

FOREWORD

Lordships of manors are the oldest titles in this country. Not only have they subsisted from time immemorial but many of them date from the eighth and ninth centuries. The Norman Conquest strengthened the manorial system. Most of the manorial lordships were in existence before the Conquest but, as is apparent from the brief descriptions, William the Conqueror issued new royal grants giving the manors to his supporters.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 stated who owned each manor at that time and who owned it in the Reign of Edward the Confessor. Many fascinating details are also given of the size of the manor and how many men and animals lived there.

A manor has been defined as a certain circuit of ground granted by the King to some baron or man of worth as an inheritance for him and his heirs with the exercise of such jurisdiction within the area of the manor as the King saw fit to grant, and subject to performance of such services and yearly rents as were by the grant required.

The manorial system was the only form of local government for centuries. The lord of the manor dispensed justice through the manorial courts: the court baron and the court leet. Many of the records of these courts survive to this day as will be seen from the references to court rolls in the particulars given in this catalogue.

The principal officers of a manor appointed by the lord of the manor are the steward, the bailiff and the reeve. These officers swear loyalty to the lord of the manor by doing homage to him. Incidentally, it is the steward, who usually presides at the manorial courts on behalf of the lord of the manor. The word "homage" is also used in a different sense in the proceedings recorded in court rolls. The jury, who are sworn in, are referred to as "the homage". There were great variations in the administration of manors depending on their location. Also, the administration developed during the centuries. Some manors had other officers, e.g. constables, ale tasters and leather searchers.

The copyhold system of land ownership meant that, although the land was virtually freehold, it could only be transferred by paying an entry fine to the lord of the manor, usually through the steward, and receiving a copy of the entry of the new owner's particulars recorded on the manorial roll. Hence this was called copyhold tenancy. In many manors these copyhold fines were the principal income early this century. In those days the fine was frequently three guineas. The practice was that the steward kept a guinea for his costs and sent the balance on to the lord of the manor. It does not seem a large sum today but it was in relation to the level of wages at the time.

Thus, when Parliament passed the 1922 Law of Property Act, abolishing copyhold and converting it into freehold, this was a blow to the manorial system. The lord of the manor was compensated by a payment for the loss of copyhold income. It is not surprising, however, that a system of administration which had survived so long was not extinguished. In one way the 1922 Act strengthened the manorial system because the twelfth schedule

lists a great many manorial privileges which were not abolished. This schedule has the effect of confirming them to those manorial lords who are entitled to them. For example, there are rights to the minerals under the manorial land. Today, this usually means the right to sand and gravel. Although copyhold land was enfranchised under the 1922 Act, property in the minerals was not transferred from the lord of the manor by that Act. Also the rights conferred by royal charters and letters patent still belong to the lord of the manor. Many other rights can be preserved to lords of manors, depending on the location of the manor.

It is important to realise that lordships of manors, while being ancient titles, are property. To be precise, they are incorporeal property: literally property without body as distinguished from land which is corporeal property. Manorial lordships are purchased as if they were corporeal property, by contract and conveyance, using solicitors. The purchase of a lordship, in addition to potential manorial rights, confers prestige on the owner and entitles him to be styled Lord of the Manor. The purchase of a lordship also entitles the buyer to obtain ownership or copies of the manorial documents.

The manorial documents, many of which are centuries old, are usually in good condition. They are valuable historical records and manorial lords are responsible for their safe custody under the rules laid down in the Law of Property Act 1922, Section 144A, Statutory Instruments 1959 No. 1399, 1963 No. 976; and 1967 No. 963. The Master of the Rolls has a statutory duty to ensure that manorial documents are kept safely. New owners are advised to leave them in the local Record Offices, where they will be assured of professional care. These records cannot be exported. There is, however, no ban on the ownership being transferred to a foreign national.

The majority of these manorial lordships, which have been owned by important families for generations, are being offered for sale to the general public for the first time. This is a unique opportunity to purchase a manorial lordship, research its history and take an interest in the area and people within the manor.

Note: The division of the counties into Hundreds dates from Saxon times. A King's court was formally held in each Hundred and the Royal Reeve attended to collect the fines on behalf of the Sovereign. There used to be a High Constable for each Hundred division in the county.

Front cover photograph:

A detail from the Royal Letters Patent from King Henry VIII granting the manor of Codicote to John Penne, the King's Barber-surgeon and Groom of the Privy Chamber, 1545. This lordship was sold by Bernard Thorpe and Partners at auction on the 12th March, 1985 for the then record price of £21,200. On the 27th June 1986, Bernard Thorpe & Partners sold the manor of Little Holland, in Essex, together with the Royal Right of Wreck of the Sea for £26,000.

Back cover photograph:

A typical manorial 17th century legal document transferring land in a manor.

Sale of 36 Lordships of Manors

on the instructions of His Grace The Duke of Sutherland, the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Lichfield and other vendors, including a collection from the holding of The Lord Willoughby de Broke.

In the Counties of Durham, Essex, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Middlesex, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Somerset, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Warwickshire, Wiltshire and Yorkshire.

To include:- Historical Manorial Court Rolls, Documents, Royal Rights to markets and fairs, Manorial Rights, Land, some Wild fowling rights and an island as specified.

AUCTION IN SEPARATE LOTS (Unless sold previously)

**at The Butchers' Livery Hall, Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.1.
on Monday, 16th March, 1987, at 2.15p.m.**

Auctioneers: BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS,
19-24 Saint George Street,
Hanover Square, London, W1R 1RE.
Telephone: 01-499 6353

Parklands House, Park Street, Stow-on-the-Wold,
Gloucestershire. GL54 1AQ.
Telephone: 0451-30731

Solicitors: STEPHENSON HARWOOD,
Saddler's Hall, Gutter Lane,
London, EC2V 6BS.
Telephone: 01-606 7733

JAQUES & LEWIS,
2 South Square, Gray's Inn,
London, WC1R 5HR.
Telephone: 01-242 9755

SUSAN FRENCH,
15 Downhurst Avenue,
London, NW7 3QA.
Telephone: 01-959 5233

OSMOND, GAUNT & ROSE,
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London, WC1V 6BX.
Telephone: 01-349 0321

DENNIS, FAULKNER & ALSOP,
18 High Street, Daventry,
Northamptonshire.
Telephone: 0327 705916

ELKAN DAVID & CO.,
8 Wimpole Street,
London, W1.
Telephone: 01-631 1202

THE SOLICITORS ACTING IN THE SALE OF EACH LOT ARE SPECIFIED IN THE SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SALE

Historical Research: HISTORICAL RECORDS AGENCY LIMITED, 172, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, EC2M 4NQ.

Catalogue Price: £5.00 (including postage) \$8 (USA) (including postage)

POTENTIAL PURCHASERS

The ownership of these titles will be of special interest to:-

- I Owners of property within the manor who wish to join the lordship of the manor to their property. It has been clearly demonstrated that this increases interest in the property and also increases its value on resale.
- II Those who would like to become part of the chain of succession of these important titles on the manorial rolls.
- III Those who are interested in cultural and historical subjects, and in conservation.
- IV Those who are interested in investing in assets which may be inherited in perpetuity and which have been shown to appreciate in value over the years. It should be pointed out that many of the titles include the mineral rights under the former copyhold lands of the manor. Also some manors are sold with valuable ancient documents.

The ownership of the title of Lord of the Manor has been deemed to be a title of gentility. A lord of a manor may apply to the College of Arms for a grant of a coat of arms, use the manorial title on stationery, legal documents and on a British passport.

FURTHER RESEARCH

Miss Susan Moore, M.A., Records Agent, of 95a Klea Avenue, London, S.W.4 (Tel: 01-673-5403). Specialist in historical research. Miss Moore will attend the sale from 1.30 p.m. onwards. She is willing to carry out research for clients into family and manorial histories.

The histories in this catalogue are merely brief resumes. Trying to compress over a thousand years of the unfolding manorial history, in these lordships, which have been so closely associated with the history of the Realm, is like shaking up a bottle of champagne and then endeavouring to catch the contents in a sherry glass.

Mr. Peter Spurrier, the Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms at the College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4 can supply a beautifully hand-written descent of a lordship on vellum. These descents record all the previous lords of the manor from the earliest records to the present day.

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STIPULATIONS

ORDER OF SALE

It is intended that the lots will be sold individually in the order of the catalogue, but the Auctioneers reserve the right to alter this order or to withdraw lots.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SALE

All lots will be sold subject to the Special Conditions of Sale which will be available for inspection in the Auction Room from 12.00 noon on the day of the Sale, or alternatively on request from the Auctioneers, prior to the sale.

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These descriptive particulars (but not the Special Conditions of Sale) do not constitute, nor constitute any part of, any offer or contract. They are intended as a guide to prospective purchasers. All reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of these particulars but their accuracy is not guaranteed.

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The Contract will be subject to the Stipulations, Notes, Special Conditions of Sale and Revisionary Notices (if any) which may be issued before a sale and to any other alterations announced prior to the sale. In the case of inconsistency between the Stipulations and Special Conditions of Sale, the latter will prevail.

DOCUMENTS

Under the history of each lot is shown a list of documents relating to the respective manor, where applicable.

Only those documents specifically stated as being offered for sale by the Auctioneer immediately prior to the lot being offered are included in the sale of each Manorial Lordship. The Auctioneer will read out the list of any documents which are included in the sale.

Lordships of Manors offered for Sale

LOT No.	MANOR	COUNTY	LOT No.	MANOR	COUNTY
1	Walton on Thames	Surrey	19	Great Preston	Yorkshire
2	Cleckheaton	Yorkshire	20	Threshfield	Yorkshire
3	Kimcote	Leicestershire	21	Grimbalds	Rutland
4	Hunsworth	Yorkshire	22	Brinkhill	Lincolnshire
5	Felsham	Suffolk	23	Meers Court	Kent
6	Cottesbrooke	Northamptonshire	24	Hart	Durham
7	Eshton	Yorkshire	25	Faxton	Northamptonshire
8	Plardiwick	Staffordshire	26	Swillington	Yorkshire
9	West Coatham	Yorkshire	27	Kingsbury Episcopi	Somerset
10	Shepperton	Middlesex	28	Elkington	Northamptonshire
11	Hindley	Lancashire	29	Sedgebrook	Lincolnshire
12	Great Wigborough cum Salcott	Essex	30	West Kington	Wiltshire
13	Ravensthorpe	Northamptonshire	31	Brookhampton	Warwickshire
14	Helpringham cum Bicker	Lincolnshire	32	Hougham	Lincolnshire
15	Ingbirchworth	Yorkshire	33	Brackley	Northamptonshire
16	The Prebend of Alrewas	Staffordshire	34	Skilts	Warwickshire
17	Grayingham	Lincolnshire	35	Gayton le Marsh	Lincolnshire
18	Great Ripton	Kent	36	Nunthorpe	Yorkshire

Why become a Lord of the Manor?

**By Peter Spurrier
Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms**

A manorial lordship is an incorporeal hereditament. Like a peerage, which is a corporation sole, it exists independently of the Lord of the Manor, and independently of the area of land where the manorial rights can be exercised. It follows, therefore, that a manorial lordship has a fully traceable history of ownership since the time of its creation by Royal Charter.

Territorial titles in this country tend to be held for centuries by the same group of landed families, and one of the more fascinating pieces of research for a lord of a manor is to trace all his predecessors, from the creation of the manor up to the present day, and, incidentally, discover how many previous manorial lords there have been. This will indicate that he is, say, "the thirty-fifth Lord of the Manor."

To acquire a lordship of a manor is to add a link in the chain of history and to continue an ancient line. Through manorial deeds, much is known about the ancient rights and privileges that lay within the right of the lord of the manor.

It can be very historically satisfying to see one's own name at the foot of a continuing list of manorial lords, and it is interesting to discover something about each of the previous lords and keep a scrap book.

