

THE ORDER
Of Keeping
A COURT LEET,
AND
COURT BARON.



First, there shall bee a Precept made by the Steward unto the Bailiffe, to warn the Court, by a reasonable time: that is to say, six or more dayes before the Court be kept, in such form as

THE THIRD AUCTION

followeth. But it is better if warning be sixteen dayes before, as it is in the Common Bank.

After that the Steward is set in the Court, he must first enter in writing the title of the Court, in the beginning of the Court Rolle, with the name of the place, in such form as followeth.

When that is done, the Steward shall cause the Bailiffe which serveth the Court, if it be in a Leet, to make proclamations, that is to say, three Oyes; and if it be in a Court Baron then but one and after shall say as followeth.

LORDSHIPS

All manner of persons which had warning to appear here this day to serve in the Court Leet, and the Lord of the Mannour for his Court now holden: Draw near, and give your attendance, and every one answer to his name as he shall be called, upon pain and perill that may fall thereof.

of MANORS

And after all be called, and those that are absent be marked to be amerced, then the Steward shall cause again (if it be in a Leet) to be made other three Oyes. Then after the three proclamations made, the Steward shall cause the Bailiffe to say:

If any will be Essoined, come in, and you shall be heard.

And in a Court Baron, if any will be Essoined, or enter any plaint, come in, and you shall be heard: and then the Steward shall say, Essoins and proffers of suit and plea, three times, and in the End. Essoins for this day.

Then if there be any person that hath any lawfull impediment that he cannot be there as he is bound, let one ask an Essoin for him, (the Court sitting) to save his default.

And then the Steward shall enter the Essoin in the Court Rolle.

Richard Thurlow
Ipswich·Suffolk

THIRD AUCTION OF
Lordships of Manors

in the Counties of

ESSEX and SUFFOLK

Including

Commons and Waste Lands

Together with

Valuable Manorial Court Rolls, Maps, etc.

in

11 LOTS

To be SOLD by AUCTION at

Moot Hall, High Street, Colchester, Essex

On Wednesday, 30th September, 1964

At 3.00 p.m.

Auctioneers :

C. M. STANFORD & SON,
23 High Street,
COLCHESTER.
Tel. : 73165

Solicitors :

BEAUMONT & SANSOM,
76 Church Street,
COGGESHALL.
Tel. : 403

PRICE 5/-

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INTRODUCTION

In 1954 and 1955 the greater part of the Beaumont Collection of Lordships of Manors was offered for sale by auction. In this, the third auction, are offered a number in which Joseph Beaumont had an interest, several in which the Tabor and Sparrow-Beridge families had an interest and others belonging to Mr. J. L. Beaumont in a beneficial capacity.

A number of the Manors, of which particulars are now supplied, were acquired nearly 100 years ago by Joseph Beaumont, of Coggeshall, either on his own account or on behalf of prominent men in the district. These included the Tabors of Bovingdons, Bocking; Sidney Pattisson of Woodlands and Coggeshall Abbey; Richmond Tupper, of the Hamlet, of Little Coggeshall; Thomas Simpson of Gambrel House, Coggeshall. Mr. Beaumont also acted as Steward for these clients and proceeded to effect enfranchisements of the copyhold properties until the Manors were regarded as "deed". That Manors are not without value was shown by the spirited bidding at the two auctions referred to above when all the lots were sold and subsequently a number more were disposed of by private treaty, the demand not having been satisfied by those sold at the auction. The total proceeds came to over £26,000.

The following is copied from the Introduction to the 1955 Particulars of Sale :—

"For anyone who does not know exactly what he will be getting if he purchases a Manor, it may be said that he will :

1. Be entitled to call himself or herself 'Lord of the Manor' or 'Lady of the Manor'.
2. Obtain delivery on completion of his purchase of all the Manorial Records specified in the particulars of each lot as passing with the Manor.
3. Be entitled in his capacity of Lord of the Manor to inspect, free of charge, any Manorial Records which may for some reason or other not be in the possession of the present Lords; and this whether they are in the hands of a Record Office, Library or some individual.
4. Own such commons, greens and wastes as may still form part of the Manor.
5. Be entitled to Sport over such commons, etc., cut and move turf therefrom, cut timber growing thereon, let the grazing and Sporting Rights thereover, etc. (all these subject to such rights of commoners or of owners of properties formerly held by the Manor as may still be subsisting.)
6. Be entitled to any income payable by the appropriate authorities for wayleaves in respect of telegraph, telephone and electricity poles, kiosks, etc., erected thereon under agreements in force at the date of completion.
7. Be entitled to claim wayleave rentals with the same authorities in cases where it can be shown that structures have been erected on parts of the wastes of the Manor without agreements having already been entered into.
8. Be entitled to work and carry away Minerals and Mineral Substances in or under such Commons, Greens, or Wastes as may still form part of the Manor subject to the rights of commoners and others.
9. Be the owner of any Minerals, etc., in or under any land formerly Copyhold of the Manor in which the Lord's rights have not been extinguished and of the sporting rights thereover".

JOHN L. BEAUMONT
Coggeshall
Essex

August 1964

REMARKS and STIPULATIONS

The records to be handed over on completion will be available for inspection during the few weeks before the sale at a time arranged with Messrs. Beaumont and Sansom, Solicitors, Church Street, Coggeshall. Mr. J. L. Beaumont, who retired some years ago from the firm, will be pleased to attend, when it can be conveniently arranged, to produce the records and reply, as far as possible, to questions from interested persons. Certain maps and documents will be exhibited in the Auction Room on the day of the Sale between 10.30 a.m. and the time of Sale.

Only those records in the ownership and possession of the vendors, their stewards, solicitors or agents will be handed to purchasers on completion. Records deposited at the British Museum, the Public Record Office, County Record Offices, Public Libraries or other repositories, are not included in the sale, but under the Manorial Documents Rules and Orders, 1929, Lords of the Manor for the time being have a right of inspection.

For other provisions regarding the custody, repair, inspection, etc., of records, see the Manorial Documents Rules, 1959 made by The Master of the Rolls under Section 144A (7) of the Law of Property Act, 1922 (12 and 13 Geo. 5. C 16). Changes in the ownership of Manorial Documents must be notified to the Secretary of the Historical Manuscripts Commission by the new owner. Previously the onus of giving notice was upon the person transferring the records.

Records can be deposited at County Record Offices on "loan deposit" and can be recovered by persons entitled thereto at any time upon giving reasonable notice to The County Archivist concerned. Records given outright to a Record Office or other body cannot be claimed by the Lord of the Manor for the time being, but can be inspected as provided in the above regulations. It is strongly recommended that Lords of the Manors place their records on "loan deposit" at the appropriate County Record Office, if they do not require them in their possession permanently. This will enable them to be conveniently inspected under proper supervision by students, writers of village histories, pedigree researchers and others interested in them.

No Manorial Document may be removed outside England and Wales without the consent of the Master of the Rolls.

Every change in the ownership of Manors shall be notified by the new owner to the Secretary of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, Quality House, Quality Court, London, W.C.2. (para. 4, The Manorial Documents Rules, 1959, S.I. 1959 No. 1399).

GLOSSARY

ON

Words and Phrases found in these Particulars

Acknowledgment of Free Tenure. There were free as well as copyhold tenants, and the free tenants merely acknowledged that they held their properties freely of the Lord and paid a relief equivalent to their annual rent, instead of having to pay fines on deaths and transfers like copyhold tenants.

Admission. This was the formal ceremony at a Court Baron or Customary Court at which the Steward of the Manor, or the Lord in person, admitted the heir-at-law, or the devisee under a Will, or a surrenderee under a Surrender, to the property of which the deceased tenant, or the Vendor, as the case might be, was seized at his death or at the date of the surrender respectively. As from 1841 admissions could be granted at out of Court proceedings.

Aletaster. He was an officer appointed at a Court Leet to look to the assize and goodness of ale.

KEY TO LORDSHIPS OF MANORS.

Amercement. Derived from *miserericordia*, this word is applied to the penalty suffered by tenants when they failed to attend the Lord's Courts. They were said, in the enrolled records of the Courts, to be "in mercy" and they had to pay a fine of 2d., 3d., 6d., or such other sums as it was the custom of the Manor that they should pay.

Bailiffs. They collected the Lord's rents and levied his fines and amercements.

Borough-English. This was a custom of descent under which, on the death of the father intestate, the youngest son succeeded to the copyhold properties of which the father died seized instead of the eldest son, as under the Norman custom of *primo-geniture*. This custom prevailed in many Manors in Essex and Suffolk. Two theories are advanced as to the origin of this custom: one was that as, at the father's death, the youngest son might be an infant and the elder sons already advanced in life and it was only fair that he should have the home and hearth to live there with his widowed mother. The other theory is connected with "*droit de seigneur*" or "*jus primae noctis*", the suggestion being that the youngest son was more likely to be legitimate than the eldest. (See also *Merchet*).

Compensation Agreement or Deed. These were the names given to the documents entered into voluntarily between Lords and Tenants after 31st December, 1925, which had the same effect as the old *Enfranchisement Deeds*. They were the Tenant's evidence that all manorial dues had been paid and that the properties were freehold and entirely clear of the old incidents of copyhold tenure.

Copyhold. As the name indicates, this tenure was the holding of a property by "copy of Court Roll", the entry in the Court Rolls of the admission of the new tenant "by the rod at the will of the Lord according to the custom of the Manor", etc. The copy of the Court Roll handed to the tenant by the Steward was his only evidence of admission. A Steward's Copy Admission to Copyhold property was equivalent to a Conveyance of freehold property.

Courts :

1. **Baron.** This was the Court which the freeholders of the Manor attended and business was confined to dealing with property matters.
2. **Customary.** At this Court the copyholders attended. In more modern times this distinction was not always adhered to.
3. **Leet.** The full style of this Court was "The Court Leet with View of Frank Pledge" and, if appendant to a Manor, the heading would run on "and Court Baron". It was the duty of the Court to enquire into cases of treason, murder, etc., and deliver them to the King's justices at the next assizes or goal delivery of the County. Certain offences were punishable at these Courts, such as neglect or refusal to execute certain public offices, nuisances, etc., while a custom to examine weights and measures, and to seize them if untrue or defective, would be good. (Scriven, "*Law of Copyholds*", 6th Edition, p. 331.)

Custumal. This is the name given to the list of the customs of the Manor compiled from time to time by the Steward. Some of them are enrolled in the Court Records as having been produced at a Customary Court and approved by the Homage (i.e., tenants present at the Court) as being a fair statement of the Customs. Sometimes the list was in a separate document, many of which have been lost or sent for salvage during the First and Second World Wars.

Demesne Lands. Derived from the Latin *dominus*, this term describes all the land, including Commons and wastes, which the Lord kept in hand for his own occupation, and for agricultural purposes and for sport.

Deodand. Meaning a custom under which any inanimate object which causes the death of the tenant of a Lord of any Manor was, upon being found guilty, declared to be forfeited to the Lord of the Manor in which the death occurred. The Lord did not enjoy this royalty unless he had a specific grant from the King.

Essoign. To make essoign was to justify the tenant's absence from the Court by reason of sickness or other sufficient cause, thus avoiding his being amerced.

Freebench or Dower. The widow usually took a third interest for her life as at Common Law, but it depended upon the custom in each particular Manor. In some Manors she received only a fourth part, in others she took the whole for her life.

Fines. These were either "arbitrary" or "certain". The former were based upon not more than two year's improved value of the land after deducting quit rents; the latter were certain such as 6d. or 8d., for the admission to each house, or to every acre of land.

Hayward. His duty was "to look to the field and to impound cattle that do trespass herein; to inspect and see that no pound breaches be made, and if any be, to present them at the Leet" (Jacob's Law Dictionary, 10th Edition).

Heriot. Said to be derived from *here*, an army, and *geat* provision. It appears to have been, originally, a tribute to the Lord of the horse and habiliments of the deceased tenant, in order that the military apparatus might continue to be used for the purposes of national defence by each succeeding tenant. It gradually became commuted for a money payment. In many Manors it was the custom for the best beast to be taken; in others, the only beast, if but one, or if the tenant had no beast a chattel, or a sum certain.

Merchet or Marchetum. The right of the Lord to inflict a fine on a tenant if his daughter married a man, living out of the Manor, because the Lord lost her services at harvest and other times. It has been connected with *droit de seigneur*, the tenant paying a fine in consideration of the Lord foregoing his rights on the marriage night (Hutchinson's "History of Cumberland and Westmoreland", Glossary).

