

SECOND EDITION

- . I. Wiltm Rex.
- . II. Ep̄c baiocensis.
- . III. Com̄ de maurit.
- . IIII. Com̄ Alanus.
- . V. Com̄ Eustachi.
- . VI. Com̄ Hugo.
- . VII. Rob̄ malet.
- . VIII. Wiltm de War.
- . IX. Rog bigot.
- . X. Godric dapifer.
- . XI. Hermer deferet.
- . XII. Abb̄ de Sco. E.
- . XIII. Abb̄ de eli.
- . XIV. Abb̄ de Hulmo.
- . XV. Scs Stephan.
- . XVI. Wiltm de scois.
- . XVII. Radulf de bellofgo.
- . XVIII. Rainald f. Iuch.
- . XIX. Radulf de Toenio.
- . XX. Hugo de monte forti.
- . XXI. Eudo dapifer.

- NORFOLC.
- . XXV. Walter Giffart.
 - . XXVI. Rog pictaviensis.
 - . XXVII. Ivo Tallebofe.
 - . XXVIII. Rad de Limefo.
 - . XXVIII Eudo fil. Spiruwic.
 - . XXX. Drogo debeuraria.
 - . XXXI. Rad bainard.
 - . XXXII. Rannulf piperell.
 - . XXXIII. Rob̄ grenon.
 - . XXXIII. Rog V. onensis.
 - . XXXV. Rob̄ fil. Corbation.
 - . XXXVI. Rannulf fr̄ algeri.
 - . XXXVII. Tehel britto.
 - . XXXVIII. Rob̄ de uerli.
 - . XXXVIII. Hunfrid of albici.
 - . XL. Hunfrid de boh̄.
 - . XLI. Radulf defelgeres.
 - . XLII. Gislebt̄ fil. Richeri.
 - . XLIII. Roger de ramis.
 - . XLIII. Isakell.
 - . XLVI. Edmund fil. pagani.
 - . XL. Ifaac.
 - . XLV. Touu.

- . XLV. Iohs nepos. Walerani.
- . L. Roger fil. renardi.
- . LI. Berner arbaliftar.
- . LII. Gislebt̄ arballitar.
- . LIII. Radulf arballiftar.
- . LIII. Rob̄ arballiftar.
- . LV. Radbell artillex.
- . LVI. Hago.
- . LVII. Radulf fil. Hagon.
- . LVIII. Vlche.
- . LIX. Aluredus.
- . LX. Aldit.
- . LXI. Goduin Halden.
- . LXII. Starcolf.
- . LXIII. Etdric ancipitar.
- . LXIII. De libis hoibz reg.
- . LXV. De dominic hoibz reg.
- . LXVI. De inuafionibz.

Second Auction Sale

LORDSHIPS

of REX.

MANORS

Hund de Olesfor. support en. Ward. c. p man.
 7. p. vi. hid. 7. x. an. rex. Vy. tē xvii. uiff. xv. m. xxvi. Tē.
 viii. bor. p. vi. M. xiii. Tē. iiii. let. p 7 m. ii. Tē. ii. car in dñio. p
 7. m. i. Tē. 7 p inē hoēs. viii. car. m. x. Silu. c. por. xxiiii. ac. pti.
 Sēp. ii. mol. 7. x. an. 7. i. r. LXXIX. porc. cii. ou. Tē reddebat
 firmā de duabz noftibz Est adhuc. i. bereuuita que jac& in Cante
 bruge fra 7 uocat. Steelfort. de. iii. hid. 7. XLVI. ac. Sēp. viii. uiff.
 7. v. bor. 7. i. car. in dñio. 7. ii. car. hom̄. 7. xv. ac. pti. Tē. i. runc
 m. n. sēp. x. an. tē. LXXX. potē. m. L. Tē. LXXX. ou. n. LXXXVII.
 Tē. xiiii. capræ. m. xxiiii. Hec bereuuita e in sup̄dicta firma. t. r. e
 m̄ u reddit. xxv. lib. 7. xvi. fol. Rob̄ grino ten&. ii. soc. de. ii. hid
 7. dim. ptinentes huic manerio. 7 reddentes omnē consuetudinē
 q̄s accepit cū Suen eff& uiccomēs. & hund nescit q̄ m̄ eos habuerit
 q̄a neq. breue neq. legat uenit ex parte regis in hund qd rex sibi
 dediff& illā trā. Quidā cleric̄ comitis. E. inuaserat XLII. ac. 7 teneb
 illas ad feudū comitis. e. f. hund eas testat ad neuport. 7. ita m̄ h̄
 rex. Cleric̄ ū iudicat ē esse in miscdia regis. 7 de om̄i cessu suo. 7
 de corpore suo. In illa trā erat. tē. i. car. m̄ nulla. i. ac pti. Silu

NOTE: For translation see inside cover.

NORFOLK

HOLDERS OF LANDS

I. King William	XXV. Walter Giffart	XLVIII. John nephew of
II. The Bishop of Bayeux	XXVI. Roger of Poitou	L. Roger son of Renard
III. The Count of Mortain	XXVII. Ivo Taillebois	LI. Berner the Crossbowman
III. Count Alan	XXVIII. Ralf de Linsey	LII. Gilbert the Crossbowman
V. Count Eustace	XXVIII. Eudo son of Spiruwic	LIII. Ralph the Crossbowman
VI. Count Hugh	XXX. Drogo de Beuraria	LIII. Robert the Crossbowman
VII. Robert Malet	XXXI. Ralf Binard	LV. Radbell the Artificer
VIII. William de War(enne)	XXXII. Ranulf Peverel	LVI. Hago
VIII. Roger Bigot	XXXIII. Robert Grenon (Gernon)	LVII. Ralph son of Hago
X. Bishop William	XXXIII. Peter de Valognes	LVIII. Ulchetel
XI. Bishop Osbert	XXXV. Robert son of Corbutio	LVIII. Alvred
XII. Godric dapifer*	XXXVI. Ranulf Brother of Ilger	LX. Aldith
XIII. Hermer de Feriis	XXXVII. Tehel the Breton	LXI. Godwin Halden
XIII. Abbot of St. Edmund	XXXVIII. Robert de Verli	LXII. Starcolf
XV. The Abbot of Ely	XXXVIII. Humfry son of Alberic	LXIII. Edric the falconer
XVI. The Abbey of St. Benet of Ramsey	XL. Humfry de Bohun	LXIII. Of the Freemen of the King belonging to no farm
XVII. The Abbey of Hulme	XLI. Ralf de Felgeres	LXV. Of the demesne men of the King
XVIII. (The Abbey of) St. Stephen of Caen	XLII. Gilbert son of Richer	LXVI. Of Invasions
XVIII. William de Escois	XLIII. Roger de Ramis	
XX. Ralf de Bellofago	XLIII. Iuikiel the Priest	
XXI. Rainald son of Ivo	XLV. Colebert the Priest	
XXII. Ralph de Toeni	XLVI. Edmund son of Pain	
XXIII. Hugh de Montfort	XLVII. Isaac	
XXIII. Eudo dapifer*	XLVIII. Tovi	

* A Steward in a Royal Household.

THE KING

UTTLESFORD HUNDRED. Newport.

Shelford.

HUNDRET DE ODELESFORT.—NEWPORT was held by Harold in the time of King Edward for a manor and for viii. hides and a half, now by King William. There were then xviii. villeins, afterwards xv., now xxvi. Then viii. bordars, afterwards vi., now xiii. Then iv. serfs, afterwards and now ii. Then ii. teams in the demesne, afterwards and now i. Then and afterwards among the homagers viii. teams, now x. Wood for c. swine, xxiv. acres of meadow. Always ii. mills and x. beasts and i. horse, lxxix. swine, cii. sheep. It then yielded maintenance for ii. nights. There is moreover i. berewic, which lies in Cambridgeshire and is called SCELFORT of iii. hides and xlvi. acres. There have always been in it viii. villeins, and v. bordars, and i. team in the demesne and ii. teams of the homagers and xv. acres of meadow. There was then i. horse, now none. There have always been x. beasts. Then lxxx. swine, now 1. Then lxxx. sheep, now lxxxvii. Then xiii. goats, now xxiii. This berewic was included in the above mentioned farm in the time of King Edward, but it now pays xxv. pounds and xvi. shillings. Robert Grino (Gernon) holds ii. soc-men of ii. hides and a half belonging to this manor and yielding all customary dues, whom he obtained when Suene was Sheriff, and the Hundred does not know how he obtained them, since neither brief nor messenger came from the King to the Hundred to state that the King gave him this land. A certain Clerk attached to Earl Eustace had seized xlii. acres and he held them as of the fee of the Earl Eustace, but the Hundred testifies that they belong to NEWPORT; and so now the King has them; and the Clerk is judged to be at the King's mercy, both as to the whole of his goods and his body. In this land there was then i. team, now none; i. acre of meadow; wood for vi. swine; and the worth of it is vi. shillings.

NOTE—The above are translations of (1) the top half of the first page of Little Domesday Book giving the names of Holders of Land at the date of the Survey 1087 and (2) the portion of the same book relating to Newport, Essex.

THE SECOND SALE

of

29

Lordships of Manors

in the Counties of

RADNORSHIRE, SURREY, HAMPSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE,
ESSEX, SUFFOLK, NORFOLK, YORKSHIRE,
BERKSHIRE, LINCOLNSHIRE and OXFORDSHIRE

including

Common Lands, Minerals and Wayleave Rentals

together with

Valuable Court Rolls, Books, Manuscripts, Etc.

To be SOLD by AUCTION

at the

South Hall, Victoria Halls, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

on Wednesday, 7th December, 1955

At 2.15 p.m.

Auctioneers:

STRUTT & PARKER LOFTS & WARNER

41, Berkeley Square, LONDON, W.1. *Telephone:* GROSVENOR 3056 and at LEWES, CHELMSFORD, BUILTH WELLS,
PLYMOUTH, IPSWICH, OXFORD and ANDOVER.

Jointly concerned with

C. M. STANFORD & SON

23, High Street, COLCHESTER. *Telephone* 3165

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4. Frimley	} Hertfordshire
5. Brickendonbury	} Berkshire
6. Bishops Harwell	} Lincolnshire
7. Tattershall	
8. Wereham Hall	
9. Kavenham—Stoke—Wereham	
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INTRODUCTION

This sale, though connected with the auction held over a year ago of the Beaumont Collection of Lordships of Manors, only comprises a few Manors from that collection, *viz.*, seven out of twenty-nine which were stated in the Catalogue to be for sale by Private Treaty. The remainder of the Manors comprised in the auction are from other sources, though the Stewards of all except two have been the same for many decades.

A point of difference between the two sales is that while all the Manors sold at the first auction were located in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, a number of other counties are represented in the forthcoming sale, *viz.*, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Hertfordshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Berkshire and Radnorshire.

The Vendors of the Manors sold at the first auction and subsequently by Private Treaty are not aware of any ill results of the sale; on the contrary they think they can fairly claim that the results have been good. These results include the stimulation of public interest, not only among antiquarians but also among all classes of the community, in old records: an appreciation of their value and interest for genealogical, historical and other purposes: and some benefit to the communities in which the Manors are situated through some of the purchasers taking a personal interest in local activities. This interest has taken the form of tidying up the Greens in one case; giving active support towards erecting a pavilion for the Cricket Club in another; and the writing of a village history from material available in the records of another.

It may be mentioned that one of the Manors has been sold by Private Treaty to an American and there has been no question of the records leaving the country. Nevertheless the attention of potential purchasers is again drawn to the fact that Manorial Records are under the "charge and superintendence" of the Master of the Rolls and should not be exported.

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 "Lord of the Manor".
- (2) obtain delivery on completion of his purchase of all the Manorial Records specified in the particulars of each lot.
- (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.

4 Stone Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn,
London, W.C.2.

J.L.B.

REMARKS and STIPULATIONS

COMMONS. The Vendors only purport to include in the sale such interest (if any) as they may have in any Common lands and Wastes forming part of the Manors, whether specifically mentioned in the particulars or not (see also Conditions of Sale No. 9).

WAYLEAVES. In some of the Manors negotiations are proceeding with the appropriate Authorities for wayleave agreements in respect of telegraph, telephone and electricity poles and kiosks erected on Commons or Wastes claimed by the Vendors as being within the bounds of certain Manors. Particulars of any agreements entered into will be announced in the Auction Room and any Manors affected will be sold subject to and with the benefits of such agreements. Rentals payable under any agreements in existence at the date fixed for completion will be apportioned.

TOWN PLANNING SCHEMES, ETC. The Vendors' interest in the Common lands and Wastes is sold subject to any Town and Country Planning Schemes or Orders which may affect them whether registered as a charge or not. The Vendors are not aware of any Schemes or Orders except Rabbit Clearance Schemes made by the Authorities in some Counties, which might affect any Manors in which there are Commons. If applied to, the Auctioneers will supply any information they may have on the subject.

OUTGOINGS. No tithe redemption annuities, land tax or rates are payable on Manorial Wastes, but tax under the appropriate Schedule is payable in respect of income from Wayleave Rentals, letting of grazing, working of minerals, etc. As to Insurance premiums in respect of the records see Conditions of Sale No. 10.

THE MANORIAL RECORDS.

1. **Inspection.** These will be available for inspection at 53 Chancery Lane (Safe Deposit Building), London, W.C.2. from the date of issue of the Catalogue up to Tuesday, 6th December, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Applications for appointments to view should be made to Mr. J. M. Stratton, 1, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. (Tel: Holborn 0688).
2. **Exhibition.** There will be an exhibition of selections from the Records included in the sale in the Sale Room from 10.30 a.m. on the day of the sale until 1 p.m. when the room will be closed until the sale commences. Experts in palaeography, manorial customs, maps, etc., will be in attendance to translate old documents and explain the records, if assistance is required.

STEWARDSHIP. The present Stewards are prepared to retire upon completion of the purchases or to continue to act upon terms to be mutually agreed. Copies of a form of appointment can be obtained free of charge from any of the Solicitors concerned in the sale.

FORMS OF CONVEYANCE. Copies of these can be obtained from any of the Solicitors concerned in the sale at a cost of 2/- each.

COMMISSIONS ON BEHALF OF PURCHASERS. The Auctioneers will be pleased to execute commissions on behalf of purchasers unable to attend the sale, subject to such Purchasers complying with the Auctioneers' requirements as to the payment of the deposit or the whole of the purchase money as the case may be. No charge will be made for this service and, whilst the Auctioneers will use their best endeavours to carry out the instructions of prospective Purchasers, they will not accept any responsibility for any loss owing to oversight or negligence.

NO MANOR INCLUDED IN THESE PARTICULARS, LOT 23 ONLY EXCEPTED, WILL BE SOLD PRIVATELY BEFORE THE AUCTION.

PARTICULARS OF SALE will be sent free of charge to anyone forwarding to the Auctioneers or Solicitors copies in fair condition of any Edition of the Particulars of the First Auction.

NOTE: It is hoped that Purchasers of the Manors offered for sale will eventually deposit their Records in the appropriate County Record Offices. Several of the buyers of the Manors offered in the First Auction Sale, and those sold privately, have done this.

VENDORS

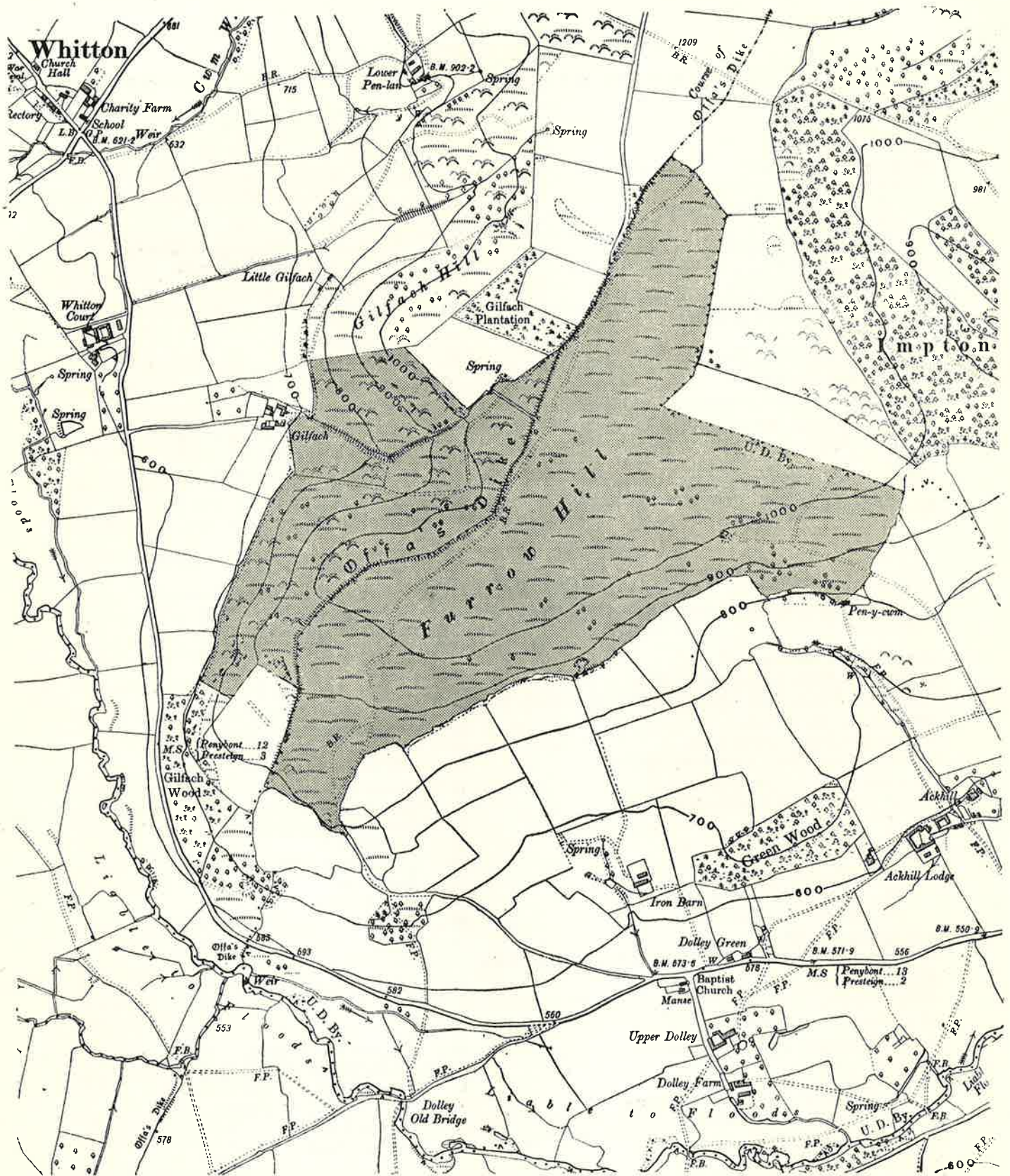
THE LORDSHIPS OF MANORS INCLUDED IN THIS SALE ARE BEING OFFERED ON BEHALF OF :—

	<i>Lot No.</i>	<i>The Manor of</i>
Major A. L. CARELESS	1	Norton
Mr. JOHN L. BEAUMONT		
<i>Lot No.</i>		<i>The Manor of</i>
2	13	Middleton
4	14	Shimpling
5	15	Herringshall & Dikewood in Wendling
7	19	Mendlesham with its Members
8	22	Gt. Ashfield
9	23	Butlers in Newton
10	27	Emsworth
11	28	Warblington
12	29	Holcombe
Mr. KENNETH ULLYETT	3	Byfleet
Baron VER HEYDEN DE LANCEY and CAPT. MARLEIGH LUDLOW	6	Bishops Harwell
The Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. G. F. BEAUMONT	20	Yaxlee Bulls cum Blogates Hall
16	21	Cotton Hempnalls with Skeith
17	24	Netherhall in Old Newton
18	25	Gt. Holland
Mr. J. RONALD LONG	26	Newport Pond

SOLICITORS

THE SOLICITORS ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE VENDORS ARE :—

	<i>Lot No.</i>	<i>Name of Manor.</i>
Messrs. E. P. CARELESS & Co., Llandrindod Wells, RADNORSHIRE, Wales. Tel.: LLAN. WELLS 2244. (Acting jointly with JOHN L. BEAUMONT)	1	Norton
Mr. JOHN L. BEAUMONT, 4, Stone Buildings, Lincolns Inn, LONDON, W.C.2. Tel.: CHANCERY 3247	11	Gt. Snoring
<i>Lot No.</i>		<i>Name of Manor.</i>
2	12	Ashwood in Pentney
4	13	Middleton
5	14	Shimpling
7	15	Herringshall & Dikewood in Wendling
8	19	Mendlesham with its Members
9	22	Gt. Ashfield
10	23	Butlers in Newton
Iron Hall in Wereham	27	Emsworth
	28	Warblington
	29	Holcombe
Messrs. LEWIS & WOODS, 52, Chancery Lane, LONDON, W.C.2. Tel.: HOLBORN 3561.	3	Byfleet
Messrs. COLEMAN & Co., 170/3, Piccadilly, LONDON, W.1. Tel.: REGENT 1817 ; MAYFAIR 0487.	6	Bishops Harwell
Messrs. BEAUMONT & SANSOM, COGGESHALL, Essex. Tel.: COGGESHALL 403.	18	Topcroft with Denton
16	20	Yaxlee Bulls cum Blogates Hall
17	21	Cotton Hempnalls with Skeith
	24	Netherhall in Old Newton
	25	Gt. Holland
Messrs. JOHNSON GARRARD & Co., 18, Hill Street, SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex. Tel.: SAFFRON WALDEN 2315.	26	Newport Pond



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. Crown Copyright reserved. It will be seen that Offa's Dyke, constructed in the 8th century by Offa King of Mercia, runs through Furrow Hill. It extended from the estuary of the river Dee to the mouth of the river Wye at Chepstow, a length of 100 miles.

NOTE.—The shaded portion differs from that given in the First Edition of these Particulars, in which a portion of the Common beyond the U.D. Boundary to the north-east was shaded in error. This is part of the Parish of Whitton. The Vendor only purports to sell such part of the Common as is vested in him as Lord of the Manor of Norton and within the boundary of the Parish.

LOT 1

THE MANOR OF NORTON

In the County of Radnorshire in Wales

Norton lies two miles to the north of Presteigne and its history is very closely associated with that place. The bounds of the Manor appear to be conterminous with the parish of Norton. It is fortunate in the case of this Manor that there is a book written by W. H. Howse entitled "Presteigne Past and Present" (Jakemans Limited, Hereford, 1945) and also a paper contributed by him to the Transactions of the Radnorshire Society (Volume XIV, pp. 43 to 51), entitled "Court Rolls of Norton". These have been largely drawn on in compiling these particulars.

The Lordship of the Manor was conveyed by William Horne to John Tamworth in 1563 and from the latter it descended in 1624 to Christopher Tamworth. John Powell bought it in 1634. From him, the Lordship passed to James Powell in 1650 and to Robert Powell jointly with his wife Joyce, daughter of Humphrey Longmore, Mayor of Worcester, in 1663. Joyce survived her husband, and married Charles Creede, who by virtue of his wife's title became Lord of the Manor in 1679. He died in 1687, and the Manor devolved upon Joyce until 1693, when she sold it to Littleton Powell for £1,050. (He lived at Stanage and presented a large silver flagon to Presteigne Church). In 1713 the Lord of the Manor was Thomas Harley and it was still in the hands of that family in 1811. This Thomas Harley was Member of Parliament for Radnorshire 1698 to 1715 and he was cousin of Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford. The Earl of Oxford was named as owning the Manor at the end of the 18th Century.

The Manor was later acquired by Richard Price, M.P., for Radnor 1799 to 1847. It may be mentioned here that Presteigne once had its own Race Meeting, which according to Mr. Howse originally took place on Broad Heath Common, but in later years was sometimes held at Norton Manor. A Hereford paper of 1842 records that "these races came off with great *éclat* on 2nd September, under the stewardship of Richard Price, whose polite demeanour was the theme of praise". The last of the meetings took place in the 1870's. Sir Richard Green-Price, of Norton Manor (who died in 1887) was a keen supporter. He also, with other members of his family, took a large part in forming a Polo Club in 1874; the games were played on Broad Heath, by the racecourse.

On 25th June, 1923, the Norton Manor Estate was conveyed by Sir Frederick Richard Powlett Milbank, Bt. to the present Vendor, Major Archibald Lindsay Careless. The Manor was included in this sale under the following description:

"All those the Manors or reputed Manors of Norton and Presteigne in the County of Radnor together with all Chief and other Rents Heriots and Fines and all Quarries of Slate and Stone and rights of Sporting and all other rights and privileges whatsoever appertaining to the said Manors respectively."

Although the Manor of Presteigne was included in this Conveyance, it has been ascertained that the Commoner of Crown Lands claims that it belongs to the Crown. This Manor is therefore expressly excluded from the Sale.

Included in the sale of the Manor is the Hill known as Farrer's Hill or Furrow Hill of about 200 acres together with such other wastes in the parish as still form part of the Manor. This is shown on the copy Ordnance Map on the opposite page. The Lord owns the soil of this land and is entitled to sport over it, cut and carry away any timber, saplings or underwood growing on it (subject as to timber to any Government licence that may be necessary), work and carry away any minerals or mineral substances in or under such wastes, all of these subject, of course, to any rights of commoners to take turf, underwood, etc., for their own use, according to ancient custom. The Lord also has the right to let the shooting and has, in fact, exercised this right. John Morson, formerly of Norton Manor, hired it for many years at varying rents up to 1952. It was let during 1953 and 1954 at £40 per annum, since when it has been retained by the Vendors. The Vendor would be willing to value the game and pigeon shooting for 1956 at £10 p.a. if the purchaser cared to let it.

A purchaser would, it is presumed, be entitled to ask the appropriate Authorities to enter into wayleave agreements in respect of telegraph, telephone and electricity poles, kiosks, etc., erected upon the Manorial wastes.

RECORDS to be handed over are:—

Court Book. 1713-1827.

Admission of John Radnor to the Bach Farm and other lands in the Parish of Norton dated 31st January, 1894.

Conditional Surrender dated 3rd February, 1894, by the said John Radnor (a Copyhold or Customary Tenant of the said Manor) of the above lands to secure £2,600 and Interest.

It may be mentioned that there are a number of earlier records of this Manor held by the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth. These are as under :—

Receiver's Accounts for the Mortimer Estate, including a section on Norton.	1384
Extracts and Lists of Contents of Bundles of Records (NLW.MS.4541)	1566-1699
Court Rolls (NLW.MS.766)	1607-17
Court Rolls (NLW.MS.767)	1635-89
Transcripts of Court Rolls, etc. (NLW.MS.4540)	1678-1734
	{ 1694-6
	{ 1699
	{ 1701
	{ 1721

Insurance of Records. £100, premium 5/- p.a.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 25th June, 1923.

See Appendix for extracts from "Prestegne Past and Present" and the "Court Rolls of Norton".

LOT 2

THE MANORS OF CARLTON and CAMBLESFORTH

In the West Riding of Yorkshire

Although these two Manors are independent of each other they always seem to have been held jointly. At the Domesday Survey both Manors were held by Ernuin (a priest of the King's thegns, who held Camblesforth) and Ulcete, of Kiddal and Parlington. Previously Carlton had been held by Weggia or Wiga on behalf of the King.

Between the years 1130 and 1139 the two Manors were included in the Priory founded at Drax by William Paynel. Later Drax Priory descended to his second son Fulk Paynel and it appears to have been forfeited to King Stephen. In 1226/28 the Manors were held by Hugh Paynel, probably grandson of William. In 1224 they were held by John de Bella Aqua (John Bellew) while in 1302/03 they were in the hands of the co-heirs of Peter de Bruiz.

During the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) the Manors were granted as "free warren" to the Abbots of Snaith. In 1482 Carlton and Camblesforth are recorded as Chapels of Ease under Snaith Abbey, and after the Dissolution of the Monasteries (1539) the holdings became part of the Peculiar Court of Snaith, conducted by the Abbots of Selby. From this point until 1723, which is the date of the earliest record in the possession of the present Lord, there is an absence of reliable information re the ownership of the Manors. By then, however, it had come into the hands of the Stapleton family, for the first Court in the book shows Nicholas Stapleton as Lord. In the same book, which ends in 1783, Courts were held for two more members of the family, both of them Thomas. Later books show that Miles Thomas Stapleton had succeeded by 1821 and he was summoned by writ to the House of Peers in 1840, he being one of the co-heirs to the Barony of Beaumont, which had fallen into abeyance in 1507 on the death of the 7th Baron. He, therefore, became the 8th Baron and on his death in 1854 he was succeeded by his son Henry, then only about six years of age. The title deeds which will be handed over to the purchaser show numerous transactions relating to the family estates during the last half of the century culminating in a sale by auction in 1893 at which the two Manors were sold to Henry Edwards Paine and Richard Brettell for £1,040. The former acquired the latter's share in 1900, and since Mr. Paine's death in 1917 the Manors have remained in the hands of his devisees and their trustees until recently sold to the present Vendor.