The National Dictionary of Biography will give short biographies of famous previous lords of the manor. Also, local history collections on the libraries often have the rarer local histories, frequently written by clergymen in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Whilst not all manors are recorded in the Domesday Survey a good many are to be found there. The Domesday Survey states who owned the

manor in 1086, and usually notes who owned the lordship in the time of Edward the Confessor before the Norman Conquest of 1066.

We no longer have a feudal system in this country, but there still exists a House of Lords, a royal family, and many ancient offices. Above all, there exists a keen sense of social duty which, seen in an historical context, maintains the structure of a civil, military and legal system as the living memorial to the men and women under whose hands the system was formed.

It must be fair to say that every vacant manorial lordship represents a missing link in the chain of historical continuity. It is to be sincerely hoped that such vacancies are taken up with a keen sense of integrity, social duty and enthusiasm.

It will be of great interest to those who become lord of the manor to discover their territory and meet the people who live there today, whose families may have lived on the manorial land for centuries, thus re-establishing a bond that has existed for hundreds of years.

College of Arms
February 1987

Peter Spurrier

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The information given in the short histories for each of these manorial lordships in this catalogue has come from many sources. Historical Records Agency and Bernard Thorpe and Partners acknowledge the help given and information provided by the following:

The Keeper and staff of the Public Records Office,
The Keepers and staff of the various County Record Offices,
The Victoria County History of England,

Those who would like to learn more about the fascinating histories of the ancient manorial lordships offered for sale in this catalogue should consult the above reference books and others which can be found in local history collections in public libraries.

LOT 1

£16,500

The Lordship of Walton on Thames

This ancient Saxon lordship is situated five miles from Kingston and five miles from Chertsey in the Hundred of Elmbridge, Surrey. The area is about 6,300 acres. It is believed to be the place where Julius Caesar crossed the Thames on his second invasion in 54 B.C.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor the lordship was held by Azor. After the Norman Conquest William the Conqueror granted the manor to Edward of Salisbury, an ancestor of the Earls of Salisbury.

The manor was part of the dowry of his daughter Maud when she married Humphry de Bohun. Their son, another Humphry, married Margary eldest daughter of the Earl of Hereford. Their grandson, who inherited the lordship of Walton, was created Earl of Hereford in 1199.

The manor remained in the ownership of the de Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, until 1373, when Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex died lord of the manor. His daughter, Mary, married Henry Bolingbroke eldest son of John of Gaunt. He obtained this manor as part of his wife's dower and was created Duke of Hereford in 1397.

When King Richard II was deposed in 1399 Henry Bolingbroke became King Henry IV. The lordship descended to his grandson King Henry VI who granted the manor to his mother, Katherine. Queen Katherine died in 1437. The lordship remained a royal manor until the death of King Charles I. In 1650, during the Commonwealth Period, the lordship was conveyed to William Lilly of St. Clements Danes, a famous astrologer.

Soon after Lilly's death the lordship came to Sir Matthew Andrews and his wife. From them the lordship descended to Sara, wife of John Bonsey. They were holding manorial courts at Walton in 1714.

After John Bonsey died, his widow married John Palmer, who survived her. Under John Palmer's will of 1758, the manor became divided between his nephews Richard and Harry Palmer. On their deaths, one portion eventually came to the Duke of York who died in 1827. The other portion

came to Richard Palmer D.D. who was Chaplain to the House of Commons in 1765.

The lordship was reunited under Baron Cornelius Ver Heyden De Lancey who conveyed the manor to the present lord of the manor.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Survey and rental of the King's possessions	1547-49
2	Survey of manor and rectory	1608/9
3	Ten Court books	1698-1903
4	Minute book; draft book	1698-1763, 1831-66
5	Quitrent	1742
6	Index to court rolls with Walton Leigh	1745
7	Presentments & minute book	1801-17
8	Minute book	1835-47
9	Terrier, corrected	1852, 1843
10	Draft court book	1797-1830
11	Customs book with Walton Leigh,	1764-86

LOT 2

The Lordship of Cleckheaton £9,000

This important lordship is in the Wapentake of Morley, West Riding of Yorkshire, between Halifax and Dewsbury. The area of the manor is about 5,000 acres.

In the Domesday Survey, of 1086, it is recorded that Ilbert de Laci was lord of the manor. In King Edward the Confessor's time, before 1066, the lordship belonged to two freemen, Dunstan and Raventull.

Ilbert de Laci was one of the greatest Norman landowners. His descendant, Robert de Laci, was present at the coronation of King Richard I and he fought with Richard on Crusade at the siege of Acre.

His son, also Robert, Lord of the Manor of Cleckheaton, was one of the barons present at the sealing of Magna Carta. He was created Earl Chester and Earl of Lincoln.

By 1246, Clemencia de Lungvylers was lord of the manor. On the 11th June 1246, John de Lungvylers, who was son and heir, inherited the lordship and took homage of King Henry III for two knights' fees.

In 1354 an enquiry was held as to the extent of the lands held by John de Lungvylers. The report, which is dated 5th November 1354 gives interesting information about land holdings and customs in this area of Yorkshire.

For many generations this lordship has belonged to the ancestor of the present lord of the manor.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Call books

1790-1812

LOT 3

£10,500

The Lordship of Kimcote

This ancient Saxon lordship is situated three miles north east of Lutterworth in the Hundred of Guthlaxton, Leicestershire. The area of the lordship is about 3,000 acres.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, in 1086, Ralph held the lordship under the Bishop of Lincoln. The land was equal to eight ploughs of which one was held in demesne. The other seven were held by six socmen and six villeins. There were seven bordars who had four ploughs. Also, there were ten acres of meadow.

By 1279 the lordship was held by Alan Fitz Rohald, who claimed free warren and fishing rights. The Rohald family continued to hold the lordship. In 1346 Alland Rohald was assessed for duties at thirty shillings for Kimcote Manor. She was the wife of Roger Rohald and daughter of Sir Richard Lovell. Elizabeth was their only daughter and heir to the lordship.

Elizabeth carried the lordship in marriage to Sir Roger Champernown, who's family held the manor for four generations.

In 1475, John Champernown died, lord of the manor, leaving two daughters; Blanche who married Robert Lord Willoughby de Broke, Lord

Admiral of England and Joan, who died without children. Thus, this lordship came to Lord Willoughby de Broke, who's family have held the lordship until the present day.



Kimcote Church

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Court rolls

1357-1706

2 Terrier

1584

3 Survey & rental

1607

4 Rentals

1744-1750

LOT 4

£9,000

The Lordship of Hunsworth

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 Hunsworth was part of the extensive township of Comersall, which had two herewicks and fourteen carucates of arable land. The manor is in the Yorkshire Wapentake of Morley. Hunsworth was held by Richard de Tong in 1166, and the lordship descended through that family.

An undertenancy was created in 1195 when Richard de Tong granted Hunsworth and other manors to John, son of Asulfr, and Richard de Thornhill, his son, to hold for a fourth part of a knight's fee.

In 1257, King Henry III, granted a charter, part of the provisions of which related to Hunsworth. Sir Richard de Thornhill, had died, seised of the manor, when his son, John, was still a minor. Edmund de Laci, the overlord, died in 1257, and his son and heir was also a minor. Alice, Edmund's widow, dealt with the administration of Hunsworth and granted to Sir Bryan de Thornhill, son of Alan "free mulcture of corn brought to Hundesworth mill". It is believed that this was a water-mill standing where the mill at Balme was later built. So "for a certain consideration" the tenants of the Thornhills and the Saviles from both Hunsworth and Cleckheaton for centuries brought their corn to the mill for grinding into meal.

In 1302/3 John de Thornhill is recorded as holding a carucate of land in Hunsworth from Richard de Tong. He was granted free warren in his lands there by Royal Charter in 1317, and he died seised of the manor in 1322.

In 1412 Elizabeth Savile, lady of Thornhill, is recorded as holding the manor from John de Tong. John Savile held the manor of Hunsworth when he died in 1505, and his heir, Henry, was an ancestor of the present lord of the manor, Lord Savile.

The Manor of Hunsworth which has an area of about 1,380 acres is in the parish of Birkenshaw-cum-Hunsworth, lying 3½ miles from Bradford and 1½ miles from Cleckheaton.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR

1 Court roll	1344
2 Rentals	1555 - c. 1660
3 Surveys	1674 and 1604
4 Valuations	1837, 1839 and 1660
5 Court rolls	1324 - 1751
6 Papers	1630 - 1838

LOT 5

£11,000

The Lordship of Felsham

Together with the right to hold a weekly market and an annual fair granted by King Henry III and confirmed by King James I

The Saxon Lordship of Felsham is eight miles south east of Bury St. Edmunds in Suffolk.

Before 1066 the Abbot of Bury was lord of the manor. He had been given the lordship by Ulf-Ketel, Earl of East Anglia.

In 1268 William de Peché was lord of the manor. He was given a grant of a weekly market on Fridays and an annual fair for three days on the vigil, the feast and the morrow of the Feast of St. John the Baptist by King Henry III. The same Royal charter granted the lord of the manor free warren. These grants were confirmed by King James I in 1608 by Letters Patent under the great seal.

By 1313, the de Morieux family had acquired this lordship. After four generations, the manor passed to Sir John le Strange through his marriage to the de Morieux heiress.

Successive members of the le Strange family were lords of the manor, for a further two hundred and forty years, until 1544, when the local Risby family acquired the lordship. They were lords of the manor until the death

of their heiress Catherine when this lordship came to the Fishes. From them the lordship was conveyed to the Harrisons and to John Place until the manor was acquired by the present lord of the manor.

It is understood that this lordship is sold with the royal right to hold a weekly market on Fridays and an annual fair on the vigil the feast and the morrow of the Festival of Nativity of St. John the Baptist. (4th, 5th and 6th July).

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Royal Charter, King Henry III	1268
2	Royal Letters Patent, King James I	1608
3	Court rolls	1645-62, 1740-55
4	Court books	1692-1935
5	Draft Court books	1640-1750
6	Minute books	1598-1653, 1768-1887
7	Rentals & extents	1779, 1813-58, 1881, 1916
8	Presentments & surrenders	1636-1826
9	Stewards papers	1828-33
10	List of tenants	1779, 1891-95

LOT 6

£9,500

The Lordship of Cottesbrook

This lordship is nine miles from Northampton and six miles from Welford in the Guilsborough Hundred of Northamptonshire. The area of the manor is about 2,800 acres.

At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Walterius Flandrensis held this lordship from William the Conqueror. There were two carucates and a half, one carucate was in demesne, and four servants, one maiden, a priest,

ten villeins, and five cottagers had one carucate and a half. There was also a mill.

In the reign of King Henry II, William Boutevilein was lord of the manor. He founded Pipwell Abbey.

In 1240 an arrangement was made by which Saer de Wahul granted to the Dean of York the custody of all the lands in the manor lately belonging to William Boutevilein, and the wardship of his heir until he should have come of age. The same year it is recorded in the scutage rolls that William Boutevilein had two knight's fees in Cottesbrooke.

His son, Robert succeeded to the lordship. He was slain in 1314 with the Earl of Gloucester in Scotland. In 1315, Nicola, his widow, was certified to be lord of the manor.

In 1317 Nicola married Robert de Ardern and she obtained a grant of free warren from King Edward III for herself and her husband. She was succeeded by her son, William, but by 1346, Thomas Wale was lord of the manor.

In the time of Henry V, the lordship belonged to Robert Boutevilein who, in 1417, before leaving for foreign parts, conveyed the lordship to the Duke of Clarence and other trustees for the time of his absence from the Kingdom, with remainder to his son William. He died, lord of the manor in 1422 and his son duly succeeded him, but, on his dying childless, the lordship came to his cousins Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Hertesborne, and Elizabeth, one of the sisters of Robert Boutevilein.

