



For Sale
Baronies
and
Lordships of the Manor



Auction, 23 October 1990

A SALE OF BARONIES, SUPERIORITIES and LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR

On the Instructions of the Nobility and Gentry

AUCTION IN SEPARATE LOTS

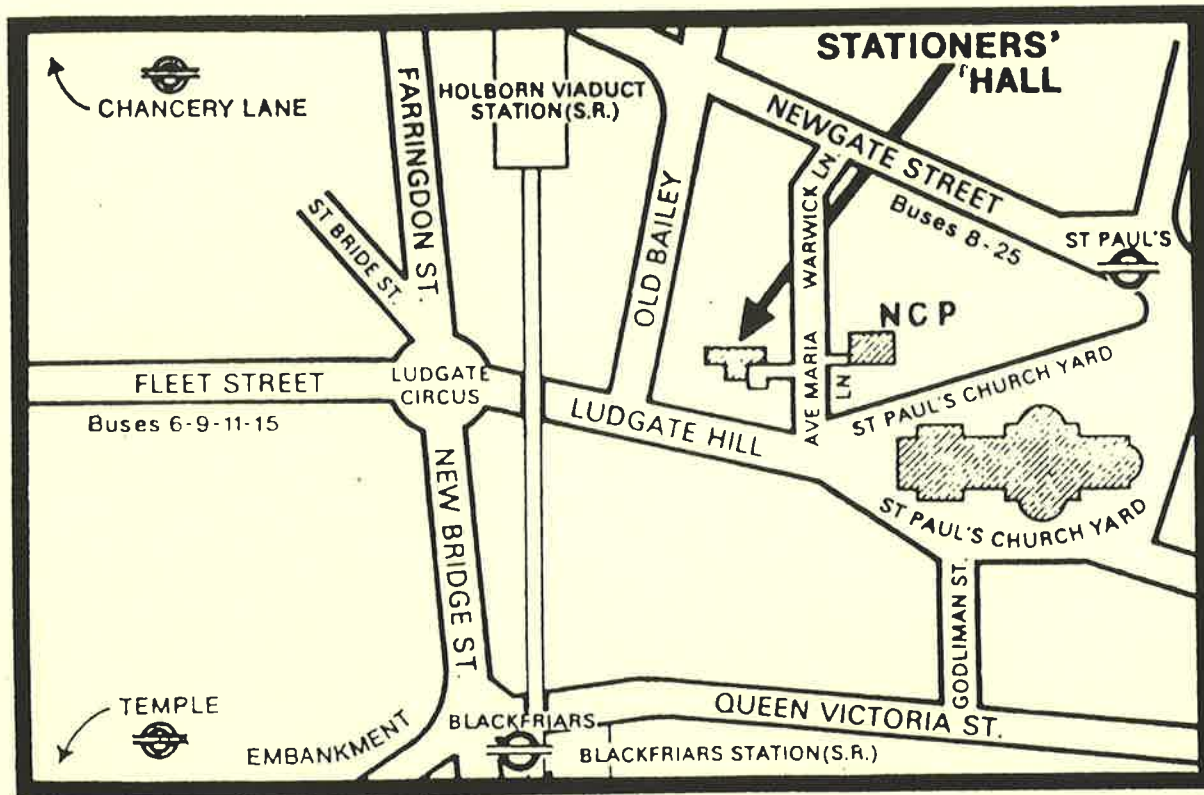
at Stationers' Hall, Ave Maria Lane, Ludgate Hill, London EC4
(200 yards from St Paul's Cathedral West Door, nearest underground station: St Paul's and Blackfriars)
at 2.30pm on Tuesday, 23 October 1990.

AGENTS & AUCTIONEERS:
Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership
146 Lambeth Road
London SE1 7DF

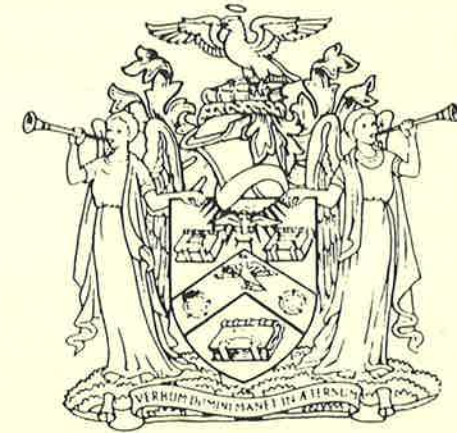
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LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR

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 *feuum* (the Latin form of the Old English *feoh*, cattle, money, possessions in general); either a landholder's holding, or lands held under the terms of a specific grant.

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

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 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 Albini (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

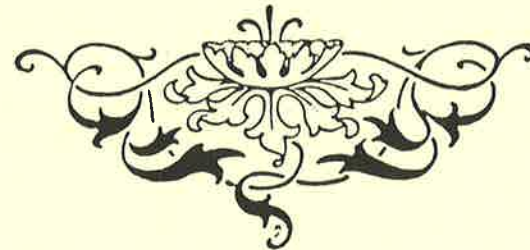
Chairman

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 Hirsell, and the Rt Hon J Enoch Powell. The next annual conference will be held on the weekend of 20-22 September 1990 at 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 camtrefi (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.

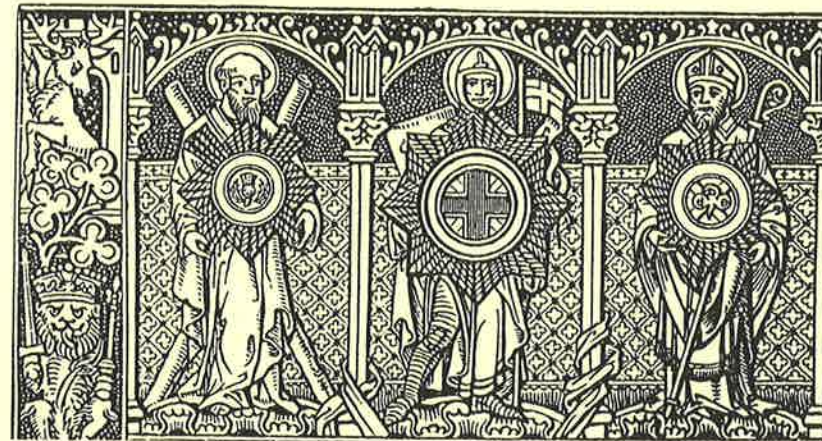
Teamland ('land for one plough'): a Norman-French term for the English CARUCATE or HIDE used as a measure of land area of no fixed acreage.

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
dvp: died in life of father
ex: executed
HA: Historical Association
infra: below
k: killed
kn: knighted
m: murdered
NLI: National Library of Ireland
NRA: National Register of Archives
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
TRHistS: 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 Barony of Kinnear - Scotland

Lot 2 Aldbury - Hertfordshire

Lot 3 Ellesmere - Shropshire

Lot 4 Quarr - Isle of Wight

Lot 5 Craigstown - Leitrim, Ireland

Lot 6 Glodwick - Lancashire

Lot 7 Studholme - Bedfordshire

Lot 8 Mursley - Buckinghamshire

Lot 9 Pitstone - Berkshire

Lot 10 Barony of Duleek - Meath,
Ireland

Lot 11 Superiority of Whitecairns -
Aberdeenshire, Scotland

Lot 12 Hoole - Cheshire

Lot 13 Insworth - Cornwall

Lot 14 Beedon - Berkshire

Lot 15 Bradley on the Moors
Staffordshire

Lot 16 Superiority of Banchory Park
Aberdeenshire, Scotland

Lot 17 Romsey - Hampshire

Lot 18 Alkington - Shropshire

Lot 19 Slapton - Buckinghamshire

Lot 20 Mickle Trafford - Cheshire

Lot 21 Giffards - Buckinghamshire

Lot 22 Huddington - Worcestershire

Lot 23 Tottenhoe - Bedfordshire

Lot 24 Binstead - Isle of Wight

Lot 25 Hinton - Shropshire

Lot 26 Barony and Manor of
Berkhampstead Hertfordshire

Lot 27 Gratwich - Staffordshire

Lot 28 Dunham on the Hill
Cheshire

Lot 29 Superiority of Caberstone -
Aberdeenshire, Scotland

Lot 30 Dogsmerfield - Hampshire

Lot 31 Barony of Whites Island
Cork, Ireland

Lot 32 Stranges - Norfolk

Lot 33 Superiority of Dyce &
Farburn, Aberdeenshire

Lot 34 Oxton - Cheshire

Lot 35 Crowhurst - Surrey

Lot 36 Chilworth - Hampshire

Lot 37 Northchurch - Hertfordshire

Lot 38 Grafton - Worcestershire

Lot 39 Salt with Enson
Staffordshire

Lot 40 Hudnall - Buckinghamshire

Lot 41 Barony of Innergellie - Fife,
Scotland



Scotland

LOT 1

80W

The Barony of Kinneear

Fife, Scotland



Scotland

CRECTION of lands into a Barony, or *feudum nobile*, has evolved very differently in Scotland from elsewhere in the British Isles. While the roughly comparable, medieval Baronies by tenure in England have either been confirmed as parliamentary baronies in later Letters Patent, or become conveyances of rights in and over land with the resounding title, Feudal Baron, Scottish Baronies - to be "complete" - require the purchaser to Matriculate Arms with the Lord Lyon, the Sovereign's representative in Edinburgh: effectively, a Crown Charter of recognition. Although this Charter, like all such charters of *noblesse*, is purely honorific and is not requisite for the exercise of any rights of superiority, *feus*, or other land rights within the Barony, it is clearly advantageous to make application for Matriculation as the final, social acceptance of the new status. In considering a grant of recognition, therefore, the Scottish authorities will weigh two important aspects: (1) the provenance of the Barony (*ie* was it erected as a Barony by a previous King or Queen) and (2) whether the supplicant is himself or herself a fit and proper person to be Matriculated and so recognized. So far as provenance of the Barony of Kinneear is concerned, it was first raised by King William the Lion in 1175 in favour of William de Kiner, the first of this family to use this surname which they probably took from their castle here (the spelling "Kinneear" did not settle until 1684). William's great grandfather was Michael, living in 1090. Michael's son Symon made a grant of lands within the future Barony in about 1120 to the Hospital and Leper House of St Andrews. Michael's son Alwin confirmed

his father's grant *circa* 1150 and assisted in measuring the land with which Arbroath Abbey was endowed. William de Kiner's son, Symon, the Second Baron, married Amia or Amy and the couple joined with Queen Ermengarde, widow of William the Lion, in founding Balmarino Abbey, Arbroath, in 1227 and became the first hereditary Baillies (deputies) of the Abbey until its suppression in 1560. Kinneear remained in the family for seven centuries and the Barons can be briefly listed as follows:

3rd Baron: Symon de Kyner, living 1240, made a grant to the local church of St Andrew in 1216 and gave six acres in Wester Kinneear to the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem

4th Baron: Sir John de Kyner, living 1265

5th Baron: Sir John de Kyner, living 1286

6th Baron: John de Kyneer, living 1299

7th Baron: John de Kyneer, living 1320

8th Baron: John de Kynneir, who in 1377 received a Charter of confirmation from King Robert II of the Barony of Kynneir (*sic*)



9th Baron: Murdach de Kyneer, married Mariota and was living between 1370 and 1399

10th Baron: John de Kynnere, who in 1415 obtained a Grant of confirmation of the Barony of Kynnere from the Regent of Scotland, Robert Duke of Albany

11th Baron: John de Kynnere, living 1441

12th Baron: David de Kynnere, who married twice, a daughter of Alexander Inglis of Tarvit and Marjory Moncur. The 12th Baron's son John, the Younger of Kynnere married Isabella Meldrum in 1485, but died in his father's lifetime with King James IV, and many Scots noblemen, on 9 September 1513 on the Field of Flodden. The King, taking advantage of Henry VIII's absence in pursuit of his claims in France - where the English won the pyrrhic victory of the Spurs - invaded northern England and were met by the forces of the English Regent, Queen Catherine of Aragon, and soundly defeated. Queen Catherine's real victory, as opposed to her husband's, was the source of much gossip at the English Court and marked the beginning of the rift between Henry VIII and his first wife that was to lead to the Reformation in England. John the Younger's brother, Thomas, took holy orders and became Chamberlain of St Andrews Priory

13th Baron: David de Kynnere, son of John the Younger and Isabella Meldrum, succeeded in 1514 and married Janet Drummond in 1520, a grand-daughter of the argumentative John Drummond, 1st Lord Drummond, one of whose claims to fame was to be imprisoned at the age of 79 for striking Sir William Comyn, Lord Lyon King of Arms. Elizabeth was cousin to William Drummond, the son of the first Lord, who was executed in 1490 for burning 80 Murrays to death in Monzievaird church. Three of Janet's female cousins, daughters of 1st Lord Drummond - one of whom, Margaret, secretly married James IV - were poisoned in 1501. Another cousin, Elizabeth, was great grandmother to Henry Lord Darnley, Consort to Mary Queen of Scots, who was blown up, possibly with the connivance of the Queen, at Kirk o'Fields, Edinburgh, in 1566. Unlike some members of his wife's family, the 13th Baron of Kynnere seems to have died peacefully *circa* 1539

14th Baron: John de Kynnere, who succeeded his father in 1543 and on 23 July of that year was confirmed in the Barony of Kynnere by Mary Queen of Scots. He attended the Scots Parliament as a Baron. His younger brother, Henry, became Abbot of Balmerino Abbey (it will be recalled that the family were hereditary Baillies) and on the suppression of that house

during the Scottish Reformation in 1560 Thomas married Christian, daughter of Robert Beaton of Creich (a relative of Cardinal Beaton) and Dame Joanna Renwall, a Maid of Honour to Mary Queen of Scots, illustrating the lightness with which religion could be treated when politics was involved. Indeed, it has been suggested that the Queen herself, though brought up a Catholic at the French Court and marrying as her first husband the Most Christian King Francis II of France, was prepared to sacrifice her Roman Catholicism when need arose, for she married her third and last husband, James Hepburn, 4th Earl of Bothwell, in the Protestant rite. That she appeared to espouse Catholicism during her long confinement in Elizabeth I's England may have had more to do with the fact that the principal supporter was his Most Catholic Majesty, Philip II of Spain. Such flexibility in the hands of a cleverer lady - for Mary was stupid - might well have seen her ascend the English Throne on her cousin Elizabeth's death in 1603. But to return to the story of Kynnere. Ex-Abbot Thomas, who became a Lord of Session in the Parliament of King James VI and died in 1598, had an elder brother

15th Baron: Robert Kynnere of that Ilk, living 1566

16th Baron: David de Kynnere succeeded his father in 1586 and married Isobel, daughter of John 5th Lord Lindsay of the Byres and an ancestor of the present Richard, Earl of Lindsey and Abingdon, by Lady Helen, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Atholl, ancestor of the present Duke of Atholl of Blair Atholl, Perthshire. Their son, John the Younger of Kynnere, married Isabelle Pitcarne and died in 1615, in his father's lifetime

17th Baron: David Kynneir of that Ilk, son of John the Younger and Isabelle Pitcarne, married Jean Douglas in 1633, a relative of William Douglas, 11th Earl of Angus and 1st Marquess of Douglas

18th Baron: David Kinneir of that Ilk married Anna, daughter of Sir David Auchmoutie of that Ilk, and Matriculated Armorial Bearings at Lyon Court. He died in 1679

19th Baron: David Kynneir of that Ilk, died in 1684 without issue and was succeeded by his sister

20th Baroness: Lady Sophia Kinneir, the first to use the modern spelling, married Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, later 1st Baronet, and had by him (who remarried in 1687) three daughters, of whom the first was

21st Baroness: Lady Christian who died a minor six months after her

mother in December 1686

22nd Baroness: Lady Mary who died a minor in 1688

23rd Baroness: Lady Mary who died a minor in 1696 and was succeeded by her aunt, sister to the 20th Baroness

24th Baroness: Lady Agnes, married James Bayne who took the name Kinnear

25th Baron: John Kinnear of that Ilk, who succeeded his mother in 1705. He died unmarried in 1710 and was succeeded by his brother

26th Baron: David Kinnear of that Ilk, who died unmarried and was succeed in 1715 by his brother

27th Baron: James Kinnear of that Ilk, who died in the same year as his brother unmarried and was succeeded by his sister

28th Baroness: Lady Cecilia married David Bayne who assumed the surname of Kinnear. She was succeed in 1758 by her daughter

29th Baroness: Lady Celia, married Colonel William Douglas of the Grenadier Guards. She was succeeded in 1795 by her daughter

30th Baroness: Lady Cecilia Maria Douglas, married to John Macdonald of Sanda. This lady alienated the Barony of Kinnear in the same year as her inheritance of it to

31st Baron: Charles Kinnear of Kinloch, Fife, a kinsman, descended from the Ulster branch of the Kinnear family

32nd Baron: Charles Kinnear, succeeded his uncle in 1815 and married Christian Boyd of Greenshields

33rd Baron: John Boyd Kinnear, the last Kinnear of Kinnear, who sold the estate shortly after inheriting it in 1874 after more than 700 years in the family. His son became British Ambassador to the Shah of Persia

34th Baron: William Forsyth Bell bought Kinnear from the 33rd Baron. He invested heavily in the branch railway from Ladybank in Fife to St Andrews. The line was never a success and he was made bankrupt, the Barony being sold in 1891 to

35th Baron: James Colville Henderson, formerly a tenant on the estate

36th Baron: John Henderson, inherited from his father in 1920

37th Baron: James Stewart Henderson, succeeded his brother in 1939

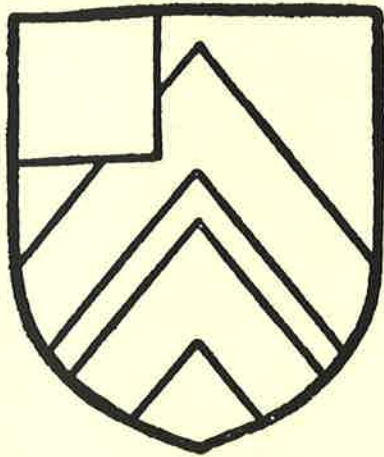
38th and present Baron: George Ronald Henderson, who succeeded his uncle in 1963.

The *caput* or *feudum nobile* covers approximately two acres and includes the remains of the ancient castle which stands on a hill, surrounded by trees, near St Andrews. Northwards up the valley lies Dundee, while to the south are the Lomond Hills.

The upset price is £60,000 plus a buyer's premium of 10%

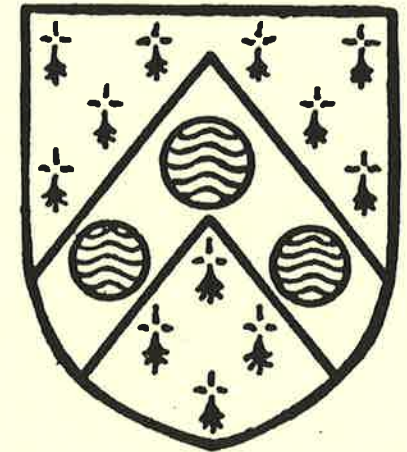


LOT 2



Criol

The Lordship of Aldbury Hertfordshire



Cust

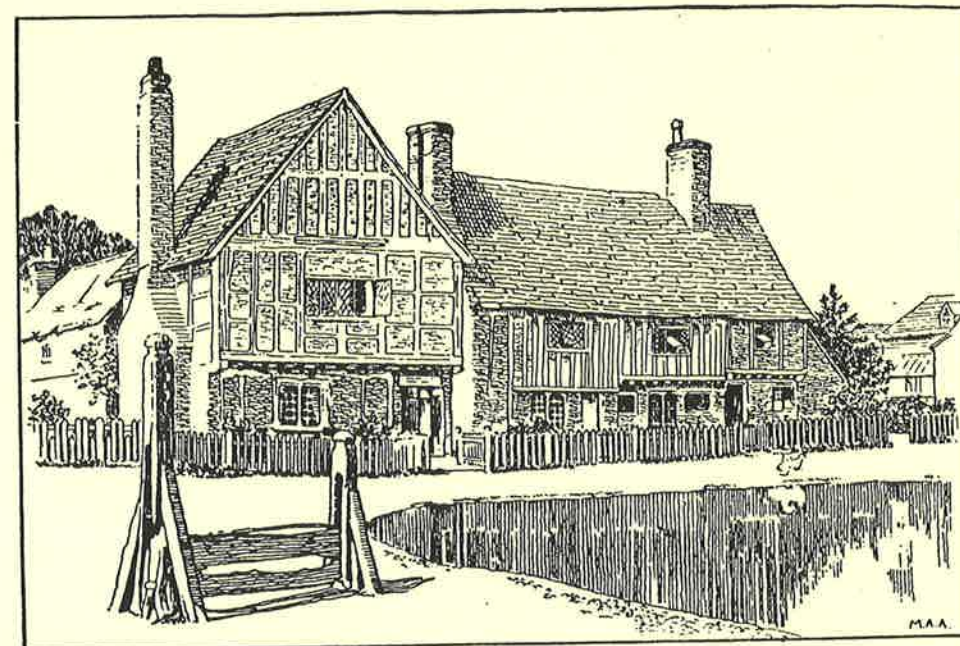
IN THE time of Edward the Confessor, this Lordship was held by Alwin, a Thegn of the King. In 1086 it was held by the Count of Mortain, the Lordship was held of the Honor of Berkhamstead by fealty and the rent of 5 shillings and 3 shillings and 4 pence for release of suit of court and 16 pence for free common for the Lord and his tenants in the Frith. The Court Leet was held on Thursday in Whitsun week and had jurisdiction over the tithings of Long Marston, Betlow, Dunsley Grove cum Pendley, Wigginton, Northcote cum Lyghe, Drayton Beauchamp, Gubblecote cum Cheddington, and Aldbury cum Helpusthorp. Tiscote and West Rollsham were also members of the Manor. In 1203, the Lordship was held by William de Bocland, who died *circa* 1218 leaving as his heirs three daughters including Hawisa, wife of John de Bovill, who received it as part of her inheritance. She died without issue in 1226 and her sister Maud, wife of William de Averenges, succeeded. Maud died in 1271 leaving four daughters, including Isabel wife of Henry de Gaunt, who died in 1283 apparently without issue, whereupon Aldbury passed to her sister Eleanor, wife of Bertram de Criol. Eleanor died in 1302 and was succeeded by her second son Bertram. On his death in 1306, without issue, his sister Joan, wife of Sir Richard de Rokeslegh, inherited, but in 1309 the Manor was sold by Sir Richard and Joan his wife to Walter de Aylesbury. It remained in the possession of the Aylesbury family until 1485, when Thomas Aylesbury settled it upon his wife Margaret, who after his death married firstly Ralph Vernon and secondly (?) Talbot. Thereafter the Lordship was held by vari-

ous families until in 1542-3 when it was sold to John Hyde, of Hyde in Dorset. This gentleman was an officer of the Court of the Exchequer and already had a lease of the Manor. On his death in 1545 he was succeeded by his son Thomas who died in 1577. It then passed to George Hyde, died in 1580 leaving his brother Robert as his heir. In 1590 Robert conveyed this Manor to Miles Sandys and William Sydley as feoffees to the use of Nicholas Hyde, his brother, who had married Bridget, daughter of Miles Sandys of Latimers in Buckinghamshire. On Robert's death in 1607 he was succeeded by his brother Nicholas, who was created a Baronet and died in 1625 leaving a son Sir Thomas Hyde. Sir Thomas died in 1665 leaving an only daughter and heiress Bridget, who married Peregrine Osborne, 2nd Duke of Leeds, and the Lordship passed with the Dukedom until 1736, when Thomas, the 4th Duke of Leeds, sold it to Scroop Egerton, 1st Duke of Bridgewater. From him it descended to Francis Henry, last Earl of Bridgewater, whose widow held it for life and at her death it passed to John Hume Cust, Viscount Alford, son of the 1st Earl Brownlow and from him to the present Lord Brownlow. The Grand Junction Canal, runs through a small portion of the Lordship on its western side. Francis, 3rd Duke of Bridgewater, justly acquired the reputation of being the great founder of Inland Navigation in this country by his enterprising speculation in the celebrated canal that bears his name, and which realized a princely sum for this successors. There is a monument in the billage to the great Duke and the stocks and whipping-post were preserved until recent times. The

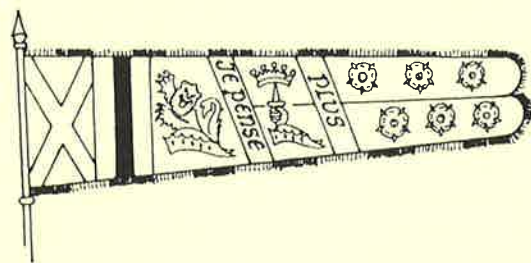
Lordship covers about 2,000 acres and lies 3 miles north-west of Berkhamstead.