Perambulation. This is the name given to the old custom of beating the bounds of the Manor, conducted on the same lines as beating the bounds of a Parish. It was a valuable means of detecting and preventing encroachments by the Lord or tenants of adjoining Manors. The Steward sometimes recorded the perambulation in the Court Rolls as having taken place on the same day as a Court was held, or he recorded it in a separate document which he kept with the other Manorial records.

Relief. See Acknowledgment of Free Tenure above.

Reputed Manor. According to the strict legal definition a Manor which had been so far reduced as to have less than freeholders. There are, however, in the various authorities, several variations of this definition.

LOT 1

THE MANOR OF
COLNE WAKE and COLNE ENGAINE
otherwise LITTLE COLNE
in the County of Essex

Morant, the Essex Historian, says of this Manor (vol. II, p. 221) :

“There are two Manors in this Parish (1) Wakes Colne, and (2) Crepping Hall. Wakes Hall stands low on the North side of the River Colne. It is a very ancient building ; part of which has been burned down”. Reference to the plan attached to the particulars of sale of the Wakes Hall Estate will show the position of this building (No. 268) and also of the modern Hall (No. 183).

It is curious that properties in Wakes Colne and Colne Engaine should be referred to in the full title of the Manor as in Little Colne. The compiler of these particulars has no information as to why Little Colne is referred to, but that is the exact title given to the Manor in the Conveyance to Joseph Beaumont of Coggeshall, Essex, on 27th February, 1869, and by the Copyhold Commissioners in their Report of 1870 on the enfranchisements effected by Mr. Beaumont in 1869. Perhaps some local historian can throw light on this. Could a possible explanation be that the Manors of Colne Priory and Earls Colne, both at one time large Manors and now owned by Colonel G. O. C. Probert, C.B.E., and Sir Reuben Hunt respectively, were regarded as the main Manors, while the other Manors being sparsely populated and lying outside the main village were regarded as Little Colne.

The Manor of Crepping Hall, which included land in the parishes of Wakes Colne and Chappel, was sold by the Executors of the late Mr. G. F. Beaumont in the first Auction of Lordships of Manors for £450 to Mr. H. C. Percival of Wakes Colne and Goldingtons was sold in the same sale to Mr. A. C. Westwood of Clacton-on-Sea for £360. Other Colne Manors are Berewyk Hall in White Colne, of which Colonel and Mrs. Crawford are the owners, and Overhall and Shreves in Colne Engaine, but these are not included in this sale.

The Manor of Colne Wake, according to Morant, went in 1349 to Margaret, wife of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, youngest son of Edward I, “who was cruelly beheaded for designing the release of his brother, Edward III, from imprisonment”. He left two sons who died without male issue and the Manor came to his daughter, Joane. She was, again according to Morant, on account of her beauty, styled “the Fair Maid of Kent”. She had three husbands, the third in 1361 being Edward, Prince of Wales, by whom she became mother of King Richard III.

Coming down to modern times we find John Lay (A Great Tey family) Lord in 1811. That was the year in which a survey book was brought up to date and a Map drawn by Isaac Johnson of Woodbridge, Suffolk. This Map measures 30in. by 25in. and the properties surveyed are numbered and coloured. It will be handed to the purchaser on completion of his purchase and in the meantime can be inspected at Mr. J. L. Beaumont's office at 79 Church Street, Coggeshall, upon an appointment being made by letter or postcard. Coloured photocopies can be had (delivery about two weeks after order placed) at a reasonable price.

Among the properties scheduled and coloured on the above-mentioned Map are blacksmith's premises opposite Colne Engaine Church, which was apparently the same property as that now occupied by H. W. Bone & Co. Ltd. Philip Hills is shown as the tenant of Mill Brook and Mill Bank Field. One Sheen appears as the tenant of 35a.3r.4p., including Langley Meadows and Langley Green. Mrs. Sarah Collier and John Start are shown as the tenants of 39 and 10 acres respectively near Booses and Gallifants Greens. In the recently published book, *The Common Lands of England and Wales*, by L. Dudley Stamp and W. G. Hoskins (Collins, 42/- net), Booses is given as Rooses. Its area is stated to be 1½ acres.

It might be mentioned that Joseph Beaumont, who was a Solicitor practising at Coggeshall in 1863, purchased this Manor solely for the purpose of a quick profit. Under Copyhold Acts, passed early in the last century, it was possible for Lords to require tenants of copyhold lands to enfranchise their lands either in

consideration of a lump sum payment or of an annual rent charge. It was also possible to negotiate terms privately without calling upon the compulsory powers bestowed by the Acts. Anyhow, Mr. Beaumont proceeded to negotiate with the tenants of this Manor so effectively that, having completed his purchase on 27th February, 1869, by the end of the year twenty-eight enfranchisements had been effected and the Manor was, so he thought, dead. The title deeds and the Court Rolls were therefore put away and he probably thought no more about them. He would have been surprised and no doubt glad, if he had known that in just under 100 years his grandchildren or great-grandchildren would benefit from the Sale of the Manor and share in the net proceeds of sale. The same happens in several other Essex Manors. Mr. Beaumont acted for Charles and James Tabor of Bovingdons, Braintree, Dr. Thomas Simpson of Coggeshall, Sidney Pattison of Woodlands, Coggeshall (now Messrs. Beaumont & Sansom's offices in Church Street) and later of the Abbey, Coggeshall (now Mr. R. M. Brew) and Richard Tupper of The Hamlet, Little Coggeshall (now, under a rearrangement of parishes, Little and Great Coggeshall have become simply Coggeshall).

The Manors of some of these persons or their descendants are included in this auction, viz., Rendham Barnies, Westhorpe Hall and Worlington Scales in Suffolk and Bures at the Mount in Essex.

For the benefit of those who are interested in the terms upon which copyholders could convert their properties into freehold, i.e., enfranchise them, either by voluntary agreement with the Lord or under an Award of the Ministry, the following were matters to be taken into account. A good many properties were subject to heriots on death or alienation. Originally, the Lord was entitled to seize the best beast or chattel on the property at the time of seizure, but in most Manors by the 19th century it was the practice to substitute a money payment. In the report of the Copyhold Commissioners referred to the payments ranged from £10 to £20. In arriving at the amount payable on enfranchisement timber was taken at one third of its value and minerals at so much per acre, usually 10/-. Quit rents were taken at 25 years' purchase and compensation for loss of periodical fines on death was calculated at so many years' purchase, based upon the age of the tenant enfranchising. If he was, for example, 80 years old his expectation of life was nil, so the compensation for loss of fine was as high as five years' purchase, whereas if he was an infant it could be as low as 2½ years' purchase seeing that the Lord might have to wait eighty years or more for his fine on death. The terms of the enfranchisement of the twenty-six copyholders in this Manor are set out in the Schedule to the Commissioners report.

A good deal of local history can be culled from the plan on the Particulars of Sale of the Wakes Hall Estate. Although details are not given in the copy to be handed over, the compiler of these particulars knows from office records, the late Mr. Joseph Beaumont having acted for the Skingley family, that the total proceeds for the three lots was £14,590. The price for the Hall and Grounds was just over £12,000, the purchaser being Charles Page Wood. There was a number of mortgages paid off from the proceeds, including substantial amounts advanced by Round, Green & Co., Bankers at Colchester, and Hunt & Tawell of Earls Colne. The final balance, after all mortgages, interest and costs had been paid, gave the Vendor, Mr. Henry Skingley, just over £100. The plan attached to the particulars is also of interest in giving names of adjoining owners. These include Walter Skingley, Osgood Hanbury, Mrs. Mayhew's Trustees and E. Brett.

The Records of the Manor which will be handed over on completion, except those for 1380-99 which are claimed by the County Council as having been presented by Major Round of Birch Hall, are as under :—

Court Rolls : 1380-99; 1400-13; 1462-82; 1509-45; 1651-60; 1683-84; 1686-91; 1701-15; 1727-32; 1732-60; 1760-68; 1758-78; 1779-1819; 1820-1852.

Presentment Roll : 1732-68.

Survey Book : 1735 (with additions, 1811).

Map prepared by Isaac Johnson of Woodbridge in 1811 in connection with the additions referred to.

Particulars of Tenants and Properties : 1869.

Particulars of Sale by Surridge & Son of Wakes Hall and the Lane Farm, 1883.

It is interesting to note from the particulars of tenants and properties that Mr. Beaumont's Steward of this Manor was Mr. Frank Bawtree, predecessor of the present firm of Bawtree & Sons, of Witham and Kelvedon.

The Village green shown on the Map as Booses Green has a P.O. Box and a large number of telegraph, telephone and electric poles on the Green itself as well as on the grass verges leading from it. The Vendors have not taken any steps to claim wayleave agreements with the authorities concerned, but it will be open to the purchaser to negotiate for rentals which might give him a small annual income. This Green is scheduled in *The Common Lands of England and Wales* (see Bibliography) and the area is given as 1½ acres, but it is mis-spelt Rooses.

The title to the Manor shall commence with the Will of Joseph Beaumont, who died on 18th July, 1889, and the Vendors sell as Trustees for Sale under the Will of George Frederick Beaumont. The actual Conveyance cannot, at present, be found, but the date and parties appear in the 1870 Report of the Copyhold Commissioners to whom it had to be produced in connection with the enfranchisements referred to. The deed appears therefrom to be dated 27th February, 1869, made between John Thomas Ambrose, Thomas William Nunn and the Rev. John Richard Nicholl of the first part Henry Skingley of the second part Catherine Skingley of the third part and Joseph Beaumont of the fourth part. The Purchaser shall not raise any objection or requisition in respect of the absence of the said Conveyance.

LOT 2

THE MANOR OF BURES AT THE MOUNT

in the County of Essex

Mount Bures is, according to *Kelly's Directory* for 1929, "a parish situated on the South Bank of the River Stour, opposite Bures St. Mary, which is in Suffolk. This village", again according to the same *Directory*, "is said to derive its distinctive name from an artificial mound here, about eighty feet in height, near the church, covering an acre of ground and encompassed by a dry moat, but no tradition exists as to the time it was raised".

Morant tells us that: "the other names of this place that occur in records are Bures Par Parva, and Bures Sancti Johannis, Little Buers, and Buers St. John's because the church is dedicated to that Saint, and Sackville Mont Bures because it belonged for many ages to the noble and most ancient family of Sackville, now Dukes of Dorset. This parish at the time of the Great Survey was chiefly holden by Roger Pictaviensis; but in Edward the Confessor's reign had belonged to Ulmer".

Edward Sackville held at the time of his decease, 29 Henry VI, the Manors of Bergholt and Mount Bures, with the advowsons of these churches, of John Duke of Norfolk. Humfrey, his son and heir born in 1436 held the same till his decease in 1488. Richard, son of Humfrey, dying 28th July, 1523, held these manors of Bures and Bergholt of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk as of his honor of Eye by the service of a fifth part of a knight's fee and 6/- rent. His son, John, held the Manor of Bures at the Mount and dying in 1557, bequeathed to the poor of Bergholt and Mount Bures, £3. Sir Richard, his son, possessed of the same two Manors, died in 1566. Thomas, his son and successor, was created Baron Buckhurst in the same year. He sold it to John Dister, whose widow held it in 1581 and gave it to Richard Weston on his marriage with her daughter. He alienated it to Lady Temple and she granted it to her son by her first husband, Edward Alston. It was afterwards in George Cressener, from whose executors it was purchased, together with the Hall and Fenhouse, by Osgood Hanbury of Coggeshall.

Morant also refers under Great Tey to George Cressener as being Lord of that Manor and descended from the Cresseners of Bures, Bures Hamlet and Earls Colne. He married Maria Anna, daughter of Nathaniel Payler, by whom he had Nathaniel, and Elizabeth, married to Samuel Tufnell of Langleys, and Maria Anna to Colonel Petit. George Cressener died on 4th November, 1722, and was buried, according to Morant, the eighth in the family vaults within the south aisle of the church of Earls Colne. Samuel Tufnell's great-great-grand-daughter, Victoria Tufnell, daughter of Nevill Arthur Charles Hirzel Tufnell, married Mr. A. W. Milburn, Fowberry Tower, Northumberland, and purchased the Manor of Great Tey from the executors of George Frederick Beaumont of Coggeshall in 1955.

During the last hundred years the Manor has devolved as under:

11th October, 1864. C. J. Bouchier conveyed to John F. Robinson.

24th May, 1869. J. F. Robinson conveyed to Thomas Cree, jnr.