Despite the sale of the Manors and other property, Carlton Towers remained in the family and is the seat of Baroness Beaumont (Mona Josephine Tempest Fitzalan-Howard) in whose favour the Barony **Carlton Towers** was called out of abeyance in 1896 by letters patent. She married in 1914 Bernard Edward, 3rd Baron Howard of Glossop. It is interesting to note that the Beaumont/Stapleton connection with Carlton dates back to the 15th Century, during which Joan Beaumont, sister of the 7th Lord and 2nd Viscount Beaumont married, as her second husband, Sir Brian Stapleton of Carlton.

The first entry in the earliest book to be handed to the purchaser reads (in abbreviated form):—

MANER Cur Let Baron et Visus Frankpledge of Nicholai Stapylton domini Manerii praedicti
DE CARLTON decimo die Octobris anno domini 1723 Johannes Simpson Gent. Senescheli ibidem.
 and so on, through the subsequent books, the Stapletons and Beaumonts figure as Lords. Many of the courts have a fuller title, viz., "The Court Leet, Court Baron and View of Frankpledge of etc".
 When dealing only with copyhold properties the Courts were termed Customary Courts, **Administration of the Manor** because the law which was administered was "according to the custom of the Manor".

Examples of disciplinary action taken at these Courts follow:—

30th April 1755. Fines inflicted on 14 persons at 1/- each and on five persons at 6d. each for non-attendance at Court ; on a man and wife for trespass 2d ; for taking wood one fine as high as 6/8d. ; on several for dikes in default ; on another for a staith and bank in default, the last bearing the heavy fine of 13/4d.

May 1737. Fine of £1 6s. 8d. for a gote wall and bank in default.

The main business of the Courts concerned dealings with land transfers on purchase, succession or mortgage, involving admissions, surrenders, conditional surrenders (mortgages), warrants of satisfaction (discharge of mortgages) etc.

Then there were the periodical appointments of officials including constables, deputy constables, pinders (impounders of stray cattle, etc.), byelawmen and affeerers, who determined market values or fines.

In the Minute Books among the records we get a glimpse of the organisation of the Manor. Here "They say the bank should be eight feet high above the bottom of the drain. When the flood reaches the bottom of the pinfeld it should run over Mr. Eddells Bank." "The foreman of the jury stated that in consequence of the Dry Summer, and being compelled to let in tidal waters, the Jury do not wish to enforce the above fines on the undertaking that the above drain should be properly dressed out as soon as practicable". Elsewhere eight persons are named as "a Committee to enquire into and determine the Height of little Marsh Bank".

The records show that the Lords had duties to the community and were suitably dealt with (at any rate in this Manor) if they erred. For example, on one occasion the Lord was fined 1/- for not clearing out his part of the Millcarr (carr=bog) Drain. Later he incurred the much heavier fine of £2 for non-repair of the drain leading to Way Bridge Clough (clough=valley), but the jury subsequently remitted **The Lord's Duties** the fine on an undertaking that the drain would be properly dressed out. Another Court appears to have been specially called to hear "complaint against Lord Beaumont" for allowing accumulation of warp in a drain. He was fined £1 19s. 0d. Dowager Lady Beaumont was also in trouble and fined £10 for non-maintenance of two gates and a fence. Fines were levied, or threatened, in turn on the Railway Company, the Carlton Waywardens, the Selby R.D.C., the Surveyor of Highways and others, mainly for drain offences.

A final entry—out of numerous others of equal interest—is found in 1784. The bailiff summoned Mr. Luke Bell, gentleman, to serve on the Jury "he bring a resiant (resident) in the Manor and owing suit and service and liable to serve our Sovereign Lord the King and the Lord of the said Manor as a jurymen". He defaulted and was fined 2/6, but later, upon his attendance improving, the fine was reduced to 6d.

All of which goes to show that the men of Carlton were a sturdy race, ready to stand up for their rights and those of the community, whether the offender was a Lord or Lady, Corporation or Commoner.

The successions of Stewards, who were Presidents of the Court and usually given a free hand by the Lords, is of interest, some of them having a lengthy term of office :—

John Simpson	1723-1762	John Peirson	1803-1821	
Thomas Simpson	1762-1781	John Peirson, Jnr.	1821-1826	
George Simpson	1781-1783	Wm. Shearburn	1826-1846	
Wm. Bullock	1783	Edward E. Clark	1846-1894	The
George Townend	1783-1797	G. F. Beaumont		Stewards
Henry Gill	1797-1803	and his sons	1894-1955	

It will be seen that the Simpson family held the office for 60 years, Edward E. Clark for nearly 50 years and the (Essex) Beaumonts for over 60 years.

The Carlton Records are of immense value to the student of social and economic history, for they present a most interesting picture of the Open Field System of land tenure and of the transition therefrom to Closed Fields.

Open Field System In the early books there is constant reference to copyholders having strips in the various town fields. The usual description is "land lying dispersedly in the several town fields". Sometimes reference is made to "the Common Right upon Camblesforth Common".

By the beginning of the 18th Century each copyholder appears to have had his parcel of land in each field in a fixed position. There is no indication of change of strips by lot or rotation. Holdings, however, had not acquired any distinctive names. The exact position of each plot is described by the simple, but rather laborious, method of naming the holders of adjoining lands to the north, the south, the east and the west of the plot. References such as "the birk furlong", "land bounded by a stinting", "the butts furlong", "flatt", "furshott", and "the long gares" (long tapering strips into the corner of a field) are sufficient evidence that the plots were still retaining their "strip" shapes. Fairfield, Middle Field, Little Field are mentioned. There were other odds and ends of land, such as "furshott called the Long Hards", "Coblerhill—the butts furlong", "a flatt called Gingerhill", "the Butt Hole Field", and "Two hemp lands in the Old Garth".

Generally speaking, houses in Carlton were not named in the 17th Century. They are usually described as "the messuage occupied by". Many houses are mentioned as having a garth—presumably a biggish garden. Some of these messuages were perhaps country-houses of city folk, for there are many instances of purchases of small parcels of land by merchants of Kingston-on-Hull and tradesmen of York and Pontefract and other places. The "Free School at Drax" had lands in the Manor of Carlton. So did the Nonconformist Chapel. There is recorded, in November 1844, the purchase of a plot of land (42ft. by 33ft.) for "the use of the people called

John Wesley Methodists in the connexion established by the late Reverend John Wesley". There were no less than 15 trustees named—eight farmers, three drapers, yeoman, miller, cooper and shipbuilder. Among the occupations met with (but not usual in these days) are Keelman, Innholders (not Innkeepers), Mercer, Apothecary, Linen-drapeer, sawyer, currier, fellmonger and flaxdresser.

A great event happened for Carlton and Camblesforth at the turn of the century 1799/1800. Parliament passed an Act for them—an Enclosure Act "for dividing, allotting and inclosing Open Common, Fields, Ings, Marshes, Common, Commonable Lands and Waste Grounds of Carlton and Camblesforth". It would be interesting to discover who was the prime mover in bringing about this piece of legislation. Could the Lord and tenants not agree to a voluntary scheme of enclosure, or were they not able to agree upon an equitable distribution

Enclosure Act of land? It took eight long years to complete the operation. Three gentlemen were appointed as Commissioners under the Act, namely, Mr. Richard Clark, the younger, of Rothwell Haigh,

Mr. William Dawson of Tadcaster and Mr. Joseph Dickinson of Beverley Park. They issued their awards in March 1808—awards which changed the face of the land. The Court Book enumerates the awards made to 38 copy holders, most of whom also held freehold land. The largest allotment was 29 acres. Altogether, the awards in Carlton covered 322 acres, of which 200 acres (or thereabouts) were copyhold. The Lord of the Manor was granted plots "for tithes". Allotments of purely freehold property are not shown in the Court Book. A century earlier the Open Fields were named as Middle Field (apparently the largest), Townend Field, Millfield, The Ings, Butthole Field, North Field (taken out of Middle Field). In the Enclosure award the Middle Field is not mentioned. In its place appears the Common.

Piecing these awards together, in the manner of a jig-saw puzzle, one can roughly establish the position of the old Open Fields. The Middle Field (Common) lay in the north west, the Townend Field around the centre, that is, around the Newland Road/High Street cross-roads, the North Field near Camblesforth, the Butthole Field south of North Field, east of Townend Field and north of Newland Road, the Mill Field north and south of the Newland Road and The Ings east of High Street along the river.

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

MANOR OF CARLTON.

Court Books : 1723-83 ; 1783-1814 ; 1815-1851 ; 1851-81 ; 1881-93.

Call Rolls & Verdicts. 1802-1808.

Enrolment Book commencing 1839.

Minute Book. 1853-1893 (with Call Roll commencing 1849).

Bundle of Surrenders & Warrants of Satisfaction. 1809-93 (186 documents).

Quit Rentals. 1849-66 (including Camblesforth) ; 1868-82 ; 1877-82 ; 1883-89 ; 1890 & 1891 ; 1892 & 1893.

Particulars of tenants properties, admissions, etc.

Draft Compensation Agreements in a file.

MANOR OF CAMBLESFORTH.

Call Rolls and Verdicts. 1803-16.
Call Roll & Minute Book. 1816-41.
Minute Book. 1842-69 ; 1870-93.
Quit Rentals. 1819-26 ; 1884-93.

Insurance of Records. £300 premium 15/-.
Commencement of Title Deed dated 27th February, 1900.

LOT 3

THE MANOR OF BYFLEET with WEYBRIDGE and EFFINGHAM

In the County of Surrey

The following is a translation from the Victoria County History of the portion of Domesday Book relating to Byfleet :—

“The whole Manor in the time of King Edward was worth sixteen pounds. Now the Monk’s part is worth twelve pounds and ten shillings, but the homagers’ part sixty shillings.

Ulwin holds of the same Abbey, Byfleet. The same held it in the time of King Edward. It was then assessed for eight hides ; now for two hides and a half. The land is for two ploughs. In demesne there is one plough ; and there are seven villeins and two bordars with two ploughs. **Saxon Times**

There is a church ; and three serfs ; and one mill of five shillings. One fishery and a half of three and twenty five eels ; and six acres of meadow. Wood for pannage of ten hogs. In the time of King Edward it was worth a hundred shillings ; now four pounds.”

The Manor of Byfleet was not in the original grant made to Chertsey Abbey in the 673 Charter, but appears in Frithwald’s later Charter in 727.

At the Domesday Survey Byfleet was held of Chertsey Abbey, as 2½ hides by Ulwin, who also held it in Edward the Confessor’s time when the assessment was eight hides.

The Manor continued in the possession of the Abbot until in the 13th century it was held in half a knight’s fee by Geoffrey de Lucy who died in 1284. His son Geoffrey, in 1297, enfeoffed Henry de Leybourne of the Manor who remained in possession until 1305.

In 1312 the Manor was in the hands of the Crown but the Overlordship of it was still vested in the Abbey for some time. **Chertsey Abbey**

A Statement in 1319 reads :—

“Held in Chief of the Abbot of Chertsey by the service of half a Knight’s fee and 15/- rent to the Abbot for the vill of Weybridge, 3/4d. rent for the vill of Bisley ; the Surveyors add that before the Manor came to the King its lord did sit at the Abbot’s Hundred Court of Godley and that all free tenants and 15 customary tenants came to the View of Frankpledge there.”

This Overlordship held by the Abbey over the King soon became purely nominal. The Courts of Byfleet were held by the King and no further mention of that Manor occurs in the record of Court Rolls belonging to the Abbey after 1428.

Edward II stayed there from time to time, and in 1308 Piers Gaveston was granted Free Warren in his demesne lands of Byfleet.

Edward III assigned Byfleet to his Mother Isabella in 1327 as part of her Dower. Isabella surrendered the Manor soon afterwards and in 1330 Edward III granted it to his Brother John of Eltham to be held by Knight's Service, and at his death it reverted to the Crown.

On the King's eldest son being granted the title of Duke of Cornwall in 1337, the Manor and Park of Byfleet were among lands granted to him "to hold to him and his heirs as a Parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall". The Black Prince held it until his death when it passed to his son. In 1389 this Manor was granted **Duchy of Cornwall** to the Earl of Northumberland for two years and in 1391 it was granted to John Bishop of Salisbury for 10 years "for his easement and abode whenever he chooses to go thither". In 1393 the Manor was granted to William, Duke of Gueldas, son of the Duke of Juliers, to hold for life without rent, he having become the King's vassal and done homage.

The Duke granted the Manor and Park to Roger Walden, Dean of York and Treasurer of England, and to his brother John Walden for their lives, on condition that "the Duke might lodge with his household whenever he should come there". Richard II was then on the throne and was murdered in 1399.

On his deposition all Richard's grants were annulled by Parliament and Byfleet was then granted to Henry the new King's son. Roger and John Walden surrendered their estates to Sir Francis Court for £100. The latter was a trusted friend of Prince Henry and his wife Joan, and they received a confirmation of the grant to hold the Manor for life, all fees, advowsons, wards, marriages, warrens, and reversions, etc., reliefs, escheats and liberties being included.

Byfleet continued to be granted by the Kings of England to their eldest sons until the reign of Henry VIII, who spent much of his laylordship at Byfleet. In 1533 he granted the Manor to **Henry VIII and Katherine of Aragon** Katherine of Aragon, whom he had divorced that year, and she was styled the Princess Dowager of Wales. On the surrender of Chertsey Abbey to the Crown in 1537 the Surrender Deed included Byfleet as one of the Manors belonging to the Abbey. Upon the conversion of the King's Manor of Hampton Court into an Honour in 1539, Byfleet was included in the possessions allotted to it.

Queen Elizabeth visited Byfleet in 1576. King James I granted the Manor to Henry, Prince of Wales, and after his son's death he granted it to Anne of Denmark, who was his Consort. After **Queen Elizabeth and Francis Bacon** Anne of Denmark's death in 1617, the Manor was granted in reversion to Sir Francis Bacon and others for the term of 99 years, on trust for Charles, Prince of Wales.

During the Commonwealth period the Manor and Park of Byfleet were sold as Crown Lands to Thomas Hammond. On Charles II's restoration the Manor once again belonged to the Crown and seems to have been held by Queen Henrietta Maria until her death in 1669.

The lands were granted to Lord Hollies and others in 1672 to hold in trust for Queen Catherine of Braganza and afterwards for Charles II and his heirs. Sir John Buckworth, as Lord of the Manor in 1694, was accused **Duke of York and Oatlands** of neglecting to repair a bridge over the River Wey, but it was found that he was not responsible as he was "only a termor for years in the Manor under a Lease made by the late Queen Mother's Trustees." During the following century, while in the possession of the Earls of Lincoln (later ennobled to the Duchy of Newcastle) the Manor, according to Manning, was usually let to owners of "Oatlands", and in 1804, Frederick, Duke of York, who was then the owner of "Oatlands", purchased Byfleet with Walton and Weybridge by Act of Parliament.

On the Duke of York's death the estate passed to E. Ball-Hughes who, in 1829 sold a considerable portion of the land to Lord Bing, whose younger son, the Hon. P. J. Locke-Bing, inherited the purchased land in 1833. Mr. Bell-Hughes remained lord of the Manor until 1844 and it came later in the century to Henry Edwards Paine and Richard Brettell. Mr. Paine acquired Mr. Brettell's share some years later and held the entirety of the Manor until his death in 1917. Since then it has been held by his devisees and their Trustees, until recently sold to the present Vendor.

The following are excerpts from the Records to be handed over :—

VIEW OF FRANKPLEDGE WITH COURT BARON of RT. HON. HENRY EARL OF LINCOLN,

Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Lord of the said Manor, there held 7th June, 1756, before John Rayner Esq., Steward.

Plaints—None.

Essoins—None.

The Jury presented that the Common Fines for the present Manor and its members were :—

Common	Byfleet	7½d.
Fines	Weybridge	10½d.
	Effingham	3½d.

The Jurors as well for our Sovereign Lord the King as for the Lord of their Manor.

James Hole	Mark Joshua	Thomas Charlwood	
George Stone	Richard West	Salter Field	<i>All</i>
William Baker	Timothy West	Joseph Copeland	<i>Sworn</i>
Edmund Young	John Smith	John Killick	

Officers chosen for one whole year now next ensuing.

Constables for Byfleet :—

		George Wood	
		James Yowett	
			Officers of the Manor
Constable for Weybridge	—	Jonathan Blundell	
Headborough for Weybridge	—	Henry Wallis	
Constable for Effingham	—	contd.	
Headborough for Effingham	—	contd.	
Pinder for Byfleet	—	James Heather	<i>Sworn</i>
" " Weybridge	—	Nicholas Tyrell	„
" " Effingham	—	Edmund Young	„

VIEW OF FRANK-PLEDGE WITH COURT BARON of MOST NOBLE HENRY DUKE OF NEWCASTLE 15th May, 1780.

“Also at this Court the Homage above-named present James Collins for erecting a cottage and enclosing half an acre of land (more or less) off the Commons near St. George’s Hills.

“Also at this Court the Homage above-named present that Byfleet Pound is now so much out of repair as not to confine any beast that may be put therein.

“Also at this Court the Homage above-named present George Pain, Esq., for enclosing a part of the Lord’s waste lying near Copyhold Corner.”

At a Court held on 4th July, 1866, H. J. Grazebrook, the Lord of the Manor, released to John W. Ellis the minerals which had been reserved to the lord on enfranchisement of the latter’s copyhold property. The consideration for the release was £5. On the 20th March, 1872, Richard Brettell, who was then the Lord of the Manor, granted to John Whittaker Ellis of Byfleet, in consideration of the payment of £1, “all that piece or parcel of land situated in Byfleet and being the site of the Pound and land adjacent thereto except and always reserved out of the grant the site of the pump standing upon the said piece and parcel of land and except also and always reserved a right to and for the inhabitants of Byfleet to impound stray cattle in the said Pound or in some other Pound to be provided by the said John Whittaker Ellis or his assigns.” **Byfleet Pound and Pump**

It is recorded that the General Court Baron and Customary Court on 20th April, 1854, was held at the Plough Inn, Byfleet. The Lord then was James Spark, the steward H. G. Grazebrook, and the only business at the court was the appointment of James Lewker as bailiff of the manor.

The Lord of this Manor was liable for part of the repair of Crockleford Bridge, but this liability was released in 1925 by the Surrey County Council. A duplicate of the deed will be handed to the purchaser with the other documents of title and photographs, with a coloured plan, can be purchased, if required.

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

COURT BOOKS. A series of eleven volumes covering the period 1603-1930 without any gaps. Attached to the flyleaf of Court Book XI is a copy of the customs of the manor dated 12th August, 1854.

MINUTES of the Commissioners’ proceedings in Byfleet and Weybridge Inclosure Act.

The first meeting is recorded as having been held at the Ship Inn, Weybridge on 27th June, 1800. The contents of this book are very interesting, but cannot be set out here.

Insurance of Records. £300, premium 15/- p.a.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 14th October, 1893.

THE MANOR OF FRIMLEY

In the County of Surrey

This Manor was originally part of the parish of Ash and was situated in the Godley Hundred. It extends into the valley of the River Blackwater, which forms the boundary of the County of Surrey. Before the Enclosure Act of 1801 the parish was open land and covered with heather ; the common fields were enclosed under another Act passed in 1826. It may have been land in this Manor which was purchased for Chertsey Abbey by Bartholomew de Winton from a Sir Walter Raleigh in 1277. In 1866 Frimley was made a separate parish.

In 1537 the Manor came into the hands of Henry VIII together with other monastic lands and was then held by the Crown in demesne for some years. It was later granted to Sir John White of Aldershot who died seized of it in 1573. Subsequently the Manor descended to Robert White his son and heir who died in 1599.

Tichborne Family The Manor then passed to his daughters Helen and Mary who had married Richard and Walter Tichborne respectively. It remained in this family until 1790 when it was conveyed by Sir Henry Tichborne and his wife Elizabeth to James Laurell. The latter died leaving a son and heir James, who sold the Manor House to Mr. Tekell in 1799.

In 1858 the Manor was bought by Mr. J. F. Burrell, and a Mrs. Burrell was living in the Manor House about 1911. It was purchased early in this century by Henry Edwards Paine and Richard Brettell of Chertsey. Mr. Paine acquired his partner's share at a later date and upon his death, in 1917, it was held by the devisees and their trustees until recently sold to the present vendor.

The following are extracts from the records which will be handed over to the purchaser, with the dates of the courts and the names of the Lords for whom they were held :—

18th April, 1754

Lord, Sir Henry Tichborne (6th Bart.)

“To this Court also came Thos. Weston one of the customary tenants of this Manor and in full and open Court, The Homage being present, acknowledged that he had felled certain timbered trees growing on his Copyhold Premises within this Manor and prayed the Remittance of the Forfeiture he might thereby incur and the Lord of this Manor thereupon remitted the same to him, he only paying unto the Lord thereof an shilling by way of Acknowledgment of the same.”

26th September, 1770.

Lord, Sir Henry Tichborne (7th Bart.)

“At this Court the lord of this Manor directed and ordered that two several agreements under the hands of the tenants of this Manor should be enrolled and the same are enrolled accordingly as follows :—

“Frimley in the parish of Ash in the county of Surrey. We whose names are hereunder written Inhabitants of the Hamlet of Frimley in the Parish of Ash in the County of Surrey and also Copyhold Tenants of the Manor of Frimley in the said County of Surrey do hereby consent and agree that such part of the Common as lies between the garden and fishpond in the front of Sir Henry Tichborne's House (a Roadway excepted) shall be taken and enclosed in the same manner as the said garden now is and in consideration of having received the sum of ten pounds from John Harcourt, Esq., to be appropriated to the use of the Poor of the said Hamlet we do hereby authorise and give consent that the said John Harcourt do inclose the same accordingly as witness our hands this 24th day of April, 1771. John Giles, John Slapp, Thomas Weston, James Belson, William Over, James Giles, James Watson, Walter Paynter, William Rogers, John Grove, William Iewer, Robert Hall, Richard Field, George Sanders, Thomas Leigh.

“Frimley in the Parish of Ash in the County of Surrey. We whose names are hereunder written Inhabitants of the Hamlet of Frimley in the Parish of Ash in the County of Surrey and also Copyhold Tenants of the Manor of Frimley in the said County of Surrey do hereby consent and agree that such part of the Common as lies between the Garden and Fishpond in the front of Sir Henry Tichborne's House shall be taken in and enclosed in the same or in a more effectual manner than the said garden now is and in consideration of having received thirty pounds of lawful money of Great Britain from John Harcourt, Esq., to be appropriated to the use of the poor of the said Hamlet, we do hereby agree consent and authorize the said John Harcourt to inclose the same accordingly, in writing whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 16th day of July in the year of our Lord 1771—John Giles, James Giles, John Slapp, Robert Hall, William Over, William Rogers, Walter Paynter, Richard Field, William Iewer, James Belson.”

"We present and order that no person turn their pigs or swine into the lanes or Commons of this Manor unringed under the Penalty of one shilling for every Hog, Pig or Sow there found so unringed."

25th May, 1795

Lord, James Lawrell

Inclosure for Bason Wharf, etc., at Ashmore Hill under the Basingstoke Canal Navigation Act presented and allowed.

"It was also found and presented by the Homage that an Inclosure has been made of a considerable piece of ground at Ashmore Hill apparently for the purposes of a Bason Wharf, Wharehouses, and other buildings which had been there formed and erected and for Yards and Garden but by what authority they know not and thereupon the Steward of the said Manor produced in open Court the Act of Parliament of the eighteenth of his present Majesty's Reign intituled 'An Act for Making a Navigable Canal from the town of Basingstoke in the County of Southampton to communicate with the River in the Parish of Chertsey in the County of Surrey and to the South East side of the Turnpike Road in the Parish of Turgess in the said County of Southampton'. And also a requisition in writing from the Proprietors of the said Basingstoke Canal Navigation (thro' Mr. Charles Best the Clerk to their Committee) bearing date the ninth day of February One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Two and the Plans thereunto annexed for the setting out and erecting these premises under the authority of the said Act and the Steward represented to the Homage that the lord of the said Manor had been put to a very considerable expense in complying with the requisition of the said proprietors having made his election under the authority of the said Act and submitted to take the Burthen upon himself rather than suffer the said Navigable Canal to have come in and to have established themselves in the Rights and Privileges of this Manor to the probable prejudice of other the tenants thereof And which they would have been entitled to do under the Powers given by the said Act had not the lord of this Manor taken the expense of such works upon himself And hereupon the Homage aforesaid testified in Open Court their full Assent and Consent to and approbation and allowance of such Inclosure as aforesaid And prayed that the same might be recorded on the Rolls of the said Manor."

The records of this Manor teem with entries relating to encroachments on the Manorial Wastes. Examining the proceedings at courts from 1787 to 1801, there are nine entries relating to encroachments. In the first year mentioned, seven persons were guilty of this offence, the names being : Gravett, Tucker, Birdseye, Harwood, Goddard, Wilmott, and Gates. At a Court held in 1796 there was another long list including J. & S. Moth, M. & J. Pearce, Tucker (apparently a second time), Giles, Parker, Heartfree, Stovile, Wise, and Harwood (also a second offender). It appears that the offenders, having been called before the court, were allowed to keep the land encroached upon, upon payment to the Lord annually of rents ranging from 2/6d. (Harwood was lucky to get off with this comparatively small rent) up to a maximum of 21/-, which a gentleman of the name of Ware had to pay for the accretion to his property.

Frimley Green, which was once part of the Manor, was given to the Urban District Council of Frimley and Camberley by Deed of Gift dated 16th October 1935. The Donors were Clara Freeman of Canterbury and Owen Warner of Chertsey, the then Lady and Lord of the Manor, as Trustees following the death of Mr. H. E. Paine. A draft of the Conveyance in question will be amongst the miscellaneous papers to be handed to the purchaser of this Lot. Attached to it is an interesting Plan showing the area conveyed. On the North side of the Green is shown the Pound, into which stray cattle and other animals used to be driven. The site of this Pound was not included in the piece of land conveyed but it had already been conveyed to the Council in 1912. There were also conveyed by the said Deed wide pieces of roadside land running along both sides of the Hatches and Cross Lane. It should be mentioned that except for these portions of the Manorial Wastes such other Wastes as may be vested in the present Vendor are included in the Sale and the purchaser will presumably be entitled to require the Telegraph, Telephone and Electricity Authorities to pay Wayleave Rentals in respect of any poles, stays, kiosks, and other erections upon such Wastes.

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

Court Books. 1705-43 ; 1744-55 ; 1744-64 ; 1767-1803 ; 1803-39 ; 1839-61 ; 1862-79.

Rental Books. 1705-1831.

Old Index to Court Rolls. Draft Deed of Gift referred to above. Draft Admissions, Surrenders, Enfranchisements.

Insurance of Records. £300, Premium 15/- p.a.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 11th October, 1872.

THE MANOR OF BRICKENDONBURY

In the Liberty of Brickendon and Hundred of Hertford

This Manor according to the Victoria History of Hertfordshire (Vol. III) was in the Hundred of Hertford in the parish of All Saints and was known as the Liberty of Brickendon. It was anciently part of the possessions of the Saxon Kings and was bestowed by Edward the Confessor upon the canons of the church of **Canons of Waltham**. The Canons of Waltham were 14th in the list of holders of land in the County of Hertford when the Domesday Survey was made and it was in that work called Brickendona. The detailed description of it is:—

Domesday Survey "It is assessed at 5 hides. There is land for 8 ploughs. In the demesne are 3½ hides, and on it are 2 ploughs, and there would be a third. There 9 villeins have 4 ploughs between them and there could be a fifth. There are 9 bordars and 24 cottars and 2 serf, and 1 mill worth 8 shillings. Meadow is sufficient for 2 ploughteams, pasture sufficient for the live stock of the vill and (worth) 2 shillings beside, woodland to feed 200 swine. In all its value is and was 100 shillings and the time of King Edward 8 pounds. This Manor belonged and belongs to the Church of Holy Cross of Waltham."

Between the years 1174 and 1184 King Henry II confirmed the Manor to the monks of Waltham Abbey who had replaced the Canons of Waltham. It was given to them free from geld and toll and from the forfeiture of criminals, thus establishing the Liberty.

