



A Sale by Private Treaty of
Lordships of the Manor
& Feudal Barony

LIST OF TITLES

On the Instructions of members of the Aristocracy and Gentry

**A Sale
by Private Treaty
of Lordships of the Manor
a Feudal Barony
and Stewardship of Ireland**

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LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR

LORDSHIPS of the Manor are among the oldest titles in England and pre-date the Norman Conquest, begun by William I at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

Historians are not agreed on how the word Manor originated. It has been suggested that it was a French import, *manoir*, or perhaps even older, from the Latin, *manerium*. Nor are historians sure whether it was a purely Saxon concept, its origins lying in the need for self-defence down the east coast against succeeding incursions by Germanic tribes and later Vikings.

They are agreed, however, that the Manor was the pivot of the Feudal System, defined by the 11th century "by certain ecclesiastics who propounded the theory that human society was divided into three orders, the *oratores*, the *bellatores*, and the *laboratores*: those who protected it with their prayers and their swords, and those who tilled the earth to support the other two classes" (Dr A P M Wright, Senior Assistant Editor, VCH writing in the Bulletin of the *Manorial Society of Great Britain*, 1981).



By the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-66), the Lord of the Manor, be he the local leader, or some great suzerain, such as Earl Godwinson of Mercia, was the most important person in village affairs, whether it be collecting taxes for the King or dispensing "high justice", the power to inflict death in his courts.

Historians are also agreed that the Normans institutionalised the Manorial System in Domesday Book, compiled for William the Conqueror in 1086 and listing 13,418 Manors and their owners. It was an inventory of the wealth of the new kingdom and, as such, is still a Government document, housed at the Public Record Office where it is known as Public Record No 1. The conquerors also introduced the word *feudum*, from *feuum* (the Latin form of the Old English *feoh*, cattle, money, possessions in general); either a landholder's holding, or lands held under the terms of a specific grant.

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

In return for his protection and the land he gave them, the people on the Manor, from slaves to freemen, owed their Lord certain services, ranging from money rents to working so many days a week on the Lord's "home farm", or *demesne*, without pay (week-work).

In theory, most men held their land "at pleasure", though in practice the "customary tenants", or villeins, were fairly secure, provided they undertook their services: week-work, the harvest boon (*precaria*) when they helped the Lord get his corn in, used the Lord's mill to grind their corn and his fold for their animals so that he might benefit from the manure on his land.

If the tenants of the Manor disagreed, they went before the manorial court, presided over by one of the Lord's officers, usually the Bailiff, who decided and imposed fines often called "arbitrary" though, in fact, usually determined by custom. If there were some crime committed, the Lord could arrest, try, and punish upto "pit and gallows", gibbet, and mutilation.

In the High Middle Ages of the 12th century, a Lord could simply say: "it is my will" and there is surely no better basis for prestige than this. Indeed, the great "nobles" of the period expressed their power through the number of Manors they held, many becoming barons by tenure and, by the reign of Edward I, barons by writ of summons to Parliament.

Throughout the Middle Ages, the English nobility was a caste whose power was based on the ownership of land through the Manor. Their peerages, unlike those on the continent, were purely honorific and they lost them if they lost their landed status.

Nothing is immutable and in time the powers of the Lord were diminished. For example, no self-respecting King of England could permit any other than his own appointed officials to have power of life and death over the King's subjects. From the reign of Henry II, the royal itinerant justices fought a long battle with the Lord of the Manor over his powers of criminal jurisdiction. Of course, the kings eventually won, but when Elizabeth I instituted justices of the peace, it was the Lord of the Manor to whom she looked to fill this post as they had the status and local knowledge necessary to win respect. Manorial Lords are by no means missing from the lists of justices, deputy lieutenants, or even lords lieutenant today.

At the economic level, the medieval period saw changes. A substantial increase in the population in the 13th century meant that the irksome duty of week-work from a reluctant peasantry became increasingly unproductive. Agricultural science did not improve until the 18th century so that land that had been waste at Domesday was being taken under the plough by the 14th century.



The result was the evolution of paid labourers (men no longer tied to the land through the Lordship and, importantly, "free" in a manner of speaking) and the reclamation (*assarting*) of waste which was granted out by Lords on very favourable terms to people who became copyholders, effectively freeholders who

held title to their land by copy of the manorial court roll in return for a half-yearly rent payable at the Lord's court. The customary tenants gradually benefitted from this process too and became copyholders.

Although frequently strict in the application of their manorial rights, the Church, the largest landowner, tended to be a revolutionizing institution, its priesthood, right up to the highest prelates, originating in the vast majority of cases from the peasantry.

Lords would often apply to the King for special rights within the Manor. The most valuable of these was the monopoly to hold a market and fair in the Manor and these are the most common among Royal Charters to Manorial Lords: there were virtually no shops as we know them, apart from London, Norwich, and York, and retailing was done at markets, the Lord usually being granted in his Charter a Pie Powder Court by which he regulated the activities of buyers and sellers. He derived a financial benefit, first, from letting booths and stalls, and, second, from the profits of the justice his officers meted out.

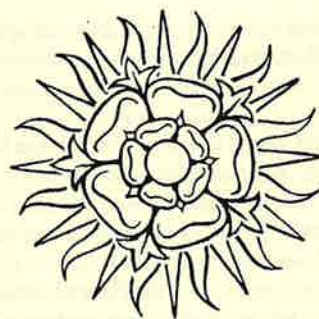
There are charters for foreshore rights, rights of wreck, treasure trove, free warren (sporting rights), riparian and piscaries rights (river banks and fishing). These are special rights.

Droit de seigneur, or *jus primae noctis*, the right to have the bride on her wedding night, is largely a fiction. It was an alleged right of feudal lords in medieval Europe to sleep the first night with the bride of any of his vassals. There is some evidence of such a right in some primitive societies. The only evidence of its existence in Europe is of payments by a vassal in lieu of enforcement of the right, and it is probable that it was merely a kind of tax like the avail or redemption payment in lieu of the lord's right to select a bride for his vassal." (*The Oxford Companion to Law*, ed. David M Walker). The myth has perhaps been perpetuated in the novels of Jane Austen and Anthony Trollope. The technical term for licence to marry was a fine of Merchet.

General rights were the copyhold income from the tenantry, manorial waste, common land, the profits of justice in the manorial court, *heriots* (payment of "the best beast or chattel") on death and inheritance, *murage* and *scutage* (a "tax" for self-defence), *pontage* (a "tax" for bridge repair), mineral excavation rights, and many others.

It is easy to judge, from this plethora rights, how important the Lord of the Manor was, not only socially, but economically.

In 1922, the Government of the day enacted the most thoroughgoing legislation touching property in England and Wales. So far as the Lord of the Manor was concerned, the Law of Property Act abolished copyhold tenure, taking away his right to be Lord of the soil save that which he owned directly. He was compensated and the copyholds were converted on 1 January 1926 into freehold, or 999-year leasehold.



But the Act went on to confirm many of the historic rights long enjoyed by the Lord of the Manor: the right to market and fair, mineral excavation (subject to the enfranchisement of the copyhold, the subsoil still belongs to the Lord of the Manor), fishing rights, sporting rights, manorial waste (principally the verges of the road and those areas in rural Manors which do not appear to belong to anyone), common land rights (subject to the Common Land Registration Act 1965), even the village green.

Some Lords today charge a manorial wayleave and are paid by British Telecom £1 a year for every telegraph pole planted in the roadside verges. Others operate markets which require planning consent. Still others, in conjunction with the freeholder, employ mineral excavation companies to take out gravel, or sand if the subsoil contains a commercially exploitable deposit.

The operable historic rights associated with their Manor must be legally established by each purchaser. Those relating to Manors in the past included:

The right to hold market and fairs

The right to common land and manorial waste

The right to all the usual manorial incidents such as merchets, heriots, wardships, tolls, and escheats, pickage, stallage, turbary, and pannage

The rights to mines and quarries within the Manor

Fishing rights

Rights of free warren, free chase, and free forest

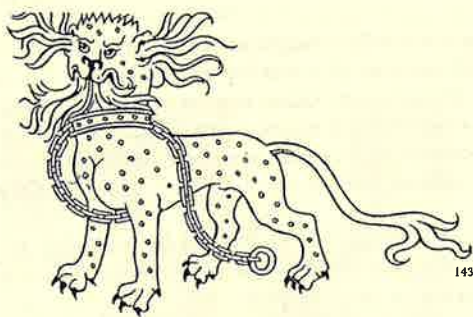
Timber rights

Rights over rivers and foreshore.

The essence of a Baron's status, according to Professor Sir Frank Stenton (*The First Century of English Feudalism*, Oxford University Press, 1932), was his direct personal relationship with his Lord, and there can be no closer relationship in medieval society than the swearing of fealty to the King himself. The Lords of Manors, or "mesne tenants", as Professor Stenton describes them, "appear as a body of very important people" in the 12th century. "There can be no doubt of their identity, as a class, with the honorial barons of 12th century charters... It is an important element in... the Anglo-Norman state". Such mesne tenants who held Manors in the 12th century were honorial barons, or territorial peers. Professor Stenton adds that these early references to a lord's barons "are valuable, historically, for they show that the barons who appear at a later time in Shropshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Durham did not owe their style to a near analogy between their position and that of a tenant-in-chief of the Crown, but that they were representatives of men regarded as barons already in the Norman period. Their titles come, in fact, before the conception of baronage was specialized... a spe-

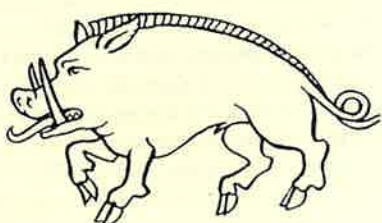
cialization that was not to begin to take shape until the late 13th century with barons by writ and, much later still, by letters patent”.

Scotland, where land law is still feudal, has long recognized the feudal barony as distinct from the barony by writ or patent, and still does. Many of England’s most ancient titles of what we are now pleased to call nobility are based on baronies by tenure: eg Earl Ranulph de Meschines grants the Barony of Greystock, Cumbria, to Lyulph, and Henry I confirms this landholding. Lyulph, whose ancestors are completely unknown, is ancestor to eight generations of feudal Barons of Greystock, before the ninth generation, in Ralph, is summoned to Parliament as a baron by writ in 1295. The difference between the baron by writ, or patent, and the honorial baron, or baron by tenure was that the latter would not expect to sit in the councils of the realm unless summoned beyond the reign of Henry III; the former can now sit in the House of Lords as of right.



The present Duke of Norfolk, Miles FitzAlan-Howard, is feudal Earl of Arundel (besides being parliamentary earl), a feudal title which, like Lord of the Manor, is protected in the 1922 Property Act. The Duke’s ancestor, William de Albini (Albany), married Adeliza, widow of Henry I and daughter of Godfrey Duke of Lorraine. Adeliza had in dower Arundel Castle, Sussex, and William became Earl of Arundel in 1139 by this marriage. The feudal Earldom of Arundel came into the Howard family in 1580, on the death of Henry FitzAlan, 18th feudal Earl of Arundel, whose daughter and heiress, Mary, was mother to Philip FitzAlan-Howard, 19th feudal Earl. It was not until the passing of an Act of Parliament in 1628 that Thomas FitzAlan-Howard, 20th feudal Earl of Arundel, also became parliamentary Earl of Arundel. The Duke’s feudal Earldom, like a Manor title, is vested in property. The parliamentary earldom would descend to the Duke’s successors as specified in the Act and subsequent Acts and patents; but, presumably, were the family to part with Arundel Castle, there would be a feudal Earl of Arundel in addition to a parliamentary earl of the same name.

Helen Cam, in her Introduction to *Law-Finders and Law-Makers in Medieval England* (Merlin Press, London), says: “Whilst the King’s vassals fulfilled their responsibilities and vindicated their rights in his courts, all over England, their own sub-vassals, the baron’s barons, were acting as judges in their Lords’ courts, and helping to adjust the conflicting claims of the old and new tenants of the honour and the manor.”



In describing thegnship, that Saxon Lordship with which Domesday is scattered, Professor F W Maitland (*Domesday Book and Beyond*, Cambridge University Press, 1897), calls wealthy thegns *barones maiores* and “less-thegns” *barones minores*. “The household of a great man, but more especially the King’s household, is the cradle of thegnship... Then the King... begins to give land to his thegns, and thus the nature of thegnship is modified. The thegn no longer lives in his lord’s court; he is a warrior endowed with land. Then the thegnship becomes more than a relationship; it becomes a status.”

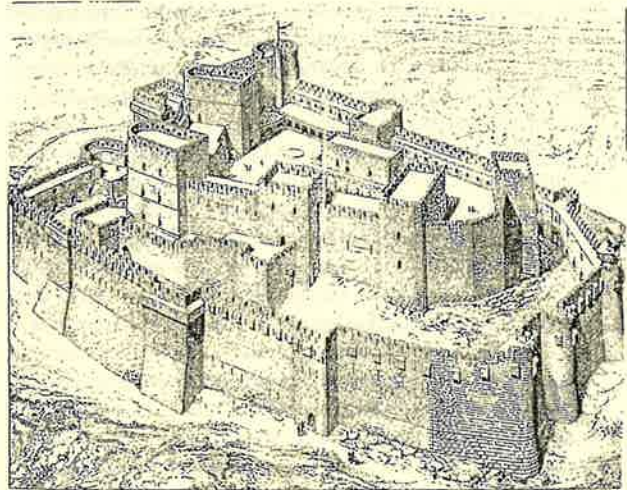
Right into the early Angevin period (*circa* 1160), the King’s barons, Professor Stenton writes (*op cit*), “remained a large and indeterminate body, defined by a rough equality of rank and a general similarity of territorial position, but by nothing that even approximated to any rule of law”. The word Baron is used by historians and writers today in a way that it is safe to assume that the author is thinking of a tenant-in-chief of the King. “In a general survey of constitutional history,” Professor Maitland remarks, “it is convenient to use the term in this limited sense. But the usage receives no support from the private charters of the Norman period, in which earls, bishops, and many lords of lesser status continually speak of their own tenants as *barones*.”

“Dark as is the early history of the manor,” Professor Maitland writes in *The Constitutional History of England* (Cambridge University Press, 1926), “we can see that before the Conquest England is covered by what in all substantive points are manors, though the term manor is brought hither by the Normans.” Since this is so and since, as already observed, there can be no surer basis of prestige than to say, “it is my will”, the status conveyed by Manorial Lordship, or Feudal Barony pre-dates the peerage of England, as it is understood today, by at least 200 years. The former is vested in jurisdiction over land, the second in the will of the sovereign and is purely honorific.



The military aristocracy of the 12th century would, I suspect, laugh at the later concept of nobility through pedigree. Most would probably not have known who their grand parents were. Nothing is known of the family of Hugh the Great, Duke of France, who ruled that cradle of the chivalric ideal. William the Conqueror’s principal followers were opportunistic thugs, most of whom are never heard of again after Domesday Book; while even of those who went on to become earls and bishops later, we know virtually nothing of their antecedents. Early pedigree charts are fragmentary. The Anglo-Norman period was one of great rises to, and falls from, fortune. There was no time to consider such niceties as “nobility”, or pedigree. A great family is suddenly there: take the celebrated house of Bellême, who rise to instant prominence; their “ancestor” of one generation seems to have been a crossbowman. He becomes a Lord of Manors and, being practical, it was this wealth that was all that mattered. The Anglo-Norman and early Angevin monarchs were only interested in a man’s landholding and territorial power.

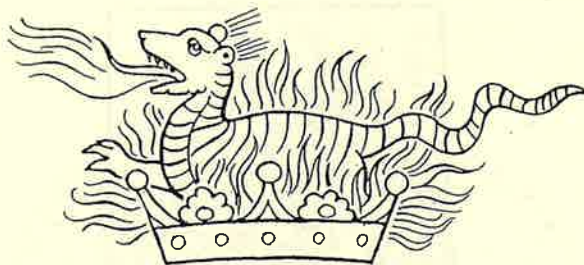
n the French or German sense of the word, medieval England had no nobility; that is to say that among the freemen there was no intrinsically superior class enjoying a privileged *legal* status of its own, transmitted by descent. In appearance, English society was an astonishingly egalitarian structure. That said, essentially, it was based on the existence of an extremely rigid hierarchic division, though the line was drawn at a lower level than elsewhere in Europe. It meant that on English soil, the freeman was in law scarcely less distinguishable from the nobleman. But the freemen themselves were an oligarchy. Yet England had an aristocracy as powerful as any in Europe - more powerful perhaps because the land of the peasants, through the Manor, was still more at its mercy. It was a class of Manorial Lords, of warrior chieftains, of royal officials, and of knights of the shire - all of them men whose mode of life differed greatly and consciously from that of the common run of freemen. At the top was the narrow circle of earls and barons. During the 13th century, this highest group began to be endowed with fairly definite privileges, but these were almost exclusively political and honorific in nature; and, above all, being attached to the *fief de dignité*, to the Honor, they were transmissible only to the eldest son. In short, the class of noblemen in England remained as a whole more a social than a legal class.



Naturally, although power and revenues were as a rule inherited, and although, as on the Continent, the prestige of birth was greatly prized, this group was too ill-defined not to remain largely open. In the 13th century, the possession of landed wealth was sufficient to authorize the assumption of knighthood, in fact made it obligatory. Something like a century and a half later, it officially confirmed the right (always restricted by the characteristic rule to free tenure) to elect in the shires the representatives of the Commons of the land. And, although in theory, these same representatives - they were known by the significant name of knights of the shire and had originally, in fact, to be chosen from among the dubbed knights - were required to furnish proof of hereditary armorial bearings, it does not appear that in practice any family of solid wealth and social distinction ever encountered much difficulty in obtaining permission to use such emblems. There were no "letters of nobility" among the English at this period - the creation of baronets by the needy House of Stewart was only a belated imitation of French practices. There was no need for them. The actual situation was enough.

We must wait until the 14th century, or possibly the very late 13th, before the idea of chivalry, or *prudhomie*, or pedigree begin to become important in England as concepts, setting some men apart from others, and reflecting, among other things, a more settled state in society. Edward III inaugurates the "Round Table" in the Order of the Garter. Parliament, in 1351, in the Statute of Labourers, attempts for the first time to restrict the acquisition of land and Manors by wealthy merchants from impoverished "old money". Parliament tries again and again in the 14th and throughout the 15th centuries to stop commercial new money from wearing certain furs and velvets, or owning more than 40 acres in the country.

Such efforts were thwarted by economic realities and the Kings of England themselves, the Tudors particularly, preferring new wealth and the cleverness that spawned it, to the old wealth and jealousies that sustained it.



Badges, banners, flags, seals were originally intended as means by which a man might be identified in time of battle, perhaps, or on papers which the illiterate, many of whom included the nobility, could recognize. Henry V established something approximating to a formalization of these devices. Richard III in 1484 established the College of Arms which contains a number of Household officers: the three Kings of Arms, Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy and Ulster; a number of Officers in Ordinary (Heralds); and Pursuivants and Officers Extraordinary. They have granted arms to men and women of virtue for more than 500 years, despite conceits, which have appeared in every generation since 1484 - even to this day - which would ossify the institution.

It has been mainly by keeping close to the practical things which give real power, and avoiding the paralysis that overtakes social classes, which are too sharply divided and too dependent on birth, that the English aristocracy acquired the dominant position it retained for centuries, and to some extent still does.

In purchasing a Manor, therefore, one inherits the status that this form of tenure implies and becomes the successor in title to a line of men and women, many of whom have had a pronounced influence on the history of the British Isles.

Robert Smith
Chairman
The Manorial Society of Great Britain



BARONIES BY TENURE IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND

FROM THE reign of the Conqueror to the middle of the 13th century at least, the dignity of Baron in England was annexed to territorial possessions *derived* from the Crown, for which the grantee was bound to render homage, fealty, and military or other honourable services. To such possessions was annexed the privilege of holding courts, or the civil and criminal jurisdiction as it has been called, which right sometimes passed with the Seignory as an incident without being expressly named: but more generally was specially granted by the words *justitiam, curiam, or socha and sacha, infangenthef and outfangenthef*. The Sheriff could not for the most part enter the Barony, and the Baron's officers received the King's writs. In such courts, justice was dispensed by the Baron to his tenants and vassals, or those under him. Besides attending the King in his wars with the number of knights reserved by his tenure to the Crown, the Baron, as its vassal, was bound to attend the King's Court, the *Curia Regis*.



This Court, at first held at stated periods in each year, was afterwards extended to the *Magnum Consilium* (Great Council), to which the King summoned his Barons for their *advice* and *consent* at such times and on such occasions as his exigencies required. When *extra-feudal* services were agreed by the Barons at this Court, the consent of their tenants and vassals was also sought by the holders of such Seignories in their Courts Baron. In possession of one of these Seignories as a *Feodum Nobile*, with its incident service of attending the *Curia Regis* or *Commune Concilium*, originated the dignity of the Feudal Peerage, a Feudal Barony is perhaps a literal Territorial Peerage, as opposed to a nominal one today. After the Barons' War of 1264-5, a change took place in England which affected the rights of the English Baronage, by which it was established that no person should attend Parliament (*Commune Consilium*) without express writs from the King, with a sitting in consequence, and has since been held to have vested in the person so summoned and his heirs lineally an hereditary Barony. Such rules have never applied to the Barony by Tenure, though there are still some Baronies by Writ, whose holders sit in the House of Lords, whose ancestors sold their Baronies by Tenure centuries ago. The most recent example of this is the Parliamentary Barony of Dacre of Gilsland, held by the Earl of Carlisle, who sold the Barony by Tenure of Gilsland without affecting his right to sit in the House of Lords, even if he, or his successors, were to lose their superior Parliamentary titles of Earl of Carlisle and Viscount Howard Morpeth. Indeed, Lord Carlisle in 1990 sold the Barony of Morpeth. In 1992, the Earl of Lonsdale sold the Barony of Burgh, though his ancestor was first summoned to Parliament under the *Parliamentary* Barony of Burgh.

At the College of Arms, London, is a manuscript headed: "There are Barons of three kinds, namely:

- (1) By Tenure (who, in regard thereof, ought to be summoned to Parliament)
- (2) By Writ of Summons
- (3) By Creation, or Letters Patent



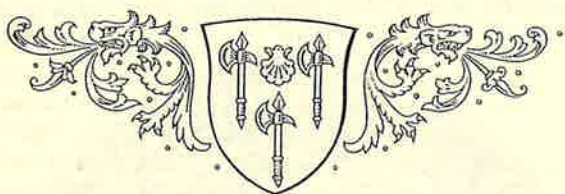
Barons by Tenure were of old the King's principal tenants, who holding an Honor, castle, or Manor of the King *in capite* by Barony (*per integram Baroniam*) were called his *Barones majores*, having their titles usually from their principal seats, or heads (*caputs*) of their Baronies, and continued to be the only Barons summoned to Parliament until 1265, when Henry III, having overcome Simon de Montfort and the rebellious Barons at the Battle of Evesham, called a Parliament to have such of them as were slain, taken prisoner, or escaped, attainted and disinherited; but the number of his faithful Barons being small, he supplied their number with other persons of known worth, wisdom, and repute who, by means thereof were henceforth Barons by Writ, although they had no possession that was *Feodum Nobile*, for they were only tenants *in capite*, which were not really Barons at all (though some were, some were restored, and some married ladies - the daughters or widows of Barons - who conferred Baronies, or at least respectability, upon them). Many, however, were not, though they were often called to Great Councils as Barons and Peers. This continued to be the practice until the reign of Richard II who, in 1388, introduced the creation of Barons by Letters Patent, which is now the only method by which a person is summoned as a Peer to Parliament, saving occasionally those people who can demonstrate to the Privileges Committee of the House of Lords that they be entitled to such a summons by descent from a Baron by Writ. The Feudal Baronage in England predates by as much as two centuries the Parliamentary Peerage. The context of the Scottish Feudal Barony is broadly similar except that in most cases there is some form of real property, properly speaking the original manse or its ruins, or its site which was ennobled by Charter before 1707. The holders of such Baronies in Scotland are routinely granted Letters Patent of Recognition in the Lyon Court.



In the reign of King John, an alteration of great importance took place in the rights of the Barons and tenants *in capite*; for only the principal barons, or *barones majores*, were summoned to attend parliament, by particular writs from the king; and the rest, who acquired the name of *barones minores*, were called by one general summons from the sheriffs of their respective counties. This practice was recognized and legally established by the *Magna Carta* of King John. Selden supposes that in consequence of the quarrels between King John and his Barons, several Baronies had escheated to the Crown, either by attainder, or otherwise, which were partly granted to others, and partly retained as rewards for those who should come over to the King.



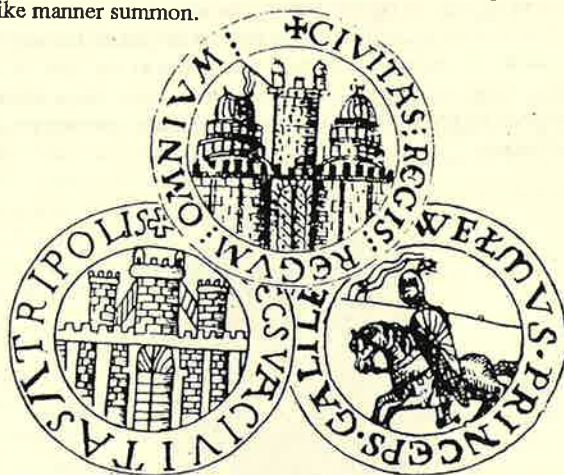
That several Barons were also so decayed in their estates as not to be able to support their rank; and the ancient Barons, or *barones majores*, who retained their possessions, foreseeing that their dignity might be diminished if the new tenants in chief, or grantees of the escheated Baronies, and the decayed Barons, should remain equal to them, procured a law no longer extant, or some understanding, in some of the parliaments preceding the Great Charter, by which they only in future should be styled Barons, and the rest tenants in chief, only, or knights. And because their ancient name could not be wholly taken from them, therefore, the addition of *majores* was given to the ancient and more powerful Barons, and that of *minores* to the others. Barons by Tenure, like Scottish Barons and later Irish Barons, are one of the *minores* sort, but only because they no longer sit in Parliament. (The use of the word "Parliament" in this context is not in its specialized sense, but in the sense of a deliberative assembly).



From this period, the right of sitting in Parliament appears to have been confined to those persons who were possessed of entire Baronies. But in the reign of King Henry III, a still greater alteration took place in the rights of the Barons; for whereas, every tenant *in capite* was, before that period, *ipso facto*, a Parliamentary Baron, and entitled to be summoned, either by the King's writ, or by the sheriff of the county, to every parliament that was called: yet, about that time, some new law is said to have been made, by which it was established that no person, though possessed of a Barony, should come to parliament without being expressly and particularly summoned by the King's writ.

This fact is first mentioned by Camden in the Preface to his *Britannia*, who cites an ancient author, without naming him as his authority. *Ad summum honorem pertinet ex quo rex Henricus III ex tanta multitudine quae seditiosa et turbulenta fuit, optimos quosque rescripto ad comitia parlamentaria evocaverit. Ille enim (ex satis antiquo scriptore loquor) post magnas perturbationes et enormes vexationes inter ipsum regem, Simonem de Monteforte, et alios barones, motas et susceptas, statuit et ordinavit quod omnes illi comites et barones Angliae quibus upse rex dignatus est brevia summonitionis dirigere, venirent ad parlamentum suum, et non alii, nisi forte dominus rex alia vel similia brevia eis dirigere voluisset.*

Selden appears to have given but little credit to this narrative; and says, he never could discover who this ancient writer, cited by Camden, was; but thought that, not long after the Great Charter of King John, some law was made that induced the utter exclusion of all tenants in chief from parliament, beside the ancient and greater Barons, and such others as the King should in like manner summon.



In consequence of this law, the practice of summoning the *barones minores*, by the sheriff, ceased, as appears from the *Magna Carta* of 9 Henry III in which the chapter respecting the summoning of the Barons and tenants *in capite*, in the charter of King John, is entirely omitted.