In 1493 Sir Reynold Bray became lord of the manor. He was succeeded by Sir Edward Bray, who conveyed the lordship to William Lane in 1549. He died in 1599 and the lordship came, in 1637 to John Longham, Alderman of the City of London and an ancestor of the present lord of the manor.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Royal Charter, King Edward II	1317
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LOT 7

£7,000

The Lordship of Eshton

Eshton is in the Wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, West Riding of Yorkshire five miles from Skipton. The manor comprises about 1,150 acres. The name Eshton means the town of ash trees, esh being the local dialect for ash.

Roger de Poitevin was lord of the manor at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086. The manor then came to the family of de Eston, who occur as witnesses in early charters. Ranulf de Eston was living in 1186, Sir John de Eston, who was alive in 1314, died without children and was succeeded by his brother Richard. Richard had a son William, by his wife Juliana, who succeeded him, and was in turn succeeded by his son Robert. This Robert was succeeded by his son William, the last of the name to be lord of the manor.

John de Eshton is chiefly memorable for having contested the right to the earldom and estates of the Earl of Albermarle with King Edward I. The wardship and marriage of the last William were granted by Thomas Clifford, his chief lord to Sir William Rillestone in 1390.

In 1450 Henry de Preston was Lord of the Manor of Eshton. In 1351 the lordship was in the hands of Henry Marton. From him the manor came to the Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland. The Second Earl of Cumberland was lord of the manor when he died in 1570. In 1597 George, Earl of Cumberland conveyed the manor to Robert Bindloss of Barwick Hall. The Bindloss family held the Lordship of Eshton until 1648 when the manor was conveyed to an ancestor of the present lord of the manor.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Court rolls	1640-74
2 Verdicts, call books	1676-1781
3 Court books	1741-64
4 Estreat of fines	1662

LOT 8

£7,500

The Lordship of Plardiwick

Plardiwick in the County of Staffordshire was mentioned in 1199 and 1268. The land was held of the Crown by Sheen Priory.

In 1540 His Late Majesty King Henry VIII granted the manor to Sir John Gifford of Chillingham. He died, lord of the manor, in 1556 and his eldest son, Sir Thomas succeeded him. In 1559 Sir Thomas settled the lordship on his second son Edward, who was lord of the manor at his death in 1607. It is recorded that he held the lordship by military service.

By the will of Edward Gifford dated 1606 the manor came to his second son Thomas. The manor passed to Frances, the heiress of the Gifford family, who married John Cotton in 1633. Both she and her father were recusants. They both got into considerable trouble over this and, in 1654, Frances had to petition to compound her estates.

Frances had an only daughter, Jane, who married Basil Fitzherbert in 1648. The lordship was saved from the Recusancy and descended in the Fitzherbert family until it was sold with other outlying properties following an Act of Parliament of 1789. In that year the manor with its capital messuage contained about 320 acres.

By 1818, the lordship had been acquired by Thomas William Viscount Anson the ancestor of the present lord of the manor, the Earl of Lichfield.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Surveys	1770-1814
2 Boundary with plan	1770-1772
3 Maps	1795

LOT 9

£8,000

The Lordship of West Coatham

The Lordship of West Coatham lies in the Wapentake of Langbaugh, North Riding of Yorkshire. This fishing village is about seven miles from Guisborough and was once a bathing resort.

In the 12th century the Brus family held land in West Coatham. In 1236 West Coatham passed to John de Bulmer, son or grandson of Stephen, the brother of Alan de Farlington.

The lordship remained in the Bulmer family until it was forfeited to the King in 1537 through the execution for treason of Sir John Bulmer. His eldest son, Sir Ralph Bulmer, was allowed possession of the manor, under a settlement made by his grandfather, Sir William Bulmer. On his death, however, in October 1558 the manor was granted by Queen Mary to Sir Thomas Cornwallis, the comptroller of her household, his wife Anne, and his heirs male.

In 1605 Sir Thomas Cornwallis was succeeded as lord of the manor by his son Sir William, who was in turn succeeded only six years later in 1611, by his son Frederick. In 1660 Frederick was created Lord Cornwallis. In January 1677 the lordship was held by his grandson, and in 1698, by his great grandson Charles Lord Cornwallis.

Soon afterwards the lordship was conveyed to Sir Stephen Fox, who was succeeded, in 1718, by his son, also Stephen. This Stephen was created Lord Ilchester in 1741 and conveyed the lordship to Katherine, widow of Robert Lowther, for her son James who was then a minor. He was an ancestor of the present lord of the manor.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Feet of fines receipts	1237
2 Royal charter, King Edward I	1292
3 Inquisition post mortem	1314
4 Chancery inquisitions post mortem	1367 & 1405
5 Rentals and surveys	1561



The seal of King Edward IV. He defeated Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, Lord of the Manor of Faxton at the Battle of Barnet in 1471. Faxton remained a royal manor until 1484, when the lordship was granted to Sir Edward Brampton.

LOT 10

£23,000

The Lordship of Shepperton

This ancient saxon lordship is in the Spelthorne Hundred of Middlesex, five miles south east of Staines and nineteen miles from London. The area of the manor is about 1,430 acres.

King Edward the Confessor granted this lordship to Westminster Abbey, which he founded. After the Norman Conquest the Abbey retained the overlordship until the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

In 1208 Robert Beauchamp was lord of the manor, but, as he was a minor, King John granted custody of him and Shepperton Manor to Hubert de Burgh. The Beauchamp family continued to hold the lordship until 1373, as recorded in Letter Patent at the Public Records Office. After that, the lordship passed to Sir Matthew Gurney, who had married Alice, widow of the last John Beauchamp.

After Sir Matthew died his second wife Philippa married Sir John Tiptoft. He and Philippa were joint lords and holding the manorial court in 1408. Their son John inherited the lordship in 1443. He became the Earl of Worcester and was beheaded for treason in 1470.

The lordship then passed to King Edward IV but he restored it to Worcester's son Edward in 1471. He died, lord of the manor, in 1485 but

he had no children and the lordship passed to his aunt's husband Sir Edmund Dudley. His son Lord Dudley conveyed the lordship to Bartholomew Reed in 1490, who died lord of the manor in 1505.

Shepperton then passed to his widow Elizabeth and then to his nephew William Reed, who died in 1534. From the Reed family the lordship came briefly to James Huish of London and his sons before being conveyed to Sir George Reynell. For the next one hundred and thirty years the Reynell family held the lordship.

It is for this period that the fascinating Court Rolls exist. These, together with many other papers and later Court Rolls, provide an insight into the history of the manor and customs of the area.

In 1670 Thomas Reynell died and was succeeded as lord of the manor by his brother Henry, who took the additional name of Spiller. This may have been for an inheritance because, in 1621, Sir Thomas Reynell had married Katherine, the daughter of Sir Henry Spiller. He died, lord of the manor, in 1715 and the lordship came to his son, Brent Reynell Spiller. After his death, in 1736, his son sold the lordship to trustees of Miss Penelope Stratford in 1741.

There are court rolls recording that she held the manorial courts first in her own right and later as joint lord with her husband Richard Geast. After his death Penelope sold the lordship to Thomas Scott in 1811. He was succeeded, as lord of the manor, by his nephew James, from whose estate the lordship was conveyed to the father of the present lord of the manor.

In the beautiful church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, there is a manorial gallery.

J.M. Neale who composed many well known hymns lived at Shepperton. He wrote the historical novel "Shepperton Manor".

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Court rolls (view of frankpledge and court barons)	1651-1771
2 Miscellaneous documents	1686-1840
3 Inquisition post mortem	1496
4 Royal Letters Patent, King Edward I	1281 and 1298

LOT 11

withdrawn.

The Lordship of Hindley

The manor of Hindley, is in the Hundred of West Derby, Lancashire. The area is about 2,610 acres.

Hindley was one of the fifteen herewicks of the royal manor of Newton before the Norman Conquest. After 1066, the lordship was part of the fee of Makerfield and, in 1212, one part was held in thegnage, in conjunction with Ashton, by Thomas de Burnhull. The remainder was held by local families. Swain, son of Leofwin held the Burnhull share and gave it to a certain Gospatrick in free marriage. In 1212 Roger, the son of Gospatrick, held this portion of Thomas de Burnhull. Two oxgangs were at the same time held by Adam de Hindley of ancient feoffment, that is by a title going back at least to the time of King Henry I. Another half plough land was held by Richard de Hindley son of Robert, portions of which had been given to the Hospitallers and to Cockersand Abbey. Some portions were still held in demesne.

In 1308 half of the manor was claimed by Robert son of Fulk Banastre. This was afterwards recovered by Robert de Langton, baron of Newton from Jordan de Worsley, and in about 1330 the lordship of the whole manor; together with the lands in it, was granted to Robert de Langton, who was younger son of Robert de Langton.

From this Robert descended the Langtons of Lowe in Hindley; the last of the line being Edward Langton, who died in 1733.

There was a dispute in 1528 between Robert Langton of the Lowe and others as to the title to waste lands and the right to dig coal.

Peter Langton, at his death in January 1572, held the manor of Hindley of the heirs of Thomas Langton of Makerfield in soccage by fealty only. His heir was his son, Robert, then aged 26 years. The tenure is stated as in free soccage by a rent of three pepper corns in the inquisition that followed the death, in 1595, of Robert Langton, who was succeeded by his son Philip. Robert Langton of the Lowe, a Justice of the Peace but of "mean living" was in 1590 reported to be "well affected in religion". He had spoiled his estate and "used bad company". At the same time Edward

Langton of Hindley, probably Robert's brother was indicted as a recusant.

Abraham, son and heir of Philip Langton, was convicted as a "papist delinquent" in 1652 and had his estates sold for treason. He does, however, appear to have recovered a portion of them later. His son Philip succeeded him and in 1694 was tried for participation in the Lancashire Plot. In January 1688, he broke an innkeeper's head with his cane for proposing the health of the Earl of Derby.

In 1687 a fine was made concerning the manor of Hindley, 70 messuages, a watermill, a dovecote, gardens, lands, woods, furze and heath, turbary, moor and moss and 80s. rent in Hindley and Westleigh. Philip Langton was succeeded as lord of the manor by his son Edward Langton who, as a "papist" registered his estate in 1717. Edward died in 1733 without children, leaving his property to Catherine his wife for life, and to nephews and nieces named Pugh after her death. William Pugh had Hindley and his nephew and heir Edward Philip Pugh of Coetmor in Carnarvonshire sold the manor of Hindley and the Lowe Hall to the ancestor of the present owner, His Grace the Duke of Sutherland.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Deed of conveyance	1325
2 Quit claim deed	1361
3 Deed of grant	1433
4 Royal Letters Patent, King James I	1607

LOT 12 £24,500

*The Lordship of
Great Wigborough-cum-Salcott*

**Together with Samphire Island: about seventy acres in extent
and valuable wild fowling rights.**

The Lordship of Great Wigborough was also known as the Lordship of Abbess or Abbots Hall. It is situated on the River Blackwater, four miles south of Colchester, Essex. The area of the lordship is about one thousand acres.

The Nunnery of Barking owned this lordship in King Edward the Confessor's time. After the Norman Conquest, King William the Conqueror allowed the Nunnery to retain the lordship. The manor is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086.

After the Dissolution of the Monasteries the lordship was vested by Act of Parliament in the person of his Late Majesty King Henry VIII. On the 10th April 1540 he granted this lordship to Thomas Lord Cromwell. When he was executed the lordship was forfeited to the Crown and its revenues used for the support of Princess Mary, later Queen Mary I.

In 1555 the lordship was granted to Sir Charles Tuke, Secretary to Cardinal Wolsey at the time of his death. By 1562 the lordship had come to Queen Elizabeth I. She granted it to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. Ten years later he was executed for treason and, once again, this lordship reverted to the Crown. This time Queen Elizabeth retained the lordship for a further twenty-two years, but, in 1594, she granted it to Thomas the old Duke of Norfolk's son by his second wife Margaret, daughter of Lord Dudley.