In 1227 the Abbot of Waltham obtained freedom from tollage and as there was no church then at Brickendon the Manor was regarded as belonging to the Parish of All Saints, Hertford. The monks held this **Liberty of Brickendon** until the Dissolution when King Henry VIII granted it to Thomas Knighton with the advowson of All Saints; from him it passed to Sir William Soame who conveyed it to Edward Clarke in 1682. His son Thomas surrendered to the Manor and when he died in 1754 it is said that he left it to Mrs. Jane Morgan, his niece. Her youngest son John Morgan inherited it and left a half share to his sister Jane and the other to the representatives of his Aunt, Anne Freke.

Jane's moiety passed to her son Sir Charles Morgan and from him to his grandchild Selina Rose Catherine, who was the wife of the Rev. W. T. Marsh-Lushington Tilson. The other moiety went to Anne Freke's two granddaughters, Mary, wife of the Rev. Edward Lewis, and Fanny, the wife of the Rev. Francis Lewis. **Welsh Lords** In 1881 Henry Edward Paine and Richard Brettell, of Chertsey, purchased the Lordship of the Manor for £2,000. The parties to the Conveyance were: (1) Charles Edward Lewis of St. Pierre, Mon.; (2) Frances Lewis of Portske Witt, Mon. Spinster; (3) Thomas Freke Lewis of Abbey Dore, Hereford; (4) Thomas Henry Morgan of Chepstow, Mon. as surviving Settlement Trustee; (5) the said T. H. Morgan as mortgagee; (6) Selina Rose Catherine Marsh-Lushington Tilson of South Hall, Guildford; (7) Edward Motman, a Lt.-Col. in H.M. Army and Governor of H.M. Prison at Holloway; (8) Henry Edward Paine and Richard Brettell of Chertsey.

Up to this point the Lordship of the Manor had gone automatically with the Brickendon Estate, but like many other large estates during the second half of the last century, the time came when they came under the hammer and the Lordship of the Manor, sold as a separate Lot, passed to a person other than the owner **Break-up of the Estate** of the Manor House and estate. In this particular case the purchaser of the Lordship of the Manor is unlikely to be the present owner of the Mansion, for this now belongs to the County and is the Headquarters of the County Executive Agricultural Committee. It is pleasant to relate that the buildings and grounds are kept in such perfect order that any former owner of the estate would feel that the house, stabling, parkland, woodlands and views he so loved were still appreciated and giving pleasure to employees and visitors.

An interesting feature in connection with the sale of the estate in 1881 is that considerable portions of the extensive wastes of the Manor were sold with the appropriate Lots. Even Brickendon Green, that charming open space at the Southern extremity of the Liberty, was sold as part of Fanshaw's Farm; Well Green **Manorial Wastes** and a number of wide roadside wastes were also sold with the Farms which they bordered. Altogether 35 acres of wastes were sold away from the Manor of which they had hitherto formed part. They cannot be enclosed, but the adjoining owners have the right to cut the grass, and fell the trees subject to any necessary license. These wastes, which were excepted from the 1881 conveyance of the Manor, are specifically shown on the plan attached to the old Particulars of Sale included in the records to be handed to the purchaser.

The plan referred to shows at the point where Brickendon Lane joins the road from Hertford to Hatfield, opposite the Horns Public House, a triangular piece of land upon which a small rectangular building is shown marked "Pound". No trace now remains of the building, but it was presumably the Pound into which the Pindar of the Manor drove stray cattle, sheep, etc., only to be recovered by the owners upon payment of the customary charges. Such interest as the present Lord of the Manor may have in this, and any wastes still forming part of the Manor, is included in the sale, and the purchaser should be able to negotiate wayleave agreements with the appropriate Authorities in respect of any telegraph, telephone, electricity poles, stays, kiosks, etc., erected thereon. **The Pound**

Many items of interest are to be found upon perusal of the records included in the sale. For example, some names well-known in the County are to be found among the Stewards, *viz.*, Bostock Toller (Court held 1703); Henry Thorowgood (1755); Benjamin Rooke (1770); William Crowdy (1823, Rooke's stewardship thus being at least 53 years); Philip Longmore (1838); Matthew Skinner Longmore (1875); Thomas Joseph Sworder (1881) the last three being partners in the still existing firm of Longmores at Hertford. Upon the sale to H. E. Paine and R. Brettell, Joseph Beaumont became Steward and has been followed by his son and grandson up to the present time. **The Stewards**

The custom of descent in the Manor was to the eldest son; the fines were arbitrary, *i.e.* two years' annual value, as opposed to a fine certain of so much per acre, house, etc.

From an early date the Courts were held at the "Inn called the Black Swan otherwise Pimbllico" in Hertford. This Inn was a copyhold property of the Manor and, at a Court held in 1706, is recorded as being surrendered by the tenant, Maria Hawkins, to her son-in-law Thomas Harrod and her daughter Maria, on their marriage (Vol. I, p.49).

The Cowper family had a long connection with the Manor. William Cowper (later referred to as "Clerk to the Parliaments") succeeded to holdings on the death of his father Spencer Cowper, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, and subsequent references to the Earldom conferred later on William Cowper occur frequently in the transactions.

The records of the mid-eighteenth century are unusually clear and full. The proceedings at a Court Leet held in 1758 (Vol. II, p. 141) are confirmation of the status of those Courts for reference is made to "the Great Inquest for our Lord the King". At these Courts the Jury—in Courts Baron and Customary Courts the jurors are called "The Homage"—took notice of the infringement of the ancient rights, not only of the Lord but also of the tenants, commoners or inhabitants, such as the stopping-up of a water course for commoners' cattle, closure of a footpath, etc. A presentment was made at the Court referred to "that there is an Ancient Footpath leading from West Street in the said Manor to the River Lee lying between the house of Stephen Beadle on the West part and the house of John Giddings on the East part and that no horses ought of right to pass or go in the said Footpath and that several persons have lately went up and down the said footpath with horses to the great prejudice and danger of all persons passing and repassing on foot up and down the said Footpath". **Court Business**

A Court held in 1801 runs to 117 pages in recording redemptions of Land Tax by the heirs of the Dowager Lady Townshend; this family had a long connection with the Manor. Baron Dimsdale (the Barony was of Russian origin) also held extensive properties in this and other Hertfordshire Manors.

In Vol. VIII, p.238-268 are enrolled a conveyance to the Governors and Company of the New River of several parcels of riverside land with accompanying plans. An intriguing loose note in this volume (at p.161) is worded "This book should be carefully examined with the Court Rolls and deeds of ? (illegible) ? to 1874, Mr. ? does not appear to have enfranchised all but see deed". The note is signed "P. Longmore, The Castle".

The Conveyance of the Manor in 1881 enumerates in detail the rights intended to be included (*inter alia*) "wastes, warrens, commons, mines, minerals, quarries, furzes, trees, woods, underwoods, coppices and the ground and soil thereof, fences, hedges, ditches, ways, waters, water courses, fishings, fisheries, fowlings, Courts Leet, Courts baron and other Courts, views of frank-pledge, mills, mulctures, tolls, duties, reliefs, heriots, waifs, estrays, rents, services, royalties, jurisdictions, franchises, liberties, privileges, easements, profits, advantages, enrolments, hereditaments" and so on.

Among the papers to be handed over is a statement of fines on admission of tenants received by the Lord during the years 1871-76, the last decade of the ownership of the Manor by the Morgan family. These included £90, from H. Randall in 1871; £405, Pemberton's Trustees (1872); £118, Misses Stoddart; £79 10s. Od., B. Young (1874) and £250, Baroness Dimsdale's Trustees (1876). These transactions emphasise the fact that these Manorial rights were in those days of substantial value, and that a good deal still remained is shown by the amount of the purchase money for what remained in 1881, *viz.*, £2,000. Of that £1,500 went to Charles E. Lewis, Thos. Freke Lewis, Frances Lewis, and Mrs. S. R. C. M. Lushington-Tilson, while the remaining £500 was paid to Everard Stephen Milward. Their receipts for the money duly signed and witnessed are endorsed on the Conveyance. **Baroness Dimsdale**

RECORDS to be handed over are :

Court Books. 1703-1731 ; 1733-1762 ; 1767-1799 ; 1801-1820 ; 1823-1845 ; 1845-1865 ; 1865-1932.

Rental. 1848.

Particulars of Sale. 15th August, 1882.

Particulars of Tenants, properties, etc., dates of admissions, enfranchisements, etc.

Insurance of records. £300, premium 15/- p.a.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 14th December, 1881.

LOT 6

THE MANOR OF BISHOP'S HARWELL

In the County of Berkshire

The earliest information available in connection with this Manor lies in a charter which was granted by King Edgar to his Thegn, Athelstan, in 956. This Charter related to certain land known as "7. Masiunculus" in Harwell. During the reign of King Edward the Confessor the Manor appears to have belonged to the Bishopric of Winchester and Bishop Stigand held it for the King. In the Domesday Book it is found that Bishop **Saxon Times** Stigand still held 10 hides in Harwell in 1086. According to the Victoria History of the Counties of England the Manor was still in the hands of the Bishops of Winchester in 1317, when Bishop John Sendale ordered that Corn and other victuals from the Manor, and that of Brightwell, were to be sent to London for the maintenance of himself and the Clerks of Chancery.

In 1428 the Service due for the Manor was rated as one knight's fee. Previously to this the whole of the Bishopric of Winchester was rated as Five Knight's Fees and this Manor was included therein. During the 16th century the Farmhouse attached to the Manor together with all the demesne lands were granted to John Wardcliffe of Harwell, who was very likely a descendant of William Wardcliffe, who in 1421 had been a Bondman of the Manor and who had been manumitted by Bishop Henry Beaufort at that date.

In 1647, when the Bishop of Winchester's lands were sold, it was bought by Edward Wiseman of Spursell's Court. At the Restoration the Bishop of Winchester again recovered it and it appears that succeeding Bishops still held the Manor until early in the 19th century when the Hopkins Family of Tidmarsh Manor became the Lessees, and one of them namely Robert Hopkins purchased the Bishop's Rights but died childless. His brother John Hopkins succeeded, and when he died in 1877 the Manor descended to his son, Robert John Hopkins. The latter sold it to Messrs. Paine & Brettell of Chertsey. Mr. Paine died in 1917 and the Manor was recently purchased by the present Vendors.

In the 10th century there was a boundary of the Manor which was called "Ichenilde Weg" as well as two acres at "Ekenelway" alias "Ekeldonway" over which there was a dispute in the 16th century. The Roman Ickneild Way crosses the area and is now known as Ickleton Mere. Hern Down forms the South Western Boundary of the Manor.

An Etching of Bishop's Manor, Harwell can be seen in the Victoria County History of Berkshire, vol. 3, page 486.

The following are extracts from the Court Books to be handed over :—

Court Leet and Court Baron.

24th October, 1780.

Lord : Rev. John Lockton.

Steward : Richard Townsend.

Jury and Homage.

William Elderfield
James Jobson
John Edginton
John Webb
John Smith
Francis King

} sworn

Edward King
John Keat
Robert Waterman
James Hellon
William King
Edward King

} sworn

“The Jury and Homage agree to meet at Hocker Bench on the fifth day of November next at Nine of the clock in the morning to go and set Meer Stones on the penalty of one shilling for each making Default”.

And all former presentments are continued :—

James Hobson is appointed Constable and sworn.

Jonathan Symonds

and

William Talbot

} are continued Tythingmen and sworn.

James Hellon

and

William Talbot

} are continued Haywards and sworn.

Court Leet and Court Baron.

16th October 1798.

Lord : Rev. John Lockton.

Steward : Richard Townsend.

“The Homage on their Oaths present that at this Court came Edward King and acknowledged to have had and received of and from the Rev. Benjamin Banner Clerk full payment and satisfaction for all Principal and Interest Monies secured to him the said Edward King by a Mortgage Surrender made by the said Benjamin Banner at a Special Court holden for this Manor on the first day of June in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and ninety five and he the said Edward King personally authorised the Steward to vacate the said Mortgage accordingly.”

Court Leet and Baron.

5th October 1845.

Lord : John Hopkins.

Steward : George Bowes.

Court held before Deputy Steward : Daniel Godfrey.

“The Jury present an Encroachment by Mr. John Tickell Viner of a piece of ground in front of the cottages purchased by him of Francis Thomas and to which he was admitted at a Court held for this Manor the twenty eighth day of January One Thousand eight hundred and twenty nine and having viewed the same they order and adjudge him to pay for such encroachment the yearly Rent of sixpence until the Lord shall come and take possession thereof.”

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

Court Books. 1707-1808 ; 1809-1843 ; 1843-1856 ; 1856-1879 ; 1880-1933.

Court Summaries. 1870-1891.

Index to Court Rolls. 1777-1808.

Minute Book & Admissions. 1880-1891.

List of Customs.

Map. 1890.

Terrier.

List of Fines & Fees.

Survey.

Insurance of Records. £300, premium 15/-.

Commencement of Title. 29th September, 1890.

THE MANOR OF TATTERSHALL

with its Members in the County of Lincolnshire

Tattershall is a small market town in the Southern half of the Wapentake of Cartree and in the Lindsey Division of the County. It stands on the bank of the River Bane where it joins the River Witham. There is a castle here in which the Lord of the Manor used to live. Its remains stand 150 yards South West of the town and it was mainly erected by Lord Treasurer Cromwell in 1440. It now belongs to the National Trust having been given to the Nation by the late Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

Shortly after the Conquest the Manor was granted, together with several other estates in Norfolk and other counties, to Eudo and Pinco, two of the noblemen who had accompanied him to England. They were not related and on the division of the estates between them Eudo fixed his residence here.

On his death his son Hugh Fitz-Eudo succeeded and he was followed by his son Robert and grandson Philip. The latter became Sheriff of Berkshire in 1173 and in the three years following was also Sheriff of Lincolnshire. He was succeeded by his son Robert and in 1201 the latter procured from King John, by means of a present made to this monarch of a well-trained Goshawk, a grant to hold a weekly market on Thursday of each week in this Manor. Another Robert, the third of this name, followed and in about 1230 he obtained a licence from Henry III to build a castle with a grant of free warren on all his demesne lands.

The Eudo line was continued in regular descent by four other Roberts the last mentioned dying before coming of age. The line then became extinct and the inheritance was divided between his sisters. One of these, Joan, obtained Tattershall and she married Sir Robert Driby, who had a daughter and heiress Alice, who eventually married Sir William Bernack. John Bernack, the son of this marriage, was succeeded by William Bernack, who died a minor. His sister Maud then succeeded, and married Sir Ralph, afterwards Lord Cromwell, and in her right he became Lord of the Manor. On his death in 1398 he was succeeded by his son Ralph, who died in 1416. Further Ralphs succeeded and the last of them was in 1443 appointed by Henry VI to be Treasurer of the Exchequer. He died in 1455 without leaving an heir. In 1487 Henry VII granted the Manor to his mother Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and in 1488 it was entailed on the Duke of Richmond. The Duke died without leaving an heir and in 1520 Henry VIII granted it to Charles, Duke of Suffolk, by letters patent, and these were confirmed by Edward VI in 1547.

The two infant sons of the Duke of Suffolk only survived their father a very short time and once again the Manor passed into the King's possession, he being one of the heirs general of the family.

In 1551 Edward VI granted the castle, with the Manor, in fee to Edward Lord Clinton and Saye who afterwards became Earl of Lincoln. The Earl died in 1584 and was succeeded by his son Henry, who died in 1616 leaving a son Thomas who died in 1618. His son Theophilus succeeded and died in 1667. The Manor then passed to Edward, who was Theophilus' grandson, and he died in 1692. The Clinton male line then became extinct. After this the Estate became the property of Bridget Clinton, who married Hugh Fortescue, by whom she had a son and heir named Hugh and in 1746 he was created Baron Fortescue and Earl Clinton.

The Manor remained in the Fortescue Family up to the time when it was sold to Mr. G. L. Tweedale from whom it has recently been purchased by the present Vendor.

The following are a few extracts from the three vellum Court Books which will be handed over to the purchaser of this Lot.

7th April, 1911. The appointment of Henry Tweed as Steward of the Manor by George Leach Tweedale is enrolled.

28th November, 1907. "To wit. At the View of Frankpledge with the Great Court Leet and Great Court Baron of the Rt. Hon. Hugh Earl Fortescue held before Henry Tweed."

The above heading to the Court is followed by the names of the Fee Jury for Richmond, Derham and Kirkby Bain of whom twelve were sworn in for Richmond and eleven each for Derham and Kirkby Bain with an additional foreman in each case. There was little business at this Court but there was a presentment by the Richmond Jury of persons for not having cleaned their drains and for committing other nuisances.

26th June, 1922. Here is enrolled a Compensation Agreement between G. L. Tweedale and the Rev. Samuel Stockton of Kirby-on-Bain. The Agreement ends with a grant by the Lord of the Manor to the Rev. Stockton of "All Commonage and rights of Common upon and over the respective wastes and commonable lands of the said Manor as the said S. Stockton or any person through whom he claims had enjoyed in respect of the premises in-franchised". This grant was made in order to make it clear that despite the conversion of the copyhold property into freehold the common rights would still be exercisable by the persons owning the property in question from time to time.

Courts Leet were held yearly without interruption from 1886 to 1898 and again in 1901, 1904 and 1907. The custom of descent in this manor was to the eldest son (see Vol. VII, page 90).

RECORDS to be handed over are three volumes of Court Books dated 1833-52 ; 1853-84 ; 1854-1935.

Commencement of Title. See conditions of sale.

Insurance of Records. £200, premium 10/-.

There is a Court Roll dated 1552 in the Public Records Office, and four Court Rolls (decayed) 1543-1550 are deposited with the Lincolnshire Archives Committee, Exchequer Gate, Lincoln. Among the Lord of Lincoln's particulars at the John Ryland's Library are rentals of Tattershall with other Manors.

LOTS 8, 9, & 10

THE MANORS OF WEREHAM HALL, KAVENHAM-STOKE-WEREHAM

in the Parishes of Wereham, Stoke-Ferry and Wretton

and

IRON HALL

In the Parish of Wereham in the County of Norfolk

Although these three Manors are and always have been quite separate for the purpose of administration and the holding of courts, they are geographically very much intermixed. They lie in the three Parishes of Wereham, Stoke-Ferry, and Wretton which are contiguous and lie to the North of the River Wissey on the main road from Thetford to Kings Lynn in the Hundred of Clackclose.

In Domesday Book the following is the description of Wereham (alias Wigreham) and Stoke-Ferry (Stokes) :-

"2 Ploughlands was held by Toli, a Freeman, T.R.E. then (there were) 15 villeins afterwards, and now 11 ; Then as now 8 Bordars. Then (there were) 6 serfs, now 4 and 20 acres of meadow. Wood (land) for 12 swine. Then as now (there were) 2 ploughs on the Demesne. Then 1½ Ploughs belonging to them now 1 ; Then as now half a mill and 1 Fishery, then as now (there was) 1 Rouncey and 28 Mares (eque) and 25 Foals (pulli) and 2 beasts. Then (there were) 15 swine, now 7. Then 90 sheep, now 260. And it is worth 100 shillings, but it rendered 8 pounds for (ad) all custom. To this Manor belong 4 Freemen (with) 12 acres. In Stokes (Stoke Ferry) (there are) 4 Freemen by commendation and all custom, with (de) 12 acres and 1 Freeman with (de) 2 acres. There also Rogers and Hugh held 2 sokemen with (de) 74 acres. Then as now (there were) 1½ (ploughs) and 10 acres of meadow. All this is worth 20 shillings. The whole of Wigreham (Wereham) is half a league by length and (the same) in breadth and renders 6½ pence in (every) 20 shillings of the King's Geld."

Blomefield, writing of Wereham, says that it takes its name from a stream or run of water, issuing out of a pond in the midst of the town. There is in fact a largish pond with seven weeping-willow trees lying close to the Church and Wereham Hall, the Manor House.

King William granted the Manor of Wereham Hall to Rainold, son of Ivo, one of the Norman adventurers. His great possessions later came to the Earls of Clare, who were the capital Lords of the town. Jeffrey Fitz-Piers Earl of Essex held the Manor of Cavenham (Kavenham) in the reign of King John the Earl of Clare, and on his founding the Priory of Shouldham gave a moiety of the town to the said Priory. In the thirty-third year of the reign of Henry III the Prior had a charter for free warren, free bull and boar, the amercements of Brewers and Bakers in his homage, and owed once a year suit of court at Clare. "In three Edw. I the Prior was found to have the leet a gallows, etc." After the Dissolution it was granted to Sir Edmund Bedingfield of Oxburgh by the name of Manor and Grange of Cavenham. According to Blomfield Cavenham Grange lay about a mile North-East of the town of Wereham and in the same Parish. In 1570 the rent of assize of the free tenants was four pounds four and ten pence. In 1718 Sir Henry Bedingfield conveyed the Manor to Sir Edward Nightingale of Kneesworth in Cambridgeshire. It remained in this family until about 1816 when it passed to G. R. Eyres. He was soon followed by Charles Sanders. The Stewards during the Nightingale ownership were members of the Micklefield family, during the earlier years, and later Charles Sanders and John Houchen. In 1826 J. B. S. Bradfield was Lord and R. B. Sanders was Steward. Mr. Bradfield remained Lord until 1874 and was followed by the Rev. Sanders Etheridge and Edward Etheridge. By 1878 the Manor had been acquired by Henry Edwards Paine and Richard Brettell of Chertsey and two years later Mr. Paine acquired Mr. Brettell's half-share of the Manor. He remained Lord until 1917 when he died and the Manor was thereafter vested in the devisees under his will and their Trustees until recently sold by them to the present Vendor. During the early part of Mr. Paine's ownership, Mr. H. B. D. Mason acted as his Steward, but later on the Stewardship was taken over by George Frederick Beaumont of Coggeshall, Essex.

The Manor of Wereham Hall was, according to Blomfield, held in 1235 by Robert Bardolf and Thomas Rede of the Earl of Gloucester and Clare. During the reign of Edward I it came to Sir Ingelram Belet K.B., through his marriage to Bardolf's daughter, and his son Robert succeeded on his death. Subsequent owners were members of the Belet, Benstead, de Wesenham, de Hinton, Walkfare, de Fransham, and Tooth families. Later Lords were Roger Davy, Sir Lewis Orrell, Sir Thomas Lovell, K.G., Sir Francis Lovell, Sir Thomas Derham (1615), Stephen Edgar, 1652, Benjamin Dethick, 1683. During these years it would seem that the Manor House descended together with the Lordship of the Manor, but in 1751 John Dethick, son of Benjamin, conveyed the Lordship of the Manor and demesne without the Hall to John Heaton of London. Blomfield gives a pedigree of the Dethick family which came from Dethick Hall in Derbyshire.

As regards Wretton, Blomfield informs us that there was no capital Lordship in the Parish and it was not therefore mentioned in the Domesday Book. He refers for an account of it to his remark under the other Manors in this group. He does however, make an interesting reference to proceedings taken in 1240 by the Prior of Shouldham, whose Manor of Kavenham extended into Wretton, in which he claimed "Merchettam" from William de la Ferte, who was acquitted because he proved that he was a Freeman and no villein. Blomfield gives this explanation of Merchetta :—"This was the Fine paid to be free from a savage custom which used to exist in many Manors, by which exemption was obtained by the bride of a tenant from lying the last night with the Lord of the Manor." This would seem to be the same custom or practice which is usually referred to as "Droit de Seigneur" or "Jus primae noctis" but it differs in that the right was apparently exercised on the last night before the marriage instead of on the first night of the marriage.

The Courts of this group of Manors were held for Wereham Hall, when the Estate and Lordship of the Manor were in the same ownership, at the Manor House itself, but when they became separated most of the Courts were held at the Crown Hotel, Stoke Ferry. On one occasion the Duke's Head in Stoke Ferry was chosen.

With regard to the Manor of Iron (alias Wyrun) Hall which extended into all three Parishes, according to Blomfield it was held in 1231 by Stephen de Stokes and his wife Basilea. The Capital Lord was Earl of Gloucester and Clare. In the reign of Henry III, John de Stokes held it of Peter de Narford, and in 1321 Robert de Sale had an interest. Later Lords were Nicholas Gamage, and his wife Alianore ; Guy St. Clare and his wife Margery ; John Fynn (1346) who paid a sum towards making Edward III's son a Knight ; John Bray (1350) ; John de Wessenham ; John de Denham ; Richard Tooth ; Roger Davy and John Heaton. In 1839 Abraham Sewell was Lord and in 1857 the Manor was purchased by H.B.B. Mason, whose Steward was Richard Scarle.

The customs in all these Manors were the same. On intestacy copyhold properties descended to the oldest sons as at Common Law, while the Fines on Death or Alienation were "arbitrary," *i.e.* based upon two years' annual value, instead of "certain," *i.e.* fixed sum of a small amount. The Lords had the usual right to take a third of the proceeds of the sale of any timber felled on copyhold properties.

The following are a few extracts of interesting entries to be found in the Court Books of the Manor of Kavenham—Stoke—Wereham :—

Court Baron held 5th December 1743.

Thomas Rumball appointed Guardian "as well to take care of the body of the said Ann Harvey as to receive the rents and profits of the said premises during her minority rendering account thereof".

Court Baron held 24th October, 1757.

Lord : Geoffrey Nightingale.

Steward : Roger Micklefield.

“And the said Homage present all Persons that owe suit and service at this Court and have this day made default in their appearance and amerce them six pence apiece and refer their names to the Suit Rolls.”

General or Customary Court, held 12th November, 1824.

Lord : Charles Sanders.

Steward : John Houchen.

“Also at this Court the Homage present that John Sparrow Springfield hath encroached upon the Rights of the Lord of this Manor by also and also by building upon a certain part of the Waste Lands adjoining the Estate of James Bradfield Sanders Bradfield Esquire in the occupation of Charles Sanders Esquire Lord of this Manor.”

General Court Baron held 27th October, 1762.

At a court held on this date at the Crown Inn, Stoke Ferry, by Jeffrey Nightingale the byelaws for the Manor of Kavenham—Stoke—Wereham were recorded in the form of the Verdict of the Homage. These are too long to set out, but are most interesting. Amongst the various subjects dealt with are the method of assessing Fines, the felling of Timber, the keeping of Sheep in the Common Drove or Waste Ground, impounding by the Pindar, letting Beasts stray into fields growing corn and grass, digging of Turf, etc.

At a later Court held on 9th November, 1773, the Verdict was substantially the same as at the previous Court with the addition of three more clauses, one of them dealing with the powers of Fen Reeves and the division of penalties for offences between the Lord of the Manor and the Poor of the three respective Parishes wherein such penalties or forfeiture might from time to time happen.

The following is a cutting from the Provincial Paper, which will be handed over with the Records of Lot 9, as showing that the Lords of the Manor in 1877 were alive to the value of the Sporting Rights over the Wastes of the Manor.

**Manor of Kavenham, Stoke, Wereham and
Wretton,**

IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

WE, the undersigned, Lords of the above Manor, hereby give notice that we have delegated to Samuel Henry Winfield, Esq., of Stoke Ferry, the right and power to deal with trespassers in the above Manor ; also the right to shoot over and exercise the Lord's rights in and upon the waste lands within the Manor.

PAINE & BRETTELL.

Chertsey, 17th September, 1877.

There is an Enclosure Award dated 1818 for the Parishes of Stoke Ferry, Wretton, Wereham and the little Hamlet of Winnold deposited at the office of the Clerk of the County Council, Norwich. The Vendor has a photograph of this which has been coloured. It is a most interesting Map as it not only shows the bounds of the three Manors but also shows for instance Wereham Church with the Village Pond and Wereham Hall—the Manor House in close proximity. It also shows how intermixed the lands of the three Manors are and it gives the names of many tenants which appear also in the Court Records. The copy of this Map will be available for inspection at 53, Chancery Lane, W.C.2 prior to the Sale and also at the exhibition on the morning of the Sale (see Remarks and Stipulations). If required, coloured or uncoloured copies could be supplied to interested persons.

Negotiations are being opened with the Telegraph, Telephone and Electricity Authorities for wayleave agreements in respect of poles, stays, kiosks, etc., erected on the wastes of the Manor and it is expected that further information will be available for giving out at the Auction.

The Records which will be handed over to the Purchaser of each Manor will be as under :—

LOT 8

MANOR OF WEREHAM HALL

Court Books. 1839-1894 ; 1894-1920.

Minute Book. 1881-1887.

Enfranchisement Particulars.

Insurance of Records. £100, premium 5/- p.a.

Commencement of Title. 1st October, 1881.

LOT 9

MANOR OF KAVENHAM—STOKE—WEREHAM

Court Books. (all the foregoing include Iron Hall) 1536-1597 ; 1602-1615 ; 1615-1633 ; 1633-1641 ; 1642-1653 ; 1674-1686 ; 1700-1793 ; 1794-1819 ; 1819-1841 ; 1842-1867 ; 1867-1920 (including a rental).