From this period, the dignity of a parliamentary Baron was confined to those who were summoned by the Crown; this appears from the words of the writ, by which the King certifies a person to be a peer, as stated in the *Registerum Brevium*, a book as ancient as the Statute of Westminster, 2 13 Edward I which are, *Quia praedictum G unum baronum regni nostri, ad parlamenta nostra de summonitione regia venientium, recordamur.*

It cannot, however, be supposed, that the Crown ever possessed the prerogative of omitting to summon the principal nobles to every parliament, pursuant to the provisions of the *Magna Carta* of King John; for there is one instance recorded in our history of an omission of this kind, which was immediately noticed in such a manner as to prevent its recurrence.

In the year 1225, King Henry III called a parliament at Westminster, and several of the peers being absent for want of writs of summons, the Barons who attended refused to answer the King's proposals, for this reason, *Quod omnes tunc temporis non fuerunt, juxta tenorem Magnae Chartae vocati; et ideo sine paribus suis tunc absentibus, nullum voluerunt tunc responsum dare, vel auxilium concedere vel prestare.*

With respect to the different orders, and names or titles of nobility and dignity in England, the most ancient are those of Baron and Earl. It has been stated that the word *baro* was originally

synonymous with *homo*; that all those persons to whom feuds were granted by Kings and sovereign princes, were called *barones et homines regis, sive qui hominum regi debent*.

Sir Henry Spelman says that the word baron was introduced into England by the Normans: *Ad Anglos autem pervenisse videtur vocabulum baro, vel cum ipsis Normannis, vel cum Edwardus Confessor aures moresque imbibisset Normannicos*. The first mention of the word which we have met with is in Domesday Vol ii 367 where it is said, *Hanc terram invadiavit abbas et barones regis*. And Eadmerus, who lived in the time of King Henry I speaking of William the Conqueror, says: *Nulli episcoporum permittebat ut aliquem de baronibus suis, seu ministris, publice excommunicaret*.

Selden observes that in the extracts from the Inquisitions, taken in the time of King John, the phrases of *tenentes per baroniam et servitia militaria*; and *milites et barones tenentes in capite de rege*, are used for the same persons. In another place he says, *Tenere de rege in capite, habere possessiones sicut baroniam*, and to be a baron, with a right to sit with the rest of the barons in councils or courts of judgment, according to the laws of that time, were synonymous: and Spelman says, *Aevo Henrici Secundi quaevis tenura in capite habebatur pro tenura per baroniam*.



Lord Coke has observed that in ancient records the Barons included the whole nobility of England, because regularly all noblemen were Barons, though they had a higher dignity; and the great council of the nobility were all comprehended under the name of the Council *De Baronage*. This is confirmed by Matthew Paris, in whose history we find the word *baronagium* used as comprehending all the nobility: *Dominus rex de consilio totius baronagii sui*, and Dugdale has transcribed the following writ of King Henry III to the Sheriff of Herefordshire: *Rex Vicecomiti Heref' - Precipimus tibi quod si aliqua gens armata per ballivam tuam, contra provisionem nuper factam apud Gloucestriam, de communi concilio baronagii nostri*.

In consequence of the practice of subinfeudation, the great lords, particularly those who were Earls Palatine, called their immediate tenants or vassals, Barons. Thus the Earls of Chester and the bishops of Durham had their Barons. The City of London and the Cinque Ports had also their Barons. In like manner the parliamentary barons were called *barones regis* or *barones regni*, in order to distinguish them from those inferior Barons.

With respect to the various modes by which dignities may be created, it has been shown that British dignities were originally feudal, and introduced into England, together with the rest of that system, by the Normans, that they were annexed to the possession of certain estates in land, and must have been created by a grant of those estates.



Dignities were created in this manner in France and in Normandy. In Scotland the same practice prevailed. Thus, in the printed case of the Earldom of Sutherland, it is said that the most ancient mode of conferring honours in Scotland was by erecting certain estates into an Earldom, &c and investing the grantee with those estates, of which several instances are given. And in the return made by the Lords of Sessions of Scotland in 1739 to the House of Lords respecting the state of the Scottish Peerage, it is said that before the reign of King James VI titles of honour and dignity were created by erecting lands into Earldoms and Lordships.

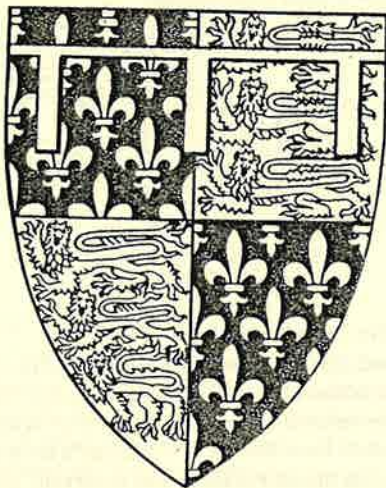
As all the ancient grants of lands made by the Conqueror and his sons to their followers are now lost, there exists no instance of the Crown's erecting an estate into a Barony or Earldom. Lord Coke says "but now the ancient manner of creation is altered; for now, when the King creates a duke, a marquis, an earl, a viscount, or a baron; he seldom creates a dukedom, marquisdome, earldome &c *ad sustinendum nomen et onus, viz* to grant him manours, lands, tenements, &c to hold of him in chiefe; for commonly upon creations the king grants to them created an annuity". And in Lord Gerard's case, Wright, serjeant, says:- "The legal constitution of a Barony is, when the king creates certain lands to be a Barony."

It also appears from our ancient records that the dignities of Baron and Earl, with a right of sitting in parliament, continued to be annexed to the possession of some feudal seignuries or lordships for a long time after the Conquest, a fact that is fully admitted by all our eminent antiquaries; by Camden, Spelman, Dugdale, and Selden. It will therefore be necessary to inquire into the nature of those Manors, Seignuries or Lordships, and to state the cases in which dignities have been held to be annexed to the possession of them.



On the establishment of the Normans in England, the Conqueror conferred or confirmed the estates of many Saxon thanes upon his principal followers, as strict feuds, to be held immediately of himself, by homage fealty, and military or other honourable services. The usual services reserved on these grants were the services of a certain number of knights; and the persons who received them, in order to be able to perform their services, gave out by subinfeudation portions of the lands to their followers, to be held of themselves by knight service; reserving a tract of land round their castle, or mansion house, for the maintenance of their own family; by which means their estates became feudal seigneuries, consisting of demesnes and services, and were called Manors.

To every grant of a *feudum nobile* or *feudum dignitatis*, a jurisdiction was always annexed. In conformity to this practice, it may be presumed that in all the grants of lands made by the Conqueror and his sons, to be holden of the Crown *in capite*, a civil and criminal jurisdiction was given. For it appears from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, that in almost all the charters of lands granted by the crown to abbeys, a civil and criminal jurisdiction was expressly given. And we know that from time immemorial every Lord of a Manor has exercised a jurisdiction over his tenants; a franchise which must have been originally derived from the Crown, directly or tacitly.



The court in which the Lord of a Manor exercised his jurisdiction was called *curia baronis*, the court baron. And Lord Coke says: "If we labour to search out the antiquity of these courts baron, we shall find them as ancient as manors themselves. For when the ancient kings of this realm, who had all the lands of England in demesne, did confer great quantities of land upon some great personages, with liberty to parcel the lands out to other inferior tenants, reserving such duties and services as they thought convenient; and to keep courts where they might redress misdemeanors, within their precincts, punish offences, committed by their tenants, and decide and debate controversies arising within their jurisdiction, these courts were termed courts baron".



Every estate of this kind had a capital mansion on it, as of which the lands granted out to the tenants were held. And being the residence of the Lord, it was called in old French *Manoir*, a *manendo*, from which the whole acquired the name Manor. It is also called, and with more propriety, a lordship, being in fact a feudal seignory or *dominium*, annexed to the possession of the demesnes, over the tenants holding lands by a subinfeudation from the ancient proprietors of such demesnes, by certain services, with a jurisdiction over those persons. And Lord Coke says: "A manor in these days signifieth the jurisdiction and royalty incorporate, rather than the land or scite".

Manerium (says Spelman) *est feudum nobile, partim vassallis, quos tenentes vocamus, ob certa servitia concessum; partim domina in usum familiae suae, cum jurisdictione in vassallos, ob concessa praedia reservatum. Quae vassallis conceduntur, terras dicimus tenementales, quae domino reservantur dominicales. Totum vero feudum dominium appellatur, olim baronia. Unde curia quae huic praeest jurisdictioni, hodie curia baronis nomen retinet.*

The persons to whom the great lords granted lands, to hold of them by knight service, were called *valvasores*, (*uavaseurs*) of whom Spelman gives the following account: *Sunt ergo valvasores majores, qui non a rege immediate sed secunda vice feuda acceperunt, scilicet a ducibus, marchionibus, vel comitibus; hoc est a regni vel regis capitaneis.* And Bracton says that an estate thus held was called *vavassoria*.

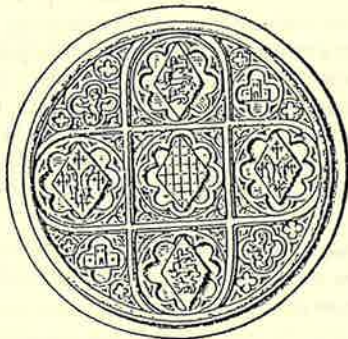
These *valvasores majores* again granted out portions of their lands to free persons, to be held of themselves in socage, who were called *valvasores minores*, by which means the *valvasores majores* created Manors of an inferior kind, whereof they were the immediate lords; and the Baron or King's tenant *in capite* was the lord paramount.

In consequence of this practice, Manors became divided into two sorts, which Bracton calls *maneria capitalia et non capitalia. Et sciendum est quod manerium poterit esse per se ex pluribus aedificiis coadjuvatum, sive villis vel hamlettis adjacentibus. Poterit enim esse manerium et per se, et cum pluribus villis, et cum pluribus hamlettis adjacentibus quorum nullum dici potest manerium per se, se d villae sive hamlettiae. Poterit enim esse per se manerium capitale, et plura continere sub se maneria non capitalia, et plures villas et plures hamletos, quasi sub uno capite, et dominio uno.*

The practice of creating inferior Manors was effectually prevented in the reign of King Edward I by the statute *Quia Emptores Terrarum*, (1290) which reciting the inconveniences arising from subinfeudations, that is from feoffments of lands to be held of the feoffors, enacted, that upon every future conveyance of lands, the grantee should hold of the chief lord, and not of the grantor. But the provisions not extending to the king's own tenants *in capite*, the law concerning them was declared by the statutes *Prerogativa Regis*, 17 Edw. II c. 6 and 4 Edw. III c. 15 by which last all subinfeudations previous to the reign of

King Edward I were confirmed. But all subsequent to that period were left open to the King's prerogative.

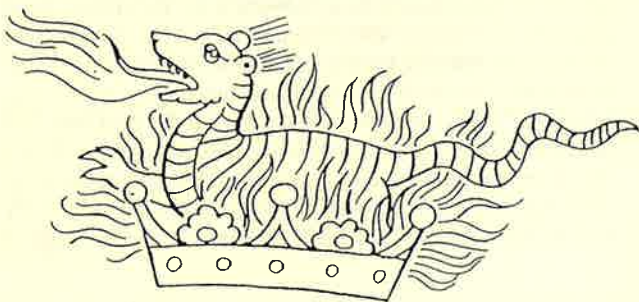
Every Lord of a Manor held immediately of the Crown was during the first century after the Conquest deemed a Baron and his Manor a Barony. Thus Spelman says:- *Maneriorum dominos etiam minores inter barones censi manifestum est, cui fidem facit quod ipsae hae curiae usque hodie curiae baronum nuncupantur. Aevo praeterea Henrici Primi procerum appellatione computari videntur omnes maneriorum domini. Nam quos in epigraphe 25. legum suarum proceres vocat, eosdem mox in capite, barones sochnam suam habentes, exponit.*



But although every Manor held immediately of the Crown, was originally a Barony, and the Lord thereof a member of the *curia regis* and the *magnum consilium*, yet when the Barons were divided into *majores* and *minores*, it is probable that those only who possessed *maneria capitalia* of which inferior Manors were held, were considered as *barones majores* and retained the dignity of Barons; while those who had but a *manerium non capitale* were called *barones minores*.

In the course of time the Manor, or Seignory to which the dignity of a Baron was annexed, acquired the name *baronia*; and it appears from all our 12th and 13th century writers that such estates were not uncommon for some time after the Conquest. Thus we read in Glanville:- *Mortuo enim aliquo capitali barone, statim baroniam in manu suo retinet rex, donec haeres grantum suum fecerit de relevio.* But such Baronies must have some form of Charter of the King, or writ from the King, or some such charter of him for 'livery on his lands that designates the recipient, by virtue of holding such feudum nobile a Baron.

It is thus enacted by King John's *Magna Carta* c 42,- *Si aliquis tenuerit de aliqua escaeta, sicut de honore de Wallingford, Nottingham Bolon, et de aliis escaetis quae sunt in manu nostra, et sint baroniae; et obierit, haeres ejus non det alium relevium, nec faciet nobis aliud servitium quam faceret baroni, si baronia esset in manu baronis.* Bracton also says:- *Item si dominus rex tenuerit aliquam baroniam, vel terram.* And in another place:- *Ut si fuerit contentio inter partes, in qua baronia, vel in cujus feodo, tenementum fuerit.*

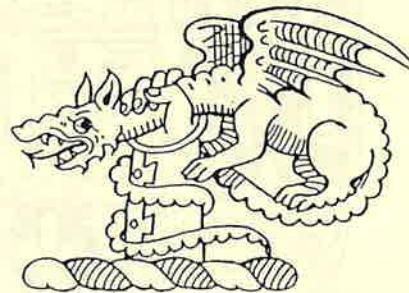


It has been stated that to every Manor was annexed a jurisdiction, and a court, called the court baron, for the exercise of it. The civil jurisdiction was called *soca et sacha*, the criminal *infangthef* and *oufangthef*. These latter words are thus explained by Spelman:-

Significant latronem infra captum, hoc est infra amnerium vel jurisdictionem alicujus, jus habentis de eodem cognoscendi. Regale quidem privilegium, et in antiquis diplomatibus, majoribus regni frequenter concessum. Qui ipso hoc verbo talem assecuti sunt potestem.

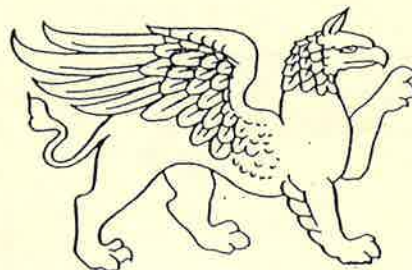
By the *Magna Carta* of 9 Hen. III c 17, sheriffs of counties, constables of castles, escheators and coroners were prohibited from holding pleas of the Crown. Lord Coke says- "Albeit the franchises of infangthiefe and outfangthiefe, to be heard and determined within courts-baron belonging to manors, were within the said mischief, yet we find, but not without great inconvenience, that the same had some continuance after this act. But neither this act or *per desuetudinem* for inconvenience these franchises within manors are antiquated and gone".

It appears however from the *Placita de Quo Warranto* that in the reigns of the three first Edwards, a great number of Lords of Manors claimed and established a right to exercise a criminal jurisdiction in their court barons.



By the feudal law, the lord, upon the death of his tenant, became entitled to a sum of money from the heir, as a fine or composition for the renewal of the investiture, which was called a relief. In Glanville's time, the relief of a knight's fee was fixed at 100 shillings, but that of a Barony was uncertain. *De baronis vero nihil certum statuendum est, quia juxta voluntatem et misericordiam domini regis solent baronie capitales de releviis suis domino regi satisfacere.*

The reliefs of earls and barons were, however, reduced to a certainty before the *Magna Carta* of King John, in which is the following clause:- *Si quis comitum vel baronum nostrorum, sive aliorum tenentium de nobis in capite, per servitium militare mortuus fuerit, et cum decesserit heres suus plenae etatis fuerit, et relevium debeat, habeat hereditatem suam per antiquum relevium. Scilicet heres heredis comitis, de baronia comitis integra, per centum libra. Heres vel heredes baronis de baronia integra, per centum marcas.*



In some ancient copies of the *Magna Carta* of King Henry III, referred to in the folio edition of the Statutes the relief of a Barony is stated to be *centum libras*. But this reading appears erroneous, and *marcas* to be the true one. First, an earldom was always considered, not only on the continent, but also in England, as superior to, and of greater annual value than a Barony; therefore the relief ought to be greater. Second, in the text of the old *Coustumier* of Normandy, c 34, the relief of a Baron is stated to be 100 livres; and in the Glossary the relief of an Earl is said to be 500 livres. By the laws of the Conqueror, the relief of an earl consisted of eight horses, &c and that of a Baron of four horses &c. Third, in Bracton is the following passage: *Quale sit rationabile relievium antiquum de feodo militari distinguitur in Charta Libertatum, c2. Scil de comitatu intergro dandae sunt c. librae de herede comitis, pro relevio, et de herede baronis pro baronia integra c marcas*. And this is the reading in the copy of *Magna Carta* published by Lord Coke, which is adopted by him, and by all the other writers of that age.

It appears, however, from Madox's History of the Exchequer, that in the reign of King Henry III the sum of one hundred pounds was required for the relief of a Barony. So that it was a matter of considerable importance to ascertain whether a person held his lands *per baronium*, or by the service of a certain number of knights only.



In 9 Henry III, Walter de Clifford was charged with £100 for his relief, as for a Barony. But it being found by inquisition that this Walter held of the King, *in capite*, by one knight's fee, and not by Barony, he was acquitted of £93 and half a mark, and charged for his relief with ten marks only. The words of the record are: *Quod per inquisitionem quam rex praecepit fieri, idem Walterius tenuit de rege, in capite per feudum militis, et non per baroniam*.

In 40 Henry III, the King took homage of William Longespee, son and heir of Idonea, late wife of William Longespee, for all the lands which were Idonea's. The Abbot of Pershore, the King's escheator, was ordered to take security of William, for 50 shillings for his relief. But afterwards, upon searching the Roll of the Exchequer, it was found that the Idonea held of the King, *in capite*, two Baronies; whereupon it was adjudged by the court of exchequer that William should pay to the King £200 for his relief for the said Baronies.

The different fees payable on doing homage to the King, by persons holding by Barony, and by persons holding by knight service, proves the distinction between several tenures. By the Statute of Westminster 2. Edw.I c.42, in which the fees of the marshal and chamberlain of the King's house are regulated, it is ordered by the King that where a marshal "who asketh a palfrey of earls, Barons and others, holding by a part of a Barony, where they have done homage; nevertheless another palfrey, when they are made Knights; the said marshal, of every Earl and Baron, holding an entire Barony, should be contented with one palfrey, or with the price of it; such as he had used to have of old".

Lord Coke has observed on this passage that the ancient price of the horse of a Baron, holding by an entire Barony, was ten pounds; and that of a knight, having no part of a Barony, was five marks.

With respect to the extent of a Barony, it is said in an ancient manuscript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, that a Barony consisted of thirteen knight's fees and a quater. But though this work has been frequently referred to by Lord Coke and some other writers, as a genuine piece of antiquity, yet its authenticity has been questioned by Selden and Prynne; the former of whom supposes it to have been an imposture of the time of King Edward III; and the latter makes it an invention, as late as 31 Hen VI.

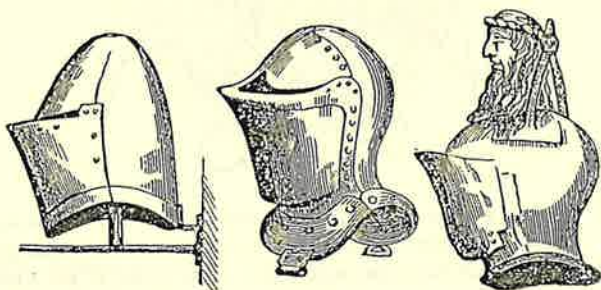


The best ground for presumption about the extent of a Barony is by comparing the relief due for it with the relief due for a knight's fee; for the relief being said to be a fourth part of the annual value of the feud, must have been in proportion to the *quantum* of property that descended to the heir. Now it has been stated that in Glanville's time, the relief of a Knight's Fee was five pounds, and supposing the relief of a Barony to have been a hundred marks, as Bracton and all the writers of that time assert, a Barony would consist of thirteen knight's fees and a quarter, according to the *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*. But if the relief was £100 it would consist of 20 Knights Fees.

Madox observes that the Baronies created by the Conqueror and his sons, were very likely much greater than those that were created after, and consequently contained a greater number of Knight's Fees. A distinction was, therefore, made between the Baronies and Knight's Fees of the older feoffment, that is, those that were created after; which are said to be of the new feoffment.

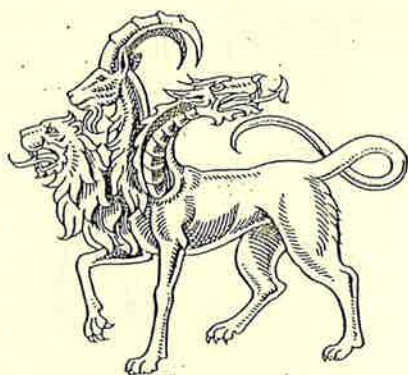


In the reign of Henry VIII, an Honor appears to have been considered as an illustrious Manor or Lordship, or several Manors united, having a capital seat or mansion. Thus certain Manors belonging to the Crown were then created Honors by Act of Parliament; such as the Manors of Hampton Court, Amptill and Grafton. But Madox observes that by those acts Honors were created in name, and those places acquired some of the properties of Honors, but in fact became Honors of a new sort. For the essential property of an Honor vested in the King was to be a Barony escheated. Now if Hampton Court was not an escheat, or a Barony escheated before the making of the Act, it could not become an escheat or Barony escheated by the act; which could not alter its nature. If a Manor or estate vested in the Crown was a part of the King's original inheritance, if it never was granted to an Earl or Baron, and it did not come to the Crown by escheat, it was not properly an Honor. It might, indeed, be created an Honor, or nominal Honor, but such creation could not alter the nature of it, or make it an Honor in fact, that is, it would not make a Baronial estate, if not so before.



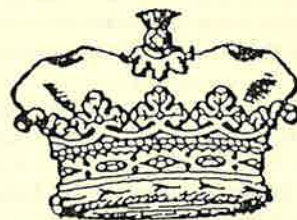
All the proprietors of these Baronial estates, or land Baronies, were entitled to sit in the *Magnum Consilium*, or parliament, till the reign of Henry III, who made a law, which has been already stated, that no person should come to parliament without a writ of summons from the King; and though it does not appear that this law applied to the principal Barons, yet it is probable that the Crown frequently availed itself of it, by omitting to summon the lesser Barons or those who acquired estates held *per baroniam*. For some passages in our ancient records prove that after the reign of Henry III all tenants *per baroniam* were not parliamentary Barons.

Thus in 15 Edw III to a complaint made by the clergy that the King's officers claimed tithes of them, His Majesty answers; "*Que ceux qui teignent du roi per baronie et deyvent venir au parlement per somonse, paient le neofisme.*" And in a petition of the Commons in 28 Edw III it is stated that the tenants of Lords who held by Barony, and were summoned to Parliament claimed to be discharged from contributing to the wages of knights of the shire.



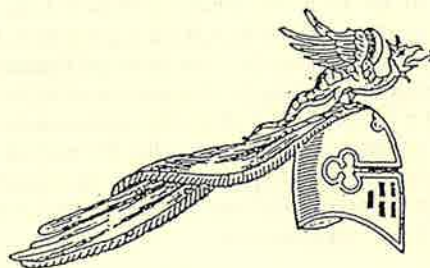
In Lord Coke's comment on *Magna Carta* he says: "It is to be understood that if the king give land to one and his heirs, *tenendum de rege per servitium baroniae* he is no lord of parliament until he is called by writ to parliament. Mr Elsyng, who was clerk of parliament in the reign of king James I, says it appears from the *Inquisitiones post Mortem* in the Tower, that many estates were held *per baroniam* by persons who were not reputed (parliamentary) peers."

The town of Burford, in Shropshire, appears from an inquisition taken in 40 Edw.III to have been held of the King, by the service of finding five men for the army of Wales; *et per servitium baroniae*, whence the proprietors were called Barons of Burford, but were not parliamentary Barons.



Madox, in a note to the case of Thomas de Furnival, observes that holding by Barony, and being summoned to attend among the Barons of Parliament, were in those days very different things. Selden, in his argument for the Earl of Kent, respecting the Barony of Grey of Ruthyn, says, "it is a rule that an honor or barony, or a tenure by barony, doth not enforce a conclusion that the possessed is a baron of parliament".

West observes that in consequence of the law of Henry III, which has been already stated from Camden, the circumstance of holding *per baroniam* did not make a parliamentary Baron. And though every Lord of parliament was a Baron, yet every Baron was not a Lord of Parliament. He cites the case of Sir Ralph Everden, who was discharged from sitting on juries because he held by a part of a Barony; thought it did not appear from the writs of summons that any man of that name was ever summoned to Parliament; and says this privilege was not peculiar to an attendance on Parliament, but incident to a tenure *per baroniam*. For although no Barons had a right to come to Parliament, but only those to whom writs were sent; yet the lesser Barons did preserve all the other privileges incident to their tenure.



There were, however, some estates to the possession of which the dignity of Baron, with a right to be summoned to, and sit in, Parliament was annexed conformably to the principles of the feudal law, and the usage that then prevailed in France.

Thus the dignity of a parliamentary Baron was formerly annexed to the Manor or Barony of Kingston Lisle in Berkshire, as appears from letters patent under the great seal, made with the authority of Parliament, in 22 Hen.VI, in which it is expressly declared that the possessors of that Manor had been, by reason of that possession, Barons and Lords Lisle, and by that name had place and seat in Parliament from time immemorial.

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These letters patent, after reciting that Warinus, Lord of Lisle, was seised of the Manor of Kingston Lisle, from whom it descended to John Talbot, as one of his heirs; proceeds in these words: - *Nos nedum praemissa verum etiam qualiter praefatus Warinus et omnes antecessores sui, ratione domini et maner praedictorum nomen et dignitatem baronis et domini de Lisle, a tempore quo memoria hominum non existit obtinuerunt et habuerunt, ipsique et omnes successores sui ab eodem tempore per hujusmodi nomen, loca et sessiones et alias per-eminencias in parlamenti et consiliis regiis, ut caeteri barones regni Angliae a toto tempore praedicto habuerunt et obtinuerunt & c & c Volumus et concedimus per preentes, eidem Johanni, filio Johannis, quod ipse et haeredes sui domini dictorum domini et manerii de Kingston Lisle ex nunc domini et barones de Lisle et barones nobiles et proceres regni nostri habeantur, teneantur et reputentur, habeantque nomen stilum titulum et honorem baronum et dominorum de Lisle, ac sessiones in parlamenti et consiliis nostris et haeredum nostrorum, ac aliis locis quibuscunque inter alios barones regni nostri cum omnibus et omnimodis dignitatibus ac pre-eminentiis statui baronis regni nostri praedicti, et praesertim statui dictae baroniae de Lisle ab antiquo pertinentibus sive spectantibus eisdem modo et forma in omnibus et per omnia tam in hujusmodi sessionibus quam cum omnibus et omnimodis aliis preeminentiis et dignitatibus quibuscunque prout praedictus Warinus seu aliquis alius alius baroniam et dominium praedictam ante haec tempora habens et occupans habuit et tenuit. Habendum et tenendum nomen stilum titulum et honorem supradicta, una cum sessionibus supradictis in parlamenti consiliis et locis praedictis, nec non omnibus et omnimodis dignitatibus et pre-eminentiis supradictis eidem Johanni, filio Johannis, haeredibus et assupradictis eidem Johanni, filio Johannis, haeredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum &c.*

By other letters patent in 15 Edw IV, reciting, as in the former ones, that Edward Grey was seised in right of Elizabeth, his wife, who was the grand-daughter and heir of John Talbot, of the Lordship and Manor of Kingston Lisle; it is granted that the said Edward and his heirs, of the body of the said Elizabeth, being Lords of the said Lordship and Manor of Kingston Lisle should be Barons Lisle and should sit in parliament with the other Barons of the realm; and the name style, title and honour of Baron Lisle is granted him to hold to him and his heirs on the body of the said Elizabeth begotten. This is an exception to most current Baronies by Tenure in England, the bulk of which are in the Crown by forfeiture.



