood while out riding one day and the local tenants scrambled for the honour of retrieving it for her. After libations at the local pubs, there is a procession from the Kings Arms to the Duke William. As the church clock strikes three, the people of Haxey march to the church of St Nicholas where the Fool, standing on Lady Mowbray's Stone, delivers his traditional speech:

*Oose agin oose, toon agin toon, if thou meet a man, knock him down, but doan't 'urt him.*

About 100 men and youths, representing the local pubs, then adjourn to a nearby field, accompanied by 13 Boggans, dressed in red shirts and ribbons, and form a huge scrum into which a leather hood is thrown. The "Sway" as it is called lasts about an hour before a victor emerges and takes the hood to St Nicholas'. Apparently, it is nothing to break a leg in the Sway, an injury to be borne with honour. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Haxey was held by Siward Barn and there were three carucates taxable. By the time of Domesday in 1086, Geoffrey de la Guerche is Lord

and his subtenant is given as Wazelin. There was land for six ploughs. Wazelin had two and a half ploughs, while 16 villagers and eight smallholders shared three and a half. There were nine fisheries, a meadow, and woodland. It was valued in the Survey at 100s. Haxey Hall Garth seems to have come into the illustrious Mowbrays in the 14th century when John 3rd Baron Mowbray married Lady Joan Plantagenet, daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Henry III: the Lady of the Haxey Hood. The Mowbrays were descended from Nigel de Albini (Albany), brother of William from whom the ancient Earls of Arundel derived. The brothers accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and Nigel founded the Mowbray inheritance in the reign of William Rufus, to whom he was Bowbearer. He adhered strongly to the cause of Henry I against that King's elder brother, Robert Curtose, Duke of Normandy, and at the Battle of Tenechbrai shot Duke Robert's horse underneath him and brought the Prince himself before the King. His successor 200 years later, John Mowbray, husband of the Lady of the Hood, was styled in charters as the Lord of the Isle of Axholme. His son and successor, also John, married Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Segrave, by Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Norfolk. John's second son, Thomas, eventually succeeded him and is one of the protagonists in the opening of Shakespeare's *Richard II*. Thomas was created Earl of Nottingham in 1383 and constituted Earl Marshal. Thirteen years later

he was advanced to the Dukedom of Norfolk. In 1399, Henry, Duke of Hereford (later Henry IV), the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, accused Duke Thomas of treason. A trial by combat was arranged at Gosford Green, Coventry, forming the action in the opening scene of Shakespeare's drama:

Richard II: *Old John of Gaunt, time-honour'd Lancaster*  
Hast thou, according to thine oath and band,  
Brought hither Henry Hereford thy bold son;  
Here to make good the boisterous late appeal,  
Which then our leisure would not let us hear,  
Against the Duke of Norfolk, Thomas Mowbray?

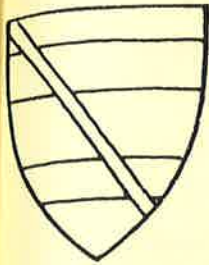
Duke Thomas was banished and died, according to one source, of grief in Venice in 1400. The Manor passed from the Mowbrays, probably towards the end of the 15th century, when they died out in the male line, and was held by the Archbishop of York until the last century when it was purchased by Thomas Harsley Carnochan, an eminent solicitor at Crowle, a few miles north. It is now owned by Carnochan Peter Garnett, a descendant of Mr Carnochan's in the female line. A brief account of the Hood is given in the 1850s: "On Twelfth-Day, January 6th, the rustics amuse themselves with an ancient game, called 'throwing the hood'". Haxey is a pretty village, about three miles from the river Trent, three miles south of Epworth, and 12 east of Bawtry.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Court Books	1740-1776	Lincs RO
	1802-28	
	1828-45	
	1846-59	
	1905-16	



## LOT 24



*Moulton*

# The Lordship of Moulton St Mary

Norfolk



*Massereene*

**T**HERE were several Fees here at the Domesday Survey. The King had, on the deprivation of three Saxon freemen, 37 acres of land, four and a half acres of meadow and half a carucate, valued at 2s.8d. Another part of the town was a beruite to the King's Manor of South Walsham, of which Elfet, a freewoman, was deprived. It contained one carucate two borders, one carucate and an acre of meadow and three socmen, with half a carucate and 18 acres. This was valued with South Walsham and was worth in Elfet's time £5. Sometime later it was valued at £11 and in 1086 it had risen to £12. The Conqueror also had another Lordship in this town which Godric the Steward had care of; it consisted of two carucates and five borders, with 20 acres of meadow and paid 15d. in geld. Ten Saxons were deprived soon after the Conquest. All of these these fees were held by the Conqueror and remained in the Crown until granted to the Bigot's, Earls of Norfolk, probably in the reign of King Stephen. The Earls held the Overlordship for more than a century, leasing the original royal fees to subtenants. In 1236, for example, we find Nicholas e Stradeset, Nicholas le Boteler, Roger Aldred, and Robert de Moulton holding of Roger Bigot. But by 1287, Robert de Moulton, possibly the son or grandson of the Robert 51 years before was the Lord and by 1320 his son Oliver had succeeded him. Robert's widow, Maud, had an interest in the Manor 27 years later in 1347. In 1349, Robert, son of Oliver de Moulton, conveyed this Manor to Bartholomew de Salle and Richard de Bittering. The Witchinghams are the

next family we find holding Moulton in the 15th century in the persons of Nicholas Witchingham and his wife Alice. In 1462, Edmund de Witchingham of Wood Rising settled it on Frances, one of his daughters, while in 1475, Edmunds wife, also Alice, gives 6s. 8d. to St Marys church. A century later it had passed to Robert Spring, who died possessed of it in 1549. Robert's son Thomas then conveyed it to George Founteyn, Gent. By 1602, Edmund Anguish was Lord of Moulton and his descendants were presented as Lords in 1617, 1658, and 1699. Mrs Anguish was Lady of the Manor and patron of St Marys in 1742. Moulton St Mary became the property of Florence, Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard as the heiress of her father, Major George Whyte-Melville. The present owner is Viscount Massereene and Ferrard DL. The Lordship covers an area of approximately 1,039 acres, and lies 12 miles east of Norfolk and nine miles west of Great Yarmouth.

### Documents associated with this Manor:

Manorial Docs	Edward I-Elizabeth I	Camb Univ Lib
Court Rolls	1306-17th century	Harvard UnivLib
Court Rolls	1583-1675	
Court Rolls	1596, 1635-66	Norfolk RO
Fragment of Court Book	1647	

THOMAS SKEFFINGTON = ?

Sir William Skeffington = (1) Margaret, dau of Sir Edward Digby dsp  
ob 1534 (2) Anne, dau of Sir John Digby, of Kettleby, Leics

Sir John = Elizabeth Pecke

William Skeffington = Isa, dau of James Leveson of Trentham, ancestor of the Dukes of Sutherland  
ob 1550

John = Alice, dau of Sir Thomas Cave of Stafford

Sir William Skeffington, 1st Bart of Fisherwick, Stafford = Elizabeth, dau of Richard Dering  
ob 1635

Sir Richard MP = Anne, dau of Sir John Newdigate 1 son and six daughters  
ob 1647 (2nd son)

Sir John Seffington, succeeded his cousin as the Baronet and his father-in-law as 2nd Viscount Massereene ob 1695 = Mary, dau and heir of Sir John Clotworthy, 1st Viscount Massereene and Baron Loughreagh with remainder to his son-in-law

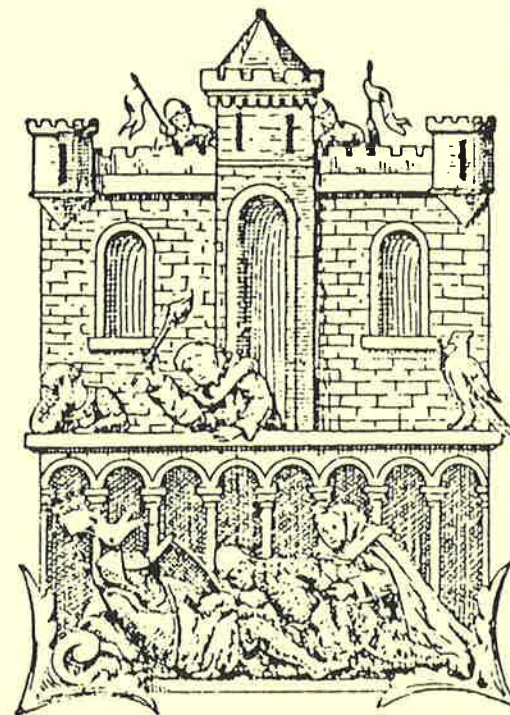
Clotworthy, 3rd Viscount = Rachel, dau of Sir Edward Hungerford KB of Somerset  
ob 1713

Clotworthy, 4th Viscount = Lady Catherine Chichester, dau of 4th Earl of Donegall  
ob 1738

Jane

Rachel

Mary



Clotworthy, created 1st Earl of Massereene  
1754, *ob* 1757

= (1) Anne, dau of Richard Daniel  
(2) Anne, dau of Henry Eyre

Clotworthy,  
2nd Earl  
*dsp* 1805

= (1) Mary dau of  
M Barcier, Governor  
of the Chatelet, Paris  
(2) Elizabeth Lane

Henry,  
3rd Earl  
*ob unm*  
1811

Chichester =  
4th Earl  
*ob* 1816

Lady Harriet, dau of  
1st Earl of Roden

Harriet, Viscountess Massereene  
and Baroness Loughbrough in  
her own right, *ob* 1831

= Thomas Henry, 2nd Viscount  
Ferrard and Baron Oriel  
*ob* 1843

John 10th Viscount Massereene  
and 3rd of Ferrard, KP, *ob* 1863

= Olivia, dau of  
Henry Grady of Limerick

Clotworthy John Eyre, 11th Viscount  
Massereene and 4th Viscount Ferrard  
*ob* 1905

= Florence, dau of heir of  
Major George Melville-Whyte

Oriel *d unm* 1905

Algernon, 12th of Massereene  
and 5th of Ferrard *ob* 1956

= (1) Jean, dau of Sir Stirling Ainsworth, 1st Bart  
(2) Florence

John Clotworthy Talbot Whyte-Melville Skeffington,  
13th Viscount Massereene, 6th Viscount Ferrard,  
Baron Loughbrough, Baron Oriel and present  
peer, DL

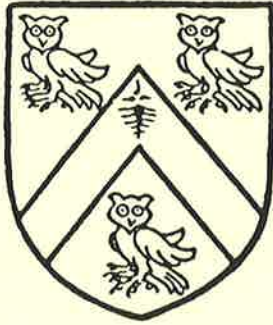
= Annabelle, dau of Henry  
Lewis of Combwell Priory, Kent