In 1603 he was created Earl of Suffolk and he died, lord of the manor, in 1626. The Suffolk family retained the lordship until 1640, when it was conveyed to Sir Mark Guyon. On his death, in 1686, the lordship passed to his daughter Rachel, who carried the manor in marriage to John Bullock.

The Bullock family retained the lordship until 1809, when Sir Henry Bullock, M.P., died lord of the manor. In 1811 Henry Cline acquired the lordship. From Henry Cline the lordship came to the family of the present lord of the manor.

There are valuable oyster layings in the River Blackwater. For centuries these provided an extra income to the lord of the manor. The Court Rolls from 1661 show the rents received. Under the 1922 Law of Property Act, these copyhold tenancies were enfranchised for a payment. Thus, the actual oyster layings in the river are no longer manorial property, but they could be repurchased in the future.

The freehold of "Samphire Island", known locally as Sunken Island, about seventy acres, will be conveyed with the lordship, together with wild fowling rights let for £200 per annum. The new lord of the manor will have this income transferred to him.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Royal Letters Patent, King Henry VIII	1540
2	Royal Letters Patent, King Henry VIII	1545
3	Court rolls (with other manors)	1565-1810
4	Court books (with index to each)	1730-1786
5	Compotus	1639
6	Compoti	1642, 1643
7	Survey (and copy 1596)	1596, 1641
8	Two Surveys	1596, 1641
9	Rentals of the manors of "Wigborough als. Abbeshall" and "Salcott"	1644
10	Rental	c.1645
11	Rental of "Great Wigborough with Salcott"	1772
12	List of customary tenants	c.1850
13	Court book index	1885-1927

LOT 13

£9,000

The Lordship of Ravensthorpe

The Lordship of Ravensthorpe is situated ten miles north-west of Northampton, partly in the Hundred of Guilsborough and partly in the Hundred of Newbottle Grove. The area of the manor is about 2,200 acres.

At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, Drago held this lordship by service from William Peverel. The arable land consisted of three carucates and was cultivated by three socmen, three villeins and five bordars. In addition it is noted that there were three acres of meadow.

In the reign of King Henry I (1100-1135) the lord of the manor was Peter de Goldington. He had a grant of free warren in Ravensthorpe from the King, as his ancestors had had before him.

The Inquisition of knight's fees belonging to the escheated honours of the Crown in 1211 shows that Peter de Goldington had four fees in the honour of Peverel. In the Testa de Nevill, of about 1240, another Peter de Goldington was certified as holding one fee and a half in Ravensthorpe. He died, in 1252, leaving three daughters Dionisia, Isabella and Matilda.

In 1273 a dispute arose between these three daughters and their husbands. A jury decided that Alan Fitz Roald, husband of Matilda, was the lord of

the manor. This decision is borne out by the fact that the book of knight's fees of 1295-6 shows that Alan Fitz Roald was returned to hold the towns of Ravensthorpe and Teton by service of one knights fee.

In 1529, William Tanfield died, Lord of the Manor of Ravensthorpe, which he held of the heir of Lord Willoughby de Broke by fealty. His grandson, Clement Tanfield, inherited the lordship. He is recorded as being in possession of the manor at the time of his death in 1585.

His son, Sir Frances Tanfield, sold the lordship to Robert Breton, who is described as a gentleman of Teton. He died, seized of the lordship, in March 1597, having held it of Sir Fulk Greville, together with the Manor of Coton under Guilsborough, by fealty and the payment of one pound of cummin yearly rent. Shortly after this, the lordship came to an ancestor of the present lord of the manor, Lord Willoughby de Broke.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Suit roll	1721
2	Rentals	1744-50

LOT 14

£9,000

The Lordship of Helpringham cum Bicker

This lordship, which is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, is situated in the Ashwardham Wapentake of Lincolnshire about seven miles south east of Sleaford. The area of the manor is about 2,600 acres.

Soon after the Norman Conquest this lordship was held by the Latimer family. Lord Latimer built a strongly fortified mansion here at Thorpe Latimer. The site is still surrounded by a broad deep moat crossed by a bridge.

Lord Willoughby de Broke, the present lord of the manor, is heir-general of the Latimers and also Baron Latimer. His family have been lords of the manor for generations.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Royal Charter, King Henry III	1259
2 Court rolls	1411-1632
3 Terrier & rental	1703-1707
4 Rentals, surveys, extracts, etc., (with other manors)	1501-1855
5 Copyhold deeds	1673-1686

LOT 15 £14,000

The Lordship of Ingbirchworth

This ancient lordship is located three miles north of Penistone and two miles south of Denby Dale in Yorkshire.

Ilbert de Laci was lord of this manor at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086. He was a great landowner in Yorkshire.

On the death of William the Conqueror the de Laci family supported his elder son Robert in his claim to the Crown of England. William Rufus, the second of the Conqueror's sons assumed the Crown and the de Lacis accepted this. When William Rufus was killed, they again took up the cause of Duke Robert against the youngest son Henry.

At the battle of Tenchebrai, the fortunes of war declared in favour of Henry. The two Lacis, father and son, were banished and the lordship of Ingbirchworth was forfeited to the Crown. It was first conferred on Henry Traverse and later on Guy de la Val.

In the reign of King Stephen, Ilbert de Laci regained royal favour and was reinstated in the lordship. He died without children and the manor came to Henry de Laci, who founded a Cistercian monastery at Kirkstall in 1147. On Henry de Laci's death, his son, Robert, succeeded to the lordship of Ingbirchworth. He was one of the barons present at the coronation of King Richard I.

Robert was succeeded by his cousin, the Laci heiress. She married

Richard Fitz Eustace, Baron of Halton and hereditary Constable of Chester. Their son succeeded to the two immense family estates and the lordship of Ingbirchworth. He died on a crusade in the Holy Land. His son, Roger de Laci, Constable of Chester and Lord of the Manor of Ingbirchworth, fought by the side of King Richard I at Acre.

His son, also Robert, lord of the manor, was one of the barons who was present at the sealing of Magna Carta. He married a daughter of the Earl of Chester and Lincoln and, in 1232, was created Earl of Lincoln in the right of his wife. Their grandson, Henry, was one of the most eminent nobles at the time of King Edward I. He died lord of the manor and third Earl of Lincoln in 1312.

On his deathbed Henry de Laci summoned Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, the husband of his only child and heiress, Alice, and exhorted him to stand up against King Henry II on behalf of the English nobles, who were being supplanted by French courtiers.

The Earl of Lancaster succeeded to the lordship and Laci estates. He rebelled against the King and was defeated at Boroughbridge in 1322. Then the Elland family obtained this lordship. From them the manor came, by marriage of their heiress, to an ancestor of the present lord of the manor, Lord Saville, whose family name held the lordship for more than six hundred years.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR

Court rolls	1610 - 1613
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LOT 16 £9,500

The Lordship of the Prebend of Alrewas

This ancient Saxon lordship is situated six miles north of Lichfield in Staffordshire.

According to the Domesday Survey there was a church already here at Alrewas at the time of the conquest. Malmesbury, the historian, says that this was one of the first prebends instituted in the church of Lichfield by Athelwals, Bishop of Lichfield in 822.



The Second Earl of Cumberland
Lord of the Manors of Eshton and Hart.



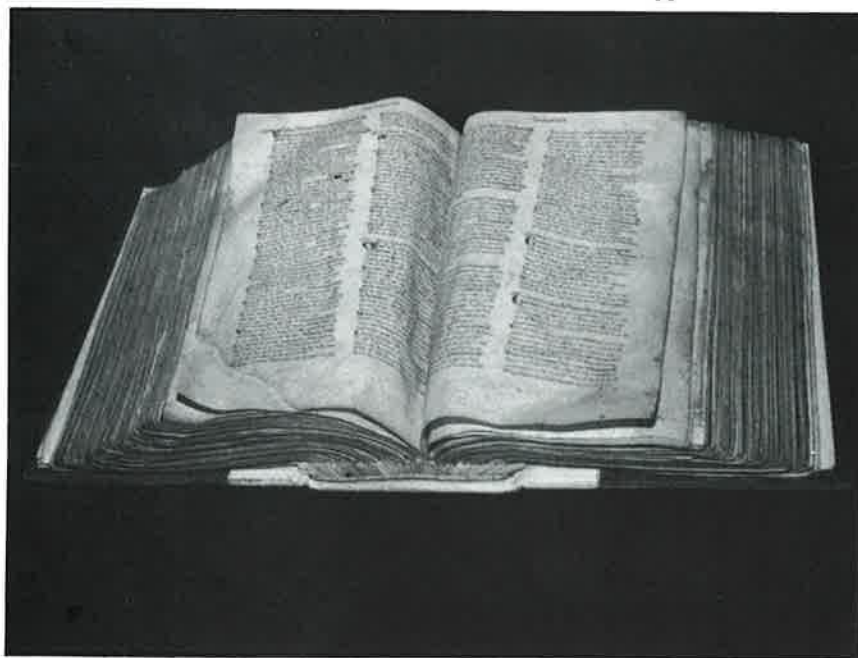
King Henry VIII
Lord of the Manors of Elkington, Great Wigborough-cum-Salcott,
Meers Court, Plardiwick, Skilts and Walton-on-Thames.



King Edward the Confessor
Lord of the Manors of Faxton, Nunthorpe and Shepperton.



The Village of Ravensthorpe.



The Great Domesday Book, produced in 1086 for King William the Conqueror, in which details of most of the manorial lordships in this catalogue are recorded.



Admiral Lord Anson, circumnavigator of the world:
Lord of the Manors of, Plardwick and The Prebend of Alrewas.



King Robert the Bruce of Scotland.
Lord of the Manor of Hart.



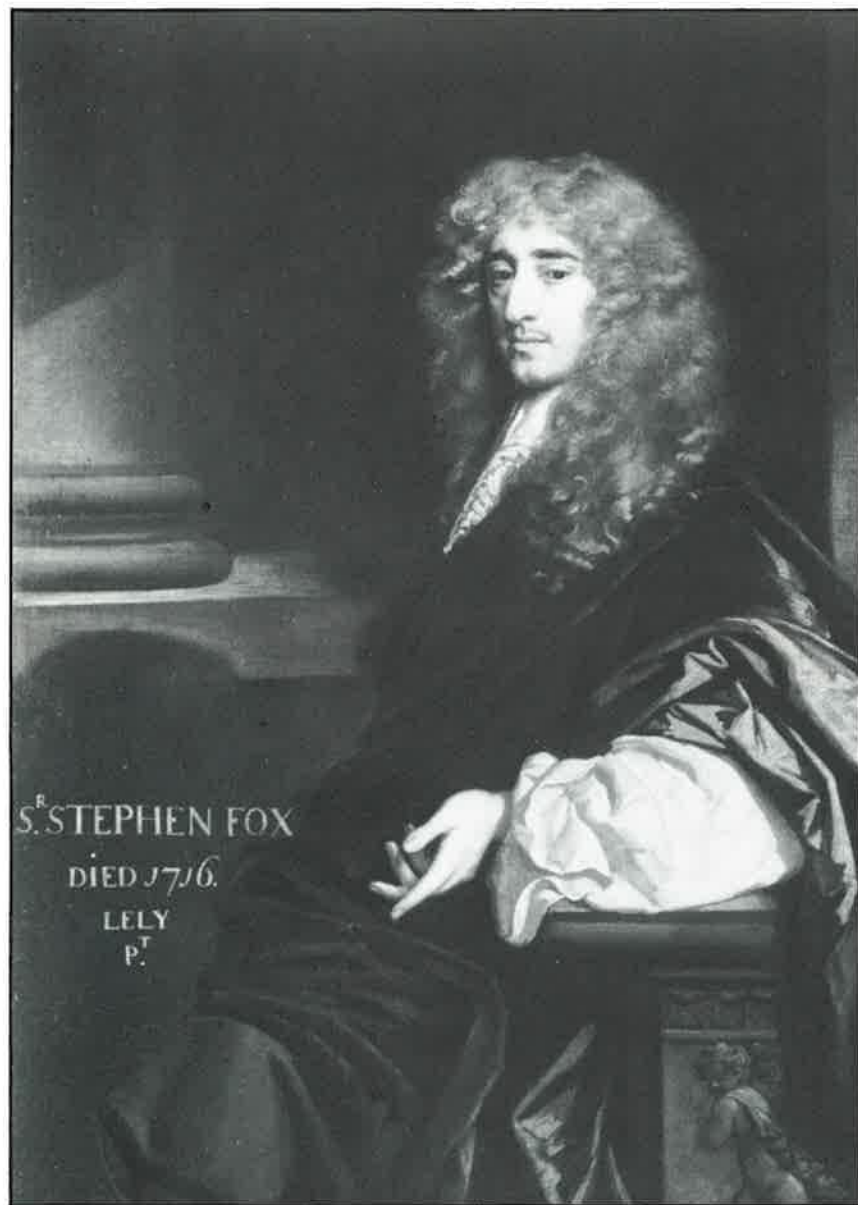
The Parish Church, Walton-on-Thames.