The Castle and Honor of Berkeley were granted by King Henry II to Robert FitzHarding, to hold to him and his heirs *per baroniam* from whom it descended to Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who died in 5 Hen V and by the inquisition taken at his death it was found that the castle and Manor of Berkeley were entailed by the grandfather of the deceased, by a fine levied in 23 Edward III, on himself and the heirs male of his body, and as the deceased left only a daughter, they descended on James de Berkeley, as cousin and next heir male to the deceased. Dugdale observes that this James by virtue of the entail enjoyed the castle and Barony of Berkeley and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Berkeley in 9 Henry V and to all the Parliaments that were held in the time of king Henry VI.



In the reign of Henry VII, William Lord Berkeley, having no children, covenanted to assure the castle and Manor of Berkeley, for want of issue of his own body, to king Henry VII and the heirs male of his body, and for default of such issue to his own right heirs, and settled the same accordingly. In consequence of this settlement, William Lord Berkeley obtained the office of Earl Marshal and title of Marquess to himself and the heirs male of his body, and dying without issue, the castle and Manor of Berkeley devolved to the Crown.

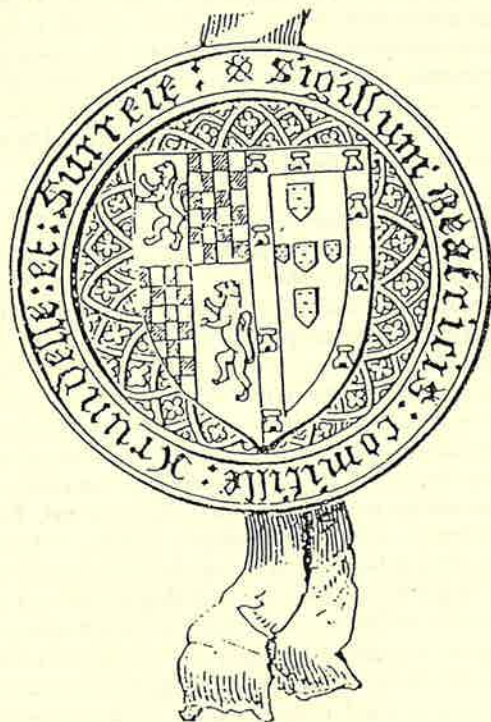
Maurice de Berkeley, the brother of William never had the dignity of Baron Berkeley, but having recovered several estates belonging to the family, he died in 22 Henry VII leaving Maurice, his eldest son, who was summoned to Parliament in 14 Henry VIII, but did not have the place of his ancestors, in regard that the castle of Berkeley and those Lordships belonging thereto, which originally were the body of that ancient Barony, then remained in the Crown, by virtue of the entail, and therefore he sat in Parliament as a new Baron, in the lowest place; of which, says Dugdale, he had no joy, considering the eminency of his ancestors and the pre-eminency which they ever had. Though in point of prudence he was necessitated to submit. On his death, however, King Edward VI, who was the last heir male of the body of Henry VII, the reversion of Berkeley castle and all the estates limited by William to that King fell into the possession of Henry de Berkeley as the right heir of William Lord and Marquis of Berkeley in consequence of which he was summoned to parliament in 4 & 5 Philip and Mary and was seated in the place of the ancient barons of Berkeley. The Earldom of Berkeley died out in 1945, but Captain John Barclay, as inheritor of Berkeley Lordship is Baron Barclay of Berkeley. Berkeley is the largest Manor in England, covering 28 parishes. Thus at a

much earlier date than in Scotland (*circa* 1596) the Barons By Tenure in England became *barones minores*. The Barons by Tenure in Ireland follow a similar pattern to those in England after 1170, with an exception in the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I, where Baronies were erected with the purpose of local government by the undertakers.



Therefore, notwithstanding that Barons by Tenure are not entitled to sit in Parliament, and are shorn - like their counterparts in Parliament - of most of their original jurisdictions and fiduciary privileges, yet, nevertheless, the inherent nobility in the property of the Barony by Tenure, like the parliamentary Barony by Writ, subsists in the legal title by conveyance which is only a different fashion of succession as if it had passed by blood which method only one may succeed to parliamentary Baronies. Baronies by Tenure, therefore, properly conveyed are historically titles of nobility which ought, in the words of the document at the College of Arms, to be summoned to Parliament. A Baron by Tenure who registers his or her Arms at the appropriate authority and obtains a Patent should be recognized by the State in question, and is so recognized in Scotland and Ireland.

The correct use of title for holders of Baronies in England and Ireland is Baron Smith of Xxx, or John Smith, Baron of Xxx. A woman is styled Baroness.



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FEUDAL LORDS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

THIS WILL be a new publication for the year 2001 and will be a list of members of the Manorial Society of Great Britain, their feudal titles in England, Scotland, and Ireland, their achievements, family history and pedigree charts, and coats of arms on the lines of a draft example on the following pages.

Some Members have already sent in much historical and current information, and the Society would encourage purchasers in this Catalogue to let the Society have their information too. Drafts of each entry will be sent for correction and approval. Of course, we shall have some information about manorial and baronial histories from catalogues, but some Members have further research carried out and even maps made. The Society would like to receive all of this material. What we need perhaps most of all is Members' biographical and family details - marriage, children, parents, dates of birth, degrees, diplomas, honours, directorships, photographs, and all the sort of information that one would expect in this kind of publication.

This is a large undertaking in gathering the material, editing it, then getting it type-set and illustrated in an accessible way, but we aim to bring out the first volume in the course of the year. Once this volume is in print and, of course, on computer, it can be more easily updated and amended because the highest hurdle will have been overcome.

This will be the first time that a publication of this nature has been produced and we are confident that it will become a unique standard reference work, not only for Members of the Society, but for scholars, academics, and the general public.

Inevitably, a definitive list of Feudal Barons and Lords is impossible on first attempt, but it is hoped to add volumes to this first one over time. Even the indefatigable William the Conqueror was unable to cover parts of England in Domesday Book, while Scotland and Ireland do not register at all.

Feudal Lords of the British Isles will be bound in red morocco, gold-blocked, marbled end-papers, and gilded page edges. It will cost £850.00 and biographical forms are available from the Society at 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE.

An idea of how this book will build into a series is shown in the picture on the next page. A draft entry for a Manorial Lord follows this picture - RAND OF LYNFORD.

Other publications in print:
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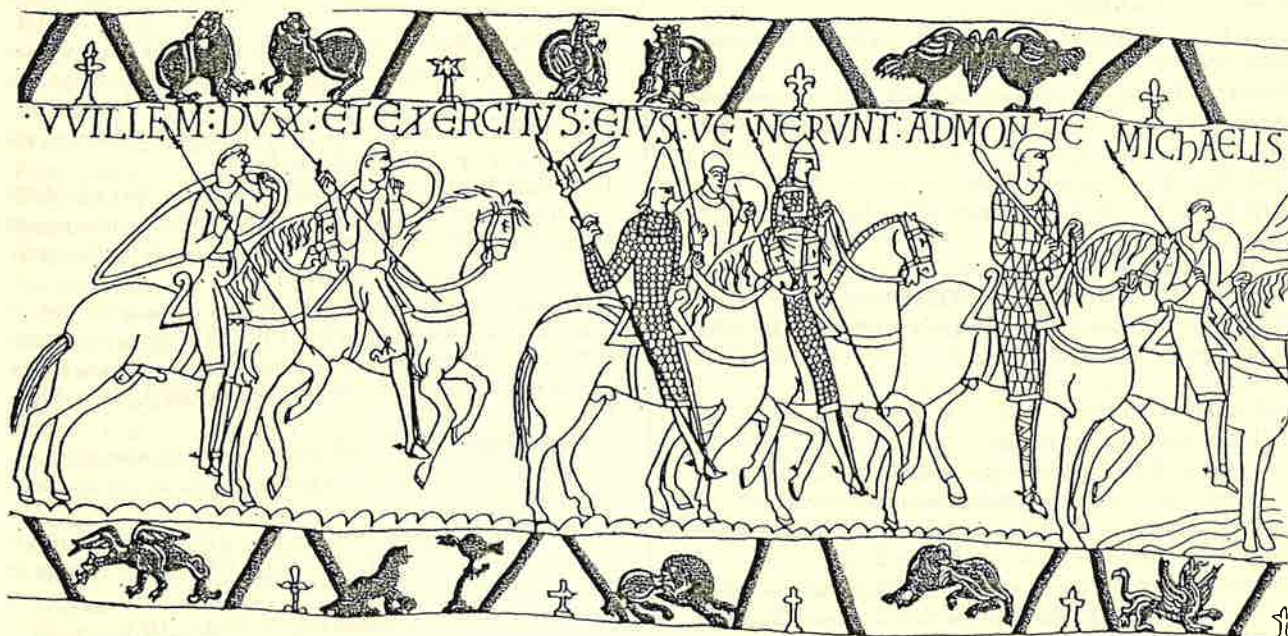
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GLOSSARY

Compiled by Dr John Moore, Bristol University

- Abbey:** monastery or nunnery
- Ancient Demesne:** MANORS held by the King in 1086, the VILLAGERS of which later successfully asserted the right to special protection and privileges.
- Arrayer:** royal official responsible in later medieval and early modern England for assembling military forces.
- Baron:** a Lord, especially in the 11th and 12th centuries, a TENANT-IN-CHIEF holding an HONOR or capital manor in return for military service, later a peer called to Parliament by a WRIT OF SUMMONS.
- Bastard feudalism:** later medieval version of the FEUDAL SYSTEM in which the LORD rewarded his VASSAL with a money payment rather than a grant of land.
- Bend:** broad diagonal line in HERALDRY
- Boldon Book:** compiled in 1183 for the Bishop of Durham.
- Bordar:** SMALLHOLDER, usually holding between five and fifteen acres in a MANOR, but sometimes identical with a COTTAGER.
- Borough English:** succession by the youngest (son)
- Bovate:** same as yardland.
- Breviate:** a 13th-century summary of DOMESDAY BOOK, usually containing only the names of the landholder and his tenant (if any) for each MANOR, and its assessment to the DANGELD in terms of a CARUCATE, HIDE or SULONG.
- Byzantine:** relating to the Byzantine (earlier the Eastern Roman) Empire ruled from Byzantium (Istanbul).
- Cadet Line:** junior branch of a family.
- Canon Law:** law of medieval Catholic Church.
- Capital Manor:** one held direct of the King with no mesne Lord
- Carolingian:** relating to the Empire ruled by Charlemagne and his successors.
- Carolingian Renaissance:** intellectual and cultural revival of the CAROLINGIAN period.
- Carucate:** the equivalent of the HIDE, both as a unit of 120 acres for assessing DANGELD in DOMESDAY BOOK and as a real land measure, in the DANELAW; also used elsewhere in ENGLAND in DOMESDAY BOOK as a real measure of land exempt from DANEGELD
- Chancery:** royal secretariat of late Anglo-Saxon and subsequent medieval kings.
- Charter:** a formal document witnessing the grant of land or of special privileges by a LORD, especially the King to a VASSAL.
- Chausses:** legging made of MAIL
- Chief point:** a location in the upper third of a shield of HERALDRY.
- Circuit:** a group of three to six counties surveyed by one set of COMMISSIONERS in the DOMESDAY INQUEST.
- Coats armour, coats of arms:** insignia in HERALDRY, relating to a specific family or branch of a family, borne on shields or standards.
- Coif:** cap or under-helmet made of MAIL
- Colibert:** West Country: freeman
- Commot:** A Welsh landholding, a division of a cantrefi (hundred), implying a superiority, but less institutionalised than those Manors or Lordships along the southern coast of Wales which were occupied by the Normans at an early date.
- Commendation:** the act by which a VASSAL acknowledged the superiority of his LORD in Anglo-Saxon times; the equivalent of FEALTY in Norman times.
- Commissioners:** groups of BARONS and royal officials sent to survey the CIRCUITS and to check the returns made by manorial officials and the juries of each HUNDRED or WAPENTAKE.
- Common Land Act:** Act of Parliament, 1965, under which all those with an interest in Common Land, mainly LORDS, should register
- Comptot:** accounts
- Consanguinity:** close family relationship forming the "forbidden degrees" within which marriage was forbidden without special permission from the Pope.
- Copyhold:** holding land by title of copy of COURT ROLL
- Cotise:** a narrow diagonal line in HERALDRY.
- Cottager:** person normally holding a cottage and four acres or less in a MANOR.
- Counties of the Empire:** provinces of the CAROLINGIAN Empire, usually larger than many English counties.
- Court Books, or Rolls:** lists of the proceedings at the Manorial Court
- Courts: LEET and BARON, CUSTOMARY COURTS:** Courts of the Manor presided over by the Steward or Bailiff. The Leet was the determination of minor crimes and civil affairs within the Manor. The Court Baron was the Court of the freeholders of the Manor. Many Courts are still held for traditional purposes today: eg Henley-in-Arden, Altrincham, Heaton, Alcester, Bromsgrove, Langport, Warwick.
- Crucks:** curved vertical roof-timbers joining at the ridge of a roof.
- Curia Regis:** Royal Court; the royal household in its capacity as the administrative and especially judicial machinery of Anglo-Norman central government.
- Custom, customary:** traditional landholdings, rights, and rents on a MANOR which were invariable
- Danegeld:** a land tax levied on the CARUCATE, HIDE or SULONG, originally to buy off Danish attacks on late Anglo-Saxon England; in Norman times a normal peace-time tax raised almost every year.
- Danelaw:** East Anglia, the East, North Midland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire: the areas settled by Danes or Norsemen and under Danish law rather than the laws of Wessex or Mercia.
- Demesne:** the land in a MANOR held by its LORD and worked by his men for his benefit, or held on lease from him: the later "home farm".
- Dissolution:** Henry VIII's abolition of Roman Catholicism and the taking of Church land into the Crown.
- Domesday Book:** strictly speaking, only the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY OR GREAT DOMESDAY, but this is often termed Volume I, LITTLE DOMESDAY being Volume II; the final product of the DOMESDAY INQUEST.
- Domesday Inquest:** the inquiry started in January 1086, in which England was divided into CIRCUITS surveyed by sets of COMMISSIONERS whose returns, after checking and at least two stages of abbreviation, became the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.
- Earldom:** the territory administered by an earl, normally comprising several counties, often previously an ancient kingdom, eg Mercia, Northumbria or Wessex.
- Enfeoffment:** a grant of land, forming a FIEF or HONOR according to its size by a LORD to his VASSAL to be held in return for FEUDAL SERVICE.
- Engrailed:** with an indented edge in HERALDRY.
- Entail:** system of fixed succession to land which cannot be altered by a will.
- Escallop:** scallop-shell ornament in HERALDRY.

Escheator: a royal official administering the lands of any TENANT-IN-CHIEF which were in royal custody because he was a minor.

Estreat: an exact copy.

Exchequer: financial accounting department of Anglo-Norman central government from Henry I's reign.

Exchequer Domesday (also GREAT DOMESDAY or DOMESDAY BOOK, Volume I): the final summary of the results of the DOMESDAY INQUEST, compiled at Winchester probably under the direction of Samson, later Bishop of Worcester, probably in 1086-7.

Exemplification: an official copy or extract by royal officials of another document, eg DOMESDAY BOOK.

Faalty: oath of loyalty sworn by a VASSAL to his LORD after the LORD had accepted the VASSAL's HOMAGE.

Feudalization: the process by which the personal links of LORDSHIP became the territorial links of the FEUDAL SYSTEM and TENURE.

Feudal Baron: an 18th century concept of historians and lawyers, like FEUDAL SYSTEM to differentiate between Barons of Parliament and holders of Baronies not entitling their owners to a seat in Parliament. Baronies were originally a landholding, but have now been severed from the land and can be transmitted by gift, bequest, and conveyance as incorporeal hereditaments.

Feudal service: duties rendered by a VASSAL to his LORD in return for the land granted by means of ENFEOFFMENT, which could be military (knight service), administrative (serjeanty) or ecclesiastical (frankalmoign or free alms).

Feudal system: the reconstruction by historians of the links between LORD and VASSAL, begun by HOMAGE and FEALTY, followed by ENFEOFFMENT, continued by FEUDAL SERVICE subject to the INCIDENTS of TENURE; expression first coined in C18th

Fief: a MANOR or Manors granted to a VASSAL by his LORD by means of ENFEOFFMENT to be held in return for FEUDAL SERVICE.

Folio: a sheet of parchment, folded in two or four before being sewn into a GATHERING.

Franklin: a freeman or yeoman in later medieval England.

Frankpledge, View of: Assembly of the tenants of the Manor at which they swore to uphold the custom of the Manor

Freeman: before the Norman Conquest, a man who could transfer himself and his land from one LORD to another by COMMENDATION; after the Norman Conquest, a man holding lands within a MANOR in return for rent and very light services, unlike the VILLAGER who owed regular labour services on the DEMESNE, with access to the protection of the royal courts.

Free warren: charter of sporting rights.

Frenchmen: superior manorial tenants of French origin in DOMESDAY BOOK.

Gathering: a group of FOLIOS sewn together before binding.

Geld: see DANEGELD.

Gonfalon: banner or standard.

Gothic Revival: the period of fashionable building in REVIVAL GOTHIC, mainly in the 19th century.

Great Domesday: see EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

Gules: red in HERALDRY.

Halley's Comet: a COMET named after Edmond Halley, d. 1742, who observed it in 1682 and calculated its orbit round the Sun to be approximately every 76 years: illustrated in the Bayeux Tapestry

Hauberk: knee-length tunic made of MAIL.

Heraldry: system of personal identification of knights by means of insignia (COAT ARMOUR, COATS OF ARMS) on shields or standards.

Heriot: due to Lord on death of a tenant - usually his best beast.

Hide: originally a unit, varying between 40 and 1000

acres, thought sufficient to support one family. In DOMESDAY BOOK a fiscal unit on which DANEGELD was levied, and generally assumed to contain 120 acres.

High Justice: power to inflict death.

Homage: act of submission by a new VASSAL to his LORD.

Honor: land, normally comprising MANORs in several counties, held by a BARON or TENANT-IN-CHIEF.

Housecarl: a member of an élite 'Guards' infantry unit serving a King or Earl in Anglo-Saxon England.

Hundred: a unit of fiscal assessment and local government outside the DANELAW, originally containing 100 HIDES, intermediate between the county and the MANOR, roughly equivalent in size to the modern District; cantrefi in Wales

Incidents: the payments and services to be rendered by a VASSAL to his LORD in addition to regular rent and FEUDAL SERVICE: these usually included an inheritance tax (relief) and a death duty (heriot).

Infangenthef: the power of a LORD to inflict capital punishment on his tenants, UTFANGENTHEF

Keep: central tower of a Norman castle.

Letters patent: royal letters conferring a privilege on an individual or corporate body, sent open with a visible seal.

Lineage: authenticated genealogy or pedigree.

Lion rampant: a lion standing on its hind-quarters with its front legs in the air, in HERALDRY.

Little Domesday (also DOMESDAY BOOK, Volume II): the final CIRCUIT return for East Anglia (Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk), never summarized for inclusion in the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

Lord: feudal superior of a VASSAL: always a Manorial Lord
Lordship: the mutual loyalty and support joining LORD and VASSAL.

Mail: flexible armour made of interlocking iron rings.

Manor: a landed estate, usually comprising a DEMESNE and lands held by VILLAGERS, BORDARS, or COTTAGERS and sometimes also FREE MEN, FRENCHMEN, RIDING MEN etc, which could vary in size from part of one village to several villages over a wide area; power over men (and women), ranging from civil to criminal jurisdiction; an estate in land giving authority and prestige; a land title giving superiority and gentility

Mesne tenant: a VASSAL of a TENANT-IN-CHIEF.

Minster: originally a monastery but by late Anglo-Saxon times often simply a large and important church.

Missus Dominicus (plural Missi Dominici): a Minster of the CAROLINGIAN Empire.

Nasal: metal nose-piece attached to a helmet.

Open fields: the major divisions, normally two or three, of the cultivated arable area of a medieval village outside the Highland Zone of England and Wales, in which one field each year in succession was left in rotation-fallow, the other one or two being communally ploughed and sown with winter and spring grains.

Or: gold or yellow in HERALDRY.

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

Palisade: fence of pointed stakes firmly fixed in the ground.

Pannage: right to pasture swine.

Pennon: long narrow flag carried on the end of a spear or lance.

Perambulation: a survey made by walking the boundary of the Manor. Still continued in some Manors

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

Piscaries: fishing rights.

Plain: blank, uncoloured space in HERALDRY.

Plough (team): a team of six to twelve oxen, yoked in pairs, pulling a plough; in DOMESDAY BOOK usually eight oxen.

Presentment: to introduce into court.

Priory: a monastery or nunnery dependent on an ABBEY or Cathedral.

Proper: natural colours in HERALDRY

Property Act: 1922-5, a series of legislative measures regulating the ownership of land, including MANORS

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

Rape: Equivalent to a hundred in Sussex

Reformation: the period 1529-59 in which England first rejected the religious authority of the Pope and then changed from Catholic to Protestant doctrine and beliefs.

Revival Gothic: Gothic architecture as revived from the late 18th century onwards.

Revival Norman: Norman architecture as revived in the 19th century.

Riding men: Anglo-Saxon free tenants rendering escort-duty and messenger-service to their LORD.

Rolls of Arms: records of the COATS OF ARMS borne by different families, especially those made by an authority in HERALDRY.

Sable: black in HERALDRY.

Saracenic: relating to the Arabs of Syria or Palestine.

Satellites: records preserving copies of parts of the earlier stages of the DOMESDAY INQUEST.

Scutage: a tax levied in place of personal military service by VASSALS - a cash payment

Secular arm: the Royal criminal jurisdiction to which a heretic or other person guilty of a serious offence under CANON LAW was transferred for serious punishment, especially execution.

Sheriff: principal official administering a shire or county in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods for the Crown

Smallholder: see BORDAR.

Soc and Sac: similar to the French oyer and terminer, to hear and decide in OE, usually in the Court of the LORD

Sokemen: free tenants subject to the jurisdiction of the MANOR but owing little or no service to its LORD.

Sub-tenants: tenants holding land from a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or a Manorial Lord

Sulong: the Kentish equivalent of the CARUCATE or HIDE, both as a fiscal unit and as a land measure, but usually double the size of the HIDE.

Survey: a written description of the boundaries of a Manor and the fields and properties within the Manor. It is not a map

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

Tenant-in-chief: a LORD holding his land directly from the King.

Tenure: the conditions upon which land was held under the FEUDAL SYSTEM by a VASSAL from a LORD who was a MESNE TENANT, a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or the King.

Terrier: register of landed estate.

Testamentary causes: cases concerning the probate of wills or the administration of the effects of those who died without making a will.

Thegn: a VASSAL, usually a manorial LORD, holding land by military or administrative services in Anglo-Saxon and early Norman England.

Treasury: the main financial department of late Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman government, located at Winchester.

Turbary: Manorial right to cut turf.

Valor: valuation

Vassal: a feudal inferior of tenant or a MESNE TENANT, of a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or of the King.

Vert: green in HERALDRY.

Villager: the normal peasant farmer of Anglo-Norman England, usually holding between 1 and 3 YARDLANDS from the LORD of a MANOR in 1086.

Wapentake: the equivalent of the HUNDRED in parts of the DANELAW.

Wergild: money-payment in compensation for death, injury or loss, graduated according to the social standing of the victim.

Witan: Anglo-Saxon and early Norman Royal Council.

Writ: royal letter conveying orders and information in a summary form.

Writ of summons: WRIT addressed to a named recipient to attend Parliament; as such, generally held to confer peerage status.

Yardland: a quarter of a HIDE.

Yoke: Kentish and East Anglia - same as plough.

ABBREVIATIONS

AO: Archive Office

BL Cat: Catalogue of the British Library

BExtP: Burke's Extinct Peerage

BLG: Burke's Landed Gentry

Bod: Bodleian Library

BP: Burke's Peerage

BRS: British Record Society

Bull IHR: Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research

Bull MSGB: Bulletin of the Manorial Society of Great Britain

C: century

c: circa

Close R: Letters from the Close Rolls

CR: Charter Rolls

d: died

dau: daughter

dsp: died without issue

dvp: died in life of father

ex: executed

HA: Historical Association

infra: below

k: killed

kn: knighted

m: murdered

NLI: National Library of Ireland

NRA: National Register of Archives

PR: Patent Rolls

PRO: Public Record Office

qv: which see

Rec Com: Record Commission

Rec Soc: Record Society

RO: Record Office

Rot Parl: Rolls of Parliament

RS: Rolls Series

SQE: Statute Quia Emptores Terrarum (1290)

SR: Statutes of the Realm

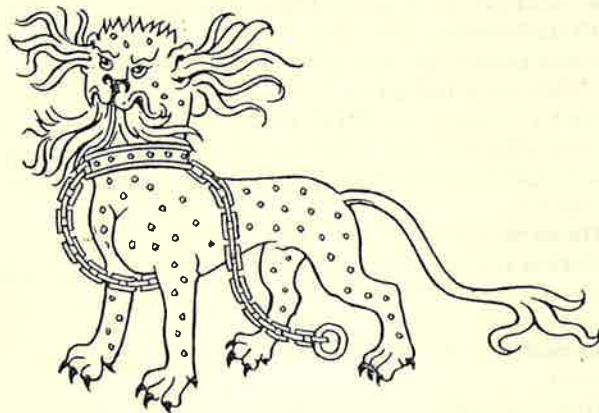
sic: it is

supra: above

temp: in the time of

TRHistS: Transactions of the Royal Historical Society

vide: see



CONDUCT OF THE SALE

Conduct of the Sale

This will be in accordance with the Standard Conditions of Sale (3rd Edition), except as varied by the Special Conditions of Sale. Special Conditions of Sale, Draft Conveyance, and Title to the Lordships being offered may be inspected at the offices of the Auctioneers.

Deposits

A deposit of 20% (twenty per cent) (not subject to Value Added Tax) shall be paid to Manorial Auctioneers Client Account, as agents to the Vendors, and the Memorandum of Contract shall be completed and exchanged immediately after the Auction.

Buyer's Premium

The buyer shall pay to Manorial Auctioneers Limited a premium of 10% of the price, together with Value Added Tax at the prevailing rate at the same time as paying the deposit and part payment. Each Manor is zero-rated for Value Added Tax; therefore, VAT does not apply to the price of the actual Lordship or Barony acquired. On payment of the deposit and buyer's premium, the title will be withdrawn from sale and reserved for the intending purchaser.

Credit Cards

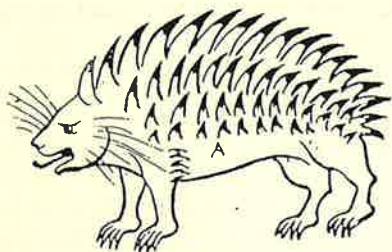
The following cards may be used: Access, American Express, Diners' Club, EuroCard, MasterCard, and Visa. The Auctioneers will charge a handling fee which shall not be more than the commission deducted by the credit card company.

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Payment may be made by personal UK cheque (or building society cheque), or UK company cheque, or solicitors' client account cheque; bank transfer; and cash. Overseas cheques (checks) will not be accepted except by prior arrangement with the Auctioneers.

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Solicitors

All intending purchasers are advised to consult a solicitor. If you do not use a solicitor regularly, or would like to consult a solicitor well-versed in the law as it applies to Lordships of the Manor and Manorial Rights, the Auctioneers can advise. As a general guide, *Halsbury's Laws of England, vol 8, title Copyholds*, glosses the subject well.