The Hon John, heir apparent

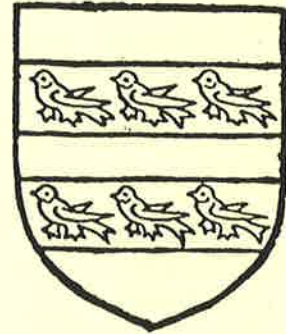
The Hon Oriel



## LOT 25



*Fleming*



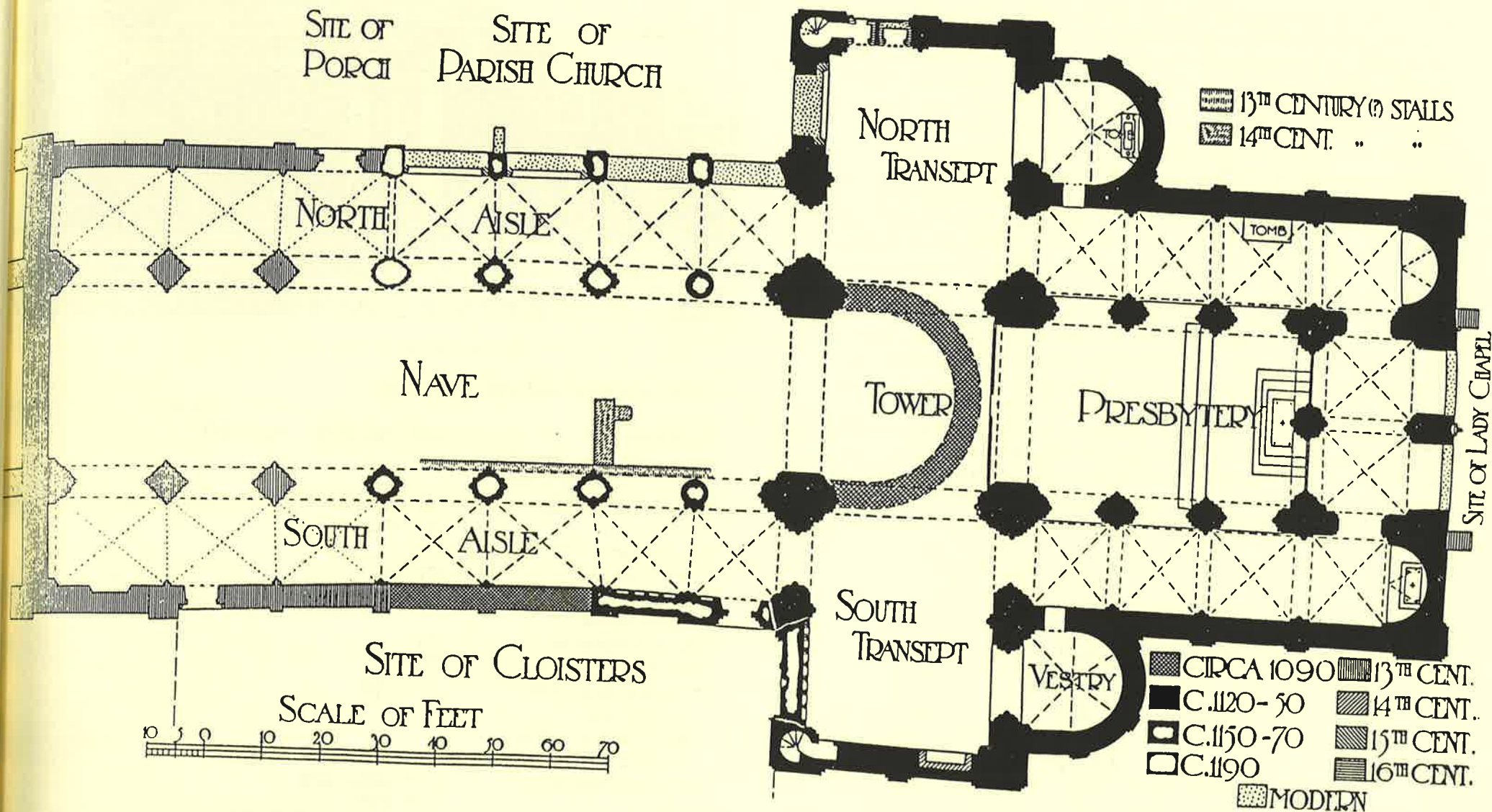
*Temple*

# The Lordship of Romsey Hampshire

Dating from King Edward the Elder, AD907

**H**ENRY VIII divided this Lordship in 1544, granting Romsey Infra, principally the ancient borough, covering about 2,000 acres, to John Foster and Richard Marden. The King's daughter, Queen Mary, leased Romsey Extra, the remainder of the Domesday Manor in 1558 to Sir Francis Fleming. In 1538, the last Abbess of Romsey leased the estate known as Broadlands to Thomas Foster of Cranbrook, Kent, and this new Tudor manorial creation was granted outright in 1547 by Edward VI to his uncle, Thomas Lord Seymour, who re-sold it to Sir Francis Fleming, Lord Chief Justice of England. Broadlands and the site of Romsey Abbey passed out of the Fleming family by will of William Fleming in 1605, who bequeathed it to his daughter, Frances, wife of Edward St Barbe, later Baronets, and remained in this family until 1736 when Broadlands was sold to Henry Temple, 1st Viscount Palmerston. First Lord Palmerston's great grandson, Henry John, 3rd Viscount, was the great Victorian statesman, becoming eventually Prime Minister, who is buried in Westminster Abbey near to Canning and Pitt. On Lord Palmerston's death in 1865, Broadlands passed to his step son, the Hon William Cowper, who assumed the surname Temple and was created Lord Mount Temple in 1869. Lord Mount Temple died without issue in 1888 and bequeathed Broadlands to his nephew, the Rt Hon Evelyn Ashley. On the Rt Hon Evelyn's death in 1907, he was succeeded by his son, Wilfrid Ashley, for whom the Barony of Mount Temple was recreated in 1932. On his death seven years later, he was succeeded at Broadlands by his daughter, Edwina, wife of Lord Louis

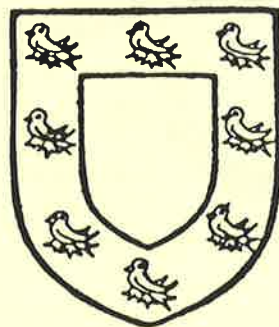
Mountbatten, later Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Admiral of the Fleet and former Vice-Roy of India. The late Lord Mountbatten's grandson, Norton, Baron Romsey, now lives at Broadlands, which is surrounded by the Lordship of Romsey Extra. While Broadlands passed out of the Flemings in 1605, Romsey Infra and Extra came into the family 59 years later, as we shall see below. This sale includes the double Lordship of Infra and Extra, so more or less reuniting the Domesday Manor of Romsey covering some 10,000 acres. The town of Romsey has been of some importance for more than 1,000 years, due partly to the abbey here, founded by King Edward the Elder, who made his sister, St Elflada, Abbess in 907. The abbey was refounded by King Edgar in 967 and Bishop Ethelwold of Winchester who established St Merwinna as Abbess. It was held by the Abbess and nuns in 1086, when the Domesday Survey was taken. The convent acquired a charter of Free Warren here from Henry III in 1369. Six years before, Abbess Amice had obtained confirmation of numerous rights from the same King. These included sac and soc, toll and theam, and infangenthef (*vide* Glossary). The Abbess also claimed that the manorial gallows had belonged to the abbey since the reign of Edward the Elder, but that these had fallen down from lack of use, no thief having been caught for many years. Land today in Romsey, called Hangenhill or Monckton Mead, may mark the spot. The abbey also had the right of assize of bread and ale. The river Test runs through the town and Domesday records three mills. Indeed, besides corn from the rich countryside, mills were used for centuries in the fulling



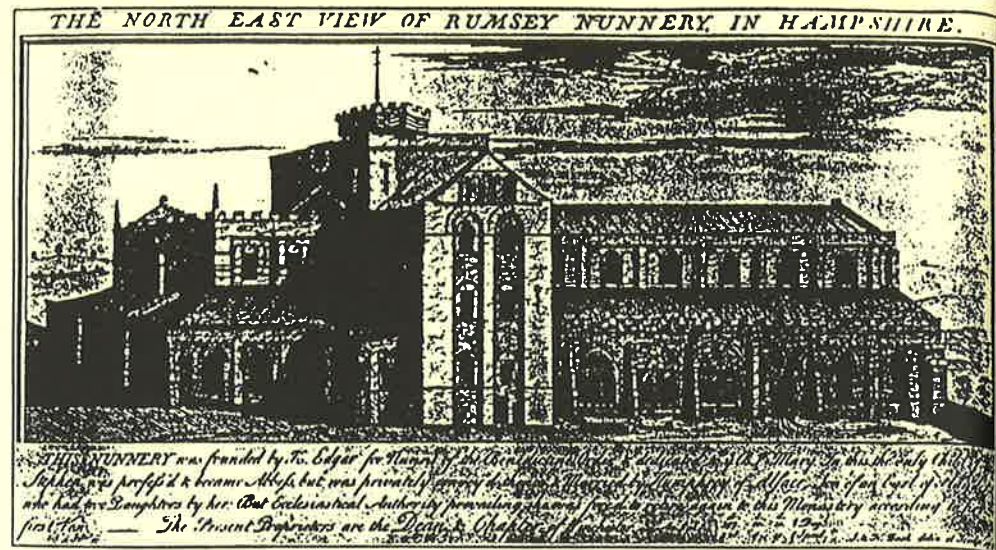
Plan of Romsey Abbey



trade which grew up here, greatly enhancing the wealth of the townsfolk. The Lordship remained in the abbey until the Dissolution when, as already noted, Henry VIII granted Romsey Infra to John Foster and Richard Marsden, which latter granted his share to John Foster a year later. John died in 1576 and was succeeded by his son Andrew, whose son John succeeded in 1597. In 1600, John's trustees sold Romsey Infra to John More, a serjeant-at-law, whose two daughters, Dowsabell and Anne, inherited jointly. Romsey Infra eventually fell entirely to Anne, the wife of Edward Hooper, and their son, Sir Edward, was holding the Manor in 1670. Sir Edward was succeeded by his sister Katherine, the wife of Edward Fleming of North Stoneham. Meanwhile, Romsey Extra, which had been leased for 40 years by Queen Mary in 1558 to Sir Francis Fleming, reverted to the Crown, and was granted by James I in 1604 to Edward Gage and William Chamberlayne, trustees to Henry Earl of Southampton. These two gentlemen, two years later, sold Romsey Extra to John More, Lord of Romsey Infra, and both Manors now belong to the Willis-Fleming Trustees. The river Test runs down the west side of Broadlands, divides in the town at Great Bridge and reunites at Middle Bridge. The Abbey occupies the centre and is a great tourist attraction. The ancient borough of Romsey was a Seigniorial Borough. In 1544, Henry VIII granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation which was applied by James I in 1607 and confirmed by William III in 1698. It was to have a Common Seal and consist of a mayor, six aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses. Until 1835, there was a Lord High Steward, a purely honorary post that was traditionally filled by the Willis-Fleming family; and two mace-bearers, one of whom acted as town crier.



*Chamberlayne*



*Romsey Abbey: N East View*

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Court Book, with Baddesley, Farnell's Court & Romsey Extra	1602-1740, 1749	Hants RO
Views of Frankpledge	1669-70	Southants Univ Lib
Presentments	1676-1712	
List of Jurors	1716	
List of Inhabitants	1719-27	
Order to Bailiff on Presentments	1740	
Lists of Inhabitants	1741	
View of Frankpledge	1742	
Presentments, Estreats, lists of Jurors (incl Manorial Officers & inhabitants)	1742-1750	
Lists of quit rentals	1607, 1690-2, 1698	
Arrears	1705, 1707	
(1st Viscount Palmerston)	n d, 1748-9	
Deductions	1782, 1789	
Accounts	1794-1800 1794, 1819 1821, 1844.	

# PEDIGREE OF WILLIS-FLEMING, Lords of Romsey, North Stoneham, Binstead, Arreton, & Haseley showing their Royal Descent

John Fleming of Newport, Isle of Wight  
ob 1531 = Isabella

John Fleming of Newport = Dorothy Harris

Thomas Fleming Kt = ?  
Lord Chief Justice of England, (1544-83)

Thomas Fleming of Stoneham, Hampshire  
ob 1623 = Dorothy, dau of Sir Henry Cromwell of Hinchinbrooke, aunt to the Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell



Fleming

Thomas Fleming of Stoneham, ob 1639 = Margaret, dau of Edward 1st Lord Gores

Edward Fleming of Stoneham ob 1664 = Katherine, dau of Edward Hooper

Edward Fleming of Stoneham = Margaret, dau of Thomas Bland

William Fleming of Stoneham, d unkn

Katherine = Daniel Eliot of Port Eliot, ob 1702

Katherine = Browne Willis of Whaddon Hall, Bucks

Henry Willis = Katherine Gregory

Rev Thomas Willis Rector of Bletchley Bucks, ob 1789 = Katherine

John Barton Willis, subsequ John Willis Fleming of Stoneham MP & High Sheriff of Hants, 1817 ob 1844 = Christopheria, dau of James Buchanan of that ilk

John Browne Willis Fleming of Stoneham Park & Chilworth Manor, DL, JP, ob 1872 = (1) Lady Katherine Elizabeth Cochrane only dau of 10th Earl of Dundonald (2) Laura, dau of T Prandon (3) Ida Mary, dau of E J Weston

James V King of Scotland (1512-1542) = Mary of Guise ob 1560

Henry (Stewart) Lord Darnley Duke of Albany ob 1567 = Mary Queen of Scots (1542-1587)

James I King of England, Scotland & Ireland (1566-1625) = Anne of Denmark ob 1619

Charles I King of England Scotland & Ireland (1600-49) = Henrietta Maria of France (1609-69)

King Charles II (1630-85) = Barbara Palmer, née Villiers Countess of Castlemaine, Duchess of Cleveland (1640-1706)



James I

Anne Fitzroy (1661-1723) = Thomas (Lennard) Earl of Sussex

Charles (Fitzroy) Duke of Southampton & Cleveland (1662-1730)

Charlotte Fitzroy (1644-1716) = Edward Henry (Lee) 1st Earl of Lichfield (1663-1716)