2nd November, 1869. Thomas Cree conveyed to Charles Tabor.

Mr. Cree was doing what others were doing about the same time, that is, making a quick profit by buying Manors, compelling enfranchisement, and then either selling them again or putting the deeds away and forgetting they were Lord of Manors.

The following are typical of entries in the Court Rolls which are constantly repeated :

11th Oct., 1797. At the General Court Baron of Abram Newman, held by his Steward John Round (a well-known Essex family with its mansion, recently demolished, at Birch) the Homage, consisting of Peter Pettit and Thomas Stedman, presented "all such tenants of this Manor who owe Suit and Service at this Court and have this day made default Therefore every of them is amerced (i.e., fined) 3d". James Baker, an infant, was admitted on his father's death. The fine paid on admission, calculated at two years purchase of the net annual value was £10. As he was under-age guardianship was granted to his grandfather, John Baker he "rendering a just and true account of the rents and profits thereof when he shall be thereunto lawfully required".

Edmund Chaplin of Kelvedon, Essex, farmer, was admitted tenant of Heath House and Akermans and paid the Lord a fine of £21.

Mary Polley was admitted tenant of customary land called Rumps and five acres of land. She and Frances Polley surrendered the land to the use of her will. (An owner of copyhold property could not even leave it by will without during his or her lifetime attending at one of the Lord's Courts and surrendering it to such uses as might be created by his or her subsequent will. The Steward took his rake-off on this transaction in the form of a fee).

Edmund Chaplin gets a licence to demise (i.e., to bequeath by his will).

1st Nov., 1798. John Brett, an infant, was admitted to seven acres of land called Stonefield, four acres called Barnfield, six and a half acres, Jays, and two pieces of arable land called Prestnys Hoppitt.

7th June, 1799. On this day George Caswall and Anne, his wife, held their first General Court Baron and their Steward was John Round.

A Conditional Surrender (this was the name given to mortgage of copyhold property) by William and Martha Grimwood to John Lay of Boxtead.

The death is presented of John Everard, a copyhold tenant, "but who is next heir the Homage know not".

Peter Pettit presented to the Court because he had "lately felled from his copyhold lands some timber for which he hath paid the Lord thereof of this Manor the sum of £38 10s. 0d., being the Lord's thirds for the same".

7th Nov., 1805. This was the first General Court Baron of Robert Panther the younger and Charles Newman, Trustees for George Caswall and Anne, his wife.

9th Dec., 1805. Thomas Sewell was admitted to about 28 acres of copyhold land called Reedings, Highfields, Glasswrights, Little Dedsley, Crowland and Rowers Green. The fine in this case was £55, the highest so far found in this volume of the records. It was based upon two years' purchase of the net annual value.

17th Mar., 1812. William Honeywood admitted to a "piece of land or wood called Knopps Grove otherwise The Grove containing by estimation one acre more or less (since that time stubbed and now arable land) held of this Manor by copy of Court Roll by the yearly rent of one penny and being parcel of a tenement called Loveny Hall".

27th Aug., 1849. A conveyance dated 23rd Oct., 1847 is enrolled. It was between Thomas Leatherdale of Wakes Colne and Jemima, his wife, and the Colchester Stour Valley, Sudbury and Halstead Railway Company (now called the Colne Valley Railway) the price being £410 and the area conveyed five acres. All timber and trees were included in the Sale except Lord's thirds.

At the same Court Mary and Edward Brett produced a conveyance dated 23rd Oct., 1847, which passed ten acres of land to the same Railway. The names of the fields were Sibleys, part of Great Thornfield and Moatgate in the parish of Wakes Colne.

The Records of the Manor are in two Vellum books :

- (a) Containing entries from 11th Oct., 1797, to 7th Dec., 1866 of General Courts Baron.
- (b) Containing entries of proceedings out of Court and awards of Valuers in connection with compulsory enfranchisements. It is interesting to note that the Valuers were J. S. Surrige, Jnr., of Coggeshall and James Josselyn of Stratford, Suffolk, acting for Mrs. Emma Havens Brett of Wakes Colne.

(c) 23rd Dec., 1723. Certificate that at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held in Kelvedon on 3rd Sept., 1723

“Elizabeth Osgood of Great Coggeshall Widdow personally appeared in open Court and then and there did make and subscribe the Declaration of Fidelity and take the effect of the Abjuration Oath contained and specified in a certain Act of Parliament made in the Eighth year of His now Majesty’s Reign, entitled, ‘An Act for granting the People called Quakers such forms of Affirmation or Declaration as may remove the Difficulties which many of them lie under, according to the Direction of the said Act’ ”.

(d) 19th March, 1828. Valuation of the Rental of a Water Corn Mill, the property of Osgood Hanbury Esquire Valued at £300 for a lease of 14 years with a recommendation that the tenant should pay £250 only for the first four years owing to the “present unprofitable state of the milling trade”.

The title shall commence with a conveyance dated 2nd November, 1869, between Thomas Cree and Charles Tabor of Bovingdons, Bocking. The vendors will convey as Trustees for Sale.

LOT 3

THE MANOR AND PREBEND OF SNEATING HALL, KIRBY in the County of Essex

Morant (vol. 1, p. 483) writes :

“Sneddon Hall is the other Maner I have mentioned in this parish. It is otherwise Sneating and Snetting. The mansion house is near a mile north-west from the Church.

This is the endowment or corps of one of the Prebends of the cathedral church of St. Paul’s, London. It hath the 14th Stall on the right side of the Quire and is rated at 100s.”.

The Librarian of St. Paul’s Cathedral has provided some information about this Prebend. The Stall of Sneating is on the decani side, i.e., the South side of the quire looking East. He says that originally the income would have been in kind, i.e., barley, oats, later in money, but the amount would vary considerably according to the state of agriculture at any given time (as is the case of fellowship dividends at the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge).

All Prebendal estates were taken over in 1840 by the newly created Ecclesiastical Commissioners (now the Church Commissioners) saving the rights of the existing prebendaries. The present prebendary of Sneating is the Rev. A. J. G. Hawes, Vicar of All Saints, Fulham. He does not receive any income, but has a stall in the quire, a place in the Greater Chapter and a Saint’s Day allotted to him for an annual sermon. This was the Tuesday in Whitsun week.

In 1590, when William Cotton was Lord of the Manor, the Circuit of the Manor “with the Meete and Bounds of the same” was made and the description of the perambulation was followed by “The Scite of the

Manor with the Demesne Lands", "The Tenants by Copy of Court Roll according to the Custom of the Mannor with their yearly Rent" and the "Rentall the said Mannor transcribed 30th November the Revd. Jno Pettingall Doctor in Divinity being the present Prebendary of the said Prebend and Lord of the Manor afsd." Here follow details of the rents collected up to 1848. Against the rent of 6d. payable by Martin Mann is a note "Belongs to a Club". What Club would this be? See Appendix for the actual wording of The Perambulation, etc. There is another Rental dated 1858 and a third 1701.

From an entry of a Court Baron held on 23rd September, 1782, it appears that the Reverend George Judd was Lord of the Manor and that his Steward was John Round (no doubt one of the Birch family).

At that Court the Homage presented that a cottage belonging to Thomas Sorrell and Benjamin Ruffels had burnt down and they were "commanded to rebuild the same before 24th June next on pain of the piece of land upon which the cottage formerly stood being forfeited into the hands of the Lord of the said Manor". It was bad luck that they should not only lose their cottage but be forced to rebuild it. Probably, in those days, there was no insurance against it. It would be interesting to know when such insurance first became possible.

On 5th August, 1788, was held the First Court Baron and Customary Court of the Reverend Thomas Carwardine. His Steward was Samuel Ennew who, at the next Court, was replaced by Thomas Probert. The Carwardine and Probert families were related, which no doubt accounted for the replacement.

The amercement (or fine) for tenants defaulting in attending the Lord courts was raised from 4d. to 6d. The new Lord was evidently not satisfied with the lower fine and wanted to increase his income from the Manor.

By an Indenture dated 31st July, 1862, the Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England conveyed to Frederic Foaker, of Thorpe Hall, Thorpe-le-Soken, the Manor of Sneating freed and discharged from certain yearly rents charged thereon. By an Indenture dated 11th October, 1872, Frederic Foaker conveyed to John Salmon of Sneating Hall, Kirby-le-Soken, the Manor of Sneating "and all Courts Leet Courts Court Baron Views of Frank Pledge and Perquisites of Courts Fines Heriots Amerciaments issues privileges liberties franchises services of Court Law days waifs and strays felons goods escheats forfeitures royalties reservations and other casualties whatsoever to the said Manor belonging or in any wise appertaining".

On 22nd May, 1909, the Manor was conveyed by the Trustees of the Will of John Salmon to Henry Edwards Paine. His Steward was George Frederick Beaumont and his Deputy was Horace Frederick Beaumont.

Col. G. O. C. Probert, C.B.E., of Bevills, Bures, and his son Lieut-Col. R. H. C. Probert, O.B.E., are descendants of the Thomas Probert mentioned above.

The records which will be handed over on completion are as under :

Court and Minute Books : 1737-1759 ; 1762-1782 ; 1788-1811 ; 1817-1821 and 1811-1931.

1590 : Rental or terrare and Circuit of the Manor of "the Meets and Bounds".

1588 : Rental.

1701 : "Terrar of ye Mannor of Sneating Hall in Essex."

1908 : Rental.

1909 : Tenants and Parcels and Particulars of Enfranchisements, 1826-1918. 15 Absolute Surrenders.

1844-1882 : 15 Conditional Surrenders and Warrants of Satisfaction.

1877-1922 : 5 Draft Admissions.

1919-19— : 9 draft deeds of Enfranchisement.

1st April, 1909 : Particulars of Sale of Sneating Hall residence cottages land and the Manor of Sneating and Prebend of Sneating.

The vendor is Mr. J. L. Beaumont, who will convey as beneficial owner. The title shall commence with a conveyance on Sale dated 22nd May, 1909.

LOT 4

THE MANOR OF RENDHAM BARNIES**In the County of Suffolk**

This Manor was conveyed on 18th September, 1876, to the late Dr. Thomas Simpson of Gambrel House, East Street, in what was then Great Coggeshall but is now merely Coggeshall, as Great and Little Coggeshall were united a few years ago.

The picturesque village of Rendham lies in the fertile vale of the River Alde, three miles north-west from Saxmundham Station. It is in the Plomesgate Hundred. The late Mr. Joseph Beaumont acted for Dr. Simpson on his purchase and automatically became Steward of the Manor. In those days a Steward's office was no sinecure, for amongst other duties he might have to collect (either personally or through a bailiff) a large number of quit and free rents and hold the Lord's courts, viz., Courts Baron, Customary Courts or View of Frankpledge. The second issue of particulars may include the Manor of Barrow-on-Humber, where for many years the firm of Beaumont and Son, Coggeshall, acting as Stewards of the Manor, entertained all the tenants at an annual dinner provided by the Lord.

Owing to the enfranchisements, i.e., conversion of copyhold properties into freehold, which had taken place during the previous 20 or 30 years, the properties subject to manorial incidents had been reduced to ten, by the time of Dr. Simpson's, with a total area of just over 60 acres. In the auctioneers' particulars it was shown that the fines paid on the last admissions to the various properties totalled £233.

The Court Books and other documents in the possession of the vendors which will be handed over on completion are as under :

1. vellum bound book 1753-1857 (Vol. VII).
2. calf bound books, 1857-1905.
3. Particulars and Conditions of Sale of the following Manors :
 - Lot 1 Earl Soham.
 - Lot 3 Rendham Barnies.
 - Lot 4 Westleton Clifles, otherwise Cleaves.
 - Lot 5 Rectory of Waybridge, otherwise Waybread.
 - Lot 6 Rawbugs in Elmham (between Halesworth and Harleston).

Under Lot 2 was offered a Rentcharge of £26 5s. 1d.

These particulars of sale have interesting notes on customs in the various Manors as to timber and minerals.

4. Particulars of enfranchisements carried out in 1867 with a final Compensation Agreement under the Law of Property Act, 1925, entered into on 28th August, 1935.

On the first page of vol. VII appears the following in beautiful copperplate writing :

CUSTOM

The Eldest Son is heir.

William Barnett Gentleman, in the Right of Ann his Wife, late Ann Powell daughter of Seth Powell deceased, LORD.

Beneath this is written :

"Purchased of the descendents of this family on 16th day of April, 1796 by me Thos. of Helsale who then appointed Wm. Shouldham Esq. Steward thereof".