Documents associated with this Manor:

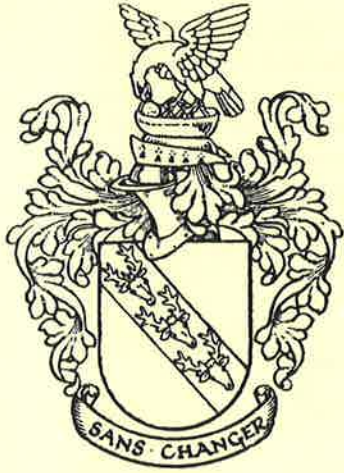
Copy of Court Roll	nd	Hertford RO
Court Rolls, Court Papers, Rentals and Docs	16th-19th century	
Court Roll	1530	
Court Roll extracts	1529-1555-6	
Court Rolls & Views of Frankpledge	c15-17th century	PRO
Court Roll	1555	Guildhall Muniment Room
Surveys & Rentals (with North Mimms)	1691, 1715	Brit Lib
Quit Rentals	1804-23 1858-1918	Hertford RO
Index & Memoranda	1805-1923	
Books to Courts		
Court Rolls, Books & Drafts	1682-1867	
Court Papers	1734-1861	
Misc Papers	1830-1925	
Court Roll	1786	
Copies of Court Rolls	1786-1810	
Courts Baron	1530, 1531, 1539	
Court Book	1790-1867	Office of the Steward Hemel Hempstead



The village pond and the stocks, Aldbury



LOT 3



Stanley

The Lordship of Ellesmere

Shropshire

including the historic Right to Market

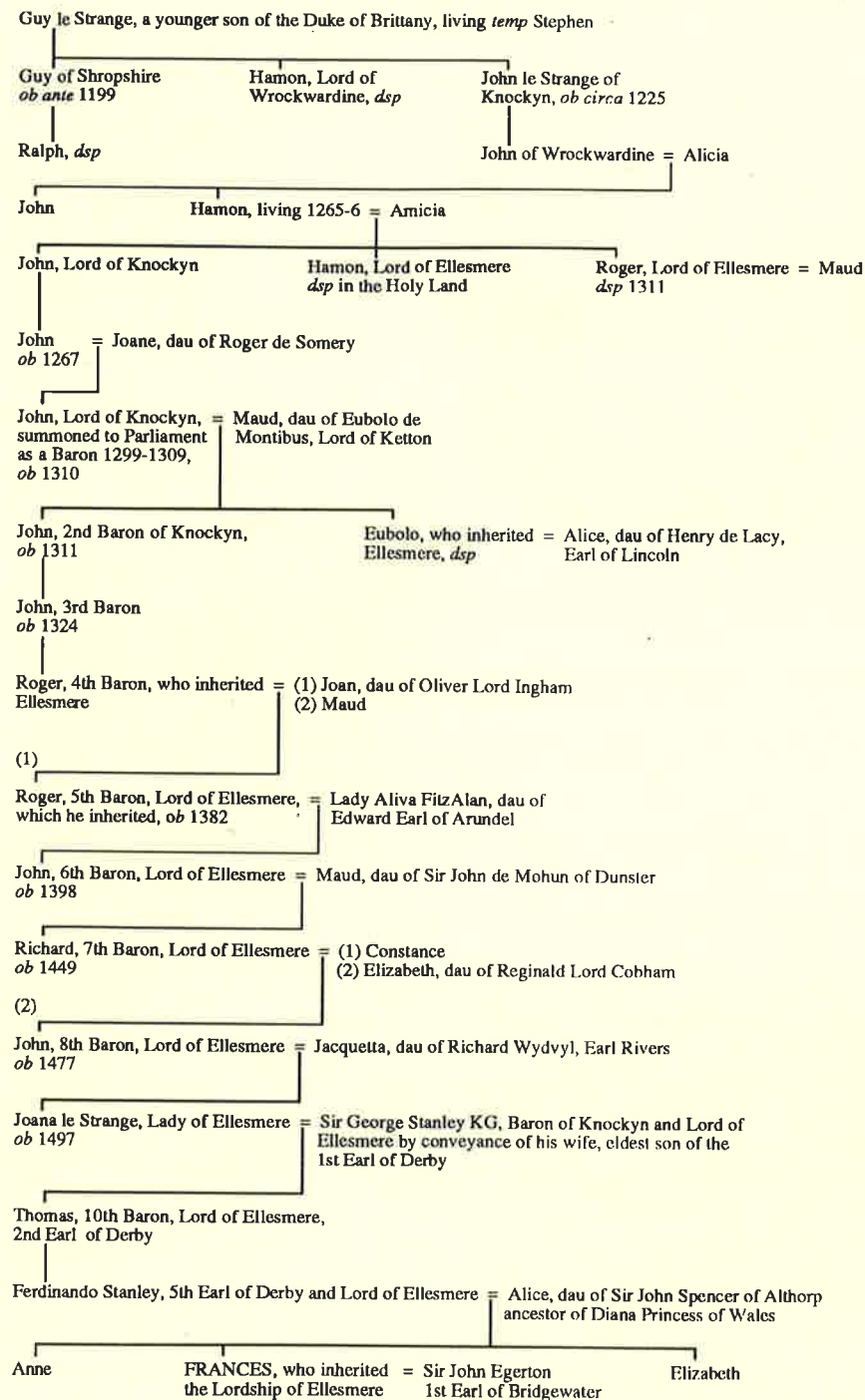


Strange

AT THE time of the Domesday Survey, this Lordship was held by Earl Roger of the King. In Saxon times it was held by Earl Edwin. The Lordship consisted of four and a half hides of which Mundret held one and Reginald the Sheriff the other. The hide that Reginald held was afterwards known as Lee. There were also five ploughs with 10 ploughmen plus 36 villagers and 14 smallholders with two priests who had 14 ploughs. Before 1066 it paid £10 in revenue, but in 1086 it was £20. Mundret and Reginald between them had two ploughs and four slaves with four villagers and seven smallholders with three and a half ploughs, all valued at 23 shillings. Because it was so close to the Marcher Lordship of Oswestry and to Wales, Ellesmere was granted on several occasions to Welsh princes. It was held under Henry I by William Peverel of Dover. There is a charter of William Peverel, confirmed by William II, granting land at Lea, in Ellesmere, to the monks at Shrewsbury Abbey. William and his brother Hamo were dead by 1138 and the inheritance of these mighty Barons was divided between their nephews, William Peverel II and Walcheline Maminoht: Orderic Vitalis mentions both in his Chronicle of the civil wars of King Stephen's reign. William II died in the Holy Land and Walcheline was put out of Ellesmere once Henry II came to the Throne in 1154. The Manor conferred on Dafydd ab Owain, Prince of North Wales, by that King in 1174, when he married the King's sister Emma; this lady was one of the illegitimate children of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, the King's half-sister. It was then granted to Llewellyn, Prince's Llewellyn's of North Wales, who married Joan, illegiti-

mate daughter of King John. As a result of the prince's rebellion against his father-in-law, he was deprived of the Lordship for a number of years until Henry III restored it to him in the early part of his reign. On 21 July 1221 the King allowed the prince to hold a weekly market on Tuesdays at his Manor of Ellesmere. For part of the 13th century, it was managed for the King as a forfeit by the Sheriff and then by John de Grey for 15 years from 1253. In 1267 Henry III granted it to Hamon le Strange, in reward for his faithful services to the Crown. Hamon died in the Holy Land and his brother Sir Roger le Strange was confirmed in his possession of it by a grant of 1276. In 1309, a Royal Commission for taking an extent of the Manor of Ellesmere revealed that there were numerous members attached to it: Croulesmere, Kynewike, Tetneshull, Berche, Newenes, Othale, Lythe, Woctele, Herdewicke, Crikott, Ellesdene, Stokes, Rugg, Mayswyan, Luneyale, and Grenhulle. Roger le Strange died in 1311 without issue and the Lordship reverted to the Crown. In 1330, Edward III granted it to Eubolo le Strange and his wife Alice, daughter and heir of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and widow of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster; Eubolo being a cousin of the deceased Sir Roger. Eubolo also died without issue and his estates passed to his nephew Roger 4th Baron le Strange of Knockyn. From the Stranges it descended to the Stanleys, Earls of Derby and from them to the Egertons, Earls and later Dukes of Bridgewater as shown in the pedigree on the following page.

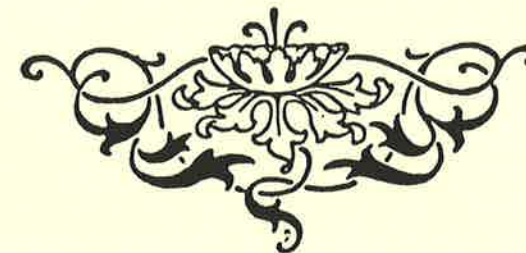
DESCENT OF LE STRANGE, LORDS OF ELLESMERE



This Lordship is situated eight miles east-north-east of Oswestry. The town is of Saxon origin and in part derives its name from the lake or mere on the east side of the town, which is the largest in that part of the country, being about 116 acres in extent. The ancient castle of Ellesmere, of which not a vestige remains, stood on the hill by the church; it was a frontier fortress during the unsettled period which preceded the subjection of the Principality of Wales in the 13th and 14th centuries.

Documents associated with this Manor

Compotus	1387-1622	Salop RO
Rentals	1650,1711,1754, temp H VI-17th c	
Survey	17th c	
Court Books	1602,1637,nd,1806-40, 1668-1700	
Presentments	1536-1805,18thc,1793-1805	
Suit Roll	1767-77	
Court of Survey	1602	
Estreat Rolls	1803-6	
Court Baron	1737	Shrewsbury Lib
Court Book	c1750	
Courts		
(Ellesmere Hundred)	1522-3	PRO
Courts		
(Ellesmere Town)	1522	
Court Books		
(Ellesmere Hundred)	1530-84	Salop RO
Court Books	1764-1867	
Presentments	1720-34	
Estreats	1657-1734	
Court Papers	1656-1731	
List of Officers	1721	



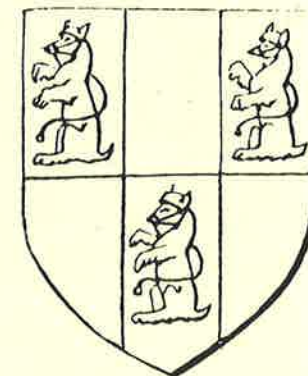
LOT 4



Willis-Fleming

The Lordship of Quarr or Newnham

Isle of Wight



Mill

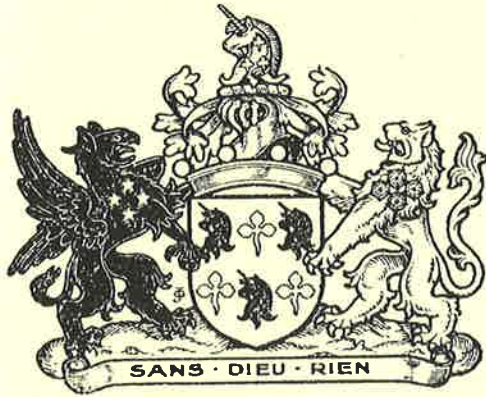
IT SEEMS probable that the Abbey of Quarr was built on the Manor of Newnham for in the taxation records of the abbey lands in 1291 no land at Quarr is mentioned, while the land at Newnham heads the list of the abbey's possessions in the Isle of Wight. Further in the valuation of the possessions of the abbey in 1536 under the heading 'Quarr' is included the Manor of Newnham with the site of the abbey. The Manor, therefore, probably belonged to the abbey from its foundation. The Cistercian house of our Lady at Quarr was founded in 1131, by Baldwin de Redvers, as a colony from Savigny, and was consecrated 1 June 1150. The abbot and the convent obtained a grant of free warren in all their lands including this Manor in 1284. The possessions of the abbey at Newnham in 1291 were valued at £10 and in 1536 the Manor with the site of the monastery was worth £11 19s 4d. The site of the abbey and the grange of Newnham were leased in 1537 for 21 years to John Mill of Southampton and this estate with the Manor of Quarr, as Newnham had become, were granted in 1544 to John and George Mill. The Manor of Newnham, or Quarr, from that time followed the descent of Binstead Manor (*qv*). It remained in the possession of the Mill family until it was sold in 1609-10 by Sir Richard Mill to Sir Thomas Fleming, who died in 1623. The latter's son and namesake died in 1639 leaving a son Edward and a daughter Katherine, who married Daniel Eliot. When Edward's grandson died unmarried, the Fleming family became extinct and the family estates passed to Thomas Willis great-grandson of Katherine and Daniel Eliot, who took the name Fleming.

However, he died without issue in 1802 and was succeeded by his half brother John who also took the name Fleming only to die without issue in 1802. The estates then devolved upon his cousin John Barton Willis, great-grandson of Browne Willis, the antiquary, by Katherine Eliot daughter of Daniel Eliot and Katherine Fleming, who became John Barton Willis-Fleming. The northern part of the manor of Quarr called Quarr house, to the north, was sold in 1858 to Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane. He sold the house and grounds in 1907 to the Benedictine community from Solesmes. The present owners are the Willis-Fleming Trustees. The Lordship, containing scant ruins of Quarr abbey lies on the road to Ryde.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Book (with Binstead)	1542-77	Hants RO
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LOT 5



Kilbracken

The Lordship of Craigstown Leitrim, Ireland



by the present Lord of the Manor

The Right Honourable John Godley VI, 3rd Baron Kilbracken of Killegar, DSC, MA

THE EARLY history of the Manor of Craigstown is provided in great detail in the Rent Book drawn up in 1750-52 by Richard Morgan, Esquire, the Dublin merchant and landowner who had purchased it in 1734. Photostats of this document, which is in Morgan's own handwriting, are available and the original is at the Manorial Society. It shows that the lands involved, which had previously belonged to the O'Rorkes, were granted by Charles I in 1640 by Letters Patent to two brothers, Sir James Craig and Dr John Craig, their heirs and assigns, at a yearly Crown Rent of £23 14s 5 1/2d, having been "erected into the Manor of Craigstown, with the usual Jurisdiction and Privilege of holding Courts, appointing Seneschal &c". The property ran to 3,409 Irish acres (about 4,500 statute acres) embracing 22 townlands in County Leitrim, running down to the County Cavan border, from Corrawallen in the north through Killegar and Drumergoul to Aghavore in the south. Sir James was already a prominent Scottish "planter", having purchased a separate estate of about 2,000 acres in 1611, as part of the Plantation of Ulster, at Croaghan, only five miles from Craigstown though in County Cavan. Here he had built and fortified a castle, from which he could now also administer his newly granted Manor. But his enjoyment of Craigstown would be extremely short lived. The Great Rebellion broke out in 1641, within 12 months of its grant, and there was at once fierce fighting in the area. It was in Coaghan Castle (also known as Castlecraig) that many of the hard-pressed Scottish settlers sought refuge. Under Craig's leadership they resisted the siege of the rebels for six

months until his death in April 1642. Soon afterwards, in June, the garrison was forced to capitulate. All were then, rather surprisingly, allowed to return unharmed to Scotland, where the Craigs still held a sizeable estate. It is not known how long a term elapsed before their Irish lands were restored to them - soon after the "reduction" of Ireland by Cromwell in the 1650s or not until after the Battle of the Boyne in 1609. We learn only that all their holdings in both countries duly passed "in a Lineal Descent" to Thomas Craig, Esquire, "a Scotch gentleman who resided altogether in Scotland". On his death in 1690, he had only one child, Hellen, an eight-month-old baby. This enabled his younger brother, Robert, to practise three full decades of chicanery. The estate in Scotland was entailed, and therefore correctly passed to him. He then made the journey to Ireland, produced the Scottish deeds, and successfully pretended that Craigstown, too, was governed by them and had therefore also become his property. In fact, Craigstown was not entailed and should have gone immediately to Hellen, his baby niece. So, for more than 30 years, Robert was to enjoy all the rights and privileges of Lord of the Manor at Craigstown, collecting the rents there as well as from the Scottish estate. No details are known about the family's property in County Cavan at Castlecraig or whether it was subject to similar trickery. But his long-delayed deserts were on their way. Though he should have been very comfortably off, we learn that he "contracted many and great Debts (in Ireland) particularly with George Deniston, merchant"; and eventually, in 1728, came to an agreement with

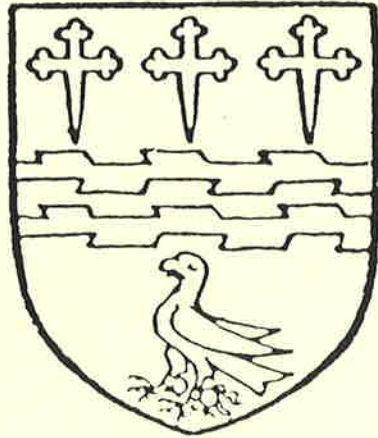


his creditors to sell Craigstown to pay his debts. He did not get away with it. Hellen, in the meantime, had married in 1707, at the age of 17, the son of a nobleman, The Hon William Carmichael; had presented him three years later with a son, John Carmichael, and had died in 1718 without ever having left Scotland or been aware of her Irish property. When news reached William Carmichael of the intended sale of Craigstown, his suspicions were somehow aroused. He finally sought out the relevant Letters Patent, to discover at long last that the estate should have passed to his wife, Hellen, 38 years previously when she was a baby, and on her death to his son, John, now a lad of 18. He forthwith "caused Ejectments to be brought in the Exchequer for the said lands", at once putting a stop to any sale. Six years of litigation followed, involving two Acts of Parliament, before John Carmichael could conclusively prove he was his grandfather's true heir and became undisputed Lord of the Manor of Craigstown with an unencumbered estate. We are not told how Robert's creditors fared out, but presumably they could be satisfied through the sale of his lands in Scotland, which may well have led to his bankruptcy. He was already an old man. It certainly seems unlikely that he could have been forced to repay the rents he had filched for 38 years from the rightful owners. John Carmichael had no Irish connections of any kind and no thought of leaving Scotland. He put Craigstown up for sale by private tender, and it was purchased by Richard Morgan on 19 June 1734 for £5626 8s 4d, or about £1.25 a statute acre. An Indenture of that date, of which a photocopy is available, bears the signature and seal of John Carmichael, and comprehensively transfers the Manor to Richard Morgan "together with all and singular the Rights Members Priviledges Appendances & Appurtenances thereunto belonging....and also all Houses Out Houses Gardens Orchards Edifices Buildings Lands Meadows Pastures Feedings Commons Bogs Turbaries Woods Underwoods Mines Minerals & Royalties Ways Paths Water Water Courses Mills Mill-ponds Fishings Fisheries Waifs Strays Deodands Courts Liet Courts Baron Profitts Franchises Priviledges Emoluments Hereditaments and Advantages whatsoever to the said Manour". Morgan's Rent Book gives extremely full details of all his tenants and their leases. Townland by townland he lists the name or names of the tenants, the acreage involved, the rent per acre (subdivided according to quality), and the particulars of each lease together with "some Observations". For example, the townland of Killigar (*sic*), where Killegar House would be built by his great-grandson, John Godley, some 80 years later, was then tenanted by one John Murray. Its 116 acres 28 perches of arable land was let at four shillings an acre a year; its 21 acres 2 rods of "rushy pasture" at 2s 7p; and its 2 acres 2 rods of "bogg" at 6d, for a total "Real Value" of £26 1s 91/2d a year. The lease was "for 3 lives or 31 years which shall last Longest, Viz the said John Murray, Richard Murray his Son & James Connely, commencing 1st May

1733". The highest rent charged was in "Langhine" (now Laheen) where Thomas Johnston paid 5s 6d for the best section of his holding. The above figures are Irish measure. It is instructive to consider what these figures mean in terms of today's money. Inflation since 1734 has been far lower than is generally believed. A chart published by *The Economist* estimated that prices in 1734 had trebled by 1815 but had returned by 1895 to almost precisely the same level. Since then they have multiplied about 50 times. We can therefore reckon that Morgan bought his land at only about £62 a statute acre in today's money. Rents, however, were correspondingly low: the average figure at Craigstown would have been the equivalent of only £3.00 a year per statute acre today, with a maximum for the best land of about £10.30. The Manor descended in due course to my family through the marriage of Richard Morgan's only daughter, Mary, to the Rev Dr William Godley, Rector of Mullabrack, County Armagh, in 1731. He gave her a generous marriage portion, but left Craigstown to his only surviving son, Richard junior. It was only on the death of the latter in 1784 without issue, despite two marriages, that it passed to the rector's son, John Godley, a Dublin barrister, as his mother's heir. However, this inheritance was disputed, because Richard junior, it transpired, had left all his property to build and endow a school for impoverished Protestants in Dublin, and it had to be shown that Craigstown should be excluded from this bequest because by now it had been entailed, as Richard junior must certainly have known. This litigation was to take more than two decades, again involving a couple of Acts of Parliament. The Godley's right to the Lordship of the Manor were finally established in 1807, the year after the barrister's death. He was succeeded by his son, John Godley II, who forthwith decided to build a "Big House" on the estate and to farm two of the townlands himself. Those he chose were Killegar and Drumergoul. He completed the Georgian mansion, Killegar House, where I am now writing these words, in 1813. During the 19th century, the Irish Land Acts came into force, which enabled tenants to purchase their holdings on very favourable terms. My family were one of the very few that actively encouraged them to do so. This would result in the sale by 1922 of all the manorial land except two untenanted townlands mentioned above, which I still own today - about 420 acres. By then the property had passed direct from John II to his grandson, John Arthur Godley, who in 1909 had been created Baron Kilbracken of Killegar in the peerage of the United Kingdom. I am the elder son of his elder son. A map of the Manor may be inspected at the offices of the Manorial Society.



LOT 6



Lees

The Lordship of Glodwick

Lancashire

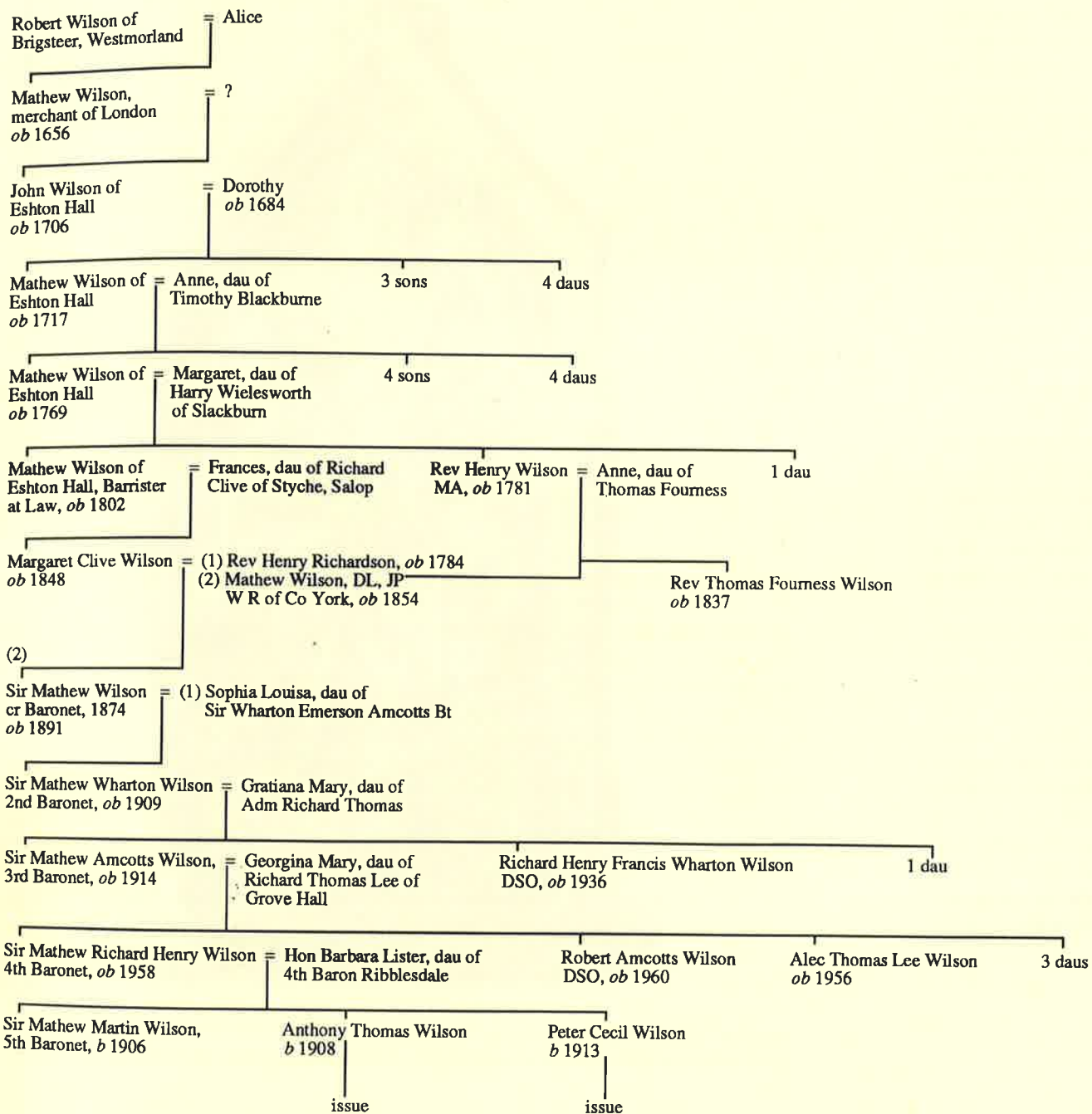


Cudworth

GLODWICK 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 19¹/₈d. 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

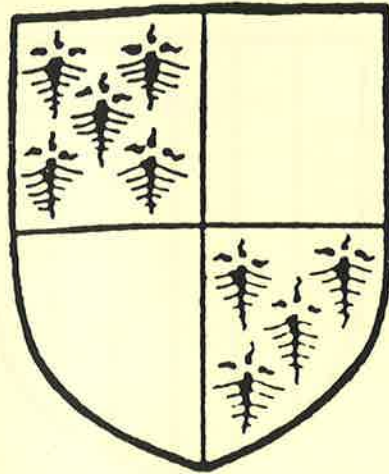


Wilson

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.



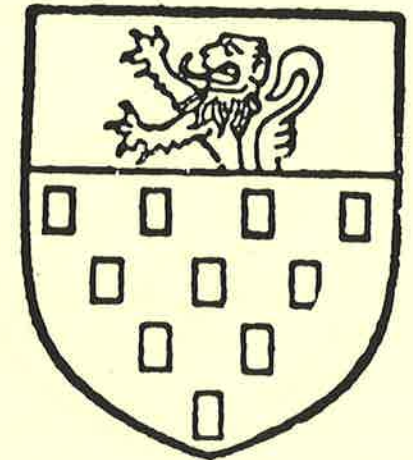
LOT 7



Stanhope

The Lordship of Studham

Bedfordshire



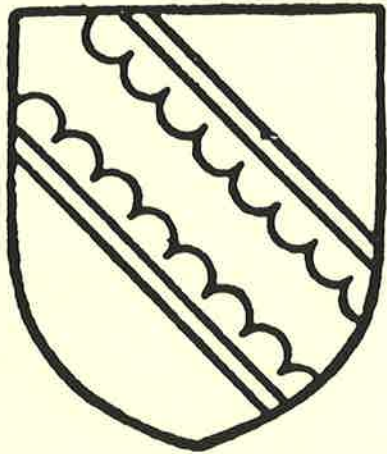
Dormer

THE FIRST Lord of Studham whose name we know of was Ulf; not to be confused with Ulf son of Dolfin, who was killed at York by Tostig, the brother of King Harold, in 1066. At his death *circa* 1064, he left his Manors of Studham to his widow Adelitha, who afterwards married Osulf, son of Frane, a Thegn of Edward the Confessor, who thus became Lord of Studham. Osulf did not enjoy of the Lordship for very long. In 1086 it was held by Robert de Tony, whose sub-tenant was Baldric. It answered for six hides, land for 6 ploughs, in the Lordship two. Ten villagers had four ploughs and there was one smallholder and four serfs with woodland for 100 pigs. It was valued at £4, but before the Conquest it was worth £8. Shortly before 1066, the Lordship had been granted to the Abbey of St Albans by Oswulf and his wife Adelitha, who had apparently inherited it from her first husband Ulf. She and her husband were to retain the use of the Lordship during their lives, but the grant became ineffective as Oswulf survived until the Conquest. Robert de Tony died in 1088 and was buried at Belvoir, where he appears to have founded a Benedictine Priory. The Lordship of Studham passed to his daughter Agnes, who married Hubert de Ria, a baron of considerable wealth. They in turn were succeeded by their son Henry who died *circa* 1158 and he was followed by Hubert de Ria, probably his brother, who died in 1172. It then passed to John le Mareschall, who acquired the Lordship either by marriage or by grant. His descendants held the land in chief well into the 13th century before It passed to the Spignornells family and by the end of the 15th century it was in the hands of John

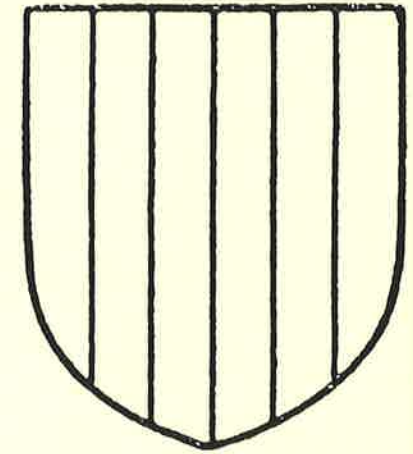
de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, who married Elizabeth, sister of Edward IV and Richard III. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries most of the land in Studham was in the hands of the Church, and Studham was seized by Henry VIII's commissioners who granted it to Sir Robert Dormer whose descendants held it until the marriage of Elizabeth Dormer to Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield. In 1808 it was purchased by the Earl of Bridgewater passed to its present owner Lord Brownlow in 1856.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Quit Claim	1360	Bedford RO
Court Rolls	1503-1701	
Rentals	1581, 1701-28	
Terrier of Parish	c1767	
Tithe Accts and Papers	c18-20th c	
Terrier	1650	PRO
Index to Memoranda	1805-1923	Herts RO
Books to Courts		
Court Rolls, Drafts	1633-1840	
Quit Rentals	1786-1826	



Fortescue



FitzNeil

The Lordship of Mursley Buckinghamshire

Including the historic Right to Market and Fair

MURSLEY was held by Lewin of Nuneham at the Conquest and he was still holding in 1086. But within 80 years, the Lord was Robert FitzNeil who was also Lord of the adjoining Manor of Salden, in succession to his father Richard. Robert's grand-daughter, Agnes, the wife of Reginald Bassett, succeeded to Mursley and was holding it in 1220. She died in 1252 and was succeeded by Robert FitzNeil, but their relationship is not known. He was killed at the Battle of Evesham in 1265 and was succeeded by his son, also Robert, who died in 1331 when it passed to his daughter, Grace, widow of John de Nowers. Their second son, Robert, inherited Mursley in 1349, but he had been struck in the head by a lance during a joust and had lost his memory. Custody of the Manor was therefore granted by the Crown to Robert's two kinsmen, provided they find him proper maintenance. In 1351, the custodians made an inventory and among the items in the great hall was a piece of green tapestry hung against the wall with diverse coats of arms on it, a bench-covering, a wash-basin, three trestle-tables, and three fixed tables. In the Lord's chamber was a bed and beadspread, a mattress and a blanket. (Until recently, it had been thought that our medieval ancestors were a particularly unhygienic people, so note the presence of a wash-basin in what was a fairly minor family of manorial lords). The FitzNiels were granted a market on Wednesdays and an annual, three-day fair in September by Henry III. Robert FitzNeil, in 1299, obtained a charter of free warren from Edward I and the family held the view of frankpledge from the 14th century. The market and fair, with

the addition of a second fair for 14 to 16 August, were confirmed in 1416, and Mursley was not unimportant, having a Seignorial Borough for much of the later Middle Ages. From 1358, Mursley was in the possession of Princess Isabel, daughter of Edward III, and her husband, Ingelram de Courci, Earl of Bedford. It remained in the Bedfords until 1432 when it was sold to Robert Whittingham. In 1525, Mursley was settled on Edward Verney, son of Sir Ralph Verney of Middle Clayton, Bucks, ancestor of the Viscounts Fermanagh and Earls Verney, and remained in the family, from father to son, until its sale by Sir Ralph Verney MP in 1663 to Sir John Fortescue Bart of Salden. On the death of the last Baronet in 1729, the Manor passed to Viscountess Gage, great grand-daughter of Sir John Verney, who died in 1683. Lady Gage's trustees sold Mursley in 1736 to Hugh Barker, a merchant, who in about 1750 conveyed it to Sampson Gideon, a Jewish financier, whose son, also Sampson, was created Baron Eardley in 1789. On Lord Eardley's death in 1824 the Lordship was inherited by his three daughters, Selina, wife of John Walbanke Childers; Maria, wife of Lord Saye and Sele; and Charlotte, wife of Sir Culling Smith Bart. They sold Mursley to the Selbey-Lowndes family of Whaddon in whose successors, Martin Selby-Lowndes Esquire and his sister, Jane, it now vests. The Lordship lies three miles east of Winslow.