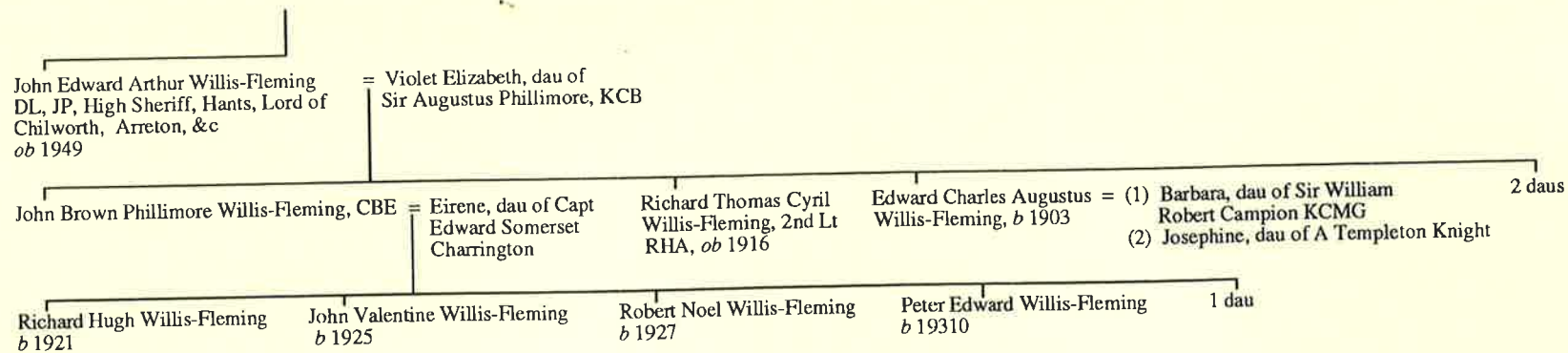
Charlotte (1679-1720) = Benedict Leonard (Calvert) Baron Baltimore, ob 1715

Jane (1703-1778) = John Hyde, of Kingston Lisle, Berks Colonel in the Army, ob 1746

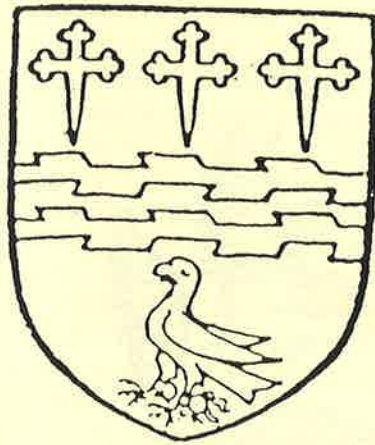
Thomas James Willis Fleming DL, JP, Hants & Dorset, ob 1890 = Henrietta Caroline Sophia dau of Peter Hunter, Capt Dragoon Guards

Henry Temple Willis Fleming ob 1855

Rev Arthur Buchanan Willis Fleming 4 daus



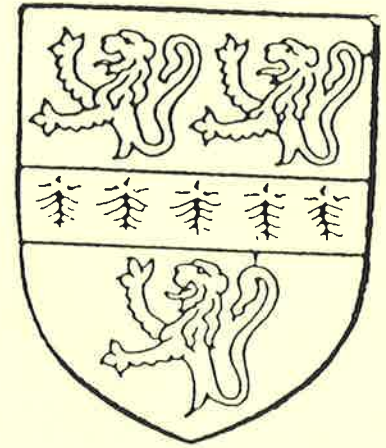
## LOT 26



*Lees*

# The Lordship of Glodwick

## Lancashire

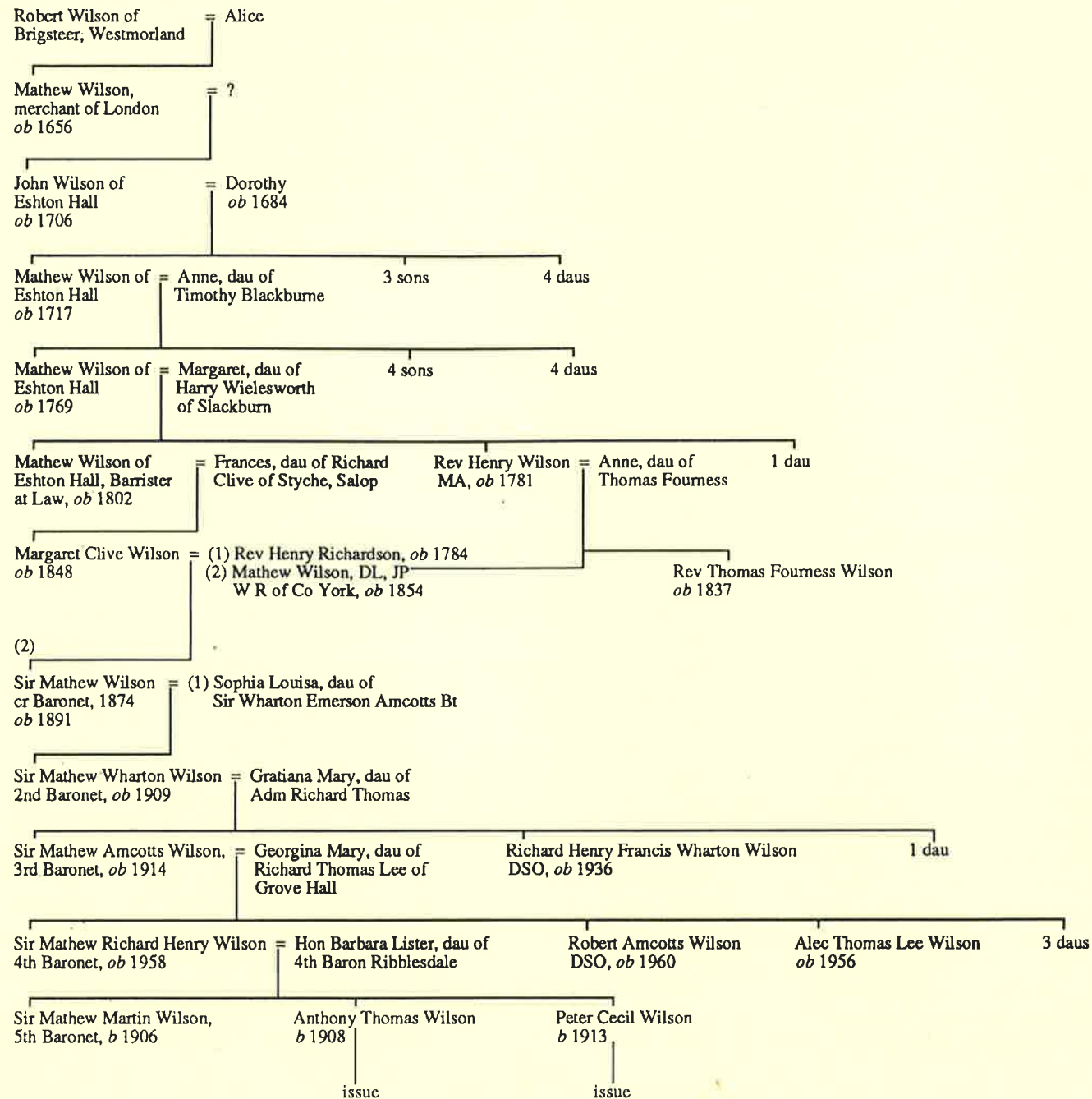


*Cudworth*

**G**LODWICK IS an ancient division of the township of Oldham, which is situated in the parish of Prestwich. It lies in the south east division, with Sholver and Werneth in the north east and south west. The modern divisions are Below Town and Above town. The township of Oldham covers an area of approximately 4,665 acres. The river Beal flows northwards and forms the boundary between Oldham on the one side and Royton and Crompton on the other. Oldham, Glodwick and Prestwich are not mentioned in the Domesday Survey but the name Priest-wych indicates a pre-Norman origin and suggests that there was an ecclesiastical settlement there before the Conquest. The main manor of Prestwich was originally held by the de Prestwich family, the earliest reference to Oldham occurs in 1222-6, when it was associated with Werneth; there does not seem to have been a separate manor of Oldham, but it descended from the de Oldham family to the de Cudworths (later Cudworth), Asshetons, and finally the Lees families. The earliest reference to Glodwick occurs in 1212, when Adam de Glodwick is recorded as holding two oxgangs of land in Glodwick of Montbegon and two of Nevill; Adam de Montbegon, Lord of Tottington, married Maud daughter of Adam FitzSwain and he held in total 13 oxgangs. Maud's sister Amabel married William de Nevill and he held a further 14 oxgangs. Adam FitzSwain held Oldham and most of Crompton as a thegnage estate as of the Royal Manor of Salford. Maud and Amabel both left issue, but later inquisitions omit any reference to them, the descendants of their sub-tenants holding directly of the Earl or Duke of

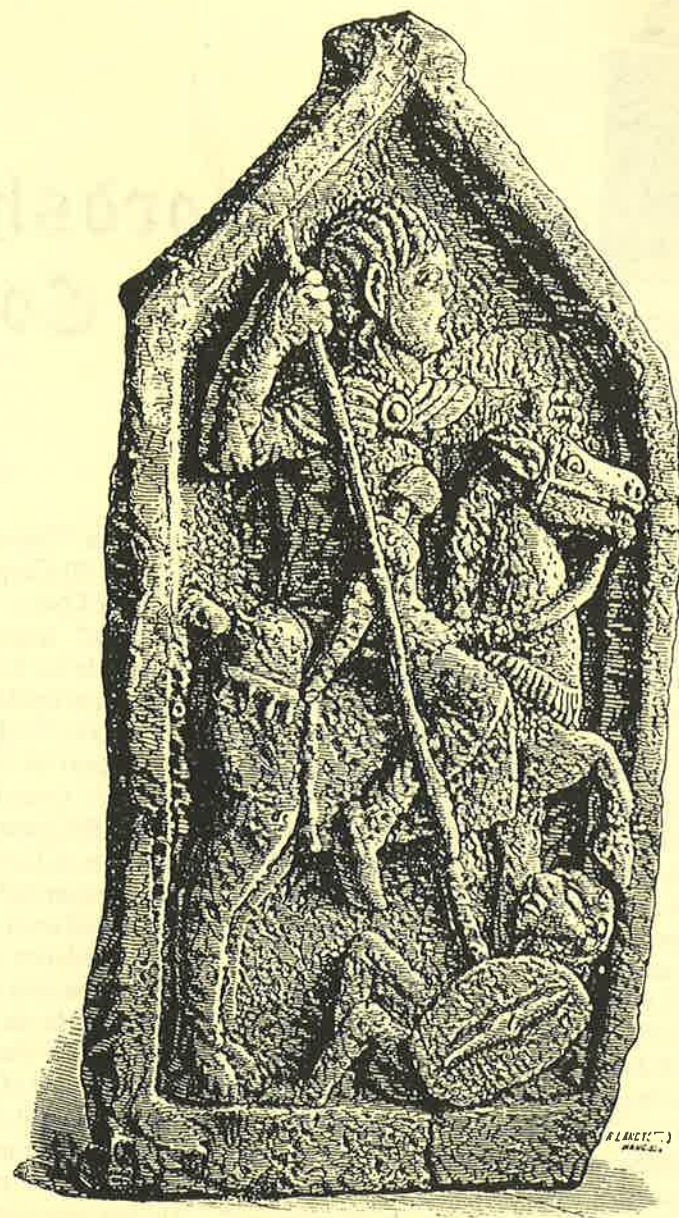
Lancaster as of his manor of Salford. Nevill's moiety was in the King's hands in 1212 "because the heirs had not spoken to the King". In 1222 Agnes de Glodwick should have been in ward to the King in respect of two oxgangs held by a rent of 19<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d. In 1292 Joan, relict of Adam de Holdene was in possession of a messuage and 100 acres of land in Glodwick, inherited from her mother Agnes, who had married Ralph de Astone (or Ashton). It is just possible that this Agnes is identical with Agnes, the heiress of 1222. Joan subsequently married Jordan de Crompton and they had a daughter Joan. A claim was later made on the estate by Jordan's son Adam, presumably by a later marriage but the jury found that Jordan had never been seised as of fee. Joan seems afterwards to have married Hugh de Atherton, for the claim of Adam de Crompton was prosecuted in 1301 against Hugh de Atherton and Joan his wife who was seised of the Lordship when he married her. In 1324 Hugh de Atherton paid 3s 11d for two oxgangs in Glodwick, no doubt the two oxgangs that were originally held of Montbegon. The violence of the times is interestingly illustrated during this period when Richard de Oldham, clerk, and others were in 1343 charged with having broken into Hugh de Atherton's houses in Glodwick. By 1346, Sir Robert de Nevill was holding two oxgangs in Glodwick by the service of 3s 2d. In the following year, the estate in Oldham and Glodwick, 3 messuages and 140 acres of land, was settled by Sir Robert de Nevill of Hornby and Joan his wife (whose inheritance it was) upon his son John and Isabel his wife, with remainder to John's brothers. Eventually, the Nevill