Items of interest to be found in the Court Books include the following :

6th March, 1754 (page 3). At a General Court held on this date John Ingham was the Steward. The Homage (i.e., Jury of Tenants)

“do say upon oath that every tenant of this Manor that owe suit and service to this Court and have this day made default in their appearance are amerced (in mercy, i.e., fined) three pence a piece”.

6th April, 1763 (page 14). Here appears a similar item and the amercement remains at threepence a piece.

11th January, 1765 (page 16). Robert Deal, a copyhold Tenant of the Manor

“put himself in favour of the Lord and Lady and prayeth to be admitted tenant by virtue of the said surrender and will to the copyhold lands and tenement's therein devised to him as aforesaid (that is to say) To all that Tenement called Tullgreens with a pightle adjoining containing by estimation 3 acres and half and to one yard called Gavoins yard containing by estimation one rood with the Appurtenances in Rendham”.

11th May, 1782 (page 44). A General Court Baron was held on this date by Richard Crowfoot, a new steward following John Ingham, whose last Court was held on 8th July, 1771.

11th May, 1782. Here is an example of how Lord of Manors had the right to appoint a guardian of a copyhold Tenant who was under 21. In this case the father of the Tenant was appointed guardian and the custody of his body was committed to Thomas Studd, his father. The guardian had to render a just account therefore and committing no waste.

The net proceeds of sale of this Manor will be handed to the Trustees of the Church Green Almshouses at Coggeshall, Essex, in accordance with instructions received from Dr. William Simpson and Mr. J. L. Beaumont. They are the personal Representatives of the late Mrs. Emma Simpson, widow of Dr. Thomas Simpson. She was the third largest subscriber to the Fund opened by the late Mrs. G. F. Beaumont to build seven almshouses near Church Green and to the East of the parish church. Although the Manor was conveyed to Dr. Thomas Simpson without any declared trusts, his son feels quite certain that his family had no beneficial interest in the Manor. Hence his desire that the net proceeds of sale should go to some charity.

The vendors sell as Trustees and the title shall commence with a conveyance on sale dated 18th September, 1876.

LOT 5

THE MANOR OF WESTHORPE HALL

In the County of Suffolk

Westhorpe is a small village 2 miles west from Finningham and 8 north from Stowmarket.

The Manor belonged to Ulric Hagana at the time of Edward the Confessor and at the time of the Domesday Survey was held by Eudo, son of Spirnic. In the 13th century John de Westhorpe held the Manor. In 1323 it was held by John de Thorp and in 1338 it belonged to Matthew de Cambridge. In 1514 a grant was made to “Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who resided with his wife, Mary Tudor, Sister of Henry VIII in the noble Mansion of Westhorpe Hall which is now demolished.” (Copinger, *The Manors of Suffolk*, Vol. III, p. 327).

On 10th March, 1717, a Court was held for Maurice Shelton, his Steward being Robert Martin. On 5th June, 1733, the first Court was held of Thomas Taylor, Robert Martin continuing to act as Steward. Five years later the Manor was held by Baron Pretyman in the right of Arabella, his wife, relict of Thomas Taylor. He continued to hold it until his death in 1758, and on 30th October in that year his widow held her first Court. She appears to have died in 1761 when John Reilly appears as Lord at a Court held 10th December

of that year. Neale Ward was his Steward. John Reilly held his last Court on 19th October, 1795 and he was followed by his widow, Maria Rebecca Reilly. Seven courts were held for her, the last on 13th June, 1808. She was followed by Thomas Reilly, whose last Court was held on 15th May, 1821.

One Court only was held by the new Lord, Sir Miles Nightingale, for on 5th December, 1831, Dame Florentia Elizabeth Nightingale, widow, was Lady of the Manor, and remained so for 25 years. Her last Court was on 9th December, 1856.

The First and only Court of Charles Tabor, of Bovingdons, Braintree, was held on 25th October, 1869. Joseph Beaumont of Coggeshall acted for him on his purchase and also as Steward. Several enfranchisements were negotiated immediately but one was as late as 11th September, 1905, and the Lords who entered into it were Benjamin Dixon Tabor and Charles Victor Tabor, both now deceased. They did not, however, hold any Court.

This Manor is an example of a custom of descent on intestacy which was not very common, viz., Borough-English. Under this custom in certain Manors the Youngest Son succeeded as heir instead of the eldest, who was normally heir at law unless any custom to the contrary could be proved. On 8th July, 1803, William Philip Mulliner was admitted as youngest son and heir and later Jonathan Banks, Shoemaker, was admitted under the same custom.

Fines on death and alienation of copyholds were arbitrary in this Manor, i.e., two years' annual value of the property, as opposed to fines certain which were twice the annual quit rent, usually only a few shillings.

Cutting down trees was a frequent offence in this Manor. At a Court held on 26th July, 1768, the Homage presented that Samuel Corke had cut down four ash trees lately standing upon the waste land of this Manor called the Brick Kiln Lines, the property of the Lord of this Manor. On 11th December, 1749, William Page, Baronet, paid to the Lord £3 3s. 0d. for felling certain timber trees off the copyhold lands of his wife, Dame Frances late Francis Ellis.

At a Court held on 23rd October, 1753 it was certified by the Steward that the Lord of the 2nd Manor with the consent of the Copyhold Tenants did grant license to John Turner to make a ditch at Lady Well parcel of the waste land of this Manor adjoining to the copyhold lands of the said John Turner.

There is a small village green in respect of which negotiations are in progress with the Eastern Electricity Board for the granting of wayleaves. The correspondence to date and plans will be handed to the purchaser on completion.

The records of the Manor (insured for £300) which will be handed over on completion, as as under :

Court Books : 1635-1691 ; 1705-1760 ; 1767-1810 ; 1812-1856 and 1857-1892.

12th October, 1860 : Notice by Joseph Beaumont of Court to be held at Crown Inn, Westhorpe.

2nd June, 1869 : Particulars of Sale by Biddell and Blencowe at Angel Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds.

12th October, 1869 : Notice by Joseph Beaumont of intention to hold a Court at the Crown Inn, Westhorpe.

1951 : Schedule of Courts, Lord, Stewards and Homage, 1705-1892.

The Vendors sell as Trustees for sale and the title shall commence with a conveyance on sale dated 28th December, 1869 from the Rev. A. L. Darell Bart and L. E. Darell, to Charles Tabor of Bovingdon's, Bocking.

LOT 6

THE MANOR OF ABBAS HALL in CORNARD MAGNA In the County of Suffolk

According to W. A. Copinger (Vol. 1, p. 86) "the Manor came very early in a family who assumed the name of the Parish. The first member of the family we meet with is Serlo de Cornerth of Assington, who was followed by his Son and heir Richardde Cornerd and he by his son and heir who was High Sheriff in the time of Kings Richard and John.

The Manor came by marriage to Thomas de Grey in about 1304 and passed about the end of the 14th Century to the Convent of the Blessed Virgin, West Malling, in which it remained until the Dissolution.

After the dissolution Thomas Dangell became Lord, though it is not certain how he came by it. The next reference to the Lordship, which is equally vague, is that William Whitmore and John Verdon had a Grant of the Manor in 1612. More definite is the recorded fact that in 1624 John Brand was Lord.

The Manor shortly afterwards passed to the Eldred family and remained in it until 1770, well over 100 years. It then passed to James Sparrow who died in 1777 and in 1880 it was vested in his son and heir, the Rev. Basil James Harold Sparrow-Beridge of Gosfield Place, he having added Beridge to his surname. On 2nd June, 1788 a Court Baron was held by William Dawson as guardian for James Goodeve Sparrow, William Townsend being the Steward. In subsequent years John Brownrigg Leake was Steward. In 1825 Henry Offord was Steward, followed in 1826 by Robert Offord and again in 1832 by Henry until 1839. Thereafter the Manor was held by various trustees under settlements in favour of the Rev. Basil James Harold then being John Josselyn, Newman John Stubbin, John Chippendale, William Neville Tufnell, Carey de Lancey Gostling. In 1896 the Rev. B. J. H. Sparrow-Beridge was Lord, it having been vested in him. The Stewardship now came into the hands of Geo. Frederick Beaumont and G. E. Rigden and later G. F. Beaumont and J. L. Beaumont.

It is interesting to note that the Courts were from 1889 to 1900 held at the King's Head, Great Cornard while the Homage included a well-known farmer.

The custom of descent on intestacy was to the eldest son and the fines were arbitrary, the most interesting of these entries in the Court Book are those relating to the Fishing Rights, which, with other interesting items, are set out below.

Court Book "A": A VIEW made at CORNARD 13 May 1609 Before Thomas Brown, Gent., by virtue of the King's Commission bearing date the 24 of April 1609 directed to the said Thomas Brown upon ye oaths of William Dyer Nicholas Potter Richard Dore Edmund Pegg Philip Lambert Thomas Awgar Nicholas Cooke John Abbott John Kingsbury Henry Tanner Edward Philip John Cooman John King John Gibson of Great Cornard and William Ley of Bures St. Maries in the County of Suffolk.

Fishery: THE RIVER of the Village of CORNETH beings Northerly at the South end of a meadow of Sir Robert Crane Knt. near SADBURY and from thence extends Westerly towards the Mill called HENEY MILL as far as that part of the River there called WYRE MOUTH. And that the sd River extends in Length Between the sd Limitts for the space of one Mile and that the Fishery and other profitts of the sd River belong to the Lord of the Manor of Corneth aforsd in Right of his sd Manor And that the annual value of the sd Fishery and other profitts of the sd River are 20 S.

Bounds: GREAT CORNARD Parish Begins at ye North End At a Lane called CATTES LANE and extends from thence Northerly and Easterly by the Bounds of ye Village of CHILTON and proceeding by the Bounds of ye Village of Ewton and there turns away Southerly by the Limitts of LITTLE CORNARD and from thence turns away Westerly with the River of GREAT CORNARD by the Limitts of the Village of MIDDLETON in the County of Essex so proceeding to the sd beginning at CATTES LANE in which Circuit is computed three Miles.

Court Book "G":

Page 188, 17th April, 1850: Robert Lee presented for encroachment.

"THAT Robert of Great Cornard, Miller, hath placed an obstruction in the ancient Navigable River between the place where the old Lock formerly stood and the present Lock now is by driving a Wooden Pile in the middle of the said River and by placing a Bar across the same to the great hurt and detriment of the rights of the Lords of this Manor and of the rights apendant or appurtenant to the said Manor and to the Fishery and other profitts of the said Manor."

Page 192, 30th October, 1850. Presented by Homage that above-mentioned obstruction removed.

Page 235, 7th November, 1851. Regrant of land allotted to James Goodeve Sparrow in 1813 by the Commissioners Henry Grindley of Wivenhoe, yeoman, ONE pce of land lying in the open fields of Great Cornard contg 31p. ONE other pce of land lying in the open fields of Great Cornard contg 2a.1r.36p. ONE other pce of land lying in the open fields of Great Cornard contg 3r.20p. for the poor. IMMEDIATELY arwards the sd Henry Grindley surrendered the sd lands to Rev. Peter Pering, Oliver Brand, Henry Tiffen and Thomas Dyer.

Page 241, 3rd October, 1849. Exchange of Glebe lands, Nos 35a, 317, 309, 373, 374, 375, 409, by the Rev. Peter Pering for lands No. 353a., belongg to Frances Mallow, widow as shown on plan.

Page 291. 11th November, 1853. Cohold ppty of Charles Carter presented as dilapidated and ruinous so become forfeit to the Lord.

Court Book "I".

Page 57. 12th May, 1886. Cohold tement late of Henry Carrington decd presented as dilapidated and wasted and so becomes forfeit to the Lord.

The documents to be handed over on completion are as under :

Court Books :

A. 1624-1760	Binding Vellum.	D. 1749-1760	Parchment.	G. 1839-1856	Suede.
B. 1716-1742	Paper.	E. 1761-1787	Paper.	H. 1856-1880	Suede.
C. 1714-1748	Parchment.	F. 1788-1837		I. 1881-1932	Suede.

The vendors sell as trustees and the title will commence with a mortgage dated 5th April, 1907 between the Rev. Basil James Harold Sparrow-Beridge of Gosfield Place, of the first part and George Frederick Beaumont, of Coggeshall, and others, of the second and third parts.

LOT 7

THE MANOR OF THORPE MORIEUX

In the County of Suffolk

Thorpe Morieux is a pleasant village a few miles north-east of Lavenham. Interesting details of the Manor are usually to be found in Copingers Manorial families, but in this case the village does not appear at all in that publication.