Documents associated with this Manor:

		British Library
Add Chart 47482, 53092		
Chart Roll	27 Edw I, no 92	PRO
Hund Roll	(Rec Com) i, 26	PRO
Cal Patent	1232-47, p351	PRO
Chart Roll	3 & 4 HenV, no 2	PRO
Feet of Fines (Bucks)	4 Jas I	PRO
Pleas Rec R, Hil 9	Jas I, m 7	PRO
Close Roll	15 Chas II, pt vi no 18	PRO



Mursley Church from the North East

LOT 9



Egerton

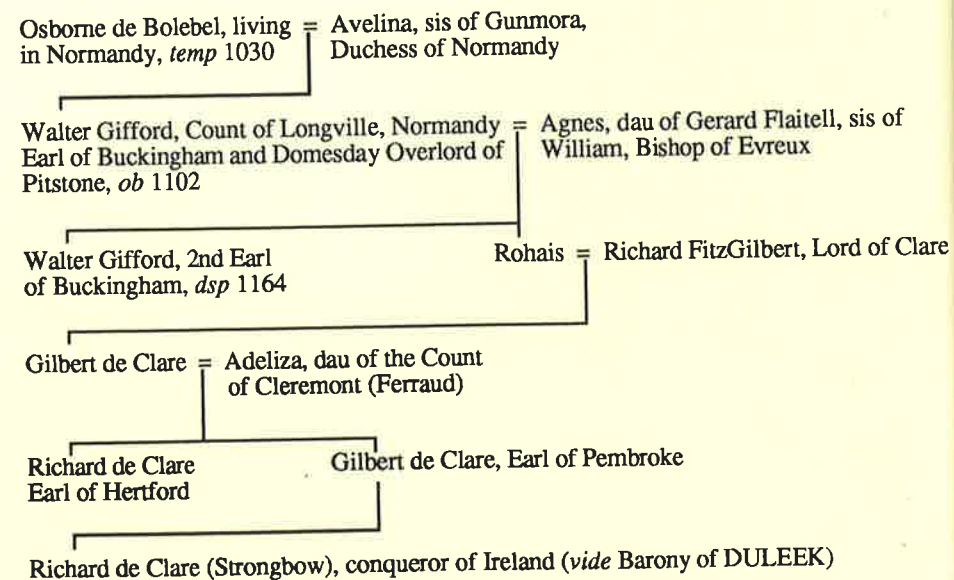


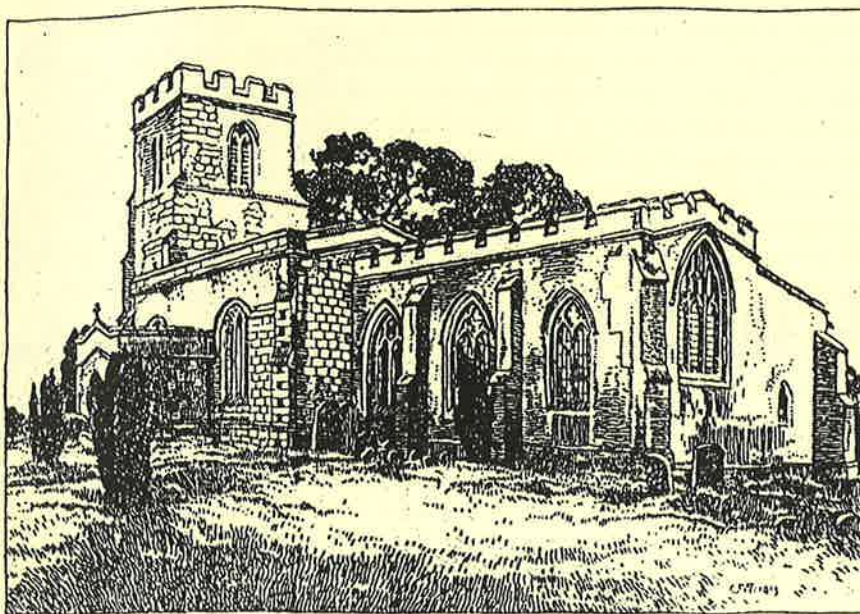
Giffard

The Lordship of Pitstone Buckinghamshire

PITSTONE IS situated in the hundred of Cottesloe and Deanery of Muresley and lies about 10 miles east of Aylesbury and 6 miles from Dunstable in Bedfordshire. Before the Conquest Toroi, a man of Earl Lewin, held the Manor of 5 1/2 hides. This afterwards called Pitstone Manor, was held in 1086 by Ralf of Walter Giffard. It later became part of the Honor of Giffard, the overlordship represented by a view of frankpledge held twice a year. The descent of the Giffard's lies opposite. In the early 13th century, Oliver de Aspreville was a tenant, but by 1234 his fee had passed to Simon de Baseville. In 1284-6 John de Baseville held it and he was followed in 1302 and 1316 by Marina de Baseville. By 1346, her portion had passed to Nicholas de la Hese, Thomas Paulyn, and Joan widow of John de Baseville. In the early part of the next century, Pitstone was held in fee by Thomas Botiller or Boteler. His daughter and heir Alice married Thomas Arblaster and by the terms of her father's will the Lordship was to remain to her younger sons Thomas and Edmund respectively in tail-male or to any other son she might have, or, in default, to her eldest son William. She and her husband brought a suit against her trustees about 1450-60 showing that Thomas and Edmund had died without issue and that the heir was her son Richard born since her father's death, whose claim the trustees, producing another will of Botiller refused to allow. However, the suit was eventually successful and the trustees quitclaimed the Manor to Alice and Richard in 1460. In 1495 Richard Arblaster granted Pitstone to trustees from whom it eventually passed by 1498 to Thomas Woodmancy. Thomas who

DESCENT OF GIFFARD, OVERLORDS OF PITSTONE, EARLS OF BUCKINGHAM





Pitstone Church from the South-East

died in 1505 left Pitstone by will to his son Thomas, but a younger son Francis held it in 1529 when he conveyed the Manor to Roger Lee. In 1538 John Cheyne and Joan made a quitclaim of the right of Joan, probably the widow of Francis Woodmancy. In 1589 Emund Lee, apparently nephew of Roger, held it. In 1603 Robert Atkynson and Joyce his wife conveyed the Manor to trustees of the Egerton family who were acquiring other lands in this and neighbouring parishes and it has since passed via the Egertons to the present owner Lord Brownlow. The Lordship covers approximately 1,600 acres. The old manor house is now probably part of Church Farm.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Rental	1396	Huntington Lib
Bailiff's Accts	1619-24	
Rentals	nd, 1622	
Court Rolls	1518-22, 1561-1688	Bucks RO
Court Abstracts	1610-56	
Minutes	1681-1771	
Surveys	1568, 1633	
Rentals	c1570-1612, 1752-57	
Court Rolls (with Tring)	1787-1829	Hertford RO
Notes of Customs	18th-19th c	
Index & Memoranda	1805-923	
Books to Courts		
Lists of tenants	1733-1893	





de Lacy

The Barony of Duleek

Co Meath, Ireland

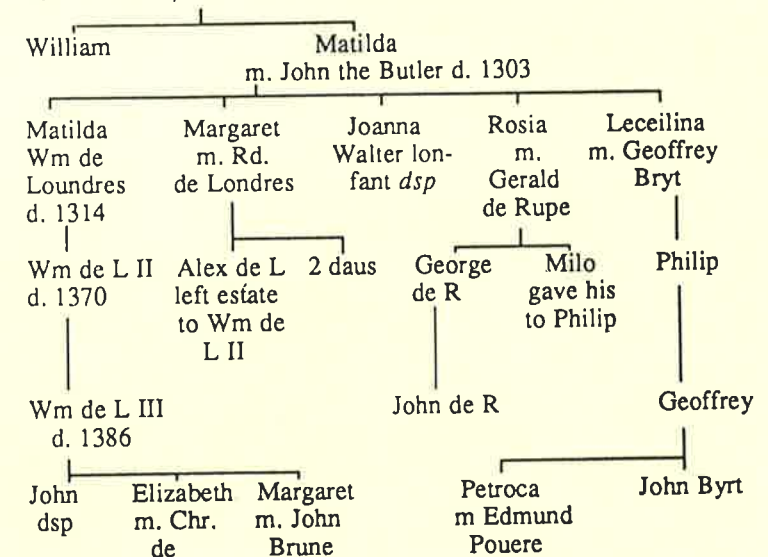


Gormanston

This was a considerable Barony lying in the north-east of the county. The entire Liberty of Meath, as granted by Henry II to Hugh de Lacy, contained only 50 Fees and the importance of this Barony, therefore, can be gauged. The Royal grant in the National Library, Dublin runs as follows: *Henry King of England &c has granted to Hugh de Lacy for his servie the land of Meath with its appurtenances by the service of 50 Knights. To hold to him and his heirs as Murcard Ha Mulachlyn held it or any other before him. And for increase to the gift all fee which he has or shall acquire about Dublin, while he is the King's Bailiff, to do service to the King at his city of Dublin. He is to have all liberties and free customs which the King has or may have there. To hold of the King and his heirs well and peaceably, in wood and plain, meadow and pasture, waters and mills, vivaries (enclosed ponds) and ponds, fishings and huntings, ways and paths, and ports of the sea, and all other places and things belonging, with all other liberties which he has there and (the King) can give him. Prince John as Lord of Ireland, later King John, confirmed this grant to Hugh's son in the following terms: John, Lord of Ireland, Earl of Mortain, has granted to Walter de Lacy and his heirs for their homage and service, the whole land of Meath with all appurtenances as Hugh de Lacy his father held it when he died. And all rights which he ought to have in Ireland. To hold to him and his heirs, of John and his heirs by the service by which King Henry (John's father) gave it to Hugh. The de Lacys were succeeded in the Barony of Duleek by a daughter and heiress Matilda whose descent is given opposite.*

The descent of Matilda

Matilda de Lacy, d. of Hugh de Lacy
Earl of Ulster, m. David Baron of Naas, Co Meath



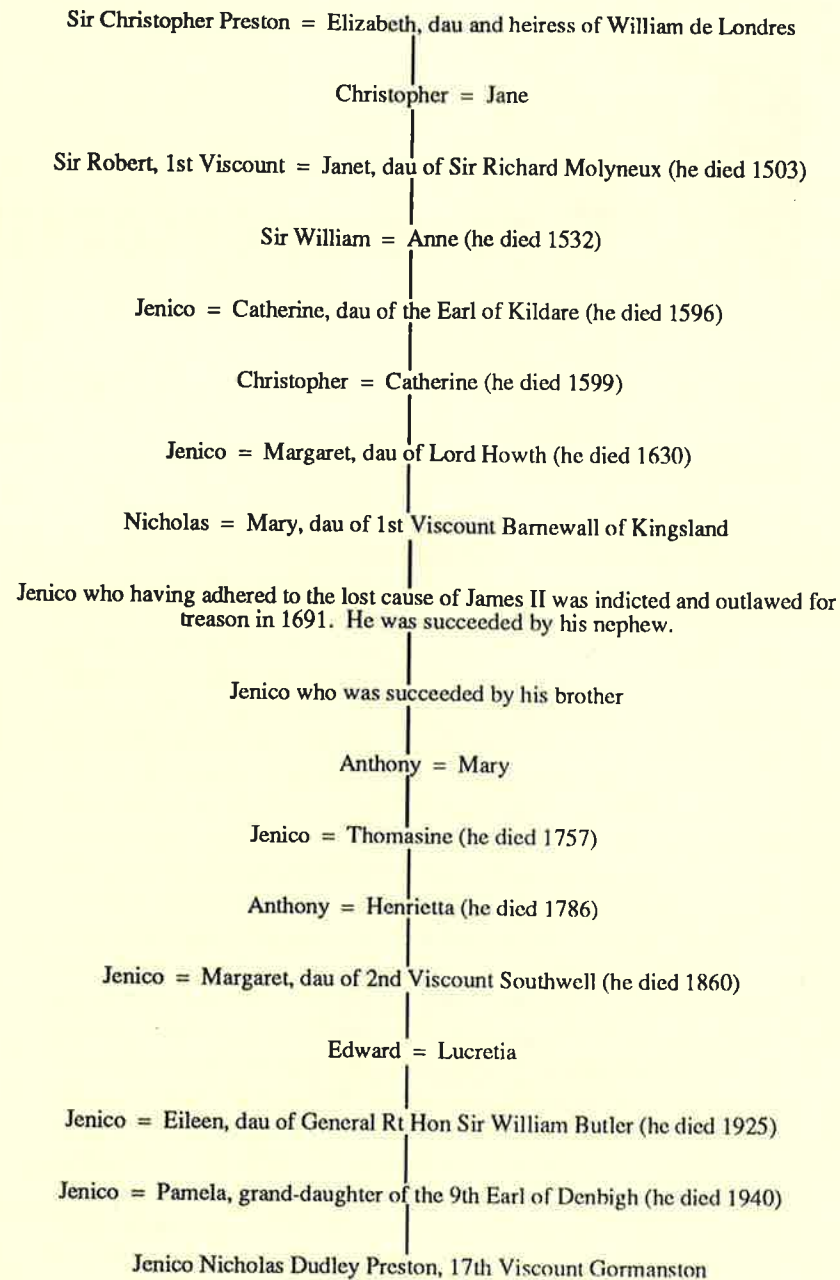


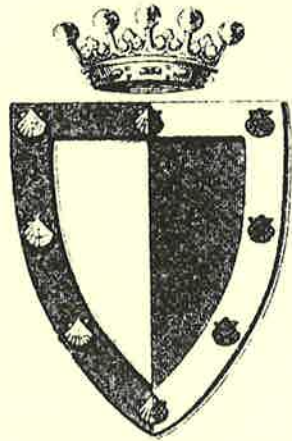
The marriage between Elizabeth de Londres with Sir Christopher Preston brought the Barony of Duleek and many other lands and Manors in County Meath into the Preston family. Robert Pouere (or Power), the son of Petroca and Edmund (*supra*) gave his lands to Thomas Brit, or Byrte, who conveyed them to the Prestons in 1414, thus making the future Viscounts Gormanston one of the largest landowners in the County. The Anglo-Norman monarchy invaded Ireland in 1169 and was headed by Richard Strongbow, second Earl of Pembroke, and Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln and shortly to become Earl of Ulster. To place the Prestons into their family context, it is necessary to go back to the late 12th century to Maurice FitzGerald who was one of the heroes of the invasion. He was succeeded by his son, William Baron of Naas, County Meath, and he by his son, David, who married Matilda de Lacy, daughter and heiress of Hugh, Earl of Lincoln and Ulster, by his first wife, Lecelina de Verdun. Their grand-daughter and heir, also Matilda, married William de Londres in 1314. On the death of William's grandson, William III, the Barony of Duleek passed to Elizabeth as already noted. The de Londres family had been prominent in Ireland for two centuries. The first of the name in Ireland is John Londyos who is said to have been a nephew of Henry de Londres, Archbishop of Dublin from 1214 to 1228. Probably through the influence of his powerful uncle, who in addition to being Archbishop was more than once Justiciar (King's representative) in Ireland, John succeeded in securing as his wife, Nicola, the heiress of (?) Tuit Lord of Athboy. He thus took his place among the Barons of Meath. The Prestons, merchants from Preston, Lancashire, arrived in Drogheda in the early 14th century and in less than 100 years they had married into these illustrious Irish families to emerge as the first Viscounts in Ireland in 1474. The Barony of Duleek remains in the Prestons, Viscounts Gormanston, whose descent is opposite.

Documents associated with this Barony form part of the Gormanston Archives at the National Library, Dublin.

Charter	1280
Charter	1314
Charter	1317
Charter	1340
Charter	1340
Quit Claim	1343
Charter	c1290
Charter	1300
Quit Claim	1342
Charter	1343
Quit Claim	1344

**DESCENT OF THE PRESTONS VISCOUNT GORMANSTON
PREMIER VISCOUNTS OF IRELAND**





Panmure

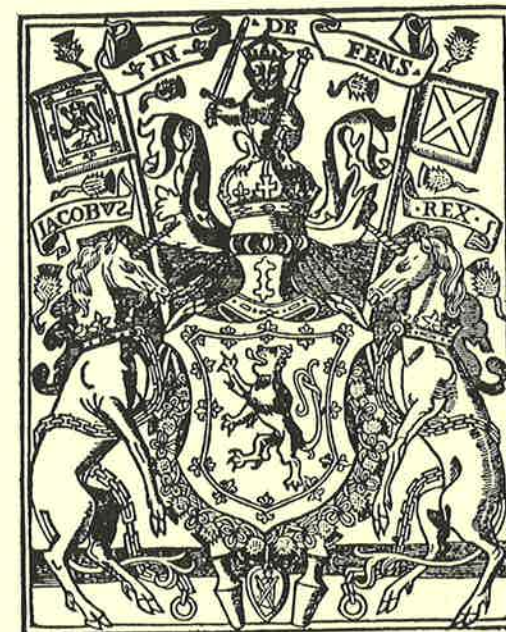
The Superiority of Whitecairns

Aberdeenshire



Aberdeen

THE LANDS and estate of Whitecairns are situated to the north-west of the town of Aberdeen, quite close to the villages of Newmacher, Balmedie and Udny. Whitecairns formed a portion of the ancient Barony and Thanage of Belhelvie. Belhelvie was part of the dowry pledged to Eric King of Norway when Princess Margaret was to have been married into the Scottish Royal Family in the 13th century. The warrior king, Robert the Bruce, gave Belhelvie to a Walter Berkelay in 1307. In about 1340, Sir William de Fodringay had a Charter of the lands of Belhelvie in the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen from King David II. By about 1379, Belhelvie with Whitecairns was granted by King Robert II to his natural son, Alexander, the "Wolf" of Badenoch. Towards the end of the 1400s, Belhelvie came into the hands of John Lord Glamis, an ancestor of the present Queen Mother. In 1667 Glamis' descendant, Patrick Earl of Kinghorne, resigned the Barony of Belhelvie, and King Charles II re-granted it to George Earl of Panmure. The Maule Earls of Panmure were fervent Jacobites and took part in the Rebellion of 1715 on behalf of the Royal Stuarts. For this, the Panmure estates including Belhelvie and Whitecairns were forfeited to the Government. From documents in the collection of the forfeited estates of the Jacobite Lairds in the General Register House at Edinburgh, it appears that the rental of the Panmure estates amounted to £3,168 9s 6d. The estates were sold to the York Buildings' Company for £60,400, a massive sum in the early 18th century. This company got into financial difficulties, and in 1782, the Belhelvie lands were divided up into lots and sold to various parties.



Scotland

The Forfarshire estates of the Panmure family, near Dundee, were subsequently bought back into the family, now represented by the Earl of Dalhousie. However, Whitecairns was purchased by the Earl of Aberdeen of nearby Haddo House. George Gordon, the fourth Earl of Aberdeen, was a distinguished statesman and diplomat. He became Prime Minister in the 1850s at the time of the Crimean War. The fourth Earl sold the Superiority of Whitecairns in 1808 to Thomas Leys. There is a Charter of Resignation granted by King George III in favour of the Earl, a copy of which will be assigned to the purchaser. George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen (1784-1860), was a considerable political figure. The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, ranked him above all other colleagues and Gladstone regarded him with veneration. Aberdeen was Foreign Secretary for seven years, and was architect of the "entente cordiale" with France. He was a close friend of the Younger Pitt and of the Duke of Wellington. Lord Aberdeen travelled widely especially in the Ottoman Empire as an archaeologist, and was British Ambassador to Austria during the formation of the coalition at the end of the Napoleonic Wars. He accompanied the allied armies across war-torn Europe. He directed Britain's foreign policy during the Greek war of Independence (1827-31) (becoming involved in the affair of the Elgin Marbles) and during the crises with the United States of America in the 1840s over the boundary with British Canada. He was Colonial Secretary after emancipation of the slaves throughout the British Empire. As leader of the Liberal (Whig) Party, he embarked upon a great reform programme. He was also an enlightened landlord in his Aberdeenshire estates. The principal farms and crofts upon the Estate of Whitecairns are Easter Horsecrook, Craigie, and Overhills.



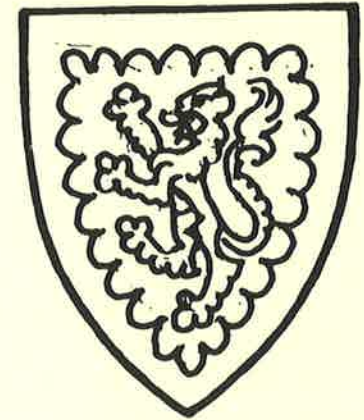
LOT 12



Egerton

The Lordship of Hoole

Cheshire



Talbot

THIS LORDSHIP gives its name to the parish and village in the lower division of the Hundred of Broxton, and is now a suburb of Chester. The Manor has descended in precisely the same way as Mickle Trafford, formerly as a member of Dunham, from the FitzAlans, to the Troutbecks, to the Talbots. There was an early subinfeudation which gave name to a family living in the 13th century. In 1394, Walter, son of Robert de Hole, held lands in Bache, which he disposed of. Eleven years later, in 1305, Philip de Hole obtained of Hugh de Hole three bovates and half an acre of land in Hoole. These lands were then held in dower by Edmund de Hole and his wife, Agnes, the reversion being to Hugh. Philip de Hole also occurs in 1327 with John de Hole and Robert de Sutton in a fine of £6 to John Assheby, parson of the church at Pleymondestowe (now known as Plemstall). In the first year of the reign of Edward III (1328), John de Hole entered into a fine of 20 shillings to Sir John de Pleymondestowe (also known as Assheby) and in 1329, the same John with Philip de Hole and Robert de Guldensutton (also known as Robert de Sutton), occur in a fine of 40 shillings to John de Assheby (also known as Esseby). Edmund de Hole also occurs in a fine of 4 shillings to John de Esseby. Hugh, son of Roger de Hole, gave to the lepers of the house of St Giles, Chester, two acres here. However, upon an inquisition *ad quod damnum* in 1310, it was found that it would be to the damage of the King (Edward II) should the lepers be permitted to retain the land. The reason given was as follows in the Plea Rolls: "For should the Earl of Arundel, of whom the said Hugh held *in capite* die, his heirs being under

age, the King would lose the wardship and relief as to the escheat arising from defect of consanguinity, or from felony". It was found at the time that Hugh was in any case dead and that John, his brother and heir, held of the Earl in addition to the two acres, a fifth part of one knight's fee at a yearly value of £4 16s 8d. In 1460 we still find the de Holes represented as Lords of the Manor when Edward de Hole was bound over in the sum of £100 to keep the peace towards Peter Mynshull, an ancestor of another famous landed family. The Egertons, later Lords Egerton of Tatton, held lands here in socage, by fealty and by suit to Dunham court and the land was worth 52 shillings a year. Sometime in the late 15th century, the Lordship must have passed by sale or inheritance to the Bunburys because, on the death of Richard Bunbury in 1542, the Lordship of Hoole is mentioned among his property.



The Manor, of course, takes its name from the deHole family. Hoole Lodge is considered to be the ancient Manor House of Hoole. Hoole heath is believed to have been originally one of the three sanctuaries for the reception of criminals who were permitted by the Earls of Chester within their palatinate. The ancient rule was that they had to remain on Hoole heath for a year and a day before charges against them were dropped. The extent and boundaries of the heath with its ancient liberty of sanctuary can be found in an inquisition at the Public Record Office taken in 1339-40. The Lordship now belongs to the Earl and Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury. Hoole lies on the road from Chester to Frosham, 2 1/2 miles north-east of the county town.

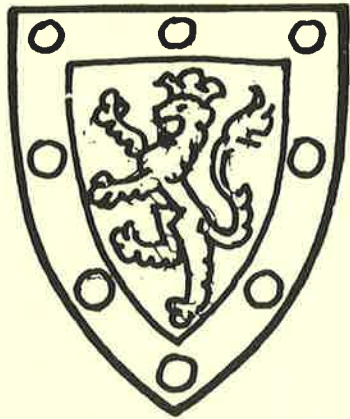
Documents associated with this Manor:

Rental (with other Manors) 1742 Glamorgan RO



Shrewsbury





Cornwall

LOT 13

The Lordship of Insworth Cornwall



Clinton

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

THIS 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*

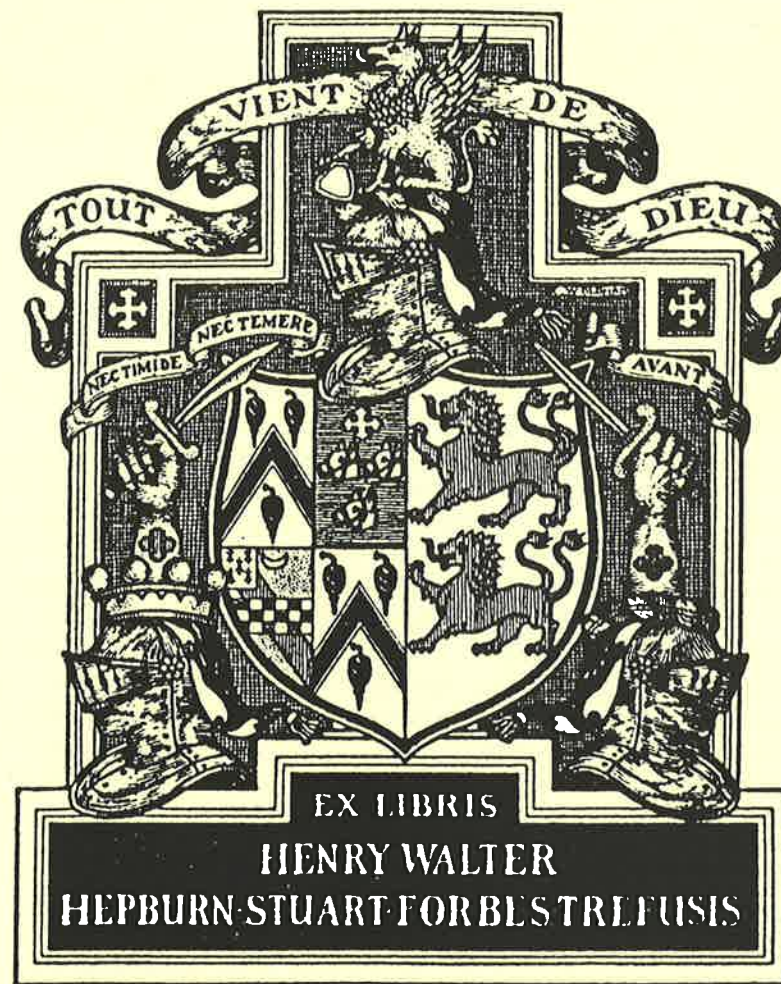
The Manor and Borough have a Court Leet and Court Baron in the Borough are held two Fairs yearly One on the first of May and the other on Michaelmas Day and a market weekly Tolls are paid for standings for Toys and other things on Fair days to the occupier opposite to whose Houses they are put up and 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.