# THE DESCENT OF THE WILSON BARONETS OF ESHTON HALL, LORDS OF GLODWICK



Wilson

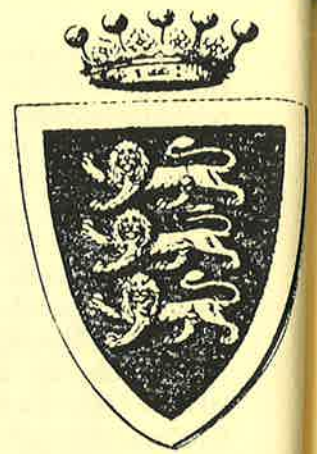
estates passed to the Harringtons, as a result of the marriage of Sir William Harrington, of Hornby Castle and Margaret Nevill; Sir William de Harrington is recorded to have paid the chief rent in 1378. In 1445/6, William de Strangeways held the two oxgangs of land in Glodwick in socage rendering 3s 2d yearly in right of his wife, who held by cojoint feoffment. By 1526, the Radcliffes of Foxdenton held the Manor, as a result of the marriage of Sir Alexander de Radclyffe, of Ordsall, Knight (who died in 1475) and Agnes daughter of Sir William Harrington of Hornby Castle and his wife Margaret Neville, paying 3s as the chief rent, but about the end of the century, Richard Radcliffe was responsible for this fine. When Thomas Radcliffe died in 1567, the jury at his inquisition did not know of whom the lands in Glodwick were held. There were many branches of the Radcliffe family, among them the Earls of Derwentwater. The Earldom was granted in 1688 to Sir Francis Radcliffe, by James II. Originally Sir Francis sought the Royal favour by proposing the marriage of his son and heir to one of the illegitimate daughters of Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland and Charles II. However, events did not work out as he had intended and the daughters married elsewhere. On the death of Charles II and the accession of his brother James, the latter proposed a marriage between the Earl's eldest son and the Lady Mary Tudor, the late King's illegitimate daughter by the actress Mary Davies. The marriage was not a happy one, but the lady bore her husband three sons and one daughter. The sons all died in tragic circumstances, two were beheaded and the third died young. On the death of her husband, the Lady Mary married twice more and lived what may best be described as a very scandalous life. She died in Paris in 1726. When Edward Standish of Standish died in 1610, he held six messuages and 60 acres in Glodwick of the King in socage. Two years later, James Ashton of Chadderton died holding messuages and lands in the Manor. During the 17th century the estate appears to have been sold in parcels, but at some unknown point in time they were re-united and purchased, probably by the Wilson family. This family are descended from Mathew Wilson, a merchant of London, son of Robert and Alice Wilson of Brigsteer, Haversham in Westmorland. Mathew purchased the Manor of Eshton in Yorkshire from Sir Robert Sindloss, Baronet, in 1646 and died in 1656. Sir Mathew Wilson, 1st Baronet, was MP for Clitheroe and the Northern Division of York, he was created a Baronet in 1874 and married Sophia Louisa Emerson Amcotts. On his death in 1891 he was succeeded by his only surviving son Sir Matthew Wharton Wilson. The Lordship passed from the hands of the Wilson family into the possession of the present owner.





Beaumont

The Lordship of Wakes Colne or  
Colne Engaine  
Essex



Edmund of Woodstock

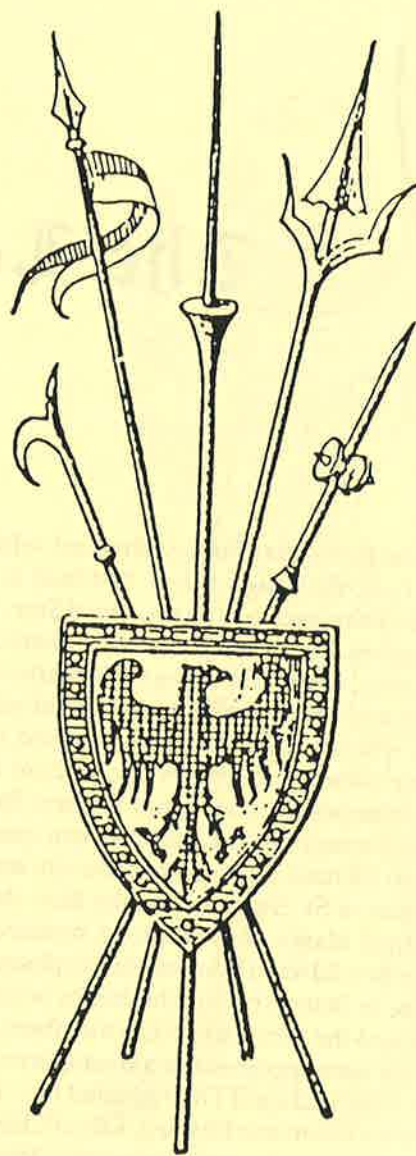
MORANT, the Essex Historian, says of this Manor "There are two Manors in this Parish (1) Wakes Colne, and (2) Crepping Hall. Wakes hall stands low on the north side of the River Colne. It is a very ancient building; part of which has been burned down" It is curious that Wakes Colne and Colne Engaine should be referred to in the full title of the Manor as in Little Colne, which is the exact title given to the Manor in the Conveyance to Joseph Beaumont of Coggeshall, Essex, on 27 February 1869, and by the Copyhold Commissioners in their Report of 1870 on the enfranchisements effected by Mr Beaumont in 1869. Could a possible explanation be that the Manors of Colne Priory and Earls Colne, both at one time large Manors and now owned by the Executors of Colonel G O C Probert CBE and Sir Reuben Hunt respectively, were regarded as the main Manors, while the other Manor being sparsely populated and lying outside the main village were regarded as Little Colne. The Manor of Crepping Hall, which included land in the parishes of Wakes Colne and Chapel, was sold by the Executors of the late Mr G F Beaumont in an Auction of Lordships of Manors in 1954 for £450 to Mr Percival of Wakes Colne and Goldingtons was sold in the same sale to Mr A C Westwood of Clacton-on-Sea for £350. The manor of Colne Wake, according to Morant, went in 1349 to Margaret, wife of Edmund of Woostock, Earl of Kent, youngest son of Edward I, "who was cruelly beheaded for designing the release of his brother, Edward II, from imprisonment". He left two sons who died without male issue and the Manor came to his daughter, Joan, known as the Fair Maid of Kent. She had three husbands, the third in 1361 being Edward,

Prince of Wales, by whom she became mother of King Richard II. Coming down to modern times we find John Lay of Great Tey Lord in 1811. That was the year in which a survey book was brought up to date and a map drawn by Isaac Johnson of Woodbridge, Suffolk, measuring 30" x 25". Among the properties scheduled and coloured on the map are blacksmith's premises opposite Colne Engaine Church, which was apparently the same property as that now occupied by HW Bone & Co Ltd. Philip Hills is shown as the tenant of Mill Brook and Mill Bank Field. One Sheen appears as the tenant of 35a 3r 4p, including Langley Meadows and Langley Green. Mrs Sarah Collier and John Start are shown as the tenants of 39 and 10 acres respectively near Booses and Gallifants Greens. In the recently published book, *The Common Lands of England and Wales* by L Dudley Stamp and W G Hoskins, Booses is given as Roosees. Its area is stated to be 11/2 acres. It might be mentioned that Joseph Beaumont, who was a solicitor practising at Coggeshall in 1863, purchased this Manor solely for the purpose of a quick profit. Under Copyhold Acts, passed early in the last century, it was possible for Lords to require tenants of copyhold lands to enfranchise their lands either in consideration of a lump sum payment or of an annual rent charge. It was also possible to negotiate terms privately without calling upon the compulsory powers bestowed by the Acts. Mr Beaumont proceeded to negotiate with the tenants of this Manor so effectively that, having completed his purchase on 27 February 1869, by the end of the year 28 enfranchisements had been made. The title deeds and the Court Rolls were therefore put away and he probably thought no more about them. Mr

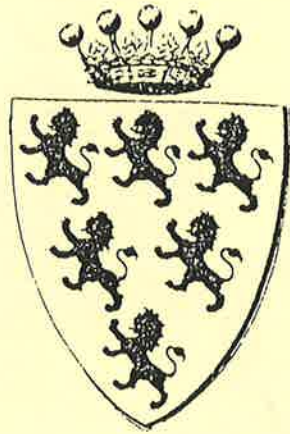
Beaumont is a good example of the 19th century solicitor, acting as steward. His clients included Charles and James Tabor of Bovingdons, Braintree, Dr Thomas Simpson of Coggeshall, Sidney Pattison of Woodlands, Coggeshall and later of the Abbey, Coggeshall and Richard Tupper of The Hamlet, Little Coggeshall (now, under a rearrangement of the parishes, Little and Great Coggeshall have become simply Coggeshall). Some of the descendants of these families are East Anglian Lords to this day. For the benefit of those who are interested in the terms upon which copyholders could convert their properties into freehold, (*ie* enfranchise them) either by voluntary agreement with the Lord or under an Award of the Ministry of Agriculture, the following were matters to be taken into account. A good many properties were subject to heriots on death or alienation. Originally, the Lord was entitled to seize the best beast or chattel on the property at the time of death, but in most Manors by the 19th century it was the practice to substitute a money payment. In the report of the Copyhold Commissioners, such payments ranged from £10 to £20. In arriving at the amount payable on enfranchisement timber was taken at one third of its value and minerals at so much per acre, usually 10 shillings (50p). Quit rents were taken at 25 years' purchase and compensation for loss of periodical fines on death was calculated at so many years' purchase, based upon the age of the tenant enfranchising. If he was, for example, 80 years old his expectation of life was nil, so the compensation for loss of fine was as high as five years' purchase, whereas if he was an infant it could be as low as two and a half years' purchase seeing that the Lord might have to wait eighty years or more for his fine on death. The terms of the enfranchisement of the 26 copyholders in this Manor are set out in the Schedule to the Commissioners report.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Court Rolls	1380-99, 1400-13, 1462-82, 1509-45, 1651-60, 1683-84, 1686-91, 1701-15, 1727-32, 1732-60, 1760-68, 1758-78, 1779-1819, 1820-1852
Presentment Roll	1732-68
Survey Book	1735 (with additions, 1811)
Map prepared by Isaac Johnson of Woodbridge	1811