Kelly's Directory used to provide useful, though frequently inaccurate, information as to the Lords of Manors at the time of compilation of each issue, but no new edition has been published for Suffolk since 1929. In that Edition it was stated that the living was a Rectory of the net yearly value of £572 with 23 acres of Glebe in the gift of Lt.-Col. C. T. Warner, D.S.O., M.C., J.P., and held since 1920 by the Rev. Theodore John Parkes of Trinity College, Dublin. A Village Hall was built in 1929 and opened by the Hon. E. G. Strutt. The Rev. B. J. H. Beridge, M.A., was stated to be Lord of the Manor.

The Court records in this Manor go back to 1626 and the first book "A" (bound in vellum) covers the period from that date until 1830. Although there is nothing in Copinger's Manorial Families dealing with Thorpe Morieux as a Manor, there is a reference to it in Blomefield's *History of Norfolk* under an account of the Manor of Hunstanton. It is stated there that "Sir John Le Strange was son and heir of Hamon and married Alianore, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Walkfare, by the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Morieux of Suffolk, who was made Constable of the Tower of London for life by Parliament in the fifth year of Richard II". Sir John was "escheator for the Duchy of Lancaster in the sixth and seventh years of Henry IV, also chief hostiarus of the King's Peace of the King's Palace, and he sealed with two lions and a bendlet over all". By an inquisition, taken in 1436, John Le Strange was found to die seized of the Manor of Thorpe Morieux.

Taking Book "A" we find that John Risby was Lord in 1626. His Steward was Robert Malby. He was followed in 1653 by Dame Elizabeth Waldegrove guardian to John Risby the younger during his minority. At a Court Leet held on 22nd April, 1633, two constables were appointed, this being one of the functions of the Court Leet which could not be exercised by a Court Baron or Customary Court. It will be noticed that there were 13 men on the Jury and four more represented the Homage. At a Court held on 23rd May, 1637 there were as many as 37 men on the Homage and in 1638 a similar number. This illustrates the fact that such Court Leets were considered important, whereas at Courts Baron there were often only two on the Homage. The business transacted at Courts Baron and Customary Courts was of a different type, being confined as a rule to transactions affecting the copyhold properties in the Manor, such as admissions, surrenders, presentments for encroaching on the Lord's commons and waste lands, and for cutting trees without licence from the Lord.

The first book (1626) contains a fine example in the opening Court of 17th Century caligraphy, but it deteriorated in the second Court enrolled and gradually got worse until the book might be a Minutes Book instead of an important record. By 1751 it had improved again but the writing was by then much the same as that of a clerk in a Solicitors' Office in the second half of the 19th Century.

At a Court Baron and View of Frankpledge held on 21st October, 1659 George Wengeve was admitted as "youngest son of next heir according to the custom of the Manor", this being one more of those Suffolk

Manors in which the youngest son succeeded instead of the eldest. This custom was called Borough English (See Glossary). We get another instance at a Court held on 27th October, 1675 when Francis Copinger was admitted as youngest son and heir of Francis Copinger Senior.

Just before the enrolment of a Court Baron held on 31st March for Elizabeth Risby (before her Steward James Harvey) there is an Index, and above it is a note "Customs of the Manor" "Youngest son is heir".

Against this note appear the names :

Wm. Bixby—Apr. 1639.
Isaac Woodthorpe.
Peter Hockridge—Apr. 1666.
Peter White—July 1672.
Francis Copinger—Oct. 1675.

Other entries in the Court Books which are of interest are the following :

14/9/1787 : Robert Baker acknowledged that "he held freely of the Lords of this Manor one acre of land by the Yearly rent of 2d. late his father's and he paid the said Lords a relief of 2d. for the same but his fealty is respited, etc."

6/11/1787 : Fifth proclamation made for the heirs of Mary Abbott widow and seizure awarded because none came into Court to be admitted. (Note :—Usually only four proclamations were made before seizure).

25/3/1788 : Fourth proclamation for the heirs of Alice Richardson and seizure awarded.

Warrant of seizure awarded—Thomas Stearn, the Bailiff of the Manor directed to seize Mary Abbott's lands and reports to the Court that he has done so.

2/5/1793 : Ambrose Ruffell admitted to lands called "Crimbles", Lockfield.

20/4/1802 : Guardianship of George Wenyeye granted to Mary Wenyeye, his mother, "until he shall attain the age of 21 years she then rendering a just and true account, etc." (Note Lords had the right to appoint guardians for tenants under age).

29/4/1806 : Licence granted to Samuel Farnley of Felsham, Carpenter, to enclose a piece of waste land and Consent of copyholders to this infringement of their privileges ; signed by them and enrolled.

5/4/1809 : Andrew Woodgate presented for enclosing two rods of waste land, without licence. Benjamin Nice presented for same offence but six rods in length and four in breadth in his case.
Wm. Ruffell presented for digging up part of the waste called Thorpe Green.

Amorcement (see Glossary) of tenants for failure to attend the Court 3d. each.

At a Court held on 17th April, 1811 defaulters were amorced 6d. Why was the fine raised from 3d. to 6d ?

The records to be handed over on completion are the three books referred to above ; Minute Books 1809–1860, 1862–1876, 1885–1890 ; eight bundles of old rolls not calendared but the earliest appears to be Edward III ; and Rental Books 1834–60 (with gaps).

The Vendors sell as trustees and the title will commence with a mortgage dated 5th April, 1907 between the Rev. Basil James Harold Sparrow-Beridge, of Gosfield Place, of the first part and George Frederick Beaumont, of Coggeshall, and others of the second and third parts.

LOT 8

THE MANOR OF WORLINGTON SCALES

Alias TYNDALLS

In the County of Suffolk

Worlington is a small village on the south of the River Lark, one mile west of Mildenhall.

According to the Domesday Book the only holding at that place when it was surveyed was that of Ormer, and consisted of 60 carucates of land, 16 villeins, 6 borders, 2 serfs, 2 plough-teams in demesne and 4 belonging to the men, 12 acres of meadow, 2 fisheries and a mill. There was also a church without land, a horse, 20 beasts and 80 sheep (which were increased to 100). The value was formerly £6 and at the time of the

survey £8. It was 11 quarantenes long and 6 broad and paid in a gelt 20d. The Domesday tenant was Frado, the Abbotts brother. (Dom. 11, 355.)

According to Copinger (Vol. IV, p. 215) after Ormer the Manor was vested in Agnes de Revell, from whom it passed in the time of Henry II to her daughter and heir, Agnes. She was married to Roger de Scales, fourth Baron. He was in the expedition into France in 1372 and upon the breaking out of the insurrection under Jack Straw he was one of the persons whom the insurgents seized and compelled to march along with them.

In the 15th Century the Scales possessions were divided and this Manor was allotted to Sir William Tyndall, hence its alternative name. By an inquisition taken in 1568 it was found that Henry Payne, late of Nowton died seized of the Manor.

The earliest of the records to be handed over to a purchaser on completion shows a General Court Baron held on 5th June, 1733 for Bernard Bolen, his Steward being John Turner. The custom of descent on intestacy in this Manor was to the eldest son and the fines payable by a tenant on alienation, or by a successor under his will, were "arbitrary", i.e., two years' annual value as opposed to "fines certain", which were based on twice the annual rent payable by the tenant. On this basis the fine paid in respect of the admission of John Godfrey, under the will of his father, was £33 10s. 0d. The entry also records that: "Because the said John Godfrey was within the age of 21 therefore the Lord of this Manor did by the hands of the said Steward commit the guardianship of the said copyhold lands and tenements to Vine Godfrey, his mother, as well as of the person of the said John Godfrey until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years."

On 10th October, 1745, was held the General Court Baron of John Swale, his deputy Steward being James Goodall. At a Court held on 2nd October, 1759, the Stewardship had passed to Thomas Swale Junior. In September, 1772 John Swale Junior had become Lord of the Manor and his Steward was John Swale Senior. There was another Court in 1775 when the Lord and Steward were the same. This curious change of Lord and Stewardship was possibly the result of a family settlement.

At a General Court Baron held on 31st December, 1810, at which William Isaacson was Steward and William Poulter and William Ship were the Homage, the third proclamation was made for the heirs of Frances Diggons whereby "the Lord of the Manor was then without a tenant for the said copyhold premises therefore a warrant of Seizure was ordered to the Bailiff of this Manor and Minister of this Court to seize the said lands of the said Lord as forfeited for want of a tenant". Very often, at the next Court, it was recorded that there was a regrant to the tenant of the seized land when payment of the fines and fees were properly payable.

On 7th November, 1821, was held the first General Court Baron of George Gataker before Cotton Isaacson. At this Court it appeared that at a Court held on 30th March, 1758, Joseph Tyson the younger was admitted under the surrender of Martin Challis to "All those 3 acres of customary arable land lying in six several pieces in the small Common fields of Worlington aforesaid formerly Webbs . . ." and also other lands for and in lieu of his arable lands and common rights in Warblington in and by the awards of certain commissions appointed by an Act of Parliament then lately obtained entitled "An Act for dividing and allotting the whole year every year lands, Common, half years and shack lands, common meadows, Heath Warrens and Waste within the parish of Worlington in the County of Suffolk".

At a General Court Baron of George Gataker held on 21st November, 1825, before Wooton Isaacson it was recorded that Henry Coats and John Copping were sworn Constables of the Parish of Worlington until the next General Court Baron or until others should be appointed.

At a Court held on 4th November, 1839, Samuel Ricke was appointed Pindar and duly sworn in open Court accordingly. Enrolled in, or rather pasted on the fly-leaf of the Court Book for the period 1733-1839 is a Perambulation of the Fishery which appears to have belonged to the Manor since the Domesday survey, it reads as under:

27th May, 1822

We the undersigned did on the above Day with George Gataker Esquire Lord of the Manor of Worlington Scales alias Tindalls, go to the Boundary of the Fishery belonging to the said Manor, beginning at a Ditch dividing Worlington and Freckenham boundaries about 333 yards beyond West Row Ferry, such Ditch being in line with a Plantation called Worlington Hare Park—and proceeding upwards through the Staunch called the Great Staunch to a Ditch dividing the Grounds of the Lord of the Manor and the parish of Barton.

Signed Will. Isaacson.
Richd. Warren.
Saml. Watson.

There was a second Manor in Worlington which went by the name of Worblington Abergavenny alias Bergavenny and in 1853 it was vested in the Marquis of Bristol.

The records to be handed over on completion are as under :

Court Book, 1733-1839 (Suede bound).

Court Book, 4th November, 1839-20th October, 1886 : (Vellum bound).

12th November, 1873 : Enfranchisement Agreement between Richmond Tupper and James Reeve.

The Vendors will convey as Trustees for Sale, and the title shall commence with a mortgage dated 8th April, 1907.

LOT 9

THE MANOR OF BEAUMONDS IN LINDSEY

in the County of Suffolk

Lindsey is a parish and village $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Hadleigh. According to Copinger (*Manor of Suffolk*, Vol. III, p. 195) "This was the Lordship of Godfrey de Bello-monte (the Latin name for Beaumont) in the time of Edward I and he had a right of free warren here in 1292. The Manor was given, about 1474, to the College of Denston by Sir John Howard and John Broughton, jun., and there it remained until the Dissolution, when it vested in the Crown".

Copinger's information as to the subsequent devolution of the Manor is very vague and probably complicated by the fact that there was another Manor in the Parish, namely, Lillesley. It does, however, appear that during the 16th century it was vested in Anthony Gage and that in 1609 William Gage was Lord. The farming family of Gage have been connected with Lindsey for many years past, and there are several references to them in the Court Books which will be handed to the purchaser on completion. The Steward of Beaumonds in Lindsey or his clerical staff do not appear to have been very sure about the name of the Manor for from 1712 to 1752, during which time Henry Boughton was Steward, the headings of the Courts ran "Manor of Beaumonds in Lindsey or Lillesly". After the Court held on 26th February, 1752, by which time Edward Coldham was Steward, Lillesly disappears from the heading and we find either Lyndsey or Lindsey.

The devolution of the Manor as shown by the title deeds and Court records was as under :

13th November, 1712 Court of Samuel Warner.

20th July, 1737 First General Court Baron of Ellen Warner and other co-heiresses of Samuel Warner.

13th August, 1787 Court of Job Hanmer.

6th April, 1818 Conveyance of this Manor and the manor of Callis Metholds and Wimbolds in Glemsford by Wm. Walden Hanmer to Timothy Holmes.