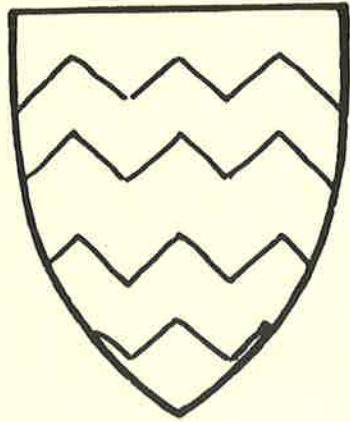
Documents associated with this Manor:

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

Public Record Office



LOT 14



Rivers

The Lordship of Beedon

Berkshire

LYING on the south slope of the Berkshire Downs, to the west of Didcot, this Lordship gives its name to the parish. Apparently, in 965 King Edgar granted land in Beedon to Abingdon Abbey and further lands in the Manor were left to the Abbey in 1015 by Eadwy, a Prince of Wessex. As a consequence, at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, the Abbey was holding the Manor. In 1505 the Manor was described as held of the Abbey, but in 1538, the Abbot surrendered his estates to Henry VIII. Walter de Rivers held the Manor in 1086 of the Abbot of Abingdon and on Walter's death he left an infant son. Walter's brother, Joscelyn, claimed the Manor, but Abbot Rainald interceded for the infant son and it was agreed that Joscelyn would hold the manor until the child came of age. In the early 12th century, a further dispute arose between Joscelyn and another Abbot, Faritius, about whether tenure was for the service of two or three knights, and it was agreed that the tenant should provide three knights. In 1166, we find Boamund holding the manor of the Abbot and in 1190 we find W de Rivers described as the Abbey's military tenant at Beedon. He was probably the William de Rivers who in 1218 did homage to Hugh, Abbot of Abbingdon, for lands in Beedon. In 1320 Warine de Lisle is described as Lord of the vill of Beedon, but he took part in the rebellion of Robert Earl of Lancaster and was hanged at Pomfret, Yorkshire, in 1322 when Edward II seized Beedon. The King granted The Manor back to Alice, his widow, in 1326 and in 1336 she was given a grant of free warren here. She was succeeded by her son, Gerard de Lisle, who was succeeded by his son in

1360, Warine. The Manor then became the property of Joan, Warine's widow, who passed it on her death in 1392 to her only daughter, Margaret, married to Thomas Lord Berkeley. On Lord Berkeley's death in 1417, his only daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, inherited. The Earl and Countess were holding two and a half Knights' fees in Beedon in 1428 and the Earl died seized of the Manor in 1439 when it passed to his daughter, Eleanor, wife of Thomas La Roos Hamlake. Lord Roos was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, who was beheaded in 1464 after the Battle of Hexham and he by his second son, Edmund, who in 1485 obtained a reversal of his father's attainder. Edmund Lord Roos was apparently feeble minded and custody of his lands was granted in 1492 his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Lovell, with remainder to the Crown. Edmund died childless in 1508 and the Manor became the property of the King. In 1509, the young Henry VIII granted Beedon to the Duchess of Somerset to whom the Roos's were related. It then passed into the hands of the Earls of Southampton, then to the Darcy family and finally to Anne Reade, widow of Thomas Reade. Henry Manners, Earl of Rutland, son of Sir Robert Manners who married Eleanor, sister of Edmund Lord Roos, was a party to this sale and seems to have relinquished any claim to the Lordship. In 1615, Sir Thomas Reade Kt received from James I a grant of the view of frankpledge in the Manor and it eventually came to Sir Thomas's grandson, also Thomas, who was created a baronet in March 1661. He died in 1679 and was succeeded by his son Sir Edward Reade, who died in 1691 and it



Berkeley

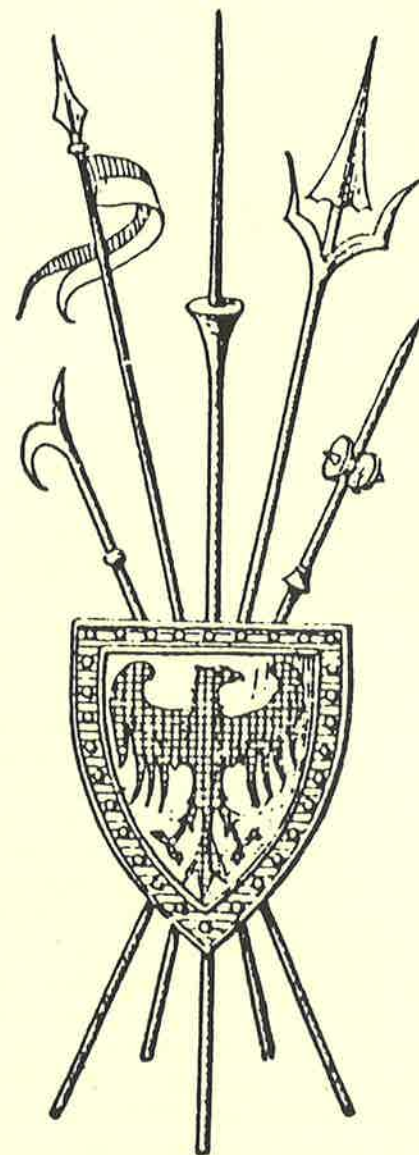
remained with the Reade Baronets until 1759 when it was settled on Harriet Barker. The Manor then passed into the Hoskyns Baronets, with whom the Reades were related, before reverting back to Sir John Chandos Reade who in October 1857 sold it to a London banker, later Lord Overston. The arms of Abbingdon Abbey: argent a cross paty between four martlets sable. The arms of Rivers: azure two bars dancetey or.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Deeds and papers	1545-1857	Berks RO
Papers	1783-1857, 1828-1923, 1838-88, 1887-91	



Hoskyns



LOT 15



Giffard

The Lordship of Bradley in the Moors Staffordshire

IN SAXON times Leofric, a freeman, held this Lordship. At the time of the Domesday Survey, Ralph son of Hubert held two hides here of the King and Robert of Bucy held of Ralph. There was land for three ploughs, in the Lordship one with six villagers and four smallholders with two ploughs. There was also one acre of meadow and woodland all valued at the Conquest at five shillings. In 1086 the assessment had risen to 10 shillings. The Talbot family in whom this Lordship was invested are descended from Richard de Talbot who is mentioned in Domesday Book as holding nine hides of land from Walter Giffard, Court of Longueville in Normandy and later Earl of Buckingham. This nobleman possessed in all 107 Lordships of the Manor, including 48 in Buckinghamshire. Hugh de Talbot, Richard's son, was made Governor of the Castle of Plessis in Normandy by his uncle Hugh de Gournay in 1118, after murdering the King's Governor. In later life, Hugh retired to the monastery of Beaubek in Normandy and assumed the habit of a monk leaving by his wife Beatrix, daughter of William de Mandeville, three sons. From the eldest is descended the great and noble house of Shrewsbury. Hugh's great-great-grandson, Gilbert, was made Governor of the Castles of Grosmond, Skenfrith, and Blanmaster by Henry III and died in 1274; he married Gwendoline daughter of Rhys ap Griffith, a descendant of the Kings of South Wales. Gilbert's grandson and namesake was summoned to Parliament in the reign of Edward III as the 1st Baron Talbot. In 1442 the 7th Baron Talbot was created Earl of Shrewsbury and this was followed in 1446 by the Irish Earldom of Waterford. The Talbots eventually reached the highest rank of

nobility in 1694 when the 12th Earl was created Duke of Shrewsbury but on his death without issue the Dukedom became extinct. The Lordship is situated three miles east-south-east of Cheadle. The present owners of Bradley in the Moors are the Earl and Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, and the descent of that family lies on the following pages.



Shrewsbury

DESCENT OF THE EARLS OF SHREWSBURY, WATERFORD, AND TALBOT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gilbert, 5th Baron KG = (1) Joan, dau of Thomas Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, son of EDWARD III
ob 1419 (2) Beatrix, dau of the Pintos of Portugal

Ankaret, Baroness Talbot and Strange of Blackmere
dsp 1431

Sir John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury KG, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, = Maud, Baroness Furnival
termed by Shakespeare "the Great Aleides of the field", Ld Lieut of
Acquitaine; 1442 cr Earl of Shrewsbury; 1446 cr Earl of Waterford. The
last Constable of Gascony, after whom the great claret, Talbot is named;
killed at Châtillon, 1453

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

John, 3rd Earl = Catherine, dau of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham
ob 1743

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

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



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

George, 6th Earl KG, had custody of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS for 20 years till her execution in 1587; Lord High Stewart of England, Earl Marshal of England, *ob* 1590 = (1) Gertrude, dau of Thomas, Earl of Rutland
(2) Elizabeth, dau of John Hardwick of Hardwick, Derbys, BESS OF HARDWICK, a woman of "masculine understanding...proud, furious, selfish and unfeeling"

(1) Gilbert, 7th Earl = Mary, dau of Sir William Cavendish
ob 1616 Edward, 8th Earl = Jane, dau of 1st Lord Ogle
dsp 1617

George Talbot of Grafton, 8th Earl, *dsp* 1630 when he was succeeded by his nephew

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

George *dspvp* 1642 Francis, 11th Earl = (1) Anne, dau of Sir John Conyers
k in a duel, 1667 (2) Anna Maria, dau of 2nd Earl of Cardigan

Charles, 12th Earl, cr 1694 Marquess of Alton, Staffs and Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Treasurer, Lord Chamberlain, to whom QUEEN ANNE entrusted the Hanoverian succession in the person of GEORGE I, great grandfather eight times of HM QUEEN ELIZABETH II
dsp 1718 Gilbert, 13th Earl *dsp* a priest George Talbot = Mary, dau of 4th Viscount FitzWilliam

George, 14th Earl, *dsp* 1787 Charles = (1) Mary, dau of Robert Alwyn
(2) Mary, dau of Sir George Mostyn Bart

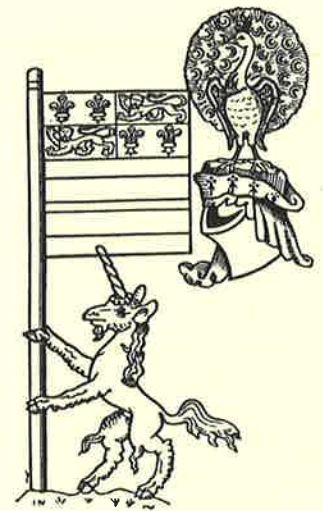
(1) Charles, 15th Earl, *dsp* 1827 John = (1) Catherine, dau of Thomas Clifton of Lytham, Lancs
(2) Harriet, dau of Rev Bacon Bedingfield of Norfolk Francis = (1) Anne, dau of 1st Earl of Fauconberg
(2) Margaret, dau of William Sheldon

(1) John, 16th Earl, *dspms* 1852 Charles = Julia, dau of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart

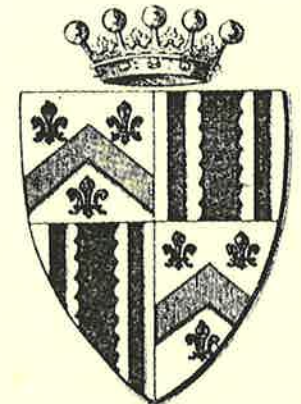
Bertram, 17th Earl, *d unm* 1853 the 18th Earl was descended from Sir Gilbert Grafton, 3rd son of the 2nd Earl *supra**

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

Charles, 19th Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, 4th Earl Talbot &c
ob 1877 = Teresa, dau of Cmdr Richard Cockerell



Rutland



Fauconberg



Waterford

Charles, 20th Earl &c KCVO, Premier Earl of England, = Ellen, dau of Charles Morewood of Ladbroke Hall, Warks
Hereditary Great Seneschal of Ireland, ob 1921

Charles, Viscount Ingestre, *dvp* 1915 = Lady Winifred Paget, dau of Lord Alexander Paget, son of 5th Marquess of Ailesbury

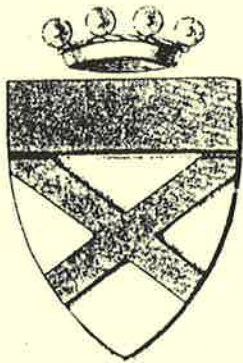
John, 21st Earl &c = (1) Nadine Muriel, dau of Brigadier Cyril Crofton
ob 1980 (2) Doris, DOWAGER COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY

Charles Henry John Benedict Crofton Chetwynd CHETWYND-TALBOT, 22nd Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl of Waterford, Earl Talbot of Hensol, Viscount Ingestre

*Space limitations do not permit a full pedigree of this most illustrious family, who hold three Earldoms,
are premier Earls of England on the Roll, and Lords of many Manors



LOT 16



Bruce

The Superiority of Banchory Park

Aberdeenshire



Scotland

BANCHORY PARK encompasses the prestigious King's Gate area in the historic City of Aberdeen. The Superiority is part of the ancient Stocket Forest which surrounded Aberdeen. The forest had been a hunting ground of the Kings of Scotland, and in 1319, King Robert the Bruce, who had freed Scotland from the rule of Edward II, granted the forest to the City for the common good. Over the succeeding centuries, the forest was broken up into smaller estates. Robert the Bruce had great affection for Aberdeen. During his struggles with Edward of England, Robert's sisters, Mary and Christian, were captured and confined in iron cages in one of Edward's strongholds. Later, Christian retired to her palace in Aberdeen. In Scots heraldry, the *double tressure flory counter-flory* (the Royal border in a coat of arms) is a mark of rare distinction denoting Royal favour. This is part of the armorial bearings of the City of Aberdeen. Robert I "The Bruce" King of Scots was born at Whittle near Chelmsford, Essex in 1274. He was the descendant of David Earl of Huntingdon, a relative of the Scottish Royal Family. In 1299, Robert was chosen as one of the Guardians of the Kingdom of Scotland. King Alexander III had died as a result of a fall from his horse in 1286. His sons had pre-deceased him, and he was succeeded by his grand-daughter, Margaret, daughter of the King's son-in-law, Eric II King of Norway. Margaret, the Maid of Norway, was only aged three when she succeeded to the Scottish Throne. She died at Orkney on her voyage to Scotland to claim her Crown. The death of the little Queen Margaret was followed by the First Interregnum during which 13 competitors submitted

their claims to the Throne to the arbitration of King Edward I of England. Edward in 1292 chose John Balliol, a relative of the old Scottish Kings Malcolm IV and William the Lion. John was not popular and was forced to abdicate in 1296. There followed the Second Interregnum when Edward assumed the government and treated Scotland as a conquered country. A long struggle for independence was led first by Sir William Wallace and then by Robert the Bruce. In 1314, Robert totally defeated the English at the Battle of Bannockburn thereby restoring independence. He died in 1329 and was buried at Dunfermline Abbey. He was succeeded by his young son, David II, who was married as a child to Joan, daughter of Edward II of England. In the early 19th century, the Banchory Park estate, part of the lands of Stocket, was sold to the Shirra family, prominent Aberdeen entrepreneurs.





Manorial Society: Annual Conference at Exeter College, Oxford, September 1990



Manorial Society: Annual Conference at Exeter College, Oxford, September 1990



Manorial Society: Annual Conference at Exeter College, Oxford, September 1990

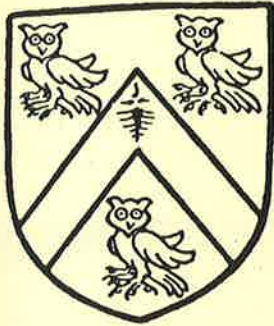


Insignia of the Manorial Society

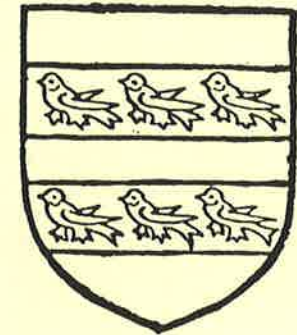


Manorial Society: Annual Conference - members inspect some of the weapons demonstrated in a lecture

LOT 17



Fleming



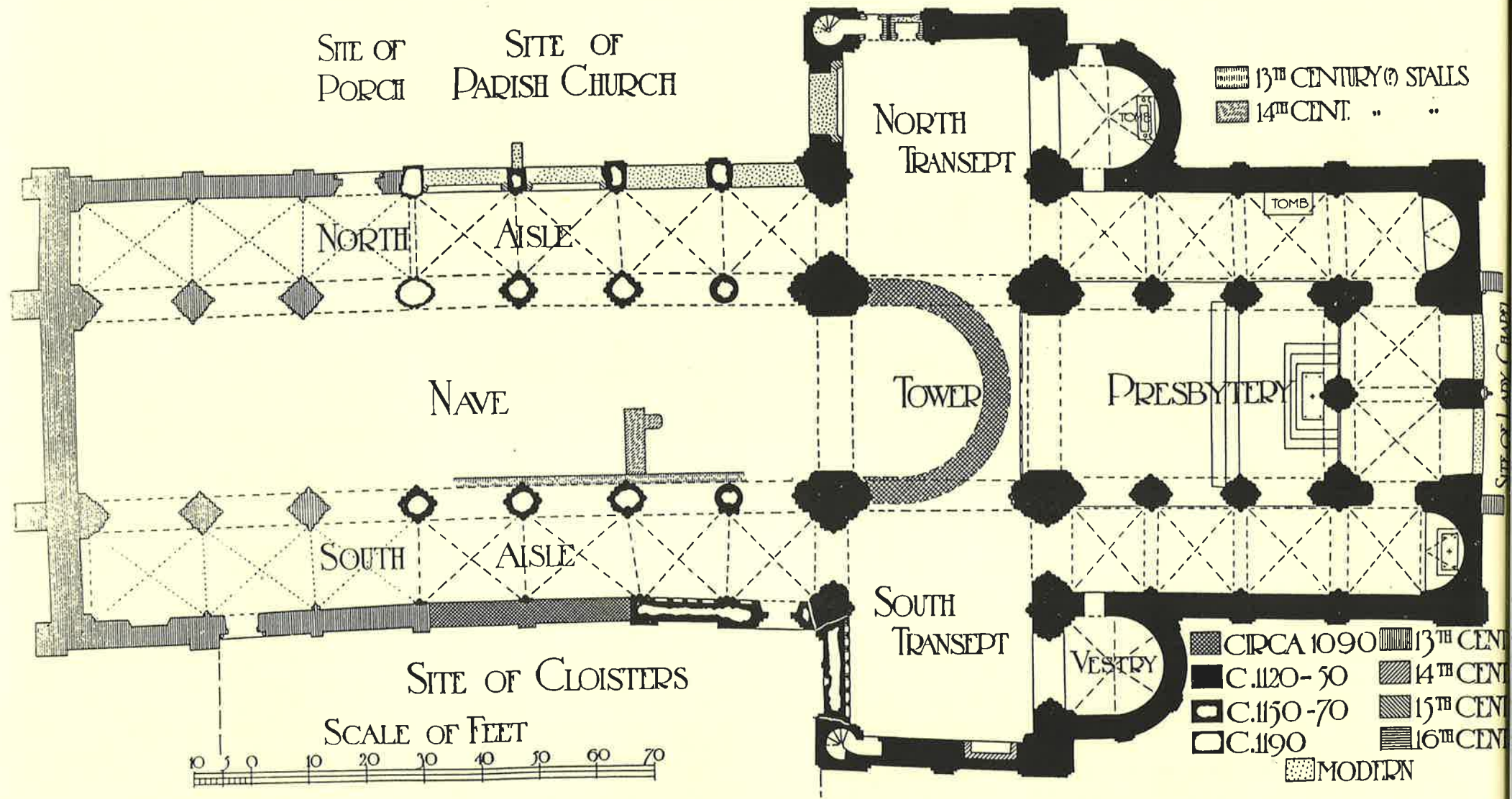
Temple

The Lordship of Romsey Hampshire

Dating from King Edward the Elder, AD907

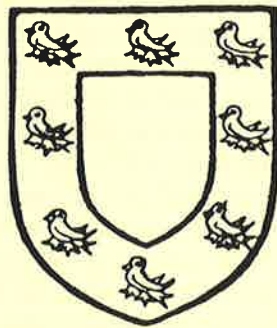
HENRY VIII divided this Lordship in 1544, granting Romsey Infra, principally the ancient borough, covering about 2,000 acres, to John Foster and Richard Marden. The King's daughter, Queen Mary, leased Romsey Extra, the remainder of the Domesday Manor in 1558 to Sir Francis Fleming. In 1538, the last 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 Elfleda, 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

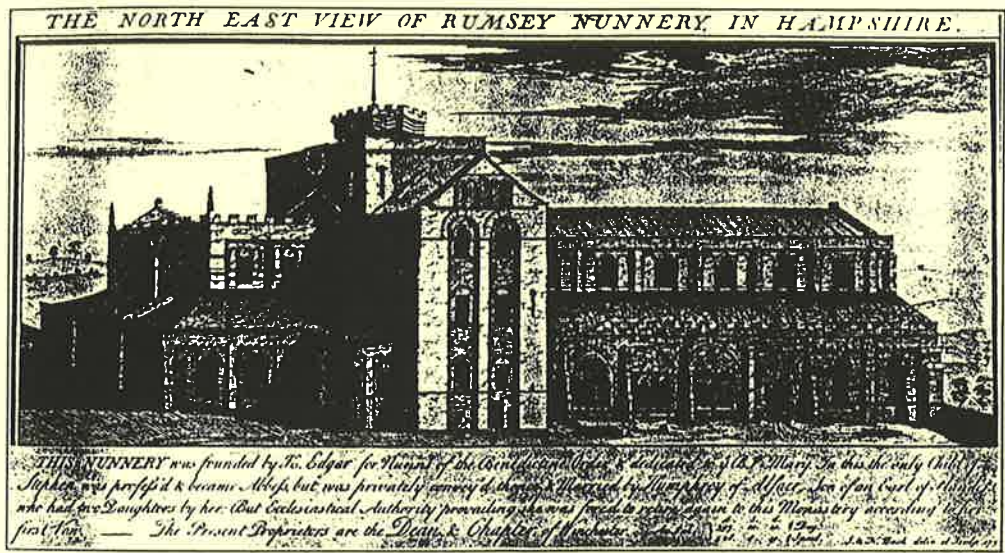


Plan of Romsey Abbey

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 Seignorial 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.



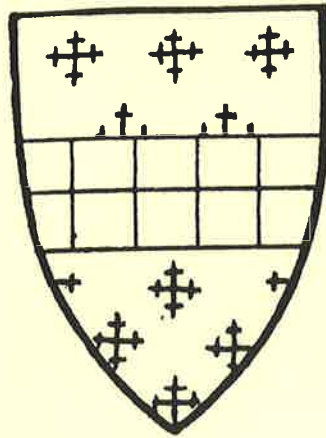
Chamberlayne



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.	



Botiler

The Lordship of Alkington

Shropshire



Brownlow

THIS LORDSHIP is situated two miles south west of Whitchurch in the parish of that name. Aelmer, a free man, held it in Saxon times. It consisted of one hide and one virgate with land for five ploughs. There was half a plough in the Lordship, one slave, two villagers and one smallholder with half a plough plus woodland for fattening 100 pigs. Its value before 1066 was £4 3s, but in 1086 only 10 shillings. It was held by William Pandolf of Earl Roger. The former was one of Earl Roger's leading men in Shropshire and Lord of Noron (near Falaise in the Hiemois) in the Earl's Vicomté of the Oximin; he founded a church and priory there in honour of St Peter to which he gave the Manor of Market Drayton. He was a great benefactor of the Abbey of St Evroul, to which in 1073 he gave, among other things, St Peters Church, Noron. He was accused of the murder of Roger of Montgomery's first wife, Mabel of Bellême, and sought refuge in St Evroul. His English lands formed the Barony of Wem which passed to his second son Robert in 1112. Alkington originally lay in the Hundered of Hodnet, but was later included in the Hundred of Bradford. Although it was in the parish of Whitchurch, it was not a sub-infeudation of that Lordship. It was counted as a member of the Barony of Wem; the transfer ocured between 1246 and 1255. The Lordship of Whitchurch was held by Earl Harold, later King Harold, and was his only holding in the county. William Pandolf was succeeded by his son Robert, who acquired some notoriety after the death

of William the Conqueror by pillaging a nunnery at Caen in Normandy. His son Ivo died *circa* 1175 leaving five sons Hugh, Hameline, Brice, William and Norman. William and Norman were his sons by Alice de Verdon. Hugh, the eldest son, succeeded Ivo as Baron of Wem and married Christiana FitzAlan, but was dead by 28 December 1224. During his lifetime he was made Sheriff of Shropshire, serving a term of 10 years and only relinquishing the title in 1189. He was succeeded in this Honour by his brother-in-law William FitzAlan. However, their successive Shievralties resulted in an enormous deficiency of stores and stock in the King's castles and Manors. As a result, they were both taken to account for their actions and fell into disgrace. Hugh had issue five sons, William, Ico, Alan, Hugh and another son who was Prebendary of Bridgnorth. The eldest, William, succeeded him and on his death in 1233 without heirs male his estates pased to his two daughters Matilda and Elizabeth. Eventually, Matilda became the sole heiress and married Ralph le Botyler. On his death she married Walter de Hopton. In the Hundred Roll of 1255 and the Bradford Tenure Roll (*circa* 1286) both of Matilda's husbands are listed as holding the Barony Wem and its members, including Alkington. On the death of William Boteler, the 3rd Baron, in 1369, his estates passed to his only child Elizabeth who married Sir Robert Ferrers and they had an only son Robert who married Joan daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and Catherine Swynford. Robert and Joan had only two daughters and on his death in 1410 the Barony of Ferrers of Wem fell into abeyance between the descendants of his daughters. Eventually the Lordship passed into the possession of the ancestors of the present owner,

Lord Brownlow, on the death of the last Earl of Bridgewater.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Domesday Book folio 257, a,2 PRO
Rot finium 27 Edward I

DESCENT OF THE BARONS OF WEM, OVERLORDS OF ALKINGTON

Ralph Boteler, founded monastery of Oversley, Warwickshire, 1140

Robert

Ralph, took the Barons' side against King John, circa 1215

Maurice, Justice of Assize, living temp Henry III

Ralph living 1265 = Maud, dau of William Pantulf, Lord of Wem

William, Baron of Wem living 1283 = Ankaret, niece of James de Aldithly

John, ob 1286

Gawine, ob 1289

William, Baron of Wem ob 1334 = (1) Ankaret, dau of Griffin
(2) Ela, dau of Roger Herdburgh

(1)

(2)

(2)

(2)

(2)

(2)

William, Baron of Wem = Margaret, dau of Richard FitzAlan Earl of Arundel

Edmund dsp

Edward dsp

Ankaret = John Lord Strange of Blackmere

Ida

Alice

William, Baron Boteler of Wem = Joane, dau of John Lord Sudley

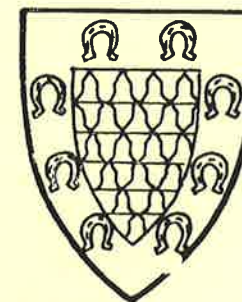
Elizabeth = (1) Sir Robert Ferrers, s of Robert Baron Ferrers, to whom Elizabeth conveyed the Barony of Wem under which title he was summoned to Parliament in 1376
(2) Sir John Say
(3) Sir Thomas Molinton

(1)

Robert Ferrers, Baron of Ferrers ob 1410 = ?

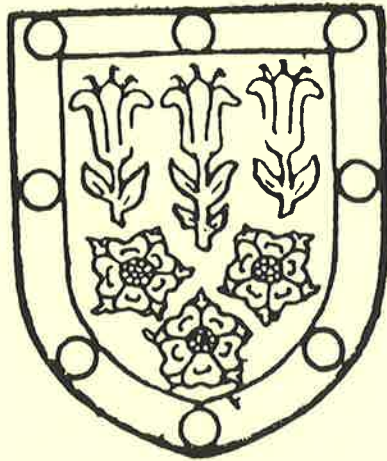
Elizabeth = John, s of Ralph, Lord Greystock

Mary = Robert Nevill, Earl of Westmorland



Ferrers

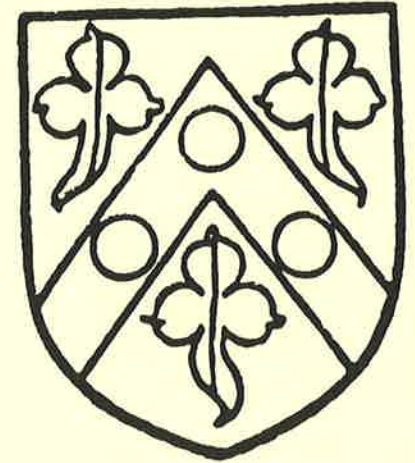
LOT 19



Barking Abbey

The Lordship of Slapton

Buckinghamshire



Rowe

THIS Lordship covers an area of approximately 1,413 acres, and it bounded on the north by the parish of Grove, on the east and south by Edlesborough and Cheddington and on the west by Mentmore. Before the Conquest, Slapton was held as a Manor by the Abbey of Barking in Essex. In 1086 the abbey's lands here were assessed at six hides, one in *demesne*, the total value being £6. The abbey continued to hold the Lordship throughout the Middle Ages until the dissolution of the monasteries. It remained in the Crown until 1550 when Edward VI made a life grant of it to his half-sister the Princess Elizabeth. In 1560, the by then Queen Elizabeth granted it to Thomas Rowe, citizen and alderman of London, who was afterwards knighted. His son Henry, afterwards Sir Henry Rowe, received a pardon in 1571 for entering the Manor without licence. He became Lord Mayor of London in 1609. He settled the Manor in 1608 on his son Henry on the latter's marriage with Sarah daughter of Giles Duncombe. In 1667 Slapton was held by Henry Rowe, the grandson of the second Henry and Warwick, his wife, and they in 1669 conveyed it to John Theed. William Theed, John's eldest surviving son, married Esther Cullen and in 1721 Esther, then a widow, with her son William, suffered a recovery of Slapton and by which it was settled upon her for life, with William in remainder in fee. In 1724 William and Esther conveyed the Manor to Scrope, Duke of Bridgewater, and it subsequently descended with the rest of the family estates to the present owner Lord Brownlow. In 1275-6, the Abbess of Barking claimed the view of frankpledge and free warren in the Manor,

assize of bread and ale, the right of gallows, and was exempted from suit at the Hundred Court. In a survey of 1548, the tenants are recorded as being liable for heriot (best beast) on death and had right of common in fields at Lete in the North. In 1536, the last Abbess leased lands here to Bernard Turney and the family were still landholders here in this century. Among the Abbesses who were Lords of Slapton, *virtuti officili*, were Matilda, queen to Henry I; Maud, widow of King Stephen; Mary, sister of Archbishop Thomas Becket; and Maud, natural daughter of King John.