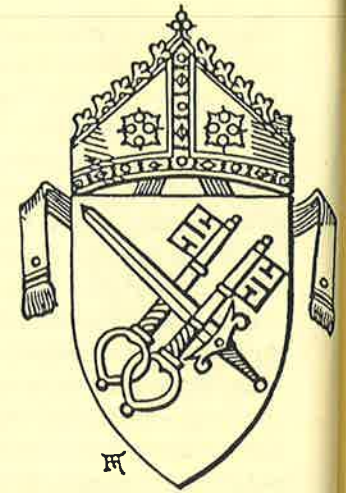






Rivers

## The Lordship of Binstead Isle of Wight



Bishop of Winchester

**T**HE time of the Domesday Survey Binstead, which overlooks the Solent, which Tovi, the King's thegn, had held as a free Manor of Edward the Confessor, belonged to William, son of Stur. In Tovi's time, it paid geld for five virgates, but in 1086 only two. There was land for two ploughs, with two villeins, worth 10 shillings. Thereafter it appears to have reverted to the Crown and can probably be identified with the half a hide in the Isle of Wight, whence stone could be quarried for the Cathedral Church of Winchester, which was granted by William the Conqueror to Walkelin, Bishop of Winchester. This grant William Rufus extended by leave to dig for stone throughout the island where quarries existed and Henry I in a precept to Richard de Redvers bade him somewhat peremptorily allow the monks of St Swithins to take their due. Binstead as a member of the episcopal Manor of Swainstone, remained with the See of Winchester till 1284, when Edward I showed his displeasure in the appointment of John Pontoise as Bishop of Winchester, by seizing the Manor. In 1307, Edward II granted the Binstead and its members to his sister Mary, a nun at Amesbury, for her support at the convent, in exchange for several Manors in Wiltshire which Edward I had granted her. In December 1312, the King granted it to his infant son Edward, Earl of Chester (later Edward III) but the Lady Mary remained in possession until March 1315, when she again received the Wiltshire Manors and Swainstone was resumed by the King, to be regranted to Prince Edward in June of that year. In 1331, Edward III granted the Manor to William de Montagu, Earl of Salisbury and it re-

mained with his descendants until 1478 when it was granted to Anthony, Earl Rivers, uncle of Edward V, "in consideration of the injuries perpetrated on him and his parents by George, Duke of Clarence, and because the said Duke on the day of his death and before intended that he should be recompensed". However, the Earl did not enjoy his tenure for long, as he was seized by the orders of Richard III and beheaded at Pontefract in 1483, without trial. All his estates including Binstead then passed to the Crown until 1495, when Swainstone and Binstead were granted to Sir Reginald Bray for life. In 1513, the Manor was restored to Lady Margaret Pole, subsequently Countess of Salisbury, daughter and eventually sole heir of her father George, Duke of Clarence. Lady Margaret's brother Edward, was barely three years old when his father died in 1478. In 1492 he succeeded to the Earldom of Warwick, but was executed in 1499 on the trumped up charge of conspiring with Perkin Warbeck to dethrone Henry VII. After the Countess of Salisbury was restored to the family estates, she rose high in the royal favour to become Governess to the Princess Mary and close confidante of Queen Catherine of Aragon. Unfortunately, however, the activities of her three sons aroused the suspicions of King, Henry VIII, which swiftly resulted in their imprisonment and in the case of the eldest, Henry Lord Montague, his execution in 1539. At the same time Lady Margaret was also imprisoned and her execution took place in 1541 under the most bizarre of situations, for she refused to lay her head on the block, claiming that she was no traitor! The executioner pursued her round the

scaffold, hewing pieces of flesh off her until she was dead. Three years later, in 1544, Binstead, was sold to Sir William Berkeley, who sold it in the same year to John Mill of Southampton. It remained in the Mill family until 1609-10 when it was sold to Sir Thomas Fleming, ancestor of the present owner Richard Hugh Willis Fleming. The Lordship gives its name to the parish and covers about 1,200 acres. Limestone was still being quarried earlier this century by Mr J E A Willis-Fleming, a predecessor in title to the present owner, who owned Binstead Manor House. To the east is Ryde and west Cowes where the Regatta is held every year with participation from members of the Royal family. The Manor stands on the Solent, looking towards Spithead. The remains of the Cistercian Abbey of Quarr, founded by Badwin de Redver in 1131, are still visible.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Extents of Royal Manors & Boroughs	1300	British Lib
Court Rolls	1405-6, 1416-7	Hants RO
Court Book	1542-77, 1602-10	



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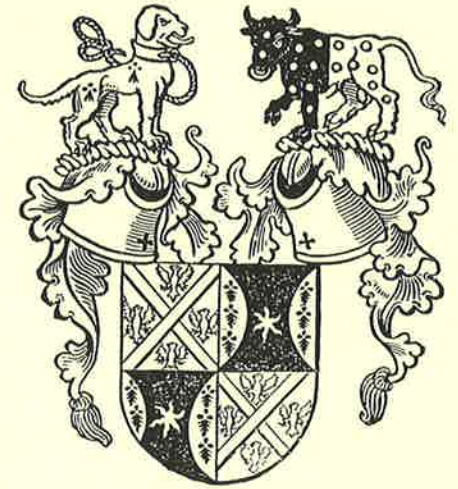




*Bagot*

# The Lordship of Leigh

## Staffordshire



*Buckinghamshire*

**S**TAFFORDSHIRE IN 1086 was a primitive county, poor and divided among few tenants-in-chief. Its Domesday Survey is shorter than those for neighbouring counties: indeed only the surveys for Middlesex and Rutland are shorter. Although Staffordshire is a large county its settlement was very thin and many of the villages of today do not appear by name in the Survey. Apart from a few areas in the south and along the central river system the county generally consisted of extensive areas of forest and upland in which were scattered settlements varying from small to very small, with ill defined boundaries, where they existed at all, separating *vill* from *vill*. The county was at the sharpest end in the "front line" of the Wessex Monarchy and later Saxon Kings in their perennial wars with invading Scandanavians. Staffordshire was, therefore, not a county except for those with a frontier regard for danger, not entirely dissimilar, perhaps, to the frontier spirit of the "Wild West" The Norman settlement affected little beyond the upper levels of society, for the invaders were represented by only 11 tenants-in-chief and less than 100 under tenants. Among the great landowners at that time was the Abbey of St Mary, Burton-on-Trent, the only known monastery in the county at the time. Founded by Wulfric Spot, a wealthy thegn in 1004 or even earlier, it was endowed with 20 Staffordshire Estates, many of which, however, had either not been received by the Abbey or had been lost before the Conquest. The Abbot never held of the King by military service. The abbey surveys and early charters show that in the early part of the twelfth century its general policy was to let its lands for a short term of lives. Among its

holdings was the lordship of Leigh, which consisted of three virgates of land, with land for three ploughs; in *demesne* one plough, with one freeman and 10 villeins possessing five ploughs plus woodland, all valued at 40 shillings. After the Domesday Survey the Lordship passed into the hands of the Bagot family. Bagod, who held Bramshall in 1086, was the ancestor of all the subsequent branches of the family. One branch produced the Earls and subsequently Dukes of Buckinghamshire, while another produced the line of the present Lord Bagot, owner of this Lordship. This branch also produced Mary Bagot, Maid of Honour to Anne, Duchess of York, and Countess of Falmouth, whose husband Charles Berkeley, Earl of Falmouth, was a great favourite of Charles II and James II. Acknowledged as a very pretty woman by Samuel Pepys, she also appears in the Memoirs of the Count de Grammont. Over the generations, the family formed a number of marriage alliances with the Legge family, Earls of Dartmouth, who were descended from George Legge, 1st Baron Dartmouth, Admiral of the Fleet, a man who enjoyed the confidence of King James II. The Lordship is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Blythe and covers an area of 7,163 acres plus 42 acres of water.

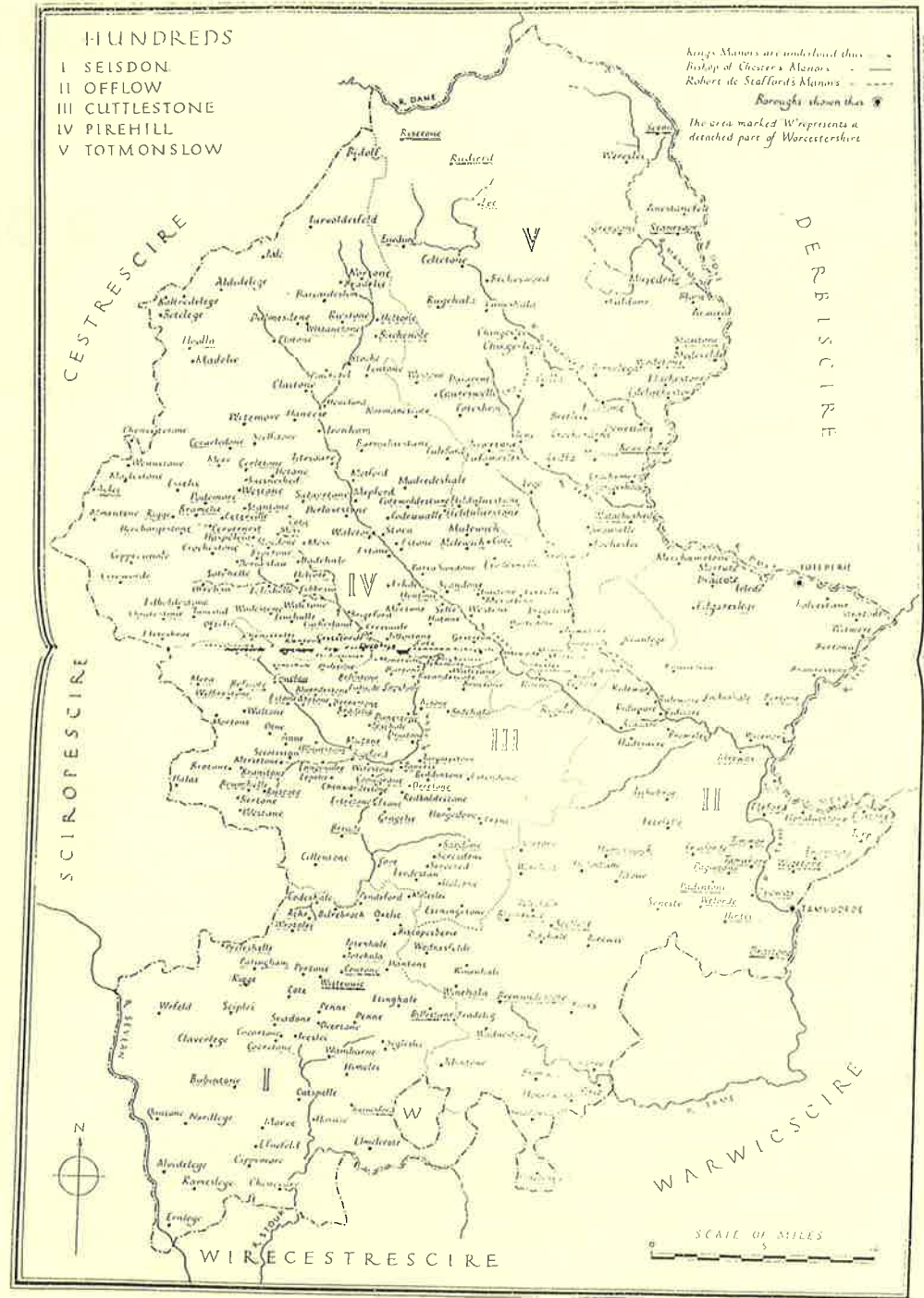
**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Misc Papers  
Suit Roll

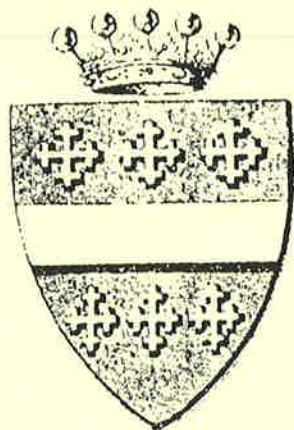
1443-1663  
n d

Staff RO

Court Rolls & Jury Verdicts	1690s onwards	
Rentals	1623-1645, 1691-	
Surveys	mid 18th century	
	1670	
Rental	1485	Huntingdon Lib California
Foreign Bailiffs Accts with other manors	1545-60	Wm Salt Lib Stafford
Court Rolls	1625-8	Brit Lib Ms Dept



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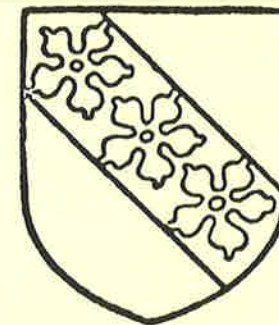


*Beauchamp*

LOT 30

# The Lordship of Timberhonger

## Worcestershire



*Cooksey*

**L**IKE 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 Wulfsige, 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. The Manor passed out of the male line in 1460, when it passed 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 seized 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 Waterford, married as his second wife 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 Marquesa, 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 is currently in the hands of the Trustees of the Shrewsbury Parliamentary Settled Estates.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Survey	c1650	PRO
Court Rolls & presentments (with Grafton)	1427-1685	
View of Frankpledge	1527	
Rentals (with Grafton)	1452-91	
Compotus Rolls & rentals	1430-82	British Library



*Shrewsbury*

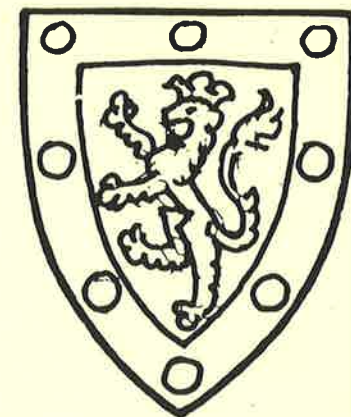




Clinton

LOT 31

## The Lordship of Insworth Cornwall



Cornwall

including the ancient Seignorial Borough of Millbrook, and the historic Right to Market and Fair