14th January, 1867 Conveyance by John Jackson & James Sparne to Frederick Hayward. Price £1,600. His first Court was held on 2nd February, 1867.

16th March, 1881 Conveyance by the Rev. F. L. Hayward and others to Joseph Beaumont. Price £1,200. His first and only Court was held on 30th March, 1881, his Steward being George Frederick Beaumont, his eldest son.

Joseph Beaumont died on 18th July, 1889 and by the joint effect of his will and a deed of disclaimer by his widow, Eliza Beaumont, the said G. F. Beaumont became Lord of the Manor. He died on 1st June, 1928 and the Manor was included in the first sale by auction of Lordships of Manors in 1954. It was sold to Major and Mrs. G. B. Dunstan, the present Vendors.

We have here an example of the rather unusual custom of descent, viz., Borough—English under which, on the intestacy of a tenant, his copyhold property passed to his youngest son instead of to the eldest. At a Court held on 14th September, 1738

“cometh here into Court George Parsons youngest son and heir (according to the Custom of this Manor) of the said Wm. Parsons by Susan Parsons Widow his Mother and Attorney in this behalf and putteth himself upon the favour of the Lords and Ladies of this Manor, etc”.

and he was duly admitted tenant and paid a fine of 21/-. The entry proceeds :

“and because the aforesaid George Parsons is an infant under the age of one and twenty years, that is to say, of the age of four years or thereabouts the said Lords and Ladies of their favour at the request of the said Susan his mother by the hands of their said Steward in open Court before the Homage thereof do grant unto her by the rod as well the custody of the Body of the said George as the occupation of the said premises until the said George shall attain his said age of one and twenty years she the said Susan then rendering an account, etc.”.

A more recent case of the operation of this custom is to be found in the enrolled admission on 22nd February, 1860 of Frederick Gage as the youngest son and heir of his father, Henry Martin Gage. A third case is that of George Augustus Pilkington Dawson, admitted on 28th April, 1875 as youngest son and heir of Thos. P. Dawson, guardianship being granted to his grandmother, Emma Annie Dawson.

Customary fines in this Manor were “arbitrary”, that is, calculated at twice the annual value as opposed to “certain” fines which prevailed in some Manors. “Fines certain” were usually twice the amount of the annual rental, a few pence or shillings, but the tenant had to pay the Steward’s fees, viz., probably several guineas, quite out of proportion to the fine. These fines were payable on death of the tenant or on alienation by him during his life.

The amercement, or fine, for failure of tenants to attend the Lord’s Courts was in this Manor fixed at threepence.

Among the documents to be handed over to the purchaser is an Office copy of *Lindsey Inclosure Exchange*, the original of which was desposited with the Clerk of the Peace for Suffolk on 20th August, 1862. This recites that Harriet East of Hadleigh, Widow of Charles Gage of Bildeston, Farmer, The Provost and Fellows of King’s College, Cambridge, William Lillie of North Hill, Colchester, Gentleman, Maria Mumford of Dedham, Widow, Martin Robert Pocklington of Chelworth House, Suffolk, Esquire, and Frederick Sexton of Kersey, Land Agent, who were the persons interested in the lands specified in the First Schedule thereto

“which said parcels are so intermixed and divided into parcels of inconvenient form and quantity that the same cannot be cultivated or occupied to the best advantage, but which form together a tract which may be divided into convenient parcels”

made due application to the Inclosure Commissioners to direct an enquiry whether such proposed division and allotment would be beneficial to the owners of such respective lands.

The enquiry was duly made and the consent in writing of John Frederick Robinson, as the Lord of the Manor of Lillesley otherwise Lindsey, and John Jackson as the Lord of the Manor of Beaumonds in Lindsey, having been obtained, the division and allotment of the various lands was directed to be in accordance with the Schedules and Maps contained in the Inclosure Exchange.

A good example of how beneficially this exchange could operate is that of Frederick Sexton. His holdings before the allotment were as under :—

No. on Plan	Description	Tenure	Quantity
100a	Part of Sheepden Common	Copyhold of Beaumonds	3 18
102	Do. Do.		3 3 22
100b	Do. Do.		2 34
87	Do. Do.		3 23
104	Do. Do.		1 35
94	Do. Do.		2 3 31
			<hr/> 9 3 3

His new holding was as under :

No. on Plan	Description	Tenure	Quantity
3	Part of Sheepden Common	Copyhold of Beaumonds	2 2 1
6	Do. Do.		7 0 19
	Share of new Road		23
			<hr/> 9 3 3

The records to be handed over on completion are as under :

Rental Rolls : 1700 and 1799.

Court Books Nos. 1 and 2 : Rental of 1734 followed by Courts 11th August, 1712–10th June 1742 and 20th July, 1737–31 December, 1845 (all bound together and several Courts duplicated).

Court Book No. 3 : 29th October, 1846–1st November, 1918.

Court Book : 19th October, 1744–31st December, 1744. Cover marked Duplicate in red ink.

Presentment and Minute Book : 20th July, 1737–30th June, 1767. This book includes Rentals for Lady Day, 1737 and 1742.

Minute Book : 6th October, 1837–2nd August, 1877.

Presentment and Minute Book : 1767–1818. This book includes an a/c of profits of Court held 17th September, 1778 in which is an entry "Women at whose House Court was kept as usual" 2s. 6d., Quit rents received 18th August, 1788 included 14 years paid by Mr. Pocklington.

Rental : £20 3s. 0d. Quit and free rents to 1877.

Particulars of Sale : 27th May, 1861 with plan showing Sheepden Common.

Lindsey Inclosure Exchange : 17th July, 1862. Typed copy.

Particulars of tenants parcels and enfranchisements compiled in 1881.

The 25th Ordnance Survey Map of Lindsey shows the "Castle" with outlying earthworks, described as Manorial Banks. Exactly what the Castle and Banks were is not clear and this might be an interesting subject for research. There is also shown on the same map a mediaeval chapel, which according to the late Mr. Charles Partridge, antiquarian, of Stowmarket was bought and repaired by the late Col. William Geoffrey Carwardine Probert of Bevills, Bures.

The Vendors sell as Trustees for Sale. The title shall commence with the before-mentioned conveyance on sale of 30th March, 1881.

LOT 10

THE MANOR OF COGGESHALL IN EXNING

In the County of Suffolk

This place is situated in the north-west corner of the County and in the Domesday Survey it was actually taken as being in the County of Cambridge. As a result of the scourge of plague in the year 1227 the inhabitants of Exning fled from it and set up a new market nearby which gave rise to the appellation Newmarket.

Exning was the birthplace of St. Ethelreda, a daughter of Anna and Hereswitha, King and Queen of the East Angles in 630. This Manor was granted by Henry II to the Count of Boulogne. Later it was vested in Philip de Welle who died in 1332. His son and heir, William, died in 1349; and the Manor then passed to his daughter and heiress, Joan, who was married to Sir Henry Coggeshall. He died in 1375 and the Manor passed to Sir William Coggeshall, who married Antiochia, daughter and heiress of Sir John Hawkwood. We find the Manor in 1388 in John de Coggeshall and Rickarda, his Wife, and in 1428 in John "Rottley" and Margaret, his Wife. The following year a fine was levied by Edmund Morys and John Grene. In 1480 we find a pardon to Sir William Tynderne and others for having acquired the Manor from Mr. Grene and Margaret, his Wife. This was in respect of the "Manor called Coggeshales" a grant in chief without Licence. After being in the Grene family for a time, it passed to Anthony Cage. He was called upon to show why the Manor should not be seized into the hands of the Queen and apparently he put up a good defence, for in 1585 he was granted a Licence to alienate the Manor to John Cotton, who afterwards became Sir John Cotton. The Manor

then passed through the Cotton family and was eventually sold to Henry Edwards Paine and Richard Brettell of Chertsey, in Surrey. This was in August 1900 and on 30th July, 1902, Mr. Brettell's half share was purchased by Mr. Paine. In his will dated 10th September, 1914, Mr. Paine devised all his Manors to Emma, Elizabeth Freeman (wife of his stepson, Alfred James Freeman) and Sarah Freeman (wife of his other stepson, Herbert Longford Freeman), in equal shares as tenants in common. After several appointments of new trustees of the will, the Manor was eventually conveyed on 5th November, 1954 to John Lionel Beaumont of Coggeshall, Essex. This would seem to be the only time since the original grant that this Manor and the Manor of Exning Hall alias Cottons were in separate ownership. In 1963 Mr. Beaumont sold the Manor of Exning Hall to Mr. J. Wentworth Day, who was born in Exning. Mr. Day re-sold the Manor soon after he acquired it to Mr. S. G. Gibson of Landwade Hall, Exning.

The following records will be handed over on completion :

23rd August, 1902 : Acknowledgment of Satisfaction from Miss Flanders to the Stewards of two Manors.

15th April, 1905 : Enfranchisement Deed between the Lord of the two Manors and Robert Stephenson.

22nd June, 1909 : Warrant of Satisfaction between Edward Hugh Leach of Newmarket, veterinary surgeon, and Frederick Percy Allison of Stetchworth and E. A. Webb, Iron founder.

17th December, 1907 : Draft admission of Messrs. Cole Ambrose and Charles Cole Ambrose to land in both Manors.

7th June, 1910 : Conditional Surrender by E. A. Webb to Alfred Harold Ruston and Albert Alexander Ruston of 12 Cottages in Oxford Street, Exning known as Vine Terrace Nos. 4 to 15 (inclusive) for securing the payment of £460 and interest.

1852-1900 : Minute Book covering this period of transactions in both Manors. There is a Memorandum in this book stating that Alexander Cotton died on 24th May, 1860.

In the conveyance of the Manor of Cottons Hall to Mr. Wentworth Day, Mr. Beaumont acknowledged the latter's right to production of the documents of title specified in the Schedule thereto, which related also to the Manor of Coggeshall in Exning. These documents were as under :

11th August, 1900 : Conveyance between Elizabeth and Brettell, Norman Scott Brettell and Montague Cecil Scott, and Henry Edward Paine.

29th August, 1929 : Appointment of new Trustee. Richard Brettell of first part and Owen Warner of the second part.

10th March, 1936 : Appointment of new Trustee between Owen Warner and Herbert Longford Freeman.

15th July, 1937 : Appointment of new Trustee between Owen Warner and Evelyn Annie Beresford-Jones.

5th November, 1954 : Conveyance Owen Warner and Evelyn Annie Jones of the first part and John Lionel Beaumont of the second part.

The owner therefore of the Cottons Hall Manor and his successors in title will be entitled to ask for production of the above documents, and for delivery of copies thereof, as they remain in the custody of the owner for the time being of the Coggeshall Manor. These documents contain a very long Abstract of Title of over forty pages and trace the title back to 1850.

There is an Enclosure Award dated 1812, the copy of which runs to 92 foolscap pages of typescript and there is also an Enclosure map. Copies of both will be handed over on completion. The Award is most interesting and it appears that the Lords of the two Manors have certain rights in 60 acres of Heathland used for exercising racehorses. Any information that can be obtained from the Jockey Club or elsewhere will be communicated to any interested persons or an announcement will be made with regard thereto by the auctioneer in the saleroom.

The title shall commence with a conveyance on sale dated 11th August, 1900. The vendor will convey as beneficial owner.

LOT 11

THE MANOR OF NETHERBURY HALL

In Layham in the County of Suffolk

The Suffolk historian, Copinger, notes in Vol. III that this manor was in the Lordship of Hugh le Despenser in the reign of King Edward I, that in 1346 it was forfeited to the Crown, and that it was granted the following year to Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, a son of the King, of whom Copinger records :

“On the braking out of the insurrection under Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, he was commissioned by the King to pursue the rebellious prince and to lay siege to the castle of Pontefract. On the prince being taken he was one of those that condemned him to death, and occupied a distinguished position both in cabinet and field. He was sent as chief ambassador to France in 1324, in which year he was also appointed Lieutenant of Aquitaine. After the accession of his nephew, King Edward III, he was arrested and sentenced to death for having conspired with other nobles to deliver his brother, the deposed Edward II, out of prison; whereupon, by the management of Queen Isabel and her paramour, Mortimer, he was beheaded at Winchester in March 1330, after having waited all day on the scaffold before a person could be found to act as executioner”.