Documents associated with this Manor:

5 Court Rolls	1560-1727	Stewards Office
3 Court Books	1715-1930(?)	L F Smeathman
		Hemel Hempstead.
		PRO
		Hertford RO
Surveys	2 Edward VI	
Notes of Customs	18th-19thc	
Indexes & Memoranda	1805-1923	
Court Rolls, Books	1560-1935	
Vide Book (tenants)	1715-1808	
Court & Misc Papers	1806-1935	
Minutes	1659-96, 1715-1803	Bucks RO
Quit Rents	1729-59	
Heriots	1770-80	
Court Roll	1831	Huntington Lib

LOT 20



Shrewsbury

The Lordship of Mickle Trafford

Cheshire



FitzAlan

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish of Plemstall in the hundred of Wilaveston, or Wirral, about four miles north-east of Cheshire. Domesday has the following entry: "The Earl (of Mortain) holds Trafford. Ordin, a freeman, holds it of the Earl. There are two hides that pay geld. There are six carucates of land. In the demesne are two carucates and two serfs and four villeins and two bordars with one carucate. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was valued at 100 shillings. Now it is valued at 40 shillings. There is much waste". Mickle Trafford is a scattered village on the road between Chester and Frodsham, 31/2 miles north-east of the former. The church of St Peter is interesting. It occupies, it is believed, the site of the hermitage of Plegmund, later Archbishop of Canterbury, from AD890 to 924. Soon after the Domesday Survey, Mickle Trafford became a member of the Lordship of Dunham on the Hill and its descent follows closely that of the latter Manor. In the 13th century, it belonged to the FitzAlans, now represented by Miles FitzAlan-Howard, Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, and was alienated by their co-heirs to William Troutbeck, in the reign of Henry VI. As already noted in Dunham (*qv*), this Lordship passed in marriage to William Troutbeck's great grandson's daughter and heiress, Margaret, to Sir John Talbot in whose descendant and heir male, the Earl of Shrewsbury, it is now vested. The several steps of this descent will be found identified by deeds and inquisitions in the account of Dunham. On 3 February 1427, Norman Babington and Margaret, his wife, had licence to grant a third part of the Manors of Great Troghford, Stanredunham, and

Hole, and of three messuages, 50 acres, and 80 acres of pasture, in Hole, to William Troutbeck, his heirs and assigns, in trust to grant the same to John del Dedwode and Richard de Bolde in fee. The following occur as stewards of the Manor and others belonging to the FitzAlans, Earls of Arundel, later Dukes of Norfolk and Earls Marshal of England who occasionally leased out their estates in this neighbourhood: 1350: Monsieur Geoffrey de Werburton (a scion of the eminent Warburton family), seneschal of Troghford and Dunham and he is recorded as having earned "sixty seven shillings and threepence profits of the lands, during the pestilence" (ie the Black Death). The Manor covers approximately 1,163 acres.

There are no documents associated with this Manor

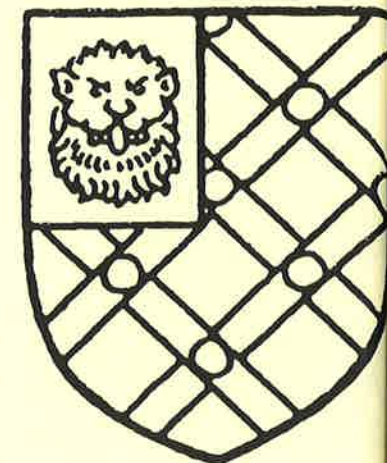




Giffards

LOT 21

The Lordship of Giffards in Whaddon Buckinghamshire



Lowndes

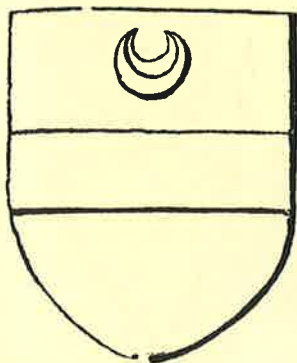
GIFFARDS MANOR was held by the serjeanty of keeping the Lord of Whaddon's woods, by paying him 3d a year, and finding two men for him at harvest. It takes its name from Robert Giffard who received custody of the whole Domesday Manor of Whaddon from the King in 1242, but by 1278-9 was holding Giffards Manor of the Lord of Whaddon, Richard FitzJohn who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1295. Robert Giffard is certainly some relation to the Domesday Lord of Whaddon, Walter Giffard, ancestor of the Earls of Buckingham. Among Robert's privileges were housebote and haybote in the wood, while his cattle might mix with the Lord of Whaddon's except in the park (later Whaddon Hall) and in the unmown meadows. In 1318, John Giffard was Keeper of Whaddon Chase and another John was Sheriff of the county in 1417. John was eventually succeeded by his grand-daughter, Margaret, *circa* 1445, the wife of Robert Pigott, whose son, Thomas, died Lord of Giffards in February 1520. Thomas Pigott left a life interest in the Manor to his second wife, Elizabeth, with remainder to his son, William, by his first marriage. There was a quarrel between Elizabeth and her stepson and she sold Giffards to Henry VIII in return for an annuity of £37. 19s. Evidently, the conveyance was flawed for Leonard Pigott, the son of William, sold Giffards to William, Lord Grey de Wilton. The Crown called upon Leonard to pay the annuity which seems to have been done and Lord Grey died peacefully in possession of the Manor in 1562. With the attainder of William, 15th Lord Grey, in 1603, Giffards was forfeited to the Crown, being leased for the next 13 years, until James I granted it with Whaddon to his

favourite, Sir George Villiers, later Duke of Buckingham. It was sold by the trustees of the second Duke in 1698 to Thomas Willis and James Selby. James was succeeded in his share of Giffards by his son, Thomas, who bought the Willis share in 1761. Being childless, he devised the Lordship to his friend, William Lowndes, great grandson of the William Lowndes who was Secretary of the Treasury in the time of Queen Anne. On inheriting Giffards, William Lowndes took the additional surname of Selby and the Lordship has remained in the Selby-Lowndes family to the present day, now represented in this brand by Martin Selby-Lowndes Esquire and his sister, Jane. The Lordship lies in the parish of Whaddon with Nash, four miles west of Bletchley.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Additional MS	5480 p 366	British Library
Additional MS	4840 p 274	
Pipe Roll	21 Henry II	PRO
Red Book of Exchequer	37,52	PRO
Hundred Roll (rec com)	ii 336	

LOT 22



Wintour

The Lordship of Huddington

Worcestershire

Descent from King Egferd of Mercia, AD 796



Shrewsbury

IN 1086 Alric the Archdeacon held a hide of land here which had formerly been held by Wulfric, as a villein, of the Bishop of Worcester's Manor of Northwick. Alric had two carucates and four villeins and four bardars with two carucates. There was also a mill yielding three seams of corn and a wood worth three shillings a year. At the Conquest the whole was worth 30 shillings. Huddington is ancient by manorial standards. In the 8th century, Aldred gave Huddington to Beornheard and in 796 Egferd, King of Mercia, gave it to Ethelmund. In the reign of Henry II, the Lordship was held by Alan de Warnestre. It then passed before the end of that reign to Simon, son of Adam de Croome, for Simon was holding a hide at Huddington without doing service for it and this land, he said, he held of Roger de St John, who held it of the Bishop. In 1299, Richard de Huddington, also known as Richard de Cromelyn, was in possession of the Lordship and it continued to be held by his descendants until the death without heirs male of Thomas de Huddington in the early part of the 15th century. It then passed to Joan, wife of Roger Winter, and their son Robert was in possession in 1487-8. After the marriage of the Huddington heiress with Winter, the family of Winter intermarried with the ancient families of Hungerford, Throgmorton and Ingleby. Robert Winter was involved in the Gunpowder Plot of 1605 and was executed in 1606. He is still said to walk Huddington Court, his former home, with his head under his arm. 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 marr-

ied 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 Huddington, 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. This Lordship lies near the centre of the county to the south-east of the town of Droitwich and covers an area of approximately 981 acres. Bow Brook and Little Brook, one of its tributaries, form the north-eastern boundary of the Lordship. There are some excellent examples of half-timbered houses.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Roll	1329-31	Birmingham Reference Lib
Courts(tourns)	1432-3	Hereford & Worcester RO
Survey	c1650	PRO

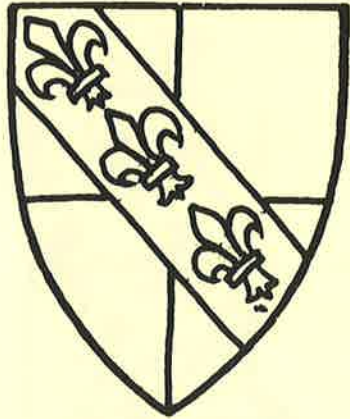
*The names of other persons all professed by the same in
private conferences to have horrible conspiracies*
Guillard Digby Sir John Guido Jankes
Ambrose Ruchwood
Francis Trithem.
John Grant
Robert Roger Wynter



The Gunpowder Plot



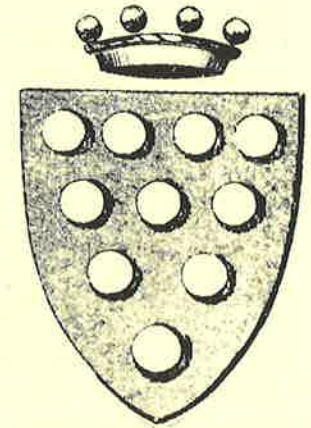
LOT 23



Bray

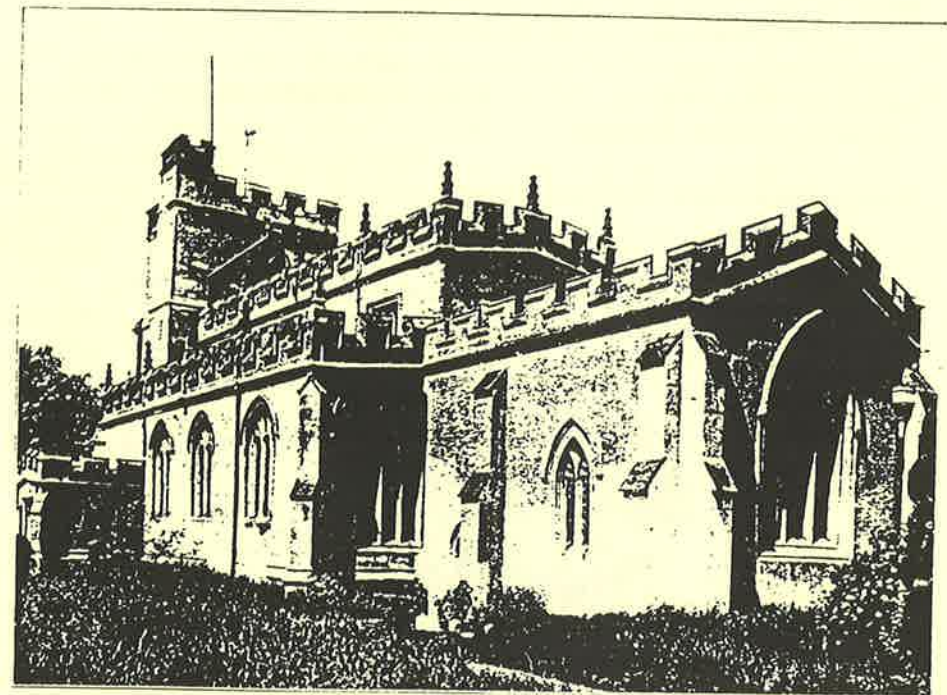
The Lordship of Totternhoe Bedfordshire

historically held in Chief of the Crown



Zouche

THIS Lordship lies in the hundred of Manshead, two miles to the west of Dunstable. At the time of the Domesday Survey there were two Manors here, one held by Walter de Flanders, soon to become Baron of Wahull, and the other by William the Chamberlain, who held directly of the King. Walter's Lordship was for 15 hides - a considerable area while William's was seven hides. Before the Conquest Leofnoth, a Thegn of King Edward's held Walter's Lordship, while Leofwin, Earl Waltheof's man, held the other. It is likely that these two Lordships merged at an early date. By the reign of King John, Totternhoe appears to have been in the possession of William de Cantilupe, Sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, who was made Governor of the Castles of Hereford and Wilton. In the reign of Henry III, he acquired enormous grants of forfeited land for his adherence to the Royal cause against the barons led by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. William's grandson and namesake married Eve daughter of William Braose, Lord of Brecknock and Abergavenny, and by her left two daughters and co-heirs. The eldest, Milicent, married Eudole Zouche and the Lordship passed to her and her descendants. William first Lord Zouch, succeeded his mother in 1298-9, but the Totternhoe appears to have passed from the family's possession as a direct result of the attainder of John 7th Baron Zouche in 1485. Although the attainder was reversed in 1495, the Crown retained the Lordship until 1513 when Henry VIII granted it to Sir Reginald Bray. The family of Bray were of some consequence in the county at an early period. Thomas de Bray was knight of the shire in 1289 and Roger de Bray in 1312. Edmund Bray, grandfather of Sir Reginald, was



Totternhoe Church from the south-east

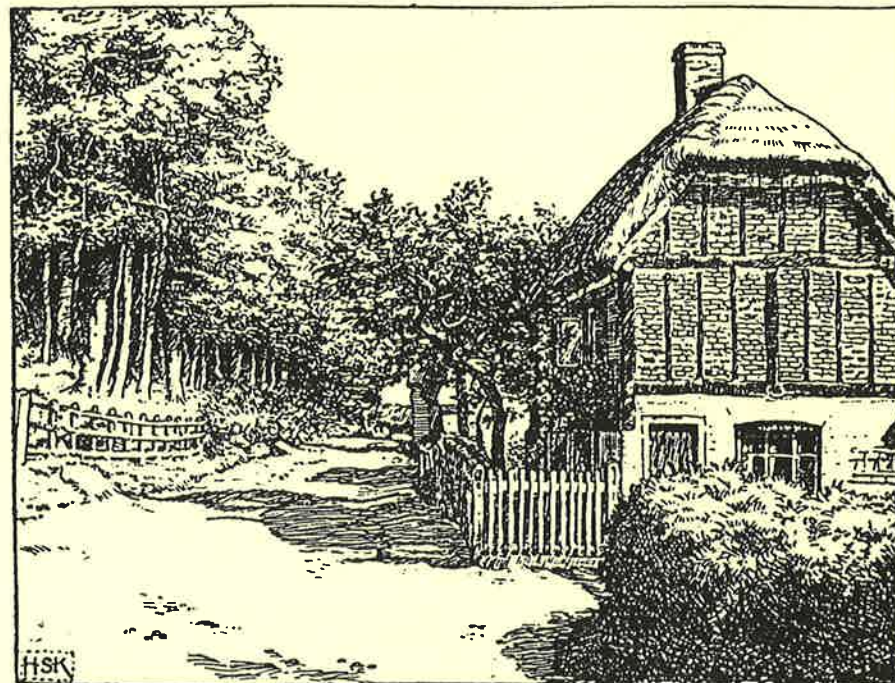
also possessed of the Manor of Eaton Bray and the two Lordships appear to have descended together. Sir Reginald was Henry VII's Lord Treasurer, but he died without issue. Eventually the Lordship passed to the posterity of William, Lord Sandys, who married the only child of John Bray, uncle of the fifth Lord Bray, and from them by marriage to the family of Sandys of Latimers in Buckinghamshire. Sir Edwin Sandys died in 1608 and his representatives sold the Lordship to the Huxleys of Wyer Hall in Middlesex. It then passed to the Potter family and was purchased from Thomas Potter in 1763 by William Beckford, Alderman of London, since when it has descended to the present Lord Brownlow. The Lordship covers approximately 2,300 acres and the hamlet of Middle End still contains some fine half-timbered houses, set in pretty orchards. Totternhoe stone was quarried here from the earliest recorded times, and is largely composed of limestone, and was used in the west front of Dunstable Priory. Stone from Totternhoe was being used as early as 1169 by Henry II at Windsor. "Totternhall Quarry" as it is spelt was granted by James I to Thomas Egerton, Earl of Ellesmere, an ancestor of the Dukes and Earls of Bridgewater, from whom the Brownlows inherited. Under the 1886 Enclosure Act for the Manor, the rights to quarry were reserved to the holders of various copyholders of the Manor, but the quarries have not been worked since the 1890s, probably because Totternhoe Stone weathered badly. Bronze Age tumuli are also found here. The Lordship incorporates Landpark Wood and part of Whipsnade Heath.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Terrier

1657

British Museum



Middle End: Totternhoe

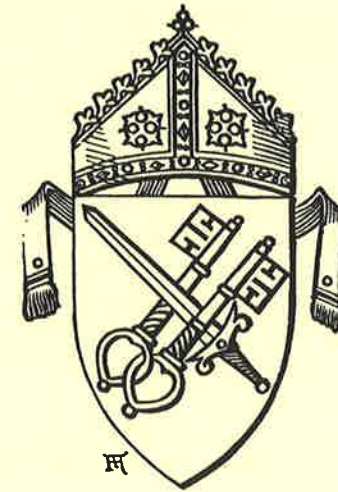
LOT 24



Rivers

The Lordship of Binstead

Isle of Wight



Bishop of Winchester

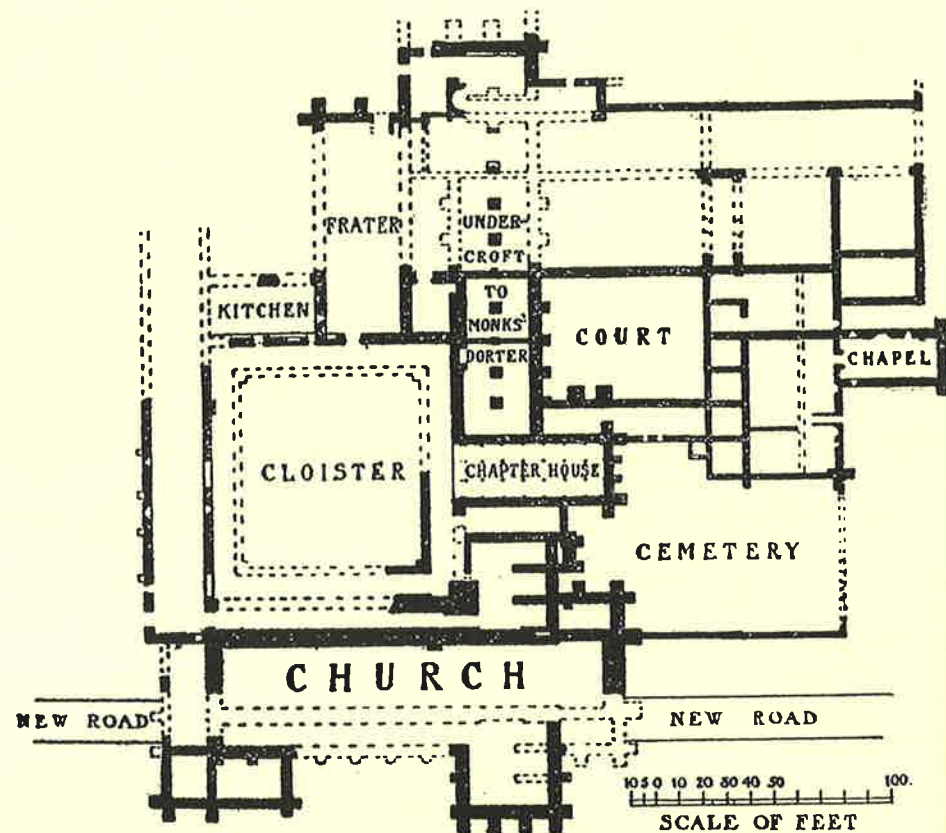
AT THE time of the Domesday Survey Binstead, which overlooks the Solent, which Tovi, the King's thegn, had held as a free Manor of Edward the Confessor, belonged to William, son of Stur. In Tovi's time, it paid geld for five virgates, but in 1086 only two. There was land for two ploughs, with two villeins, 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.

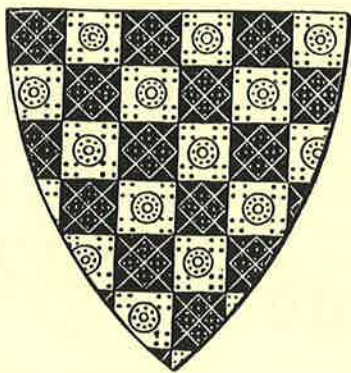
Documents associated with this Manor:

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



Sketch Plan of Quarr Abbey

LOT 25



Warren

The Lordship of Hinton Shropshire



Brownlow

This Lordship is situated in the parish of Whitchurch and lies a mile north of the town of Whitchurch, very close to the county boundary with Cheshire. In the Middle Ages, Whitchurch was known as Album Monasterium of which the Norman-French Blaminister (*blanc*: white) and English Whitchurch are equivalents. Before 1066, Whitchurch had a number of Cheshire dependencies. Hinton is not mentioned separately in the Domesday Survey, although it is included in the assessment of seven and a half hides for the main Manor of Whitchurch held by William de Warene under Earl Roger. Earl Roger was in many ways a prototype Marcher Lord. He built castles at Shrewsbury, Montgomery, and Oswestry. He granted lands to Roger and Robert Corbet, William Pantulf, Picot of Say and others at the north end and middle of the Border, as sub; Lords againts any Welsh threat. On the death of William the Conqueror, Earl Roger disapproving of the partition of the King's lands among his sons, rebelled in 1088 against William Rufus along with other prominent men with lands along the frontier such as Bernard de Neufmarche and Roger de Lacy, ancestor of the Earls of Lincoln. However the revolt was soon crushed and Earl Roger died in 1094. The Lordship was held by a younger branch of the de Warrene family, the earliest known member being William FitzRanulf, who appears on the Shropshire Pipe Roll of 1176. The overlordship was held by the elder branch who were Earls Warren and Surrey. Hinton is first mentioned in the Feodaries of 1284-5 where it is recorded that Bogo de Knowile in right of his wife Alianore and Robert de Bracy in right of his wife Matilda held the Manor of Whitchurch with its members, including Hint-

on, of the Earl of Surrey. On this occasion John FitzHugh was the Lord of Hinton. The Lordship descended to the Barons Strange of Blackmere and from them to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. It eventually came into the possession of the present owner Lord Brownlow by inheritance from the Egertons, Dukes and Earls of Bridgewater.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1638-1735	Salop RO
Views of Frankpledge	1638-1735	
Court Barons,		
Court Rolls, Presentments,		
Suit Rolls		





Egerton

The Feudal Barony of Berkhamstead



Cornwall

Hertfordshire

including the Seignorial Borough and Manor

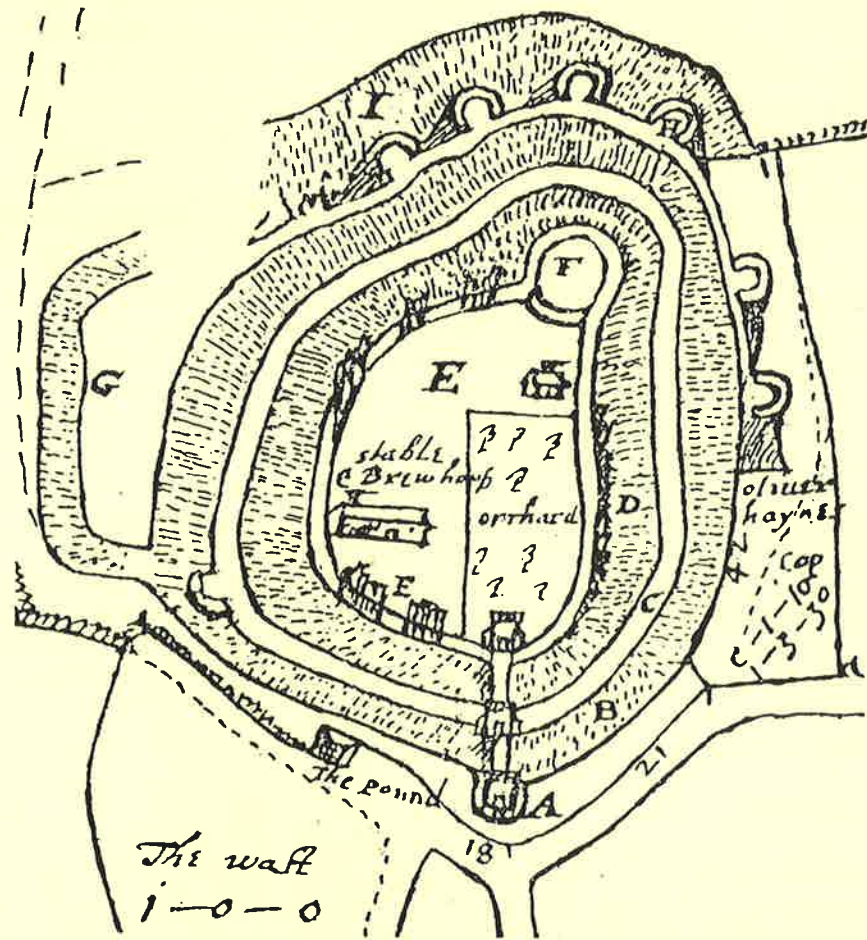
THISHONOR, or Feudal Barony, and Manor of Great Berkhamstead gained momentous prominence soon after the Battle of Hastings in 1066. It was here, according to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, that after the battle and the death of King Harold Archbishop Aeldred of York and the people of London met and chose Edgar Aethling (Aethling = throne-worthy) as King, as a consequence of which William of Normandy marched north-west from Hastings, crossing the Thames at Wallingford, and arrived outside Berkhamstead. The remaining Saxon nobles, the Aethling, the Archbishop, and Earls Edwin and Morcar, seeing their weak position "from necessity submitted when the greatest harm had been done; and it was very imprudent that it was not done earlier, as God would not better it for our sins; and they gave hostages and swore oaths to him (William); and he promised them that he would be a kind lord to them". A few days later, William was in London where he was crowned King. Berkhamstead had belonged to Thegn Admer Atule in the reign of Edward the Confessor and, because of its importance as a cross-roads between London and the Midlands, William placed it in the safe hands of his half brother Robert, Count of Mortain, to whom he granted the Earldom of Cornwall with some 700 other Lordships in 1068. The Domesday entry records a rare vineyard here:

The Count of Mortain holds Berkhamstead. It is assessed at 13 hides. There is land for 26 ploughteams. In demesne six hides, and there are three ploughteams,

and there could be three others. There, a priest with 14 villeins and 15 bordars have 12 ploughteams, and there could be another eight. There, six serfs, and a certain ditcher has half a hide, and Rannulph, a serving man of the Count, one virgate. In the buribium of of this vill 52 burgesses who render £4 from toll, and they have half a hide, and two mills yielding 20s. There, two arpents of vineyard. Meadow for eight ploughteams. Pasture for the livestock of the vill. Wood for 1,000 swine and 5s. In all it is worth £16. When he received it £20. In the time of King Edward, £24.