**T**HIS MANOR belongs to the illustrious Trefusis family, headed by the 22nd Lord Clinton, whose Barony was created in 1299. It was anciently the inheritance and occasional residence of the Norman Earls of Cornwall, represented at Domesday by Robert de Burgo, Count of Mortain and Earl of Cornwall, who held 793 Manors throughout England. Earl Robert's son, William, was in the New Forest when William II (Rufus) was fatally shot by an arrow. Some say that this was murder, others that it was a ritual killing, or an accident. Dugdale recounts this story of Earl William: "After King William Rufus so fatally lost his life by the glance of an arrow in New Forest, from the bow of Walter Tyrell then was it unto (Earl William) that a strange apparition happened, which I shall speak here of... in the very hour that the King received the fatal stroke, the Earl of Cornwall being hunting in a wood, at a distance from the place, and left alone by his attendants, was accidentally met by a very great black goat, bearing the King all black and naked, and wounded through the midst of his breast. And adjuring the goat by the Holy Trinity to tell what that was he so carried; he answered, I am carrying your King to judgment, yea, that tyrant, William Rufus, for I am an evil spirit, and the revenger of his malice which he bore to the church of God; and it was I that did cause this his slaughter: the protomartyr of England, St Alban, commanding me to do so; who complained to God of him for his grievous oppressions in the Isle of Britain, which he first hallowed." So perhaps the Lord of Insworth was indeed mixed up in some kind of pagan rite - of which Robin Hood and robin red-

breast are a part - and assassinated his King. The Manor, with all his other lands and honours, were forfeited by Earl William to Henry I, younger brother of William II, and Insworth was re-granted to Reginald FitzHenry, the new King's natural son by Anne Corbet. Reginald was created Earl of Cornwall. He died without legitimate male issue in 1175 when Insworth reverted to his third daughter, Ursula, who married Richard de Redvers. Their daughter married Sir Alexander Okestone of Modbury, on whose death, his wife became the mistress of Richard, younger brother of King Henry III. She lefts Insworth to her lover who became, successively, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans. Their love-child married Richard Champernowne and Insworth remained in this family until the reign of Henry VII when it was purchased by Edward Nosworthy MP. His heirs sold it to Robert Rolle, husband of Arabella, Baroness Clinton and Saye in her own right, and Insworth descended to their daughter and heiress, Margaret, Baroness Clinton and Saye. She married Robert Walpole, second Earl of Orford, son of Sir Robert Walpole, first Prime Minister of Britain. The second Earl's son died without issue in 1796 when Insworth fell to Robert Trefusis of Trefusis, a descendant of Bridget, daughter of Robert Rolle and Arabella. Bridget had married, in 1672, Francis Trefusis, whose posterity succeeded to the great Barony of Clinton. The Borough of Millbrook, is the seignorial Borough of Insworth, and originally appertained to the Royal Earls of Cornwall. Richard Champernowne obtained a Charter of Edward II in 1319 for a market on Tuesdays and a three-day fair

at Michaelmas, and Lord Clinton was still holding a fair here in the last century. The Steward of the Lord of Insworth was assisted by a jury of 12 men in the government of Millbrook and a Court Leet was held annually at Michaelmas until the end of the 19th century. Mr Nicholas Trefusis, the present Lord of the Manor has provided a document from the last century, itemizing the Lord privileges in the Manor:

*Particulars  
of the  
Manor of Insworth  
and the  
Borough of Millbrook*

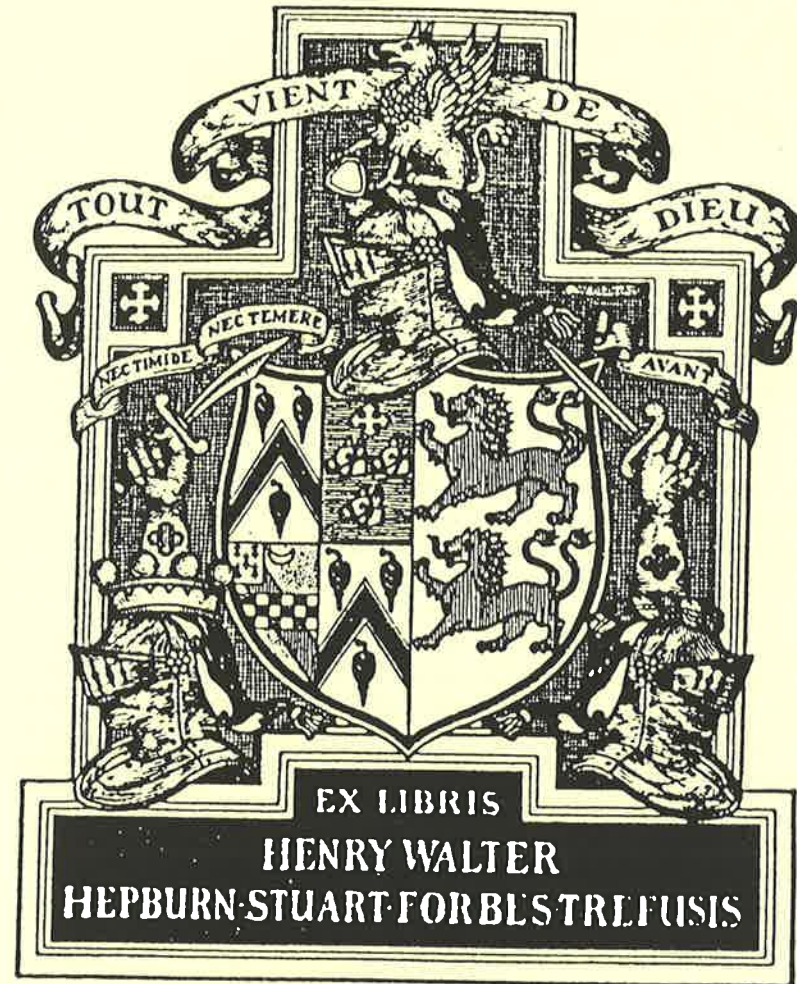
*The Manor and Borough have a Court Leet and Court Baron in the Borough are held two Fairs yearly One on the first of May and the other on Michaelmas Day and a market weekly Tolls are paid for standings for Toys and other things on Fair days to the occupier opposite to whose Houses they are put up and Tolls for Pens for Sheep and neat Cattle are received by the Portreeve of the Borough at the Court Leet a Homage and Jury are sworn who appoint officers for the year namely a Portreeve a Clerk of the Market an Ale-Taster a Constable a Scavenger a Serjeant at Mace a Reeve The Borough and Manor comprise all the Lands of Lord Clinton in the Parish of Maker St Johns and Calstock and sundry other tenements that pay Chief Rents at the Manor Courts the Royalty of Millbrook extends from the Borough to Palmer Rocks on the side of Mount Edgcumbe and from thence in the direction of Cockstert close belonging to the Marton (Manor) as far as the high water mark at a Neap-tide and from thence by the water as far as Sangore Rock thence in a direct line to Penhale Point including thence Ladger Lake and together called Penhale Creek The Portreeve hath but little authority The Clerk of the Market examines weights and measures The Ale-Taster to examine quality of Beers brewed for sale The Constable as the Constable The Scavenger sees that no nuisances are committed or continued in the Streets and Lanes The Serjeant at Mace gives notice of Courts to be held and is also Crier of the Court.*

It is much to be hoped that the new Lord will revive some, if not all, of these splendid customs which are traditionally carried out all over England. The most recent Lordship to be sold with existing officers and Courts was that of Henley-in-Arden last July. The Lordship lies across Plymouth Sound, two miles south-west of Devonport. It is spelt variously in the documents, a full list of which will be supplied to the new Lord, as Inneswerk, Intsworth, and Inceworth.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Charter Rolls: 13 Edward II, m28  
9 Edward III, m76

Public Record Office







Leslie

LOT 32

Anstruther



# The Barony of St Monans

Fife

including the ruins of Newark Castle, a Dovecote, and approximately five acres

**T**HE CASTLE is situated on a cliff overlooking the Firth of Forth, not far from the ancient church of St Monan's. It appears to have been built at two periods. The southern or earlier portion is represented by ground-floor vaults and the strong south wall of enceinte, which only remain. These vaults form an oblong structure measuring about 75ft from north to south by 28ft wide. The latter portion is built in continuation northwards, but is only 22ft in width. The thick east wall and the round tower, 25ft 6ins in diameter at the north-east angle, were evidently erected on portions of the older edifice. The total length of the building is 128ft.

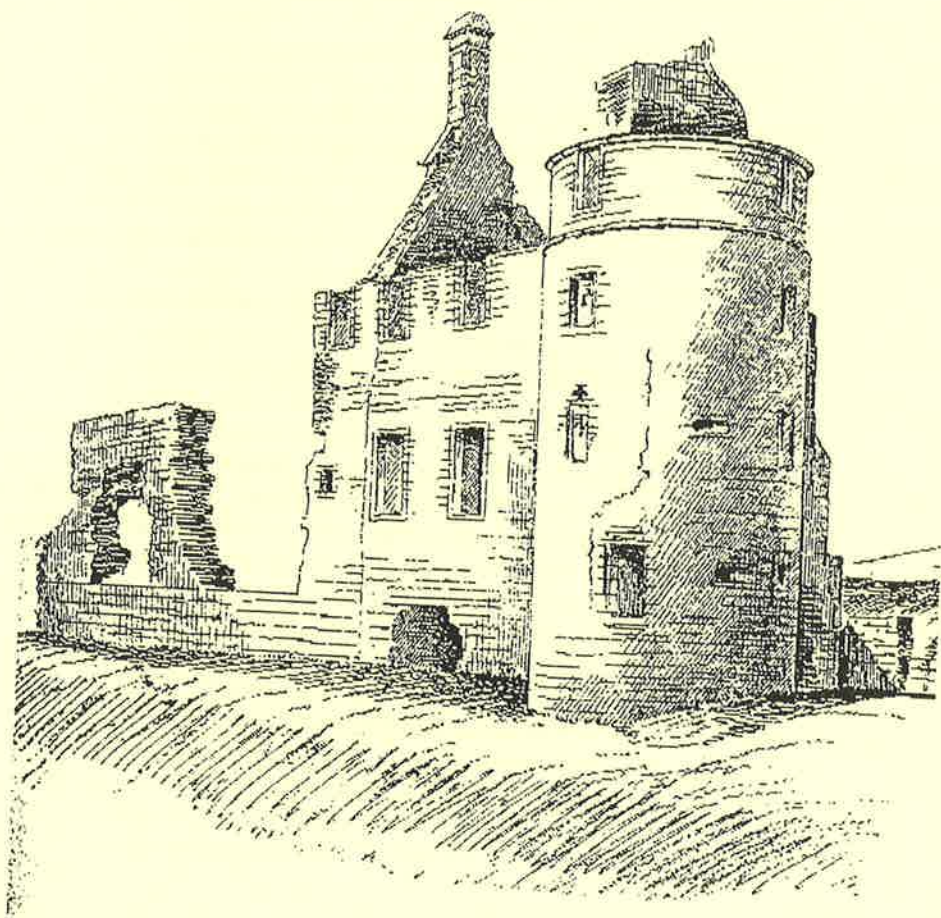
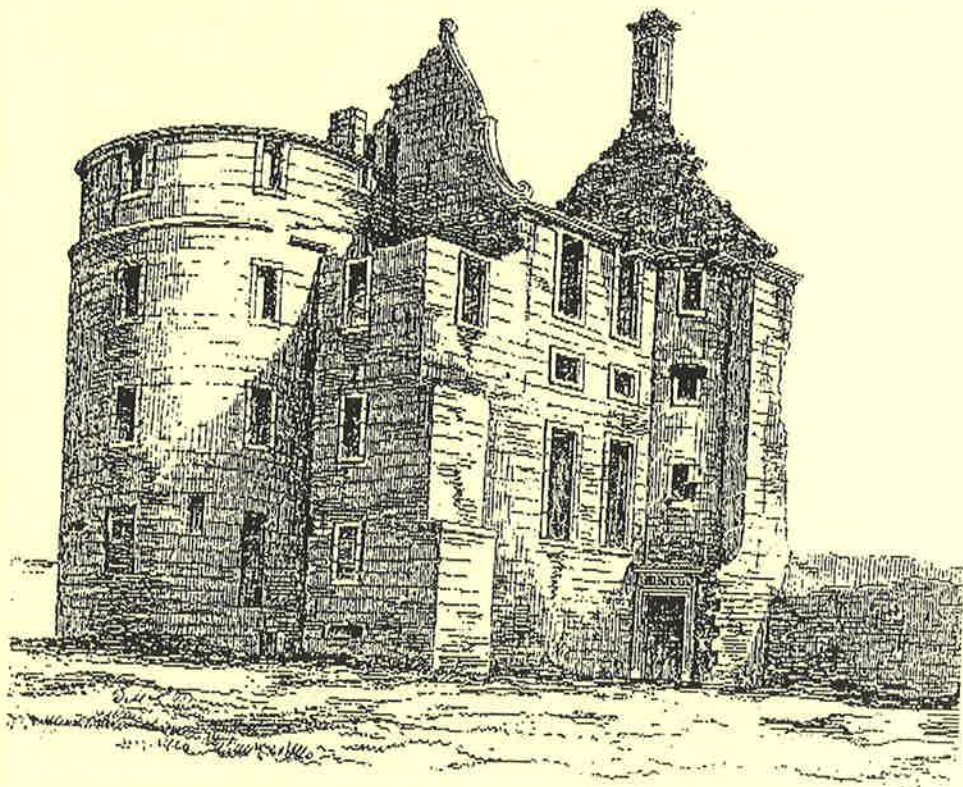
The church of St Monan's was founded by King David II *circa* 1360 and endowed with the lands of St Monan's on which Newark Castle now stands. In 1471, King James III transferred the church and its lands to the Dominicans at St Andrews. By 1509, however, James Sandilands of St Monan's, second son of Sir James Sandilands of Calder, who was married to Catherine daughter of Sir William Scott of Balwearie acquired the lands. He was succeeded by his son, James Sandilands of St Monan's, who married Elisabeth, daughter of Alexander Meldrum of Segie. His son was James who married Elisabeth, daughter of Robert Beaton of Creich, but James died in his father's lifetime and his son, William, succeeded his grandfather in 1585 at the age of 13. In 1596, he had a Charter under the Great Seal erecting the lands of St Monan's into a Burgh of Barony and Free Port with the right of collecting Harbour Dues (31 July 1596; *RMS vi* 461). William's Charter for the Barony of St Monan's or Newark was ratified by

the Scottish Parliament in 1621.