The High Street, Brackley.



The 19th Lord Willoughby-de-Broke, M.F.H.
Lord of the Manors of Brookhampton, Gayton-le-Marsh, Kimcote,
Helpingham-cum-Bicker and Ravensthorpe.



Sir Stephen Fox
Lord of the Manor of West Coatham.



Queen Elizabeth I.
Lord of the Manors of Elkington, Great Wigborough and Walton-on-Thames.

We know that it was called a prebend soon after the conquest because Robal the son of Walter de Alrewas granted to Ade de Walton, the Chancellor of the church of Lichfield, and to the Prebendary of the Prebend of Alrewas one piece of land, which he held of the said Prebend in Alrewas. This land was near the churchyard on the east side thereof, to be held of the said Adae and his successors for ever, for which grant he paid 20 shillings in silver.

Pope Celestinus in 1143 confirmed the donation of the church of Alrewas to the Bishop of Coventry and Church of Lichfield, and declared that no one should dare to impede or contradict the same under danger of incurring the indignation of the Almighty and his blessed apostles St. Peter and St. Paul.

In 1259 Archbishop Boniface confirmed it in an Inspexinus that Alrewas church with its chapels constituted the chancellorship of the Cathedral.

In 1386 the perpetual vicar of the prebendal church of Alrewas was Thomas de Wilton. In 1414 it was Robert Cowe. Mr Ralphe Whitehed was taxed 40s there as prebendary and chancellor of Lichfield in 1534 on a value of £26.13s.4d.

By 1795 the value of the prebend was about £100 and was held by the Chancellor of the church of Lichfield, Dr. Farmer, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

The office of the Chancellor of the Cathedral was to superintend the regular exercise of devotion in the cathdral.

Richard Smallbrook, who became Bishop in 1750, made his son-in-law, Dr. Bateman of Christ Church, Oxford, and chaplain to Archbishop Walker, chancellor of the church. Archbishop Herring on the consecration of Bishop Frederick Cornwallis made the office his option.

On the death of Dr. Bateman he gave the lordship to Dr. Thomas Green, eldest son of Dr. Thomas Green, Bishop of Ely, who was living in 1757 and then made Dean of Salisbury. He was also chaplain to the King. By Act of Parliament of 1796, the chancellorship became annexed to the newly established Residentiary. Shortly after this the lordship was purchased by an ancestor of the present lord of the manor, the Earl of Lichfield.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1. Court rolls 1298-1697
2. Court books 1773-1856

LOT 17 £11,500

The Lordship of Grayingham

Together with the right to hold a weekly market and an annual fair granted by King Edward I

The Lordship of Grayingham comprises a secluded village fifteen miles north of Lincoln and two miles south of Kirton-in-Lindsey. The manor, which has an area of about 1,650 acres, is on the Cliff range portion of the Lincolnshire Wolds in the Corringham Wapentake.

In 1277 Philip de Rye was lord of the manor. He conveyed the lordship to the Charles family, who continued to hold the lordship for the next century. By 1271 Johanna, widow of William Charles was lord of the manor. She was ward of the heir, Edward Charles. He succeeded to the lordship and is recorded as paying a subsidy there in 1327, but by 1332 his son John was lord of the manor.

He conveyed the lordship to John Charteray. He was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Guyan of Wolfton Guyan, Somerset, who granted the lordship to John and Lawrence, sons of another John Charteray, who was a chaplain.

After this the lordship passed to Isabella, widow of Sir William de Wylughby Lord of Thorrock. Her daughter, also Isabella, inherited the manor. She married John Boyse. Their son, John succeeded to the lordship. The last of this family to hold the lordship was Elizabeth Boyse, who's second husband was Robert Sutton. He was lord of the manor in 1526.

By 1546 Ambrose Sutton had inherited the lordship. The last of the Sutton family to hold the lordship was Margaret, widow of Henry Sutton. She married William Thorold of Marston who was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire. His eldest son Sir Anthony Thorold was High Sheriff in 1569 and an ancestor of the present lord of the manor.

It is understood that this lordship is sold with the royal right to hold a weekly market on Wednesdays and an annual fair on the vigil the feast and the morrow of the Festival of St. Barnabus (21st, 22nd and 23rd June).

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Royal charter, King Edward I	1291
2 Ministers' accounts with Kirton in Lindsay	1412/3, 1456/7 1482/3, 1542/3
3 Abstract of survey	1616
4 Notes from court rolls	1509

LOT 18 £11,500

The Lordship of Great Ripton

Great Ripton is in the Hundred of Great Chart one mile west of Ashford in the County of Kent. The lordship was part of the possessions belonging to St. Augustine's Monastery in Canterbury at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086. The Valoign family were lords of the manor by Knights service.

In the reign of King Stephen the lordship was held by Ruellon de Valoign, Sheriff of Kent, who is known to have dwelt here in 1154. His descendant held the manor in the reign of King Henry II, and by 1260 Waretius de Valoign was lord of the manor.

Sir William de Valoign attended King Edward I in Scotland. He was Sheriff of Kent for several years at the beginning of that reign. Under King Edward III, Henry de Valoign was lord of the manor, and, in 1340, he had a charter of free warren for this manor and other lands. He paid aid for these at the ceremony when the Black Prince was made a knight.

Henry de Valoign's, descendant Waretius de Valoign left two daughters and co-heirs, one of whom married Sir Francis Fogge. He became possessed of the manor as his wife's dower.

His descendant, Sir John Fogge was Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household to King Edward IV, and served as a knight in Parliament. His attachment to King Edward IV led to an attainder by King Richard III. Through this, his lands became forfeited, although King Richard did give

his royal word for the protection of his person. He lived to see his lands restored by King Henry VII. He founded a college at Wye and became a great benefactor.

On his death, in 1490, the manor descended to Sir John Fogge who disgavelled his lands in 1539. He died in 1654 and gave this lordship to his only son, Edward Fogge, who died without children in 1577. The lordship then passed to George Fogge, his father's brother, who conveyed it to Sir Michael Sondes of Throwley. He in turn conveyed the lordship to an ancestor of Lord Hothfield.

Ashford Church has some fine tombs of former lords of the manor.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Rentals	1795
2 Court rolls	Henry VII-Elizabeth I
3 Court minutes	1615-45
4 Rentals	1445-46, 1582, 1632
5 Quit rent accounts (with other manors)	1742

LOT 19 £10,500

The Lordship of Great Preston

This ancient lordship is situated three miles north of Castleford in the Skyrack Wapentake of Yorkshire.

The manor was granted to Earl Laci by William the Conqueror. He is recorded as the lord of the manor in the Domesday Book of 1086.

Earl Laci was one of the most powerful and influential of the Norman barons. His family held this lordship during several reigns. Roger de Laci fought with King Richard I on crusade at Acre.

Robert de Laci, Lord of the Manor of Great Preston, was present at the sealing of Magna Carta. He was created Earl of Chester and Earl of Lincoln.

The Earl of Lancaster succeeded to this lordship and the Laci estates. He rebelled against the King and was defeated at Boroughbridge in 1322.

The lordship then came to the de Swillington family. In 1401 Roger de Swillington was lord of the manor. An inquisition post mortem of 1491 states that George Hopton was Lord of the Manor of Great Preston.

The Lowther family have held the this lordship for many generations; Sir Charles Lowther being the present lord of the manor.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Feudal Aids | 1401 |
| 2 | Inquisitions post mortem | 1427-28 and 1429-30 |
| 3 | Inquisitions post mortem | 1479-80 and 1491 |

LOT 20

£15,000

The Lordship of Threshfield

Together with five acres of land known as Round Hill.

This lordship is in the Wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross and is situated about nine miles from Skipton in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 shows that Gamelbar had four carucates for geld tax in Threshfield before the Conquest, and that after 1066 the manor was held by William the Conqueror.

In 1150 Elias de Threshfield was the lord of the manor. By 1180, he had been succeeded by his son, Fulco de Threshfield. His son, William succeeded him and was lord in 1210. By 1240 William had been succeeded by his eldest son Adam. Adam's eldest son Henry died in 1259 and was succeeded by his younger brother Elias, who was lord of the manor in 1270. By 1310 Elias had been succeeded by his son, another Elias.

The Lordship then passed into the Rilleston family, following the marriage of an heiress of the Threshfields to one of the Rillestons.

The lordship reverted to the Crown and the manor was granted to the Clifford family, Earls of Cumberland. The Second Earl of Cumberland was lord of the manor when he died in 1570. By 1597 George, Earl of Cumberland conveyed the lordship to Robert Bindloss. The Bindloss family held the lordship until 1648 when the manor was conveyed to an ancestor of the present lord of the manor.

NOTE: The freehold ownership of Round Hill, about five acres in extent is sold with this ancient Domesday lordship. Details of this are given in the special conditions of sale.

LOT 21

£7,500

The Lordship of Grimbalds

This lordship is situated about three miles north of Empingham, close to the Old Great North Road, in the Alstoe Hundred of Rutland.

At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 this lordship belonged to a man called Grimbald. He was succeeded as lord of the manor by his son, Robert, who founded the Priory of Austin Canons at Owston. His grandson, another Robert, died, lord of the manor, in 1216.

By 1243 the Grimbalds had granted this lordship to the Dive family, when John de Dive was lord of the manor. In 1262 William de Dive died, lord of the manor, and was succeeded by his son, John, who died in 1293. The lordship then passed through two heiresses to the de Basing family.

Margaret, widow of William de Basing, was lord of the manor in 1316. Her son, Sir Thomas de Basing, had succeeded to the lordship by 1342, and was holding the manorial courts. He died in 1349 and was succeeded, as lord of the manor, by his son, John, who died in 1384 leaving a son, Thomas, and a widow, Elizabeth.

In 1400 Thomas de Basing died without children, and was succeeded, as lord of the manor of Grimbalds, by his brother, Sir John de Basing. He died in 1445, when his heir was his sister, Alice, widow of Thomas Mackworth. She was succeeded by her son, Henry, who died, lord of the

manor, in 1487. It was his grandson, George Mackworth, who conveyed the lordship to Everard Digby. The next Lord of the Manor of Grimbalds was Sir John Harrington in 1510.

This John Harrington died in 1523 and was succeeded by his son, also John, who was knighted in 1536 and died in 1553. His son, Sir James Harrington, and his wife, Lucy, settled the lordship in 1573, on the marriage of their son, John, with Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Kelway, Surveyor of the Court of Wards and Liveries. He was M.P. for Rutland. King James I raised him to the peerage as Lord Harrington of Exton in 1603, and honoured him with looking after the Princess Elizabeth.

He died, lord of the manor, in 1613, when his son, also John, succeeded to the lordship of Grimbalds. He conveyed the lordship to Sir Baptist Hicks, who was later created Viscount Campden. He settled the manor on his daughter, Juliana, wife of Lord Noel in 1629.