Count Robert married Maud, daughter of Robert de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, and by her had an only son William, a young man of "arrogant and malevolent disposition". When Count William rebelled against his sovereign Henry I in 1104, all of his lands were confiscated and granted to Randulph, the King's Chancellor. Berkhamstead Castle was razed and Randulph rebuilt it. In 1123, after spending Christmas at Dunstable, King Henry purposed to visit his Chancellor at Berkhamstead. Randulph left a look-out so that he might go out to meet the King's cavalcade, and when the signal was given, the Chancellor rushed forward, up a hill, suffered a heart attack, fell down, and a monk rode over him. He died a few days later. It was granted to Reginald de Dunstanvill, Earl of Conwall, an illegitimate son of Henry I. Although Reginald survived till 1175, he must have surrendered Berkhamstead, for we find Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, holding of the Crown in 1155-6. On the Archbishop's fall from royal

grace in 1160, Henry II granted a lease to William of Windsor, and in 1174 a new lease was granted to William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, who seems to have held it until his death in 1189. The following year, Richard I granted it in dower to his Queen, Berengaria, who held it until the accession of John in 1199. John put his sister-in-law out. Berengaria seems to have petitioned Innocent III in Rome, who placed the Honor and all the lands the ex-Queen should have held, under interdict until the King made restitution. This was not effected until 1215 when John paid off his sister-in-law and granted Berkhamstead to his second wife, Queen Isabella. Isabella was living at Berkhamstead Castle the following year when the King died, shortly after which Isabella remarried Hugh, Count de la March. The couple placed Hugh de Nazia, one of their knights, in charge of Berkhamstead, but Hugh de Burgh, the effective Regent of England during the minority of Henry III, not wishing to leave so important a place in the hands of a foreigner, took it into Crown custody. In 1225 the castle and Honour were granted to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, second son of King John. This Prince was elected King of the Romans at Aachen in 1256 and was duly crowned as such, but was never able to make good his claim to the Imperial title, Holy Roman Emperor. Earl Richard and his wife, Isabella, spent most of their time when in England at Berkhamstead and she died here in 1243. Earl Richard's son, Edmund, by his second wife, Sanchia de Provence, was born at Berkhamstead in 1249. Richard was succeeded in the Honour by Edmund in 1272. The young Earl had obtained what was supposed to be a drop of Christ's blood in Saxony and founded a priory at Ashridge, a Manor within the Honour, to commemorate this. Edmund died childless in 1300 and his cousin, Edward I, granted it to his second wife Margaret of France. She was dispossessed by her stepson Edward II, who gave it to his favourite Piers Gaveston. The King eventually relented and Margaret was confirmed in possession until her death in 1317 after which Edward granted it to his wife Isabella. In 1329 Edward III granted Berkhamstead to John of Eltham, his brother, who died in 1336 without issue. The following year the King granted the Honour to his eldest son Edward, Prince of Wales (the Black Prince), who resided there for some time towards the latter years of his life. In 1360 John, King of France, captured by the English at Poitiers in 1356, was imprisoned here in great state. From this date the Honour followed the descent of the Duchy of Cornwall and passed successively to the eldest son of the reigning monarch until 1863. In the reign of Richard II, Geoffrey Chaucer, was Keeper of the Royal Castles, although it is not known whether he visited Berkhamstead. There were exceptions. In 1469, Edward IV granted the Honour to his mother, Cecily, Duchess of York, who resided at the castle. "Proud Cis", as she was known, was the grand-daughter of John of Gaunt. She became the wife of Richard, Duke of York, killed at the Second Battle of St Albans



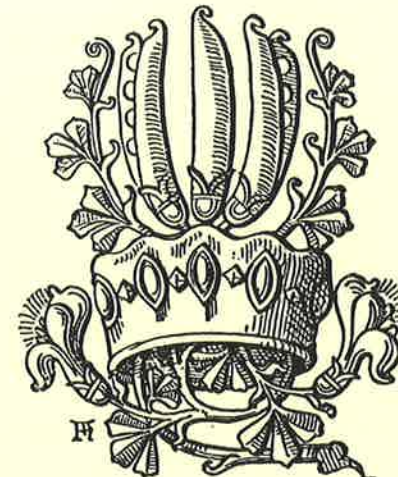
Plan of Berkhamstead Castle

in 1459. Herson, Edward IV, and grandsons, Edward V and Richard, Duke of York, all died (in the case of the latter Two Princes in the Tower, murdered) in 1483. He other son, Richard III, was killed two years later at the Battle of Bosworth. The third son, George, Duke of Clarence, was drowned in a butt of Malmsey in 1478. With the accession of Henry VII in 1485, she saw the marriage of her daughter, Elizabeth of York, to the King and died at Berkhamstead in 1495. In 1509 it was granted as a jointure to Katherine of Aragon and then to Anne Boleyn and then Jane Seymour. In 1550 Edward VI granted it to his sister Elizabeth for life and on her accession she leased Berkhamstead to Sir Thomas Bengier and later to Sir Edward Carey and his wife, who built the house now known as Berkhamstead Place. With the accession of James I in 1603, the Honor finally became part of the Duchy of Cornwall and was held by each successive Prince of Wales until Edward Prince of Wales, later Edward VII. The Brownlows, who had succeeded to the great Bridgewater estates at Ashridge and Berkhamstead in 1856, took over the lease of the Honor, granted by the Duchy of Cornwall in 1761 to the Edgerton Dukes of Bridgewater. Six years later, the Honor was purchased by the trustees for John, second Earl Brownlow, for £43,642. Berkhamstead station inserted a private entrance for the Earl in 1867. The Manor and Seignorial Borough of Berkhamstead (as distinct from the Honor) was a liberty outside the jurisdiction of the Sheriff and the Lord of the Manor appears to have had the fishery in any brook, water, or river within the Manor from a place called Bulbourne Head and along the river within the Manor to King's Langley Park, without the bounds of the Manor but within the Honor.

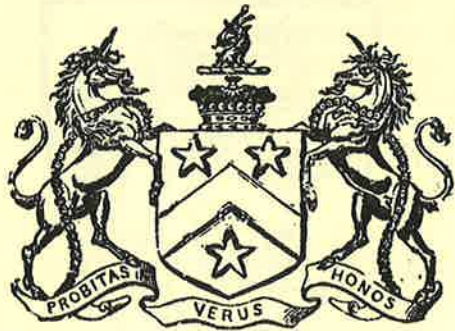
Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1400,1424-30	PRO
	1633-4	
Court Books	1448-51	
Estreats	1647-49	
Survey of the Manor & Honor	1608 & Commonwealth	
Extent or Survey	1356	
Rental	1541, 1554-5	
Survey	1614	
Accts with D of Cornwall Manors	14th-16thc	
Court Roll	1447	
Collector's Accts	1498-9	

Court Rol I(Honor)	1437	
Deputy Stewards Accts	1735-44	
Rental	post 1732	
Ministers Accts	1542-73, 1618-9	D of Cornwall Office
Receivers Accts	1442-1661	
Surveys	1619,1690,1783	
Court Rolls	1498,1507,1633-4	PRO
Portmote Roll	1399	
Court Books	1533-36	
Estreats	1670-2	
Court Rolls	1496,1498,1501	
Portmote Roll	1446-47	Hertford RO
Copy of Court Rolls	1787,1788,1789	
	1790-1810	
Copy of Court Roll	nd	
Court Rolls	1786-1810	
Quit Rents	1775	
Acct Book of Rents & Tenants	c1754	
Acct of certain reliefs received at Courts	1740	Northants & Bucks RO

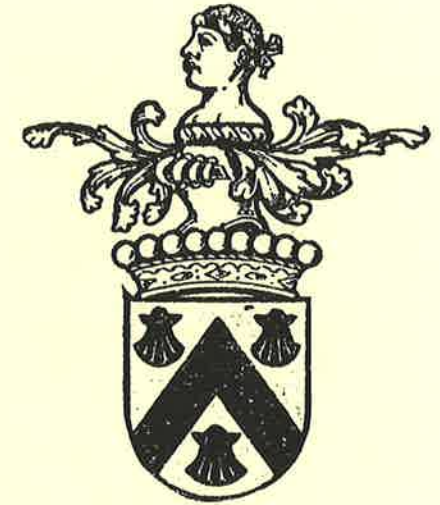


LOT 27



Chetwynd

The Lordship of Gratwich Staffordshire



Littleton

THIS LORDSHIP, which consisted of one virgate of land and was held by Wulfheah, was one of the many holdings of Robert de Stafford, at the time of the Domesday Survey. Before the Conquest Goding, a freeman, held it. There was land for three ploughs, with four villagers, four smallholders and one slave. There was a mill valued at four shillings, one acre of meadow and one acre of woodland all valued at 24 shillings. After the Survey, Gratwich came into the possession of the Goring family, but by the untimely death of the last heir male and by marriage of the heiress it passed to Walter Littleton, son of Walter Littleton, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, who married a daughter of William Talbot of Stourton Castle, Co Stafford. It then passed from the Littletons to the Chetwynd family. Walter Chetwynd was created Viscount Chetwynd of Bearhaven in County Cork by George I in 1717, but on his death without issue in 1736 the title and his estates passed to his brother John, who during his lifetime was Ambassador to the Court of Turin and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Madrid. The 2nd Viscount's only daughter Catherine married the Honorable John Talbot, son of the Lord Chancellor Talbot, and was mother of the 3rd Earl Talbot. The present Earl of Shrewsbury, who is the Lord of this Manor, is their direct descendant. Gratwich lies in the Vale of the River Bythe, five miles south-west from Uttoxeter.



Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Baron Roll	1476
Valuation	nd (16-17thc)
Rentals	1624, 1735-38
Court Rolls	1836, 1839

Wm Salt Library





Troutbeck

The Paramount Lordship of Dunham-on-the-Hill

Cheshire

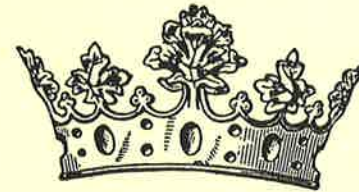


FitzAlan

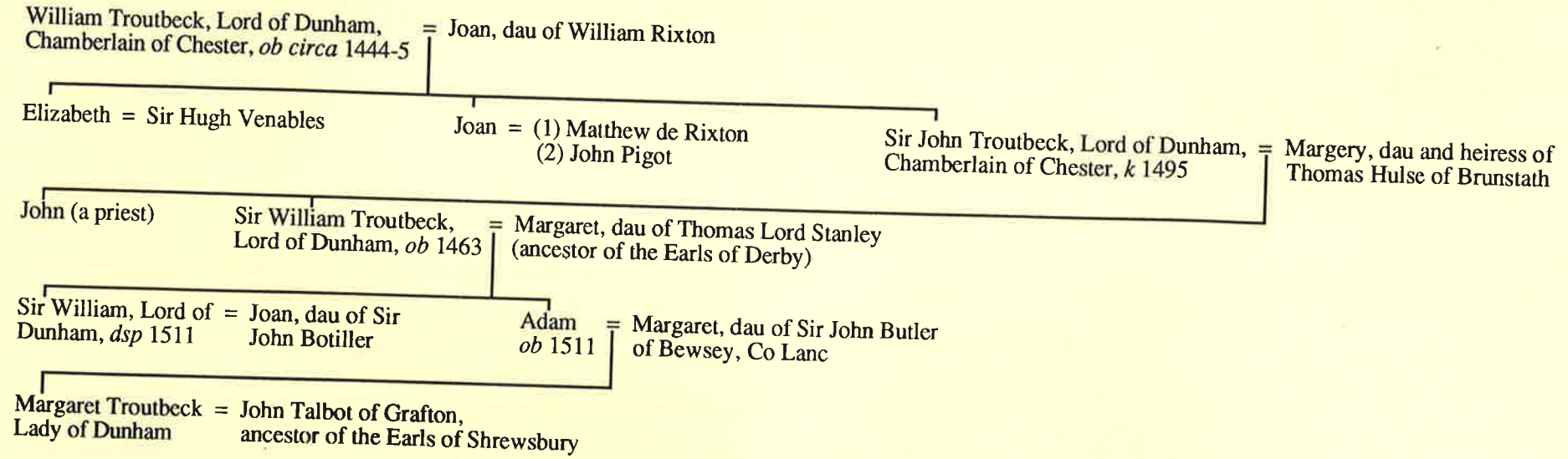
THE SITUATION of this Lordship accords precisely with its Saxon name, *dun* a hill, and *ham* a dwelling place. The FitzAlans, afterwards Earls of Arundel, who were connected by marriage with the Earls of Chester, were the first grantees of this Manor. As a result Dunham became the head of an extensive seigniorship comprising the Manors of Alvanley, Helsby, Mickle Trafford, Wimbalds Trafford, Hoole, and Hapsford. In the reign of Edward II, Edmund FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel forfeited his estates and was beheaded at Hereford. However, his son Richard, was subsequently restored to his father's estates by Edward III, but his son and namesake was beheaded for treason in 1397. Thomas, the 11th Earl of Arundel died without issue in 1415 and his estates, but not his title, passed to his sisters and coheirs. Elizabeth married four times: William Monacute, Earl of Salisbury (1378); Thomas Lord Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham and Duke of Norfolk: best remembers in the opening scene of Shakespeare's *Richard II* when he challenges Henry, Earl of Hereford and Derby (later Henry IV) to a duel (1389); Sir Robert Gonshill (1401); Sir Gerrard Ufflete (1416). The second sister, Joan, married William Beauchamp, Baron Abergavenny; and the third, Margaret, was the wife of Sir Rowland Lenthall. Under these sisters, William Troutbeck held a lease of part of the Lordship in the reign of Henry V. In Lord Shrewsbury's archives is a letter from Elizabeth, the eldest sister, confirming Mr Troutbeck holding: "The Duchesse of Norff: Right dere well beloved, we grete you well, and for alsmycull (forasmuch) as we have given under our great seale of oure armes, unto our servant Norman Babynton, and Margaret his wife, and unto the heirs of

Norman, the thrid part of the manoirs of Staune Dunham ... with the app'tenuz (appurtenances), of which, William Troutbeck hold of us the thrid part t' me (for the term) of his life yealding to us yerely a certayne rent, as the said William Troutbeck can declare you more pleyneley, we pray you with all oure hart, that ye make fine to be rered before you of thrid part of the s'd manoirs, and also of the thrid part of the ferme (farm ie lease) of which the s'd Troutbeck yealds to us and to our sistres, unto the said Norman and Margaret and to the heires of Norman, and with warrantie writen under our great seale at Annesley XX May". Over a period of time all of the coheirs sold their moities to William Troutbeck who by 1444 became vested with the whole of the Manor. William's son, Sir William, claimed many rights in a writ of *quo warranto* in 1466: that part of the Forest of Delamere which lay within the Paramourty with free warren of rabbits and power to fell and sell the trees, together with free pannage, the right to paster his and his tenants' pigs. Effectively, he became the sole forester for that part of Delamere that lay within his Manorial jurisdiction. The area contained in this "liberty" is specified in the charter: extending "from Stamford Bridge along the King's highway to Northwich, and from Northwich to Darlegh Brook, following the course of Darlegh Brook to the bounds between Rushden and Otton to Yanelegh Mill, and following thence the bounds between Ayton and Alpram to the town of Torpley, and from thence the bounds of the forest to Stamford Bridge". Sir William had within this bailiwick criminal jurisdiction and the right to take two bucks in summer and two does in winter with the right to keep greyhounds and

hunting dogs for hares, rabbits, and foxes. He had the view of frankpledge in the Manor at Easter and Michaelmas, and a Court Baron every three weeks. He also asserted the right of free fishery in the River Dee, and the office of keeper of Bridge Gate at Chester. The Troutbecks held the Manor for several more generations until it passed to the Earls of Shrewsbury by the marriage of Margaret Troutbeck to Sir John Talbot of Grafton. Their descent is as follows:



DESCENT OF TROUTBECK, LORDS OF DUNHAM



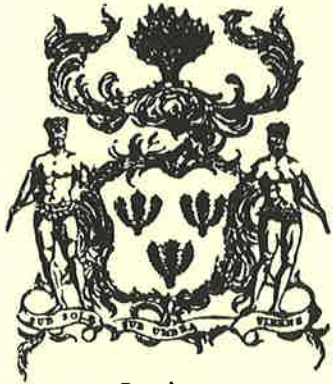
This Lordship lies six miles north-east of Chester and belongs to the Earl of Shrewsbury and Dowager Countess.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Estreat Roll 1587
 Harleian Mss 2115
 2074, 205,224

British Library

LOT 29



Irvine

The Superiority of Caberstone

Aberdeenshire



Burnett

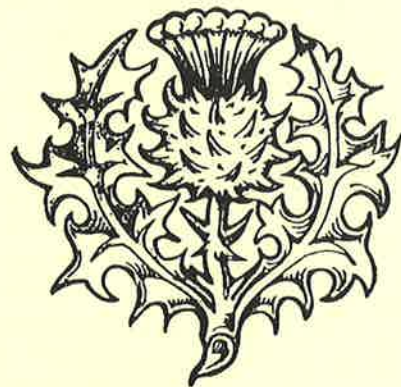
THE LANDS of Caberstone form part of the ancient Burgh or Town of Aberdeen. The lands came into the possession of the Marischal College of Aberdeen. The College in 1765 "feued" out the lands for building, retaining the old right of Superiority. It received annually 42 bolls, 3 firlots and 2 pecks of bear (old measurements of barley, etc.) plus £68 9s 6d in feuduty. Several of the tenants (vassals) at Caberstone still pay feuduty to their Superior. A number of very fine Georgian buildings were erected at Caberstone in the 18th century. These were at one time the town houses of the Aberdeenshire lairds and gentry. Ancestors of Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, a recent Lord Lyon King of Arms in Scotland, owned property here. There are to be seen on the walls of the buildings the coats of arms of the old families of Menzies of Pifodells and Irvine of Drum who were Scottish Feudal Barons. The family of Irvine of Drum is particularly interesting. On 1 February 1323, King Robert the Bruce of Scotland granted the Royal Forest of Drum, near Aberdeen, to his armour-bearer and secretary, William de Irwin (Irvine) of Woodhouse in Dumfriesshire. The forest had been a royal hunting ground for many years. The Irvines lived at Drum Tower or Castle (now owned by the National Trust for Scotland) which had probably been erected in about 1286 by the master mason Richard Cementarius (Richard the Mason), the first recorded Alderman or Provost of Aberdeen. Richard was also responsible for the old castle of Aberdeen (now vanished) and the still existing and picturesque Brig of Balgownie, also at Aberdeen. In 1324, Richard de Irvine was given a Royal

Charter of the Barony of Drum. The ownership of Drum carried with it the hereditary office of King's Forester but an unexpected difficulty arose for it was discovered that the office of Forester had previously been given to Alexander de Burnard (Burnett). An adjustment had to be made, and Burnard was given, by way of compensation, nearby lands in the Barony of Leys. In their armorial bearings, the family of Irvine and the family of Burnett (Burnard) still display the original charges borne by the King's Forester - the Irvines, a silver shield emblazoned with nine holly leaves, in three bunches of three, and the Burnetts, the holly leaves differenced by the addition of the Forester's Badge, a black hunting horn. The Charter granting the lands of Drum to William de Irvine is worth quoting: "Robert by the Grace of God, King of Scots, to all good men of this land greetings. Know that we have given granted and by this our present charter confirmed to William of Irvine our beloved and faithful man, of our forest of Drum outside our park, except the lands given to Alexander called Burnard in the same forest, to be held by the said William and his heirs of us, and our heirs in fee and heredity, by all its right and ancient boundaries in woods, plains, meadows, pastures, roads, moors, marches, streams, ponds, lakes, fish-ponds, multures and mills, in hawking and fishing and hunting, with pit and gallows, soke and sake, toll and team, infangandthef, with rents and with all other liberties, commodities and assessments and just pertinents named and unnamed". The Irvines were required to pay a feuduty to the monarch for their lands of one chalder (measure) of barley on the feast of

St Andrew the Apostle. The third "Laird" Sir Alexander de Irvine was one of the heroes of the Battle of Harlaw (1411) when the Highland army of Donald of the Isles was halted by the Aberdeenshire gentry. The Highland host at Harlaw was commanded by the Lord of the Isles' nephew, the Chief of the Macleans, called Red Hector of the Battles. The Chief and Irvine of Drum encountered and slew each other, probably on the very spot where there now stands Drum's Cairn. There is a tradition that Maclean of Duart (ancestor of Lord Maclean, late Lord Chamberlain to Her Majesty the Queen) and Sir Alexander Irvine - the heirs of those who fell on the field of Harlaw - exchanged swords as a sign that no feud or animosity remained between the two families. At the Drum Stone near Aberdeen, the Lord of Drum made his final arrangements in the event of his death before the Battle of Harlaw and made provision for his son Alexander and, in the event that Alexander also did not survive the battle, for his brother Robert, to marry Elizabeth de Keith, daughter of the Marischal of Scotland. Alexander, the fourth Lord of Drum, had the duty of leading the vassals of the Abbey of Arbroath (seat of Scottish independence) under the Breckbannock, the consecrated banner of St Colomba (bringer of Christianity to Scotland) in the King's army. In 1439, in the troublous times after the murder of King James I of Scotland, Irvine was chosen Captain and Governor of the town of Aberdeen. In 1440, he was continued in this office which was unknown before and has never since been revived. In 1456, he founded in the St Nicholas Church of Aberdeen (beside Caberstone) the chantry of St Ninian the Confessor. In the south transept of the church, which is now known as Drum's Aisle, he provided a monument of himself and his lady, with their effigies in stone lying on an altar-tomb surmounted by a stone canopy of pointed Gothic. There is also a monumental brass, one of the few preserved in Scotland. It contains separate inscriptions and shields of Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum and his wife Dame Elizabeth de Keith. The stone canopy was re-erected in the 1950s at the Chapel of Drum Castle. The ninth Laird, another Sir Alexander Irvine, who died in 1630, was very wealthy and increased the size of Drum Castle. He was also a considerable benefactor and bequeathed lands for the maintenance of poor widows, poor maids and for the education of children. In his will, he wrote: "Because it hath pleased God the Lord, of his Mercy, to prolong my days for the education and provision of all my bairns (children), and both then and since that time hath blessed and increased my means, whereof, lest I should prove forgetful in not rendering back a part for sacred and pious uses, I leave ten thousand Pounds Scots money". Bursaries were provided for the education of children and students at Marischal College and at the Grammar School of Aberdeen (both institutions beside Caberstone). Sir Alexander's widow is remembered in Aberdeen by the street name Drum's Lane (also at Caberstone) which was laid out on the grounds of Lady Drum's Hospital,

a dwelling for widows and spinsters for whose maintenance she mortified (gifted) the town council of Aberdeen with 3000 merks Scots. The Irvine family continued to reside at Drum Castle until the 1970s. At Caberstone, No. 2 Little Belmont Street with Nos. 8 and 10 Back Wynd is a particularly interesting building of about 1787; as is the Old Town's Schools of 1840. The Schools building is of the E-plan with unfluted G-doric colonnade between wings. The centre has been brought forward, tetrastyle with pediment, and the building is fronted by good cast-iron railings and gates. Close by is the former Central School and Aberdeen Academy: a three-storey Renaissance style structure with leaded corner dome and R-doric columns at the windows.

Note: The Vendor of the Superiority of Caberstone will donate the total proceeds of the sale of this Superiority to The Shaftesbury Homes and "Aretusa" childrens charity (Patrons: H M The Queen and H M Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother). The Auctioneers will also remit their usual commissions and fees in connection with the sale of the Superiority to the charity.



LOT 30

Sold



Wriothsley

The Lordship of Dogmersfield

Hampshire



St John-Mildmay

including historic rights to 25 acres of common at Chatter Alley Green

THE LORDSHIP of Dogmersfield is roughly coincident with the parish of the same name and covers about 1,700 acres, of which some 25 acres are registered common land on the edge of the Basingstoke Canal, at Chatter Alley. The land was registered by the County Council in 1974, during the incapacity of the then Lord of the Manor, as trustees, and application would need to be made by the new Lord for transfer. It was here that Henry VII and his eldest son, Prince Arthur, met Katherine of Aragon in 1502, prior to her marriage to the Prince of Wales, a marriage that was to have staggering consequences just 30 years later. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the Manor was held of the King as an alod by Swein and his Norman successor was Hugh with the Beard. Domesday Book records that there was a church and a mill here, the latter worth 6s. 6d. a year, and the whole annual value of the Lordship at 100s. In the first years of the 12th century, Dogmersfield was acquired by Ralph Flambard, Prince Bishop of Durham from whom it passed in 1133 to Henry I. The King granted it Godfrey, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and it remained in this see until the Dissolution in the 1530s. The Bishops had a summer palace here from the reign of Henry II, Bishop Reginald FitzJocelin being granted a licence by the King to impark what was to become Dogmersfield House, now owned by the Arndale Corporation. Dogmersfield Lake was probably the Bishops' manorial fishpond. Henry III granted Bishop William the right of free warren in 1257 and in 1278 Edward I granted Bishop Robert the privilege of an annual fair on the Vigil of SS Ciricus and Julitta (16 June). Returning now to the momentous event of 1502. Two years later, Prince

Arthur died and the Heir to the Throne became the future Henry VIII. However, his father, concerned to retain the powerful alliance this marriage had cemented with King Ferdinand of Aragon and Castile (Spain), Henry VII obtained papal dispensation to marry his younger son to his widowed daughter-in-law, Katherine of Aragon. The marriage began well enough, but as the years passed and as every son born to Henry and Katherine died in child-bed, the now Henry VIII started to harbour doubts about the validity of his marriage to his brother's widow, and whether the lack of male heirs was not a judgment of God on the wickedness of the marriage. The King's "Great Matter" became urgent in the late 1520s when Henry met Anne Boleyn who insisted on marriage before intimacy. The efforts of the English Court, led by Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, to obtain an annulment from Rome met with no success, the Pope being an effective prisoner of Queen Katherine's nephew, the Emperor Charles V, who was also ruler of Spain. Queen Katherine would not consent to divorce and Henry declared himself Head of the Church, had Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, declare the marriage unlawful, and married Anne Boleyn. Under the brief consortship of Queen Anne, the Reformation in England got into high gear and one of the casualties was the Bishop of Bath and Wells whose Manor of Dogmersfield was seized by the Royal commissioners. It was leased briefly to Sir John Wallop, then, in 1548, Edward VI granted it to Thomas Lord Wriothsley, first Earl of Southampton. Second Lord Southampton died seised of Dogmersfield in 1581, leaving a son and heir, Henry, who died in 1624, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas. Earl Thomas

conveyed the Manor in 1629 to Edward Dickenson and William Torry, in trust for William Godson, was was Lord in 1646. William was holding in 1671, when, as patron of the local church of All Saints, he presented the parson, but Dogmersfield had passed to Edward Goodyer by 1686, whose tomb in All Saints records that he was the Lord of the Manor. Edward was eventually succeeded by his daughter, Martha, wife of Ellis St John, whose son and heir, Paulet, was created a Baronet. Paulet's grandson and heir, Sir Henry, married Jane Mildmay, a great heiress of Essex and Stoke Newington, and the Lordship descended with the St John-Mildmay Baronetcy until sold in 1934 to two local surveyors, from whom it was acquired in the 1950s by the father of the present owner, David Herrington Esquire, Barrister. The mill mentioned in Domesday probably lay at Pilcot Green where there are some pieces of manorial waste, as there are at Rye Common, where the parish council recently placed a public bench after application to the Lord of the Manor. Chatter Alley used to be the local cricket pitch, but is now woodland. The Lordship lies adjacent to Odiham, and about six miles east of Basingstoke, to the north of the county.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Copies of Court Roll	1482 - 1759	Hants RO
Copy of Admissions	1521, 1550, 1557	Hants RO
Court Rolls	1559 - 86	Hants RO
Terriers		Corpus Christi, Oxford
(with Odiham & Crodel)		
Court Rolls		
with other Manors	1591 - 92	
Court Book	1537 - 1663	Hants RO
with other Manors		
Stewards Progress Book	1611 - 72	
Court Books	1728 - 35	Hunts RO
Rental & Accounts	1826	Univ College Southampton
with Odiham		
Rental & Accounts	1826 - 27, 1835 - 36	
with Twyford		