The Catalogue

The Auctioneers have gone to copious lengths, as they hope readers would agree, to ensure accuracy in the Particulars of the Lots that follow, but even so no responsibility can be accepted by the Auctioneers, the Vendors, or the Vendors' Solicitors for any errors that may have inadvertently occurred. The statements and descriptions contained in these Particulars are given in good faith and as a general outline only for guidance of intending purchasers, and do not constitute any part of an offer or contract and, while they are believed to be correct, any intending purchasers should not rely on them as statements or representations of fact, and their accuracy is not guaranteed. Intending purchasers should satisfy themselves by their own investigations, inspections, searches, and otherwise as to the correctness of each of them. References in these Particulars as to the geographical extent of a Lot is given for historical interest. Any rights referred to in these Particulars being part of or any rights which may be associated with these Lordships are to be taken as historical. The operable historic rights associated with their purchase must be established by each new owner.

Manorial Documents

Some of the Lots include valuable manorial documents. Where these are to hand, as opposed to in archives, they may be inspected at the offices of Manorial Auctioneers by appointment.



The Lots in this Catalogue are offered for sale subject to the Manorial Documents Rules 1959 (No 1399); the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1963 (No 976), and the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1967 (No 963), copies of which may be applied for from the Auctioneers in return for a self-addressed and stamped envelope. These Rules, made by Statutory Instrument, are mainly concerned with the safe custody of the documents. Where documents are associated with Lots, their location and where they may be inspected by appointment, are given after the Particulars for further historical research. Most archives have photocopying and facsimile facilities, which are available at the expense of purchasers or intending purchasers.

While there is no ban on foreign ownership of Manorial Documents, overseas purchasers should note that such documents cannot be removed from Great Britain without the consent of the Master of the Rolls.

The Manorial Society of Great Britain

Founded in 1906 as an association of Lords of the Manor. The Governing Council today includes: The Earl of Shrewsbury & Talbot DL, The Earl of Shannon, The Lord Sudeley MA(Oxon) FSA, Cecil R Humphery-Smith FSA, Desmond de Silva QC, Denis B Woodfield DPhil (Oxon) (US Chairman), Bruce King-Siem JP (Australian Chairman), N J Fisher LLB, Gerald F Rand, John Moore BA FRHistS (Academic Affairs), Robert Smith OStJ BA (Chairman of the Council).

The Society has 1,800 members and publishes a regular Bulletin and periodic books. It holds a series of events throughout the year, the next being the Carol Service at Temple Church, London, on Tuesday 4th December 2001 with the Choristers and State Trumpeters of the Royal Marines, followed by a Reception and supper at Inner Temple Hall.

Books available (inc post and packing UK & Europe only)

The Monarchy, fifteen hundred years of British tradition (£19.95)

The House of Lords, a thousand years of British tradition (£16.95)

The House of Commons, 700 years of British tradition (£16.95)

Manorial Law (£49.95)

Blount's Jocular Tenures (£95.00)

The Sudeleys, Lords of Toddington (£14.95)

Royal Armada (£6.00)

Mutiny on the Bounty (£6.00)

Charter and Statutory Markets, proceedings of a Conference held on 17 May 1994 (£35.00)

Outside Europe, please add £5.00 for each title for airmail postage.

Head Office: 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (telephone: 0207-735-6633; fax: 0207-582-1588 (international, drop the first "0" and dial 44-207 plus last seven digits*)

* Don't forget to dial your country's international access code when calling overseas. In the US this is 011 and in Europe 00, but it varies elsewhere in the world. So, if you were calling the Manorial Society from America, you would dial: 011-44-207-735-6633.

E Mail: msgb@manor.net



Use of Title

Suppose your name is Roger Booth, one of the 16th century holders of the Manor of Little Neston. The style would be: Roger Booth, Lord of Little Neston, or Roger Booth, Lord of the Manor of Little Neston. Properly speaking, women in their own right are Lord of the Manor, just as the Queen is Duke (not Duchess) of Lancaster, but the Society sees no difficulty in the use of "Lady of Little Neston" or "Lady of the Manor of Little Neston" after the normal style. The style may be used on UK passports, but a letter of confirmation from the Society is required. This is available to all members.

Coats of Arms

Manorial Lords (and Ladies) have long been recognized by their coats of arms (or armorial bearings). Arms have been used as identification on the battlefield through shields, surcoats, and flags; and on documents through seals. In Britain, the three Armed Services have long had their coats of arms and flags, and even in countries where there is no monarchy arms and seals are in frequent use: eg The Seal of the President of the United States, which is derived from George Washington's Arms, whose family Arms were originally granted by the British Crown.

For Arms generally throughout the world: The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BA: telephone: 01227-768664; fax: 01227-765617 (Cecil R Humphery-Smith FSA)

England: College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4: telephone 0207 248 2762

Scotland: The Lyon Office, Lord Lyon Court, HM New Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YT: telephone: 0131-556-7255; fax: 0131-557-2148 (Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight KCVO)

Ireland: The Chief Herald of Ireland, Heralds' Office and Museum, 2 Kildare Street, Dublin 1; telephone: 00-353-1-6618811



Research Services

The lots in this catalogue have mostly been compiled by Stephen Johnson MA, 43 Seabridge Road, Newcastle Under Lyme, Staffs ST5 2HU tel/fax 01782-613503; e mail: hwright-henhouse@virgin.net. Mr Johnson can undertake additional work into history and manorial rights.

Stewardship Services

Stewardship Services will arrange meetings for the new Lord or Lady and the local community, and establishes rights to courts and other traditional incidents. For further information, contact Mr Rooks at: 115 High Street, Bexley, Kent DA5 1JX Telephone/fax: 01322-552665.

The Lordship of Little Holland

Essex

Including historic rights to foreshore and wreck

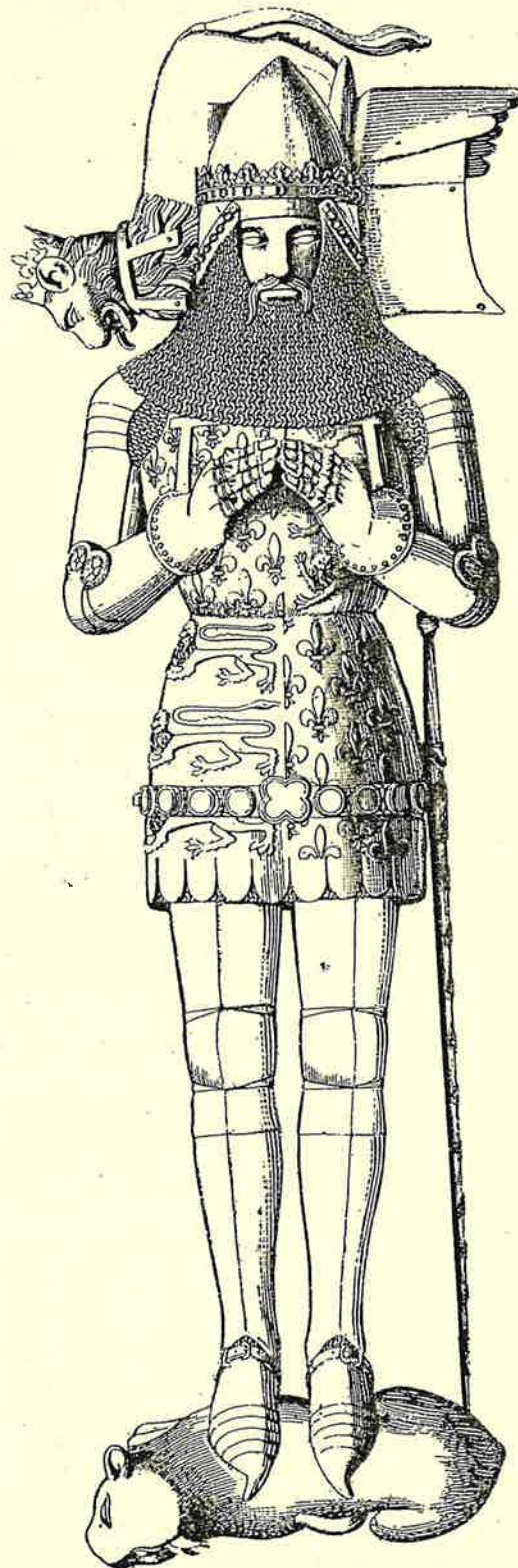
TOGETHER with 1,333 yards of foreshore and the historic right of wreck this ancient Lordship is in the parish of Holland on Sea, situated on the coast between Clacton on Sea and Frinton on Sea in the county of Essex. In Edward the Confessor's reign, Lefstan was Lord of the Manor but, by the time of the Domesday Survey, in 1086, the Lordship had come to Ingelric. There were then four hides of land, one plough in demesne, and two ploughs belonging to the men. Living in the Manor were eight villeins, five bordars, and one serf. There was woodland for 50 swine and pasture for 100 sheep, but it appears that there were only 13 swine and 14 sheep in 1086. The Lordship was worth £4 a year, but, in King Edward the Confessor's time, it had been worth £6 a year. By 1210 Little Holland had come to the Count of Guines, who held the Manor of the Barony of Bologne. In 1405, Nicholas Talworth was Lord by service of one Knight's Fee. He transferred the Lordship to Lord Bouchier, who died, Lord of the Manor, in 1412.



In the 24th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1582), the Manor was held by the service of a Knight's Fee and rent of a pair of gloves lined with hare skin and one penny yearly. It was granted to the Arblaster family from whom it passed to the Drury family. They were Lords of the Manor until about 1600, when Sir Thomas D'Arcy purchased the Lordship. That family were then Lords of the Manor for a century until Nicholas Corsellis became Lord in 1711.

He was succeeded by his daughter and then by his nephew, who sold the manor to Michael Hills in 1750. From him, the Manor descended by sale and purchase to the present Lord of the Manor. It should be noted that this Lordship carries with it two historic Royal rights. First, the right to foreshore and secondly the right to wreck of the sea. The freehold of the foreshore, which was acknowledged by the Crown on 18 September 1933, comprises all that land, or soil of the sea, as lies between high and low water marks of ordinary tides where the tide regularly ebbs and flows twice in 24 hours.

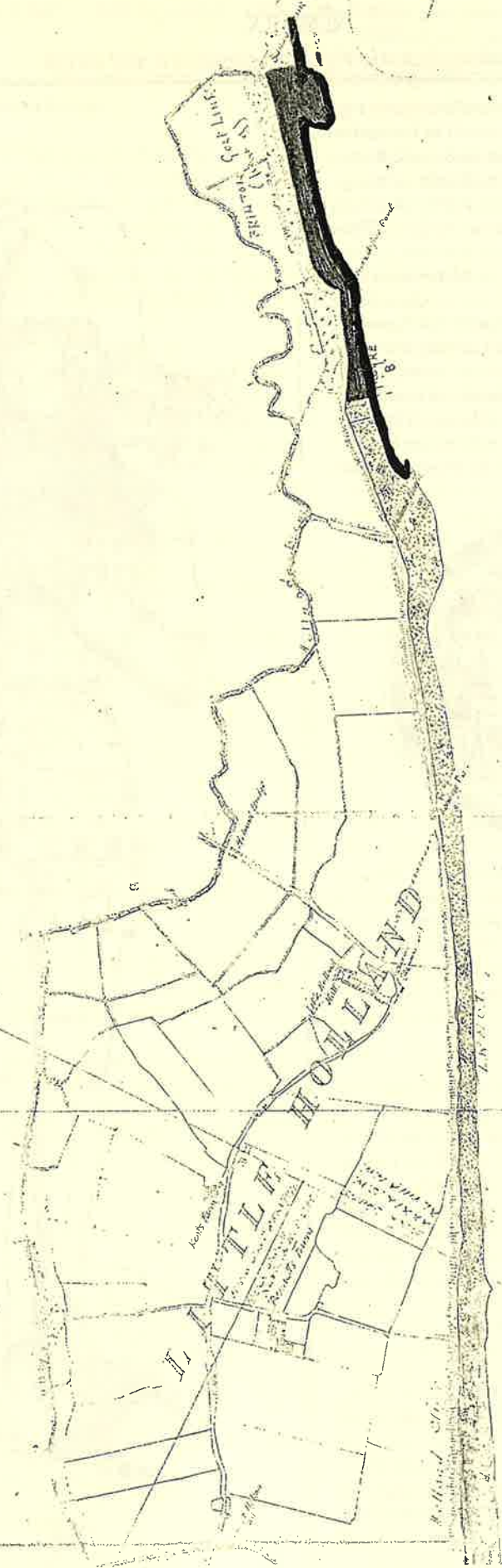
The foreshore runs from the boundary of Great and Little Holland (just adjacent to Sandy Point) on the northeast 1,000 lineal yards to Groyne "B" on the southwest 333 lineal yards past Cheveaux de Friese Point. On 4 October 1748, the Lords of the Manors of Little Holland, Great Holland, and Frinton met and entered into an agreement concerning shore boundaries. The historic Right of Wreck entitles the Lord of the Manor of Little Holland to wrecks on his length of foreshore.



LITTLE HOLLAND

1870 Survey

THE MANOR OF LITTLE HOLLAND
C. G. ECCLES



NORTH SEA

Copy of Plan
deposited with
Board of Trade
17th May 1935.

Scale of Feet 1 inch = 100 feet

Map of Little Holland



Victoria by the Grace of God of the United
 Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
 Queen Defender of the Faith **To all to whom these**
 Our present Letters shall come **Greeting** Know Ye
 that We in consideration of the sum of **Fifteen pounds**
 of lawful money of Great Britain paid into the hands
 of Our Receiver General of the Revenues of Our Duchy
 of Lancaster by **Arthur Robert Chamberlayne**
 of **Donington House Norfolk Street Strand Middlesex**
 Gentleman one of the customary tenants of Our
 Honor of Clare (as appears by the receipt of the Deputy
 to Our said Receiver General indorsed on these Precepts)
 and by and with the advice and consent of Our
 Chancellor and Council of Our said Duchy **Do**
 hereby release and confirm unto the said **Arthur Robert**
Chamberlayne and his heirs for ever **That** the
 Manor of **Little Holland** situate in the Parish of
Little Holland in Our County of **Essex** Which
 said Premises are within and parcel of Our said
 Honor of Clare And also all ways paths passages
 waters watercourses privileges advantages hereditaments
 and appurtenances whatsoever to the said Premises
 belonging or in anywise appertaining All and singular
 which said premises are held by the said **Arthur Robert**
Chamberlayne according to the custom of the said
 Honor **To have and To hold** the Premises with their
 appurtenances unto and to the use of the said **Arthur**
Robert Chamberlayne and his heirs forever **To be**
 holden of Our said Honor of Clare in free and

It is understood that today this will include the right to wreck of aircraft as well as ships. It is recorded in the Court Rolls for 28 September 1732 that a large number of firwood trees were cast on the shore near the land and marshes of the Lady of the Manor and were siezed to the use of the Lady as a wreck of the sea.

On 29 June 1803, an auction sale was held of shipwreck from a brig wrecked on 12 January. A priced catalogue is with the Manorial records. The Manor was enfranchised by the Duchy of Lancaster in 1893. The deed, with the Duchy seal attached, is with the records.

The Barony of Newcastle Co Wicklow, Ireland

BALROTHERY was part of the great Liberty of the de Berminghams, originally granted by Prince John to William, son of Maurice, in the following Charter which is among the Gormanston Archives at the National Library, Dublin:

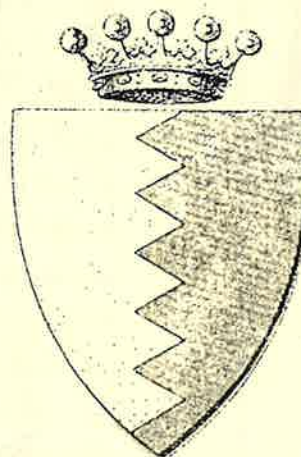
John, son of the King of England, and Lord of Ireland, to all his men, French, English, and Irish. He has granted to William, son of Maurice, and his heirs a cantred of land which Makelan held (i.e. Erkeeks, now Newcastle), not that nearer to Dwelin, but the other in which vill of Naas is situate, which Earl Richard (Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke) gave to Maurice, father of William, to be held of the heirs of Earl Richard, by the service of five knights for all service. William and his heirs may hold all the said land with its appurtenances, well, freely, quietly, and honourably, in land and sea, wood and plain castle and fortalices, burgs and towns, churches and chapels, &c and all other their appurtenances. He has granted also to Maurice a market at his burg of Naas weekly on Saturday, and soc.sac, toll, theam, infangenthef, judgment of water and iron, duellum, pit and gallows, and all other liberties and free customs which belong to said land, except please and plaints which belong to the Crown, which John has retained to his own use.

The Charter is dated 1186. The de Berminghams take their name from the town of Birmingham, Warwickshire. Piers de Bermingham was the first of the family in Ireland and was Lord of Thetmoy in Offaly. He was also known by the Irish name of MacFeoris (MacPierce). Piers' eldest son, Meyler, acquired Newcastle in marriage with William de Wygoria's granddaughter, Basilia, in the second half of the 13th century. John de Bermingham, Meyler's grandson, received Newcastle and was created Earl of Louth in 1319. He married Ela, daughter and heir of William de Oddinsells, of Warwickshire, and as commander of the English forces in Ulster in 1318 finally drove Robert Bruce King of Scots out of Ireland. In 1321, he was created Lord Justice of Ireland. He married Catherine, fourth daughter of Richard de Burgh, 2nd Earl of Ulster. He was slaughtered, with his brothers, at Ballybraggan in 1329 when the Earldom became extinct and the Barony of Newcastle passed to Lord Louth's relative, William, Lord of Carbury, Co Kildare. William was knighted in 1331, but in the following year he was seized by the Justiciar of Ireland (the forerunner of the Royal Lord Lieutenant), thrown into Dublin Castle where he lay for three months, and executed for crimes that remain a mystery. An annalist of the time, mourning his loss, says that "The Lord William was a noble knight among a thousand thousands, and the most noblest (*sic*) in the feat of arms". His son, Sir Walter de Bermingham, was released in 1334 and married in 1337 Elizabeth, widow of Robert de Harington, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Multon. Sir Walter eventually became the King's Justiciar in 1346. He was summoned to the Parliament in England the following year, and died in 1349 when he was succeeded by his son, Walter. Walter died young and his sister, Margaret, wife of Robert Preston, inherited the Barony and Newcastle remained in the Prestons, Viscounts Gormanston, until recently.



Newcastle was probably ruled by a sub-King during the period before the Anglo-Norman invasion, in common with many such great Lordships at that time. The chronicler of Jervaulx Abbey, writing of the invasion, has this to say:

The realm of Ireland, being miserably oppressed with war by the many kings there who banded against each other, one of them sent his son into England to procure soldiers thence for his aid. Which soldiers full for the hope of gain, giving him assistance, were so well recompensed, as that they rather chose to stay there than return to England. But after a short time, the stoutest people of Ireland, being much offended with that (Irish High) King for getting aid from England, the English sent from more from hence to strengthen their party, and because they had no chief they made choice of this Earl Richard (Strongbow) (a stout and valiant man) to be their captain, who, yielding to their request, rigging a good fleet, prepared for the journey... Getting on shipboard and landing safe, he assaulted Dublin and took it: the tidings whereof so terrified those that lived afar off, that they were content to be at peace with him: and to confirm what he had got, gave him in marriage Eva, daughter of Dermot MacMurrough, one of their Kings, with whom he had in dower a great part of the realm.

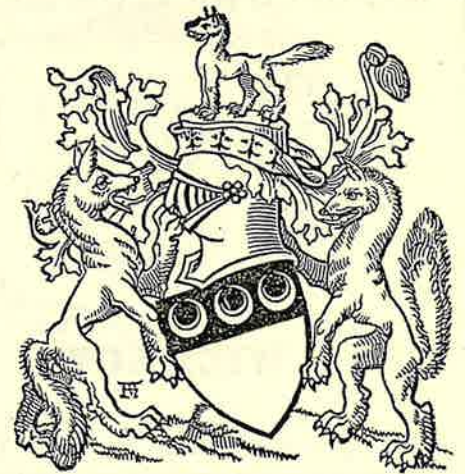
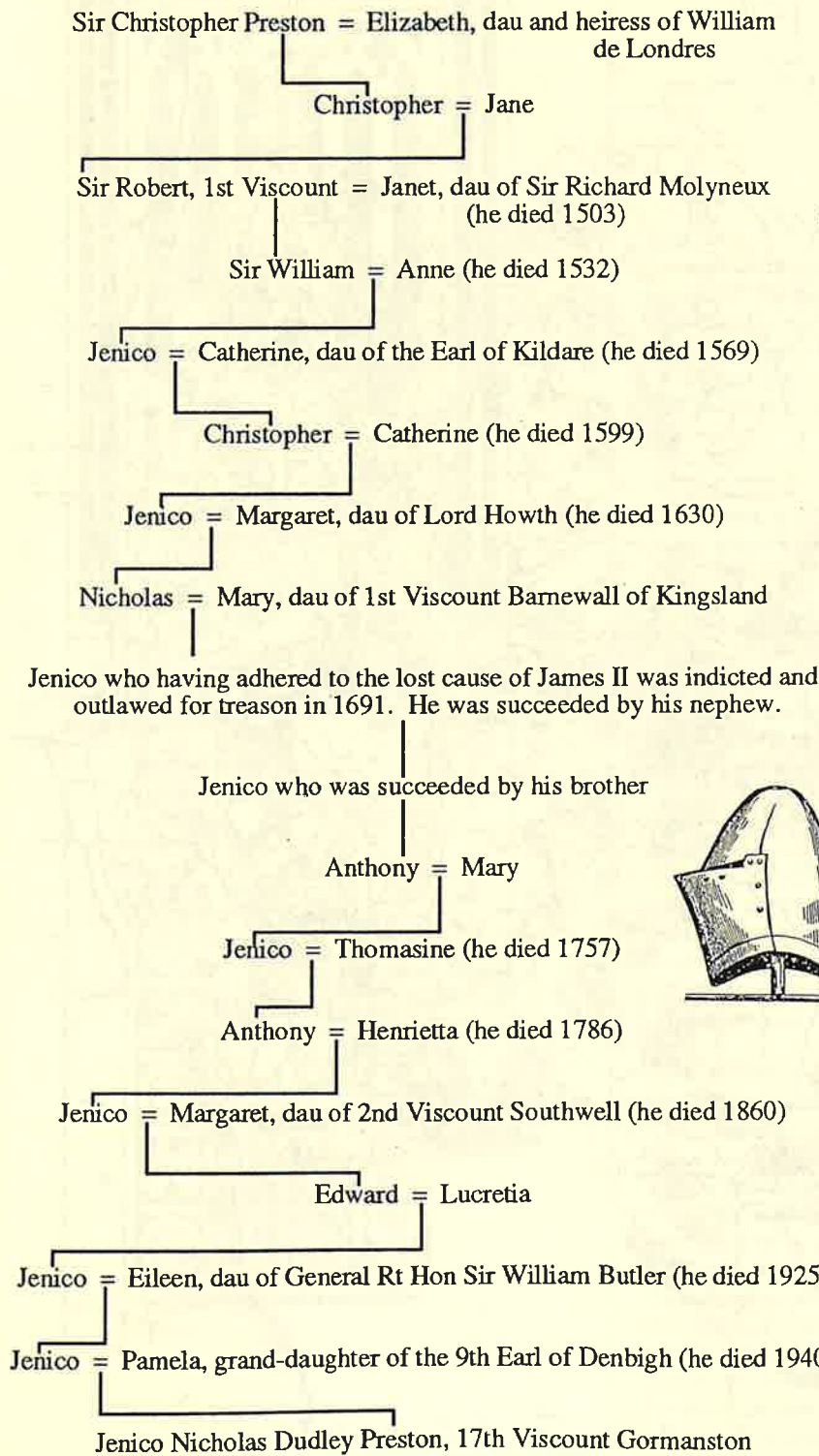


de Bermingham

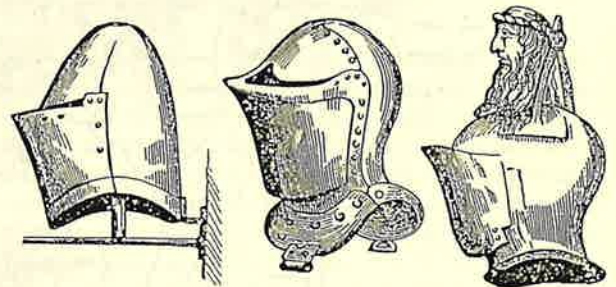
To understand the position and achievements of the great Norman leaders such as the De Berminghams and the De Lacys, from whom the present Viscount Gormanston is also descended, and to grasp the true course of Irish history, we must bear in mind that immense grants of land and Palatine privileges, like those in 1186 Charter, were largely speculative, in the sense that the subjects of the gift were seldom at the time of the grant in the King's possession or power, but had to be won and held by the sword and the donee and his followers. The description of the Grant of Ulster to John De Courcy in the Song of Dermot shows that it was left to the grantee to make effectual his dominion over the lands given:

*To one John he granted Ulster,
If he could conquer it by force
John De Courcy was his name
Who afterwards suffered many a trouble there.*

DESCENT OF THE PRESTONS
VISCOUNTS GORMANSTON

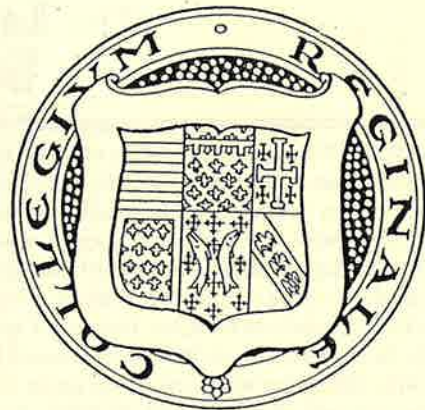


Gormanston



MAP OF CO WICKLOW SHOWING THE BARONY OF NEWCASTLE





Another aspect of the conquest, started in 1169-70 by Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, which only recent historians have brought out clearly, shows us that the relation of Henry II and his early successors to his grantees, was that of Feudal Overlord, rather than that of Sovereign (Indeed Henry VIII is the first King of England to describe himself as King of Ireland). King John was Dominus Hibernae (Lord of Ireland) and is so styled in the grant above.

To appreciate the situation of Henry II and his successors, we must approach it from the more central point of historians, such as Sir James Ramsay, who show that the continental possessions of the King, as head of the house of Anjou, were far more extensive than his English lands and that his title to Touraine, Maine, Brittany and other Angevin states was far better, and his control and possession there far more effective, than in any part of the British Isles outside England proper. As Henry was content to be Overlord of his various Angevin dominions, so he was content to be Overlord of such parts of Ireland as his Feudal Barons could conquer for him.

These feudal ties were crucial and prevented the great Norman leaders from giving continued attention to Ireland, when (as in the case of the De Lacy's) possessions in England or Normandy involved duty of service there. Thus we see the De Lacy's the De Berminghams, and others of the King's vassals in Ireland frequently summoned to his French possessions to help him in his wars or to put down revolt, and this meant a constant change of Irish governors and administrators.

Sir Robert Preston, who became Baron of Newcastle in right of his wife, Margaret de Bermingham, was created Baron of Gormanston in 1370. His grandson and namesake, in 1478, was created Viscount. He was Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of Edward IV when the King's son, Richard, Duke of York - who was murdered in the Tower of London by Richard III - held the sinecure post of Lord Lieutenant. The Gormanstons suffered somewhat in the 16th century for their adhesion to the Catholic cause and temporarily lost their lands to Lord Deputy Skeffington, now represented by Viscount Massereene and Ferrard. The Gormanstons survived the plantations Elizabeth and James I, but espoused the forlorn cause of James II who was dethroned in 1689. The seventh Viscount was indicted for high treason and outlawed in 1691, although he had died the month before publication of his ban. Ninety-nine years later, the family were restored in blood and thrive to this day. The Barony lies on the coast, in south-east Ireland on St George's Channel. The Gormanston Register has been published and a copy is available for inspection at the Manorial Society of Great Britain.