A few days after this settlement was made, Viscount Campden died and Lord Noel succeeded to the lordship. He also succeeded to the Viscounty of Campden. It was his son who was created the first Earl Gainsborough in 1682. The lordship has remained in the Gainsborough family until the present day.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Inquisitions post mortem | 1313, 1315 |
|---|--------------------------|------------|

LOT 22

The Lordship of Brinkhill

The Manor of Brinkhill, in the Hundred of Hill in Lincolnshire was held in 1387 by John de Ormesby. From him the lordship passed to the Cromwell family. In 1401 Matilda, the wife of Ralph de Cromwell, late Lord of Tatersall, granted the manor to William de Cromwell her son and his wife Margaret. In 1417 William Cromwell granted the lordship to Sir Henry Richeforth, Thomas Hawley, John Kyghley and Thomas Somercotes. They were presumably only trustees as in 1439 Richard Cromwell was lord of the manor.

By 1571 the manor was held by Francis Carsey of Revesby, Lincolnshire

who in that year granted it to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, whose descendants in turn conveyed the lordship to an ancestor of the Ingilby family.

During the Civil War, Oliver Cromwell called upon a substantial yeoman in this parish to give up all his horses for the use of the Parliamentary army, where-upon the farmer, being a Royalist, sent them to the blacksmith for the ostensible purpose of shoeing, but contrived to have their feet pricked with the nails in such a manner as to render them entirely useless for the time being: the descendants of this loyal cuntryman were occupants of the same land up to about the year 1890.

Brinkhill is a small village in a picturesque valley six miles north west of Alford. The church of St. Philip is in the Early English style. In the church yard is an interesting old cross with an embattled coronal. The church register dates from 1562. In the manor pyrites of iron is found, called from its bright yellow colour "Brinkhill gold". Any future finds of this mineral under former copyhold lands will belong to the lord of the manor. The area of the manor is about 870 acres.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Manorial accouts | 1387-88 |
| 2 | Manor Court rolls | 1391-1632 |

LOT 23

£16,000

The Lordship of Meers Court

Peter de Mere and Walter and Geoffrey de Meredale were Lords of the Manor of Meers Court in the Hundred of Milton and other estates as early as the reign of King John. This lordship is in the parish of Rainham, on the River Medway, five and a half miles north west of Sittingbourne.

By the reign of King Edward I, the Manor of Mere with Merethorne, alias Meresborough, had become the property of Roger de Leyborne, whose son, William de Leyborne, had livery of it on his mother's death in 1273. His mother had held the lordship in dower of the King in chief. He died lord of the manor in 1309, leaving as heir his granddaughter, Juliana, daughter of his son Thomas.

Juliana was known for her great inheritance as the Infanta of Kent. She

carried the manor in marriage to her three husbands successively, but she had no children by any of them. She died in 1367, and, as she had no heir, the Manors of Meers Court escheated to King Edward III.

He died lord of the manor in 1377; and was succeeded by his grandson King Richard II. Richard, the son of the Black Prince, was only ten years old at the time. He soon sold the lordship to John of Gaunt, who was Duke of Lancaster, for the performance of certain religious bequests in the will of Edward III, in particular, to endow the college of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

The manor reverted to the Crown at the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries and was granted, in 1549, to Sir Thomas Cheney, Treasurer of the King's Household. In 1558 he died, lord of the manor, and was succeeded by his son, Henry Cheney, of Todington, Bedfordshire and his wife, Jane, who alienated the manor and "all its liberties, franchises, royalties, assize of bread and wine and ale, green wax and all other privileges" to Richard Thornhill in 1569.

The lordship then passed to his son Samuel Thornhill who, on his death gave the manor to his second son Sir John Thornhill of Bromley, Kent and his son and heir Charles Thornhill. In the reign of Charles II, Charles Thornhill granted the lordship of Meers Court to Sir John Banks on whose death, his daughter Elizabeth inherited and through whom the manor passed to the Earls of Aylesford. They conveyed the lordship to an ancestor of the Lord Hothfield.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Rental c.1700

LOT 24

£15,500

The Lordship of Hart

**Formerly owned by Robert the Bruce
King of Scotland**

The Lordship of Hart is situated about four miles north of Hartlepool in the Ward of Stockton, and comprises about 2,895 acres.

William the Conqueror granted the Lordship of Hart to Robert de Brus one of his followers at the Conquest and "a noble knight of Normandy".

The second Robert Brus fought at the battle of the Standard against the Scots. His son, a third Robert Brus was the founder of the Royal line of Scotland.

His father gave him Annandale in Scotland, and being thus a liegeman of the Crown of Scotland, he was taken prisoner in fair battle by his own father, who sent him to the English Monarch, and he, struck probably with the extraordinary situation of the parties and pleased with the good faith of the father, placed his captive once more at the disposal of his own parents. The young Lord of Annandale complained that his valley of Ann afforded no wheaten bread and his father, to compensate for this privation gave him the wheat-producing Manor of Hart.

Robert Brus, who paid a hundred shillings scutage in 1171, was succeeded as lord of the Manor of Hart by a son of the same name, who was in turn succeeded by William. William was followed by another Robert, of Hart and Annandale, who married Isabel, daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon and granddaughter of Henry, Prince of Scotland, the source of the royal blood in the Bruce family.

The next Robert (sixth of the name) adhered firmly to King Henry III in the Barons' War and was one of the principal agents in the successful assault on the rebellious barons at Northampton. Commanding the Scottish auxillaries he was, however, taken prisoner at Lewes. The victory of Evesham restored him to his honours and to his northern government at Carlisle.

The sudden death of King Alexander III of Scotland, followed by that of his grandchild, Margaret of Norway, six years later, opened the Scottish succession to a crowd of competitors. Of these John Baliol, Robert Bruce and John Hastings were all direct vassals of the English Crown and two were Barons of the Palatinate.

King Edward I, appointed arbiter, decided in favour of Baliol. Robert Bruce died in his castle at Lochmaben, and his cause was taken up by his son Robert Bruce the 8th, who acknowledged Baliol in 1293 and remained loyal to England. He died in 1304, Lord of the Manor of Hart, and was succeeded by the 9th Robert Bruce, who, when Scotland was under invasion

by the English, asserted his claim to the throne.

He was crowned King of Scotland on 27th March 1306. Within a year he was, however, in exile in Ireland. He survived, to win the battle of Bannockburn, and to continue to rule Scotland, seeing that his son David, who succeeded him as King, married Joan the daughter of King Edward I.

On the coronation of Robert Bruce as King of Scotland, the lordship of Hart was seized and granted to Robert Clifford, who had faithfully served against the Scots in the war. Robert Clifford fell at Bannockburn, leaving a son and heir Roger Clifford, who was then under age. Bishop Kellaw asserted the rights of his See to the wardship and committed the Manor of Hart to the custody of William de Elmeden. Roger Clifford joined the Earl of Lancaster against King Edward II and was wounded and taken prisoner at Boroughbridge. Soon afterwards he was beheaded at York.

The Lordship of Hart escheated to the Crown. King Edward II granted Hart to John of Bretagne, Earl of Richmond. He was soon after surprised and taken prisoner by King Robert Bruce at Byland Abbey. After two years of detention in Scotland he fled to France, never to return to England. In 1330 Robert Clifford, brother and heir of Roger was restored to all the honours and estates of his family.

In 1344 Robert Clifford died Lord of the Manor of Hart. The Clifford family continued to hold the lordship for three more centuries.

George Clifford, Third Earl of Cumberland was obliged to alienate several portions of his inheritance to defray the expenses of his nine voyages to the West Indies. In 1586 he conveyed the lordship of Hart to John, Lord Lumley, ancestor of the Earl of Scarborough.

In 1772 Richard, Earl of Scarborough sold the lordship to Sir George Pocock. Sir George died lord of the manor in 1793 and was succeeded by his only son, another George. From the Pocock family the Lordship of Hart passed to an ancestor of the present owner.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Feet of fines receipts	1198 1200
2 Charter	1288
3 Royal charter King Edward I	1306
4 Royal Letter Patent, King Edward I	1306
5 Royal charter, King Edward II	1322

LOT 25 £11,500

The Lordship of Faxton

The Lordship of Faxton which was an important place in Saxon times is six miles west of Kettering and nine miles north of Northampton. The manor is in the Orlingbury Hundred of Northamptonshire and has an area of about 1,850 acres.

In Saxon times this lordship was a 'royal demesne belonging to King Edward the Confessor. William the Conqueror was lord of the manor as

B. S. Balloet Ommbz hoibz suis francis & anglicis sat. Sciat omnes qd ego den facie stona 7 oia ei pmetia geroldo d donomedardo Cognato meo 7 heredibz suis tenere d meo d heredibz meis in feudo ym hereditate p seruicio suo 7 p escambio totius illius terre quam pater eius d me tenere debebat ultra mare 7 geroldo postea p seruicium quatuor militum faciendum Ita qd Guido d Balloet 7 Bernard fr ei concesserit. Testibz istis eng d Balloet B. nardo bozne. Ebrardo d punchet. Wido d albolwal. Nichole d i. Weron. Wilto d lan gueron. Jordan d Warusie. Amelio pfbico. Robro filio dalfin. hugoe d Runcion. Warma trunet. Randulfo d Gloucestria. Eng. d Coldroi. Ailmeo d castello. Guntero poldo anello d pamt. Ricardo d fauella. Wilto d stochaleu. Runcro fr suo. Orm pposuro

Charter of Bernard de Baliol I giving to Gerold de Dumart, his kinsman, Faxton, Norhtants., with all pertaining thereto,

(circa 1150)

recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. At that time there were two hides there and Wold and Walgrove belonged to this manor.

By the 12th century, the de Baliol family held the lordship. A charter, dated about 1150 illustrated in this catalogue records the gift of the Manor of Faxton on lease by Bernard de Baliol to his kinsman Gerold de Dumont.

The de Baliols continued to hold the overlordship of the manor, which was held under them by the de Peritons and later by the de Vescys and the de Welles.

Lord Welles was lord of the manor in 1417. He settled the lordship on his

grandson Lionel, who succeeded him as Lord of the Manor of Faxton in 1421. The Welles family supported Richard Neville Earl of Warwick, when he raised the standard of the Lancastrian cause in Lincolnshire and as a result they lost the lordship which passed to the King.

In 1484 King Richard III granted the Manor of Faxton to Sir Edward Brampton. On the accession of King Henry VII this grant was reversed and John, son of Richard, Lord Welles by Margaret, Duchess of Somerset was granted the lordship.

The lordship came to Thomas Morgan. In 1599 he conveyed the manor to Sir Augustine Nicholls, a High Court Judge. His nephew Francis succeeded as lord of the manor in 1616.

He was Sheriff of Northamptonshire and was made a baronet in 1641. His son, Sir Edward, succeeded him as lord of the manor the following year. The Royalist soldiers were quartered at Faxton before the Battle of Naseby. Later, however, Sir Edward Nicholls became a supporter of the Commonwealth Government and Sheriff in 1657. He died, lord of the manor in 1683 and was buried at Faxton.

From the Nicholls family the lordship passed by marriage, and later conveyance, to an ancestor of the present lord of the manor in 1785.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Charter	c.1150
2 Feet of fines receipts	1202, 1288
3 Inquisitions post mortem	1262, 1311, 1314, 1361, 1389, 1422 and 1461
4 Royal Letters Patent, King Edward II	1311
5 Royal Letters Patent, King Edward IV	1467
6 Royal Letters Patent, Queen Elizabeth I	1566

LOT 26

£7,500

The Lordship of Swillington

This lordship is in the West Riding of Yorkshire, seven miles south east of Leeds in the Wapentake of Skyrack. The area of the manor is about 2,480 acres.



Silver Penny of William the Conqueror. Lord of the Manors of Faxton, Hart, Nunthorpe, Sedgebrook and Threshfield.