Minutes and Minute Books. 1664-88 ; 1720-45 ; 1745-59 ; 1799-1814 ; 1815-82 ; 1881-87 ; 1888-91 ; 1908 ; 1932.

Rentals. 1887-1900.

Particulars. 1813-1914.

Docket Book. 1697-1806.

Index Book. 1801-1819.

Print of Enclosure Act. 1815.

Insurance of Records. £400, premium £1 p.a.

Commencement of Title. 11th April, 1876.

LOT 10

MANOR OF IRON HALL

Court Roll. 1387.

Court Book. 1839-1900.

Commencement of Title. 1st October, 1881.

Insurance of Records. £200, Premium 10/- p.a.

The Purchaser of this Lot will receive an acknowledgement of his rights to production of those Court Books to be handed to the purchaser of Lot 9 which relate also to this Manor.

There is an Enclosure Award dated 1818 for the parishes of Wereham, Stoke-Ferry, and two with a Map attached, a coloured copy of which will be available for inspection and will be displayed at the Exhibition.

LOT 11

THE MANOR OF GREAT SNORING

In the County of Norfolk

Great Snoring lies on the road from Fakenham to Wells and is in the North Greenhoe Hundred. The Church of St. Mary the Virgin is built of flint and stone in the Decorated style. Adjoining it is a fine red brick Rectory said to have been built by Sir Ralph Shelton about 1485.

“The Conqueror,” says Blomefield (vol. 9, p.254), “on the ejection of Ketel, took possession of this Lordship consisting of 3 carucates of land, one villain and 22 borderers, 9 servi, 3 carucates in demean, with 3 carucates of the tenants, paunage for 8 swine, 8 acres of meadow, a mill and 180 sheep : Godric took care of it for the King, and was steward of it. Thurseford was a beruite to it, and was measured together with it as I shall show there. It stands by a little stream or rivulet, called probably in the Saxon age, the Nar or Snar, as Little Snoring does on another, both which streams are soon after united.”

**A Crown
Manor**

Blomefield could not trace how long the Lordship of this Manor remained in the Crown, but says that it was in the family of De Burgiloun in the 41st of Henry III. The Manor remained in this family, but with the name changed to Burgolyon, until a cousin of Hugh Burgolyon, Sir Ralph Shelton of Shelton, Norfolk, succeeded and was Lord in 1353. He was at the battle of Cressy. The Shelton family retained it until 1611, when Sir Ralph Shelton sold it to Thomas Richardson, serjeant-at-law, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. This sale, says Blomefield, "gave rise to a joke or pun, that is said to have been made by Sir Ralph, which was, 'That he could sleep without Snoring' ". This Sir Ralph had married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Robert Jermyn, of Rushbrook in Suffolk. Rushbrook Hall, the residence of Jermyns and Rushbrooks, is the lovely red brick mansion that figures periodically in the press as not suitable for County Council or other purposes and may eventually come under the demolition hammer. (It is a curious coincidence that the compiler of these particulars was at school at the end of the last century with a descendant, still living, of those Rushbrooks, and that his brother was at school in Rushbrook Hall when his school was evacuated from Aldeburgh during the first World War.)

**Shelton, Jermyn,
and Rushbrook
Families**

After Sir John Richardson, son of the Lord Chief Justice, had succeeded to the Lordship it came in 1693 to James Ward, of Hindringham. He gave it to Mr. Nonne of Thorpland, who held it in 1713. Later Lords included John Balders and the Manor eventually came by purchase to Henry Edwards Paine and thence through his devisees and their trustees to the vendor.

The following are a few extracts from the records showing the type of business transacted at the Courts Baron held on the dates stated :—

7th Nov., 1735. Lord, John Nonne. Steward, James Martin. Jury of the Leet : John Fleming Tivorne, Nicholas Mathis, Thomas Wright, John Rogers, Henry Rix, son, John Clark, John Spooner, William Clarke, John Jokill, Thomas Capes, John Youles and Thomas Jokill. **Court Leet Proceedings**

"Who choose for Constables for the town of Great Snoring for the ensuing year or until they shall be legally discharged from the said office Henry Shephard and William Maunder being present in Court are sworn into the said Office."

8th Feb. 1734. Lord, John Nonne. Steward, James Martin.

"And lastly the Homage aforesaid as well as on the part of Thursford do present all Copyhold Tenants of the said Manors that owe suit and service at this Court and have this day made Default in their appearance and do amerce them twelve pence apiece."

17th July, 1749. Lords : John Balders, James Jones. Steward : D. Jones.

"It is found by the Homage of this Court that Lowry Raby, Richard Clarks Weaver, William Jacknife, Thomas Jacknife, and Jeremiah Bochester have severally cut and graved divers quantities of turf and thereby broke the soil of the lord of the said Manor on the Common or Waste of Great Snoring in the County of Norfolk commonly called Great Snoring Common to the Prejudice of the Lord of the said Manors and contrary to the custom of the said Manors. Therefore the Homage aforesaid do amerce them Ten shillings apiece to be paid in a reasonable time after notice thereof."

9th Oct. 1749. Lords : John Balders, James Jones. Steward : D. Jones.

The Homage presented that :—

"At this Court the above said John Branthwaite acknowledges to hold of the lord of this Manor certain lands and tenements late of the said John Twiddy lying in Great Snoring aforesaid in free and common soccage and by fealty suit of court and at the yearly rent of one halfpenny and gives the lord a relief and his fealty is spared."

6th March 1778. Lord : Ann Jones. Steward : Daniel Jones.

"To this Court comes Charles Groom of Great Snoring aforesaid, wheelwright, and humbly craves the favour of the Lady of the said Manor to grant unto him Licence to lay and Deposit Timber and wood upon a certain piece of Waste Land called Butts Green (being piece of land lying within the said Manor) for which Licence he the said Charles Groom give and doth offer to agree to pay unto the lady of the said Manor the yearly sum of five shillings and thereupon the Lady of the said Manor doth by the hands of her said Steward grant such Licence unto the said Charles Groom during her will and pleasure and no longer, subject to the payment of the said sum of five shillings to be paid to her by the said Charles Groom on the tenth day of October in every year, while the said Charles Groom shall continue to enjoy the comfit of the said Licence."

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

Court Books. 1647-86 and 1647-53 ; 1654-56 ; 1658-69 ; 1670-82 ; 1682-1717 ; 1701-09 ; 1710-28 ; 1729-52 ; 1752-81 ; 1782-1807 : 1808-61 ; 1862-1935.

Insurance of Records. £400, premium £1. **Commencement of Title.** Deed dated 27th February, 1901.

There is an Enclosure Award dated 1815 for Great and Little Snoring with a map, a coloured copy of which is available for inspection and will be displayed at the Exhibition.

THE MANOR OF ASHWOOD IN PENTNEY

In the County of Norfolk

Pentney is a village sharing with Narborough a station on the Lynn and Dereham section of what used to be the London and North Eastern Railway. It lies on the river Nar $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west-by-north from Swaffham and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east-by-east from Kings Lynn. It is in the Freebridge Hundred.

Blomefield (vol. IX, p. 37) says that it was a village, pent in, or surrounded with water, and that at the Confessor's time it was held by Hagan. "On the Conquest it was bestowed on Roger Bigod, who was the first of that great family (afterwards Earls of Norfolk) who settled in England, and was a Norman Earl (most probably) taking place next to William Earl Warren and before those bishops, etc., who held Lordships in this county, as appears from the survey" (see cover page for the list of Lords in order of precedence); "for the services he performed at the conquest, he was highly rewarded with several Manors in Essex, etc., 117 in Suffolk and a large number in Norfolk," including several in the Beaumont Collection, sold at the first Auction, *viz.*, Great and Little Lopham, Hapton and Fundenhall.

Upon the ejection of Hagan or Hagane (Blomefield identified him with Hacon, Son of Swain, eldest son of Earl Goodwine and brother of King Harold), Robert de Vallibus held the Manor of Bigot (or Bigod). At the Survey the Manor consisted of:— "11 Villains, 14 borderers, 6 servi; there were 3 carucates in demean (demesne) and 3 amongst the tenants, 20 acres of meadow, 3 mills, the third part of a Salt work, and East Waltine as a beruite belonging to it; it was worth in King Edward's time £5 per annum, at the Survey £7. The whole was 5 furlongs long and 4 broad, and paid 8d. gelt, 2 churches endowed with 30 acres, one here, the other (as I take it) at Walton valued at $\frac{2}{8}$ per annum that is the 30 acres of Glebe".

According to Blomefield the Manor remained in the de Vaux family until 1388 when John de Vaux died leaving two daughters coheirs, Petronel, who married Sir Wm. de Nerford, and Maud, who married Wm. de Ros, lord of Hamlake. For his services he had been appointed Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk and soon after Governor of Norwich Castle.

At this point in the history of the Manor, Blomefield digresses to deal with the Priory of the Holy Trinity and SS. Mary the Virgin and Mary Magdalene founded by Robert de Vaux for canons of the order of Augustine. All that remains of the building is a very fine gateway (approached by an accommodation road, with farm buildings close by) which shows how extensive and grand the complete structure must have been. **Pentney Priory** To quote again from Blomefield, "In the 44th Edw. III (1371) the prior had a grant of free warren in this Manor, West Bilney and Thorp, and in the 12th of Richard II the men of Pentney were allowed to be toll free, it being esteemed ancient demesns".

Henry VIII in 1539, "granted to Thomas Mildmay, Esq., (a family with many Manors in Essex), auditor of the Exchequer, the site of this dissolved priory with a watermill, the Manor of Pentney, called Ashwood, a fold-course for 200 sheep, and all the messuages, lands, etc., belonging to the said Priory in this town". His son, Sir Thomas conveyed the same properties to Francis Wyndham, Esq., a judge of the King's Bench and in 1623 the latter sold to Sir Edward Bullock of Faulkbourn Hall, Essex. The subsequent **Mildmay and Bullock** devolution is as follows:—

Sir Thomas Richardson, Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench, who died in 1631; his son, another Thomas, succeeded. The Norfolk family of Violet later had an interest in it and about 1710 Charles Nowys of Wood Ditton was Lord. At this point, ". . . .Lloyd, Esq., (the historian gives no Christian name), of Epping in Essex was Lord and his widow now possesses it" (1808).

Reference to the first Court Book to be handed over shows that John Lloyd was the Lord in 1758, when the opening Court of the Book, a "Court Leet and Baron" was held. During this period members of the Case family, Thomas and John, acted as Stewards; they were succeeded by John Houchen, of Thetford, a solicitor.

By 1835, the Rev. George Thackeray was Lord. In 1852 when a Court was held at Wereham Hall, then the residence of John Houchen the Steward (The Manor of Wereham Hall is included in this auction) the Lords

were the Bishop of Lincoln, Martin Thackeray and James Packe (probably one of the Leicestershire Packes). They were the trustees of the will of the Rev. Geo. Thackeray. All subsequent Courts, until the sale to Henry Edwards Paine in 1912, were held by trustees of the same testator. The conveyance, dated 31st December, 1912, which will be handed to the purchaser on completion is engrossed by hand on 21 pages of parchment and bears 23 signatures and seals of persons who were party to it. It throws much light on the history of the Thackeray family for the period 1849-1912 with many dates of births, marriages and deaths.

The last Court held for the Manor was in 1915, the year after Mr. Paine's purchase, his Steward being Horace Frederick Beaumont of Coggeshall.

There was an Enclosure Act in 1807 and the Commissioners' Award was made on the 6th June, 1809. As a result of this, what had formerly been a large common was divided up between the Lord and the tenants, in proportion to their rights and interests. The portions of the wastes allotted to the tenants, which they could thenceforth enclose, were held, "at the will of the Lord according to the custom of the Manor", in the same way as they held their copyhold properties, and they had to attend a Special Court on 3rd October in the same year to be admitted tenants thereof. This accounts for the fact that there were 18 admissions at that Court. This Award is again referred to later.

At a Special Court held in 1832, as much as £300 was paid on the admission of a copyhold tenant.

In the seventies there were a number of transactions enrolled in the Court Books consequent upon the construction of the Lynn and Dereham Branch Railway line, which passed through the Manor. Any copyhold land affected had to be enfranchised.

**Lynn and
Dereham Railway**

Apart from the one court held at Wereham Hall by John Houchen, most of them were held at the "New Inn", Pentney. After the last Court held in 1913, all proceedings were "Out of Court", *i.e.*, held in solicitors' offices. The last of these proceedings to be enrolled was in 1934.

At a Court Leet held in 8th November, 1758, Rules and Regulations were laid down in respect of the use of the common and waste lands. The homage, *i.e.*, the tenants attending the Court, had to record these regulations and they were very rightly jealous of any attempt being made to make them more burdensome. These rules are interesting as showing what importance the Commoners attached to their rights over the large open spaces of the Manors; they are therefore set out in full below :—

- 1) We do agree that no man shall cut above 2000 flaggs to a tenement end and those to be cut on the further side of Great Sting, Easterly under penalty of five shillings to hundred.
- 2) We do further agree they shall cut no Culpins under penalty of five shillings per score.
- 3) We do further agree they shall cut no flaggs nor Culpins on this side Great Sting and Westerly.
- 4) We do further order and agree that they shall sell no Whinns off the said Common out of Town under the Penalty of five shillings per score of faggotts.
- 5) We do further agree no man shall take any fayre cattle on to the Common of Pentney under penalty of Five Shillings per head.
- 6) We do further agree no man shall keep any sheep or lambs upon the said Common under Penalty of five shillings each.
- 7) We do further agree that no man shall turn any cattle into the lands without holding them in a line under penalty of five shillings per head.
- 8) We do further agree that no man shall turn any horse or Mare having the Mange upon the said Common under penalty of ten shillings per horse or mare.
- 9) We do further agree that no man shall turn the water out of the watercourse under penalty of ten shillings for such fault.
- 10) We do further agree that every man shall keep up his Common Parts having ten days notice and for the first default to pay one shilling forfeiture.
- 11) We agree that this Verdict shall be good and stand in force one year and no longer."

**Common
Regulations**

At the same Court there are two more interesting entries :—

"We do further agree that Mr. William Winsarls shall receive the said forfeiture and pay one moiety thereof to the Informer and the other to be expended for draining the Common.

"We present Abol Walker the Constable for not appearing at the Court and bringing his Leet Bill and amerce him for this Default one shilling."

A coloured copy of the Enclosing Map referred to above is included in the accompanying Order Form and will be shown at the Exhibition. This Map prepared for a particular purpose nearly 150 years ago, has many most interesting features. The little River Nar, which is incorporated in the names of the neighbouring villages of Narborough and Narford, runs along the south and south-western side of the Parish. Space does not allow much detail of the names and allotments, but it may be mentioned that John Lloyd's name appears as owning a large area, he being

Lord of the Manor at the time of the Enclosure and owner of the Ashwood Lodge Estate ; he was allotted a big wedge of the Common with an area of 32 acres 1 rood and 32 furlongs in respect of his "Right of Soil". The Fuel Allotment immediately to the South of Lloyd's Allotment was 40 acres, this being to compensate the residents for their rights of turbarry, etc., over the whole Common. Other names appearing on the Map are T. P. and William Bagge, P. Nettleship, Samuel Tyson, Anthony Hammond, George Stratton, Gamaliel Carter, and Mary Hart. Hers was a large holding at the West End of the Parish running between Wormegay and West Bilney Parishes. The gateway of the Priory or Abbey referred to earlier in these particulars is shown, together with the outbuildings, on the map.

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

Court Books. 1758-85 ; 1787-1809 ; 1809-28 ; 1831-69 ; 1870-1901 ; 1901-29.

Minute Books. 1789-1878 (2).

Insurance of Records. £350, premium 17/6 p.a.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 31st December, 1912.

LOT 13

THE MANOR OF MIDDLETON

In the County of Norfolk

Middleton lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Kings Lynn, in the Hundred of Freebridge, on the road to Swaffham. In Saxon times, according to Blomefield (Vol. IX, p.20), it (Middleton) belonged to Bundo, a Thane, who was deprived of it at the Conquest when it was given to Hugh de Montfort and Aeled held it of him. "There were 2 carucates of land, 12 villains, 17 borderers, 4 servi etc. with 32 acres of meadow, and 2 carucates in demean ; there were also 3 carucates among the tenants, a mill, a fishery, and 10 salt-works ; then valued in all at 100s. at the survey at 6L per ann. and 2 socmen belonged to it who had 84 acres, and a carucate, who held under him, valued at 5s. and they could sell their land".

Early History The main manor was Scales Hall and Blomefield devotes eight pages to its most interesting history, which cannot be given here in full. Its devolution, so far as given by him, was as under :—

Henry II. Roger de Scales was Lord.

13 King John. His son Robert gave £59 for scutage.

19 Hen. III. Robert (having married Margery 3rd daughter and coheir of Fulk de Beaufoe, Lord of Hockwold) "was found to hold half a fee in this town, of the honour of Hagenet or Haughley in Suffolk (this manor sold in the First Auction) and was summoned to parliament by the title of Lord Scales".

34 Hen. III. His son Robert paid £21 5s. relief for the lands he held *in capite*.

51 Hen. III. This Robert died and "Sir William de Clifford escheator on this side of the Trent accounted for £31 8s. 4d. issues of the land of Robert de Scales in this town and Reynham in Norfolk and Wridlington in Suffolk, for the use of Joan of Britannia".

52 Hen. III. His son Robert was found to be the King's ward. His mother Alice was daughter of Sir Ralph de Rochester. She brought into the family the Manor of Neweels or Newcells and Reevehall (Rivinghale or Rivenhall) in Essex, which, sold in the first Auction, was known as Rivenhall Hall.

3 Edw. I. Alice still alive and recovered damage for her swans being taken out of her Lordships of Hockwold and Wilton.

22 Edw. I. Another Robert "had summons to be at Portsmouth to attend the King into Gascoign".

23 Edw. I. "He was summoned to be at Carlisle with horse and arms in an expedition into Scotland."

33 Edw. I. "He died seized of this lordship, by one fee and an half, and paying 45s. to the castle guard of Dover. His lady Isabel was a great benefactress to the Priory of Blackburg, where she was buried, and gave a silver chesible, with several vestments for the priests, with her arms thereon, and ornaments, etc., to lay over the sepulchre on the day of her anniversary".

At this Blomefield, from whose work all the above is extracted, says that he is "sensible that his account of the family differs much from that of Sir William Dugdale in his Baronage, but as it is collected from ancient evidences only, I am persuaded it may be acceptable". He continues tracing the devolution of the Manor with the following :

34 Edw. I. Robert Lord Scales, son of Robert and Isabel, created Knight of the Bath with Prince Edward.

I Edw. II. Summoned to attend his coronation.

9 Edw. II. Robert's mother, on his marriage to Egelina, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtney and sister of Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devonshire, settled on the pair the Manors of Scales-How and Islington.

18 Edw. II. This Robert died leaving a son of the same name of whom in the same year "his mother, paying 200 marks, had a grant of custody", he being then a minor.

7 Edw. III. The young Robert had livery.

9 Edw. III. William de Littleford, rector of Revenhall (Rivenhall) in Essex delivered seisin to him and Catherine his wife, daughter of Robert, sister and co-heir of William de Ufford Earl of Suffolk. Later Robert "had the Kings writ to provide 10 men at arms and 10 archers to be sent into Brittany for the honour of his King and Country ; and if he would go himself with them, the King would be mightly pleased".

31 Edw. III. "He was summoned to come immediately at the seige of Calais, not staying for the embarkment of his horses, with all the power he could raise, the King fearing that the French King would come with all his power to raise the seige."

This and other entries go to show that the ownership of Manors in those days was no sinecure, but the King was not necessarily satisfied with a given number of archers and cross-bowmen ; sometimes he demanded personal service. While this summons was in gracious language, failure to obey might have serious consequences.

30 Edw. III. The same Robert "had letters of protection, being to accompany the Prince of Wales into Gascoign, and gave to the priory of Blackburgh, the church of Islington.

43 Edw. IV. He died leaving Roger his son and heir, aged 22.

4 Rich. II. He had the misfortune to be "seized by the Norfolk rebels and four years later was summoned to meet the King at Newcastle-on-Tyne, with his whole service of horse and arms, as by allegiance bound, to attend him into Scotland".

9 Rich. II. Next year he was with John, Duke of Lancaster, in the Spanish expedition, so like his father he must have had his fill of military service for King and Country.

10 Rich. II. He died in this year and was buried in the Priory of Blackburgh possessed of the Manor and leaving Robert, aged 14, his son and heir by Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Norwood, of Norwood in Kent. His widow afterwards married Sir Edmund Thorpe of Ashwell-Thorpe in Norfolk. Thus there is a link with another notable Norfolk family, which, according to Blomefield (vol. V, pp. 142-169), seems to go back to Earl Eustace, shown as fifth in the list of Holders of Lands at the Survey. His name is preceded only by the Conqueror himself, the Bishop of Bayeux, the Count of Mortain and Count Alan. The Thorpe family followed by the Berners, Bourchiers, Knivet (Knyvet) and Wilson families. They were Lords not only of the Manor of Ashwelthorpe, but also of Wreningham, Fundenhall and Hapton down to the time when they were conveyed to the late George Frederick Beaumont in 1919 (see Particulars of Sale of the first Auction Lots 23 and 24). The Manors of Ashwelthorpe and Wreningham were sold at the auction to Mrs. Anderson-Wilson of East Barsham Manor, Norfolk, and it is believed that she is a descendant of the Robert Wilson who married Elizabeth Knyvet, grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Knyvet the writer, while a prisoner of the Roundheads at Lowestoft, of "The Knyvet Letters" (Constable & Co., 1949) referred to in the Particulars of Sale mentioned above. A descent of the Manors from the Conquest to the present day, with a break of only 35 years in the present century—if the compiler's information is correct—is surely remarkable and [surpasses even the] long connection of the Scales family with this Manor of Middleton.

**Thorpe of
Ashwelthorpe
Earl
Eustace
Berners and
Bourchiers
Knyvets
and Wilsons**

1415. Joan Thorp, mentioned above before this digression, died in this year and was buried at Ashwelthorpe. She gave her Manor to her son Robert, Lord Scales. His heir Robert died unmarried and Blomefield surmises that he was the Lord Scales said to have been "killed with the Lord Darcy and Sir Edmund Thorp at the seige of Lovers Castle in Normandy on the march of King Henry V. from Caen to the city of Rouen."

**Siege of
Lovers Castle**

9 Hen. V. Robert succeeded his brother, had to supply 20 men at arms and 60 archers on horseback and went on active service like his forbears and is said to have behaved gallantly in the field. He became Seneschall of Normandy.

77 Hen. VI. "He was taken prisoner in France and redeemed." He married Emme, daughter of Sir Simon Whalesborough.

38 Hen. VI. He, with other Lords, took possession of the Tower of London for the King, but after the battle of Northampton he was killed endeavouring to escape from the Tower towards Westminster.

Later the Manor got into the hands of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford.

1635. Sir John Heveningham was Lord.

Paston Sir Wm. Paston Bt. was Lord in 1649 and paid castleward to Dover Castle for the Manor.
and Berney Richard Berney of Reedham was Lord at his death in 1699 ; he held many manors in the County.

Isaac le Heup was next Lord, followed by two daughters, one of whom married Sir Edward Williams Bt., of Wales, and the other, Elizabeth, John Lloyd of Epping in Essex. Sir Edward sold the Manor in 1757 to Vice-Admiral Savage Mostyn who, dying in 1757, left it to his nephew Sir Roger Mostyn, Bt. Subsequently it came to Henry Edwards Paine by purchase and thence from his trustees to the present vendors.

Among many interesting entries of Courts Baron are the following :—

26th October, 1738. Lord : Isaac le Heup. Steward : Christopher Bedingford.

Thomas Shoone was presented for felling 3 ash trees and 9 elm trees being timber trees standing in north Runcion upon six acres of land copyhold of the Manor.

20th March, 1752. Lord : Isaac le Heup. Steward : Philip Case.

The Right Hon. George, Earl of Orford acknowledged that he held of the Lord in free and common socage 17 acres of land by fealty suit of court and the annual rent of sixpence and paid sixpence for a relief.

27th October, 1762. Thomas Wright forfeited a cottage for failure to keep it in a satisfactory state of repair.

23rd April, 1777. Elizabeth Carey, widow, of Middleton given a licence by the Lord to enclose 8 perches of waste land lying between the lands of Edward Everard Esquire East the Almshouses of Middleton West and the King's Highway South and to build a cottage thereon. She had to pay 1/- to the Lord as an acknowledgement for the licence, 2/6 to the present steward for entering it in the Court Book, and it was recorded that on any future death or alienation a like sum would be payable to the Steward for the time being of the Manor.

2nd July, 1829. Lord : Not stated. Steward : L. W. Jarvis.

Robert Bone and Charles Bone were presented because since the holding of the last Court they had "erected two cottages or tenements on the waste land belonging to this Manor".

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

Court Books. 1672-91 ; 1693-1723 ; 1726-63 ; 1768-1829 ; 1830-85 ; 1896-1929.

Minute Books. 1753-88 ; 1814-36.

Rental. 1928.

Insurance of Records. £350, premium 17/6 p.a.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 10th February, 1893.

There is an Enclosure Award of Middleton dated _____ with a map, a coloured copy of which is available for inspection and will be displayed at the Exhibition.

LOT 14

THE MANOR OF SHIMPLING

In the County of Norfolk

The parish of Shimpling is situated in the Hundred of Diss about four miles therefrom. The Victoria History of Norfolk gives the following translation of the entry for this parish in Domesday Book :—

"6 Sokemen with 32 acres and 1 Bordar and 2 acres of meadow. Then as now (they had) 1 Plough among them all. They have been included in the above valuation. There (was) also a Freeman (with) 40 acres which Fulc (her) holds and 2 Bordars. Then as now 1 Plough and 2 acres of Meadow. Wood(land) for 4 swine. It is worth 10 shillings.

Domesday Survey

In Si(m)plinga (Shimpling) (are) 1½ Freemen with 14 acres. Then as now half a plough and 1 acre of meadow worth 28 pence."

According to Blomefield (vol. I, p. 159) this Manor was owned in Edward the Confessor's reign by Archbishop Stigand of Canterbury, who had a freeman there by the name of Torbert. There was also another Manor there called Gissing which was held by another Freeman.

**Saxon
Times**

At the Conquest both Manors were joined up and the whole was given to Roger Bigod and he in turn gave it to Robert de Vais alias de Vallibus or Vaux. A church went with it together with several other Manors elsewhere.

The family of Vais held it for Bigod and his successors until 1237 when Oliver de Vallibus (Vais) granted it to Richard de Rupella (later called Rokele). The Manor was settled in this man and his heirs by Fine to be held of him by Knight Service. Richard de Rupella died in 1287 and at that time John de Vallibus was there. The former then granted it to Richard de Boyland who held it in trust for Ralph Carbonnell. He in turn held it for Maud the wife of William de Roos who was the co-heir of John de Vaux (Vais).

Carbonnell then conveyed it to Roger de Schympling who then held it by Knight Service of the heirs of Richard Rokele.

In 1280 Roger de Schympling was lord, the Manor having been settled upon him and his wife Emma in tail. After that it descended to William de Schympling their son and he held it for Richard Rokele at half a fee of the Earl Marshall and of the king *in capite*.

William de Schympling married Margaret de Tacolveston upon whom the Manor was settled for life in 1305, at which date William de Roos and Maud his wife held part of it and so did the latter's sister Petronell de Vaux (Vais). William de Roos eventually purchased a great deal of the town of Shimpling through various people.

In 1345 Roger de Schympling died and the Manor then passed to his wife Emma. At the latter's death it was divided between her three daughters who were Isabel who was then married to John Kirtling who had a son and daughter Roger and Emma who died without issue.

The other two daughters were Joan who had Moring-Thorp Manor and Katerine who had Dalling Manor in Flordon.

This particular Manor was allotted to John and Isabel Kirtling, and as a result of their son and daughter dying without issue both the Manor and Advowson of Shimpling descended to Roger Elyngham who was the son of the marriage between William de Elyngham and Katerine, and he held it in 1401 by half a fee of John Copledick (Knt.) who in turn held it of Lady Roos. She held it of Thomas Mowbray and he *in capite* of the king.

**Schympling,
Roos and
Motte
Families**

The Manor eventually passed, probably by marriage, via heiresses to Humphrey Wyngfield who had a moiety of it in 1521, the other moiety was held by John Aldham who died in 1558 leaving his part to his son John, and in 1571 he held it jointly with Bonaventure Shardelow. The Manor was then divided thus ; "Aldham had a quarter and third turn, Shardelow had three parts and two turns". The patron of the Manor was then John Motte who died in 1640 and in 1649 his son John, and the latter's brother James were presented.