The Lordship of Warrington Buckinghamshire

THE MANOR of Warrington lies in the parish of Olney, in the north of Buckinghamshire on the border with Northamptonshire. Before the Norman Conquest (1066), Warrington was part of Olney and belonged to the nobleman, Burgred, a Saxon descendent of the Kings of Mercia, who owned extensive parts of Buckinghamshire and the surrounding counties. After the Conquest, the King granted it to Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, in Normandy. In Domesday Book Warrington seems to have been assessed with Olney, for which the record reads: *The Bishop holds Olney himself. It answers for 10 hides. Land for 10 ploughs; in Lordship 3 hides; 3 ploughs there. 24 villagers with 5 smallholders have 7 ploughs. 5 slaves; 1 mill at 40s and 200 eels; meadow for 10 ploughs; woodland, 400 pigs. In total, value £12; when acquired £7; before 1066 £12. Borgret held this Manor; 1 freeman, his man, had one and a half virgates; he could sell.*

Geoffrey lost his lands in England as a result of the disputes that arose over the succession to William I IN 1087. The Bishop retained his Norman loyalties and sympathized with the cause of the Conqueror's elder son Robert, over his sibling, William, (later William Rufus). This action cost Geoffrey his lands on the accession of William II and the Lordship was granted to Hugh, Earl of Chester, as reward for his support during the rebellions of 1096, but he seems to have retreated from political life as he grew older, ending his days as a monk in the monastery he had founded, at St Werburg in Chester.

Warrington remained in the possession of the Earls of Chester until 1232 when Randal de Blondevill. One of the primary supporters of King John and Henry III, having no heir, resigned his Earldom. His land was divided between his four sisters and Warrington fell to Hawise. Through Hawise's daughter, Margaret, Warrington passed to her Husband, John de Lacy, who was created Earl of Lincoln in 1232. De Lacy was a powerful figure. Having been one of the twenty-five barons appointed to observe the Great Charter in 1215. He appears to have gone over to the King's side a year later and was pardoned. After spending time away from England on crusade, De Lacy returned in 1220 in opposition to the King once more. However, by the time of his death in 1240, the wavering Earl had become one of Henry III's more trusted, if unpopular, counsellors.

John was succeeded by his son Edmund, who on his death in 1257 passed the Lordship to his son Henry. Henry was of considerable importance to Edward I, acting as an ambassador for peace in France in 1293. He fought a hard campaign against the Welsh in 1296, and on the death of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, became *the voice of the army*". The Earl was considered the *closest counsellor of Edward I*, but after the Kings's death in 1307, his relationship with Edward II proved to be an uneasy one and he was unable to establish an effective rapport with the new monarch. He died in 1311 and was succeeded by his daughter, Alice, who had married Thomas, the son of Henry III's youngest son, Edmund Crouchback. Thomas had succeeded his father as the Earl of Lancaster, in 1296 and was one of the joint Lords of Warrington in 1316. Thomas, was executed in 1321, for a failed rebellion and the Manor then fell to the Crown.



Lancaster

In 1348 Warrington came into the possession Ralph, Lord Basset of Drayton, who was a favourite of Edward III. He was created Knight of the Garter in 1368 and served in Parliament in 1357 and 1389. He died, without issue, in 1390, and the Manor was seized by Henry, Earl of Derby. Henry succeeded his father as the Duke of Lancaster in 1398-9 and in September of that year he ascended to the throne as Henry IV. In 1407 the Manor was given by Henry to Nicholas Bradshaw, for life.

By the early Seventeenth century the manor was in the possession of the Throckmorton family where it remained until the 1760s when it came, together with Olney into the hands of Lord Dartmouth in whose family it remained until recently. The Lordship is now offered on behalf of Trustees.



THE DESCENT OF THE LEGGES, EARLS OF DARTMOUTH

Thomas Legge, Lord Mayor of London, 1346 and 1353 = Lady Elizabeth Beauchamp, dau of Thomas, Earl of Warwick

Simon = Joan, dau of John Clavering = Sir John, beheaded by Wat Tyler's rebels, 1381

Thomas = Margaret, dau of Sir John Blount, a renowned soldier in France, ancestor of the Lords Mounjoy and the Earl of Devonshire

William, died aged 90 = Anne, daughter of John, som of Miles, Lord Bermingham

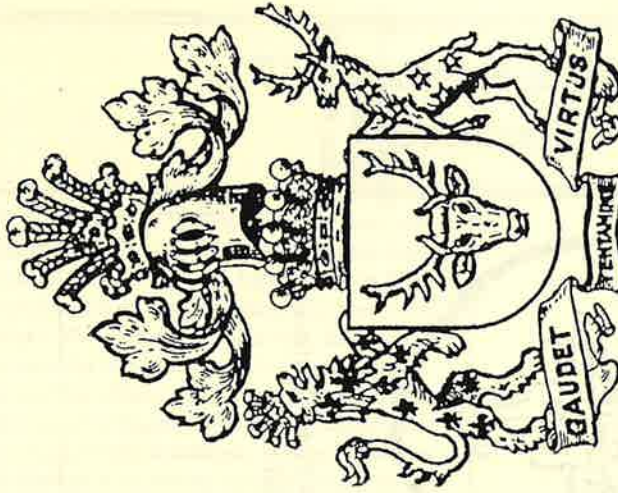
Edward Legge, Vice President of Munster during the Lord Deputyship of Charles, Lord Mounjoy = Mary, daughter of Percy Walsh of Moyvalley

William Legge, supporter of CHARLES I and fought at Worcester for CHARLES II, died 1672 = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Washington of Packington, Leicestershire

George, and eminent naval officer, created Baron Dartmouth (1682), died in the Tower, 1691 = Barbara, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Archibald of Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire

William, 2nd Baron, created Viscount Lewisham and Earl of Dartmouth (1711), Secretary of State to QUEEN ANNE, died 1750 = Anne, daughter of Heneage, Earl of Aylesford

George, Viscount Lewisham, died 1732 = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Kaye, Bt of Woodsome, Yorkshire, by which marriage the present Dartmouth estates in the county came to the family



Legge, Earls of Dartmouth

Henry, from whom the
Baron Stawell

William, 2nd Earl of Dartmouth, Privy Councillor and Recorder of Litchfield, died 1801

Frances Catherine, dau of Sir Charles COUNTER Nicholl KB by Elizabeth Blundell, later Duchess of Ancaster

George, 3rd Earl of Dartmouth KG died 1810

Lady Frances, dau of 3rd Earl of Aylesford

William, 4th Earl of Dartmouth died 1853

(1) Lady Frances Charlotte, dau of 2nd Earl Talbot
(2) Frances, dau of 5th Viscount Barrington

William Walter, 5th Earl of Dartmouth died 1853

Lady August Finch, dau of 5th Earl of Aylesford

William Heneage, 6th Earl of Dartmouth Privy Councillor, GCVO, KCB

Lady Mary Coke CBE, dau of 2nd Earl of Leicester

William, 7th Earl of Dartmouth GCVO died 1958

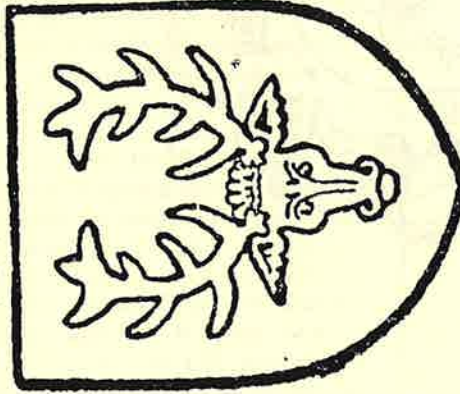
Lady Ruperta Wynne-Carrington, dau of 1st and last Marquess of Lincolnshire

William, Viscount Lewisham, killed at El Alamein, 1942, without issue

Gerald Humphry, 9th Earl of Dartmouth died 1997

(1) Raine, daughter of Alexander McCorquodale and Barbara Cartland, the romantic novelist; marriage dissolved 1976, who remarried 8th Earl Spencer, father by his first wife to DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES

William, 10th and present Earl of Dartmouth,



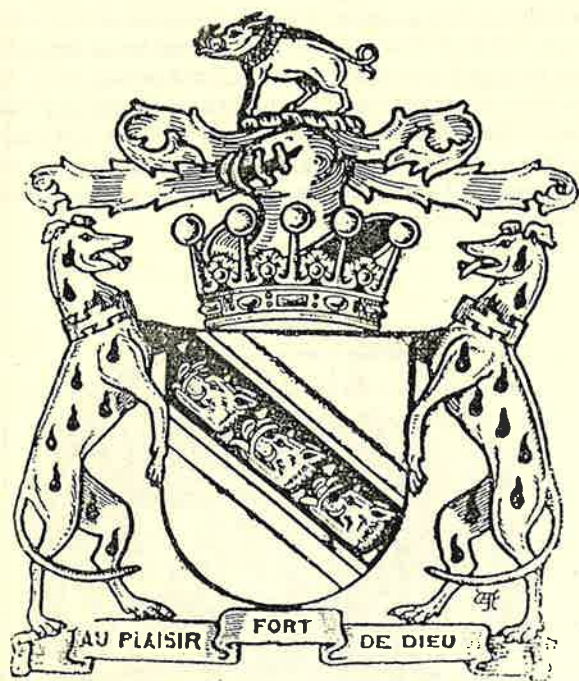
Roma Ernestine, dau of Sir Ernest Burford Horlick Bt

Humphrey, 8th Earl of Dartmouth CVO DSO, died 1962

The Lordship of Halton Cornwall

THIS LORDSHIP is situated in the Parish of St Dominck. Before the Conquest it was held by Earl Harold, but on his death it was given to Robert, Earl of Mortain, half-brother to King William. Earl Harold held one virgate of land here and it was valued at 40 shillings. The Earl of Mortain's man, Reginald of Vautortes, was assessed for one hide of land valued at 30 shillings. There was land for 10 ploughs, of which four were in Lordship, seven slaves, 10 villagers and 10 smallholders plus 40 acres of pasture and 12 acres woodland. According to one source, the Earl of Mortain's successors subsequently took the name de Halton and remained in possession of the Lordship until 1316 when Joan, only daughter and heir of Richard de Halton, Lord of the Manor Hardfast, married Robert Wendyn, Lord of Compton Gifford in Devon. Their only daughter and heir married John Whiteleigh of Efford in Devon and their grandson Richard Whiteleigh, Sheriff of Devon, left two daughters and heirs on his death in 1386. One married Richard Grenvill of Stowe and the other Richard Hal of Kendon. In the 15th century, Halton was held by the Hill and Keryel families.

By 1577 it was in the possession of Sir Anthony Rous, Knight, who had inherited it from his uncle John Rous. The Rous family claim descent from a companion of William the Conqueror. Sir Anthony, who died in 1622, was a friend of Sir Walter Raleigh and many other distinguished personages of that age. In the middle of the 17th century the Lordship passed to Henry Clake, Esquire, and thereafter to his descendants. At an unknown date it then passed into the possession of the Edgcumbe family. The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe was the owner until recently. The Lordship lies on the river Tamar, 12 miles north of Plymouth.



Mount Edgcumbe

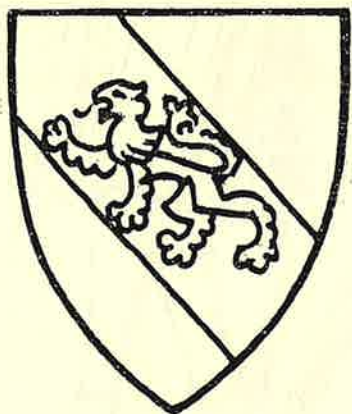


Documents associated with this Manor

Court Rolls	1401-2, 1404-5	PRO
Court Rolls	1422-3	
Court Rolls	1429-35	
Court Rolls	1475	
Stewards Rough Note Book	1549	Plymouth City Library
Plan of the Manor	1730	Cornwall RO
Rental with other Manors	1753	
Rentals	1777, 1778	
Homage and Presentments	1778	
Valuation	1781	
Rental	1875-1923	

The Lordship of Winston Durham

THE DOMESDAY commissioners probably did not cross the river Tees, between Yorkshire and Durham. The conquest of northern England (Durham, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Northumberland) was not completed until the reign of Henry I (1100-35) and even then large parts were contested with the King of Scots. At the time of Domesday in 1086, the only signs of Norman authority were the castle at Newcastle Upon Tyne and the Bishop's Castle at Durham. No fee or seignory existed other than that of William de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, and this was based upon the fee of the Anglo-Saxon Earls of Bamburgh, perhaps ultimately derived from the royal power of Northumbria and Bemicia. The Mowbray hold on Co Durham was at best tenuous, and the fee was suppressed by William II Rufus (1087-1100), and formed the power base of the Prince-Bishops of Durham from 12th century until the Reformation. Durham was a county palatine, literally ruled "from the palace by the Bishop of Durham for the time being under authority of the English Crown, which meant that the Bishops enjoyed almost regal powers within the liberty of the county. The Danegeld seems never to have been levied north of the Tees, and William I's commissioners may therefore, have been acknowledging a *de facto*, if not *de jure*, lack of authority north of the river when no returns were made for the region in Domesday Book.



Scrope

The first Lords of Winston, holding of the Prince-Bishop, are the Scropes, in the person of Sir William le Scrope (pronounced "Scroop"), grandson of Sir Henry le Scrope, Chief Justice of England, in the reign of Henry III (1216-72). William was living in 1296, and his second son, Geoffrey, succeeded him at Winston. William's estates were extensive and he was seated at his castle of Clifton Upon Yore, north Yorkshire. He fought in the opening years of the 100 Year's War in Flanders and died in 1340. Geoffrey's son, Henry, was summoned to Parliament in 1341 as 1st Baron Scrope of Masham. He died in 1391 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Stephen, 2nd Baron. By Margery, daughter of John, Lord Welles, he had Henry and John.

The antiquarian, William Dugdale, speaks thus of Henry, Lord Scrope of Masham, in *Baroniae Anglicanae*: "His Lordship in 7th of Henry IV (1407) was employed in the embassy to Isabel, Queen of Denmark, and Eric, King of Denmark, to treat concerning the dowry of Philippa, the daughter of King Henry. In four years after, he was made Treasurer of the King's Exche-

quer, and the next year the King considering his great abilities, as also the necessity of his presence in Parliament and Council, assigned him, during his stay at Westminster the towns of Hampstead and Hendon. In the reign of Henry V, Lord Scrope was appointed ambassador to treat with the French. But his great trust was shamefully abused: for being a person in whom the King had so great a confidence, that nothing of private or public concernment was done without him; his gravity of countenance, modesty in his deportment, and religious discourse, being always such, that whatsoever he advised, was held as an oracle; upon this his solemn embassy into France (which none was thought so fit to manage as himself) he treated privily with the King's enemies (being in his heart totally theirs) and conspired the King's destruction, upon promise of reward from the French: his confederates in this design Thomas Grey, a northern knight. But before this mischievous plot could be effected (which was to have kill'd the King and all his brethren, ere he went to sea; five ships being ready at Southampton, to waft the King over into France) it was discovered. Whereupon he had a speedy trial for it at Southampton; and being found guilty, there he lost his head."

This was in August, 1415, six weeks before Henry V's great victory over the French at Agincourt. Scrope's treason needs to be seen in context. Henry IV, eldest son of John Gaunt, third son of Edward III, had overthrown his cousin, King Richard II in 1399, and in the following year the ex-King was mysteriously murdered at Pontefract Castle, Yorkshire. Henry le Scrope's uncle, Richard, Archbishop of York, had been great supporter of King Richard, and Henry IV had the Archbishop beheaded in 1405. Another cousin, William le Scrope, Earl of Wiltshire, was a great supporter of King Richard. Of William le Scrope, Shakespeare says this of him in *Richard II*: "The Earl of Wiltshire hath the realm in farm" (ie he took all profits that ought rightly to have been the King's - one has to remember that the play is very much a piece of Tudor propaganda). On the future Henry IV's rebellion and his deposition of his cousin, King Richard, William le Scrope, Earl of Wiltshire, was beheaded at Bristol. In other words, the Lancastrian King, Henry IV, had put several of Henry Lord Scrope of Masham's close relations to death, and Henry V was his son and heir.



THE DESCENT OF BROWNLOW

Samuel Cust of Boston, Lincs died 1663 = Ann, daughter of Richard Burrell of Dowsby, Lincs

Sir Richard Cust, created (1677) Baronet of Pinchbeck, MP, Lincs and Stamford died 1700 = Beatrice, daughter of William Pury of Kirton, Lincs

Sir Pury Cust, died 1699 = (1) Ursula, daughter of Edward Woodcock of Newtimber, Sussex

Sir Richard, 2nd Baronet, died 1734 = Anne, daughter of Sir William Brownlow, 4th Baronet of Belton, Lincs, sister to Sir John Brownlow, 5th and last Baronet, 1st and last Viscount Tyrionnel and Lord Charleville

Sir John, 3rd Baronet, Privy Councillor and Speaker of House of Commons, died 1770 = Elthelred, daughter of Thomas Payne of Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincs

Sir Brownlow Cust, 4th Baronet, created (1776) 1st Baron Brownlow, MP Ilchester, Somerset and Grantham, Lincs died 1807 = (2) Frances, daughter of Alderman Sir Henry Bankes of London

Sir John Cust, 2nd Baron, created (1815) Earl Brownlow and Viscount Alford, of Alford, Lincs, MP, Clitheroe, Lancs, Lord Lieutenant, Lincs, 1809 - 52, died 1853 = (1) Sophia, daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, 2nd Baronet, died 1814
 (2) Caroline, daughter of George Fludyer of Ayston, Rutland, died 1824
 (3) Lady Emma Edgumbe, daughter of 2nd Earl of Mount Edgumbe, died 1853

John William Spencer Brownlow Egerton-Cust, 2nd Earl, succeeded to the estates of the Dukes and Earls of Bridgewater, ADC to QUEEN VICTORIA, KING EDWARD VII, and KING GEORGE V, died 1921, when the Earldom expired and the Barony and the great estates passed to his cousin, Adelbert Salusbury

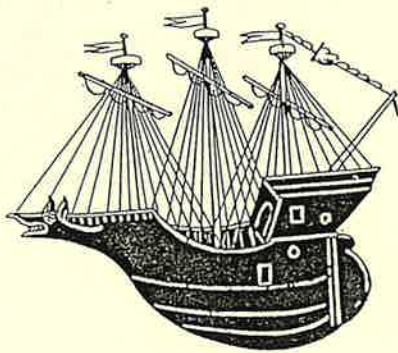
Rev Henry Cockayne Cust, of Cockayne, Hatley, Beds died 1861 = Lady Anna Needham, daughter of 1st Earl of Kilmorey

Henry Francis Cockayne-Cust, MP for Grantham, died 1884 = Sara, daughter of Issac Cookson of Meldon Park, Northumberland

Henry John, died without issue, 1917 = Adelbert Salusbury, 5th Baron Brownlow, died 1927 = Maud dau of Captain S Buckle

Peregrine Francis Adelbert, 6th Baron Brownlow Lord Lieutenant, Lincs, 1936 - 50, Lord-in-Waiting to KING EDWARD VIII = Katherine Hariot, daughter of Brigadier Sir David Kinlock, 11th Baronet

Davied, died aged one year = Edward John Peregrine Cust, 7th and present Baron Brownlow



Despite the 3rd Baron's attainder, his estates, including Winston were granted by Henry VI (Henry V's heir) to his brother, John le Scrope, who was summoned to Parliament in 1426 as Lord Scrope of Masham, and, signed himself as "of Masham and Upsal", another of his Lordships. The Manor of Winston remained in the Scropes in the male line until the death of Geoffrey le Scrope, 9th Baron, without issue in 1517. The senior branch of the Scropes, le Scrope of Bolton, became Earls of Sunderland, which title was recreated for the heiress of this family in the reign of George II when she married the 3rd Duke of Marlborough.

Winston was briefly in the hands of Ninian Menville until his rebellion and capture during the northern rising against Henry VIII, known as the pilgrimage of Grace, in 1536. He was hanged and his land forfeited. Edward VI, King Henry's son, granted Winston to Thomas Tunstall, a relative of Bishop Tunstall of Durham in 1552. By marriage probably, Winston passed into the Wharton family, who were seated here in the 17th century, the notorious member of this family being Philip, Duke of Wharton, Marquess of Malmesbury and Wharton, Earl Wharton, Baron Tirm, Earl of Rathfarnham, and Marquess of Catherlough (the last three in the Peerage of Ireland). The Duke rebelled against George I, was attainted and his lands forfeited. He died without issue in 1731 in Spain.

Winston was sold by Scrope Egerton (very distantly related to the le Scropes of Masham and Bolton), 4th Earl of Bridgewater, in about 1722 Lord Bridgewater was subsequently created Marquess of Brackley and Duke of Bridgewater. The Duke's fifth son, who was born in 1736 eventually succeeded him as 3rd Duke in 1748, and is famous as the "Canal-building Duke of Bridgewater" from which endeavour he became the richest man in England at his death in 1803 without issue. His entire estates then went into trust for the Marquess of Stafford, on whose succession as Duke of Sutherland in 1836, they were held in trust for the 1st Earl Brownlow who, after much litigation, succeeded to these in 1856. The Manor of Winston is was held by Lord Brownlow until recently.

The Lordship, which has the oversight of the sub-Manor of Newsham, appears to be coextensive with the parish to which it gives its name, and covers about 2,000 acres. It is bounded on the east by Gainford, on the north by Staindrop, on the west by Barnard Castle, and on the south by the River Tees. The church of St Andrew dates from the 13th century, and Bishop Beck granted the Scropes the right of Free Warren over Winston in 1311.



Brownlow



The Lordship of Buckland Newton

Dorset

with historic rights to market and fair

BUCKLAND NEWTON is a large rural Lordship in the west of Dorset and covers an area of 6,250 acres. The village of Buckland lies at the head of the Vale of Blackmoor with commanding views of the surrounding countryside. It lies on steep chalk hills used for almost two millennia as pasture.

This is a very ancient Manor. John of Glastonbury in his *History de Rebus Glastoniens* writes that the Saxon King Ethelwolf gave land in Buckland Newton to Glastonbury Abbey, during his reign (839-855) and that his grandson, Edward the Elder (899-925) gave further land there. The Lordship gives its name to the Hundred and is mentioned in Domesday Book with the entry reading;

The Church hold Buckland Newton itself.

Before 1066 it paid

tax for 15 hides. Land for 24 ploughs. Besides this there is in lordship land for 8 ploughs which have never paid tax.

In Lordship 4 ploughs; 4 slaves;

22 villagers, 22 smallholders and 22 cottagers with 8 ploughs.

Meadow, 20 acres; pasture 2 leagues long and 1/2 league wide; woodland, as much.

Of this manor's land Hugh's wife holds 7 hides and 1 1/2 virgates

of land from the Abbot, and Warmund 2 hides. In lordship 3 ploughs; 4 slaves.

3 villagers and 7 smallholders with 1 plough.

Meadow, 3 acres; woodland 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide.

Value of the Church's lordship £20 of the men's £6 10s.

The Church mentioned is St Mary of Glastonbury Abbey and the monks held Buckland Newton until the Dissolution during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547). In 1239 the Abbot was granted a charter to fair and to market by Henry III and a wake was held every Feast of Hilary Day. Near the parish Church of the Holy Rood was a house especially appropriated for the wake which was used for the celebration. Profits made from the market and fair were used by the Abbot to furnish the house and to give relief to the poor of the parish. In 1346 the Lordship of Buckland was taken for the private use of the Abbot who had a number of estates annexed to him. This had happened after a century of wrangling between the Bishopric of Bath and Wells and the Monks of Glastonbury who had tried to wrestle the Lordship from each other's grasp.



Elizabeth 1

In a Roll of Account during the Dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII Buckland Newton was confirmed as belonging to Glastonbury Abbey and was taken by the Crown. In 1544 it was granted by Henry to his sixth wife, Catherine Parr, who was to hold it for life. and on her death during the reign of Edward VI (1547-1553) it passed back to the Crown.

In 1565 it was granted by Elizabeth to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester the Queen's favourite. Dudley was the fifth son of the Duke of Northumberland and had known Elizabeth as a child. On the death of Edward VI Dudley had been among those who plotted to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne and had been arrested and sentenced to death in 1554 but had been pardoned and freed.

On Elizabeth's accession he was made Master of Horse and there is no doubt that she considered him as a suitor. They were acknowledged lovers and Dudley was so feared in some quarters that several plots were hatched to have him assassinated. He was especially loathed by the Catholic Howard family and feuded with them for almost his entire life. Due to his infatuation with the Queen, Dudley's wife, Amy Robsart, was kept away from court and was killed falling down stairs in 1560. Some muttered that Dudley arranged his wife's death so that he could marry Elizabeth, but there was no evidence to suggest this and an inquest found that she had died accidentally. The accusations refused to subside and stuck to him for the rest of his life.

From 1560, Dudley became even closer to Elizabeth and though he acted as an advisor she never let him formulate or dictate her policies. In 1562 when Elizabeth was ill and thought to be close to death she nominated Dudley as Protector of the Realm. From 1563 Dudley began to realise that his chances of marrying the Queen were fading as other men began to have more

influence on her. In 1564 he was created Earl of Leicester and Elizabeth proposed the idea of Dudley marrying Mary, Queen of Scots. His Earldom was seen as a way of smoothing the union since the Scots considered him too low born. On being created Earl, Leicester received huge grants of land from the Queen which included his mansion at Kenilworth and he became one of the richest men in England. In 1578 having abandoned all hope of marrying Elizabeth, Leicester secretly married Lettice Knollys, Countess of Essex. When Elizabeth found out a year later, Leicester was committed to the Tower, but was soon freed and back in favour. By 1583 Leicester had reached the zenith of his power and he began to make presumptions claims for his infant children. He suggested that one of his stepdaughters would make an excellent wife for James VI of Scotland, but Elizabeth, who loathed Lettice, reacted so violently to this idea that Leicester quickly dropped it. Gradually the animosity that Leicester had fostered with enemies at court began to erode his authority and position, but he maintained enough influence to escape the monarch's wrath which cut down so many of his contemporaries. He died in 1588, still a favourite of the Queen.



Alington

A few years before his death, Leicester had sold Buckland Newton to Thomas, Viscount Bindon, who in turn passed to Thomas, Earl of Suffolk in 1617. Suffolk sold Buckland Newton to a London goldsmith, John Williams, for £5,000. William's son Sir Edward Williams sold the Lordship to Gerald Napier, in 1640 and the Napier family held until 1717 when, on the marriage of Diana Napier to Humphrey Sturt it passed to that family. It has remained with the Sturt family and their descendants until today. The family were raised to the peerage as the Barons Alington in 1876.



Documents associated with this Manor.

Estreats & Customary (with other manors)	1325-26	British Library
Courts	1,2 Edw VI	P R O
Court Rolls	11,12 Eliz 1	
Court Rolls	1427-28	Somerset RO
Composite Court Rolls	1428-1525	
Accounts	1566-1683	
Court Rolls (with other Manors)	1633	Gloucester RO
Survey (with other Manors)	1 Edw VI, Eliz 1	Gillingham LHS
Survey	9 Henry 8, James 1	
Surveys (2)	1614-1619	Dorset RO
Rents (with other manors)	n.d. 18th Cent	
Perambulation	1816	
Surveys & Valuations	1758	
Perambulation	1566	Longleat
Rental & Survey	16th cent	Notts University
	1640-1655	British Museum

The Lordship of Deane Dorset

THE LORDSHIP of Deane is situated partly in the parish of Shapwick on the River Stour and partly in the parish of Tarrant Kainston. It lies 5 miles north-west of Wimbourne and 5 miles south-east of Blandford. The Lordship is overlooked by the Badbury Rings, a large Iron-Age fortification. It consists of three rings of banks and ditches. A large outer embankment was hastily constructed after the Roman Invasion and it was attacked and overrun by the legions of Emperor Claudius in AD43 in a battle led by General Vespasian. Once the area had been pacified the Romans built a settlement nearby called Vindocladia which means *the place of white walls*, reflecting the appearance of the fort which is constructed from the local chalky soil. At the time of the Norman Conquest it formed part of the Manor of Shapwick, previously held by King Edward the Confessor, and this has an entry in Domesday which reads,

Wimborne, Shapwick, Moor Cricchel Wimborne St Giles.

King Edward held them in Lordship. It is not known how many hides are there because they did not pay tax before 1066.

*Land for 45 ploughs. In Lordship 5 ploughs;
15 slaves.*

63 villagers, 68 smallholders and 7 cottagers have 22 ploughs.