His only daughter, Joane, the “Fair Maid of Kent” brought the inherited estates with this Manor to her husband, Thomas de Holand, Earl of Kent, who held his first Court here, 27th Edward III (1354). By her second marriage to the Black Prince, Joane was mother of King Richard III, but this Manor was part of the inheritance of her eldest son, Thomas de Holand, at her death in 1385. After passing to Thomas, son of the same name (who was beheaded after a conspiracy against Henry IV in 1400) the estate came into the hands of Roger Mortimer, fourth Earl of March, by whose granddaughter it later came in dower to Sir Edward Grey. Their grandson, created Earl of Worcester in 1449, was executed 1470 for his part in the Yorkist intrigues against Richard III. After being vested in Sir Robert Peyton and afterwards his widow, it is recorded, again according to Copinger, as having been granted for life to Anne of Cleves, and in later Exchequer records a fourth part of the manor is referred to as “late the possession of Jane, Queen of England”.

In 1544 the Manor was granted to John Clarke, and passed in descent to his son, Edward, and then to his brother-in-law, Henry Appleton; it remained with the Appleton family until sold by a later Henry Appleton in 1622 to John Hodges. Exactly when it came into the possession of the Doyly family of the neighbouring Overbury Hall is uncertain, as the earlier rolls follow the common practice of omitting the name of the Lord; but it had certainly passed to them by 1724. The surviving Court Books (though there are earlier rolls and rentals) begin in 1728 with Peregrine Doyly, Esq., and in 1735 the Lord was John Webb, in right of his wife, Elizabeth Doyly. A Court Record of 1737 refers to the earlier Lord as “Peregrine D’Oyley of Chatteris in the Isle of Ely in the County of Cambridge, Lord of the several Manors of Overbury Hall and Netherbury Hall . . .” In 1765 the Manor was again in the hands of a Peregrine Doyly, and in 1784 in those of “Peregrine Doyly the younger”, himself succeeded in 1804 by Charles Doyly. Charles was the last of the family to hold the Manor, which came in 1817 to Abraham Reeve, and twenty years later to Henry Offord, and thence through Joseph Archer (1846), the Rev. Richard Daniel (1854), John Frederick Robinson (1860), John Musgrove Musgrove (1885) and George Frederick Beaumont (1909).

The Court Rolls of the 17th century show that leets were held in this Manor, with election of constables and other officers, but this practice had been abandoned by 1728, and only courts baron were recorded thereafter. The second book, beginning in 1765, records that the custom of descent in this Manor was “Borough-English” (to the youngest son), and as late as 1816 there is a record of a release by Elizabeth Hicks of her customary right to “Free-bench, Dower and Thirds”. The Lord’s rights in timber are referred to in an entry of 1804, where John Kettle paid to the Lord £1 3s. 9d., “being the third part of the value of an ash tree, top and bark, on his estate”. At the Court of 1740 new trustees were admitted to a cottage for the use of the poor of the Parish, and it is noted that there was no fine on admission because it was for a charitable purpose. A later record, at the proclamation for heirs on the death of a trustee of this property, notes the cottage as being “near Four Ash Lane”, and in the following year (1839) there being no response to the proclamation, the premises were seized to the Lord for want of a tenant. It would be interesting to know

what became of this property, apparently set aside for charitable purposes by ancient custom, as it does not appear to be referred to again after this date.

Manorial records in the possession of the Vendors, to be handed over to the purchaser are :

Abstract of Court Rolls : 1412-1729 (compiled about 1730).

Court Rolls : 1406; 1468-70; 1508; 1517-47; 1651-61; 1664; 1737-45; 1745-62.

Court Books : 1728-46; (with Overbury Hall); 1765-1821; 1827-1929. **Draft Book :** 1821-27.

Rentals : 1651; 1666; 1695.

There are also earlier rolls of this Manor in the Public Library at Ipswich, available for inspection by those interested.

APPENDIX I
THE MANOR OF SNEATING HALL IN KIRBY
EXTRACT

from the copy Terrare referred

“THE CIRCUIT of the MANNOR of SNEATING with the MEETE and BOUNDS of the same”.

The Circuit of the Mannor of Sneating in Kirby beginneth at a Meadow called Crabtree Meadow abutting upon the Highway leading from Thorpe to Kirby on the south west And over against the Watergate parting the parishes of Thorpe & Kirby and goeth along by Cutt Field in Thorpe on the west and abutteth upon a parcel Orresses Cylnesse north and so goeth along by the same Cylnesse Hedge and Grove and the same Orresses Cylnesse till it cometh to Brewers Corner in Kirby from which Corner it Leadeth over thwart the same Brewers unto the three way Leet of which Brewers one Acre is in the Mannor of Sneating And so it abutteth along the Highway north till it cometh to the four way Leet and there goeth up the Highway leading to Thorpe till it cometh to the said Crabtree Meadow abutting upon the same Highway East & South And one other part from the said four way Leet turneth down by Mill Lane leading to Birch Mill west & north till it cometh to Birch Hall Wood north east and so goeth along by Church Field parcel of Birch Hall to Holledge Gate and so to the Weeres south and there turneth along by the same Weeres north and goeth up by the Creek from the Same Weeres South East along by a Hedge of John Gyes by the outside of his House by a Pale and Plumb Trees to the Highway right against the Midst of the Vicarage Pightle and so goeth along the same Highway South till it cometh to the said Mill Lane And one other part thereof beginneth by the said Highway on the other side of the same Highway at the west end of a purpreature builded upon now Robert Topsees taken out of the Highway of Kirby and goeth along Haule Field Hedge and by a parcel of Wood called Down Pit Wood and by the Wood of William Sames and a parcel of Colloppes Land and upon the lands sometime called Jarmyns now Thomas Felixes containing three acres and a half or thereabouts And so cometh unto the Highway in Upper Street leading from Kirby Cross to Thorpe over against a parcel of Ground called Smithes and so goeth along the same Highway including a tenement sometime one Hayles now Roger Barrets and turneth there by a lane called Ordlers Lane and by Ordlers Close Orresses three pightles the end of Ordlers by a Trench and Bank betwixt Bardsalles Grove and Symonds Grove and abutteth upon Symonds Grove Symonds Tenement the Highway leading to Kirby Church over against the tenement called Snowes abutting upon the same Highway west till it cometh to the four way Leet and from thence returneth along by the Highway leading to Kirby Church even to Topseys said Tenement North One other parcel of the said Mannor beginneth at a Field being a parcel of the Demesnes of the said Mannor called East Field abutting upon the Weares South and goeth up by Church Field and Bramble Field Hedges parcels of the Demesnes of Birch Hall to the Salt Creek, and by the same Creek again round about the said weares in East Field.

Another parcel of the same Mannor called North Holme containing Fifteen Acres abutteth upon Horsey Island East the Lands of Mr. Deraugh South upon John Blackstons Land West and upon the great Channel North.

THE CIRCUIT is followed by a description of:

- (1) “THE SCITE of the MANOR with the DEMESNE LANDS”
- (2) “THE NAMES OF THE SEVERAL PARCELS of the DEMESNE LANDS”
- (3) TENANTS by COPY of COURT ROLL according to the custom of the MANOR with their yearly rent.

(NOTE : Seven of the tenants, in addition to paying money rent, varying from 6d. to 14/-, paid rent in kind, viz., one, two or four capons.

Extracts from COPY TERRARE of The Manor of Sneating Hall, Essex, made the 9th day of June in the 32nd year of Queen Elizabeth.

APPENDIX II
WORLINGTON SCALES MANOR

On 21st January, 1800, was passed “An Act to for dividing and Allotting the whole year or every year Lands, Common Fields, half year or Shack Lands, Common Meadows, Heaths, Warrens, Fens, Commons and Waste Grounds within one parish of Worlington in the County of Suffolk”.

This is a long document containing over 15,000 words and taking up forty pages of typing on foolscap. This together with a photo copy of the plan attached to the Award can be inspected at the West Suffolk Record Office at Bury St. Edmunds. It was certified at the end of the Award that the allotments set out in it

should for ever thereafter be used by the Surveyors of the Highways and by the Proprietors of Lands and Estates within the said parish of Worlington and their tenants in such manner and under good rules and regulations as the Lords of the Manors of Worlington Abergovinny and Worlington Scales otherwise Tindalls, the Rector, Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor and the Surveyors of the highways in Worlington aforesaid for the time being or the major part of them shall direct or appoint.

At their first meeting the Commissioner did perambulate and set forth the boundaries of the parish of Worlington against the boundaries of the parishes townships or places adjoining thereto. Compensation was to be made for the Tithe payable in respect of the Common Grounds or the right of Shackle thereover, Sir Gray Cooper was the Lord of the Manor of Worlington Abergovinny.

The original Award and Map can be inspected at the West Suffolk Office and the copies in the hands of the vendor will be handed over on completion.

APPENDIX III

THE MANOR OF COGGESHALL IN EXNING

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the forty-seventh year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Third entitled "An Act for inclosing Lands in the Parish of Exning in the County of Suffolk" Reciting that there were within the Parish of Exning in the County of Suffolk certain open and common fields commonable lands heaths commons and waste grounds Reciting also that Sir Charles Cotton Baronet was Lord of the several Manors of Exning Hall and Coggishall in Exning aforesaid Reciting also that Edward Wenman Martin Esquire was Impropiator of the Rectory of Exning aforesaid Reciting also that the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury were patrons of the vicarage of the Parish Church of Exning aforesaid and Charles Robert Marshall Clerk was Vicar of the said Parish Church Reciting also that divers persons were seized of the said open and common fields commonable lands heaths commons and waste grounds And reciting that there was in Exning aforesaid certain heath ground at the west end of the town of Newmarket which forms a part of race ground and had been used for the purposes of exercising training and running horses thereon And Reciting that various buildings fences and posts had from time to time been erected and fixed thereon by the Stewards of an Association at Newmarket for accommodation of the persons attending such races and for the preservation of the turf there And Reciting that the proprietors of the said heath ground had consented that so much of the said heath ground as was thereafter more particularly mentioned and described should for ever thereafter remain as heath ground and be open and free at all times for the purpose of exercising training and running horses as theretofore and for the assembling of persons at all times with horses and carriages or otherwise to attend or see the same and that the buildings fences posts and other erections standing or being thereon at the time of passing the said Act or thereafter to be erected or placed thereon should be vested in the Lord or Lords Lady or Ladies of the said Manors of Exning Hall and Coggishall in trust for the time being for the purpose aforesaid with power for the Stewards of the said Association for the time being to alter repair or remove the same from time to time as they in their discretion should think fit and also that it should be lawful for the said Stewards for the time being from time to time and at all times thereafter to erect build or place on the said heath ground such other buildings erections fences or posts as they should think necessary or expedient for the purpose of racing and those to repair alter or remove from time to time as they in their discretion shall think fit and to repair and amend the said heath ground from time to time as they should think proper and that in consideration of such liberty and use in over and upon the said heath ground and the erections thereon that the said Stewards for the time being should pay unto such person or persons to whom such heath ground should be allotted and awarded by us the yearly rent or sum of ten shillings for every acre of the said heath ground to be set out for the purposes aforesaid and so in, proportion for a less quantity It was therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid that so much of the said heath ground as lies within the lines thereafter described / that is to say / between a line beginning at an ancient post standing at or near the boundaries of the said Parish of Exning and of the adjoining Parish of Burwell at a place called the Turn of the Lands and running thence in a straight direction to a post in the fence at the distance of seven yards from the west corner of a brick building called the Portland Stand from thence in a straight line passing at the distance of five yards from the North corner of the Stables near thereto called the Rubbing Stables to the ploughed lands called the Demesne lands lying at the back of the said Stables and from thence by the west and south sides of the said demesne lands towards the Town of Newmarket to the boundary line of the said Parish of Exning and between another line commencing at the bounds of the said Parish of Burwell at the distance of two hundred and fifty-five yards South of the aforementioned post at the turn of the lands and running in a straight line to the summit of an ancient barrow near to and on the south side of a building called the Dukes Stand from thence in a straight line to the sixtieth milestone by the side of the Turnpike road leading from London to Newmarket and thence by the side of the said Turnpike road towards the Town of Newmarket to the boundary line of the said Parish of Exning / which described