William was knighted by King James VI of Scotland, who became James I of England after 1603. He built Newark Castle and married Jean Bothwell. Their son, James, predeceased his father, leaving a son James. James was knighted by Charles I and had a Charter of Barony for St Monan's in 1644, "with the tower and fortalice thereof, called the Newark". He married Lady Agnes Carnegie, second daughter of David, first Earl of Southesk. Sir James was raised to the dignity of the Peerage by Charles I at Carisbrook in 1647 as Lord Abercrombie and sold the Castle of Newark to Lieut General David Leslie two years later.

Leslie was the third son of Sir Patrick Leslie, who was the second son of Andrew, fourth Earl of Rothes. He was soldier of fortune and entered the service in the 1620s of the great European power of the day, Sweden, whose King was Gustavus Adolphus. (It is a little-known fact that the Swedes were the crucial Protestant power during the Thirty Years' War, 1618-48, against the Catholic League, headed by the Holy Roman Emperor and his brilliant General, Wallenstein. Indeed, the Swedish empire extended over present-day Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ladoga <Leningrad>, and much of Pomerania (northern eastern Germany and Poland, including Stettin. Swedish possessions were largely rusticated in the early years of the 18th century in the wars between Peter the Great, Tsar of the Russias, and the mercurial Swedish King, Charles XII). But to return to the

*Newark Castle from the North West*

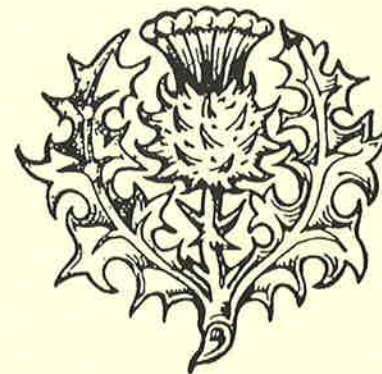


*Newark Castle from the North East*

illustrious David Leslie. Having served with great distinction on the Continent, he returned to Scotland on the outbreak of the Civil War between King Charles I and Parliament, being appointed a Major-General by the Scottish Covenanters (extreme Protestants and, thus, anti-King). Under the command of the Earl of Leven, he marched south into England and greatly contributed to the defeat of the Royalists in 1644 at the Battle of Marston Moor, the first battle of that internicine conflict to have a "positive" outcome. In the following year, he was back in Scotland where he defeated the Royalist Duke of Montrose at the Battle of Philiphaugh. Parliament voted him £16,000 for this, raised him to Lieutenant-General, and authorized a monthly payment of £1,000. By 1650, however, Charles being dead, the Scots were less sure of their alliance with the English Puritans and their New Model Army. When Charles II landed in the northern kingdom that year to be crowned at Scone, Leslie raised an army for the King and marched south with him to Worcester where, in September 1651, the Royalists were again trounced. Charles escaped, but Leslie was captured and spent the next nine years in the Tower of London. With Charles' Restoration in May 1660, Leslie was released and, in the following year, was raised to the Peerage as Lord Newark and given an annual pension of £500. He married Jean daughter of Sir John Yorke and was succeeded by his son, David Leslie, second Lord Newark, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Stewart of Grandtully. He was succeeded by his eldest daughter, Jean, in 1694, who took the title Baroness Newark. She married the fifth son of Sir William Anstruther of that Ilk, Sir Alexander Anstruther of Newark, and they were succeeded by their eldest son, William Anstruther of Newark, in 1740. He assumed the title of 3rd Lord Newark and attended the Lords, but he died unmarried in 1781 and his inheritance to pass to his kinsman, Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, third Baronet. Sir Robert married Lady Janet Erskine, daughter of Alexander, fifth Earl of Kellie. Their eldest son, Robert, was a distinguished military officer. He served first, in 1793-4, in the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) against the French Republican armies, then as quartermaster-general in Egypt, in 1800, after Napoleon Bonaparte's defeat and flight back to France. He went to Portugal in 1808 under Arthur Wellesley, later Duke of Wellington, and distinguished himself at the Battle of Vimiera in the following year, bringing up the rearguard of the army to Corunna, where he died. By his wife, Lucy, great grand-daughter of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton, he had a son, James, who succeeded to the Balcaskie estate. But by family arrangement the Newark estate passed to his kinsman, Sir John Anstruther of Anstruther fourth Baronet who married Maria, daughter of Edward Brice, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bengal. On his death in 1811, he was succeeded by his son, Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, fifth Baronet, who married Jessie, dau of Major-General David Dewar. The fifth Baronet died in 1818,

leaving a posthumous son, Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, but was accidentally shot and killed by a schoolfellow at Eton. He was succeeded by his uncle and the Newark estate was sold in 1831 to William Baird of Elie, MP for the Falkirk District of Burghs. On his death in 1864, he was succeeded by his son, also William, who died in 1918. The family had by this time also established themselves in Rutland where William II's son, William James, was Master of Fox Hounds for the Cottesmore. He died in 1970 and his daughter and heir, Miss Lavinia Enid Muriel, sold the Barony two years later to Henry Thompson of Newark, father of the present owners, Peter Michael Thomson and Harry Thomson.

The Castle is reached by a made-up road and is defended on its other sides by precipitous cliffs to the sea. The road approach was defended by strong double gates, facing which are the remains of a Renaissance-style circular tower. There is a half-sunk pavement in this tower and from this passage a doorway opens into the kitchen fireplace. The kitchen is a fine, vaulted room. The tower formerly had five floors and the stairs upwards are ruinous. The courtyard on the south side of the Castle is built on flat rock and contains some remains of walls and vaults. Newark Castle is a Scheduled Monument and renovation grants are possible. For information: Dr Denys Pringle, Room 342, Historic Buildings and Monuments, 20 Brandon Street, Edinburgh EH3 5RA (031-244 3082), and Mr Peter Yeoman, Archaeological Officer, Fife Regional Council, Fife House, North Street, Glenrothes, Fife KY7 5LT (0592-754411, ex 6153). Solicitors to the Vendors are: Mr Paul Denholm WS, Drummond Cook Mackintosh, 1 St Andrews Road, Anstruther, Fife KY10 3HA (telephone: 0333-310481, fax: 0333-312279). Copies of Disponements are obtainable from the Auctioneers for a small fee, and will be available in the auction room.





Baronial Chapeau



Baronial Chapeau

## BARONIAL PREROGATIVES

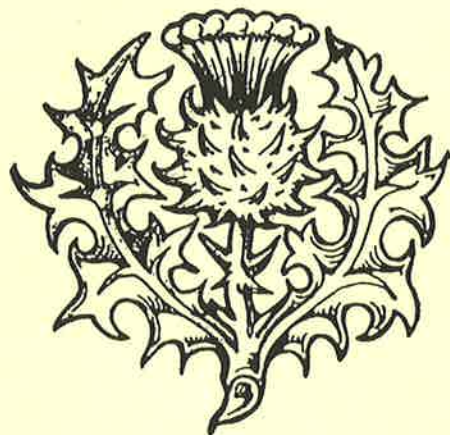
**B**aronial prerogatives include several types of Baronial robes. Many Barons have the Baronial Mantle, based on the ancient Scottish baronial parliamentary robe, draped behind the shield as a part of their coat-of-arms as granted by the Lyon Court. Sometimes the robe is shown in the continental fashion, held up to *dexter* and *sinister* in two bunches, sometimes by knotted cords. The robe used in Baronial Arms is described as a *feudo-baronial Mantel, Gules doubled of silk Argent, fur edged of miniver and collar Ermine, and fastened on the right shoulder by five spherical buttons Or*. These five gold buttons appear on a flask, that is either *Argent* or else *Or*, edged with gold piping. In addition to the Baronial Mantle, the Baronial prerogative relating to robes includes the use of the very ancient red circular Mantle of the Nobility. This is similar to the Baronial Mantle and also has five gold buttons on the right shoulder, but has a simpler design. Further, Barons may use the old State-robe, which is scarlet or crimson velvet opening in front and lined with ermine. This has been compared to Royal robes of state, only of a somewhat simpler kind. Some Barons use the existing House of Lords style parliamentary robe appropriate to the rank of an English Baron or a Scottish Lord of Parliament, as the parliamentary robes of the Laird-Barons and Lord-Barons were usually the same in the Three Estates (Scottish Parliament). These are purchased from the 300 year old firm that makes Peers robes and barristers wigs, Eve and Ravenscroft Ltd of London. Barons and Baronesses in their own right use the Chapeau as the Baronial head wear and as the primary symbol of Scottish Baronial rank. The Chapeau is also called the Cap of Maintenance, the Cap of Dig

nity and the Cap of Estate. Most Barons use the Chapeau Gules (red) furred Ermine, which indicates the holder to be a Baron of the Kingdom of Scotland in possession of the Barony. A few use the Chapeau Gules furred Ermines (Contre-ermine) to indicate a Barony of Argyll and the Isles, or of some other very ancient source. St Monans is a Barony of Scotland and as such the Baron on matriculation is entitled to the Chapeau Gules furred Ermine. The Chapeau is used in the same style as that of a coronet of a Peer. In fact, the Chapeau was often used in ancient times by royalty and high nobility instead of a coronet. Many of the oldest and highest ranking noble families in Britain use the Chapeau as part of their ancient Arms. The Baronial Chapeau may be used to surmount the pole of a Baron's banner or his standard, to ensign the circlet of a Baronial crest badge when used on a pinsel flag or on the cap badge of the Baron and his family and retainers. The Chapeau has been linked to the "patriarchal hat" or cap of family jurisdiction, which itself dates back to the old *capitani tribuum* of late Roman times. The Queen uses a Royal Chapeau. This ancient cap is always borne on a wand before the Sovereign when she is within the precincts of Parliament. The Baronial Chapeau is often used in a Grant of a Baronial Standard and in Baronial Badges and on Baronial Seals. Many Barons use the chapeau on their stationery and as part of their monograms. The Baronial Standard, like that of a Peer, has a split (not rounded) end and is of four yards in length. The Baronial Banner is like that used by Baronets, and is three feet square, although a three foot by three foot six inch banner is allowed for processions. The Baronial Pinsel is triangular and contains