*8 mills which pay 110s; meadow 150 acres; pasture 6 leagues long and 3 leagues wide; woodland 5 leagues long and 1 league wide, 3 cobs, 30 pigs,
250 sheep, 44 goats.*

This manor with its dependencies pays one night's revenue.

After the Conquest this large Manor was broken up and Deane was formed into a separate Lordship. The early history of it remains rather obscure. The first recorded mention comes in 1463 when it was leased by George Lovel of Tarrant Rawson, to William Bampffield of Turnworth for nine years for an annual sum of £6 13s 4d. In 1472 it was sold by Bampffield's son, William to William Lovel for £24 and that family evidently held it for some time afterwards.

By the end of the 15th century the Lordship of Deane was held by William Savage, rector of Hampreston and heir of his brother John Savage who was Lord of Long Cricchel, Hampreston, and Farnham. Savage died without issue and the lineage of Deane once more becomes obscure. By the end of the 17th century it was held by the Dodington family, who may have purchased it from the Bankes family, a large landowning clan in the area. The Dodingtons were a colourful and ambitious Somerset family. John Dodington held Government office under John Thurloe during the Commonwealth and his son, George, does not seem to have suffered any Royalist backlash as he rose to become a Lord of the Admiralty under George I (1714-1727). George's grandson, George Bubb, whose father was variously described as an Irish fortune-hunter or an apothecary in Weymouth, assumed the family's estates, including the Lordship of Deane, in 1720, taking Dodington as his surname. He had attended Oxford and in 1715 was elected as MP for Winchelsea, a borough which was under his Uncle's control. George evidently inherited a vast estate as he spent £140,000 building a mansion at Eastbury in Dorset which was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh and had ceilings painted by Sir James Thornhill. Dodington



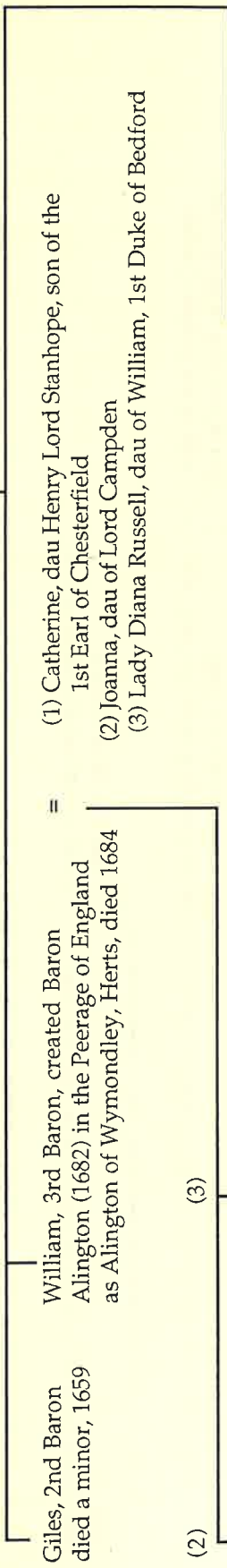
Alington

controlled several pocket boroughs and was powerful in the House of Commons as a result. In 1724 he replaced Henry Pelham as a Lord of the Treasury and became an adherent of Horace Walpole. Dodington was patronised by the Duke of Argyll and was a friend of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and when the Prince demanded an increase in the Civil List, it was Dodington, rather than Walpole, to whom he turned. When Argyll went into opposition against Walpole in 1740, Dodington duly followed and lost his positions and his sinecures. He returned to Government in 1744 but lost favour after the death of Frederick in 1751. George the new heir to the throne disliked Dodington intensely, thinking him disloyal and unreliable. His control over six members of parliament, however, made him a useful ally and he was courted by the Duke of Newcastle who made him Treasurer to the Navy in 1755, but was ousted a year later by his political enemy, William Pitt the Elder. Dodington, finding himself 'on the outside' found a new patron in Lord Bute and was created Baron Melcombe of Melcombe Regis in 1761, but he died a year later without having been given a political position. Dodington's wealth made him a target of envy and he was accused of 'extravagance' by some. One contemporary visited his mansion at Eastbury who described *a scene of tasteless splendour. Dodington's bed was covered with gold and silver embroidery, showing the remains of pocket holes that were made of old coats and breeches. His vast figure was arrayed in gorgeous brocades, some of which were broke from their moorings in a very indecorous manner. After dinner he lolled in his chair in lethargic slumbers, but woke up to produce occasional flashes of wit or to read selections, often of the coarsest kind, even to ladies.*

On his death Dodington left no immediate heirs and the estate was left to a cousin, Thomas Wyndham of Hammersmith who sold much of it off. Deane was purchased by the Sturt family who were raised to the peerage in 1876 as the Barons Alington. The Manor is offered on behalf of the late Lord Alington's daughter.

**DESCENT OF STURT, BARONS ALINGTON, Lords of Buckland Newton, Deane, Didlington, East Woodsford, Knowle, Middlemarch
Pollington, Worgret**

William Alington, 1st Baron Alington (Created 1642 in Peerage of Ireland) of Horseheath, Cambs = Elizabeth, dau of Sir Lionel Tollemache of Helmington, Lincs



(1) Catherine, dau Henry Lord Stanhope, son of the 1st Earl of Chesterfield

(2) Joanna, dau of Lord Campden

(3) Lady Diana Russell, dau of William, 1st Duke of Bedford

Hildebrand, 5th and last Baron in the Irish Peerage, *dsp* 1773 when the title became extinct

Giles, 2nd Baron Alington (1682) in the Peerage of England as Alington of Wymondley, Herts, died 1684 =



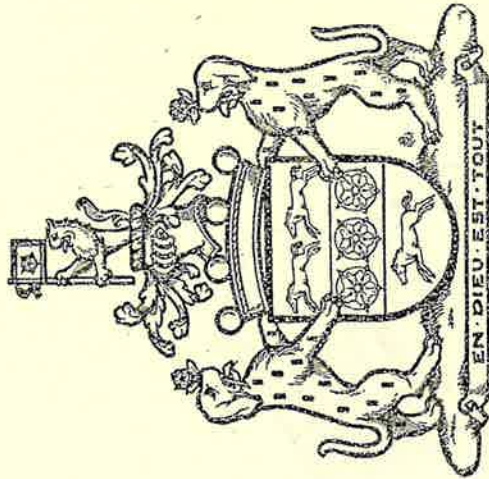
(2) Giles, 2nd and last Baron of the English created, 4th in the Irish Peerage, which title passed to his uncle, Hildebrand, 1691

Catherine = Sir Nathaniel Napier, Bart of More Crichel, Dorset, Dorset

Diana, eventual heiress of her father, when the Dorset Manors offered in this catalogue came into the family = Humphrey Sturt of Horton, Dorset

Humphrey Sturt, succeeded his uncle, Sir Gerard Napier, Bart (1765), died 1786 = Mary, dau of Charles Pitfield, died 1807

Charles (2nd Earl of Crichel, Dorset, died 1812 = Lady Mary Ashley-Cooper, dau of Anthony, 4th Earl of Shaftesbury



Alington

Henry Charles of Crichel, MP, 1825-46, died 1866 =

- (1) Lady Charlotte Brudenell, dau of George, Earl of Lucan GCB
Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea
- (2) Evelyn, dau of Henry Blundell Leigh of Portland Place, London

Humphrey Napier, 2nd Baron Alington, KCVO, DC, MP =
died 1919

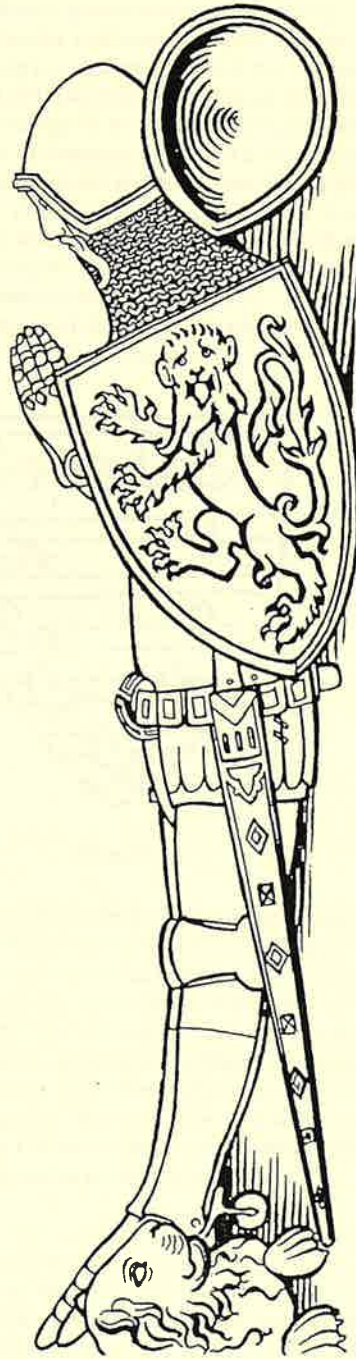
Lady Foedorowna Yorke, dau of
5th Earl of Hardwick

Gerard, died of wounds, 11 Nov 1918 (Armistice Day)

Napier George Henry, 3rd and last =
Baron Alington, died 1940

Lady Mary Ashley Cooper
dau of 9th Earl of Shaftesbury

The Hon Mary Anna Sibell Elizabeth, the Hon Mrs Marten, who is now the Lady of the Manors offered in this Catalogue.
She married (1949) George Gosselin Marten MVO, DSC



The Lordship of Didlington Dorset

THE ANCIENT LORDSHIP of Didlington lies in the parish of Chalbury and consists of 816 acres of arable and pasture. It is situated on top of a hill which rises steeply from a pleasant valley and commands breathtaking views across three counties. Also visible are the 'Old Harry Rocks' on the coast and the Isle of Wight to the south.

This Lordship is of considerable antiquity and is recorded as being granted by Eadred, King of England, to his chief minister, Wulfric and his heirs, in 946. Ten years later another charter grants the Lordship to Aefred, a thane of King Eadwig. Eadwig ruled from 955 to 959 and was the son of King Edmund. He came to the throne as a very young man and was known as "All-Fair" for his renowned good looks. He began his reign by defying the counsellors who had assisted during his father's and his uncle's reigns. At his coronation feast he exiled one of these, Bishop Dunstan and confiscated his lands, including possibly this Lordship. At this feast, which also served as a gathering of all the powerful men of the kingdom, Dunstan noticed that Eadwig was missing and went to find him. He found the King in bed with a nobleman's daughter, Ealfgifu, and dragged him to the feasting hall demanding that he see the assembled Lords. The indignity led to Dunstan's downfall and he was sent to France with Eadwig later marrying Ealfgifu. He granted an unprecedented 60 charters in 956, with land being given in an attempt to create a secure base of support, but died aged just 20 years after a short reign which had seen England split into two halves with Eadwig's brother taking control of the northern partition. Edgar was later to reunite the realm as King of the English.

After the Norman Conquest of 1066 Didlington was granted to St Mary's Church in Wilton which held it until the Dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547). It is recorded in Domesday Book, the entry reading;

St Mary's Church, Wilton, holds Didlington.

Before 1066 it paid

tax for 6 hides. Land for 5 ploughs, of which 2 hides and 3 virgates of land are in lordship; 2 ploughs there, 4 slaves;

7 villagers and 12 smallholders with 2 ploughs.

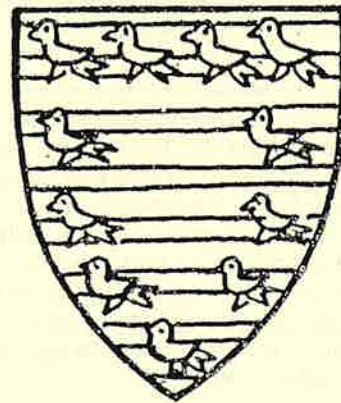
A mill which pays 12s 6d; meadow, 36 acres; pasture 1/2 league

long and as wide; woodland 1 league long and 1/2 league wide.

Value £7.

In 1543 Didlington was granted to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Herbert was the eldest son of Sir Richard Herbert of Ewyas in Hertfordshire who was the illegitimate son of the Earl of Pembroke of the first creation. He was courtier of the King and described as *a mad young fighting fellow*. His temper got him into trouble in 1536 when he killed a mercer on account of *a want of respect in compliment*. He fled to France, joining the French army and was so conspicuous in his success as a warrior that Henry VIII invited him back to England. He married Anne Parr, sister of Henry's sixth wife Catherine and became a royal favourite. He received the lands formerly held by Wilton Abbey, including Didlington in 1544, having been knighted the previous year. He received further grants of land in the West of England and became the King's Steward there.

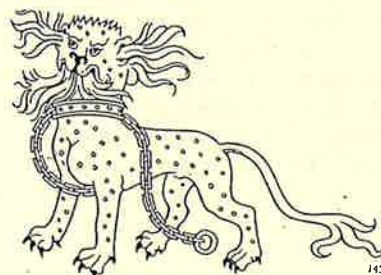
On Henry's death in 1547, Herbert was one of the King's executor's and was nominated as one of Edward VI's Privy Counsellors and an advisor to the Protector, Seymour. During the King's funeral procession Herbert rode in the carriage carrying the coffin. When a quarrel broke out between the Seymour, and the Earl of Warwick both men attempted to enlist Herbert's support. Eventually he sided with Warwick and was made president of Wales in 1550. On Warwick's triumph over Seymour he was raised to the peerage as the Earl of Pembroke and received Seymour's estates in Somerset. Pembroke was a confidant of the Earl of Northumberland and acted with him to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne in 1553. At the end of this farcical episode Pembroke declared for Mary and was placed at the head of the forces opposing Wyatt's rebellion. Though he was fiercely Protestant, Pembroke found favour with the new Catholic regime and was even one of the four Lords who gave Queen Mary away at her marriage to Philip of Spain.



Pembroke

On Mary's death in 1558, Pembroke zealously set about organising the Protestant revival and personally invited the Huguenot weavers of Flanders to receive sanctuary in England. In 1569 he was accused of treachery after supporting the marriage of the Duke of Norfolk to Mary Queen of Scots. When this was discovered he was arrested and committed to the Tower. He admitted his interest in the scheme, but vehemently denied the charges of disloyalty and begged to be able to show his good faith to Elizabeth. He was made Captain of the Army, but died shortly afterwards having been unable to take up position.

A descendant of Pembroke's sold Didlington to the Napier family from whom it passed through marriage to the Sturts. In 1876 H Gerald Sturt was raised to the peerage as the 1st Baron Alington. It is being currently offered the daughter of the 3rd and last Baron Alington.



The Lordship of East Woodsford Dorset

THE LORDSHIP of East Woodsford forms part of the parish of Woodsford, a village lying on the banks of the River Frome, 5 miles east of Dorchester. Anciently known as Wardesford, it derives its name from a ford on the river and at the time shortly after Domesday Book it became the possession of Cerne Abbey.

The Benedictine Abbey at Cerne was founded in 978 and dominated the town of Cerne Abbas, and much of Dorset for 500 years until the Dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547). Cerne is one of the most famous of English Abbey's and has attached to it two legends surrounding the Well of St Augustine which lies adjacent to the abbey guest-house and can still be seen today. The spring, which supplied water to both the abbey and the town was supposedly discovered by St Augustine on a trip to England in the seventh century. The story goes that he stopped for a while in Cerne and met some shepherds grazing their flocks. He asked the Shepherds if they would like a drink of either water or beer and they replied "water". St Augustine then struck the ground with his staff crying "El Cerno" and water gushed out. The words were a pun on 'Cernel' which meant 'I perceive God'.

It is thought that the Monks at Cerne may have invented the story to attract pilgrims to the site and so perhaps closer to the truth is the story of St Edwold. This saint was a member of the royal family of Mercia, who held sway over Dorset for a time in the ninth century. He was wandering through the Dorset countryside when he was struck with a vision of a silver well. He came upon some shepherds to whom he gave some silver pennies in return for bread and water. The shepherds took him to a well to drink and he recognised it from his vision. He disclaimed his royal position, built a hermitage on the spot, and lived there from that day until his death in 871.

In Domesday Book the Lordship of East Woodsford is included with Woodsford and the entry reads;

William holds Woodsford. Leofgar held it before 1066. It paid tax for 2 1/2 hides. Land for 2 ploughs, which are there, in lordship; 4 slaves; 2 villagers and 2 smallholders. A mill which pays 6s; meadow, 28 acres; pasture 4 furlongs in length and width. The value was 100s; now 60s.

The Lordship of East Woodsford was held by the monks at Cerne until 1547 when it was granted by the Crown to a Robert Kailway, a London Merchant. Just one year later Kailway was given permission to alienate the Manor to Robert Martin of Athelhampton, and it came into the possession of his son Nicholas in 1549. By 1593 East Woodsford was in the hand of two men, Robert Brewin and Anthony Floyer. The Floyer family were anciently from Devon and had close alliances with the Martins. The first recorded Floyer appears as Lord of Swetton in Devon in Domesday Book and they continued to flourish during the Middle Ages. They are records showing a William Floyer as taking part in Edward IV's proposed campaign in France in 1474. He was summoned to attend by Edward's brother, the Duke of Clarence, and that document survives and reads:

The Duke of Clarence, Earl of Warwick and Sarum, the Great Chamberlain of England. Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas at our last being in parts west, ye agreed to go in our retinue in my lord's voyage over sea, with such number of archers as is contained in an indenture that we send unto you by our servant John Halwel, bearer hereof, wherein ye show yourself of right loving disposition towards us, whereof we thank you heartily. It is also that we, having consideration of the labour and cost that should be unto you, to come to London or hither to seal the indenture, have for your more ease sent you the same, praying you to seal the one part thereof, and deliver it to our servant. Yeaven at our castle of Warwick the 14 day of February.

Although the army did sail to France, peace was reached before any battle took place and Floyer was spared. His great-great grandson Anthony married a co-heiress of the Martin family and so came by a share in East Woodsford. The family seemed in decline and he is mentioned only once in any public record. In 1580 he travelled to Southampton with his patron, Henry Carew, ancestor of the present Sir Rivers Carew, in an armed party. Carew claimed an ancient right over the people of Southampton and he attempted to stop the mayor and the burgesses holding a court. Carew and Floyer were arrested and summoned before the Privy Council to explain their actions, but they do not seem to have received anything other than a reprimand.



During the 17th century East Woodsford came into the hands of the Napier family of Crichel from whom it passed to the Sturt family. It has remained with the Sturt family, who were raised to the peerage as Barons Alington in 1876, and the Lordship is being offered by the daughter of the 3rd and last Baron Alington.

Documents associated with this Manor.

Compti	n.d. & 154	Dorset Record Office
Surveys (2)	n.d. 18th Cent., 1816	

The Lordship of Knowle Dorset

LYING IN THE PARISH of Buckland Newton, the Lordship of Knowle received its name from a steep hill which lies in it. It is situated 10 miles north of Dorchester and seven miles east of Evershot. Anciently the Lordship belonged to the Abbey of Milton, in Dorset. Much of the land given to the Abbey had originated with the Knole family and there is a record of the widow of Randolph de Knole granting land to the Abbey in the 12th century. Another record indicates that Knowle was held by the Abbey *by fealty, and the yearly rent of 8s to be paid to the said abbot and convent together with regal service, cum accederit, except homage, ward, reliefs and due before from thence, which were acquitted by charter to the abbot and of Middleton, for the fealty and rent aforesaid. William the Abbot and the Convent of Milton oblige themselves, by their charter, to fealty, rent, and regal service, except as excepted, together with the suit at the Hundred of Buckland, for the said tenements forever.* At the same time, the customary of Milton Abbey recorded that Knowle had a population of two free tenants, seven tenants of eight acres, and 17 other tenants. Further land was given to the Abbey in 1311 by Mabilla de Knole and Richard de Cobham and the Lordship remained in the hands of the Abbey until the 16th century.

A subsidy roll during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547) records that *the Abbot of Milton, lord in lands (of Knowle) worth £10 William Long, Steward.* In 1562 the Abbey was finally dissolved and the Manor of Knowle was granted by the Crown to John Devike and William Idersham. It remained with these two only for a short time before coming into the hands of Lord Thomas Bindon, Viscount Howard of Bindon, second son the the Duke of Norfolk.



Norfolk

In 1578 Knowle was obtained from him without license by Nicholas Bacon, son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper. Bacon's father had been among the most powerful men in Queen Elizabeth's government. Trained as a lawyer, he had entered politics during the reign of Mary an achievement in the face of his avowed protestantism. At the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, in 1558 he was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal. Along side his friend and patron, Sir William Cecil, the Secretary of State, he came to dominate political life during the 1560s. Bacon's protestantism shaped his career as he became an ardent supporter of English alliances with French Calvinists and the protestant North Europeans. In the late 1560s he became a fervent opponent of the Catholic Mary Queen of Scots and advised Elizabeth on several occasions that the Scottish Queen should be executed to spare what he saw as certain detrimental effects on

English Protestantism. In 1570 he wrote that if Mary was restored *in three months she would kindle a fire which would wrap the island in flames and which the power of man would fail to extinguish.* Bacon became more anti-catholic as the 1570s progressed and he became the primary target of Catholic libels. Such were the outpourings against Bacon that in 1573 Elizabeth issued a Royal Proclamation against the publication of Catholic libels in which Bacon's services to the state and to its religion were praised in the highest terms.

On his death in 1575 he was succeeded in his lands by his son Nicholas who three years later became Lord of Knowle after seizing it without license from the Catholic Viscount Bindon. Lord Bindon was a Howard and Bacon's seizure of his Dorset lands may have been connected to his father's enmity towards that family. Though not as successful of as highly regarded as his father, Bacon did serve as High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1581 and was MP for that county between 1572 and 1583. He became the first Baronet in 1611, an honour created by James I and died in 1624. Knowle then became the possession of the Williams family, then the Napiers.

Sir George's Napier held this Lordship at the end of the 17th century and it passed to his only surviving son Sir Nathaniel who was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. He became a diplomat. He redecorated his house at More Crichel and rebuilt the family's ancient seat at Middlemarsh Hall. He sat as Member of Parliament in all the parliaments of Charles II and James II. He was one of the first men of his age to take regular trips abroad for pleasure and he spent many months in Holland and travelling through France and Italy. He died in 1704 and was succeeded in his estates, including the Lordship by his fifth and only surviving son, Sir Nathaniel Napier who sat as MP for Dorchester until 1714. The Napier Baronetcy became extinct with the death of Sir Nathaniel's son Sir George in 1765. All the Napier estates passed to Sir George's daughter, Diana who, though her marriage to Humphrey Sturt brought the Lordship to that family. In 1876 H Gerald Sturt was raised to the peerage as the first Baron Alington. Knowle is being offered by the daughter of the 3rd and last Baron Alington.

Documents associated with this Manor.

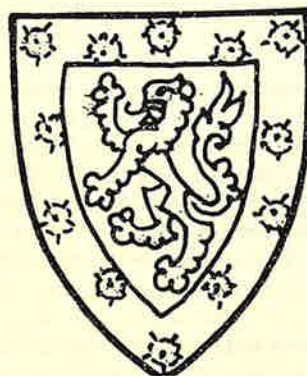
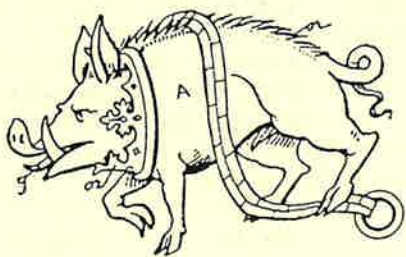
Courts	1317-22	British Library
Court Rolls	1373,1399	Winchester College
	(with other Manors)	
Court Rolls	21 Eliz.	Dorset RO
	(with other Manors)	
Courts	1,2 Eliz.	PRO
	(with other Manors)	
Courts	9-12, Henry VIII	
Legal Hundred.	11,12 Eliz.	
	Portmoles and Market Pleas	
Estreats	4-38 Henry VIII	
Accounts	1477, 1478	Dorset RO
Survey	n.d. 18th Cent	Privately held
Rent and Survey	1644-1655	
Rental Memoranda.	1718-1727	
	Accounts	
Court Book	1627-55	Dorset RO

The Lordship of Middlemarsh Dorset

SITUATED THREE miles north of the village of Minterne Magna, and within the parish of the same name lies the Lordship of Middlemarsh. It is an almost entirely rural Manor, dissected by the main road from Dorchester to Crewkerne.

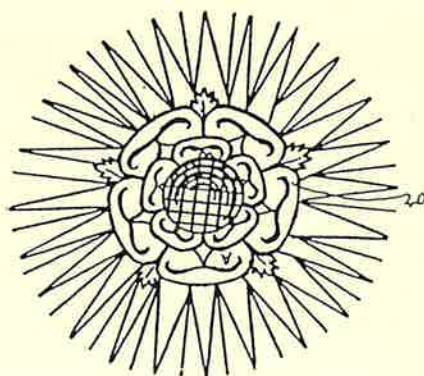
From a very early period after the Norman Conquest of 1066, the Lordship was held by the Abbot of Cerne Abbey. The Benedictine Abbey was founded in 978 and dominated the town of Cerne Abbas, and much of Dorset for 500 years until the Dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547). In 1337 the Abbot was granted a charter for free warren in Middlemarsh at a value of 17l 1s 1d.

During the reign of Edward VI (1547-1553) the estates which had been stripped from Cerne Abbey were distributed among largely local recipients and the Lordship of Middlemarsh was granted to Philip Vanwilder and his heirs. This granted was confirmed in 1553. In 1575, Philip Vanwilder was succeeded in the Manor by his son Henry who was given permission to alienate it to Sir Robert Napier in 1591. The Napier's were a local branch of the ancient Scottish family and Sir Robert was the third son of James Napier of Puncknowle in Dorset. They had moved to England during the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509) when James Napier, son of Sir Alexander Napier of Merchiston, settled in Swyre. Sir Alexander Napier, head of the family, described the lineage of his ancestors thus; *One of the ancient Earls of Lennox had issue three sons: the eldest (Alexander) succeeded him in the Earldom of Lennox. The second, whose name was Donald, and the third, named Gillchrist (He, for killing two of the abbot of Paisley's servants, for fishing in the river of Linbren lived outlawed all his lifetime among the hills of Outfarlan). Alexander, the then King of Scots, having warrs did convocate his leiges to the battle; amongst whom, he that commanded was the Earl of Lennox, who (keeping his eldest son at home) sent his second son to serve for him, with the forces that were were under his command. This battle went hard with the Scots; for the enemy pressing furiously upon them, forced them to give ground, untill at last they fell to flat running away; which being perceived by Donald he pulled his father's standard from the bearer thereof, and valiantly encountering the foe, being well followed by the Earl of Lennox's men, he repulsed the enemy, and changed the fortune of the day, whereby a great victory was got. After the battle, as the manner is, every one advancing and settling forth his own acts, the King said unto them, 'Ye have all done valiantly, but there is one amongst who hath the Na-pier;' and calling Donald into his presence, commanded him in regard of his worthy service, and in augmentation of his honour, to change his name from Lennox to Napier, and gave him lands in Fife and made him his own servant, which discourse is confirmed by sundry of my old evidences and testimonies, wherein we are called Lennox alias Napier.*



Lennox

John Napier of Swyre, or Swire, claimed a direct descent from Donald Napier and settled in Dorset. His son and heir was Edward of Holywell but the Napier's of Middlemarsh, who came to be Lord of More Crichel descended from John Napier's second son James of Baglake. James had three sons, John, William, and Sir Robert Napier. Sir Robert's third son was Sir Robert Napier of Middlemarsh Hall and Lord Chief Baron of Ireland and first Napier Lord of More Crichel. He sat as Member of Parliament for the county from 1586 and was knighted seven years later, when he was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. Napier was not impressed with the position despite its impressive sounding title. He complained that *there is little profit incident to the office dealing in an honest and upright course.* When he finally arrived in Ireland in 1593, having squeezed more grants from the Government, he found that his main task was to hear the contradictory tittle-tattle of spies and to write endless complaining missives back to London. From 1597 he spent increasingly longer spells in England and in 1602 he was dismissed from the post and Sir Edward Pelham installed in his place. He died in 1615 and was succeeded by his son Sir Nathaniel Napier.