Before 1066 Odo held this lordship, but, by 1086, it is recorded in the Domesday Survey that Earl Laci was lord of the manor. He was one of the most important and influential landowners in Yorkshire.

When King William the Conqueror died, in 1087, he left three sons, Robert, William and Henry. Robert, known as Robert Corthose, had the best claim to the Crown of this realm of England, but it was assumed by William known as Rufus. On his death, in 1100, Henry was crowned King Henry I. In this situation, Robert was supported in his protests by the Norman barons and by some noblemen in England, including the Earl Laci and his son Ilbert.

At the battle of Tenchebrai, the fortunes of war declared in favour of Henry. The two Lacis, father and son, were banished and the Lordship of Swillington was forfeited to the Crown.

In the reign of King Stephen, Ilbert de Laci regained royal favour and was reinstated in the lordship. He died without children and the manor came to Henry de Laci, who founded a Cistercian monastery at Kirkstall in 1147. On Henry de Laci's death, his son, Robert, succeeded to the lordship of Swillington. He was one of the barons present at the coronation of King Richard I.

Robert was succeeded by his cousin, the Laci heiress. She married Richard Fitz Eustace, Baron of Halton and hereditary Constable of Chester. Their son succeeded to the two immense family estates and the lordship of Swillington. He died on a crusade in the Holy Land. His son, Roger de Laci, Constable of Chester and Lord of the Manor of Swillington, fought by the side of King Richard I at Acre.

His son, also Robert, lord of the manor, was one of the barons who was present at the sealing of Magna Carta. He married a daughter of the Earl of Chester and Lincoln and, in 1232, was created Earl of Lincoln in the right of his wife.

In 1251 Edmund de Laci was given a charter by King Henry III granting him free warren in his Manor of Swillington. His son Henry was one of the most eminent nobles at the time of King Edward I. He died lord of the manor and third Earl of Lincoln in 1312.

On his deathbed Henry de Laci summoned Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, the husband of his only child and heiress, Alice, and exhorted him to stand up against King Henry II on behalf of the English nobles, who were being supplanted by French courtiers.

The Earl of Lancaster succeeded to the lordship and Laci estates. He rebelled against the King and was defeated at Boroughbridge in 1322.

The lordship was acquired by the de Swillington family and came to the Lowthers who have been lords of the manor for generations.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Deed	1452
2	Royal Charter, King Edward I	1283
3	Reports	1322
4	Feudal Aids	1401
5	Inquisitions post mortem	1417, 1429 & 1479

LOT 27 £23,000
*The Lordship of
 Kingsbury Episcopi*

**Together with the village green, the "Ham stone lock-up" and
 fee farm rents**

This lordship is about four miles from Langport, in the Somerset Hundred of Kingsbury on the River Parrett. The area of the manor is about 3,646 acres. Before the Norman Conquest, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, this lordship belonged to the Bishops of Wells. In 1086 Bishop Giso was lord of the manor.

The Domesday Survey records that there were twenty four carucates of arable land, and that the demesne was six hides, two carucates, worked by four servants, six villeins and four cottagers with eleven ploughs. There were two mills and a hundred acres of meadow. The pasture land consisted of an area one mile long and three furlongs broad.

In 1256 the Bishop of Wells was granted a charter of free warren in Kingsbury by King Henry III.

This lordship later became a royal manor and was granted by King Edward III in 1330 to Sir William Montacute, for his whole life in peace as well as in war. He was created Earl of Salisbury. After his death, the manor returned to the Crown and was given to Edmond of Woodstock, Earl of Kent. His son, John, Earl of Kent, died lord of the manor in 1352.

His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the Marquess of Juliers survived him and made for her dowry an assignation of this and other manors. When Elizabeth died, Joan, sister of John, Earl of Kent, inherited the lordship. She had married Sir Thomas Holland. Thus, the manor came to the Holland family.

The Wyndham family acquired this lordship in 1653 and they continued to be lords of this manor until 1959 when George Wyndham conveyed the lordship to Baron de Lancey.

The village green, which is registered under the Commons Registration Act 1965, as belonging to the lord of the manor, together with the ancient village lock-up, and the fee farm rents receivable by the lord of the manor, amounting to £23.14 annually, are sold with this lordship.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1	Legal hundred and hallmoot court rolls	1342-1539
2	132 deeds	1630-1789 in five boxes

LOT 28 £11,000

The Lordship of Elkington

This Saxon lordship is six miles east of Rugby and two miles south of Welford in Northamptonshire.

In the Domesday Survey, of 1086, it is recorded that the Earl of Morton held this lordship. There were then three and a half carucates of arable land. Two of these were held in demesne and one and a half were held by three servants and ten villains.

King Henry II granted this manor to the monks of Pipwell Convent. In 1315, the King gave the Abbot and monks of Pipwell a grant of free warren in all their demesne lands in Elkington. The Convent retained the lordship until the Dissolution of the Monasteries when it was vested in His Late Majesty King Henry VIII who granted the manor to Francis Pigot.

Queen Elizabeth I granted the lordship to Roger Mountague, liveryman of the Skinners Company and Citizen of London. His descendant Sir Sidney Mountague conveyed the lordship to William Lord Spencer.

His successor, Robert Earl of Sunderland transferred the lordship to an ancestor of the present lord of the manor in 1674.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1 Royal Charter, King Edward II | 1315 |
| 2 Royal Letters Patent, King Henry VIII | 1541 and 1542 |
| 3 Royal Letters Patent, King Edward VI | 1553 |

LOT 29 £9,000

The Lordship of Sedgebrook

The lordship of Sedgebrook is situated four miles north-west of Grantham in the Winnibriggs and Threo Wapentake of Lincolnshire. The area of the manor is about 1,670 acres.

Godwin held this lordship before the Norman Conquest. The Domesday

Survey of 1086 records that William the Conqueror gave the manor to Robert Malet. At that time there was enough land for nine plough teams, of which four were held in demesne. There were twenty-seven villeins, five bordars, three mills and sixty acres of meadow.

After the death of King William II on 2nd August 1100, Robert Malet supported the Claim of William's elder brother Robert Curthose to the Crown of England. The fortunes of war however, favoured the other brother, Henry, who became King. Consequently, Malet lost the lordship which was forfeited to the Crown.

King Henry I retained the lordship for seven years and then gave it to his nephew Stephen, who became King in 1135. King Henry II held this lordship until his death in 1189, when King Richard II succeeded to the honour. He gave the lordship to the Duke of Lotharingia, Loraine. The Duke was lord of the manor in 1212. From him the lordship came to Margaret, wife of Richard Earl of Gloucester. She died childless and the lordship then passed to the Earl of Salisbury, who was Guardian of the Realm in 1310.

He died, lord of the manor, in 1311, leaving the lordship to his daughter Alice, who became the Countess of Lincoln in her own right. She had married Thomas, younger son of King Henry III. In 1322 her husband was declared a rebel and beheaded. The Lordship of Sedgebrook was granted to Sir John Talbot. He was concerned in affrays in Leicestershire and died in 1321.

King Edward III then restored the lordship to Alice, who had in the meantime married Ebula le Strange in 1326. The manor was settled on him. He died in 1335 and his nephew, Roger le Strange inherited the lordship. He died in Sedgebrook Manor House on 29th July 1349. The manor had in the meantime come again to Countess Alice who was still alive. She had married for a third time but died childless.

The lordship then came to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, before passing to Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent. He was beheaded in 1400 and his brother, Edmund had livery of the Manor of Sedgebrook on his coming of age. The next lord of the manor was Simon Leeke, who is recorded in the book of Feudal Aids for 1428, as holding Sedgebrook.

His daughter, Margaret carried this lordship in marriage to Sir John Markham, who became Chief Justice of England, and died in 1429. He

founded a chantry in Sedgebrook church. His son, Thomas was found to be frenatic in 1482.

The lordship continued to be held by the Markham family until 1737, when Sir George Markham, F.R.S., died and bequeathed Sedgebrook Manor to Dr. Bernard Wilson, Vicar of Newark and Prebendary of Worcester. He died, lord of the manor in 1772, when he was succeeded by his nephew Robert Grocecroft of Louth, who died in 1787. From his estate the lordship descended to the present lord of the manor.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Accounts	13th-14th centuries
2 Ministers' account roll with other manors	1278
3 Royal Letters Patent, King Edward III	1330
4 Inquisition post mortem	1335
5 Inquisition post mortem	1348
6 Royal Letters Patent	1400

LOT 30

The Lordship of West Kington

Together with the right to hold a weekly market and an annual fair granted by King Henry III

This ancient lordship is in the Hundred of Chippenham, eight miles from the town of Chippenham and two miles south of Badminton Station. The area of the manor is about 2,445 acres.

In 1244 the manor of West Kington belonged to Hugh de Vivoin. Steward, under King Henry III, of Poitou, Aquitaine and Gascony. The family lived in Poitou. Hugh married the elder coheir of Hugh Malet and had two sons: William de Fortibus and Hugh. His son Hugh was slain in Wales, leaving a son John de Vivonia by his wife Petronilla, daughter of William de Putot. John died in 1314 and the lordship passed to the heirs of his uncle William de Fortibus. William married Maud de Kyme, sixth daughter and coheir of Sybyl de Farrars, by whom he had four daughters;

Johan, wife of Reginald FitzPeter, Cecilia, wife of John Lord Beauchamp of Hache, Sybyl, wife of Guy de Roche Chiwart, and Mabel, wife of Foulk de Archiaco.

By 1314 there were found to two heirs to William de Fortibus, Peter Fitz Reginald, aged 30, son of Joan de Vivonia and Cecilia de Bellacampo, aged 40, widow of John Lord Beauchamp of Hache. Each of these had a moiety of the Manor of West Kington.

The moiety of FitzReginald descended to FitzRoger, by whom it was held in 1385. The Beauchamp moiety was again divided in 1360, on the death of the last Lord Beauchamp of Hache without issue, between his sisters Cicely and Eleanor wife of Meryot. John Meryot, son of Eleanor, sold his share in 1379 to Sir William Bonville of Shute, in Devonshire. Sir William married Maragaret, daughter and coheir of Sir William Damarell and was grandfather of William Lord Bonville, K.G., who was beheaded in February 1461 after the battle of St. Albans. Cicely, the great granddaughter and heiress, married John Grey, ancestor of Lady Jane Grey. Up to 1502 this portion was still in the hands of the Grey family. By the end of the 18th century the whole lordship was held by an ancestor of the present lord of the manor.

The church, of Early English date, is in the shape of a Greek cross and is dedicated to St. Mary. Hugh Latimer was the rector from 1530 to 1535 and often talked of his "Little Bishoprick of West Kington". In the walk at the Parsonage House stood a little scrubbed hollow oak called 'Latimer's Oak' where he used to sit. He was the protestant martyr burnt at the stake in Oxford with Nicholas Ridley Bishop of London, on the orders of Queen Mary in 1555.

It is understood that this lordship is sold with the royal right to hold a weely market on Mondays and an annual fair on the vigil the feast and the morrow of the Festival of St. Dunston (29th, 30th and 31st May).

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Royal Charter, King Henry III	1254
2 Rentals of manors of Glastonbury Abbey	14th Century
3 Survey (with other manors)	1707

LOT 31 £10,500

The Lordship of Brookhampton

The Lordship of Brookhampton is in the Kington Hundred of Warwickshire, about half a mile west of Kineton.

The Close Rolls of King Henry III record that Ralph was lord of the manor in 1231. The following year his nephew Henry de Trublevill succeeded to the lordship. By 1235 it is recorded in the Book of Fees at the Public Records Office that the lordship had reverted to King Henry III.