The Mottes had Aldham's part and then purchased Shardelow's part who had obtained it in 1611. They also purchased from John Shardelow Dalling Manor in Flordon which he also had, by virtue of it belonging to Shimpling. John Shardelow had originally conveyed these two to Messrs. Skipwith and Barry who in turn had conveyed them to Messrs. Thomas Wales and John Baseley and these last two persons conveyed the whole to the Mottes.

From then the combined Manor went to the Proctors who held it for John Buxton of St. Margarets in South Elmham who had it in his wife's right, who was the kinswoman and heiress of Mr. Proctor, the Rector of Gissing. Shimpling then descended to Robert Buxton who, when he died, left it to his wife, Elizabeth, and in 1736, her daughter, Elizabeth Buxton, who was a minor, was both lady and patroness.

**Buxton
Family**

Later Lords were Robert Buxton Clark (1743) ; Thomas Brooke Morris Clark (1826) ; and Henry Edwards Paine (1898). Since Mr. Paine's death in 1917 the Manor has been held until recently by his devisees and their trustees.

The following are extracts from the records of proceedings at General Courts Baron held on the dates mentioned :—

8th July, 1743.

Lord : Robert Buxton Clark.

Steward : Peter Pullyn.

“And also the Homage aforesaid present John Muskett and Sir Henry Birks for building (or causing to be built) one Shaddow Porch and one Moatshouse upon the Waste of the lord of this Manor and also for enclosing part of the said Waste and making a Kask Yard of the same to the great damage of the said Lord and his Copyhold Tenants of the said Manour and the said John Muskett and Sir Henry Birks are severally amerced ten shillings and Sixpence each and in case the said buildings and Kask Yard are not pulled down and laid waste by or before Michaelmas Day ensuing, they do amerce the said John Muskett and Sir Henry Birks in the further sums of forty shillings each.”

11th July, 1751.

Lord : Robert Buxton Clark.

Steward : Peter Pullyn.

“And also the Homage aforesaid present Horace Walpole Esquire and his tenant Samuel Walton for felling of three timber trees from off the Lord’s Waste of the Manour of Shimpling, the Property of Mr. Robert Buxton Clare Lord of the said Manour.”
Horace Walpole (Note. He was grandson of Robert Walpole, first Prime Minister of England, and founder of the Walpole Press.)

16th June, 1752.

Lord : Robert Buxton Clark.

Steward : Peter Pullyn.

“And sitting this Court the aforesaid William Foster acknowledged that he holds of the Lord of this Manour certain freehold lands and tenements by the yearly rent of a capon and five pence half penny and suit of Court and the said William Foster paid to the Lord of the said Manour One Shilling and Five Pence Half-penny for a relief of this said premises but his fealty is respited.”

14th August, 1760.

Lord : Robert Buxton Clark.

Steward : Philip Meadows.

“At this Court it is presented by the Homage that it has been usuall and customary for the owners of an Estate in the Parish of Shimpling now belonging to his Grace Augustus Henry, Duke of Grafton, to deliver yearly to the Poor Copyhold Tenants of this Manor one hundred faggots of wood without any allowance and that the same has accordingly been delivered to the Poor Tenants of the said Manor untill within Thirteen years last past in consideration that a former owner of the said Estate was permitted to inclose a lane called Sheepclose and other part of the waste of this Manor and the Homage aforesaid to present that Thirteen hundred faggotts of wood are now due to the Poor Tenants of this Manor on account thereof.”

9th June, 1783.

Lord : Robert Buxton Clark.

Dep. Steward : Henry Browne.

“The Lord of this Manor granted Licence to John Francis and his heirs to continue an Inclosure lately made by him with the leave of the said Lord of a certain piece of the Waste of this Manor containing one rood and thirty perches more or less he the said John Francis and his heirs yielding and paying unto the Lord of this Manor for the time being for ever hereafter the yearly rent or Sum of two shillings and sixpence on the feast day of Saint Michael the Archangel in every year.”

12th July, 1826.

Lord : Thomas Brooke Morris Clark.

Steward : Taylor Meadows.

“And lastly the Homage aforesaid do present all tenants who owe suit and service at this Court and have this day made default in appearance to do and perform the same and amerce them three pence apiece.”

The custom of descent was to the eldest son. The fines on death and alienation were “arbitrary”, based on two years’ annual value instead of a “certain” amount of a few shillings per acre, house, etc.

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

Court Books. 1522-1624 ; 1668-80 ; 1682-1720 ; 1720-70 ; 1772-1804 ; 1804-64 ; 1864-1936.

Rentals. 1590-1848 ; 1887-98.

Insurance of records. £400, premium £1 p.a.

Commencement of Title. 20th July, 1898.

There is an Enclosure Award dated

for the parish of Middleton.

THE MANOR OF HERRINGSHALL
alias HERINGESHAW and DIKEWOOD

**In the Parishes of Wendling, Gressenhall, Longham and Great Fransham
in the County of Norfolk**

These Manors, which extend into several parishes, are in the Launditch Hundred, and lie to the north-west of East Dereham.

According to Blomefield (vol. X, page 47) whose account is very scrappy, they belonged to the Abbots of Castleacre, being part of Earl Warren's Fee, and on the Dissolution of the Monastries they were conveyed by Prior Thomas to King Henry VIII. It appears that in 1557 they were held by the Duke of Norfolk and afterwards came into the possession of Sir Thomas Gresham ; his widow left them to her son by her first marriage, William Read, and the latter settled them on his wife Mary. **Sir Thomas Gresham**

In 1634 Mary Read married Sir Edward Spencer, who became Lord in her right. In 1754 the Manors were held by James Smyth, his Steward being Nathaniel North.

Blomefield's last reference to the Manor of Heringshaw was that "Mr. Smith of East Derham is the present Lord, bought by him from Mrs. Susan Thompson, together with the Manor of Heringshaw." The Court Books, however, give the names of the Lord whose Court Baron was held on 18th May, 1754, as James Smyth.

At this Court the Homage presented upon their oaths that "All tenants who suit and service at this Court and have made Default in their appearance here this day are and every one of them according to the customs of this Manor to be amerced six pence apiece and their names are referred to the suit roll of this Court."

At a later Court Baron of the same Lord, the Steward this time being Thomas Smyth, probably his son, it was recorded in respect of a tenant aged 15 that "The Lord of this Manor doth according to the ancient right usage and custom of this Manor by his said Steward grant the care and guardianship of the said messuages lands and premises and of the person of the said Catherine Byles (the infant referred to) to the said Nathaniel Byles her father and doth assign and appoint him to be guardian of the said Catherine during her minority to receive and take the rents etc. of the said premises he rendering a just account of the same to the said Catherine when she shall attain the age of 21 years according to the custom of this Manor." Sometimes it was the custom that the Lord took part of the income during a minority, but not in this case.

At a Court Baron held on 10th June, 1795, the Homage presented that William Chamberlayne, of Kempston in Norfolk, had a Licence from the Lord to "fell an Ash Timber Tree growing on the Common Pasture in the said Manor of Heringshall near to a fence belonging to lands of him the said William for which he paid to the said Lord the sum of five shillings and did thereby desire an entry of such his payment to be made in the Court Books of this Manor". This entry emphasises the importance the copyholders attached to transactions of this nature being recorded in the Court Books.

By far the most interesting entry in the Records of these Manors is that found in the proceedings at a Court Baron held on the 26th October, 1837 :—

Lord : Thomas Smyth. Steward : William Nissen.

"To this Court cometh Horatio (3rd Earl) Earl of Nelson (by Thomas Wharton his Attorney) and acknowledges to hold of the Lord of the said Manor in Free and Common Soccage certain Freehold Lands and Tenements of the said Manor lying in Great Fransham in the said county late the Estate of Thomas Bolton Esq. (2nd Earl Nelson who died 1st November, 1835), before of Abel Brereton Gentleman and formerly Poulterers at the Annual rent of tenpence and by fealty and suit of Court and he the said Horatio Earl of Nelson (by his Attorney) putteth the lord of the said Manor in siesen of the said rent by payment of ten pence for a Relief and his fealty is respited and so forth." **Nelson Family**

WENDLING.

Reference to Burke's Peerage, etc. (1937) shows that there was a close association between Wendling and the Nelson family.

Thomas Nelson born in 1580 is there shown as of London and Norfolk. His only son Edmund is described as of "Wendling and Scarning, Norfolk" and was baptized in 1629. The eldest son of Edmund, by a second wife, was William "of Scarning, and afterwards of Dunham Parva, baptized at Wendling 24th March, 1654."

Later we find "Horatio Nelson 1st Baron and Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronte, was born at the Parsonage House, Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, 29th September, 1758". Upon his death at the Battle of Trafalgar without issue, his brother the Rev. William Nelson succeeded. Upon the latter's death on 28th February, 1835, he was succeeded by his nephew Thomas Bolton, who assumed the title, surname and arms of Nelson. He died on 1st November, 1835, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Horatio, 3rd Earl Nelson. It is he who acknowledged that he was a Freehold Tenant of the Manor at a rent of tenpence and by fealty and suit of Court.

The Nelson Pedigree is of course well established and evidenced, but this connection of a family with the Manor for over 200 years shows the value of these old records for genealogical and historical purposes.

The Lord of these Manors had the privilege of holding a Court Leet.

THE RECORDS to be handed over are:—

Court Books. 1623-1662 ; 1674-1724 ; 1725-1768 ; 1771-1840 ; 1840-1923.

Rentals. 1775-1844 ; 1852-1893 ; 1929 (in 1852-1893 Book).

Particulars of Tenants, etc.

Insurance of Records. £350, premium 17/6.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 30th July, 1901.

LOT 16

THE MANOR OF WELHAMS and REEZES

In the Parishes of Stratton St. Mary & St. Michael, Wacton,
Mourning Thorpe, Moulton, Forncett and Tharston in the County of Norfolk

Blomefield (Vol. V., p. 202) gives the following account of these two Manors :—

"WELHOLME'S, OR WELHAM'S MANOR.

"Was granted by the Strattons, from their manor to the Welholmes, and it belonged in 1274 to Robert de Welholme, and in 1285, to Alex. de Welholme, who had a lete or view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and ale, allowed him in eire ; on condition he paid 8d. a year to the King's bailiff of Depwade hundred, for that liberty. In 1315, John and Richard de Welholm had it ; in 1345, Rob. de Welholm and Stephen his son, held it at half a fee, and half a quarter of a fee of Sir John Inglose, he of Isabel Queen of England, and she of the King, as heir to Montrealt, the lord of Rising Castle. In 1401, John Brusyard had it, and it was purchased by Sir John Herling, Knt. and ever since hath passed as Stratton-Hall manor, the customs being the same, and the court is always held at the same time.

The demesans and site severed from the manor, were late Bootys' and are now owned by John Howse, Esq. who also hath the demesans of

REES'S MANOR.

"Here, severed anciently from that manor, which is now (and for a long time hath been) joined to Welholme's, the style being, Welholme's or Welham's and Reese's in Stratton.

"This manor was infeoffed by Fitz-Corbun, as is already observed, in one Hunfrid or Humfry, whose descendants assumed the name of Stratton ; and it was in Robert de Stratton ; and in 1195 William de Stratton had it. In 1207, Roger de Stratton, in 1239, Henry de Stratton.

"In 1249, Ralf de Stratton, called also de Bosco or Bois, held it at one fee, and was fined for not being a knight. In 1285, John de Stratton was killed by William son of Nic. de Dunston ; but it being found that he did it in his own defence, and not feloniously or maliciously, he had the King's pardon, which he pleaded before the itinerant justices at Norwich.

**Stratton
Family**

"In 1270, Robert son of Nicolas de Stratton, sold part of the demesnes to Richard de Boyland, who joined them to his manor of Boyland-Hall in Moringthorp. In 1274, Roger de Stratton was lord. In 1315, Thomas Staunton owned it ; about 1318, Thomas Picot ; and in 1323, Nicolas and Jeffry de Stratton released it to Nicolas Pycot ; in 1341, Sir John Walweyn, Knt. infeoffed it in fee in John Dengayne ; and in 1358, Tho. son of Rob. de Bumpstede of Norwich, and Alice his wife, conveyed it to Roger de Herdegrey of Norwich, and his heirs, and he infeoffed William de Wreningham, John de Berney, John de Bonyngam, and others. In 1362, Margaret daughter of Tho. Pygot of Long Stratton released all her right to Edmund son of Isabel Berry.

"In 1404, it belonged to John Rees and Margaret his wife, William Rees, Esq. and Margery his wife, who sold the manor in 1407, to John Kirtling, clerk, and Rob. Park, and the heirs of John, but reserved the site and demesns ; the manor was soon after conveyed to Sir Robert Herling, and ever since hath attended the manor of Stratton-Hall.

"The site and demesns called Ree's messuage in 1449, were conveyed by Rich. Baxter of Stratton, Will. Norwich, Gent. and Thomas Swayn to William Alnwyk Bishop of Norwich, Sir John Fastolf, and Sir Henry Inglose, Knts. as trustees to Thomas Ludham, clerk, and Tho. Howes, chaplain to Sir John Fastolf, and their heirs ; and in 1464, Howes and Ludham having conveyed it to Sir John, John Paston, heir to Sir John Fastolf, died, seized, and since, it hath passed through many conveyances, to John Homes Esq. the present owner."

**Paston and
Fastolf**

The Sir John Fastolf referred to above is believed to have been, with Sir John Paston, the part original of the composition created by Shakespeare in the person of Sir John Falstaff.

After being held by Sir Robert Herling, as stated above the Manor devolved in company with the Manor of Stratton Hall (sold privately since the first Auction).

The Customs and transactions in this Manor also follow the pattern of those in Stratton Hall and the first extant Court Book (1693-1725) contains entries in respect of that Manor for the same period. Subsequent proceedings were enrolled in separate books. The Lord for the time being of the Manor of Stratton Hall is entitled to production and delivery of copies of the Court Book referred to.

The eldest son succeeded on intestacy, the fines on death and alienation were arbitrary, and felling timber without licence, allowing buildings to fall into disrepair, etc., rendered the tenant liable to have his property forfeited. This liability to forfeiture was, however, often mitigated, upon the defaulter paying a fine or doing what he should have done, by readmission at the next Court. (See 1759 Thos. Kybird and 1773 Francis and Elizabeth Wright).

Customs

The documents of title, which will pass to the purchaser on completion and relate also to the Manor of Stratton Hall, are of special interest. The conveyance of 21st October, 1910, to the late Henry Edwards Paine contains a detailed description of the rights intended to be included in the Sale of the Manor and runs on "all royalties right of turbary (*i.e.* to lift and carry away turf) felling and taking away of timber gorse and underwood and of planting and replanting the same and the commonage and rights of commonage in over and upon the commons appendant or appurtenant to the said Manors commonly called the Crow Green or Rays Green Common and the Ratts or Reezes or Rays Green or Common situate in the said County save and except the demesne lands of the Lord of the said Manors which have been sold or are now severed from the said Manors or either of them." This deed is marked as "Enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature" on 28th October, 1910.

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

Court Books. 1693-1725 (with Stratton Hall) 1725-71 ; 1772-1826 ; 1826-92 ; 1893-1928 ; duplicate 1825-42.

Particulars (compiled 1910) of tenants, properties, rents, enfranchisements (including Sir Charles Harvey of Raynethorpe Hall, land in Tharston £35 ; Geoffrey Fowell Buxton, land in Tharston £10).

Insurance of Records. £300, premium 15/-.

Commencement of Title. Two Deeds dated 21st October, 1910.

THE MANOR OF CURSONS IN STANFIELD

In the Parishes of Stanfield, Brisley, East Bilney and Horningtoft
in the County of Norfolk

The following is from Blomefield (Vol. X, p. 51) :—

“Thirty-Three freemen held here 2 carucates of land under Stigand the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had the soc and protection of them, to whom there belonged five borderers with six acres of meadow, all which was possessed by William Earl Warren, at the survey.

Domesday “This was valued then at 31. per ann. but the soc was in the King’s manor of Mileham.
Survey “The aforesaid freemen, etc., held with this, and in other places under Stigand, 10 carucates.
“This lordship came to the Earl Warren on an exchange for lands at Lewes in Sussex, and was held by Wimerus, the Earl’s dapifer, lord of Gressenhall, and by his posterity ; and Jordan Foliot was lord of it in the 15th of Edward I and claimed free warren. From the Foliots it came to the Hastings, and to the L’Estranges.”

The earliest records to be handed over to the purchaser are a few court rolls bound into the first court book ; the earliest of these is a roll of 26 October 12 Eliz. (1569), which shows one Simon Cogne as lord of the manor. By 1571 the manor had passed to Thomas Althow, and a son of the same name inherited in 1598. John Athow succeeded in 1621, another Thomas in 1634, another John in 1654, at whose first court the steward noted :

“At this Courte came all the tenants of this manor as well free as copyhould and did attorne tenants to the said John Athower lorde of this manor to putt hym in seisin and possession of their rents by the payment of everyone of them one peny.”

The succession of lords of this manor thereafter, from the records, is : William Taylor (1680) ; Henry Sidgwick (1685) ; Christopher Crowe (1693) ; Spelman Crowe (1711) ; Richard Warner (1718) ; Mary Milles, daughter of Richard Warner (1759) ; Richard Milles, her son (1763) ; the Hon. George John Milles (1821) ;
Baron George John, Baron Sondes (1836) ; Henry Edwards Paine and George Frederick Beaumont (1913).
Sondes The trustees of the will of the last mentioned purchased the Paine half-share during recent years.

Richard Warner was steward of this and many other manors under the Crowe family, and acquired all the manors one by one, including the main manor of North Elmham, where he rebuilt the old manor-house in considerable style. His daughter Mary married into the Milles family of Nackington, Kent, and her son Richard was Member of Parliament for Canterbury.

RECORDS to be handed to the purchaser are :—

Court Rolls. 1569-71, 1603, 1608 and 1611 all bound into first court book.

Court Books. 1597-1779 ; 1781-1851 ; 1852-1916.

Rental Books. 1760-1780 ; 1781-1823 ; 1856-1907.

The Rental Books also include rentals of the Manors of North Elmham Nowers, Beetley, Tofts and Gateley. The purchaser of this Lot will have the benefit of an acknowledgement by the Lord of the Manor of North Elmham Nowers to the Vendors of his right to production and delivery of copies of these books.

Insurance of Records. £400, premium £1.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 24th January, 1913.

THE MANOR OF TOPCROFT with DENTON

In Loddon and Earsham Hundreds, in the County of Norfolk

Topcroft, in the Hundred of Loddon, and Denton, in the Hundred of Earsham, are recorded in the Domesday survey as part of the lands of Eudo, son of Spiruwin. In Topcroft were two villeins, thirty-six bordars and four serfs; the value was 40/- and the Danegeld contribution 1/8d. Denton was held by Tarmont, a freeman of King Edward's with ten villeins, eight bordars and three serfs, and by Alfriz with eight villeins, six bordars and three serfs, and four sokemen. The value of the two holdings was eight pounds, Danegeld 1/8d.

Among Eudo's other lands granted by the Conqueror was the Manor of Tateshall (or Tattershall—see Lot 4) in Lincolnshire, and like many other adventurers in the Norman following, he lost no time in settling there and becoming known as Eudo de Tateshall. A barony being conferred on his heir, the de Tateshall estate came in time to a descendant, Sir Robert de Tateshall, Lord Tateshall, who increased his holdings **Norman Lands** by marriage with Mabel, sister and co-heiress of Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel on his death in 1242. In right of his wife, Robert was thenceforward Lord of the castle of Buckenham and the Manor of Wymondham, with the office of Chief Butler to the King. In the 42nd year of the reign of Henry III he had a grant of free warren, and in 1286 he had free warren, with "assize of bread and beer, a gallows, weyf, etc."

At the end of the reign of Edward III, the whole lordship of the town of Topcroft was in Sir Adam de Clifton, from whom it passed in 1447 to Robert Clifton, together with the Manor of Denton. In 1465 the united lordships of Topcroft and Denton were purchased by Sir Gilbert Debenham, and passed by inheritance from the family of Debenham to that of Brews (later Bruce); the Manor was in the hands of this family at the beginning of the surviving records of the Manor. The first book of the present record opens in 1626, under **Bruce Family** the ladyship of Dame Maria Gandy, who held the Manor for thirteen years before her heir, Sir John Brews, succeeded in 1629. His heir, John Bruce, a minor, was Lord with Edmund Moundeford and John Wyngfield as trustees by 1623. In 1647 the Manor came into the hands of Robert Wilton and was vested in trustees of his Will (John Buxton, Robert Woode and Robert Drury) on his decease in 1658. By what means George Smith, Doctor of Medicine, became Lord of the Manor in 1689 is not recorded. Offley Smith succeeded in 1703, followed by William Smyth (1771), John Smyth (1787) and the Rev. William John Smyth (1807).

Lords in 1864 were John Isaac Hunter and William Martin Hazard; the latter's widow, Mary Elizabeth Ann Hazard, held it with Sterling Westhorpe after 1883, until the purchase by Henry Edwin Garrod, of Diss, five years later. At the sale of the Garrod Manors in 1915, it was purchased by George Frederick Beaumont.

The Court books cover the period from 1626 to 1930 with the exception of the years 1705-70, for which the records are missing. It was at some time during this period of defective records that General Courts were composed of a homage each for Topcroft and Denton, with a Leet Jury for Topcroft only. Tenants took turns to serve at the Sheriff's courts and to collect the Lord's rents, but the records show a tendency as time passed for these services to be compounded for a fine to the Lord. For example, in 1651, the Topcroft Jury found:—

"that the tenant of the tenement Knavelyngs sometime John Dymons ought to serve at the Shreves Turne in the yere next after the feast of St. Michaell tharkangell next coming according to customs etc." and that "the tenement Stowes late John Garons ought to beare the charge of the office of Reeve or Collector of the Lord's Rents for the yere next after the feast etc."

Four years later, however, the alternative practice begins to be more frequent, *e.g.*:—

" that Thomes Stone gent, for his tenent, called Slepplers late Willm. Shermans ought to give the Lord 10/- for his discharge of collecting the Lord's rents in the yere next " etc.

Fines for wrongful commoning of cattle and "overcharging the common with cattle" are frequent, and the inhabitants appear to have been zealous in preserving the highway from obstruction—orders to lop overhanging boughs and fines for failure to do so appear at almost every court. Allowing barns or outbuildings to fall into disrepair, fouling ditches with effluent from pigstyes, commoning mangy horses, failing to maintain foot-bridges, rotting hemp in common water, digging unauthorised pits, and tree-felling without permission are frequent offences. The Lords are frequently recorded as granting permission for felling of oaks, etc., by tenants for their own use, as witness the sale in 1651, when the Lord "did receive of John Tennyson Clarke the some of tenn pounds for thirtie & fower timber trees then standing upon the copiehold lands of the said John holden of this Manor." In 1655 Thomas Buxton paid three pounds ten for "six timber topp oaks, ten polling oakes, one other partable oake, and eight small ashes latelie growing upon his copiehold land"

Fines on admission to holdings in the Manor were certain, and are noted in a later book (1823-33) as being fixed at :

Copyhold lands known accounted and named to be demesnes or late Grants ..	4/- per acre
Ancient grant of customary land	2/- per acre
Messuage tenement or cottage	6/8

The custom of descent was to the eldest son.

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

Court Books. 1626-52 ; 1652-75 ; 1676-97 ; 1699-1705 ; 1771-95 ; 1795-1807 ; 1808-23 ; 1823-33 ; 1834-52 ; 1852-83 ; 1883-1930.

Minute Books. 1808-19 ; 1864-1913.

Rentals. 1752 ; 1762-68.

Draft Court Books. 1697-1700.

Miscellaneous. Six completed draft compensation agreements 1928-32 and four documents presented for enrolling. Plans and maps in connection with indentures of sale of land to the Waveney Valley Railway Company and Great Eastern Railway Company will be found on pp. 320-345 in book 1852-83, and on pp. 620-644 of book 1883-1930.

Insurance of Records. £300 premium, 15/- p.a.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 6th September, 1915.

The title deeds which will be handed over to the purchaser go back to a conveyance dated 20th April, 1864, engrossed on eight sheets of parchment. This deed has a very long and detailed description of the rights and privileges included in the sale ; of special note is the "right of swan mark and free fishing in the River Waveney."

LOT 18A

The following is offered on the instruction of Lt.-Col. H. W. Herring, M.C., R.E.:—

"An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk," by Francis Blomefield.

- Vol. 1. Hundreds of Diss, Giltcross and Shropham. 1805.
- Vol. 2. Burgh of Thetford, and Hundreds of Grimshou, Wayland and Forehoe. 1805.
- Vol. 3. History of Norwich. 1806.
- Vol. 4. History of Norwich. 1806.
- Vol. 5. Hundreds of Humble-yard, Deepwade, Earsham, and Henstede. 1806.
- Vol. 6. Hundreds of S. Greenhow and Erpingham, by Francis Blomefield and Rev. Parkin, 1807.
- Vol. 7. Hundreds of Gallow, Brothercross, Blofield and Clackclose. 1807.
- Vol. 8. Hundreds of Clavering, N. Erpingham, Eynford, and Freebridge (part). 1808.
- Vol. 9. Hundreds of Freebridge (part), N. Greenhow, Happing, Holt, and Launditch (part). 1808.
- Vol. 10. Hundreds of Launditch (part), Loddon, Mitford, Smethdon, and Taverham, and "History of Great Yarmouth". 1809.
- Vol. 11. Hundreds of Tunstede, Walsham, West Flegg and East Flegg. 1810.

The top board of one volume is detached, and the boards of some of the other volumes are nearly detached or weak. The covers generally are in poor condition, but the text of all the volumes is in good condition and believed to be intact. The Historical Notes in all the Norfolk Manors included in the Sale are based upon this History.

The First Edition of this work was published in 1735. The volumes offered for sale are the Second Edition and the later volumes were edited by the Rev. Charles Parkin after Mr. Blomefield's death.

THE MANOR OF MENDLESHAM

with its Members in the County of Suffolk

Copinger in his "Suffolk Manors" (vol. 3, page 277) states that this place was among the lands of Ralph, "kept in hand for the King by Goodrich, the Steward, and there was only one manor. It consisted of seven caracutes, and 42 acres of land, 33 villeins, 19 bordars, plough teams in demeans and 15½ belonging to the men, 12 acres of meadow, and wood to support 1,000 hogs. Of livestock there were two rouncies, 11 beasts, 90 hogs and 35 goats. Also a hamlet with 26 acres, one bordar, and one plough team and Mendlesham later became divided between five Lordships, viz.: 1. Mendlesham, 2. Winchester, 3. Cordboef's or Free Tent, Corbornes, 4. Busshes or Buces alias Busses, 5. Flede Hall or Fledds Hall (or Walkers)."

**A Royal
Manor**

Henry I granted the Manor to Manasser or Mansey de Danmartin, and in the reign of Henry II, it is said that Odo held it. Hugh de Maundeville sold it to Nicholas de Lewkenore. In 1263 he gave it to his son Sir Roger de Lewkenore. Hugh, son of Otho de Danmartin or Hugh Fitz-Otho, as he was more usually called, had the Lordship in the early part of the reign of Edward I, for in the 9th year of that reign a patent was granted to him for a market and fair. In 1283 Lady Maud de Botetourt who was Administrator of the Norfolk coast was lady of the Manor; from 1295 the Manor was in the Botetourt and Knivet families, eventually passing to Sir Philip Knivet (see also Manor of Middleton—Lot 13—for this family). It came later to John Eldred of London who sold to Ambrose Goodwyn in 1615. Ambrose Goodwyn was the next Lord and he mortgaged the Manor in 1642 to Dame Jane Bacon; it was subsequently vested in Sir Edmund Duke, Bt., and passed to his nephew Edward Tyrell of Gipping, who held it in 1740. Later on it belonged to Charles Tyrell of Plashwood in the parish of Haughley who died on 1st August, 1887. By his will he devised all his manors including this manor to his trustees upon trust for sale. These trustees proved the will and sold the manor in 1892 to Henry Edwards Paine and Richard Brettell for £580, and in the following year Mr. Paine purchased Mr. Brettell's half share. It remained in the hands of Mr. Paine until his death in 1917 and since then has been in the hands of the devisees under his will and their trustees, until recently sold to the present vendor.

The fines in this manor were "arbitrary" *i.e.* based upon annual value instead of "certain."