The Napier's made Middlemarsh their family seat and built on an existing building which had been the retiring place of the abbots of Cerne. Middlemarsh Hall lay a quarter of a mile south of the hamlet and was described by one contemporary as being *beholden to its later owner Sir Robert Napier for its beauty and ornaments*. This house appears to have been the demense of the Lordship of Middlemarsh and was granted to Philip Vanwilder during the reign of Henry VIII in exchange for £48. When the Vanwilders sold it to Sir Robert Napier he sought to embellish what was probably a fairly mean farm house into a more suitable residence for an ambitious courtier. Though the Napier's later moved to More Crichel, Middlemarsh Grange was still in use in the 18th century and the following description of it survives; *the mansion house was a large old stone building. Over the chief door of the south front was Napier impaling Colles. In a window near the foot of the great staircase, Sable, a cross engrailed or, between four lilies argent stalked of the second, the arms of Cerne Abbey. On another pane near the former R W and a crozier between them. In a chamber in the north-west part of the house, over the chimney, in stucco Faith with her sword and shield, a glory round her head, on her right, Hope holding an anchor; on her left, Charity attended by two children. Round the whole circular compartment FAITH AND HOPE IN CHRIST AND CHARITY TO OUR NEIGHBOUR ARE INSEPARABLE.*



Alington

On the marriage of Diana Napier to Humphrey Sturt in 1717 the Lordship of Middlemarsh passed to that family which hailed from Somerset. It has remained with the Sturt family and their descendants until today. The family were raised to the peerage as the Barons Alington in 1876 and the Lordship is offered by the daughter of the last Lord Alington.

Documents associated with this Manor.

Rentals & Memoranda, 1640-1655, Privately held
1718-1727
Accounts & surveys n.d. 18th Cent. & 1816



The Lordship of Pollington Dorset

LYING IN the parish of Charminster, the Lordship of Pollington is situated near on the confluence of the Rivers Cerne and Frome, 3 miles north west from Dorchester and consists of over 800 acres. At the time of Domesday Book, Pollington was formed part of the Manor of Charminster for which the entry reads;

The Bishop of Salisbury holds Charminster. Before 1066 it paid tax for 10 hides. Land for 8 ploughs. In lordship 2 ploughs; 4 slaves.

14 villagers and 12 smallholders with 6 ploughs. A mill which pays 6s; meadow, 15 acres; pasture 1 league long and 3 furlongs wide; woodland 2 d furlongs long and 1 furlong wide.

In Wareham 2 burgesses with 12 acres of land. In Dorchester 1 Burgess with 10 acres of land. They belong to this Manor.

The value was and is £16.

A reeve of the King's holds 1 hide of this land; he has 1 plough there, with 3 smallholders.

In this Manor the Bishop has as much land as 2 ploughs can plough;

It has never paid tax.

This wealthy Manor was subinfudated as sometime after 1086 for by 1160 it was in the possession of Bernard Poleyn, who either took his name from the Manor or gave it its title. A record relating to a scutage reads:

Ergo Bernardus Pullas teno de rege feodum unius militis de honore de Monteacuto, sicuti pater meus tenuit in die et in anno quo Henricus rex fuit vivas et mortuus, excepto quod octava pars illius feodi michi injuste sublata est, et tamen ego plenarie servitium facio feodi illius, et in Dorset, in in hundreda S'ti Georgii de Dorcestria et vocatur Cerne Pulli

In 1167, the same Bernard Poleyn, or Pullen accounted for eight shillings in aid of the marriage of the King's eldest daughter and in 1189, his son William paid 12 shillings scutage for King Richard's redemption. and eight years later he is recorded as having paid the same sum towards the scutage of Normandy.



Norfolk

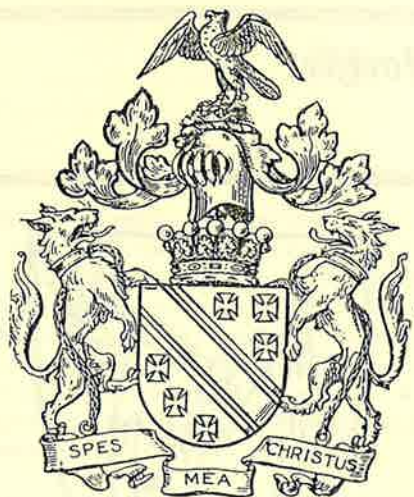
William was succeeded in the Lordship of Pollington by his son John and he continued to pay fees on the Manor until at least 1253. In 1278 John's son, or grandson, John is recorded as having paid 25 shillings on Pollington towards Edward I's Welsh campaign.

By the end of the 14th century, the Poleyn family had lost Pollington to the Martin family of Athelhampton. In 1403, on the death of Robert Martin it passed to his sister Joan who was married a member of the Govis family. Their daughter, and heir Christian married Sir William Newburgh and that family held Pollington until it passed to the John, Lord Marney. Marney's daughter and heir, Elizabeth married Lord Thomas Howard, second son of the Third Duke of Norfolk, and Pollington duly passed to him.

Howard was elevated to the peerage on the accession of the Catholic Queen Mary in 1553 as his family were restored to their influence under that Queen's brief reign. As Vicount Bindon, Howard held a vast estate in Dorset. He had eight children from his three marriages and on his death, in 1582 left Pollington to his eldest son, Henry, the 2nd Viscount. Henry died in 1590 and the Bindon estates passed to his brother Thomas, the 3rd Viscount.

Thomas died without issue in 1610 and the estate was devised on his kinsman, Thomas, Earl of Suffolk who proceeded to entail it on various members of his family. The history of Pollington at this point becomes obscure as it is unclear to which member of the Howard family it passed. Evidently it was sold because in the 18th century it was in the possession of the Sturt family of Lower Churn, Gloucestershire, who may have inherited from the Napier family of Crichel, who held considerable estates in the area,

The Sturt family take their name from the old English word 'steart', meaning a tongue of land and they originated in Hampshire. The first recorded Sturt was John of Yateley, Hampshire, whose three grandsons Humphrey, John and Anthony all moved to London to seek their fortunes. The former two became prosperous leather sellers and the third, Anthony, was described as a *mealman first, later a commissioner of excise* before finally becoming Sheriff of London during the reign of Charles II (1660-1685). Anthony's eldest son Humphrey was knighted in 1684 and was Standard Bearer of the Royal Band of Gentleman Pensioners. Humphrey's brother Anthony was also knighted, in 1713 having eclipsed his father's achievements by becoming Lord Mayor of London. Sir Anthony's son Humphrey brought a greater prosperity to the family in 1717 when he married Diana, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Nathaniel Napier. It is probable that the Napiers had held Pollington previously to this match as their estates included a number of Manors in Crichel and the surrounding the area. Diana was the daughter of the Hon. Catherine Alington, sister and co- heiress of Giles Alington, 2nd Baron Alington of Wymondley and 4th Baron Alington of Killard, co Cork, of the first creations (see Pedigree chart).



Lucan

On the death of Diana's nephew, Sir Gerald Napier, in 1765, the Napier estates at Crichel, and other Manors including Pollington passed to her grandson, Henry Sturt. Henry sat as MP for Dorset from 1825 to 1846 and married Lady Charlotte Brudenell, second daughter of the Earl of Cardigan. Their eldest son, Henry inherited the family estate in 1866 having sat as MP for Dorchester from 1847 to 1856 and for Dorset from 1856 to 1876 when he was raised to the Peerage as the first Lord Alington. In 1853 he married Lady Augusta Bingham sister of the Earl of Lucan, declared enemy of Alington's cousin, the Earl of Cardigan. Lucan and Cardigan's very public feud culminated in the Crimean War, at the disastrous Charge of the Light Brigade, during the Battle of Balaclava in 1854, when the Earl's refusal to speak to each other and consequent failing to discuss an obviously flawed order resulted in the annihilation of the British Army's finest Cavalry unit. Whether or not Sturt was involved in the feud is unrecorded and it is not known on whose side if any he came down on. The Alington Barony became extinct in 1940 on the death of the 3rd Baron, Napier Sturt and the Lordship of Pollington is now in the possession of his daughter.



The Lordship of Worgret Dorset

WORGRET, or WORTHGATE as it was sometimes known, lies in the borough of Wareham, a mile west of the town. There are a number of barrows in the Lordship and when a large one was dismembered in the 19th century a considerable number of burial urns were found dating it to the early Bronze Age. To the West of the village are the remains of an early Celtic earthwork, which though disfigured over time are among the earliest Celtic remains in the south-west of England. Nearby is the church of St Mary, one of the oldest in the country, and the supposed burial place of the Anglo-Saxon kings. Saint Edward the Martyr, who ruled here from 975 to 979, was buried here for three years after being murdered by his wife Elfrida and the supposed sarcophagus was discovered in 1841 and is still on display.

In Domesday Book it is styled Vergroh, Weregrote and Wiregrote and the entry reads;

*In Worgret 1 hide. It paid for as much before 1066. 2 slaves.
1 1/2 Mill; Meadow, 8 acres.
Value of whole 15s.*

*Hugh also holds one virgate of land in Worgret. Aelmer held it
Before 1066. Land for two oxen.*

Value was and is 12d.

*Walter also holds 1 hide and 3 virgates of land from William
in*

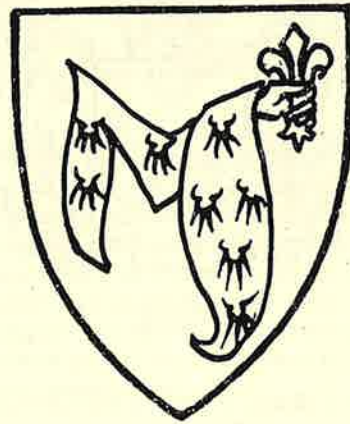
*Worgret. Bricwin held it before 1066. Land for 1 1/2
ploughs.*

1 villager and 1 smallholder.

1 1/2 mill which pays 10s.

The Whole pays 28s.

At the time of the Great Survey, Worgret consisted of three parcels. One belonged to the Abbey of Cerne (see East Woodsford), another to William de Broise and a third to Hubert Gosbert. Little is known of its early history, but by 1315 it was recorded in the *Nomina Villarum* as *Villa de Worgered cum hamletis viz Wesport, Bestwall, and Woolbridge*. Several owners are listed indicating that the Lordship was still held in separate parcels. The Lords are listed as John Mohun, Henry de Churrile, Robert Newman, Richard Joyce, William de Estoke, and the Abbott of Cerne. The most prominent of these men was John Mohun, a Baron and Lord of Dunster, in Somerset. The Mohun's were a powerful family in the 13th and 14th centuries and John, being only nine at the time of his father's death, was made a ward of Edward I (1272-1307). Like many of his forbears he entered military service and fought in Flanders in 1297 and three years later fought against the Scots. At the Parliament of 1301 he was summoned as a Baron to attend, described as *dominus de Dunster*. He served various functions during the latter years of Edward I's reign and attended the King in Scotland and in the Borders. On the accession of Edward II he acted as a Conservator for Peace in Somerset and being a Commissioner for the King's Justice in 1311. As Edward II's reign progressed Mohun became concerned with the King's favourite, Piers Gaveston, and joined the party of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster in advocating Gaveston's execution for treason. He was pardoned for this offence and continued to fight for the Crown from 1315 to 1319. He avoided charges of treason by staying away from the Earl of Lancaster's 'parliament' at Dorchester and died in 1330 after devoting his later years to religious pursuits.



Mohun

On his death he was succeeded in his share of Worgret by his grandson, John who was 10 and therefore made a ward, in this case of Henry Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln. In 1341 he married Burghersh's niece Joan, and in the same year received a summons from Edward III (1327-1377) to Scotland and then a year later travelled with the King to Brittany. In 1346 he took part in Edward's invasion of France and was recorded as being a member of the retinue of the Prince of Wales (the Black Prince) and he fought at Crécy. When Edward created the Order of the Garter, Mohun was knighted and made one of its founder members. His name and arms can be found in St George's Chapel, Windsor. He continued to serve Edward in France but during the 1360s Mohun fell into financial difficulties and he gave over much of his estates to his wife. It is probable at this time that Worgret was sold because a few years later it is recorded as being the possession of Nicholas Poyntz.

From the Poyntz family it descended to the Goulds and the daughters of George Gould sold it to Nathaniel Napier. Worgret came into the Sturt family in the early 18th century. The Sturts were raised to the peerage as the Barons Alington in 1876 the Lordship is being offered by the daughter of the 3rd and last Baron Alington.

Documents associated with this Manor.

Rentals and Survey 1640-1655, Privately held
n.d. 18th cent, 1816



The Lordship of Draycott Derbyshire

THIS MANOR and village is situated on the bank of the river Derwent, about a mile north-west of Church Wilne, just off the A6005 road near Breaston. It was until recently the property of the Earl of Harrington. As happened with many of the towns and villages in this area, the original small agricultural settlement expanded greatly during the Industrial Revolution and served the Nottingham cotton and lace industry. A renowned early industrialist, Mr Towle, founded the first cotton mill here in 1800 and at one time there was a silk mill.

The Lordship is grouped with Sawley and Hopwell in Domesday Book, compiled in 1086 as an "inventory" of lands and owners in England. William the Conqueror wanted to know what he had and who held it. The Domesday commissioners, therefore, listed lands in dispute, for Domesday was not only a tax assessment. To the King's grandson, Bisgop Henry of Winchester, its purpose was that every "man should know his right and not usurp another's", and because it was the final authoritative register of rightful possession "the natives called it Domesday Book, by analogy from the Day of Judgment" - the "Last Trump of Doom". Domesday Book describes Old English society under new management in minute statistic detail. Foreign lords had taken over, but little else had changed. The chief landowners and those who held from them are named, and the rest of the population was counted. Most of them lived in villages, whose houses might be clustered together, or dispersed among their fields. Villages were grouped together in administrative districts called hundreds, which formed regions within shires or counties which survive today with minor adjustments. The local assemblies, though overshadowed by Lords great and small, gave men a voice, which the commissioners heeded. Many holdings were described by the Norman term *manerium* (Manor) and varied greatly in size and structure, from tiny homesteads to vast holdings.

In the present case, the Lordship was held by the Bishop of Chester who, after the King, was one of the biggest landowners in Derbyshire. Domesday records that the Bishop had three ploughs of his own, while 29 villagers and 13 smallholders had 13 ploughs between them. There was a priest and there were two churches. There was a mill, worth 20 shillings, a fishery, and 30 acres of meadow. There was woodland pasture measuring three furlongs by one furlong (approx 330 yards by 110 yards) and there was a small water meadow. The population was perhaps about 200, quite large for the time.

It is uncertain whether Draycott passed to the Prebent of Sawley, along with the Manors of Sawley and Wilne, when the income from these Lordships was awarded to the Treasurer of Lichfield Cathedral in 1255, but it certainly remained under the control of the Bishop of Chester. At the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII (1509-47), Draycott was allotted to the new Protestant Bishops of Chester in whom it remained until the Civil War in the 1640s when the (Puritan) Parliament ordered the sale of all episcopal lands for the Commonwealth. Known to history as the Long Parliament, it was this body that prosecuted the "English Revolution" and brought Charles I to a Martyr's death in 1649. The Royalist members withdrew in 1642 and the so-called Presbyterian "right-wing" were purged by Colonel Pride in 1648. The remaining members of this



Harrington

Parliament, known as the Rump, legislated until they were purged by Cromwell a year later. Surviving members reassembled in 1659 and negotiated the restoration of Charles II in May 1660, to much national rejoicing.

Draycott was sold with other local Manors to Nathaniel Hollows and was sold by his family to the Earl of Harrington in the 18th century. The Harringtons are descended by Sir John Stanhope, half-brother of the 1st Earl of Chesterfield. He died in 1638. His great grandson, William Stanhope, held various diplomatic posts in the reign of George I (1714-27) and the first half of the reign of George II (1727-60), becoming Secretary of State for the North (ie Foreign Secretary) in 1740 when he was raised to the Earldom of Harrington, Viscountcy of Petersham of Petersham, and Barony of Harrington. The 8th Earl, Charles Wyndham Stanhope, was aide-de-camp to King Edward VII and King George V, whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lucas de Pearsall, of Wartensee Castle, Switzerland. He died in 1917.

In the adjacent Lordship of Sawley is Sawley church, the mother church of the area and probably one of the two mentioned in Domesday Book. It has many fine tombs, including that of John Bothe, Treasurer of Lincoln Cathedral who died in 1496.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court rolls: undated Belvoir Castle

The Lordship of Great Massingham

Norfolk

with historic rights to Market and Fair

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the village of Great Massingham, 8 miles south west of Fakenham and 10 miles north of Swaffham and covers 4,108 acres. At the time of Domesday Book, it was known as Masincham and received its name from its position on one of the extensive East Anglian marshes. In 1086, the Manor was held by the Conqueror and was one of many held by the king in Norfolk. It has been a royal Manor before 1066 when it had been the possession of King Harold and, like much of his land, the Lordship was assumed by William after the defeat at Hastings. Massingham's entry in Domesday reads:

Harold held Massingham before 1066, 3 c of land, then 4 villagers, when Roger acquired it, 3, now the same, always 1 smallholder. Then 4 slaves, later, and now 1.

Meadow 7 acres. then 2 ploughs in Lordship; later and now 14.

Woodland. 10 pigs.

Here appertain 25 freemen, 3c of land and 20 acres. Then and later 6

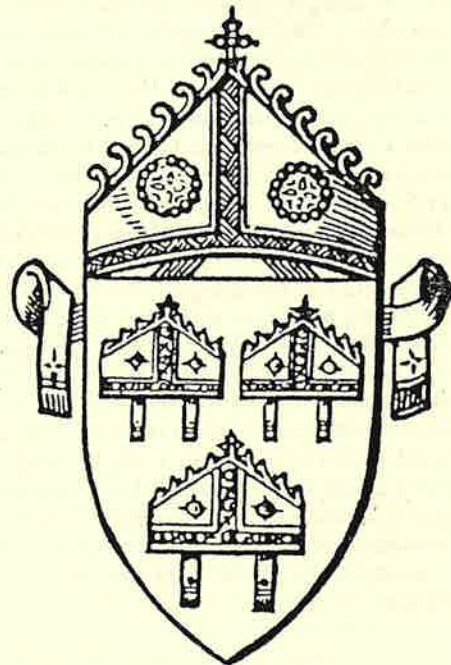
plough, now 3 1/2. Always 7 pigs; pigs, 64 sheep

Value then and later 40s and now £10.

The Lordship remained with the Crown until the reign of Henry I (1100-1135) when it was given to Robert, son of Emisius. It passed to his son Eudo who in turn passed it to his son Robert. He was among those who rebelled against King John and on 15 September 1216 it was given to Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, Earl of Essex. Fitz-Peter was Sheriff of Northamptonshire from 1184 to 1189 and was one of five judges to remain in England during Richard I's first Crusade in 1189. On the death of his father-in-law, William Mandeville, Earl of Essex, Fitz-Peter claimed the Earldom in right of his wife, the granddaughter of Mandevilles heir, his sister Beatrice. A legal judgement confirmed his claim but Fitz-Peter was required to pay the enormous sum of 3,000 marks. On the death of Richard the Lionheart in 1199, Fitz-Peter took a prominent role in securing the succession of John, at the Council of Northampton. He was close to the new King and was considered by his many enemies to be one of John's "most evil counsellors". He diligently served his master and earned the considerable hatred of the people. However efficiently he served the King, Essex was hated by John. On hearing of the Earl's death, in 1213, John is said to have reported with a laugh *When he enters hell let him salute Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, whom no doubt he will find there.*

After his death, the Lordship of Massingham passed first to his sons of his first marriage and then to John Fitz-Geoffrey, his son from his second marriage. It remained with the Earldom of Essex until the reign of Edward I when it was in the hands of John, Lord Fitz-John, who is recorded as having granted the advowson of the Church of St Mary in Massingham to the Bishop of Norwich. On his death John was succeeded by his brother Richard who granted Massingham to Sir Thomas de Weyland, a judge. In some accounts Weyland is referred to as Edward I's Chief Justice, but in 1288 he was found guilty of bribery - difficult in those times - and corruption and his whole estate was confiscated and he was banished from England. The details of Weyland's guilt go unrecorded, but his is mentioned as having initially avoided his banishment and *being convicted, and fearing to yield himself to the King's mercy, he went to the Friars-minor at Babwell in Suffolk, took on him the habit of a gray*

friar, but being discovered by some of his servants, he was watched and guarded, and after two months' seige, went out, forsaking his friar's cowl and was taken and sent to the Tower. Weyland is not heard from again and in 1317 Massingham was granted to Sir Walter de Norwich. Sir Walter was succeeded by his son Sir John who was granted a weekly market at Massingham on Fridays and a 3 day fair on the vigil, day, and day after the feast of St Simon and Jude. This grant was made on June 10 1325 and was witnessed by William, Archbishop of York, Richard, Bishop of Durham, the Earl of Cornwall, and the King's brother, the Earl of Surrey.



Bishop of Norwich

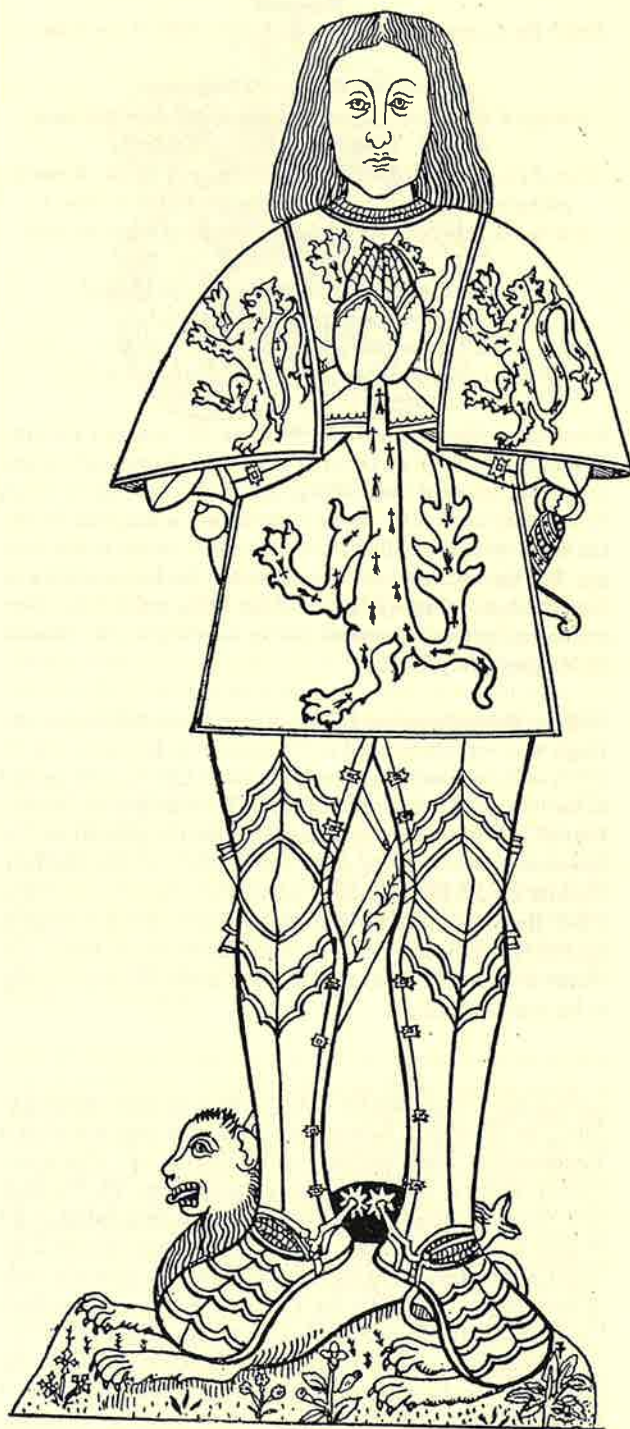
On the death of Sir John de Norwich the Lordship of Massingham Magna descended to Catherine Brewse, his neice, and a nun at Dertford Abbey in Kent. The Lordship remained with the Abbey until the Dissolution, during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547). During the reign of Mary (1553-1558) the Lordship was granted to Thomas Gresham, one of the most celebrated 'businessmen' in history, being the founder of the Royal Exchange. He was the second son of Sir Richard Gresham and was educated at Cambridge and became a solicitor. He was sent to the Netherlands to assist the merchants there in the early 1540s, but became a trader himself. In 1551 he became a King's merchant, negotiating loans to Edward VI from German and Dutch merchants. Gresham's financial wizardry enabled to discharge the Crown's considerable debts abroad at favourable rates and his stock grew at Court. On the death of his friend Edward VI, Gresham fell into relative disfavour but on the accession of Elizabeth his fortune's revived. Elizabeth was impressed with Gresham's handling of the Crown's finances abroad and with the diplomatic missions with which he had been entrusted over the previous ten years. Gresham then presented Elizabeth with

a plan to stabilize and improve the royal finances which was accepted. He spent much of the 1560s continuing his role of loan-raising on the continent but he also became deeply involved in the political manoeuvrings against Spain and France. He raised loans on behalf of the Prince of Orange in the Netherlands to help his war against Spain. In 1564, Gresham offered to build, at his own expense an exchange for London Merchants. A site, between Cornhill and Lombard Street was selected by a grateful City of London. The first stone was laid in 1566 and the building was finished eighteen months later. The Exchange was granted royal endorsement after a visit by Elizabeth and soon became a fashionable "lounge" for businessmen, merchants, and traders. In 1574, he finally ended his role as Royal Agent and he was forced to undergo an audit. The subsequent audit showed that during his final ten years working for the Government he had received £677,248 on behalf of the Crown but had passed only £659,099 on. He was eventually found to owe the Government £10,000 but after "rearranging" his papers he claimed that in fact, through interest, the government owed him £11,000. This was eventually passed by an obliging Queen and Gresham was saved from bankruptcy and embarrassment. Gresham's position of favour with Elizabeth never diminished and she visited him at his house at Mayfield in 1573 and there is an interesting anecdote which accompanies this visit. The Queen was said to have found fault with the court of the house, which she found to be too great, affirming that it would be more handsome if divided with a wall in the middle. Thereupon Gresham sent at night for workmen from London who worked so quickly and silently during the night that the next morning discovered that court double which the night had left single before.



Cholmondeley

Gresham died in 1679 and Massingham, along with his other estates passed to his wife. On her death in 1596 the Lordship passed to her son from her first marriage, Sir William Read. It remained with the Read family for sometime afterward before descending to the Barkhams and Southacre and later, Sir John Mordant. On the marriage of Sir John's daughter to John Cholmondeley in the early 18th century it passed to that family. Who held it, as the Cholmondeley Baronets, until recently.



The Lordship of Cantley Netherhall

Norfolk

including historic rights to Fair

CANTLEY IS a village and parish on the navigable river Yare. It lies 10 miles east of Norfolk and covers an area of 3,191 acres of arable land and several miles of inland waterway. It is mentioned in Domesday Book and the entry reads:

Ralph the Constable held Cantley before 1066, 4 carucates of land and

3 acres and Alsi held it from him.

Always 4 villagers. Then 33 smallholders, later the same, now 42. Then 4 slaves, later 3 now 2.

Then 3 ploughs in lordship, later and now 2. Always 8 men's ploughs, woodland, 60 pigs; meadow, 40 acres. Now 1 salt-house. Always 1 cob; 3 head of cattle. Always six pigs.

Always 400 sheep.

Also 10 Freemen are there, at 60 acres of land.

Meadow, 4 acres. Always 2 ploughs.

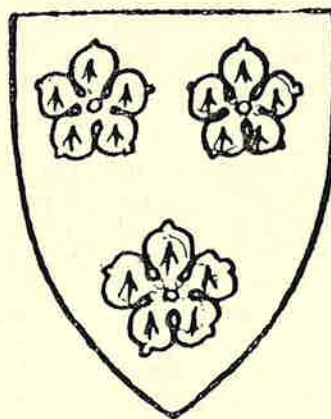
Value then £7; later £8 now £10 blanchéd, premium of 10s.