In 1477 Richard Dalby died, lord of the manor, leaving a son Robert, who succeeded him. The Dalby family continued to hold this lordship until 1677 when Ambrose Holbeck acquired the manor. From him the lordship came to Lord Willoughby de Broke, who's descendants have continued to hold the lordship until the present day.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1 Copies of customs (with other manors) | 16th-18th centuries |
| 2 Courts | 1630-31 |
| 3 Chancery inquisitions post mortem | 1398 |

LOT 32 £7,000

The Lordship of Hougham

The Lordship of Hougham is situated on the River Witham six miles from Grantham and nine miles from Newark in the Wapentake of Loveden, Lincolnshire. The area of the manor is about 2,460 acres.

In the Domesday Survey, of 1086, it recorded that the Bishop of Lincoln was lord of the manor with the Countess Judith as overlord. Later the de Bussy family became Lords of the Manor of Hougham.

The Thorolds have held the lordship for many generations, Sir Anthony Thorold being the present lord of the manor.

The beautiful church has a Norman arcade in the south aisle, an early English tower and a porch with the original Saxon cross. There are tombs of former lords of the manor, in particular one of Sir Hugh de Bussy about 1300, whose recumbent effigy, in mail armour, lies so that his head is on a cushion. His hand grasps a sword and from his neck is suspended a long shield with the arms of Bussy. There are also tombs of the Thorold, lords of the manor.

The manor house has a moat, Hougham is steeped in history and will provide many interesting subjects for research for the new lord of the manor.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 Marriage settlements and ordinary deeds | 1708-1817 |
|---|-----------|

LOT 33

The Lordship of Brackley with drawn

The lordship is in King's Sutton Hundred, Northamptonshire. It derives its name from the Anglo-Saxon bracken signifying fern. The manor was a Saxon town of considerable importance and was then known as Halse and Brackley. The lord of the manor was Azor in King Edward the Confessor's reign. There is an entry in the Domesday Book of 1086 for this manor.

King William I gave this lordship to Earl Aubrey, who, as he was unfit for public business, soon returned to Normandy. The lordship was then granted to Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Leicester in England and Earl of Mellent in Normandy. He was succeeded, as lord of the manor, by his second son Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester.

This was the time of the Crusades and both Robert Bossu and his son and heir died on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Margaret granddaughter of Robert Bossu succeeded to this lordship. Her husband was the Earl of Winchester. He died on crusade to the Holy Land and Margaret was succeeded by her second son Robert, who was also granted the earldom of Winchester. He died without a male heir in 1264 and the lordship of the manor came to his daughter Elen and her husband Alan la Zouch.

In 1276, it was found by presentment of the jurors of the Hundred that the lord of the manor and her predecessors had had the return of writs of estreats, pleas of excessive distress, a gallows and an assize of bread and ale from the time of King John.

Elen died, lord of the manor, in 1296 and was succeeded by her grandson Alan la Zouch. On his death, in 1314, the lordship came to his daughter, Matilda and her husband, Robert de Holand. He joined the insurrection led by his patron, the Earl of Lancaster. His lands, including this manor, were confiscated because he treacherously deserted.

After her husband's death in 1329 Matilda successfully regained the Lordship of Brackley from the new King Edward III. She held the manorial courts here until her death, when her son, Robert Lord Holland became lord of this manor. He died in 1373 and was succeeded by his granddaughter, another Matilda, then aged 17, and the wife of John, Lord Lovell.

The lordship continued in the Lovell family down to Francis, created Viscount Lovell by King Edward IV. He was a strong supporter of King Richard III. Thus, when King Henry VII took the Crown of England at Bosworth Field on that fateful morning of the 22nd August 1485 the Lovells lost this manor forever. Earlier that month, the loyalty of Lord Thomas Stanley, the steward of the Royal Household, had been rightly questioned by King Richard III. Indeed, so concerned was he about Stanley, that he took his son, Lord Strange as a hostage.

The Stanleys had 4000 troops at Bosworth and initially, they refused to support either side. When Henry Tudor's troops swung into line to face up the slope towards King Richard, he gave orders to execute Lord Strange and for his archers to open battle. Now it so happened that in the immediate confusion of battle, the execution order was not carried out. Lord Strange survived by the most remarkable good fortune and it was he who was granted this Manor of Brackley by the new King Henry VII.

Lord Strange saw twelve more Augusts and died in 1497. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who became the second Earl of Derby in 1504.

His son, the third Earl of Derby, who became lord of the manor in 1521 was a most exemplary nobleman and lived in such style of splendour that

with his death, it was said that "the glory of hospitality seemed to fall asleep".

On the death of his grandson, the fifth Earl Derby, this manorial lordship came to his daughter, Frances who married John Egerton, second Viscount Brackley and first Earl of Bridgewater, ancestor of the present lord of the manor, His Grace the Duke of Sutherland.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Court roll	1440-41
2 Court roll	1552-1882
3 Five views of frankpledge	1571-81
4 Burgess rolls	1696-1778
5 Oath rolls	1696-1836
6 Court baron & court of survey	1588
7 Court rolls	1714-1882
8 Court papers	1693-1804
9 Court books (manor & borough)	1787-1882
Rental surveys, etc.	1702-98, 1836-75



The seal of Robert de Laci, Earl of Chester and Earl of Lincoln, Lord of the Manors of Cleackheaton, Great Preston and Ingbirchworth.

LOT 34 £15,000

The Lordship of Skilts

This lordship is in the Barlichway Hundred of Warwickshire close to Studley and between Redditch and Alcester.

In 1166 Peter de Studley was lord of the manor. He had founded a priory for Austin Canons at Wicton in Worcestershire. The priory was transferred to Studley and given this lordship, which was retained by Studley Priory, in demesne, until the Dissolution of the Monestaries.

In 1538 the lordship was vested, by Act of Parliament, in the person of his late Majesty King Henry VIII. On his death in 1547 his son, King Edward VI, became lord of the manor. He assigned the lordship to Frances, wife of James Duffield. The lordship then came to William Sheldon of Beoley, Worcestershire. He died at Skilts in December 1520.

The Sheldon family held the lordship until 1783, when Ralph Sheldon transferred the lordship to Thomas Willam. According to the Recovery Rolls of 1820, he held Skilts Manor with its park at that date. But, by 1824, the lordship had come to John Lewis Moilliet. His son Theodore Moilliet sold the lordship in 1865 to an ancestor of the present lord of the manor.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1 Royal Letters Patent, King Edward VI | 1549 |
| 2 Feet of fines receipts | 1549 |
| 3 Chancery inquisition post mortem | 1613 |
| 4 Recovery roll | 1820 |

LOT 35 £9,000

The Lordship of Gayton le Marsh

**formerly belonging to John Baliol, the founder of
Baliol College, Oxford, and his son, John, King of Scotland.**

This lordship, which comprises about 2,170 acres, is in the Calceworth Hundred of Lincolnshire, six miles from Alford and seven miles from

Louth. Gayton le Marsh was an important Saxon place. There was an elegant church here before 1066.

By 1254 John Baliol was lord of the manor. He was one the wealthiest barons at that time, in his own right and that of his wife, Devorguila, who was co-heiress of two great inheritances. He was Regent of Scotland during the minority of King Alexander III.

In about 1263 Baliol gave the first lands in Oxford to found his College there. This endowment was increased on his death in 1269, and later by his widow.

John Baliol, youngest son of the College founder, succeeded to the lordship because his two elder brothers had died. He successfully claimed the crown of Scotland because his maternal grandmother, Margaret, had been the eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William the Lion and grandson of King David I. He was crowned King of Scotland in 1292.

From the Baliols this lordship came to an ancestor of the present lord of the manor, Lord Willoughby de Broke, who's family have held the lordship for centuries.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Court rolls | 1344-1655 |
| 2 Court books | 1482-1517, 1501-1730 |
| 3 Rentals, terriers, surveys etc., | 1546-1841 |

LOT 36 £9,000

The Lordship of Nunthorpe

This lordship is in the Wapentake of Langbaugh, four miles north of Stokesley and one mile south of Middlesbrough in the North Riding of Yorkshire. The area of the manor is about 1,420 acres.

The manor derives its name from a Cistercian nunnery founded here in 1162. The lordship was anciently a demesne manor of the Crown, and was bestowed by William the Conqueror on Robert de Brus, "a noble knight of Normandy".

In the early part of the 14th century the lordship was in the hands of the Greathead family. Robert Greathead paid a subsidy here in 1333. John Greathead, who succeeded him, appointed a chaplain to the manorial chapel in 1358. His heir, another Robert Greathead of Nunthorpe made an agreement about land in East Harsley in 1375. The family ended with an heiress, and, by 1435, the manor had passed into the possession of the Headlam family.

John Headlam, a minor in 1435, was in the custody of Robert Lambton. He died in 1461, having conveyed the manor to his son Christopher. Christopher was the father of Ralph who died, Lord of the Manor of Nunthorpe in 1544. His son and heir William was one year old at the time of his father's death, and received livery of the manor in 1564. He died in the following year leaving the lordship to his stepfather, Thomas Fulthorpe, who paid a subsidy in 1568.

William Headlam's daughter and heir Joan was an infant at the time of his death. She subsequently married Ralph Bowes. She and her husband conveyed the manor to Edward Rust of the Court of Chancery in 1600. In 1613 the lordship was granted to Marmaduke Constable and his heirs.

Marmaduke Constable died in 1624 and was succeeded as Lord of the Manor of Nunthorpe by his son and heir, John. He died in 1629 leaving no children. His heirs were his sisters Anne wife of James Bradshaw and Elizabeth Constable.

From these two heirs the lordship came to an ancestor of the present lord of the manor through the Bradshaw and the Lowther families.

DOCUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANOR:

1 Chancery Inquisition post mortem	1544
2 Fine receipts	1564
3 Recovery roll	1789
4 Feet of fines receipts	1800 & 1801

BAVENTS HALL, SUFFOLK
BRIGHTSTONE, ISLE OF WIGHT
BARROWS, NORFOLK
CANNSTONE HALL, NORFOLK
28

£7,000
£10,500
£6,500
£8,000



*King Edward VI Lord of the Manors of
Meers Court, Skilts and Walton-on-Thames.*

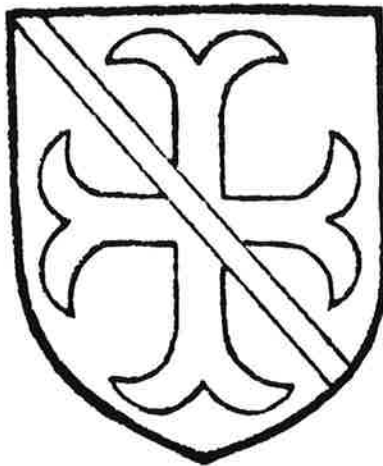
*The Coats of Arms of some former owners of the
Lordships for Sale in this Catalogue*



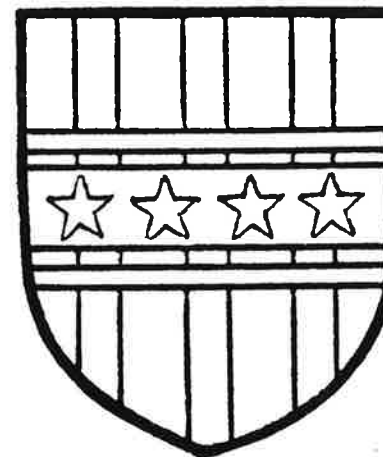
KING RICHARD II 1367-1400



JOHN OF GAUNT 1340-1399



SIR THOMAS DE BASING 1315-1349



SIR WILLIAM JAFFREY 1895-1953

When Lords of Manors are granted coats of arms, they have their lordships stated in the letters patent granted by the Kings of Arms on the authority of a warrant, issued on each occasion, by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall of England. This procedure is still followed today. A man of worth can petition the College of Arms, in the City of London, for a grant of a coat of arms. Once the arms are granted they are the personal "mark" of the owner. No-one else can legally display these arms during the owner's life time. They are inherited by his children. Peter Spurrier Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms will attend at the sale. He will be prepared to advise Lords of Manors on how they can petition for the grant of a coat of arms.