The custom of descent in the manor was Borough-English, *i.e.* the youngest, instead of the eldest son, succeeding on intestacy. An illustration of the seizure of a property belonging to a copyhold tenant can be found in the proceedings at a Court held on the 30th August, 1834:—

"Also at this Court the Right Hon. John Minet Major Baron Henniker who **Borough** held to him and his heirs Lands and Tenements lately died seized thereof—Whereupon comes **English** into Court the Hon. William Chafe Esquire, youngest son and heir according to the custom of this manor duly authorised by leave of the Court and by his said attorney prays the Lord of this Manor to admit him Tenant to the Premises"

The records contain proceedings relating to many distinguished Suffolk families. A document is enrolled dated 4th January, 1864, from which it appears that Sir John Major Henniker (3rd Baron Henniker) became entitled to certain copyhold properties in the manor and on his death in 1832, without having barred the estate tail, his son inherited. By a deed dated January 5th, 1837 (made between the son, then Baron Henniker), Sir Edward Kerrison and Ann Kerrison, The Hon. Major Henniker and George Simon Harcourt, the Right Hon. John Edward Cornwallis (Earl of Stradbroke), the Hon. Philip Henry Stanhope (commonly called Viscount Mahon) and Edward Clarence Kerrison made before the marriage of Baron Henniker and Ann Kerrison certain properties were settled on the Earl of Stradbroke and John Heaton upon trusts to secure an annuity of £3,000.

The records include the making of the 5th proclamation (only three proclamations were necessary) for the heirs of Mary Ann Roper to come in and be admitted to the testator's property. Upon failure of the heir to attend the court, pay customary dues, and be admitted to the property in question, a precept was usually issued to the Bailiff of the manor "to sieze the property into the hands of the Lord for want of a tenant." The property then became the Lord's own freehold, though occasionally at a later Court he **Seizures and** re-granted the property to a belated claimant as an act of grace. The property then reverted **Guardianships** to copyhold tenure.

At the same Court as is referred to above there is an entry of the appointment of Harriett Wilson, wife of the Rev. Robert Wilson of Ashwell Thorpe, widow, as Guardian of the person and lands of John G. Sheppard until he should

attain the age of 21, when the Guardian would have to render a true account of her Guardianship. This shows how closely the Lord of the Manor was associated with the every day life of his tenants. It might be mentioned that in some manors, though not apparently in this, the Lord was entitled to the whole or part of the income from the tenant's estate during his minority.

The following are a few other instances of entries in the records :—

14th Jan., 1876. James Whistlecraft produced an Absolute Surrender from Sophia Halls, of Mendlesham, of 11 acres, all lands, buildings, etc.

20th Oct., 1891. A Deed to Bar an estate tail was presented by one of the Henniker family.

29th March, 1893. John Carnham a copyhold tenant having died, and no one claiming his property, the 3rd default is recorded and the warrant of seizure awarded.

20th July, 1893. Warrant of seizure awarded in respect of property purchased by William Brandish from the executors of Charles Arbin.

It is of interest to note that a certain Richard Pizzey of Gipping, Yeoman, was admitted to five acres of land adjoining lands of the "Vicaridge of Mendlesham" at a Court held on 13th October, 1757, and that the very last entry in the current Court Book is a receipt dated 7th May, 1934, given to Victor Pizzey of Mendlesham, Butcher, for £19 18s. 4d. This receipt is signed by the present vendor, who was then steward of the manor. There is, therefore, an interval of 177 years between the first Pizzey to be mentioned and the last, which shows the value of these old records for genealogical purposes.

In the Volume covering the year 1735-1764 the following is written on the inside of the top cover :—

"THE CUSTOMES

The youngest son is heir.

The two Annall Courts held for this Manor according to the Custome thereof are kept on the Thursday after Saint ffaith and on Monday fforghtright after Easter called Hor Monday.

Note :—Saint ffaith is always on the 6th day of October and Hor Monday is the second Monday after Easter Monday.

Rot. Sparrow, Steward."

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

Court Books. 1735-64 ; 1765-97 ; 1797-1829 ; 1895-1934.

Book containing particulars of Admissions granted 1893-1909 and enfranchisements agreed upon 1893-1905.

Rental Rolls. 1737, 1738 and 1739.

Rentals Book. 1921.

Particulars of Tenants, etc. 1892-1906.

Copy Confirmed Apportionment of tithe for Mendlesham 1839.

Map of the Parish of Mendlesham, 57in. by 40in. traced at the Board of Agriculture from 2nd class tithe map 1893 upon which are marked numerous copyhold properties and inset is an enlarged plan of the village.

Ordnance Survey Map (1886 edition) showing the village, Mendlesham Hall, Poplar Farm, Park Farm, Blue House, Hill Farm and Denter's Hill.

Insurance of Records. £350, premium 17/6 p.a.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 4th November, 1892.

THE MANOR OF YAXLEE BULLS HALL cum BLOGATES HALL

In the County of Suffolk

The lands of this manor lie in the parishes of Yaxley and Thrandeston, on the Roman road from Norwich to Ipswich, and midway between Mellis on the west and Eye on the east. It is recorded in Domesday that in Saxon times a manor here was held by Bishop Aylmer, consisting of one carucate of land with five bordars, a ploughteam, and two acres of meadow, the whole valued at twenty shillings ; after the conquest it was part of the holding of William, Bishop of Thetford, and belonged to the church of Hoxne. Copinger, in his history of **Early History** the county, says that the manor was vested in the Crown at the beginning of the reign of Edward I, but that the possessor by the end of this reign was one Sir William Bole or Bulle. In 1335 it was granted by deed to Richard de Blogate, and passed in 1367 to Sir Ralph de Hemenhale, who had a grant of free warren here. His son Sir Robert de Hemenhale inherited in 1370, and at his death in 1402 Sir Hugh de Lancaster came into possession, but conveyed the manor to Joan, Lady Braybrooke, in the following year. The Blogate family interest was represented by John Blogate's lordship of the manor by 1428, and the next recorded possessor, in 1583, was William Yaxlee.

At the turn of the same century the lord was Anthony Yaxley, eldest son of John Herberd, alias Yaxley, serjeant-at-law, and most of the subsequent lords were Yaxleys (often spelt Yaxlee in the records until the eighteenth century).

Edward Yaxlee, who held his first court in 1726 was the last of the male line of this family to hold the lordship, and his tenure was short, his widow, Susanna Yaxlee, holding court two years later. **Later Lords and Ladies** At her death in 1735 the manor passed into the possession of Samuel Newstead, and thence in 1741 to Dr. John Mott—recorded from 1745 onwards as "John Thruston, lately called John Mott, Doctor of Phisick". Robert Buxton and Philip Meadows (formerly steward) were lords in trust until 1786 for Thomas Mott ; John Thornton Mott succeeded in 1813, but his interest passed a year later to Charles Layton, whose steward Adam Taylor, in his court records, dropped the use of the lord's name in the proceedings so that names of successors are not available again until 1897, when Maria Mills, a widow, was the lady. Isabel Phoebe Morter and Edward Stolworthy Holmes became lord and lady in trust at her death in 1905 until the purchase of the manor by Henry Edwards Paine and George Frederick Beaumont in 1907. The trustees of the latter's will purchased Mr. Paine's share in 1953. It may be of interest to note that a later Bishop of Thetford, John Philips Allcot Bowers, who is still remembered with affection by many old residents in Norfolk, married Mr. G. F. Beaumont's sister while a curate at Coggeshall. A bronze tablet to his memory can be read in Norwich Cathedral.

The earlier court books each contain on the opening flyleaf the reminder that in this manor the custom of descent is "borough-English"—inheritance by the youngest son—but it is noted that this custom is not to extend to collaterals. Two tenants of the manor were required to witness surrender of tenancies. The manor had its own Leet courts until 1840, and although these courts appear from the records to have been **Customs and Fines** for the last forty years of a very perfunctory nature, the leets of most manors had been allowed to fall altogether into disuse before this date. Apart from election of constables, voting of the "common fine" (four shillings in this manor) and the routine fine of threepence on absentees, a representative of the manor was annually elected "to serve for the town of Yaxley at the turn of Finningham held of the honour of Eye", and fines were levied on those headboroughs who failed to "go the purlieu"—presumably a formal beating of the bounds.

The following may be singled out for mention among a mass of interesting entries :—

Presentment of death of Charles, Lord Cornwallis. (May, 1722).

New stocks to be erected before 24th June following. (May, 1727).

Rent for "Daveys" in Thrandeston, 1/7d. a cock and two hens. (May, 1727).

Leave to enclose waste near the Black Lyon, with the consent of the other tenants (ingress 2/6, quit rent one penny per annum "for ever"). (June, 1734).

Seizure of Kipping's tenement, ruinous and occupier missing. (June, 1734).

Death of "Mary the late wife of the Rt. Hon. James Reynolds Esq., Lord Chief Baron of His Majesties Court of Exchequer at Westminster", a copyhold tenant of the manor. (1736).

20/- fine for a dangerously decayed footpath.

Tenant "gone into parts beyond the seas or unknown" for fifteen years, and presumed dead. His "youngest son and heir according to the Custom of this Manor" admitted as tenant. (Nov. 1741).

Surveyors fined 20/- for failure to repair road. (Nov. 1741).

Forfeiture of tenancy for dilapidation. (1745).

Common fine of 4/- payable by the churchwardens of the Parish of Yaxlee "as of ancient custom". (1745).

Presentment of a tenant for several offences involving unlawful enclosure and unauthorised erection of buildings. (1759).

Licences to enclose waste granted to several tenants including the Marquess Cornwallis. (1813).

Death of the Rt. Hon. J. Hookham Frere, a copyhold tenant of the manor. (1846).

Awards of enfranchisement under Copyhold Acts. (1867-68).

The "Town House" held by the vicar as feoffee for the Charity trustees of the parish—last of many transfers of this holding. (1905).

The Manorial **RECORDS** to be handed over are :—

Court Books. 1648-1703 ; 1703-26 ; 1727-58 ; 1759-92 ; 1793-1820 ; 1821-36 ; 1837-1924.

Minute Books. 1736-46 ; 1747-56 ; 1757-1813 ; 1814-49 ; 1850-1907.

Rental Rolls. 1710 ; 1735 ; 1760 ; 1773-80.

Survey. c.1756.

Stewards' Accounts and Rentals. 1740-65.

Particulars of Sale. With photograph of Yaxlee Manor House.

The following records in other hands are also relevant to the history of the manor :—

Public Record Office. Court Rolls 10 Ric. 11, 1 Hen. VI, and extracts from a roll of 23 Hen. VIII. 1st Report on Public Records in 1800, p.191 (referring to a compotus roll of 27 Hen. VIII).

Harleian MSS. (B.M.). Harl. 47D.45 ; 46F.15 ; 46E.25.

These have not been investigated and may contain items of historical, economic or genealogical interest to anyone who may like to indulge in research work.

In a book entitled "The Betts of Wortham in Suffolk 1480-1905" by Katherine Francis Doughty published in 1912 by John Lane Ltd., New York and London, it is stated on page 53 that one of the Yaxlee family married a certain Thomas Sherman of Yaxlee, and the signatures of both are said to be attached to a deed of Bargain and Sale among the Betts' papers. The writer continues "From the Suffolk Shermans it is said that the whole family of that name in America is descended". In Vol. 1 of A. M. Burke's "Prominent families in U.S.A." (1908, Sackville Press) appears the pedigree of the Sherman family, and it is stated that a certain "Henry Sherman of Colchester, Essex, who died in 1589 (probably the son of Thomas Sherman of Yaxlee, Co. Suffolk) had a grandson Edmund, born at Dedham, Essex, who went to America in 1632". The pedigree shows that the well known General, William Tecumseh Sherman, was a descendent of these Shermans.

Insurance of Records. £400, premium £1 p.a.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 8th August, 1907.

THE MANOR OF COTTON HEMPNALLS WITH SKEITH

In the County of Suffolk

The village of Cotton lies $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Stowmarket and just to the west of the Ipswich to Norwich main road. Wickham Skeith adjoins it and also Mendlesham, of which place the Manor is included in this sale.

At the time of Edward the Confessor, according to Copinger, "the soc belonged to the King and Earl except over Wireva and son. Walter de Dol was seized on the day on which he made forfeiture" (Dom. Book ii, fol. 216) It was also said that "All these do their customs at Rickinghall".

At the Domesday Survey Robert Malet had a holding here consisting of 74 acres, one bordar, **Robert** $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughteams and one acre of Meadow valued at 11/- . It was six furlongs and eight perches long and **Malet** six furlongs broad and paid in geld 12d.

According to Copinger (vol. III, page 246) "In the time of King Henry I Sir Robert de Sackville held the lordship of the Manor of Eye". In 1266 it devolved on Robert, son of John de Thorpe, who was granted confirmation of free warren by Henry III. Following him were Sir Philip de Bocland (1272) ; Sir Ralph de Heimenhale (1367) ; and Sir Robert de Heimenhale (1370). In 1389, "Sir Robert released his Manors in the parishes of Cotton, Wickham Skeith and Yaxley to Sir George Felbrigg". In 1469, "this Manor and also that of de Skeyth were given to Johannie de la Pole (Duke of Suffolk) by the Archbishop of Canterbury and others" (B. M. Harleian Charter). Charles, Duke of Suffolk, held the Manor in 1539 and when Henry VIII in 1540 divorced Anne of Cleves, his fourth wife, he granted her this and several other Manors, £4,000 and the title "The King's Sister" as settlement. In 1556 the Manor again vested in the Crown. Thomas, Duke of Norfolk was **Anne of Cleves** the next grantee in 1560. In 1562 Sir John Tyrell was Lord, followed by John Rudlande (1591) ; Anthony Wroth (1711) ; George Fowke and Mary his wife and Francis Goate (1754) ; Thomas Clarke (1762) ; James Matthew (1804) ; Edward Venn (1829) and Edward Beaumont Venn. Under the will of the last-mentioned it was sold by the Trustees in 1872 to John Hewitt of Norwich, a land agent, for £2,160. In 1885 Matthew Sallitt Emerson purchased the Manor from Henry Rushiner Upton, together with the Manors of Haughley, Circum cum Wilcocks in Little Fransham, Mills on the Moor in Great Fransham, Mettingham Castle cum Bungay Soca, Romburgh, Akenham, Netherhall in Old Newton and Earl Soham. All these Manors were sold by Mr. Emerson in 1887 to Joseph Beaumont of Coggeshall and from him they passed to George Frederick Beaumont.

Points of Interest in connection with this Manor are as under :—

1. The Fines on Death and Alienation were "arbitrary".
2. Custom of Descent was Borough-English, *i.e.*, youngest son.
3. Fines for non-attendance at Courts were usually 3d.
4. Court in 1872 held at the Railway Inn, Cotton.

A sketch of Cotton Hempnalls Hall appears on page 255 of Copinger (Suffolk Manors, Vol. 3). This was the Manor House ; the lordship of the Manor became separated from the Manor House on the sale of the Venn Estates in 1872. It is now dilapidated and unoccupied ; it still has a wide moat around it.

There were, according to Copinger, three other Manors in the Parish, *viz.*, Cotton Brasiework, Campines or Champains, and Gypswich.

The **RECORDS** to be handed over are :—

Court Books. 1689-1768 ; 1768-1812 ; 1813-52 ; 1854-1935.

Minute Books. 1837-74.

Rentals. 1869-74.

Steward's Working Particulars. 1887-1935.

These show the tenants' names, area and description of properties, rents, calculations for fines and enfranchisements, names of the tenants' solicitors and much other interesting information.

Particulars of Sale on 6th August, 1872, by Gerard Turner at Golden Lion Hotel, Ipswich of 450 acres with rents totalling £23 1s. 6d.

Insurance of Records. £300, premium 15/- p.a.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 21st March, 1887.

The Court Rolls of this Manor are referred to in the Sixth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Record Office (App. ii, 86) and rolls and rentals for 1331 are said to be among Add. Charters in the British Museum (see I.Q.D. 5, Henry IV ; 3-7 Henry IV. 26).

LOT 22

THE MANOR OF GREAT ASHFIELD

In the Parishes of Great Ashfield Higham and Hunston, in the County of Suffolk

“At the time of Edward the Confessor, one of the Manors in Ashfield was held by Achy with three carucates of land. There were 9 bordars, 4 plough teams in demesne, 12 acres of meadow, wood for 60 hogs, 2 rouncies, 2 beasts, 25 sheep and 10 hives of bees value 60/-. By the time of the Norman survey the plough-team in demesne had come down to 3, 60 hogs had been reduced to 15 and the 25 sheep to 10, but the value had remained unaffected.”

Domesday Survey team in demesne had come down to 3, 60 hogs had been reduced to 15 and the 25 sheep to 10, but the value had remained unaffected.”

According to Copinger, “From Robert le Blund, the Domesday tenant, both Manors mentioned in Ashfield descended as one in his family in the same Court as the Manor of Ixworth in this Hundred to the time of Sir William le Blund, who was slain at the Battle of Lewes in 1264. On Sir William’s death, without issue, this Manor passed to Agnes, his sister, and one of his co-heirs who had married William de Crickelot. The King took homage of him for this Manor as one of the heirs of Sir William le Blund. William died about 1299, when he was found to have held this Manor and those of Ixworth and Ousden, leaving a second William de Crickelot his son and heir. This William died about 1307 and the Manor passed to his son, a third William, who died in 1310”.

The 4th William de Crickelot died in 1343 and was succeeded by his son, another William, who died in 1354. The latter having no children, he and his wife, Joan, granted the Manor to Richard de Pakenham, who had married Joan, an heir of the Crickelots. Richard de Pakenham died 1383. In 1387 Roger de Wolferston, John Rokele and John Filyoll were joint tenants of the Manor. John Filyoll died seized of it in 1390, and the Manor passed to his two daughters, Joan, wife of Thomas House, and Anne Filyoll. It remained in the Filyoll and House families until the death of George House in 1460 leaving Robert Mortymer his heir. During the first half of the next century it was vested in the Guilford family until it was sold by Sir John Guilford in 1549 to Sir Thomas Darcy (Lord Darcy). He sold it in 1553 to Sir Robert Rochester, whose son and grandson sold it to Sir Thomas Bacon, Knt. in 1561 ; in 1587 he sold it to Jeffrey Lytell, whose son John was Lord in 1627. The Manor came later to the Smith or Hovel family and remained in their hands until Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Smith, married the Rector of Ashfield, the Rev. Thomas Thurlow. Edward Thurlow, their eldest son, became Lord High Chancellor in 1778 and was elevated to the peerage in as Baron Thurlow of Ashfield. He was Solicitor-General and Attorney-General in 1771.

Baron Thurlow of Ashfield in 1778 and was elevated to the peerage in as Baron Thurlow of Ashfield. He was Solicitor-General and Attorney-General in 1771.

The Manor remained in the Thurlow family until it was sold in 1896 by the 5th Baron to Henry Edwards Paine of Chertsey ; his steward was George Frederick Beaumont of Coggeshall and his first court was held on 3rd February, 1896, at the “Hovel Arms,” Gt. Ashfield, named as was so often the case after the family so closely connected with the Manor. Richard Almack, of Long Melford, was Steward for Lord Thurlow, and his Deputy in 1871 was Joshua George Steed, a well-known family in the district.

This is one of the Manors in which the custom of Borough-English existed, *i.e.*, descent to the youngest instead of the eldest son. This custom did not extend to collaterals for there is evidence in the records that failing a son, the property passed to the eldest brother. (vol. F, page 63 and vol. G, page 145).

The Court Records include many interesting items, from which the following are a few extracts :—

Court held 29th May, 1735. "Whereas Henry Theobald son of Isaac Theobald Copyhold Tenant of this manor lately incroached upon the Waste of the lords of this manor by making a new hedge and ditch next the road leading from Ashfield Church to Botonhaugh Green further into the said road than he ought to have done thereby taking into his own land a small parcel of ground parcel of the Waste of this manor. The said Henry Theobald now in open court acknowledges the said trespass and offence and submits to pay to the Lords of this manor as a fine for the same two shillings and sixpence. In consideration of which sum the said Lords do acquit him of the said offence and of all further prosecution on account thereof".

Court held 7th June, 1750. "At this Court the Lords upon the petition of John Rust Gentleman Bond Tenant of this Manor do grant Licence to him to take down one Bakehouse and Stable and Moat-house parcel of the bond Messuages late of John Fiske, he the said John Fiske removing the materials and erecting the like buildings on the other Copyhold lands contiguous to the bond messuage late of John Amyas and which are all now holden by the said John Rust by copy of Court Roll of this Manor and for this Licence he give to the Lords a fine of two shillings and sixpence." **Court Business**

Court held 14th June, 1764. "At this Court William Brooke, Bayliff of this Manor informs this Court that above twelve months since he took two weather sheep on driving the Common belonging to this Manor called Butnall Green which were not claimed by any person having a right of Common on the said Waste and the Lords of this Manor of their special favour granted the said two weather sheep to the said William Brooke for his own use."

Court held 23rd May, 1771. "Also at this Court the lords of this Manor at the request of Coppinger Moyle Esquire Copyhold Tenant by Alexander Cooke his attorney Licence is granted to the said Coppinger Moyle to drain the water from a certain pitt on the Lord's Waste called Buttonhough Green near the Messuage of the said Coppinger Moyle called the Schoolhouse being injurious to his said Messuage and to cut Anthills and Molehills on the said Waste to fill up the said pitt and he pays to the Lords for his Licence the fine of One Penny."

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

Court Books. 1729-1751 ; 1752-1773 ; 1773-1801 ; 1802-1828 ; 1828-1864 ; 1864-1921.

Index to Court Books, Rentals, etc.

Particulars of Properties, Enfranchisements, etc., revised to 1913.

Extracts from Confirmed Apportionment of Tithe dated 30th December, 1848.

Copy of Plan of the Parish of Hunston, undated.

Extracts from Plan of Great Ashfield, showing Buttonhaugh Green allotments.

Rentals commencing 1786, 1819 and 1831.

There will also be handed over an envelope containing earth, which was taken from a copyhold property upon its seizure, after the necessary proclamations had been made, upon failure of the heirs to come to the Court to be admitted.

Insurance of Records. £300, premium 15/- p.a.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 12th October, 1896.

LOT 23

THE MANOR OF BUTLERS IN NEWTON

In the Hundred of Stow, Suffolk

According to Copinger there are three Manors in this Parish lying to the East of Sudbury, *viz.* Newton Hall ; Sayham alias Siam or Saxham Hall ; and Botelers alias Butlers or Buxtons.

In the time of King Edward the Confessor Newton was held by the Abbot of St. Edmunds and in Norman days by Aelons of the Abbot. From the Domesday Survey it appears that there were "2 carucates of land, 2 plough teams in demesne, 1½ belonging to the men, 2 slaves, 3 beasts, 40 hogs, 3 villeins, 4 bordars, 14 goats, 16 hives of bees, wood for 8 hogs and 2 acres of meadow".

Copinger gives the following information with regard to the devolution of the Manor.

At the close of the 13th century the Lord was Robert Carbonell, who had a grant of free warren in 1277. He was succeeded by Thomas Carbonell and his wife Elizabeth who died in 1325. Their son John had a grant of free

warren in 1301 and died in 1333. Their daughter Alice succeeded and married Ralph Butler, from whom this Manor derived its name. Ralph's daughter, who married Thomas Boteler, had a grant of free warren in 1393.

In 1410 Sir Andrew Butler was Lord and by his Will made in 1429, he left the Manor to his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir William Philip for life. Sir Andrew died in 1430 and on his widow dying in 1460 it passed to William Crane. In 1500 Robert Crane, who was then the Lord, died and was succeeded by his brother John, upon whose death in 1505, his son Robert inherited. Upon the death of a Robert Crane in 1591, his son and heir, Sir Robert Crane, "so well-known as of Chilton" says Copinger, succeeded.

Copinger's final sentence, after a jump of nearly 300 years, reads:—"This Manor was about 1880 vested in the Rev. T. L. N. Causton and subsequently in his Trustees, but is now (1908) vested in C. Beaumont". This was incorrect for the Manor remained in the Causton family until 17th September, 1900, as shown below.

The gap referred to above can be filled in from the Records as under :—Robert Crane was Lord for Courts held in 1636 and 1642. At a Court held in 1660 the name of the Lord is not given, but Courts held in 1667, 1671, and 1672 show Edward Walpole as Lord ; then Suzanna Crane (1676, 1678, 1679, and 1682) ; then Isaac Eastwich (1683-1689) ; then Hesther (for Esther) Eastwich, widow, (1690-1724) ; John Causton (1732-1752) ; Nathaniel Causton (1756-1781) ; Charles Causton (1787-1801) ; the Rev. Thomas Causton (1818-1820) ; the Rev. Thomas Henry Causton (1832) ; Thomas Lilford Causton (1859) ; Thomas Lilford Neil Causton, on whose death in 1898 the trustees of his Will (Josephina Causton, widow, the Rev. Thomas Allerton Bernard Causton and the Rev. Lilford Jervoise Causton) proceeded to sell the Manor. It was conveyed by them on 17th September, 1900, to Henry Edwards Paine and by the latter's Trustees in 1954 to the present Vendor.

Some of the Stewards of the Manor during the period covered by the Records were :—John Earle (1660-1667) ; James Alington (1667-1676) ; Edward Drake (1676-1682) ; Egidio Duncombe (1683-1690) ; Henry Crossman (1695-1706) ; Thomas Richardson (1778-1801) ; Edmund Stedman (1818-1859) ; Robert Stedman (1870) ; Joseph Scott (1874-1884) ; Leonard J. Tatham (1891-1900).

Space does not permit of the insertion of more than a few interesting items from the records themselves, which include the following :—

Custom of Descent. This is given as both "eldest son" and "youngest son" with documentary evidence for both. Pasted on the flyleaf of the Court Book commencing 9th April, 1756, is a sheet in old handwriting cut from an earlier record which reads :—

"A Court Book of Butlers Mannor from 1636 to 1650 declaring custom of Mannor to eldest sone from to first of the 43 Queen Eliz.
ye Robert Crane Lord.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Court 6 May, 1636. | 4. Court 3 Nov., 1642. |
| 2. Court 25 Oct., 1638. | 5. Court 16 May, 1645. |
| 3. Court 19 Sept., 1639. | 6. Court 1 Nov., 1650". |

At proceedings out of Court on 15th October, 1903, Jerome Kerr Hart was admitted as eldest son of Jeremiah Kerr Hart and this in spite of the fact that in the minutes or draft of a Court held on 1st October, 1683, there is a note in contemporary handwriting "The Custom of this Manor is that the lands descend to the youngest son". Further, in the Court held on 9th April, 1756, it is recorded that :—

- I. "The youngest son is Heir at Law".
- II. "The wife of a customary Tenant is intitled to Thirds of her husbands estate".

There are a number of entries in the Court Rolls supporting the claim of youngest sons. This is the only Manor in which the compiler has met such divergence of practice in respect of a custom. They are usually handed down from generation to generation without any variation.

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

Court Rolls. 1660-1706 ; 1756 (April to June).

Court Book. 1756- 1932

Minutes of Courts, Drafts, etc., 1636-1650 ; 1667-1683 ; 1683-1702 ; 1660-1752 ; 1723-1740 ; 1756-1774.

Index Book.

Rentals.

Insurance of Records. £350, premium 17/6 p.a.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 17th September, 1900.

It has been ascertained, since the compiling of these Particulars, that the Lord of this Manor may have an interest in the School standing on part of Newton Green. The matter is being investigated and persons interested in the Lot will be informed of the result of the investigations upon application to the Auctioneers or Solicitor concerned. Meanwhile the right is reserved to withdraw the Lot or dispose of it before the Sale.

THE MANOR OF NETHERHALL alias BAWARDS alias BARRARDS

In Old Newton, in the County of Suffolk

The parish of Old Newton is in the Stow Hundred and lies one mile east of Haughley Railway Junction. The main Manor was called Old Newton and the one offered for sale is called Netherhall (there is a farmhouse of that name) or Barrards.

At the time of Henry III the Manor of Netherhall belonged to Roger de Boyton who held the tenth part of a fee in the Honor of Haughley (sold in first auction). In 1302 William de Boyton died seized of it and his son William succeeded on his father's death in 1303. In 1345 Osbert de Boyton died seized of it, his heir John being then only 11 years old.

In 1358 Sir Bartholomew Bateman, who received a rent charge of about 20 marks out of the Manor released by deed all his rights therein to John de Boyton and Sir Thomas Felton. In 1428 another John de Boyton was Lord. Nearly 100 years later (1523) Thomas Spring died seized of the Manor and it passed to his son and heir Sir John Spring. In 1594 Henry Gilbert died seized of the Manor; his son John then had it and was succeeded by John Coggeshale and on his death in 1599 the Manor passed to his son and heir George Coggeshale. In 1609 it was vested in John Mallows and John Mannock.