FitzGerald

The Barony of Whites Island

Co Cork, Ireland

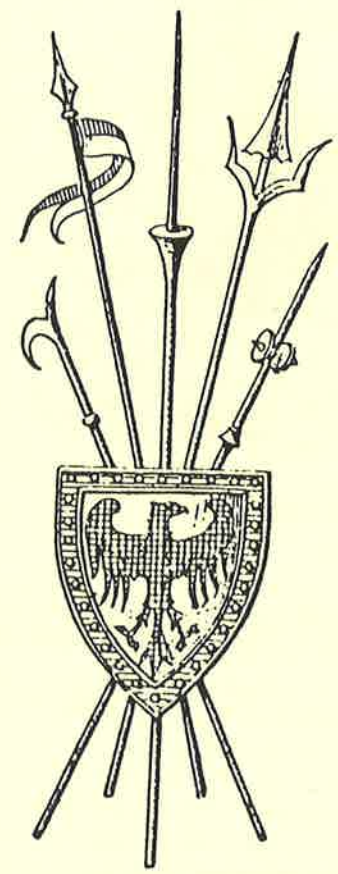
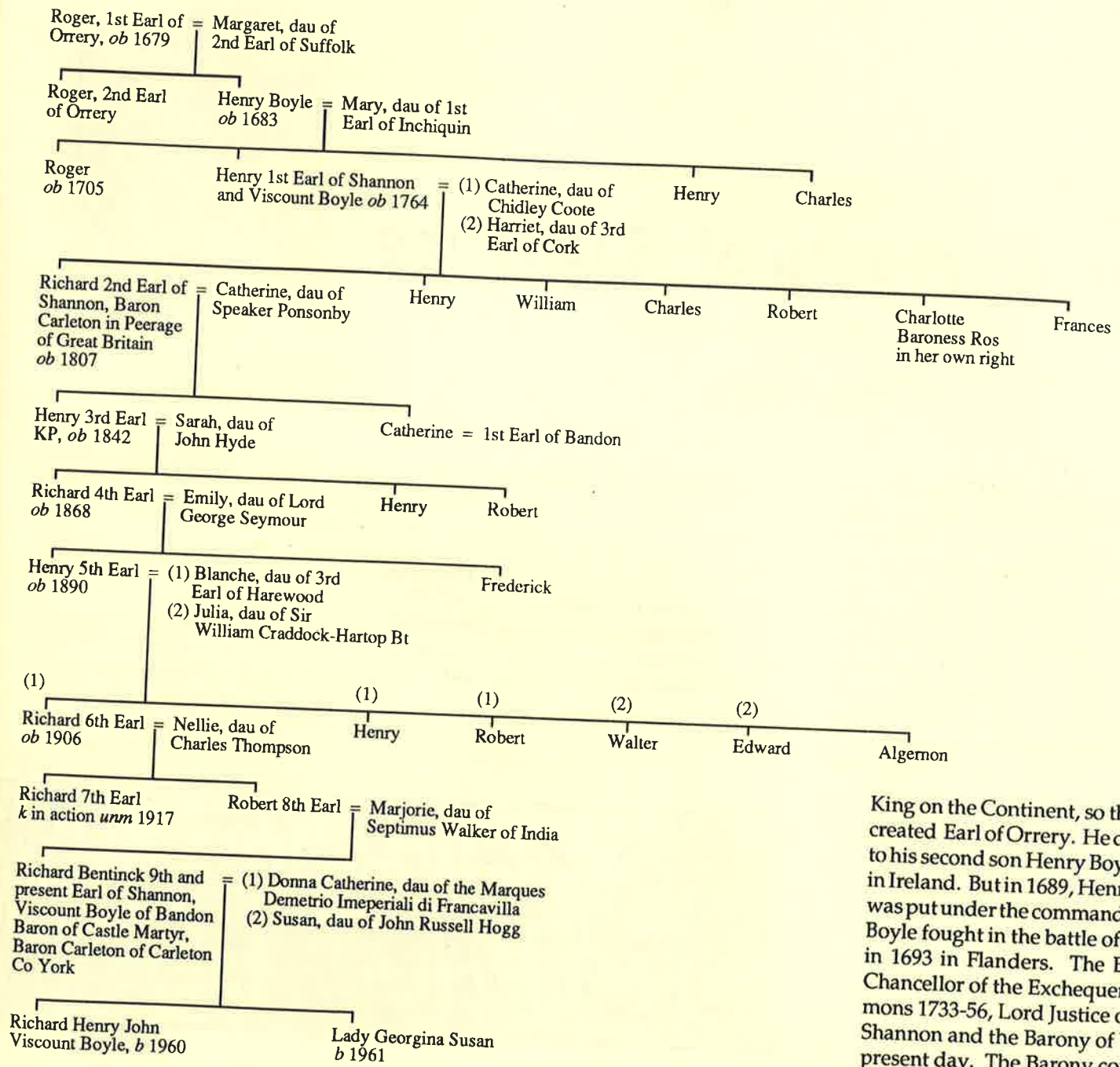


Shannon

WHITES ISLAND or Aghavine was part of the small kingdom of Imokilly. Uillathan and the Uili Mac Thaille(?) were Lords of Imokilly. Their heir, Muirceathach O'Cinnardha, was slain in Tipperary in 1135 and one Donnachallda O'Kinneadha who died in nearby Cloyne in 1162. The lands of Whites Island then passed to the Mac Tire (Wolf) sept or clan. It is recorded that in 1170 Lochlann O'MacTire was Chieftan of Imokilly. Robert FitzStephen and Milo de Cogan were granted the kingdom of Cork in 1170 by Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. Robert FitzStephen took the east and Imokilly. But in 1182, he was killed by Lochlann O'MacTire. It then passed to the Carews until about 1350, when the Earl of Ormond gave it to his son-in-law Gerald Fitzmaurice 4th Earl of Desmond called Gerald the Poet and cousin of the Carews. He disappeared in 1398, leaving it to his son, the 5th Earl who drowned a year later. His son the 6th Earl was deprived of his Earldom in 1418 and died in exile at Rouen, France. He was succeeded by his uncle as the 7th Earl, called James the Usurper. It then passed to Richard FitzGerald the first Seneschal of Imokilly. In all there were six seneschals (chieftans) of Imokilly. The last was John FitzEdmond FitzGerald who was one of the first and most effective supporters of his cousins, the 14th and 15th Earls of Desmond and James FitzMaurice FitzGerald in the Desmond Wars. The Seneschal was captured by the Earl of Ormond who hanged his aged mother from the gates of Castle Martyr in 1585. His lands were confiscated for his part in the wars against Queen Elizabeth and he died on 23 February 1589 in captivity in Dublin Castle. On the 29 February 1586, Queen Elizabeth granted the

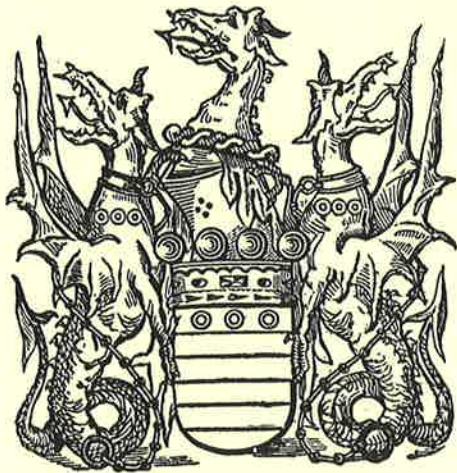
Barony of White Island and other lands in Ireland to Sir Walter Raleigh for services in Ireland. To organize the second plantation of Munster with younger sons and farmers of good families loyal to the Crown part of the Barony of White Island was leased to Robert Sawle, a Dorset man. Sir Walter Raleigh sold all his land in Ireland to Richard Boyle later to become the Great Earl of Cork. Under his fostering care comfortable farmhouses sprang up in the deserted valleys, lonely sea bays were changed into harbours crowded with fishing boats and merchantmen, among the barren mountains were seen the glow of his iron forges, his water-mills and salmon weirs were found upon every stream. From 1590 to 1641, he built up vast estates in Ireland and England, although was sent to the Tower of London twice and Dublin Castle for embezzlement. He had seven sons, two of whom died young. Four were created peers but the most famous son, Robert Boyle, the scientist and philosopher (Boyle's Law), refused to accept a title or honour. Lord Cork died in 1643 leaving the Barony to his second son Roger Lord Broghill, but Murrough O'Brien Lord Inchquin captured Lord Broghill's two sons and daughter and the Barony of White Island for the parliamentarian army. Later Lord Broghill's second son married Mary O'Brien and his daughter married William O'Brien, heir of Lord Inchquin. Broghill, a staunch Royalist, was on his way to join Charles Stuart in France (later Charles II) when Oliver Cromwell visited him and gave him the choice of imprisonment in the Tower of London or a command in Ireland, such were the vicissitudes of civil war. In October 1649, Broghill landed at Wexford as a Colonel for Cromwell, but he kept in touch with the exiled

DESCENT OF THE BOYLES, EARLS OF SHANNON



King on the Continent, so that when Charles II was restored, Broghill was created Earl of Orrery. He died in 1679 and all his lands in Imokilly passed to his second son Henry Boyle, for a while a commander in James II's army in Ireland. But in 1689, Henry Boyle was declared a rebel and White Island was put under the command of Justin McCarthy Lord Mountcashel. Henry Boyle fought in the battle of the Boyne and reclaimed his estates. He died in 1693 in Flanders. The Barony then passed to his son Henry Boyle, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1733-35, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons 1733-56, Lord Justice of Ireland 1734-64. He was created the Earl of Shannon and the Barony of White Island has been in this family until the present day. The Barony covers approximately 9,500 acres and is in East Cork in Youghal Bay above Ballymacoda.

LOT 32



Walsingham

The Lordship of Stranges

in the Parish of Tottington

Norfolk



Garrard

THIS IS subinfeudation of the Domesday Lordship of Tottington that was held in the reign of Edward the Confessor by the Saxon called Alwi. William the Conquerer gave it to Roger Bigot of whom Ralf, son of Herlewin, held it in 1086. The Lordship of Strange's was raised in 1195 when it was given to John le Strange, nephew of Reginald le Brun, who held of Hugh Bigot. The Stranges held it until 1420 with the death of John le Strange who granted it to the priory at Campsey, Suffolk. The Lord of the Manor in 1244 established the right to the assize of bread and beer, waifs, and trebuchet (capital punishment), and free warren. The Manor remained in the priory at Campsey until that house was dissolved by Henry VIII. The King granted Strange's to Sir Richard Southwell and by his purchase in 1588 of the Lordships of Stanford, Tottington, and Mortimers, brought the original Domesday Manor back under single ownership. Sir Robert's grandson, also Sir Robert, sold the Manor to Edward Coke and from the Cokes it passed through Lady Harte to the Garard Baronets before becoming the property of Lord Walsingham's family in the late 18th century. The Manor lies in the Hundred of Wayland, four miles south-west of Watton.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1343-1544
Bailiffs Accounts	1485-97
Extents	1490-1535
Estreats	C15th
Accounts	1415-1511

Raynham Hall



LOT 33



Scotland

The Superiority of Dyce and Farburn Aberdeenshire



Gordon

THIS SUPERIORITY is situated near Aberdeen Airport. The village of Dyce and the Farburn area are still quite rural in aspect. The old parish church was built in the 14th century and contains a collection of ancient symbol stones with elephant and other depictions. There is a pyramid-type monument of 1637 to the memory of Duncan Liddell, a native of Dyce, who became Rector of Julian University and physician to the Court of Brunswick. Dyce and Farburn belonged to the Skene and Gordon families. This branch of the Gordons was of ancient origin. John Gordon was the elder natural son, by a "handfasting" (common law marriage) with Elizabeth Cruickshank, of Sir John Gordon of Strathbogie (died 1394). He was ancestor of the present Marquesses of Aberdeen and Temair. His grandson, also John Gordon, married Lady Jane Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Atholl, brother uterine of King James II of Scotland (1430-1460). The elder son of John Gordon and Lady Jane, another John Gordon, fell at the Battle of Pinkie Cleough in 1547 fighting the English during the minority of Mary Queen of Scots. A descendant, Robert Gordon (1619-1661), was a poet, mathematician, antiquary, and geographer. Another descendant was Alexander Gordon (Lord Auchintoul), a senator (judge) of the Scottish Court of Session in 1688. A second Alexander Gordon (died 1747) who held the additional estate of Pitlurg, was the last Member of Parliament for Aberdeenshire in the independent Parliament of Scotland and the first member for the county in the united Parliament of Great Britain (1708). The family acquired great estates from their Cumming and Skene relatives.

General John Gordon-Cumming-Skene succeeded to Dyce in 1815. The General had served in the Napoleonic Wars and during the Irish Rebellion of 1798-1800. His son, William, was also a soldier and commanded the troops occupying Vittoria, Spain, under the Duke of Wellington, at the time of the Peninsular campaign. William died in 1836. His grandson, Alexander, fought in the Zulu Wars in South Africa in the 1870s. The Gordon Cumming Skenes sold the Dyce property in the early 1920s. They were the direct descendants of the founders of the house of Gordon. Their burial enclosure can still be found on the banks of the River Don at Dyce. It is a Greek type structure set in a sylvan situation. Small sums in feudal payment are still collectable from Dyce and Farburn.





Shrewsbury

The Lordship of Oxtou

Birkenhead, Merseyside



Troutbeck

THIS LORDSHIP lies in Wirral and was the original settlement of the Domvilles. The eldest line, which terminated in an heiress, is represented by the Earls of Shrewsbury and Talbot. A younger branch continued in uninterrupted male descent at Lymme, in the hundred of Bucklow, until the beginning of the last century. The first of this family who occurs is Hugh, probably the father of Matthew de Domville, who was father of Sir Roger, and ancestor of Matthew Domvul, in the reign of Edward III (1327-77). He appears to have been a younger son. Roger Domville held this Manor from Robert, Baron de Montalt, by military service as one knight's fee according to an inquisition taken in 1278. John Domville, of Oxtou, married Maud, daughter of Sir William Bererton of Bererton who had issue, Robert, second son and ancestor of the Domvilles of Lymme. His eldest son, also John, married Cicely, daughter of William de Mobberlegh (Mobberley), sister and heiress of the whole blood to Ralph de Mobberley in whose right he had long contests with John Leycester of Tabley about his share of the Lordship of Mobberley. The Leycesters later became baronets. In 1396, Cicely granted to John de Brunstath and others this Lordship and Thingwall. By a later grant, Cicely made over an interest in the Manor to Sir Hugh de Holes and Marjery and it passed through heiresses, until Matilda married Richard, Lord Straunge. John Domville granted the arms of Domville to Thomas Holes by deed dated 16 Richard II (1393). As a minor, Marjery Holes was not granted custody and livery of the Lordship by the King until she came of age on the 12 May 1420. Her guardian, Will-

iam Troutbek, married her to his son on 26 August 1423. With this heiress the united estates of the Domvilles and (Holeses, or) Hulses, including those of many Cheshire families, passed in marriage to Sir John Troutbeck, of Dunham, slain at the battle of Blore-Heath in 1460. The Manors of Brunstath and Oxtou, and the greater part of the other estates, are now vested in the Earl of Shrewsbury, by descent from this Sir John Troutbeck, through his ancestor John Talbot of Albrighton, who married Margaret, daughter of Adam, and niece and heiress of Sir William Troutbeck, in whom that knightly family terminated. Oxtou lies in Birkenhead, about two miles west of the town centre.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Rental (with other manors)	1742	Glamorgan RO
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LOT 35



Gainsford

The Lordship of Crowhurst

Surrey



Greenwell

CROWHURST lies two miles east of Godstone and 24 miles south of London. Gibbs Brook, forming the boundary between the Manors of Crowhurst and Oxted, flows into the River Eden and thence to the Medway. At Domesday, Crowhurst was almost certainly accounted under Oxted, and it is not until the 13th century that we find the first recorded Lord of Crowhurst, Robert, son of John de Stangrave, in 1278. Lands and rents here were held, however, in the early part of the century by John and Thomas de Titsey, though they are not referred to as the Lords. At any rate, Robert de Stangrave obtained a grant of free warren, a clear mark of manorial status, from Edward I in 1303, and the Manor remained in the family until 1338 when it was sold to John Gainsford whose family were to hold the Lordship for the next four centuries. In 1418, John Gainsford obtained Crowhurst Place from John atte Hall, it presumably being outside the Manor at the time. On his death in 1450, he was succeeded by his eldest son, also John, his younger son, William, founding the Gainsford line of Cowden, Kent. Interestingly, when Lordship and house were put up for sale in 1723, they were purchased by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, the wife of the celebrated Great Duke of Blenheim and Ramilies fame. She gave the Lordship to the Marlborough Almshouses and the house was sold. But in 1905, the Reverend George Gainsford, of Hitchin, a descendant of William who founded the Kent line, purchased the house, though not the Lordship which had passed to the Greenwell Baronets, who would not sell the Lordship. But to return to the history of the Manor, William's elder

brother died in 1460 and his son and grandson were both knighted, the second Sir John being twice Sheriff of Surrey. He died in 1540 and was succeeded by Erasmus Gainsford, a younger son of Sir John and his sixth wife, Grace Warham. In 1669, the Lordship was held by Erasmus Gainsford, grandson of the first Erasmus. He was succeeded by his son, John, who married twice, having a daughter by each marriage, Elizabeth, who married Henry Christmas, and Mirabella, who quitclaimed her interest to her sister. Henry was succeeded in 1706 by his son, Gainsford Christmas, and his daughter Mary, wife of Thomas Bates. By 1720, Elizabeth Christmas and Mary Bates were in possession and they agreed to sell Crowhurst to Edward Gibbon, a director of the South Sea Company and grandfather of the celebrated historian, but at about the same time the South Sea Bubble burst and Gibbon was unable to make good his purchase. Three years later, Crowhurst Place and Manor were conveyed to Sir John Eyles who sold it the following year to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. The Lordship was acquired by Sir Bernard Greenwell in the following century. Crowhurst covers approximately 2,112 acres.

Documents associated with this Manor:

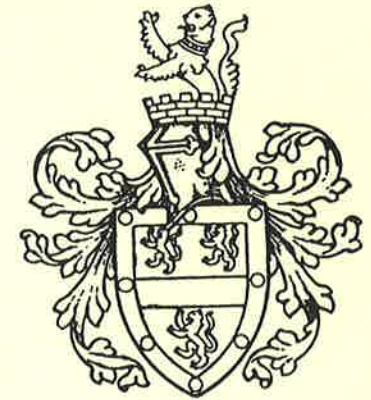
Recovery R Mich	21 Charles II, rot 146	PRO
Chart R oll	31 EdwI, m1, no 5	PRO
Chan Inq pm (Ser a) lxiv, 121		PRO



Bohun

The Lordship of Chilworth

Hampshire

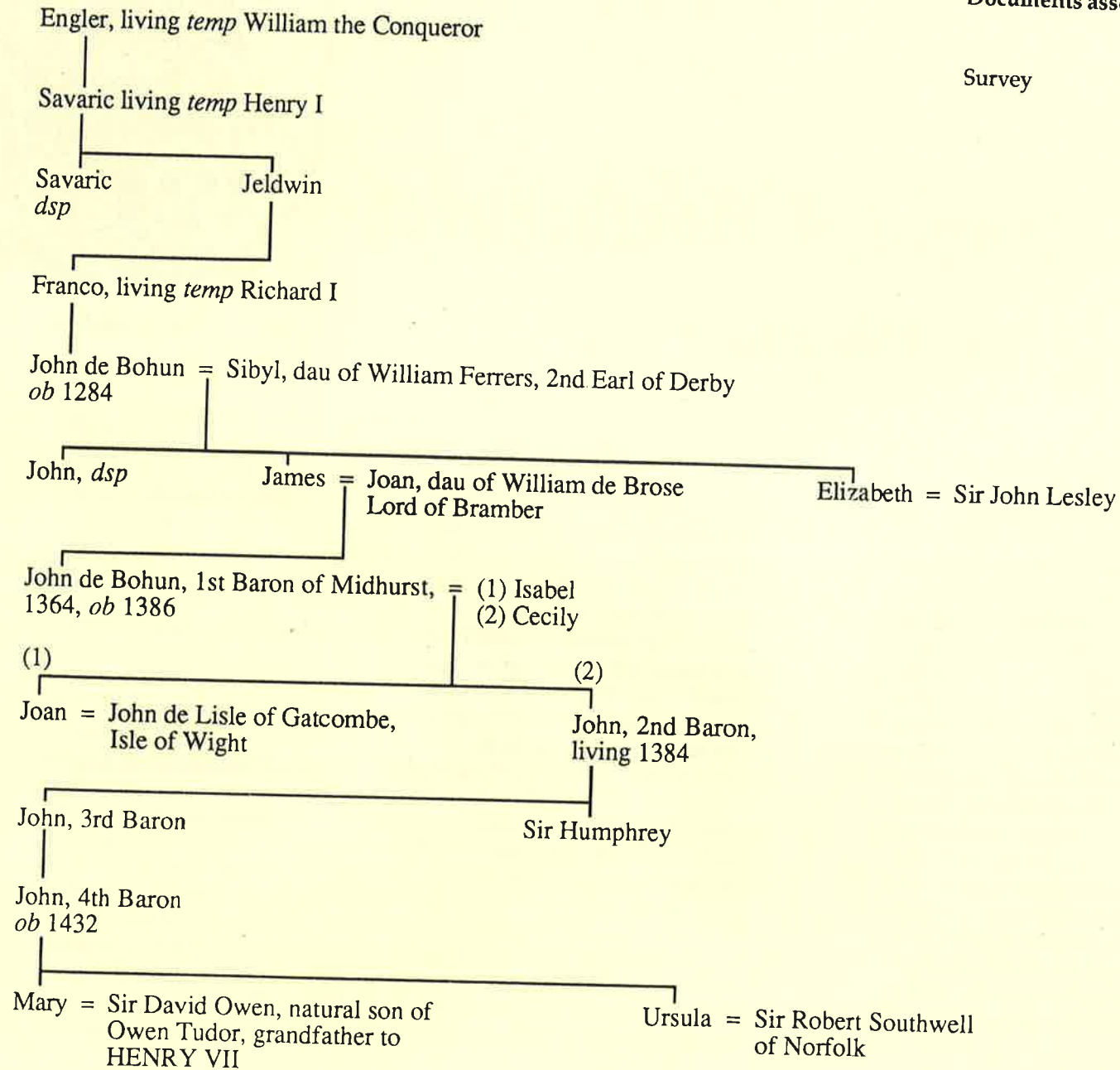


Willis-Fleming

THE Lordship of Chilworth covers approximately 1,540 acres and is situated in the New Forest division of the county, about five miles from Southampton. At the time of the Domesday Survey it belonged to Bernard Pauncefoote, to whom it, with four other manors in Hampshire, had passed from Earl Godwin, the father of King Harold II. It was assessed at two hides, with land for two ploughs, one in demesne, with four villeins who had one plough. There was a church with four serfs and three houses in Southampton. It was a worth £10 and afterwards £8 but in 1086 only £4. In the middle of the 13th century the Overlordship of the Manor passed from the Crown to the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford and Essex, and remained in that family until the end of the succeeding century, after which no trace of their retaining any title to Chilworth is found. The Bohn Psalter is now kept by Exeter College, Oxford, where the Manorial Society of Great Britain held its Annual Conference last month. Agnes Peverel was holding lands in Chilworth as early as 1230, when a dispute concerning the boundary between her estate and that of the Abbot of Hyde in North Stoneham was settled by perambulation. She or a namesake still held the same, for half a knight's fee, in 1270, and her son Thomas, who died in 1306, left Chilworth to his grandson and heir William Peverel. William's property in Chilworth is described as a Manor in the inquisition taken at his death in 1337. His son Henry died in 1363 and two years later Chilworth Manor was sold by his son Thomas to Sir Thomas Tyrell, Knight, of Essex, who before 1372 conveyed it to John Dacombe, in whose family it remained for the next

century. In 1537 it was purchased by John Dowse who, dying in 1558, left it to his youngest son Thomas in tail male. During the latter half of the 16th century, Thomas and Richard Dowse, grandsons of John Dowse, succeeded in recovering the sum of £300 from John Dacombe, which they claimed under the agreement made between John Dacombe and John Dowse when the Manor was sold. Richard, who in 1602 succeeded to the Chilworth estate on the death of his father, shortly afterwards conveyed the estate to John More, serjeant at law, who died in 1620. His son and heir survived him only a few months and Chilworth passed to a younger daughter Anne, wife of Edward Hooper of Hurn Court and from them to their son Sir Edward, who held the Manor in 1676, the entail having been barred in 1671. Before 1714, however, the Manor with the advowson had passed to Gilbert Serle, probably by purchase. The Serles continued as Lords of the Manor for the next century. In 1825, Peter Serle conveyed the Manor of Chilworth to John Fleming, who was to enter into possession on Peter's decease, subject to the payment of a jointure of £600 to Charlotte Malazena Serle. Mr Fleming obtained the Manor in 1827 and it has remained in the possession of his descendants ever since. Lords Wood here was the ancient hunting of the Lords of the Manor and Chilworth Common survives. Grave and clay have not been taken here since last century. The Lordship lies on the road between Romsey and Botley.

DESCENT OF BOHUN, BARONS BOHUN OF MIDHURST



Documents associated with this Manor:

Survey

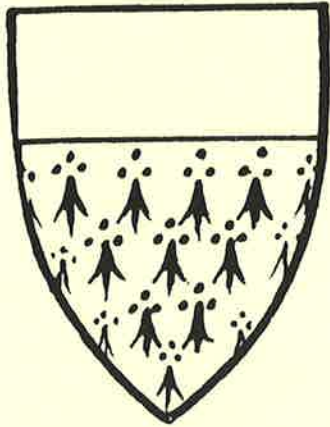
17th century

Hants RO



The Bohun Psalter

LOT 37



Mortain

The Lordship of Northchurch

Hertfordshire

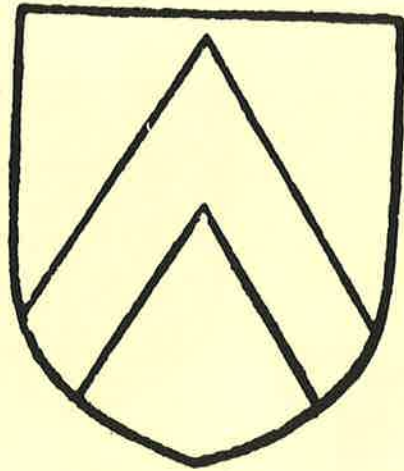


Brownlow

THE PARISH of Northchurch lies to the north east of Great Berkhamstead and borders that parish on the east and west sides. There are two detached portions, one to the north east and the other to the south east of Great Berkhamstead. The village of Northchurch lies in the valley of the Bulborne about a mile and a half north west of the town of Great Berkhamstead. This Lordship is not listed separately in the Domesday Survey, but it is recorded that there was a Manor at Northchurch, which was later known as the Manor of the Rectory. It was held by a priest of Robert, Count of Mortain, half brother of William the Conqueror, of the Manor of Berkhamstead and consisted of 14 villagers and 15 smallholders, who had 12 ploughs and 6 slaves. Northchurch seems to have remained in the Church till the Dissolution by Henry VIII. The next we hear of this Lordship is in 1616, when John Hopkins one of the King's Chaplains in ordinary, was endowed with it. The Manor and halimote of Northchurch was in fact a berewick of the Honor of Berkhamstead, which included the whole parish of Northchurch and its descent can be traced with that Lordship under that Lot. At the time of the Domesday Survey the Count of Mortain held 13 hides in his Manor of Berkhamstead of which Northchurch was undoubtedly one. Unfortunately Robert's son William was dispossessed of his father's lands in 1104 and for many centuries thereafter it was held by the Crown, with a number of exceptions, until it was purchased in 1862 by the trustees of John, second Earl Brownlow who was then a minor.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Papers	1723-1878	Hertford RO
Notes of Customs & Precedents	18th-19thc	
Indexes & Memoranda Books to Court	1805-1923	
Court Rolls & Books	1684-1733, 1811-9	
Court Books & Drafts	1791-1935	
Steward's Papers	1744-1885	
Copy Court Rolls	17th-18thc	
Court Roll	1743	
4 Court Books	1791 onwards	Level Smeathman & Son, Solicitors Hertford RO
Draft Roll of Halimote	1819	
List of tenants & Fines	nd	
Court Roll of Frankpledge & Court Baron	1735	