lines contain within the same not exceeding sixty acres / should for ever thereafter remain open and free for the purposes of exercising training and running horses thereon at all times and for the assembling of all such persons with horses and carriages or otherwise as should think fit to attend or see the same and that the proprietors or occupiers of the said heath ground for the time being or any of them or any other person or persons whomsoever should not at any time or times thereafter plough dig break up plant or erect and fence upon the said heath ground or any part thereof or by any other ways or means insure or destroy the same or any part thereof so as to interrupt the exercising training and running horses thereon or by any ways or means whatsoever obstruct the full and free use and enjoyment thereof or of any part thereof for the purposes aforesaid and that the buildings fences and other erections then standing and being or thereafter to be erected or placed thereon should from thenceforth be and remain vested in the Lord or Lords Lady or Ladies of the said manors for the time being and that it should and might be lawful for the Stewards of the said Association to repair alter or remove such buildings fences and other erections from time to time at their free will and pleasure and to erect and place such other buildings erections and fences for the purposes of racing as they in their discretion should think fit and those also to repair alter and remove at their free will and pleasure doing as little damage to the herbage of the said heath ground as reasonable might be and that it should and might be lawful to and for the said Stewards for the time being from time to time and at all reasonable times to roll harrow or otherwise repair the said heath ground and the erections thereon the said Stewards for the time being should pay unto such person or persons to whom the said heath grounds should be allotted and awarded by the said Commissioners the yearly rent of ten shillings of lawful money of Great Britain from every acre so directed to be preserved as aforesaid and so in proportion for any lesser quantity than an acre on the twenty ninth day of September in every year the first payment thereof to begin and be made upon the twenty ninth day of September next after the said Commissioners should have set out and confirmed the allotments to be made by them as aforesaid Provided always that the persons or persons to whom such heath ground should be allotted and awarded subject to such use as aforesaid should have liberty at all times/ except during the time of running any races thereon/ to feed and depasture the same with his her or their sheep and lambs only but not with any cattle or larger stock provided also that if at any time the said rent or sum of ten shillings per acre or any part thereof should be behind or unpaid by the space of three calendar months after the same should have been demanded by writing under the hand or hands of the person or persons respectively entitled to the said rent left with the Lord or Lords or Lady or Ladies of the said Manor or with the Stewards of the said Association for the time being or either of them then and in such case it should and might be lawful for the person or persons to whom the said heath grounds should be allotted and awarded by us to enter into and upon the said heath ground and the buildings and erections thereon standing and being according to their respective rights and interests in such heath grounds and thenceforth use occupy and enjoy the same at his and their free will and pleasure absolutely discharged of and from the several restrictions hereby imposed upon the owners and occupiers thereof and from thenceforth the said buildings and other erections should become vested in the owner or owners of the heath ground on which they might respectively stand and his her or their heirs and assigns according to their respective estates and interests of and in the said heath grounds And Whereas since the passing of the said Act the said Sir Charles Cotton hath departed this life and his Estates in the said Parish of Exning have descended to his eldest son now Sir Vincent Cotton NOW KNOW YE that we the said William Custance William Dalton William Collisson and Charles Wedge by virtue of the said act of Parliament and of the directions therein contained for carrying the same into execution have caused a Survey Admeasurement and Plan to be made by Samuel Kempson Simmons of the Town of Cambridge aforesaid Land Surveyor and Edward Davy Wedge of Westley Bottom aforesaid Land Surveyor of the said open and common fields commonable lands heaths commons and waste grounds and also of the homesteads homecloses yards gardens orchards and old inclosures in Exning aforesaid which contain together four thousand nine hundred and thirty two acres one rood and thirty one perches/ that is to say/ the said open and common fields commonable lands heath commons and waste grounds/ exclusive of the Turnpike road and of Public and private roads and drains hereinafter set out/ contain four thousand four hundred and thirty seven acres one rood and twenty five perches the said Homesteads Homecloses and old inclosures/ exclusive of the Town Streets/ contain three hundred and ninety acres three roods and eighteen perches and the Turnpike Road and the public and private roads and drains hereinafter and the said Town Streets contain one hundred and four acres and twenty eight perches which said survey admeasurement and plan hath been verified upon the oath of the said Samuel Rempson Simmons and Edward Davy Wedge AND WE the said Commissioners having in further pursuance of the directions of the said Act ascertained and fixed the boundaries of the said Parish of Exning do hereby set out and declare the same to be as follows/ that is to say/ next the Parish of Moulton commencing at the point where the Parishes of Moulton Snailwell and Exning unite thence proceeding in a Southward direction to an ancient Dole mark at the Bounds of Chevely next the Parish of Chevely proceeding from the last described point and in a westward direction to the ancient dole marks to and across the bounds of Woodditton. Next part of the Parish of Woodditton Proceeding

from the last described point in the same direction to the North Corner of a fence of a Paddock belonging to William Thorpe in the occupation of John Stevens and from thence in nearly the same direction along the North west side of the fence of the said Paddock to the road leading from Newmarket to Gazeley. Next the parish of St. Mary in Newmarket. Proceeding from the last described point in a north west direction crossing the Turnpike road leading from Newmarket to Bury and along the fence parting Exning heath from old inclosures at the East end of the Town of Newmarket to an ancient Watercourse in north east and west directions along the said watercourse and along the fence at the north side of Demesne lands to the road leading from Newmarket to Exning thence in nearly a west direction along the south side of the little Heath to the south west corner thereof thence in nearly a northwest direction for the distance of about one hundred and thirty yards to a joint way thence in nearly a west direction along the said jointway for the distance of about six hundred and eighty yards to a Meer Balk thence in a south direction along the said Balk and along the east side of the heath to and across the Turnpike road leading from Newmarket to London and to the ancient boundary mark next the Parish of Woodditton. Next the remaining part of the Parish of Woodditton. Proceeding from the last described point in nearly a west direction to a boundary cross where the Parishes of Exning Burwell and Woodditton unite. Next the Parish of Burwell. Proceeding from the last described point in a northwest direction by ancient Dole Marks to the turn of the lands thence between the Ploughed lands of Exning and the heath belonging to the Kings most excellent Majesty and Robert Bryant respectively to a new road set out from Exning to Swaffham thence in a north east direction about ninety yards and from thence in a north west north east and north west directions to the west corner of the Parish of Exning and from thence in an eastward direction to the road leading from Exning to Burwell and across the said road in nearly the same direction between Intercommon furlong and Hilly Moor thence in nearly north and west directions between the said Intercommon furlong and the fen to the west corner of the said fen thence in a north east direction between old inclosures and Breach Field in the Parish of Burwell and the said fen to a wood belonging to Sir St. Vincent Cotton Baronet thence in nearly a north direction along the watercourse to Burwell Ness Meadow and thence in nearly an East direction between the said Meadow and fen to a point where the Parishes of Exning Burwell and Fordham unite. Next part of the Parish of Fordham. Proceeding from the last described point in nearly east and south directions along the watercourse to Landwade Mill. Next the Parish of Landwade. Proceeding from the last described point on the west side of the said Mill and between ancient Inclosures in Landwade and the fen to the North corner of the Homestall occupied by Francis Westley thence in the same direction for about fifty yards thence in a South east and South west directions across four old Inclosures belonging to Sir St. Vincent Cotton to a road set out by us from Landwade to Exning thence in a south east direction between the hedges and the said new road to a Brook thence in north east and south east direction along the said Brook and under the said hedges to a road set out by us from Exning to Fordham thence in nearly a North east direction by the side of the said road to the bounds of Fordham. Next the remaining part of Fordham. Proceeding from the last described point in south east and south west directions to the boundary of Snailwell. Next the Parish of Snailwell. Proceeding from the last described point in westward and southward directions along the present fences of Snailwell to the point where the Parishes of Moulton Snailwell and Exning unite. (Here follow provisions with regard to public and private roads and drains, gravel, stone, commons and sheepwalks and waste lands, finishing up with the allotment of a public watering place and wash pit.) AND FURTHER KNOW YE that we the said Commissioners in further pursuance and execution of the several powers authorities and directions of the said Act have in the next place assigned set out and allotted and by these presents do award unto and for Sir St. Vincent Cotton Baronet as Lord of the several Manors of Exning Hall and Coggishall in Exning aforesaid as a full equivalent and compensation for his right and interest of and in the soil of the Commons and waste lands in the said Parish of Exning. ONE piece or parcel of Land or Ground containing forty eight acres and seventeen perches bounded on west by the Soham and Ely road on the north west by the Snailwell road on the north east by another allotment to the said Sir St. Vincent Cotton on the South east by the Turnpike road and on the south west and south by an allotment to his Grace the Duke of Rutland the hedges ditches mounds and fences of which last described allotment against the said Roads shall be made and for ever maintained and kept in repair by and at the expence of the said Sir St. Vincent Cotton and the owner of the same allotment for the time being which said last described allotment we the said Commissioners do hereby declare to be a full equivalent and compensation for his right and interest of and in the soil of the commons and waste lands in the said Parish of Exning and that the same doth not exceed in the whole one twentieth part of the said Commons and waste lands AND FURTHER KNOW YE that we the said Commissioners in further pursuance of the directions of the said Act have in the next place set out and allotted and by these presents do award unto the several proprietors and owners thereof and persons having right of Common or other interest therein all the residue and remainder of the said lands and grounds by the said Act directed to be divided and allotted in such quantities shares and proportions as we the said Commissioners have adjudged and deemed to be a just compensation and satisfaction for and equal to their several and respective grounds rights of common and other rights and interests therein.

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NOTE:—Owing to the frequency of particles "de", "de la", etc., in records of the nature and antiquity of those referred to in the Particulars all such particles have been entirely omitted in the Index unless forming an integral part of the name; e.g.: *del la Pole* will be found under "Pole", *de Montfort* under "Montfort", etc.

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CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. Each Manor is sold subject to the following Conditions and to the National Conditions of Sale (17th Edition) which shall be deemed to be incorporated herein so far as they are not inconsistent with the Conditions following excepting Condition 13 thereof which shall not have effect. A print of the National Conditions can be seen at the offices of the respective Vendors' Solicitors and of Messrs. C. M. Stanford & Son. The word "Vendors" in these Conditions shall be read as "respective Vendors" where the context required.
2. The deposit on each Manor shall be 25 per cent. of the purchase-money and shall be paid, on the signing of the Contract, to Messrs. C. M. Stanford & Son as Agents for the respective Vendors.
3. The date for the completion of the purchases shall be 28th October, 1964. Completion shall take place at the office of the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Beaumont & Sansom, Coggeshall, Essex.
4. The Title to the various Manors shall commence with Wills or Conveyances as stated in the last paragraph of the Particulars of Sale of each Manor.
5. The Vendors sell as Trustees or Beneficial Owners according to the statements contained in the last paragraph of the Particulars of Sale of each Manor.
6. Condition 21 of the said National Conditions of Sale shall apply not only to the documents of title relating to the Manors, but also to any of the Records which it is stated in the Particulars will be handed over on completion to the Purchaser of any Manor.
7. There will be a reserve price for each lot.
8. Such Commons and Wastes as belong to the Vendors (unless expressly excepted from the Sale) are sold subject to any rights of way or other easements which may exist thereover, either as a result of a legal grant of an easement, or of a licence, or merely as a result of verbal consent given by the Vendors, or either of them or by any former Lord or Lords or by any Steward of the Manor. Neither the Vendors nor their Solicitors or Agents are aware of any such easements and no objections or requisitions shall be raised in respect of such matters. The Vendors shall not be required to state what commons or waste lands form part of any Manor.
9. Each Manor is sold subject to any enactments, regulations, schemes, resolutions or orders, whether statutory or otherwise, relating to Town and Country Planning and to any requirements, orders or notices made or given by any competent authority which may effect the same and no requisition or objection shall be made or taken in respect of any such matters.
10. In certain documents forming part of the title to the Manors offered for sale the description thereof is "Manors or Lordships or Reputed Manors or Lordships of Manors". In a Treatise on the Law of Copyholds by John Scriven (6th Edn., p. 3) it is stated that "A Manor which is so by reputation only, and which is therefore called a reputed Manor, is a legal manor for numerous purposes hereinafter described". No requisition shall be raised in respect of such description.
11. The Particulars of Sale shall be deemed to form part of the Conditions of Sale so far as they are not inconsistent with these Conditions and shall be regarded as incorporated in this contract.

MEMORANDUM

IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED THAT

of

is the Purchaser of LOT described in the Particulars of Sale (First issue) being the Manor of

from

at the price of £ : : subject to the before-written Conditions of Sale, the sum of

£ : : having been paid to Messrs. C. M. STANFORD & SON as a deposit and

in part payment of the purchase-money and it is agreed that the purchase is made and is to be completed

according to the before-written Conditions of Sale.

AS WITNESS our hands this day of 196 .

Purchase-money £ : :

Deposit £ : :

Balance payable £ : :

Abstract of Title to be sent to:

KEY TO LORDSHIPS OF MANORS.

CULLINGFORD AND CO. LTD., STOCKWELL WORKS, COLCHESTER

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