At this point Copinger seems to have run short of information as to ownership of the Manor, but he records that the Rev. James Coyte was Lord in 1885 and Charles Henry Capon in 1896. The title deeds and Court records show that even these dates are not correct and also fill in part of the long gap. On 2nd May, 1842, Sir John Shelley of Maresfield Park, Sussex, and his wife Frances appointed and released the Manor to Samuel Taylor Dawson; by a deed dated 8th May, 1875, the Rev. James Coyte of Polstead conveyed the Manor to Charles Henry Capon of Norwich, so he was not Lord in 1885, as Copinger says, while a Court held on 11th July, 1862, shows that he was Lord at that date; nor was C. H. Capon Lord in 1896, as stated by Copinger, for the deeds show that his trustee Matthews Sollitt Emerson, conveyed the Manor (with eight other Manors) to Joseph Beaumont in 1887.

The proceedings at Courts held in July, 1862, and January and September, 1863, for the Rev. James Coyte provide a good illustration of the right of a Lord to seize copyhold properties in cases where, after three proclamations at successive Courts, the heirs or devisees of a deceased tenant failed to appear and pay the fines and fees properly payable on admission. The entry reads thus:—

"Turner Mary dead Third Proclamation	}	Also at this Court It is presented by the Homage (<i>i.e.</i> , the Jury of tenants)
--	---	--

that Mary Turner late a copyhold Tenant of this Manor who had died seized of divers Lands and tenements holden of this Manor by copy of Court Roll the third proclamation was made for the heirs of the said Mary Turner to come into Court and be admitted thereto but none came to claim the same. Therefore seizure was awarded to the Lord and a precept granted to the Bailiff of this Manor to seise into the hands of the Lord the said lands and tenements of which the said Mary Turner died seized holden of this Manor by copy of Court Roll with the appurtenances."

The Bailiff would then proceed to seize the property and as evidence would take a brick, tile, lathe or other handy object or, failing any building, a twig off a tree or even some earth. Upon reporting the seizure, which was usually in the presence of two copyholders as witnesses, the property seized became the freehold of the Lord who could sell or deal with it as his own. Sometimes the person entitled would, after the final proclamation, repent of his tardiness, or raise the necessary money, and the Lord as a matter of grace would admit him at the next Court upon payment of the fines and fees. On many occasions, even in the present century prior to 1926, the seizures have been followed by sales by auction on the instructions of the Lords.

Two Stewards in the period under review whose names appear in the record were James Coyte (Junior) of No. 12 Lincolns Inn Fields and Joseph Woodcock of No. 14 Lincolns Inn Fields.

The custom of descent was to the eldest son (Court held 21st December, 1866) and the fines were "arbitrary"; *i.e.* based on annual value and not a "certain" sum (Court held 19th August, 1874, Charles Tyrell of Haughley paid a fine of £43 8s. 0d.).

Charles Henry Capon, who acquired the Manor in May, 1875, seems to have set about serving notices of compulsory enfranchisement very quickly for there are two Awards enrolled in the Court Book dated 14th and 31st August in the same year. Under these Samuel Ringe Adams was required to pay an annual rent charge of 19/- in respect of a property called "Cuttings," and Charles Stubbs Finling a rent charge of £1 5s. 10d. in respect of three acres of arable land called "Raipenings". These Awards are the last enrolled transactions.

The only Manorial RECORDS to be handed over are a Court Book 3rd October, 1853—31st August 1875, and the Valuers' Award in respect of the Finling enfranchisement referred to above.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 21st March, 1887.

Insurance of Records. £100, premium 5/- p.a.

LOT 25

THE MANOR OF GREAT HOLLAND

In the County of Essex

This is the only Manor in Great Holland, which lies on the coast between Little Holland and Frinton-on-Sea. In the Domesday Book, under the Hundred of Tendring and amongst the lands of Walter de Doai, it is stated that "Holanda was held by Lestan as 6½ hides. Then as now 17 villeins. Then and afterwards 10 bordars ; now 11. Then and afterwards 5 serfs ; now 3. Then and afterwards 4 ploughs on the demesne ; now 3. Then and afterwards 11 ploughs belonging to the men ; now 8. Woodland for 100 swine and 14 acres of meadow. It is worth now as then 14 pounds." The editor of the Victoria History of Essex, from which this translation is taken, has a note to the effect that it is not clear in which of the Hollands, or where, this Manor lay and it seems likely that the manors of Great and Little Holland were held together at that time ; reference should be made to page 470a of the History for further information as to what is there considered to be the particulars of Little Holland.

According to Morant, at the beginning of King Edward I's reign the manor belonged to Robert Burnel, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Lord Chancellor. It was still in the same family in 1330 through Maud Burnel, she and her second husband John de Handlo holding it of the King *in capite*, as parcel of the barony of Montfichet, by the service of half a knight's fee, and yearly payment of three shillings to the ward of Colchester Castle. In 1355 Sir Nicholas de Handlo succeeded, taking the surname of Burnel from his mother, and the manor remained in that family for over a hundred years until it came to James Boteler, Earl of Lancaster. King Edward IV gave the manor in 1474 to Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, and Isabell his wife, sister of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, that King's father.

In 1551 Edward VI granted the manor to Sir Thomas Darcy, afterwards Lord Darcy, and Elizabeth Countess Rivers appears to have sold it about the year 1639. Later in that century the manor belonged to Joseph Thurston, Recorder of Colchester, and after his decease an Act of Parliament was passed for the sale of part of his estates by his widow, Mary, daughter of Sir Isaac Rebow, Kt. The Trustees under the Act conveyed the manor to Daniel Bayley of Colchester and subsequent Lords included Sir Richard Hopkins, Elizabeth Barrow, Robert Martin of Rowhedge (1748), and John Kirby his son-in-law (1763). It remained in the Kirby family from 1763 to 1846 and during the last 30 years of that period the Lords were Trustees of the Kirby estate ; they included the Rev. Joseph Jefferson, Archdeacon of Colchester, and George Round, no doubt one of the Birch family. Later Lords were Samuel Dennis and his wife Elizabeth (1846-1865), David Cree and David Cree the younger (1865-1890) and George Frederick Beaumont, who purchased the manor in the last mentioned year.

The Stewards of the manor during the last 200 years or more were Richard Bacon (1734-48), Samuel Carter (1748-65), John Round (1765-92), Thomas Maberley (1792-1846), Henry Spurling (1846-65), John Frederick Robinson (1865-85), William Fennell (1885-90) and George Frederick Beaumont, who held his Courts in person.

There were Courts Leet, as well as Courts Baron and Customary Courts, in this Manor, and at the Courts Leet the business included election of Constables, Bread and Ale Tasters, Common-drivers (with duties relating to the common) and Reeves (with duties relating to the fields). There is also a record of the appointment of a Pindar, *i.e.* one who impounds straying cattle.

The following are a few extracts from entries in the records :

4th October, 1748. It was presented that "John Dennis occupies a stable built on parcel of the Waste ground of this manor without admission. Whereupon the first proclamation was made to seize the same".

3rd August, 1812. " the Homage present Robert Lilley, of Kirbyfor erecting a tenement on part of the Waste of this Manor without the Lady's License so to do which tenement the Bailiff is directed to prostrate".

22nd March, 1748. Robert Young was presented for felling seven spire elms on the copyhold lands belonging to Sarah, his wife, without the Lord's license. At a later court he was pardoned provided he used the timber for repairing the premises.

Although encroachments on the manorial wastes were severely dealt with it was not beyond the power of the Lord to grant a licence to enclose parts of the commons or waste land, but the consent of the majority of the homage was necessary. The Lord usually required the payment of an annual rental for any such pieces of lands granted and the same suits and services then attached to the pieces of land as attached to original copyhold lands.

There is a Rental dated 1679 on which are noted numerous properties which were heriotable, *viz.*, the best beast or chattel was liable to be taken by the Lord on a death or transfer of copyhold property. It also emphasises that the custom of descent in the Manor was Borough-English; the youngest son instead of the eldest inherited on the death of a tenant intestate. Three of the copyhold tenements are described as being "Warr-lands" and there is a note at the end of the document to the effect that "Every acre of Warr-land containeth two acres of land of standard measure and all Warr-land is heriotable".

At a court held on 15th July, 1741, there is recorded the admission of Catherine, the wife of the Rev. Henry Gough, to certain copyhold properties in Great Holland, as only daughter and heir of Robert Canham, who lived at Beaumont Hall. This lady was none other than the famous beauty Kitty Canham, who provided material for Chapter VI of the late Sir Gurney Benham's "Essex Sokens" (published by Benham & Co. Ltd., 1928). The date of this Court shows up an inaccuracy in the story; The Rev. Alexander Henry Gough was said, on p.50, to have become enamoured of Catherine Canham soon after his induction, but as his appointment as Vicar was in August, 1745, he had already been married to her over four years.

Such interest as the Vendors may have in the foreshore, which is claimed by them but the claim has not been admitted by the Crown, is specifically excluded from the sale.

Such minerals, and roadside wastes and commons as may belong to the Lords are included in the Sale. There is an Enclosure Map which gives some particulars of the reservation of minerals to the Lords. A good example of a copyhold tenant enfranchising a property without, in the same document, obtaining a conveyance or release of the Lord's rights in the minerals, etc., is provided by a deed dated 1st February, 1919, between George Frederick Beaumont and Charles Henry Jones, a builder of Frinton. To get the property (Larges Farm situated round Holland Green) freed from the rights reserved to the Lord by the Copyhold Act 1852, S.48, he had to pay, years after the enfranchisement, the sum of £20.

The fines in this Manor were arbitrary and the Courts were, at times, held at the Ship Inn, Great Holland, *e.g.*, the Court Baron and Customary Court of 26th July, 1913, was held there.

Note: All the manorial records specified below will be handed over on completion, but the purchaser will be required to give to the vendors an acknowledgment of the right of them and their successors in title owner or owners for the time being of the said foreshore to production thereof and to delivery of copies thereof.

The **RECORDS** to be handed over on completion are :—

Court Rolls. 1545-1649 ; 1652-83 ; 1685-97 ; 1699-1704 ; 1709-1714 ; 1716-34.

Court Books. 1738-61 ; 1761-1801 ; 1802-31 ; 1832-65 ; 1865-1921.

Enclosure Award and Map. Dated 28th July, 1849, by R. R. Jay.

Rental and Custom Roll. 1679.

Insurance of Records. £400, premium £1 p.a.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 14th February, 1890.

THE MANOR OF NEWPORT POND

In the County of Essex

Newport lies four miles from Saffron Walden on the road from Bishops Stortford to Cambridge and according to Morant (vol. 2, page 584) "it hath been sometimes called Newport Pond from a pond at the south end of the town, now dried up".

"In Edward the Confessor's reign, this town belonged to Earl Harold afterwards King. At the time of the general survey, it was part of the royal demesnes and in the hands of William the Conqueror"

Early History (Lib. Dom. fol. 7a Tit. 1).

According to Morant the Manor seems to have continued in the Crown till the reign of King Edward VI and was granted by the Kings of England to several persons at their pleasure "with ample prior, market, fair, and freedom from toll". Among the persons to whom it was granted during this period by Maud, the Empress, King John, Edward II and III, Richard II, Henry VI, and Edward VI were Jeffrey de Magnaville ; Gerard de Furnivall (1203) ; Baldwin de Havermer (1215) ; Richard, Earl of Cornwall, second son of King John (he died possessed of it in 1271) ; Piers de Gaveston (1307) ; John Revell (1311) ; Hugh de Audele, Earl of Gloucester ; Henry de Ferrers (died 1343) ; Edmund of Langley, Duke of York ; William Lynde ; **Oliver Cromwell** Sir Ralph Warren (died 1553). Thereafter it passed by descent or purchase to Richard Warren, Sir Ralph's son ; Oliver Cromwell, of Hitchingbrook (he succeeded in 1597 at the age of 33 years) ; Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk (1635) and upon partition of the estates it was allotted to the Rt. Hon. Geo. Wm. Harvey, Earl of Bristol. The latter sold it to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Thomond, an Irish peer. At this point the records to be handed over to the purchaser take up the story of the devolution of the Manor for we find on 9th March, 1747, the enrolled Court Baron of the Rt. Hon. John Earl of Portsmouth and Elizabeth his wife, the Rt. Hon. Geo. Wm. Lord Harvey and Wm. Whitwell and Ann his wife. Two years later Lord Harvey appears as the Earl of Bristol. In 1761 a Court was held for the Rt. Hon. Percy Earl of Thomond and in 1776 we find the Rt. Hon. Geo. O'Brien Earl of Egremont as Lord.

In 1783 the Hon. Percy Charles Wyndham appears as Lord for the first time at a "General Court Baron and Customary Court". Ten years later we find the same Lord but the Court has a title much more high-sounding, *viz.*, "The View of Frankpledge, Court Leet and General Court Baron and Customary Court". The Manor was conveyed to the present Vendor in 1921.

The Steward for the last three Courts was John Crawter and they were all held at the Manor House. Presumably this was Shortgrove Hall. Morant treats this as a separate Manor and gives the early history as quite different from that of Newport Pond, but after both of them had come into the hands of the Earl of Thomond, they appear to have been in the same ownership.

At the Court held in 1793 last referred to twelve persons were sworn as "The Jurors for our Lord the King," and the business transacted consisted only of the appointment of Constables and an Aletaster and the confirmation of the Common Fine. At other Courts Breadweighers and Pindars were appointed.

Amongst other items of interest at these Courts are the following :—

At a Court held on 22nd March, 1749, Joseph Cranmer was admitted (*inter alia*) to 32 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches, of land and also "a piece of land impailed at the Front of Pond Cross" containing in length 35 ft., in breadth 4ft. and also Common of pasture for 150 sheep and no more in the commonable fields of **Court Business** Newport with the appurtenances".

At the same Court the Homage presented that "the tenants of this Manor are entitled to a cartway for carrying dung and fetching home corn from the further end of Bury Lane along Ten Acres Hedge to White Ditch Field and to another cartway from the further end of Bury Lane along the side of Rusplat Hedge next the town to another part of White Ditch Field".

At a Court held on 20th March, 1750, the Homage presented that "the fence of John Renalls on his copyhold premises is broken down"; 5th March, 1752, "2s. 2d. paid in part of the Common Fine"; 22nd March, 1753, Henry Fox and John Monk were appointed Constables and John Wright was "continued" as Pindar.

At a Court held on 12th March, 1753, Mary Frees was presented.

It is interesting to know that the Courts during the 18th century were held at the Manor House as is shown by the entry of a General Court Baron held on 6th May, 1766.

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

Court Books. 1747-1811 ; 1812-1939.

Minute Books. 1661-1764 (2).

Rental Books. 1739-81 (9).

Insurance of Records. £250, premium 12/6 p.a.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 31st May, 1921.

LOT 26A

“ A Map of the County of Essex from an actual Survey ”

Taken 1772-4, by John Chapman and Peter André. Published 1777. A roll, 88ins. by 115ins. with pictorial title, key map and list of subscribers. Scale 2ins. to 1 mile. Condition rather poor, especially the N. half which is faded and torn, though still legible. “This accurate and highly detailed survey is an advance in many ways beyond the earlier maps”—*Catalogue of Maps in the Essex Record Office* (1947), p. 85, and *County Maps of Essex* (1955), p. 13, (Essex Record Office Publications Nos. 3 and 25, where detailed descriptions of this fine map will be found. The Essex Record Office also publishes a half-scale reproduction, price 21s. bound and 8s. 6d. in paper covers. Copies obtainable from Essex Record Office, Chelmsford or at the Exhibition before this Sale.)

LOT 27

THE MANOR OF EMSWORTH

In the County of Hampshire

This Manor lies to the east of Warblington where the River Ems flows into the sea ; it is a yachting centre and a member of the Port of Portsmouth. In the 14th century the foreign wine trade was considerable and smuggling was rife. In 1911 it was stated that the fisheries were prosperous, the coast then shelving away to a succession of oyster beds in the harbour. In the 14th century the fishing and profits of the shore at Emsworth formed a valuable item in the revenues of Warblington Manor. The Lord of Warblington also had a weekly market and an annual fair in Emsworth under a grant made in 1239 by Henry III. It is always held on the Morrow of the Translation of St. Thomas, namely 4th July.

In 1230 Henry III confirmed to the Lord, Robert de Courciin, the Manor and Leet of Emsworth and Warblington for the yearly rent of a pair of gilt spurs. In 1280 Robert Aguillon Williams when summoned to show why he took amendment of assize of bread and ale in Warblington pleaded the customs of the Norman tenants. In the early part of the 14th century there was a lawsuit in which the Bardolphs, Robert de Ewer, and Robert Aguillon were

concerned. In 1325 the King's Bailiff held a Court and in December Emsworth Manor was released to Thomas, the elder brother and heir of William Bardolf according to the grant of Edward I. Thomas Bardolf's son, John, sold it with Greatham to Nicholas de Devernish in 1342. It then descended to the Faulkoners, who retained it when they sold Greatham to John Freeland. In 1635 William Faulkner conveyed it to Anthony Browning and Elizabeth Cotton, widow. It then apparently, became, together with the Manor of Warblington, the property of the Cottons.

In 1635 Richard Cotton died seized of the Manor leaving a young grandson and heir similarly named, who was a staunch Royalist. In January 1643/4, "The strong house at Warblington", as the Castle was called was captured by 60 soldiers and 100 muskets, and Richard Cotton was obliged to compound for his lands. Then followed William Cotton who died in 1736 leaving these two Manors to Thomas Panton, who sold his life interest to Richard Barwell of Stanstead. The latter also bought the reversion from Baroness Willoughby de Eresby and devised the Manor on trust for sale. In 1869 the Lords were Charles Brown, Charles Richard Fenwick, and James Brand, for whom Courts were held at the Black Dog Inn, Emsworth, from 1869 to March, 1872, Thomas Martin being steward until 1871 when that office was taken over by Charles John Longcroft and the Courts were transferred to the Crown Inn, Emsworth. Edward Roy Longcroft acted as Steward from 1878 to 1885, when the two Manors were conveyed by the Trustees of the Wills of Ralph Fenwick and William John Fenwick to Henry Edwards Paine and Richard Brettell, of Chertsey. The former subsequently acquired the latter's share and both Manors have until sold to the present vendor remained in the hands of the devisees under Edward Paine's Will and their Trustees.

The following are some extracts from the records of proceedings at General Courts Baron held on the dates mentioned :—

31st October, 1637.

Lord : Richard Cotton.

Steward : Richard Allwyn.

"We present that John L. Holloway, Isaac Tripp, Nathaniel Sponton and Edward Sissons doo continue Coaves in the Lord's ffishings and we amerce them for soo doings twelve pounds apiece and pained them that they gott the Lord's licence for restoring them or to remove them before Christmas Day next on pain of 12 shillings apiece".

29th October, 1688.

Lord : Richard Cotton.

Steward : Richard Allwyn.

"And that James Tripp, Edward Sissons have agreed with the Lord to pay both of them for the future yearly on ffryday next after the feast of All Saints two hundred large pirl oysters as a rent for their severall ponds."

7th September, 1691.

Lord : Richard Cotton.

Steward : John Marjoram.

"The Homage aforesaid here present for presentment that John Day hath not removed his pales and fences incroachment upon the lands of John Smyth according to a pain enforced the last Court by which he hath forfeited twenty shillings also they present the withes of John Wheeler to hinder the watercourse leading to the Mill, therefore they payne him that he cutt down and carry off the said withes before the first day of November next morning under the penalty of ffive shillings."

4th February, 1762.

Lord : Thomas Panton.

Steward : Thomas Longcroft.

"At this Court the Homage upon their paths presented that by the Custom of the said Mannor No Pigg or Hogg unless ringed shall be put into the Common or Common Fields of or belonging to the said Mannor by any Freeholder or Copyholder of the said Mannor under the penalty of sixpence for every Hogg or pigg that shall be found unringed in or upon the said Common or Common Fields to be paid to the Lord of the said Mannor and they further present all other the customs as they same are inrolled in the Court Rolls of the said Mannor which have been this day read unto them in open Court by the said Steward."

The custom of descent in this Manor was to the youngest son, *i.e.* Borough-English. This, according to the entries in the volume covering proceedings from 1686-1734, applied also to daughters and sisters while according to the volume for the period 1734-1763 it extended to brothers also.

At a General Court Baron held on 14th April, 1686, for Richard Cotton, at which Richard Allwyn was Steward, the Homage comprised the following :—

William Parnell, John Smith, Thomas Till and John Isodyon plus several freeholders of this Manor. The Homage presented the customs of the Manor, which are sufficiently interesting to quote in full :—

1. The Homage aforesaid here now sworn doo upon their Oaths present that by the customs of the said Mannor the Lord is to have for a fine on default or Alienation of any copyhold within the said Mannor two years Rent.
2. And they likewise present that by the customs of the said Mannor the Lord is to have for a Heriot for a cottage with ffive Acres of Land and under, six pence on descent or Alienation ; and for a fine two years Rent.

3. And they herewith present that by the customs of the said Mannor the Lord is to have for a Heriot for a cottage with a greater quantity of Land, the best live beast, or both goods on descent or Alienation.

4. And they herewith present that all waifs and strays, deodands, creatures and wood, works of the sea, and privileges incident belonging to the lord of the said Mannor according to the ancient customs of the said Mannor.

5. And they herewith present that by the customs of the said Mannor every freeholder is to pay upon his entry unto the Lord for a Relief for double the Quittrent.

6. And they likewise present that by the customs of the said Mannor two customary tenants have power to take arrest of a surrender either within or without the said Mannor, so that they present it at the next court holden for the said Mannor, according to the customs of the said Mannor or after the said surrender to be void.

7. And they likewise present that by the customs of the said Mannor, All widdows during their widdowhood, soo long as they shall continue solo thatt ought to hold their widdow's course of such coppihold lands as their husband's dyed seised of in Esstate of Inheritance within the said Mannor.

8. And they likewise present that by the customs of the said Mannor, All copyholders onn request ought to have Timber upon their said copyholds for necessary occasions thereof, by agreement of the Lord or his substitute if their be any on the said land.

9. And they likewise present that by the customs of the said Mannor All copyholders ought to have and take feeding for their cattle upon the comons, furze for fuel, bushes for repairing their out fences, waste for their hoggs when it happens ; the aforesaid bushes and ffurze being to be assigned by the Lord or his substitute ; according to the customs of the said Mannor.

10. And likewise they present that by the customs of the said Mannor No hogg or pigg shall be put forth by any freeholder or copyholder from after the first day of May next, but that they shall be sufficiently ringed, with cord rings, or in default thereof such tenant is to forfeit and pay for every Hog or Pig soo proved taken or found in the Comon making six pence.

11. And they put a paine on all Persons that have no comon that they suffer none of their cattle to feed on the comons, or put agisment cattle thereon on paine of twelve pounds a piece for every head of cattle so offending, as they shall bee taken in the said Comon. Roping money shall belong to the Hayward.

12. And they paine all the comon ffences to be repaired by the tenants that have comon (according to their several proportions) by the fourth day of May next on paine of six shillings and eightpence who are found making default.

13. And they paine Richard Lang, John Wheeler, and John Leggat to put their several copyhold buildings in sufficient repair before midsummer next on paine of six shillings and eightpence, and are party making default.

14. And they likewise present that no foreigner shall lay any timber or stone, or any other goods on the Lord's waste without his license on paine of sixpence per head.

14b. And they likewise present Thomas Poole for laying timber on the Lord's Waste without License and order the same to be removed, and the saw pit there filled up by the tenth of May next on paine of two shillings and sixpence.

15. And they likewise present that there ought not to be any sheep left on the Comons after the tenth, say of May next, and paine all that suffer their sheep to be there after that time six pence a piece for often as they are there taken.

16. And they likewise present that by the customs of the said Mannor the tenants on request ought to have timber for repairing of their Comon Gates by assignment of the Lord or his substitute."

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

Court Books. 1686-1734 ; 1734-1763 ; 1763-1800 ; 1801-1834 ; 1835-1868 ; 1869-1886 ; 1835-1915.

Enfranchisement Particulars. 1885.

Perambulation. 1838.

Particulars of Tenants, Properties, etc. 1893.

Insurance of Records. £350, premium 17/6.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 9th October, 1885.

LOT 28

THE MANOR OF WARBLINGTON

In the County of Hampshire

This Manor adjoins Emsworth and its history from the earliest times is linked up with that Manor. Reference should therefore be made to the particulars of the previous Lot for its history and the names of former lords.

The Manors were, however, quite distinct for the purpose of administration. Separate Courts were held for each Manor, but as the Stewards were the same, the proceedings at the Courts and also "out of Court proceedings", when these were allowed by law, were through most of the period covered by the records to be handed over to the Purchaser enrolled in the same book. It is fortunate that the Warblington Courts for the period 1686 to 1734 were duplicated in a separate book, as also were the Minutes of the Courts of that Manor from 1872 to 1886. The last two Books will, of course, be handed to the Purchaser of this Lot and he will receive, on completion, an acknowledgment of his right to production and to delivery of copies of the books which will be handed to the Purchaser of the Manor of Emsworth as relating also to that Manor.

The lords of this Manor held Courts Leet as well as Courts Baron. It was probably at Warblington Castle that Queen Elizabeth stayed for two days during her progress through the Southern Counties in 1586. A drawing of all that remains of "The Strong House of Warblington" can be seen on page 136, Volume III of the Hampshire Victoria County History.

In 1340 the fishing and profits of the shore at Emsworth are said to have formed a valuable item in the revenues of the Manor of Warblington. The lord of this Manor also had a weekly market and an Annual Fair in Emsworth under a grant made in 1239 by Henry III. The Fair was always held on the Morrow of the Translation of St. Thomas, *viz.*, 4th July.

RECORDS to be handed over are :—

Court Books. 1686-1734 (duplicate).

Minute Book. 1872-86.

Insurance of Records. £200, premium 10/-.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 9th October, 1885.

LOT 29

THE MANOR OF HOLCOMBE IN NEWINGTON

In the County of Oxfordshire

Newington lies on the road from Abingdon to Wallingford, from which it is distant four miles, and the Manor formerly formed part of what was known as the "Holcombe Estate".

The Victoria County History for Oxford gives the following translation of the entry with regard to this place in Domesday Book (fol. 155) :—

"The Archbishop of Canterbury holds Newton, it belonged and belongs to the Church. There are 15 hides, there is land for 18 ploughs now in demesne (there are) 6 ploughs and 5 serfs ; and 22 villiens with 10 bordars have 13 ploughs. There are 15 acres of meadow and two furlongs of pasture. Woodlands 1 league

in length and 1 league in breadth. When it is stocked it is worth 25s. Of this land Robert de Oilgi has 1 hide and Roger 1 hide, in King Edward's time it was worth 11 li ; now it is worth 15 li ;”

It is not possible to say what portion of this parish was comprised in the Manor of Holcombe as there is also a Manor of Newington. Nor is it possible to give the early history of this Manor or its devolution from one Lord to another. Probably it is one of the those Manors which was held as part of the Holcombe Estate from the very earliest times. From an Abstract of Title, which will be handed over to the Purchasers, it is clear that it was vested in the Lowndes-Stone-Norton family prior to 1811 as a Settlement of that date is referred to. By a Deed dated 1st July 1884, in which the earlier dealings with the Estate and Manor are recited, Roger Fletcher Earle Lowndes Stone Norton of Brightwell Park in the County of Oxford barred the entail which affected the property by conveying it to Richard Du Cane of No. 1 Grays Inn Square, Middlesex. In 1911 Mr. Norton conveyed “The Manor of Holcombe in the County of Oxford with the Rights, Members and Appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining”, together with the Holcombe Estate of 581 acres, and the quit rents specified in the Schedule, to George Simmins of Warrington Road, Croydon, subject nevertheless to a free quit rent of £2 3s. 10d. payable to the Lord of the Manor of Newington.

On the 20th October, 1911, Mr. Simmins conveyed the Manor together with certain quit rents to Henry Edwards Paine of Chertsey and it was held by him until his death in 1917, since when it has been vested in the devisees under his will and their trustees until recently sold to the Vendor.

In addition to conveying the Manor with the rights, etc., as above, the following specific quit rents arising out of the copyhold properties were conveyed to the purchaser:—

<i>Name and Address of Owner of the Property</i>	<i>No. of Property on Ordn. Survey Map 1898</i>	<i>Description of Property</i>	<i>Name of Occupier of Property</i>	<i>Amount of Quit Rent</i>
(1) Joseph Pulley Great Milton Wallingford Oxfordshire	63 part	Two Cottages and Gardens coloured Brown on plan	Mrs. Jennings and Keen	15/-
(2) The same	68 part	Two Cottages and Gardens coloured Brown on plan	Wheeler	2/6
(3) Thomas Moore Holcombe, Newington	68 part	One Cottage and Garden coloured Blue on plan	Thomas Moore	3/6

The quit rent of £2 3s. 10d., as appears from certain Auction particulars of Sale which will be handed to the Purchaser, to be charged on Lots 2 and 3 in exoneration of the other Lots, of which the Manor and quit rents constituted No. 14. No evidence of the exoneration shall be required other than appears in the documents to be handed to the Purchaser.