the Baron's crest, usually surrounded by a strap and buckle bearing the Baron's motto, all encircled by a cirlet bearing the owners' name (such as "Smith of St Monans") and ensigned with the Chapeau. The pinsel and standard are subject to a formal Grant by the Lyon Court. Barons may also petition the Lyon Court to register their own unique tartan. Many use their tartan in their families' kilts and even as a pattern for carpeting and furniture upholstery. The Baronial prerogative includes the right to two pipers who will usually wear the Baron's tartan. They may bear armorial pipe-banners. The Feudal Baron has the right to appoint various Barony Court officers to his own Court-of-law. These include a Bailiff or Baillie, a Sergeant or Serjeant, a Dempster and Baron-Officers. Often the Baillie (also called the Baron-Baillie) serves as the presiding judge of a Baronial Court. The executive officer is usually the Serjeant (also called the Baron-Serjeant). A Baron-Baillie may request that the insignia of a Baronial Baillie be added to his own coat-of-arms by the Lyon Court. This insignia is the Cap of Justice and is used to ensign the shield without a helmet or crest. The Baron-Baillie also uses a medal-of-office worn round the neck. This medal-of-office hangs eight inches from a light silver chain and uses a two inches in diameter circle of white metal with the wording "Baillie of the Barony of Xxxxx" engraved on it. Within this is placed the shield of Arms or the crest of the Baron. Sometimes the Chapeau is placed on top of the circle. Various robe types are used by the Baron-Baillie. These include black legal gowns with one-and-a-half-inch guards on the sleeves and a similar strip of blue-black velvet down the front of the gown. Others have used a red or crimson robe, sometimes with ermine collar and cuffs. The Baronial prerogative includes the use of a Baronial Wand, also called a Ell-wand, a Wand-of-Peace, a Wand-of-Estate, or a Wand-of-Office. This wand is one Scots ell in length, about 37 inches long, and about one inch in diameter. The Baronial Wand is white in colour with black ends. The upper end may have the Arms or badge of the Baron enamelled along with a Chapeau at the very top. The Wand-of-Estate is the Baronial counterpart to the Scottish King's Royal Sceptre. That the Baronial Wand is white - as is the Wand of a Clan Chief - is indicative of the fact that the Baron is a *chef de famille* of his own Baronial Territorial House. The white wand has had a long use in Scotland as a symbol of power and high rank. The Baronial Wand and the Baronial Court Horn are used as the insignia if the Baron-Serjeant and the Baron-Officers. Baronial court appointments are the prerogative of the Baron and are considered to be a great honour. These offices are usually granted to trusted employees or good men of the local community, although it is not unknown for a Baron to be offered a substantial sum for the privilege. Such appointments are usually carried as news by local Scottish newspapers, and have been so carried for many years. Some Scottish castles have seen the use of Baronial chairs-of-estate and Baronial cloths-of-estate (usually

the Baron's tartan) in the Great Hall or Baronial Hall, where Barony Courts were sometimes held. The Baronial Pinsel is used by the Baron's *tosheador*, or local commander, exercising his authority in the Baron's absence. The Convention of the Baronage of Scotland represents the interests of the Barons and has links with the Manorial Society of Great Britain. There is at least one social gathering a year held by the Convention of the Baronage of Scotland, usually in Summer at one of the larger Baronial castles in Scotland. Many Barons attend the St Andrew's Day Service (first Sunday in December) at St Giles Cathedral Edinburgh, and wear their Baronial robes in the formal procession during this service. The precedence of Barons is protected under the Act of Union of 1707. Further, the various rights and the existence of the Baronage of Scotland are guaranteed by Article 22 of the Treaty of Union of 1707 between England and Scotland, one of the most basic legal documents in constitutional law in the United Kingdom. Since this treaty, there have been no further creations of Scottish Feudal Baronies, adding all the more to the rarity and importance of such a title. Scottish Barons claim the right (although this has not been ruled on by the Lord Lyon) to wear two eagle feathers in their bonnets when in Highland dress. The British government uses the titles of Scottish Barons on official documents, such as passports and driver's licences. Many Barons legally take the name of their Barony as a part of their surname, for example "Smith of St Monans". The Feudal Scottish Baron is properly styled "Baron" and is addressed as "Your Honour". He may also be addressed by his Barony title only, such as "St Monans", or "Dear St Monans" in a letter. The correct way to address a letter to a Scottish Baron is: The Much Honoured, The Baron of St Monans, followed by the address. Many Barons use the modern form, "John Smith of St Monans, Baron of St Monans" below their signatures. However, they usually sign (per the above example) as "Smith of St Monans". A similar modern style is used for wives of Barons (who are Baronesses) and for Baronesses in their own right. Thus they use the following under their signatures: "Jane Smith of St Monans, Lady St Monans, Baroness of St Monans". Of course the older styles "Baron St Monans", "The Baron of St Monans", "Baron of St Monans" and the "Laird of St Monans" are used for Barons. There is historical evidence to support the use of "Baron Smith of St Monans" (per our example), but this is seldom used at present. Baronesses also use the following styles: "Lady St Monans", "Lady of St Monans", "Baroness of St Monans", "The Baroness of St Monans", "Mistress Jane Smith of St Monans, Lady of the Barony of St Monans", "Mrs Smith of St Monans", and "Madame Smith of St Monans". "Lady Smith of St Monans" and "Baroness Smith of St Monans" are in the same status as the "Baron Smith of St Monans". The widow of a Baron is known as "The Dowager Baroness of St Monans" or as "The Dowager Lady St Monans". The eldest son and heir

of a Baron is called "The Younger of St Monans" (per our example) and usually takes as his surname the style of "Smith of St Monans, Yr". The eldest daughter of a Baron is usually referred to as "Miss Smith of St Monans". Younger daughters are "Miss Nancy Smith of St Monans" etc, as are all of the daughters of the eldest son. These daughters and granddaughters so entitled lose the territorial designation upon marriage. The younger sons of a Baron, and the younger sons of a Baron's eldest son do not use the territorial designation as a part of their surname. Every effort has been made by the Auctioneers, Vendors and Solicitors to perfect title, but no responsibility can be accepted as to correctness or otherwise of the foregoing and intending purchasers are advised to seek the assistance of a Scottish Solicitor. The Auctioneers can advise. It will be necessary for the successful purchasers to obtain the services of a Baronial expert in preparation for his or her application for Matriculation to the Court of Lord Lyon. Again the Auctioneers are in touch with the appropriate person.



*Royal Arms of Scotland*

NOTES



# MEMORANDUM OF CONTRACT

I

of

do hereby acknowledge that I have this day purchased the property described as Lot

For the sum of £

and having paid the sum of £

to the Auctioneers as a deposit and part payment of the purchase money I HEREBY AGREE to pay the balance thereof and complete the purchase in accordance with the Special Conditions of Sale annexed hereto.

Payable at the Auction

Dated this 12th day of June 1991

£

Purchase money

Deposit money 20% and part payment

(Payable to: Manorial Auctioneers Ptnship Client Account) \_\_\_\_\_

Balance

=====

As Auctioneer for the Vendor ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) and his Agents we hereby confirm this Sale:  
Abstract of title to be sent to:

£

Purchaser's Signature:

\_\_\_\_\_

Buyer's premium 10%

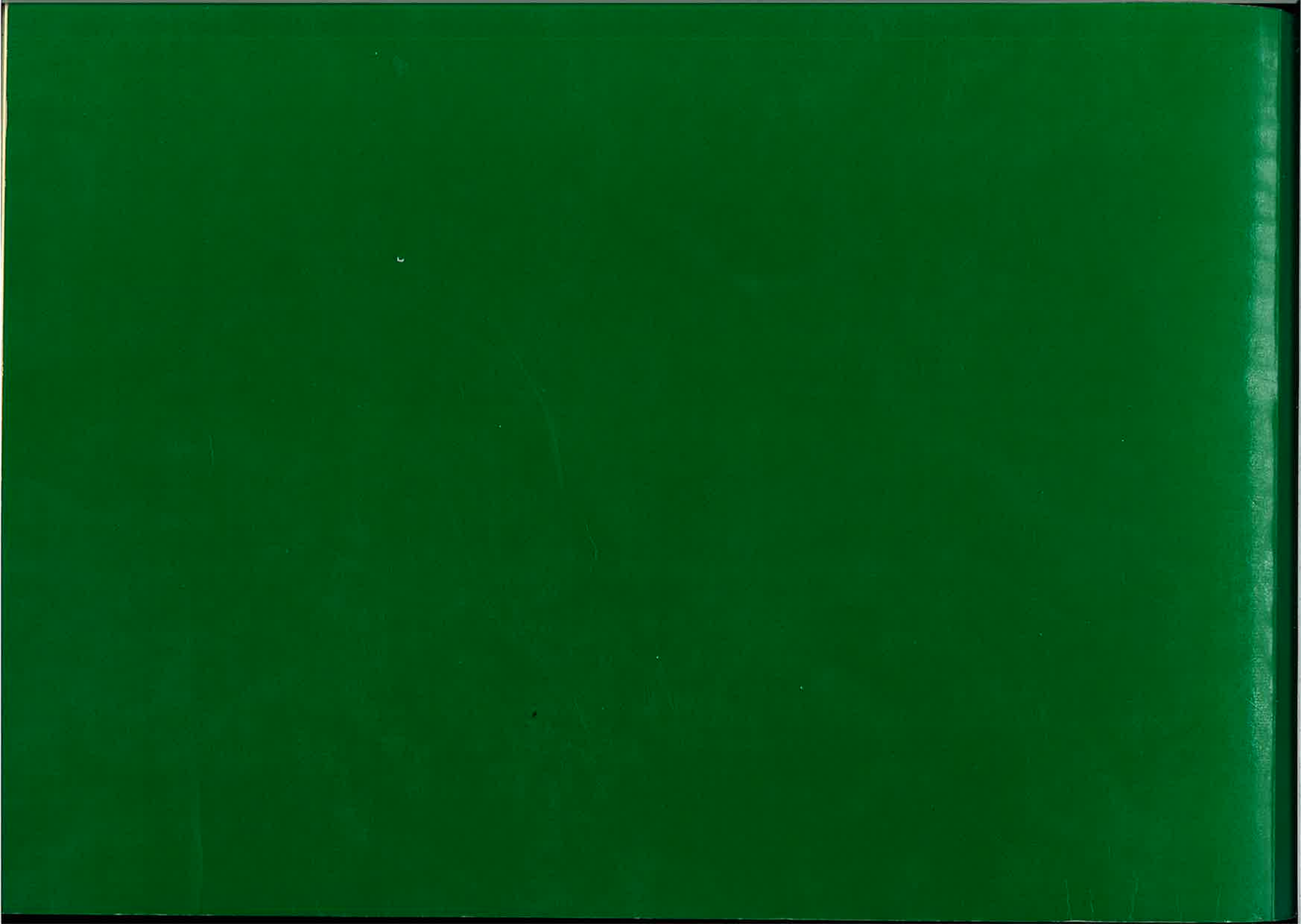
VAT on Buyer's premium

Total (Payable to Manorial Auctioneers Partnership) \_\_\_\_\_

=====

VAT No 530 2597 62





FORM OF OFFER: SALE OF LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR,  
BARONIES & SCOTTISH SUPERIORITIES  
FREE SERVICE

POSTAL BID - AUCTION SALE - 12 JUNE 1991

To: Manorial Auctioneers Partnership  
71 Bedford Gardens  
London W8 7EF  
Telephone: 071-582-1588 Fax: 071-582-7022

The Lots hereby referred to shall be as described in the full sale particulars prepared by Manorial Auctioneers Partnership in respect of the proposed sale on 12 June 1991

Bidder

Solicitors (We can advise if you\*  
have no British Lawyer)

Name: .....  
Address: .....

Name: .....  
Address: .....

Telephone: .....  
Fax: .....

Telephone: .....  
Fax: .....

1. I confirm that I have read the particulars and all such inquiries as I deem necessary.
2. I offer the sum stated below for the following:

Lot No	Name of Lordship	Price Offered (Your bid can be transferable**)
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Lot	_____	_____
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Lot	_____	_____
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3. This offer shall remain irrevocably open until 24.00 hours on the 12 June 1991 and I understand that it creates a legal and binding contract

4. I enclose a cheque in the sum of 20% of the offers stated which I understand will only be banked on the acceptance of my offer and will represent a part payment of the purchase price together with a separate cheque for 10% plus V A T being the buyers premium.\*\*\*

5. I hereby authorize Manorial Auctioneers Partnership to sign the Memorandum of Contract on my behalf.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

\* Approx legal fees £400.00

\*\* If you bid £10,000.00 for Lot 1 and Lot 1 sells for more than £10,000.00, you can transfer your bid to subsequent Lots. Your transfer bid need not be the same as your first bid. It can be more or less as you deem fit, but your deposit cheque of 20% should reflect your maximum price.

\*\*\* If your bid is accepted at less than your maximum amount then the pro-rata sum will be refunded from the buyer's premium cheque.

We will buy on your behalf as cheaply as allowed by other bids and the reserve price

Map of Westerskeld - for identification purposes only