Stafford

The Lordship of Grafton

Worcestershire



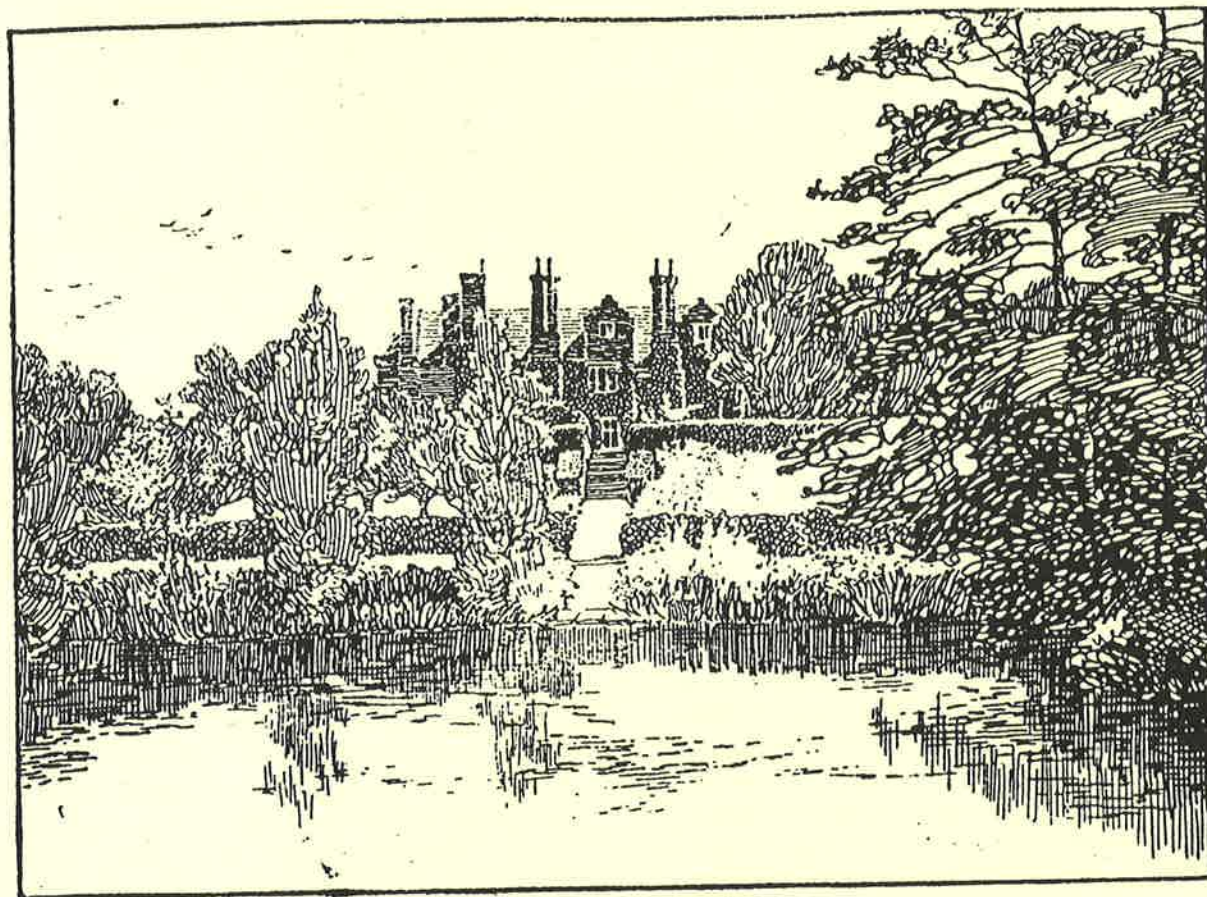
Talbot

BEFORE THE Conquest Grafton, a berewick of the Manor of Bromsgrove, was held of Earl Edwin by five thegns. In 1086 Grafton was held of Urse d' Abitot by one of his knights called Roger. The overlordship followed the same descent as Emley Castle and is last mentioned in 1419. In 1367-8 the Manor was said to be held of the Bishop of Worcester and in 1369-70 and 1517 of the King in chief. During the 12th and 13th centuries Grafton belonged to a family who derived their name from the Manor and it is quite likely that they were descendants of the Domesday tenant Roger. Henry de Grafton who held a knight's fee of William de Beauchamp in 1166, may have been succeeded by Richard de Grafton, whose name occurs on a Pipe Roll of 1166-7. In the reign of King John, Grafton belonged to Ralph de Grafton and afterwards to his son and grandson John. Edmund de Grafton was holding it in 1315 and in 1349-50 his son and successor John made a settlement of the Manor. In the reign of Edward II, the Lordship passed by marriage from this family to that of Hastings; John de Hastings who died seised of it in 1367-8 was the grandson of Sir John Hastings of Lemington Hastings, Co. Warwick and his wife Eva, heiress of the Hastings family. On John's death Grafton was assigned to his daughter Maud, wife of Ralph Stafford. It remained in the family's possession until the attainder of Sir Humphrey Stafford in 1485 and was granted in the same year to Sir Gilbert Talbot, second son of John Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1517. John Talbot's grandson, also John, was a recusant and suffered accordingly in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1580, he was placed in the custody of the Dean of Westminster "in order that he might not be forced on the soddaine to

alter the Relligion he hathe ben broughte up in, untill by conference with some learned men be might be resolved in conscience touching the Religion now professed within the Realme." In 1581, John was removed to Aldergate Street, but with the onset of a plague was permitted to choose a house of confinement within 12 miles of London, where he remained a prisoner at the Queen's pleasure. He was under house arrest at Mitcham, Surrey, in 1587, but allowed the liberty of going "aboute the citie or suburbes of London". In 1588, he was allowed to go to his house at Grafton because of his wife's sickness. In the following year he was back at his house in Clerkenwell and allowed to "enjoy the libertie of six miles compasse, provided he did not go to "publicke places of assemblie of people as Paules Church and Westminster Hall". In 1592, he was imprisoned at Ely and in 1597 at Banbury Castle. He seems to have been finally freed in 1598, but was still paying £20 a month in 1603-4 in recusancy fines. He was succeeded in 1611 by his son George who in 1618 succeeded to the great Earldom of Shrewsbury. Grafton still belongs to the family. The Lordship covers an area of approximately 1,510 acres and lies about one and a half miles south-west of the great Manor of Bromsgrove, whose Lord, Christopher Bird Esq still holds his twice-yearly Court Leet and Manorial Fair.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls and Papers	1427-1685	Hereford & Worc RO
Rentals	1453-4, 1490-1	
Compotus Rolls & Rentals	1430-82	British Library
Court Roll	1553-4	PRO
Accts (with Pepperhill)	1573-95	British Library
Map	late 17th or 18thc	Arundel Castle
Survey & Plan	1871	Hereford & Worc RO



Grafton Manor House

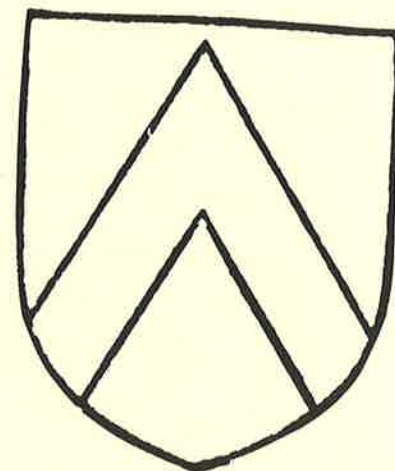


Talbot

LOT 39

The Lordship of Salt with Enson

Staffordshire

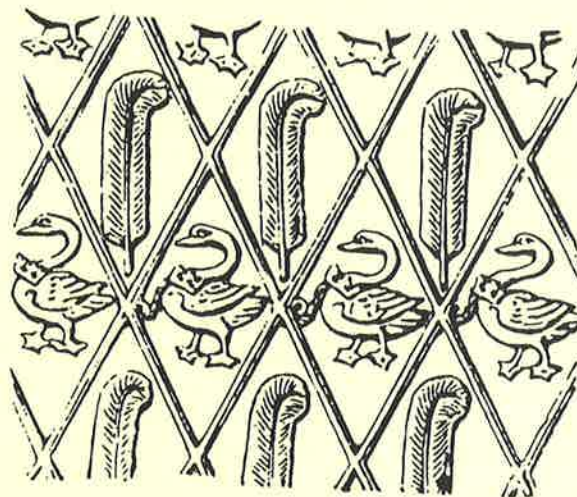


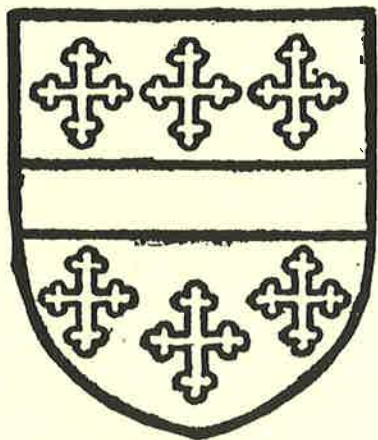
Stafford

IN THE Domesday Survey Gilbert held two hides of land at Salt from Robert de Stafford. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Bishop Leofwin and Ordmer held them but the King had the full jurisdiction of Ordmer. There was land for four ploughs, with six villagers and four smallholders plus a mill, valued at three shillings, 212 acres of meadow and four acres of woodland all valued at 10 shillings. Although Enson is not mentioned separately it was undoubtedly included with Salt in the Survey. Robert de Stafford, possessed in all 131 Lordships of the Manor, distributed throughout various counties. His surname was originally de Toenei and he is said to be a younger son of Roger de Toenei, Standard Bearer of Normandy. His assumption of the name de Stafford arose from the fact that he was Governor of Stafford Castle, which had been built on the orders of William the Conqueror. Robert was the ancestor of the great Baronial House of Stafford which over the centuries grew to be one of the most distinguished medieval noble houses in England. There were at least two marriage alliances between the noble houses of Stafford and Talbot, who eventually inherited this Lordship. The first between Gilbert, 3rd Baron Talbot and Joan daughter of the 1st Earl Stafford in the mid 14th century and the other in 1467 between John Talbot, 3rd Earl of Shrewsbury and Catherine daughter of Humphrey Stafford, 1st Duke of Buckingham (*vide* Bradley on the Moors for the descent of that family). The Lordship lies on the south-west bank of the River Trent, four and a half miles north-west of Stafford, and covers approximately 1,652 acres.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Draft Court Roll (with Ingestre)	1593, nd	Wm Salt Library
Rentals (with other Manors)	1733-4, 1735-8	

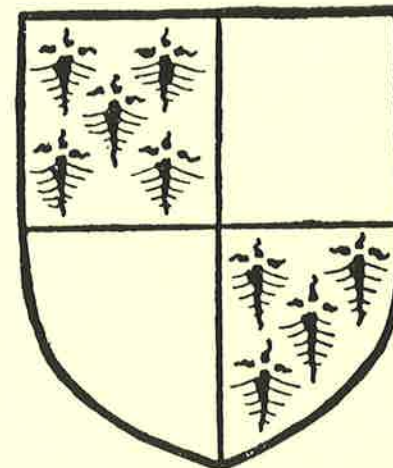




Beauchamp

The Lordship of Hudnall

Hertfordshire formerly Buckinghamshire



Stanhope

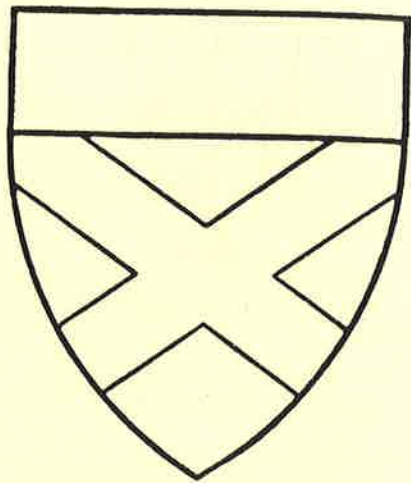
HUDNALL IS a hamlet in the parish Little Gaddesden in Hertfordshire. It lies a mile east of Little Gaddesden and five miles south east of Edlesborough. This Lordship is a sub-infeudation of the Manor of Edlesborough and the earliest reference to it as a separate Manor is in the 13th century when Ralph de Beauchamp held land in chief of the King here by military service. Much of Edlesborough appears to have been held in chief by the Beauchamps from the 12th to the 14th centuries. It is thought that on the death of Osbert Martel, the Crown gave part of his fee to the Beauchamp family; Osbert was last known to be living *circa* 1170. It included the lands later known as the Manors of Bowells, Butlers, Caldwell and Hudnall, besides the Manor of Bates, held in demesne by the Beauchamps until 1338. Hugh de Beauchamp, a representative of this family from 1192 until 1214 at least, was succeeded by Adam de Beauchamp who was still alive in 1229. Miles de Beauchamp, the next owner of whom there is mention, died in 1268 leaving a son Richard as his heir. Richard was still alive in 1303, but his lands had passed by 1338 to Roger de Beauchamp. About 1290 Edmund, Earl of Cornwall was one of Ralph Beauchamp's mesne-Lords, but the overlordship with regard to the Earl soon lapsed, for on the death of the latter in 1300 his fee was held of the King in chief. The King was his kinsman and heir. In about 1291 the Earl granted his lands to the rector and brethren of Ashridge who held them until the Dissolution of the Monasteries. In 1545, Henry VIII granted the farm of Hudnall to Robert Browne, a goldsmith, of London, and others who in the following year received licence to alienate it to Richard Snowe. Shortly afterwards, Hud-

nall seems to have come to the Dormers and to have descended with this family until Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Charles (Dormer) Earl of Carnarvon, brought it in marriage to Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield. Hudnall is said to have been settled for life on Sir William Stanhope, son of Elizabeth, with remainder to the heirs of the Earl of Chesterfield in tail male. In 1738 Philip Dormer, 4th Earl of Chesterfield, conveyed the Manor to Elizabeth Dyson. In 1778 it belonged to Jeremiah Dyson, who is said to have conveyed it to Thomas Poynder. Early in the 19th century the latter sold it to John William Egerton, 8th Earl of Bridgewater and thereafter it descended to the present Lord Brownlow.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1576-1823	Bedford RO
(with other Manors)		

LOT 41



Bruce

The Barony of Innergellie

Kilrenny, Fife
Scotland



Sandys

BARONIES were created by the ancient Kings of Scotland by Royal Charter, erecting the land into a Free Barony, *in liberam baroniam*. The Scottish Baron is a tenant-in-chief of the Crown, having a tenury-by-barony that is the highest and most privileged tenure of land known under Scottish law. The first recorded owner of the Baronial lands of Innergellie (formerly Invergelly) was Merlswain, Lord of Invergelly, son of Waldeve, in 1239. He was succeeded by his daughter, Margaret, the wife of Hugh de Peresby, Sheriff of Roxburghshire, and dying without issue in 1281 the lands reverted to the Crown and were granted to John Baliol. John was the eldest surviving son of John Baliol and Devorgulla, daughter and eventual heir of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and Alan's wife, Margaret, daughter David, Earl of Huntingdon. Shortly, afterwards, John Baliol was to become King of Scots. The descent appears on the following page. Alexander III died of a fall from his horse in 1285 and was succeeded by his grand-daughter, Margaret, known to history as the Maid of Norway. She died on her way to claim her Throne in 1290 and an interregnum followed, between John Baliol and Robert Bruce, both of whom were descended from William the Lion. Edward I of England was asked to arbitrate and in 1292 he decided in favour of John Baliol who was crowned at Scone in 1292. But John paid a heavy price for Edward's support, recognizing the English King as Lord Paramount of Scotland which drove away many potential supporters. In 1296, the Scottish nobility forced John's abdication and crowned Robert Bruce as King Robert I, causing Edward of England to march north in an

attempt to subjugate Scotland, a subjugation that did not come to an end until 1314 with Edward II's massive defeat at the Battle of Bannockburn. Meanwhile, Robert I held Innergellie, which remained in the Royal House (as shown in the pedigree) until 1430. Robert, first Duke of Albany, obtained Innergellie for himself while Regent of the kingdom after Robert III's death in 1406. The King was succeeded by his 12-year-old son, James I, whom it suited the Regent to permit to fall into English hands. James remained an honoured prisoner in England until 1424 when he was restored to his northern kingdom. In the near 20 years that the two Dukes of Albany, father and son, had pilfered the kingdom, James, now aged 30, moved against Duke Murdoch and his brothers, the first Duke dying in 1420. The second Duke was attainted and beheaded at Stirling, with his brothers, Walter and Alexander, on 24 May 1425, their third brother, James, fleeing to Ireland where he died without issue in 1451. Innergellie reverted to the Crown. In 1430, James I granted a Charter for Innergellie to Richard de Spalding on whose death without issue, the Barony merged back in the Crown, until its regrant to The Most Rev James Kennedy, Archbishop of St Andrews. Archbishop James was the son of James Kennedy of Dunure by Princess Margaret Stewart, a daughter of King Robert III. The Archbishop founded St Salvator's College and endowed it, through the cathedral of St Andrews, with the Barony and Innergellie remained in this house until the Scottish Reformation in 1560. The Church leased parts of the Barony to various tenants, the family of James Lumsdaine of Airdrie being settled

DESCENT OF JOHN BALIOL and ROBERT BRUCE

KING DAVID I = Matilda, widow of Simon de Senlis and dau of Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon
ob 1153

Malcolm (strangled) Henry, Earl of Huntingdon = Adeline, dau of William Warren, Earl of Surrey
dvp 1152

KING MALCOLM WILLIAM THE LION = Ermengarde David, Earl of = Maud, dau of Hugh de Meschines, Earl of Chester
dsp 1165

KING ALEXANDER II

Robert
dvsp

Henry
dvsp

John, Earl of Chester and Huntingdon
dsp 1237

Margaret = Alan, Lord of Galloway
ob 1234

Isobel = Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale

KING ALEXANDER III

Christian
dsp 1245

Devorgulla = John Baliol
ob 1290

Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, *ob* 1294 = Isabel, dau of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hereford and Gloucester

Hugh
dsp 1277

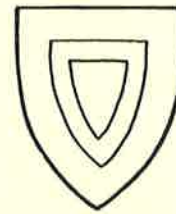
Alan
dsp

Alexander
dsp 1278

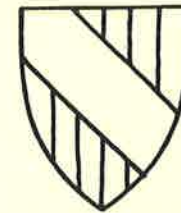
KING JOHN BALIOL
 (1292-96, abdicated)

Robert Bruce = Margaret

ROBERT BRUCE, KING OF SCOTS



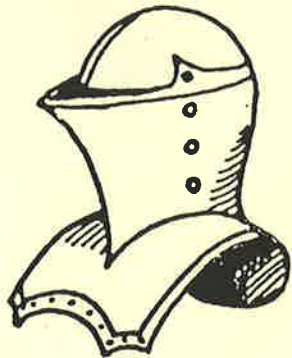
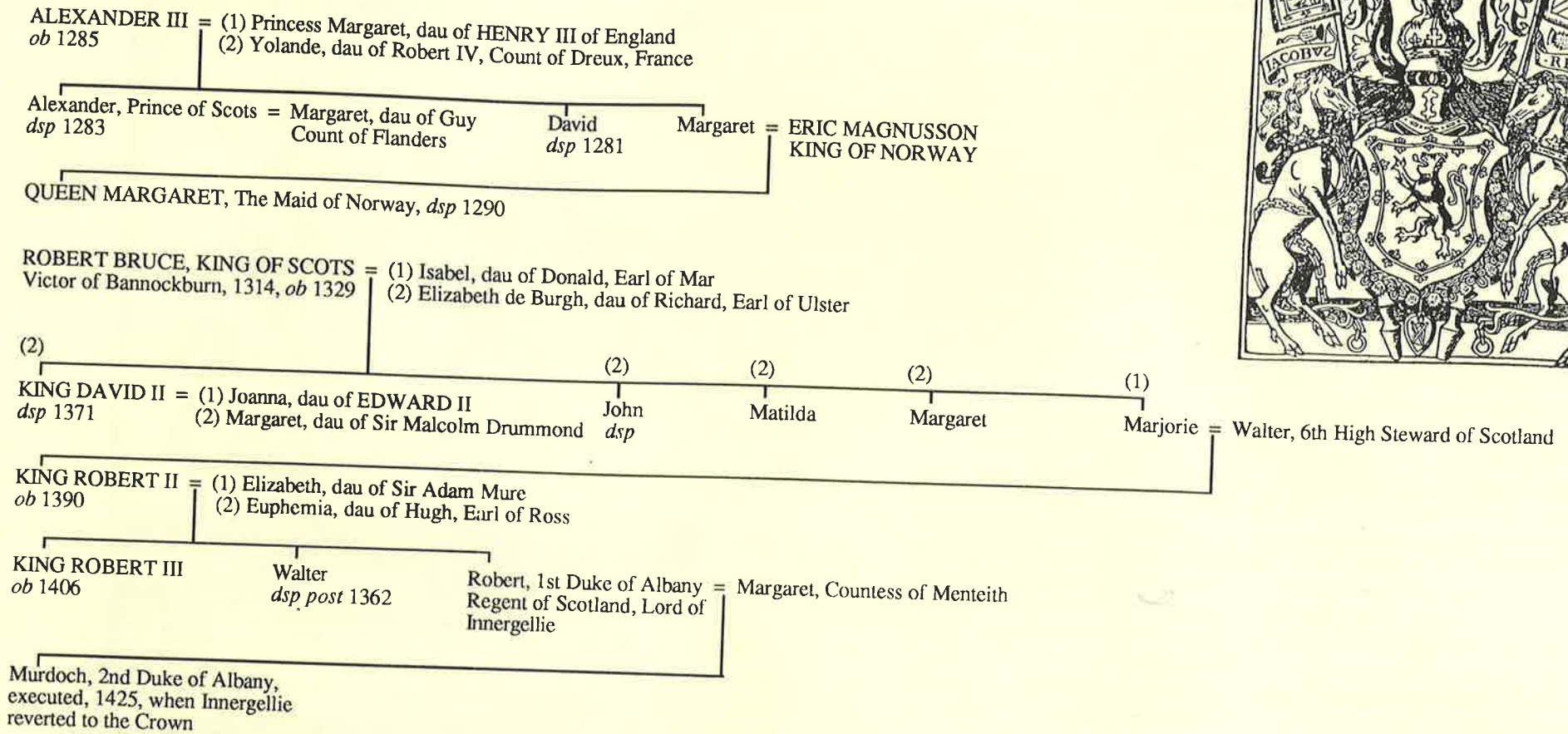
Baliol



Huntingdon



ROYAL DESCENT OF INNERGELLIE

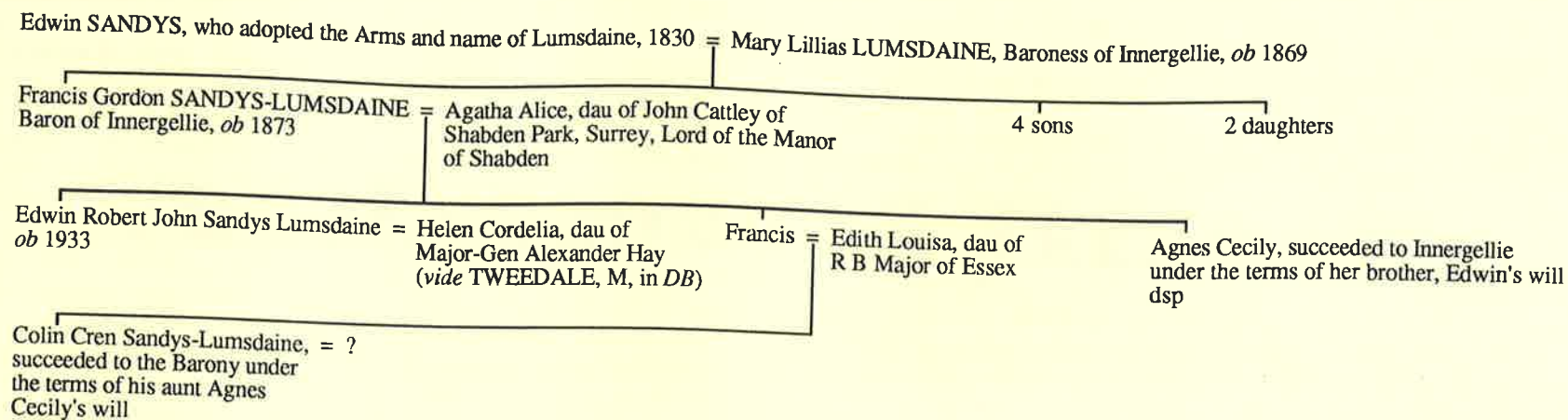


here for the next 500 years. The Arms of The Most Rev William Scheves, Archbishop of St Andrews (1478-96) and Baron of Innergellie, are displayed on the gable of a cottage adjoining the churchyard at Kilrenny. As in England, the dissolution in Scotland brought rich rewards to the Crown. Innergellie was granted by James VI to Ludovic Stewart, second Duke of Lennox, son of Esmé Stewart, 1st Duke, of great romantic fame. Duke Ludovic married three times: firstly, Lady Sophia Ruthven, daughter of William, first Earl of Gowrie; secondly, Jean Campbell, widow of the Master of Eglinton; and thirdly, Frances, daughter of Thomas, Viscount Bindon, and widow of Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertfort. The Duke held the offices of Great Chamberlain, High Admiral of Scotland, and was Ambassador to the Court of Henry IV of France. He attended James VI in 1603 when that Monarch went to London to claim the Crown of England. He was created Earl of Richmond, but on his death without issue, his honours passed to a nephew, while his lands, including Innergellie, were sold. John, seventh Earl of Mar, Lord Erskine and Garrioch, purchased Innergellie in 1610. Lord Mar was a great favourite of James VI and I (of England after 1603). He was educated with the young King in the 1460s and 1470s, and organized the "Raid of Ruthven" in an attempt to free James from the tutelage of the Regent Arran. This failed and he was attainted in 1581, lucky to escape with his life. When the King "came into his own" the following year at the age of 16, Mar was restored. He was Ambassador to England in the lead-up to James's accession to the English Throne and on the Union of the Crowns in 1603 was made a Knight of the Garter and Lord High Treasurer of Scotland (1615). Innergellie was conveyed to William Barclay of Innergellie who received a Charter, dated 4 December 1623, from Charles I constituting Innergellie as a Barony. He married Margaret Borthwick, but did not hold the Barony long, for in 1642 the tenant, James Lumsdaine acquired the property and received a Charter *denovo* of the Barony of Innergellie. He married Christian Rutherford of Hunthill. James's wealth sprang from his profession as a mercenary soldier. He raised a regiment of Scots with his two brothers, and sold their services to Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, then the most potent European ruler, whose armies were hammering the Catholics of the Holy Roman Emperor in Germany in what is known as the Thirty Years' War (1618-48), started, ironically enough, when James I's son-in-law, Frederick Elector Palatine, and his wife, Princess Elizabeth Stewart, accepted the Crown of Bohemia (the Winter King and Queen because they only held their new kingdom during the winter of 1618-19 and obtained no help from their Royal father in England). The King of Sweden, like Frederick, a Protestant, descended on central Europe with the aid of such men as James Lumsdaine who became a Colonel in the Swedish mercenaries. James was present at Gustavus Adolphus's most resounding victory, that of Leipzig, in 1631. The wealth



Robert the Bruce

DESCENT OF THE SANDYS-LUMSDAINES, BARONS OF INNERGELLIE



collected - doubtless as the spoils of war - enabled Colonel James to return to Scotland a rich man and buy the lands and Barony that his family had tenanted for 150 years. Indeed, the Charter of Charles I in 1642 included the lands of his own father, James Lumsdaine of Airdrie. Colonel Lumsdaine took the King's part in the Civil War and fought for Charles at Marston Moor, Yorkshire, in 1644. In the following year, the King made him Governor of Newcastle. With Charles's defeat and eventual trial and execution in 1649, Colonel Lumsdaine raised a new regiment for his son, Charles Stewart, later King Charles II. As Lt-General James Lumsdaine he faced Oliver Cromwell in 1650 at the Battle of Dunbar and was defeated. Cromwell allowed him to retire to Innergellie, possibly because of his great services in the Protestant cause in Europe. At any rate, during the interregnum (1649-60), his son, James Lumsdaine, returned to Germany as a mercenary, first of Queen Christina of Sweden and then of Count Axel Oxenstierna. With the Restoration of Charles II in 1660, Major-General Lumsdaine, as he had become, returned to Innergellie and married Margaret Bruce, daughter of Sir George Bruce and sister to Edward, first Earl of Kincardine. He was knighted by the King and was succeeded at his death in 1689 by his son, Robert. Robert married Isobel Ellis, became Commissioner of Supply in Fife in 1690, and a Justice of the Peace. The famous Sir James had two children: William who died without issue and Mary Lillias

who married Edwin Sandys in 1816. The Barony passed out of the male line of the Lumsdaines with the death, in 1830, of William Lumsdaine and the succession of his sister, Mary Lillias. Mary had married Edwin Sandys of Kingston, Kent, in 1816, and in 1830 he adopted the name of Lumsdaine after that of Sandys. The descent of the family is given above.

- c1239 The first recorded owner
- 1901 Edwin Robert Sandys-Lumsdaine of Blanerne and Innergellie.
- 1923 Miss Agnes Cecily Sandys-Lumsdaine.
- 1950 Colin Cren Sandys-Lumsdaine, East India Merchant.
- 1970 Lady Margaret Skiffington.

In 1967, the Barony was purchased by Lady Margaret Skiffington, the present owner. Disposition, articles of roup, maps and other relevant information is available from Manorial Auctioneers Partnership.



Baronial Chapeau



Baronial Chapeau

BARONIAL PREROGATIVES

Baronial 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 Dignity 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. Innergellie 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 circlet bearing the owners' name (such as "Smith of Innergellie") 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 Innergellie". 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 "Innergellie", or "Dear Innergellie" in a letter. The correct way to address a letter to a Scottish Baron is: The Much Honoured, The Baron of Innergellie, followed by the address. Many Barons use the modern form, "John Smith of Innergellie, Baron of Innergellie" below their signatures. However, they usually sign (per the above example) as "Smith of Innergellie". 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 Innergellie, Lady Innergellie, Baroness of Innergellie". Of course the older styles "Baron Innergellie", "The Baron of Innergellie", "Baron of Innergellie" and the "Laird of Innergellie" are used for Barons. There is historical evidence to support the use of "Baron Smith of Innergellie" (per our example), but this is seldom used at present. Baronesses also use the following styles: "Lady Innergellie", "Lady of Innergellie", "Baroness of Innergellie", "The Baroness of Innergellie", "Mistress Jane Smith of Innergellie, Lady of the Barony of Innergellie", "Mrs Smith of Innergellie", and "Madame Smith of Innergellie". "Lady Smith of Innergellie" and "Baroness Smith of Innergellie" are in the same status as the "Baron Smith of

Innergellie". The widow of a Baron is known as "The Dowager Baroness of Innergellie" or as "The Dowager Lady Innèrgellie". The eldest son and heir of a Baron is called "The Younger of Innergellie" (per our example) and usually takes as his surname the style of "Smith of Innergellie, Yr". The eldest daughter of a Baron is usually referred to as "Miss Smith of Innergellie". Younger daughters are "Miss Nancy Smith of Innergellie" 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



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1

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