Unfortunately no Manorial Records came into the possession of the present Vendor on his purchase and all that will be handed over, in addition to the Conveyance to Henry Edwards Paine of 20th October, 1911, will be a Contract and Abstract of Title referred to above, both dated 1911 and a rental showing that the Stewards collected the quit rents for some years. Owing to the abolition of copyhold tenure on 31st December, 1925, by the Law of Property Act, 1922, as amended by the Act of 1924, these rents would not be payable now. The Vendor has no evidence that the Lord recovered compensation for them before the time allowed by the Act, but whether he did so or not neither the vendor nor the purchaser could now collect them.

The Vendor having no Manorial Records has searched in the Public Records Office with a view to ascertaining whether any of them are in existence and if so, where they are deposited. The only information obtainable was that there is a Draft Court of Sir George Carleton (Bart.) dated 1647 enrolled at the end of a Draft Court Book for Cheveley, Cambs. and Lydgate, Suffolk. This document has been inspected by the Vendor and the chief items of interest in it are a number of “ordinaciones” for the inhabitants and tenants of the Manor. They relate to such things as the pasturing of livestock.

Commencement of Title. Deed dated 20th October, 1911.

APPENDIX

The Manor of Norton in the County of Radnorshire

Extracts from "Presteigne Past & Present"

by W. H. Howse

(*Jakeman's Ltd., Hereford*)

Pages 20 & 21.

THE LORDS MARCHERS

"William the Conqueror's plan for the conquest of Wales was simple and convenient. He sent to the border some of his greatest warriors, with his free permission to take as much Welsh territory as they could lay their hands on, on the understanding that they could keep what they won. It was a convenient plan, because it cost him nothing, made a handsome return for services rendered, and got rid of some turbulent barons. Moreover the Lords Marchers as they were called, had to keep the March in a sufficient state of defence to prevent the Welsh from making inroads into English territory. The Marchers in return, were allowed to take over the same powers as the Welsh rulers formerly held whose territory they stole, and enjoyed nearly all the rights of a king. They had their own sheriffs and courts, with powers of life and death over their own people, and the English king's writ did not run in the land they ruled. It was not until the time of Henry VIII that they finally lost those powers.

"There were three great Lord Marcher families connected with the early history of Presteigne and its neighbourhood after the Norman Conquest. We have already mentioned the family of Richard the Scrub at Richard's Castle. They changed their name to de Say (hence Stokesay) later, and held Stapleton Castle and the lordship of Stapleton until the early part of the 13th century. Then Ralph Mortimer got possession of Wigmore Castle in 1074 and began that career of conquest which his successors at Wigmore continued, to make their family eventually rulers of a large part of the border and Radnor lands.

"The third family was that of the de Bohuns, lords of Hereford from 1200 to 1373. To the de Bohuns went the lordship of Huntington (as well as many other lordships). Their importance to us is that Presteigne was included in the lordship of Huntington. It could not have had better connections, for of all the great lords of England, the de Bohun family probably deserved best the name of noble. With Huntington, which included Kington as well as Presteigne went the lordships of Brecknock and Hay, and these three lordships, once part of the vast territories of the de Braose family, remained in the possession of the de Bohuns and their successors the Stafford family until 1521 (when they passed to the Crown) . . .

"The following were Norman castles on this part of the border : Wigmore, Huntington, Richard's Castle, Eardisley, Lynhales (Lyonshall), New Radnor, Presteigne, Stapleton, Norton, Knighton, and Bleddfa. Of these the most important were Wigmore (which became one of the largest in England), Huntington, Eardisley (the home of the Baskervilles for centuries), and New Radnor. All in the present county of Radnor eventually came into the possession of the Mortimers. Exactly when they got Presteigne is not recorded, but it was almost certainly in the first half of the 13th century, soon after the de Bohuns acquired the lordship of Huntington by marriage with a de Braose, the Mortimers holding Presteigne from the de Bohuns. Eardisley was conveyed by the de Bohuns to the Baskervilles in 1252.

"A younger son of the Mortimers married the heiress of Richard's Castle about 1210, and thus became lord of Richard's Castle and Stapleton, the two lordships being under one ownership. With Stapleton went Lugharness, a lordship which took in some districts south and south-east of Presteigne, extending as far as Titley, and also included some detached parts of Herefordshire west of Presteigne, towards Cascob. The lordships of Huntington and Stapleton were both reckoned as part of Herefordshire, which placed Presteigne definitely in England, though under Lord Marcher Rule, and outside the jurisdiction of the sheriff of the county"

Page 25.

" The Mortimers continued to hold Presteigne during the 14th century, but the lordship of Huntington, in which it was included, changed hands in 1373, when the last de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, died ; it passed by marriage to the Earls of Stafford, who later became Dukes of Buckingham. With the attainder and execution of the third Duke in 1521, the family possessions passed into the hands of the Crown."

(An Author's Note states as follows :—"This would mean that the lordship of Huntington, including Presteigne, became a Crown Possession. The Mortimer possessions, including all their Radnor lands, also became Crown property when Edward IV was made king. According to Jones's History of Brecknockshire, a Survey of the

possessions of the Duke of Buckingham taken in 1522 showed that Edmund, the last of the Mortimers, held two knights' fees at Presteigne. It does not seem, therefore, as if the Mortimers ever held Presteigne as overlords, though they probably worked the manor with their own lordships. The manor remained a Crown manor up to modern times, being governed by a steward, who was usually of noble rank and who appointed a deputy".)

Page 27.

" Presteigne again came into the war news with the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses. It naturally stood for the White Rose and the House of York, since the Duke of York, who claimed the throne, had inherited the Mortimer Estates from his Mother, Anne Mortimer, on the death in 1424 of her brother, the last male of the long line of Mortimer. The duke was killed at Wakefield, but his son, the young Earl of March, with an army largely drawn from his Radnor and Herefordshire lordships, won a decisive battle in 1461 against the Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross (between Aymestrey and Kingsland), and so became Edward IV.

"The Lancastrian Army on their way to this battle are said to have passed through Presteigne. History records the desperate flight of those who survived the battle, over Shobdon marshes, through Kinsham woods, and through Presteigne again, in an effort to get away from the Yorkist country—a flight in which many fell by the way at the hands of the local people, who hunted and killed without mercy.

"The further Battles of the Roses do not concern us, beyond the fact that men from these parts Wars of the Roses continued to fight on the Yorkist side, and a number laid down their lives at Bosworth, where Richard III fell, last of the house of York—among them Walter Devereux of Weobley, first Lord Ferrers of Chartley. It is perhaps worth recalling, in this connection, that there was formerly an inn at Presteigne called the Blue Boar, which was the cognisance of Richard III.

"The two wars, Glendower's and the Roses, left the whole border in a state of excitement and unrest. The woods became infested with bands of outlaws and robbers. The arrow slits in Presteigne church tower were probably not there for mere ornament. The bandits, Welsh and English alike, descended on the countryside and made a practice of seizing some of the leading inhabitants, to hold them to ransom. Acts were passed making it high treason for Welshmen to carry off Englishmen into Wales, but not with much effect. As late as 1534 there was an Act to punish severely Welshmen who attempted 'any assaults or affrays' on the inhabitants of the counties of Hereford, Gloucester and Salop

"There was another and more peaceable class of refugee for whom the wild country of these parts provided sanctuary. This consisted of the victims of religious persecution, the Lollards in particular, of Henry IV's and Henry V's reigns. Sir John Oldcastle (later Lord Cobham), one of the principle Lollards, was a native of Almeley, and hid for several years around Deerfold and Radnor Forests. Chapel Farm, near Wigmore, is said to have been one of his hiding-places."

Extracts from "Court Rolls of Norton"

"Selection is somewhat difficult from closely written folio pages numbering about 700 (in the two volumes), but an attempt has been made below to give some quotations sufficiently representative of the proceedings of the Court.

First, on the subject of surrenders and transfers of property, the following may be quoted as typical entries :

(The actual spelling in the records is given, but not abbreviations, such as ye for THE, and ym for THEM. Capital letters, which are freely used in the originals, have in many cases been ignored.)

1679.—"We (*i.e.*, the Jury) present the death of James Woodhouse who died seized of a freehold messuage with a heriot due at his death, being the best beast he died seized of due to the Lord for a heriot and one year's chief rent for a reliefe and that Wm. Woodhouse's sone next heir and of full age is ordered to come to the next Court to be sworn Lord's tenant."

(Note appended : "William Woodhouse did his fealty ad cur. tent. ibm. 4 May, 1680.")

1678.—"We present Edward Monington by the alienation of one house and land by the name of the White House, and we find the best beast due as he is now possessed of for a heriot and reliefe due upon the the same."

1691.—"Memorandum that the day and year above written John Edwards a customary tenant of the manor of Norton did in his proper person in Court by the acceptance oftwo of the customary tenants of the said manor surrender into the hands of the Lady of the Manor aforesaid by the Rodd according to the custom

of the said manor all that parcel of to the use and behoofe of John Boare jun. and his heires according to the custom of the said manor.”

“John Boare admitted tenant, fine 6d. fealty is respited being within age.”

1681.—“Wm. Browne and Anne his wife present now in court, shee the said Anne being first secretly examined by the Steward, do surrender in full Court by Twig and Turf according to the Custom of the said manor all the messuage and tenement called by the name of the Bach with the appurtenances, in which Wm. Donne now liveth with all and singular the houses, barns, orchards, meadows rents, reversiones, commodities, easements and hereditaments whatsoever to the said messuage or tenements belonging to the use of John Doughty Clerk and of his heirs and assigns for ever.”

“By which surrender there happeneth due to the Lord for a heriot the best beast of the said Wm. Browne which is compounded for XXs.”

“John Doughty now admitted and did his fealty. Rent per annum 5s. 4d., fine 4s., release 5s. 4d.”

1690.—“Wee desire a further time to finde who is heire to Christian Rodd.” (This entry relates to a copyhold.) Next year (1691) the jury found a grandson to be next heir, and ordered him to come and be sworn before the next Court “under the paine of 6s. 8d.” The heir duly appeared, paid a fine of 6d., did his fealty and was admitted as a customary tenant.)

1731.—“We do present John Tyler, Esq., for not making his recognission nor showing how he holds his lands in this Lordship.”

The following surrender is exceptional and in the nature of a mortgage to secure payment of a debt of £50. It is interesting as an illustration of the wide dispersal of property which obtained under the strip system of cultivation in the common fields.

1680.—“At this Court came Thomas Estop of Norton one of the customary tenants of the Manor aforesaid and Johan his wife in their proper persons and in full Court (shee the said Johan being first solely and secretly examined by the Steward aforesaid according to the Custom of the Manor) did surrender into the hands of the Lord and Lady of the Manor by Twig and Turfe one parcel of meadow ground called Esthop's Meadow containing by estimation 3 acres, one parcel of woodland and pasture thereunto adjoining containing 2 acres and other parcel of meadow ground knowne by the name of the Dole in Medway containing one acre, one other parcel of arable land pasture land called Haughlie containing 3 acres, one other parcel of arable land and pasture called the New Findings containing 3 acres, 3 acres of arable land lying in Chesell field, 2 acres of arable land lying in Crawlings field, 2 acres of arable land lying in Lower field, 2 acres of arable land lying in Longland field, 1 acre of pasture land called Esthop's Burgadge and one other acre of arable land lying in Brook Furlong field with their and every of their appurtenances all which said pieces and parcels of lands are copyhold lands and holden of the said Mannor of Norton by Copy of Court Roll to the use of and behoof of Wm. Dobson of Cloisden in the County of Southton Clerk and his heirs for ever”

Complaints of wrongful enclosure of common land are of frequent occurrence, and offenders were fined and ordered to restore the land taken. Sometimes they ignored the order, and a further fine was imposed. In the end they were generally forced to comply, but disputes occasionally arose concerning rights of ownership and these were referred to the Jury for investigation and a report. Their reports were not always very conclusive, as may be gathered from the following examples, both of 1692 :

“None of we that are of the Jury cannot understand any division or partition concerning the Lord's Wood.”

“William Donne saith that for his ground lately enclosed between is all his demeanes as he affirms and had been inclosed heretofore and some of the Jury do say that they have been informed that the land was but common taken in and enclosed and lett out againe and knowe no man living to see it before this time, but Wm. Donne hopes to make it appear otherwise.”

A watchful eye was also kept on encroachments of the commons :

1777.—“We continue the pain of 10s. laid upon all persons within this Manor who shall at any time hereafter cut fern or stock gorse, etc., on the hills in this Manor that have no right of common thereon.” Frequent too are complaints of neglect to repair gates and hedges, offenders usually being given a date by which they must be repaired.

1690.—“Wee find that the persons namely following were formerly presented for not hanging the gates belonging to the Leet fields and that they have since the last presentment performed their presentment (*viz.* William Taylor, gent.) and that the pain (penalty) may not incur.”

1688.—“By the information of some of the Jury and others we present Andrew Smallman for not making his hedges sufficient between his land and the Common and for chasing of sheep and killing of lambse with an unlawful sheep curr, and leave him to the mercy of the Court for the same.” (Fined 6s. 8d.)

Other typical offences concerning the land are illustrated by the following :—

1695.—“We desire a paine may incurr upon all those who do not ring and yoaik their swine. It is supposed to be Hugh Hughes and Wm. Easthoppe, and that a paine may incurr if they be not ringed within 3 dayes.” (Fined 3s. 4d.)

1688.—“We present Thomas Betty for suffering his cow and horse to wander about the lanes to the prejudice of the hedges and being a meanes to beget trespass and we enjoyne him to prevent the same for the future.” (Fined 6s. 8d.)

1692.—“We present Thomas Jerman for keeping his goates to eat corn and browse the woods by the information of Thomas Watkins sen.” (Fined 6d.)

1703.—“Wee find the paine of 20s. incurred by Thomas Roberts for that he did not fill up the holes and open places which he digged in the Common of this Lordship according to the time given him at the last Leete and wee further present that the same is a great annoyance to the inhabitants, and therefore wee lay him under the further paine of 39s. 11d. to fill up the same holes before New Year's Day next ensuing.”

1699.—“Wee present Pryce Lewis jun. for stopping the way leading from a place called Cookeshouse to Norton Church, being always accounted a churchway, a millway and market way, and to be thrown open by St. Andrew's Day next or forfeit 3s. 4d.”

1760.—“We the Jury do present every occupier in the common fields within this Manor that do not sufficiently enclose their fences in such fields where hard corn is sowed on or before 29 September in every year and in such fields where Lent grain is sown on or before 13 February in every year.”

1771.—“We the Jury do lay a paine of 5s. upon every occupier of lands in the said fields that shall after the 20th November in every year turn their plow teams upon the said head lands in the said common fields.”

There are many orders by the Court for the expulsion of strangers who might become chargeable to the parish. For example :—

1681.—“We present George Smalman for inhabiting severall strangers severall weeks together being tinkers and ffdlers, order him to remove them before next Court under the penalty of the statute in the case made.”

1668.—“We find that Ann Luggier widow which was the last Court presented for an inmate did according to the time limited avoid the same and that the pain may not incur.”

1699.—“The Jury do find and suspect one Wm. Davies who is lately come to live in the parish and desire he may secure the parish before the next Court under the paine of 6s. 8d.”

A Lord of a Manor usually claimed as one of his privileges the goods of a convicted felon. So we have the following entry in 1687 at Norton :

“We find that Thomas . . . of this Lordship was convicted for ffelony at last Great Sessions holden for this County by the verdict of 12 men, and his goods and chattels which he was possessed of we find them forfeited to the Lord of the Manor.”

The Court annually elected the petty constable of the parish for the ensuing year, a list of those liable for service “from fifteen to three score” being submitted for the purpose. There was only one case of a refusal to serve.

1690.—“Wee returne for petty constable William Philips and we put him under a paine of 3s. 11d. for refusing to be sworne constable and to come in to be sworne before some Justice before 6 dayse in the room of Richard Reeve.”

Jurors themselves were not exempt from fines, as is shewn by this entry of 1687 :

“The Steward of this Court doth amearse Thomas Watkins sen. being one of the Jurors for departing from the Court without giving in his verdict and before adjournment in the sum of 6s. 8d.”

Another concern of the Court was the state of the pound and stocks. Usually these were pronounced “sufficient”, but not always.

1692 (6 Oct.)—"Wee present the stocks and pound insufficient and wee desire some time to repair the same." (Given until All Hallows.)

1697.—"Item present, quod numellae Anglicae the Stocks sunt insufficient et non in bene reparacon et petunt diem usque proxim. cur. hic emandare land. et idem tempus dat est."

The Jury might have presented the Clerk for his Latin. But he was fairly safe, since even in 1734, out of a Jury of 15 men, only six could write their own names.

There is a copy of a letter in the volume dated 15 October, 1700, from the Lord (Littleton Powell) to his stewards, offering to sell the Lordship to a Mr. Price for £1,200. It is signed "Your very humble servant and faithful friend. Powell," and has a postscript, "Pray pardon the haste and remember the oysters, etc."

We may perhaps permit ourselves as a postscript the further quotations below, which are of a more personal character, and need little comment.

1678.—"By the information of Hugh Vaughan we present Robert Lawrence for playing Keyles on several Sabath days with crate carriers and naughty strangers."

(These were itinerant hawkers of crockery carried in open-work crates who often gave trouble to the authorities.)

1678.—"William Williams being one of the Jury doe present Thomas Betty jun. for strieking Thos. Hicke of Knighton. Likewise he doth present David (blank) of Knighton for striking Thomas Betty with his staffe this day."

1682.—"We present Peter Walkings to be an idle fellow and a night walker as we conceive, not willing to work and like to be burdensome, but a sure sleeper by day."

1683.—"Ten shillings is put on Peter Lucas the present constable for undecency in Court and giving ill language."

1714.—"We upon the information of John Gravenor, one of our fellow jurors, do present Ann Powell for her owne and her daughters' Sabbath breaking and tale bearing, and like-wise Jane Morris and her children for the same offence, and lay the said Ann Powell and Jane Morris under a paine of 2s. 6d. apiece for the said offences and all persons that do commit the same."

1715.—"We present parents or their children for going to prophane the Lord's Day under the pain of 3s. 4d."

1730.—"We present Walter Lloyd and Thomas Price for a breach of the Lord's Day comonly called Sunday by fighting, quarrelling and disturbing his Majesty's peace." "

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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MR. F. G. EMMISON, F.S.A., County Archivist, Chelmsford, for assistance generally in connection with the records relating to Manors in Essex and other Counties.
9th November, 1955.

MR. ARTHUR J. BROWN, B.Sc., of Kelvedon, Essex, for valuable assistance in research work and compilation of Lot 2 (Manor of Carlton and Camblesforth) and Lot 25 (Manor of Gt. Holland).

MR. D. W. SAGE, of Kelvedon, Essex, for assistance in proof reading and compilation of the index.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. All the Lots comprising Manors are sold subject to the following Conditions and to the National Conditions of Sale (16th 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 in the Sale Room at the time of the Sale. The word "Vendors" in these Conditions shall be read as "respective Vendors" where the context requires.

2. The deposit on all Lots comprising Manors shall be 20% of the purchase money and shall be paid, on the signing of the Contract, to the Auctioneers as Agents for the Vendors.

3. The dates for the completion of the purchases shall be on or before 30th December, 1955, at the Offices of the Solicitors concerned, viz.:-

LOT 1. Messrs. E. P. Careless & Co., Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire, and Mr. John L. Beaumont, 4, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

3. Messrs. Lewis & Woods, 52, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

6. Messrs. Coleman & Co., Egyptian House, 170/3, Piccadilly, W.1.

16-18, 20 & 21, 24 & 25. Messrs. Beaumont & Sansom, Coggeshall, Essex.

26. Messrs. Johnson, Garrard & Co., Saffron Walden, Essex.

The remaining Lots. Mr. John L. Beaumont, as above.

4. The title to the various Lots comprising Manors shall commence with Conveyances on Sale, the dates of which are specified at the end of the Particulars of each Lot. As to Lot 22 the Conveyance forming the root of title has been mislaid. In lieu thereof, the Vendor will hand over to the Purchaser on completion the completed draft of the said Conveyance and an undertaking to hand over the original Conveyance if and when found.

As to Lot 7, the title deeds were destroyed during the War by enemy action, but the Vendor will hand over a Statutory Declaration accepted by him upon his recent purchase a copy of which can be supplied upon request. No requisition or objection shall be raised by the Purchasers in respect of these matters.

5. The Vendors sell as to Lots 6, 16/18, 20-21, 24 & 25 as Trustees and as to the remainder as beneficial owners.

6. Condition 21 of the said National Conditions of Sale shall apply not only to the documents of Title relating to the Lots comprising Lordships of 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 Lot.

7. There will be a reserve price for each Lot.

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

9. 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. ~~To the best of the knowledge of the Vendors and their Solicitors particulars of any easements.~~ X

10. The Manorial Records, which it is stated in the Particulars will be handed over, have been insured by the Vendors for the amounts mentioned in the Particulars of each Lot. The Purchaser of each Lot shall pay to the Vendors on completion a proportion of the premium paid for the current year as from the date of the sale.

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

12. Prints of a form of conveyance which it is considered will adequately convey to the Purchasers all the rights now attaching to the Lordship of the Manors offered for sale can be inspected at the Offices of the Vendors' Solicitors and can be obtained from them upon payment of 1/- per print. Forms of appointment of a Steward of Manors can also be obtained from the same Offices free of charge.

13. Each Lot 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 affect the same and no requisition or objection shall be made or taken in respect of any such description.

14. In certain conveyances 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 Ed. 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.

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

16. As to Lots sold under Nos. followed by the letter A which comprise items of a chattel nature :-

(1) The highest bidder to be the buyer and if any dispute arises the Auctioneer shall have absolute discretion to settle it and to put any disputed Lot up again if they think fit. The Vendors reserve the right to offer these Lots subject to a reserve price and for the Auctioneers, as their Agent, to bid on their behalf up to the reserve price.

(2) The full purchase money for each Lot to be paid at the fall of the hammer. The declaration of the Purchaser shall be deemed a full and sufficient acceptance, and shall bar all further question of delivery, and the Lot shall be and remain in every respect at the absolute risk of the respective Purchaser or Purchasers thereof, and shall be removed from the place of sale or storage at the Purchasers' expense immediately after the sale, or on such days as the Auctioneers shall allow, and taken with all faults and errors of description, whether as to quantity, quality, material, or howsoever otherwise and in such condition, and with all faults and imperfections (if any) as at the time of sale.

To the best of the knowledge of the Vendors and their Solicitors particulars of any easements, licences or consents affecting any Lots have been given in the Particulars of Sale, but the Purchasers shall take them subject to any liabilities that may exist whether mentioned in the Particulars of Sale or not.

- (3) No Lot or Lots shall be removed from the premises on which the sale is held till paid for, without the consent of the Auctioneers, and purchasers will be liable for any wilful or negligent damage done by themselves or their servants to the premises or otherwise nor shall any person be allowed to retract his or her bidding, but give his or her name and address if required.
- (4) It is hereby expressly stipulated that all sales be Cash transactions at the fall of the hammer ; and notwithstanding a bill statement may be delivered to the Purchaser at the end of the sale for the convenience of such Purchaser, no stamped receipt shall be required by such Purchaser, except at his or her expense. No Lots transferable.
- (5) If any Purchaser shall fail to comply with the above Conditions or any of them, the Auctioneers shall be at liberty either to recover in full the amount of the Lot or Lots bought by such Purchaser, without reference to any delivery or acceptance of the Lot or Lots other than the first delivery by the fall of the hammer, and the declaration as before stipulated, or to re-sell any Lot or Lots bought by such Purchasers, either by public or private sale; and the full amount of the purchase-money at the present sale, or the deficiency (if any) arising from such second sale, be made good by the defaulter at the present sale, and be recoverable as and for liquidated damages.

N.B.—No cheques will be accepted in payment without satisfactory reference.

MEMORANDUM

IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED THAT *Mr L.H. Fineman*
of *77 Wimpote St, London, W1.*

is the Purchaser of LOT *23* described in the foregoing Particulars of Sale from

Mr John L. Beaumont.

at the price of £ *200* : : subject to the before-written Conditions of Sale, the sum

of £ *40* : : having been paid to *Chas. Sanford Esq*

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 *7th* day of *December* 1955.

Purchase money £ *200* : :

Deposit £ *40* : :

Balance payable £ *160* : :

Abstract of Title to be sent to :—

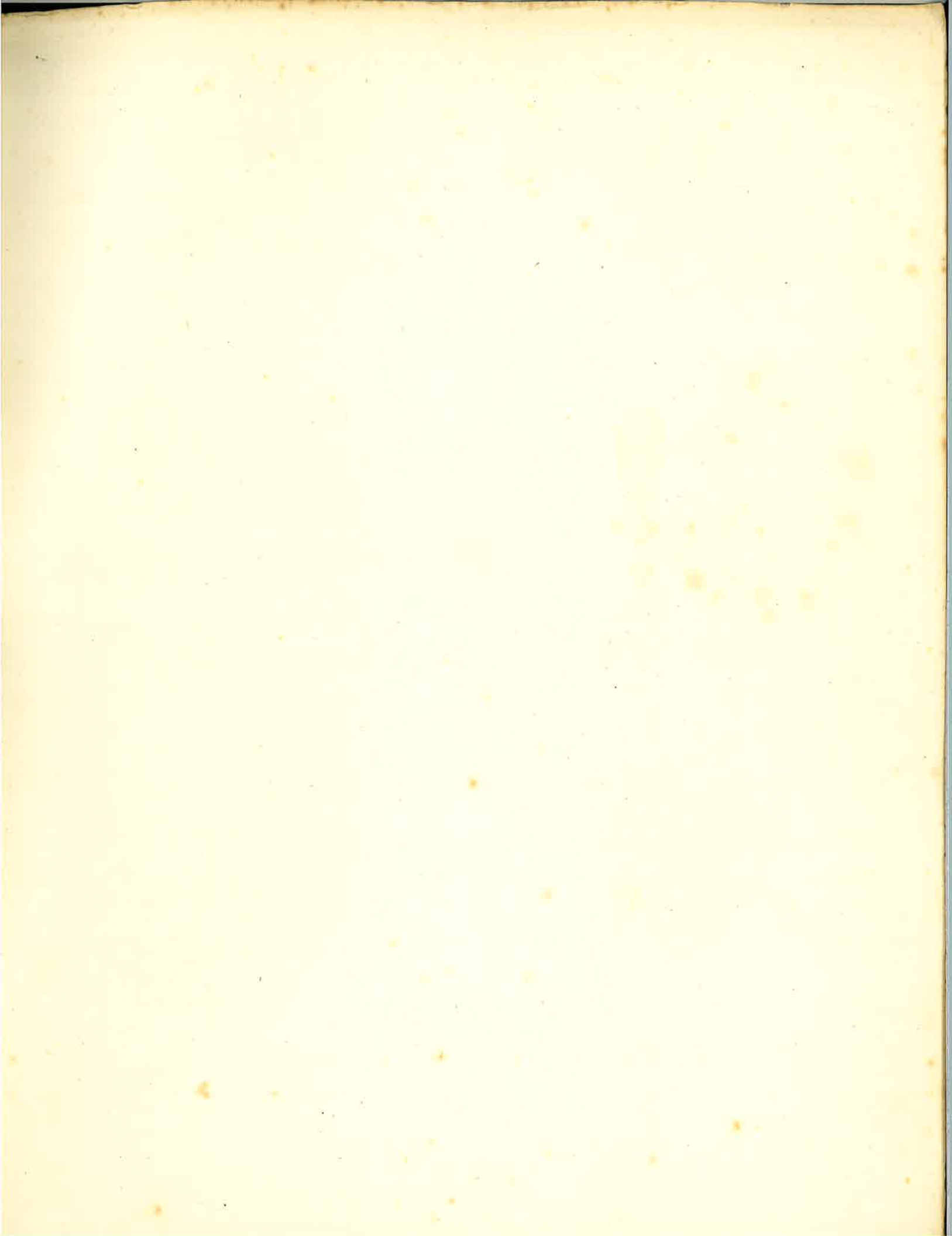
P. L. Ross
77 Wimpote St
London W1.



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Bill of exchange

Send enclosed copy of memo.