It has 1 league in length and 1 in width, tax of 20d.

Soon after Domesday King William II granted Cantley Netherhall to Hugh de Gournay, a Norman Baron and witness to the foundation of Caen Abbey. By 1193 it was held by Hugh de Gournay and on his death it passed to his daughter Julian. On her marriage to William, Lord Bardolf it passed to that family. The Bardolfs are recorded as holding the Lete and view of Frankpledge of Cantley Netherhall in 1275, and in 1284 were granted a charter of an annual fair for three days on the feast of St Margaret (July 28).

William Bardolf died in 1292 and was succeeded by his son Hugh who was summoned to Parliament by Edward I (1272-1307) as Baron Bardolf and on his death in 1303 Cantley passed to his heir, Sir Thomas Bardolf. Sir Thomas was an eminent warrior in Edward III's army and achieved the unusual rank of Banneret (a sort of corps commander). His grandson and heir, Thomas the 5th Baron Bardolf, sat in Parliament from 1390 to 1404. He joined the rebellion of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, against Henry IV and died at the battle of Bramham Moor. His estates were forfeited and divided, with Cantley Netherhall going to his brother, William.

Later in the 15th century the Lordship became the possession of John, 1st Viscount Beaumont. Beaumont was raised to a Viscounty in 1440 (the first English Viscounty) after a successful career as a soldier in the army of Henry VI. The style was Viscount Beaumont of Swords and his descendant is Sir Francis Beaumont, Baronet. In 1445, Beaumont became Lord High Chamberlain of England but was killed fighting at the battle of Northampton in 1459 in the War of the Roses. On his death Cantley Netherhall passed to his son and heir William, 2nd Viscount Beaumont. William was a staunch Lancastrian like his father and was imprisoned by the Yorkists after the battle of Towton in 1461. This battle brought Edward IV to the throne and Beaumont's possessions were seized by the Crown and divided. In 1485, however, with the success of Henry Tudor at Bosworth, the new King returned Beaumont's estates, but Cantley Netherhall returned to the Crown on his death in 1507.



Bardolf

In 1515 the Manor was granted to Sir William Arundel. His son and heir Henry sold it back to the Crown in 1556 and in the same year it was granted to Thomas Gawdy. Gawdy was a judge who was appointed reader at the Inner Temple in 1548, having sat as an MP for King's Lynn in the previous year. In 1555, Gawdy was in the commission for peace for Essex and was notable for being the *only favourer of protestants* among it. Among the Gawdy family papers is a curious petition sent by Sir Thomas to Queen Elizabeth in which he begs to be excused a repayment of 100 marks to the Exchequer on the grounds that he had never received a loan from the Queen, he was very poor, and that he "was no great meddler in the law". This odd request does not seem to have caused offence as he was knighted by Elizabeth in 1578 during her progress through Norfolk. In 1584, he was among the commission which tried Dr Parry for an attempted assassination of the Queen and William Shelley, for the same offence in the next year. During this time his fortunes increased considerably, especially in the aftermath of sitting on the commission which tried Mary Queen of Scots for her complicity in the conspiracy to dethrone and murder Elizabeth. On his death, he was described by the writer Sir Edward Coke as *a most reverend judge and sage of the law, of ready and profound judgment and venerable gravity, prudence and integrity*.

Cantley Netherhall remained in the Gawdy family until 1663 when it was purchased by Sir Thomas Rant. The Rant family held it until the beginning of the 18th century when it came into the hands of the Harbord family who held it for sometime after this. At the end of the 19th century it was held by the Gilbert family, who have continued as Lords of Cantley Netherhall ever since.

Documents associated with this Manor

Court Roll	1527-28	PRO
Minute Book	1611-13	Norfolk RO
Rental	1718-1869	
Court Books	1577-98, 1625-51	
Rentals	1721-67, 1794-1872	
Minutes	1875-82	
Rentals	1659-1919	
Accounts of Fines	1791-1803	

The Lordship of Aller, or Over Aller Devon

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish and village of Abbot's Kerswell, six miles north east of Torquay and 2 miles from Kings Kerwell. It is a mainly agricultural area, with much of the Lordship given over to arable production.

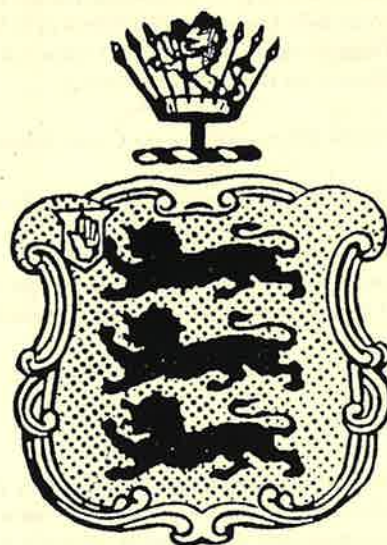
The Lordship of Aller was previously known as Branscombes Aller after the family which held it for several generations. The first mention of Aller comes during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) when it was in the hands of a local family, the Bagtors.

This family evidently held it for some time until it passed, through marriage, to the Scobhull family. From the Scobhulls it passed, again through marriage, to the Speccot family who held it in the reign of Charles I (1625-1649). The Speccots continued as Lord of Aller until the end of the 18th century when it passed to another local landowning family, the Bealys. In 1790 it was purchased by George Baker, from whom it later passed to the Carew family. The current Lord of Aller is Sir Rivers Carew.

The Carew family are of ancient extraction. They originated with Walter Fitz Other, Chastellani of Windsor. Fitz Other's son, William Fitz Walter, moved to Pembroke Castle during the reign of Henry I (1154-1189) and his son William, lived at Carru castle in Pembroke, from where the family derived its surname. Instrumental in the Carews' move to Devon was Sir John Carew, whose father had come into the possession of the estates in that county on his marriage to the daughter and heir of Sir William Mohun. When Sir John came of age, in 1332, he was summoned to Ireland to defend his estates there. In 1349 he became King Edward III's (1327-1377) escheator in Ireland. Sir John accompanied Prince Lionel's (afterwards, the Duke of Clarence) expedition to Ireland in 1362.

During the fifteenth century, the Carew family lost most of their lands in Ireland and consolidated their estate in Devon at Hacombe, which came into the possession of Sir Nicholas Carew on his marriage to Elizabeth Croker in the mid-fifteenth century. Sir Edmund, Baron Carew, served in the wars against Scotland at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII under Thomas, Earl of Surrey. He commanded the English at Flodden in 1513, when James IV was killed with "the flower of the Scottish Nobility". A story is recounted in James Prince's *The Worthies of Devon* about an incident involving Thomas Carew. Before the English and Scottish sides engaged in the battle, a Scottish knight challenged any English gentleman to fight him for the honour of his country. Thomas Carew pleaded for the chance to answer the challenge and, having been granted it, proceeded to win, a foretaste of the subsequent English victory.

His brave deeds did not end there, however. Prince recounts that he was riding with the son of the Earl of Surrey, Lord Howard, who was then Lord Admiral of England. They came to a narrow pass, and realized that they were surrounded by Scottish forces. To prevent the capture of Lord Howard, Thomas swapped armour with him and rode ahead, eventually drawing the Scots and engaging them in battle. Thomas was taken prisoner, the Scots assuming him to be Lord Howard, and taken to Dunbar Castle. He was kept prisoner in poor conditions and his health suffered before his release. Lord Howard was forever grateful for this sacrifice and on his return made Thomas



Carew

his vice-admiral. Thomas left a son, John, by his first marriage, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Carew. His son, Peter, was succeeded in turn by his son, Sir Henry, who left two daughters as heirs. The eldest, Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas Carew, of Hacombe, thus uniting the two branches of the family which had split four generations before.

Sir Thomas had been created Baronet in 1661 and died in 1676, being succeeded by his son, Sir Henry Carew. His first marriage was to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. On his death in 1695 the estates passed to Sir Henry, who died unmarried, and then to Sir Thomas, who died before 1746. His son, Sir John, 5th Baronet, succeeded him and the title passed through his son, Sir Thomas, to his son, Sir Henry, 7th Baronet.

One of the more exotic members of the Devonshire Carews was Bamfylde Moore. Born in 1693, his father, was the rector of Bickleigh. When he reached 12 years of age, Bamfylde was sent to school in Tiverton, where he fell into bad ways. One day he and two schoolmates, who had a small pack of hounds, hunted a deer over several miles of farmland. They caused so much damage that the farmers came to Bamfylde's father to complain. He was so scared of being punished that he ran away and joined the gypsies and entered a life of swindling and deceit. He travelled to Newfoundland and returned to marry the daughter of an apothecary in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On the death of Clause Patch, the King of the Gypsies, Bamfylde was elected to be his successor. This did not prevent him from being convicted of vagrancy and being transported to Maryland. With the help of some native Americans he escaped, and posing as a quaker he worked his way back to England and continued his criminal life until his death in 1770. The Manor belongs to Sir Rivers Carew.

The Lordship of Fardell

Devon

Home of Sir Walter Raleigh

LYING IN THE VILLAGE of Cornwood, Fardell is a agricultural area about a mile from the parish church of St Michael's. Anciently it formed part of the Manor of Cornwood which was included in Domesday Book, the entry being;

Reginald holds Cornwood from the Count. Edmer held it before

1066. It paid tax for two hides. Land for 5 ploughs. In Lordship

1 1/2 ploughs, 8 slaves; 1 virgate.

8 villagers and 8 smallholders with 2 ploughs and 3 virgates.

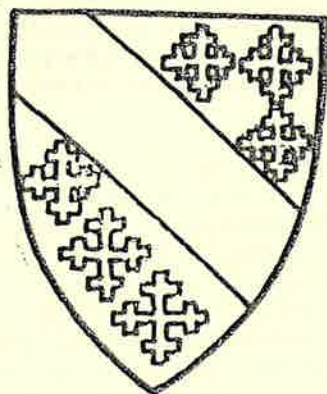
Pasture 1 league long and 1/2 league wide. woodland 2 leagues

long and 1/2 league wide. 3 unbroken mares; 10 cattle, 3 pigs, 22 goats.

Value formerly and now 40s.

Little is known of the early history of Fardell but by the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) it was the property of Warren FitzJoell. He was the last male heir of this family, who may have held it a far back as the reign of Henry II (1154-1189), and was succeeded by his daughter. On her marriage to a member of the Newton family it passed to these local landowners who held it for many generations. Eventually Fardell passed to the Raleighs of Smallridge, a prosperous local family, who built a home here in the 15th century. Wymond Raleigh was Lord of Fardell at the end of the 15th century and he was succeeded on his death by his eldest son, Walter, who was born at Fardell. Walter's son, Sir Walter, is perhaps one of the most famous names in English history and there was some speculation that this great Elizabethan was born in Fardell, but it seems more likely to have been at the Raleigh's other residence at Budleigh Salterton.

Sir Walter Raleigh certainly spent much of his early life at Fardell and in later life it was his occasional residence.



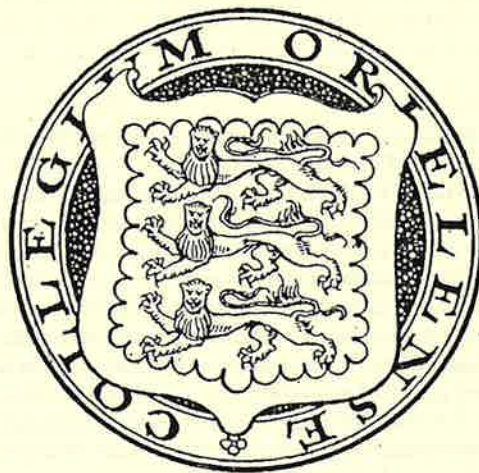
Raleigh

Raleigh attended Oriel College, Oxford, as a commoner, but initially eschewed a legal or clerical career to become a soldier. He fought with the French Huguenots as a volunteer at the Battle of Jarnac in 1569, but returned to London to enter the Inner Temple as a lawyer. His appetite for adventure overcame him and in 1578 he accompanied his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, on a expedition to plunder Spanish ships in 1578. He

gained a great reputation as a pirate and attached himself to the Earls of Leicester and Oxford, entering Court in their retinue.

He was quick to establish himself as a popular member of the Court and in 1581 he was famously supposed to have laid his cloak over a puddle in order for Queen Elizabeth to avoid wetting her shoes. Though this story is probably apocryphal but it may well be true Raleigh went out of his way to flatter the Queen.

Another story tells how Raleigh, in a bid to get Elizabeth's attention, scratched verses onto a window pane with a diamond. He certainly succeeded in his aim and the Queen reward his wit and elegance with plentiful rewards. Not only was he granted the status of being her favourite he was given lucrative export licences for wool and alehouses, land grants, and was knighted in 1584.



In that same year, he used his new found wealth to instigate a series of colonial adventures in America. He received a patent giving him and his heirs the proprietary right over all territory they occupied on payment of one fifth of all the produce of precious metals. He sent off an exploratory expedition which discovered and claimed a huge, undefined territory which Raleigh named Virginia, after the Queen. Settlers were sent. The venture was ill-fated. The colonists fought with the native Americans and the colony collapsed after two years, forcing Raleigh to sell his rights to a company of merchants.

Two years after this débacle, Raleigh was granted 40,000 acres of land in Ireland where he fatefully introduced the potato and tobacco plants which he had found in America. In 1587, Raleigh reached the zenith of his favour at Court but he was never much more than an amusing companion for Elizabeth, never being allowed any political influence or granted any office. From this point on he began to lose his position of favourite to the Earl of Essex and he went on a series of largely unsuccessful voyages. In 1592, after sailing on a mission to intercept Spanish trade, he was recalled to England and accused of seducing Elizabeth Throgmorton, one of Elizabeth's Maids of Honour. He was placed in the Tower and only allowed out on a promise to marry her, which he duly did. In 1595 he retired to Dorset, but his wanderlust overcame him and he organised a expedition to South America, hoping to discover the mythical and golden city of El Dorado.

DESCENT OF THE CAREW BARONETS, Lords of Aller, Fardell and Torpeake

William FitzGerald of Carru (Carew) Castle, Pembroke, Wales, son of Gerald FitzWalter, Constable of Pembroke Castle temp HENRY I (1100-35), by his wife Nesta, the daughter of Rhys ap Gryfdd ap Tudor Mawr, Prince of South Wales, and heiress of Carew Castle. William was the grandson of Walter FitzOther, Castellan of Windsor (ancestor of the present Duke of Leinster) and died in 1173, leaving with other issue Otho, ancestor of the Carew Baronets, and William, ancestor of the present Lord Gerard

John Carew, of Carew, Baron of Idrone, Ireland, ob 1363 = Margaret, dau of John Mohun of Dunster

Sir Leonard Carew, Baron of Idrone, ob 1371 = Alice, dau of Sir Edmond FitzAlan, of Arundel

Thomas Carew, Baron of Idrone, ob 1431 = Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Bonville, of Shute

Sir Nicholas Carew, ob 1446 = Joan, dau of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccombe, Devon

Sir Thomas, ancestor of the Carews of Bickleigh, Mohun's Ottery, and Earls of Totnes

Sir Nicholas Carew, inherited the Manors of Haccombe = Elizabeth, dau of Sir John Croker of Lydeard St Lawrence, Somerset and Ringmore from his mother, ob 1469

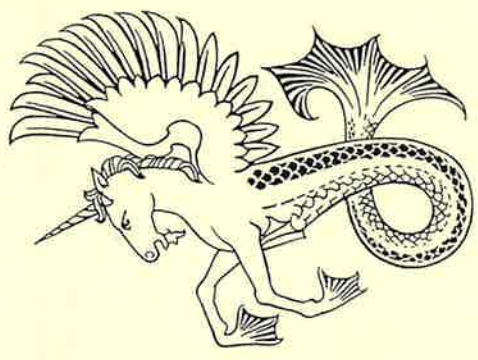
John Carew of Haccombe = Elizabeth, dau of John, Lord Zouche, of Harringworth

John Carew, commander in Francis I's army to rescue Pope Clement VII, who had been imprisoned by the Emperor Charles V, killed at the Battle of Pavia, 1527 = Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Martin, of Dorset

Thomas Carew, ob 1586 = Mary, dau of William Huddle, of Pillesden, Dorset

John Carew, living 1620 = Elizabeth, dau of Robert Hill, of Shilston, Devon

Thomas Carew, ob 1656 = Anne, dau of Rev John Clifford DD, of Ugborough



Sir Thomas Carew, created 1st Baronet of Hacombe, 1661, *ob* 1676 = (1) Elizabeth, dau and co-heir of Sir Henry Carew of Bickleigh, thus united two branches of the family
(2) Martha, dau and co-heir of Nicholas Dack

(1) Sir Henry Carew, 2nd Baronet, inherited the Lordship of Bickleigh = (1) Elizabeth, dau of Thomas, 1st Lord Clifford of Chudleigh
from his mother, *ob* 1695 (2) Katherine, dau of John Fownes, of Whitleigh
(3) Gratiana, dau of Thomas Darrell, of Trewornan, Cornwall

(3) Sir Henry Carew, 3rd Baronet, *ob* ~~1708~~ 1708 Sir Thomas Carew, 4th Baronet, = Dorothy, dau of Peter West, of Tiverton Castle
ob before 1746

Sir John Carew, 5th Baronet, inherited the Lordship of Tiverton from his mother = Elizabeth, dau of the Rev Henry Holdsworth, of Dartmouth
ob before 1773

Sir Thomas Carew, 6th Baronet, *ob* 1805 = Jane, dau of Rev Charles Smalwood

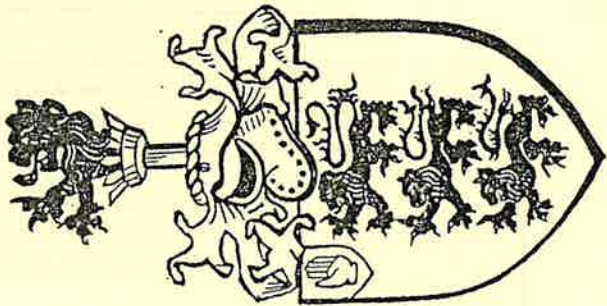
Sir Henry Carew, 7th Baronet, *ob* 1830 = Elizabeth, dau of Walter Palk

Sir Walter Palk Carew, 8th Baronet, = Anne, dau of
ob 1874 Maj-Gen Taylor CB

Sir Henry Carew, 9th Baronet =
ob 1934

Sir Thomas Palk Carew, 10th Baronet, *ob* 1976 = (1) Ivy Madeline, Laura, dau of Col Arthur Breakey OBE (marriage dissolved)
(2) Phyllis Evelyn, dau of Neville Mayman, of Sydney, Australia

Sir Rivers Carew, 11th and present Baronet and Lord of Wrangaton



Carew

Frances Gertrude, dau of Robert Locke-Roe, Lord of
Lynmouth, Devon

Towards the end of Elizabeth's reign he became more involved in politics and took part in the suppression of Essex's rebellion on 1600. On the accession of James I, in 1603, Raleigh's reputation at Court dimmed. He was not only the most popular man in England, but also a voice of religious tolerance and believed to be an atheist, neither trait endeared him to the new monarch. He was very quickly expelled from his formal positions and was forced to sell his estates in Ireland.

That year Raleigh was arrested and charged with conspiracy against the new regime. The prosecution was led by the Attorney-General, Sir Edward Coke, whose brutal questioning and misuse of flimsy evidence aroused public sympathy for the defendant. Popularity counted for nought and Raleigh was sentenced to death and committed to the Tower. He spent a number of years in confinement, carrying out chemical experiments and composing poetry. He finally won his freedom after promising James that he would find gold in South America without encroaching on Spanish Territory. James informed the Spanish Ambassador of the plan and he too promised that Spanish interest would not be harmed. Raleigh set off on March 1617 and his party reached the Orinocco on 31 December, while Sir Walter lay ill with fever in Trinidad. His fleet discovered a Spanish settlement and became involved in a skirmish in which his son and several Spaniards were killed. In despair at the loss of his son, Sir Walter was forced to return home in disgrace and was arrested on his arrival in England for breaking the King's promise to the Spanish. He was executed on October 26 1618.

On Sir Walter's death his estate, including the Lordship of Fardell, passed to his son, Carew, who then sold the Lordship to Elizabeth Hele, who was the heiress to a considerable local estate. The Lordship remained with the Hele family until 1740 when it was given to the Pearce family of Bigbury. The Pearces had several Manors in the Ermington Hundred, including Fardell, which was sold by the executors of John Pearce's will, to Sir Robert Palk, Bart. whose ancestor, Sir Rivers Carew, is the present Lord of the Manor. John Pearce's grandfather was infamous in the county for his unorthodox religious views. He converted to Arianism and preached in London. He opened a new meeting house in the Mint in 1719. Arianism was an ancient Christian heresy which argued that Jesus was not divine, but a created being, and therefore denied the trinity. Arianism died out as a religion in the Dark Ages, but in the 17th century it was revived by some Unitarians and Baptists who moved to it as the ultimate extension of their deism. Pearce was a member of a dissenting schism which began with non-conformists in Exeter, in 1715, and spread throughout the country. Pearce began preaching a form of Arianism in the city and was ejected from his church by the congregation. He and a Mr Hallet established a chapel at the Mint, in Southwark, which at the time still retained its rights as a sanctuary. During his ministry there, Pearce wrote numerous controversial tracts and pamphlets and was held by many to be one of the leading champions of dissenting thought. His epitaph, since removed from the Mint to the George Meeting House, reads *a rational, judicious and sagacious interpreter of the Holy Scriptures, a singular lover of truth, a courageous sufferer for maintaining the doctrines of the Gospel of Christ, and for asserting the liberty of Christians.*

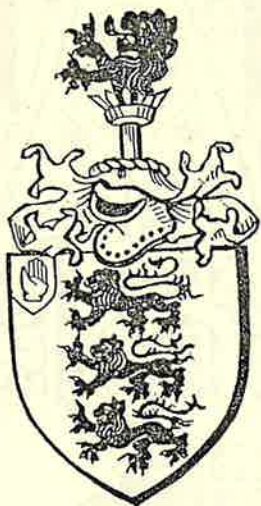


The Lordship of Torpeake Devon

TORPEAKE is a small village lying two miles south-west of South Brent, in the Parish of Ugborough. It is a large parish, comprising 8,774 acres. It is listed in Domesday as Peek and the entry is as follows,

*Reginald holds Peek. Aldchurl held it before 1066.
It paid tax for 1 virgate of land. Land for 2 ploughs.
1 plough there, in lordship, and 2 furlongs, with 1 slave.
3 villagers and 2 smallholders have 2 furlongs.
Underwood, 2 acres; pasture, 1 league, 1 animal; 50 sheep,
20 goats.
Formerly 15s; value now 10s.*

Little is known of Torpeake's early history, but the Manor descended through three local landowning families, the FitzStephens, the De La Tors and the Woodlands, the former holding a Lordship of the same name nearby.



Carew

In the 16th century, Torpeake was purchased from the Woodlands by Thomas Williams, also known as Speaker Williams. He trained as a lawyer and was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1539. He went on to serve as auditor, Clerk of the Kitchen, Steward for the Reader and Serjeant for Christmas. He entered politics in the 1550s and was elected as Member of Parliament for Bodmin in 1555. He retained his legal career and gave lectures to the Inner Temple which were published in 1560 as *The Excellency and Preheminance of the Law of England above all other Lawes in the World*. Williams sat in the first Elizabethan Parliament in 1558-9 and again in 1562-3 where he was returned as MP for Exeter. He was elected Speaker on the nomination of Sir Edward Rogers, Comptroller of the Queen's Household and was formally presented to the Queen on 15 January 1563. His inaugural speech was published at length by Dewes and Manning and was widely praised by his contemporaries. Later that year he presented the Parliamentary Petition for the marriage of Elizabeth. Williams died on 1 July 1566, when he was still in office, creating a precedent. He was buried in Harford Church, Devonshire, where there is a memorial inscription.

Torpeake passed to his oldest son John and remained with the family for sometime afterwards. Later it became the possession

of the Grant family from whom it passed to the Carew family, along with several other Manors in the area. The Carews originated at Pembroke, in Wales, with William Fitzgerald of Carru Castle. The family were established at Ottery Mohun, in Devon, by the time of the birth of Sir Peter Carew in 1514. Sir Peter was an independently minded man. He was educated at Exeter Grammar school, but angered his tutors through frequent truancy. On one occasion he escaped lessons by climbing a turret of the city wall and threatening to jump down if his master followed. For this he was punished by being led back to the school on a leash like a dog. At sixteen his prowess in riding and other exercises led him to be noticed by Henry VIII and taken to Hampden to be a gentleman on the court. He spent time travelling with the King, and was sent by him to fetch Anne of Cleves, the King's fourth wife, from Germany in 1539. In the war with France, which began in 1544, he joined Henry's forces with one hundred foot soldiers dressed in black at his own expense. A year later his brother Sir George Carew, was captain of the Mary Rose, Henry's flag ship, which foundered in Portsmouth harbour on its way to attack the French fleet. In the last year of Henry's reign, 1547, Sir Peter was made sheriff of Devonshire, and on the death of Henry's son, Edward in 1553 was publicly opposed the installation of Lady Jane Grey as monarch, instead proclaimed Mary as Queen. His loyalty was vexed with Mary's proposed marriage to Philip of Spain and he conspired to stop it. His intrigue was discovered and he fled to Italy, before being arrested and returned to England to be confined in the Tower. On the accession of Elizabeth in 1558, he returned to royal favour and retired to his Irish estates.

Later members of the family included Sir Thomas Carew, who was made a baronet in 1661 and Sir Henry Carew, Bart, who was Lord of the Manor in 1822. The present Lord of Torpeake is Sir Rivers Carew.



DESCENT OF THE CHETWYND-TALBOTS, EARLS OF SHREWSBURY

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

Geoffrey

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

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

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

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

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

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

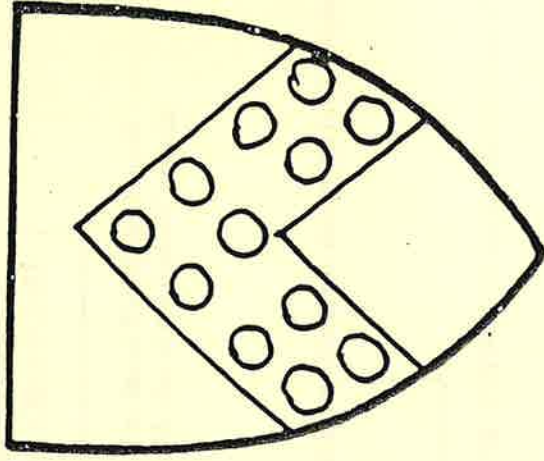
Sir Gilbert Talbot, 1st Baron Talbot, Lord Chamberlain to EDWARD III, *ob* 1346 = Anne, dau of William Boteler, Baron of Wem

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

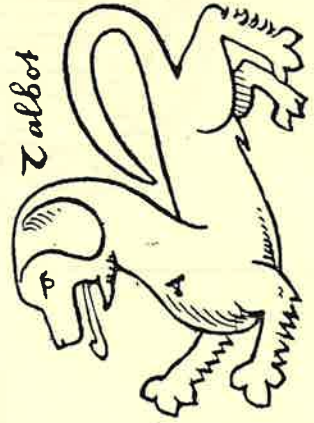
Gilbert, 3rd Baron, *ob* 1387 = (1) Petronella, dau of 1st Earl of Ormonde
(2) Joan, dau of 1st Earl of Stafford KG

(1)

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



Stafford



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

Sir John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury KG, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, termed by Shakespeare "the Great Aleides of the field", Lord Lieutenant of Aquitaine; 1442 *cr* Earl of Shrewsbury; 1446 and Earl of Waterford. He was the last Constable of Gascony, after whom the great claret, Talbot is named. Created Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland killed at Châtillon, 1453 = Maud, Baroness Furnival

Ankaret, Baroness Talbot and Strange of Blackmere, *dsp* 1431

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

John, 3rd Earl, *ob* 1473 = Catherine, dau of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham

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

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

George Talbot of Grafton, 9th Earl, *dsp* 1630 when he was succeeded by his nephew

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

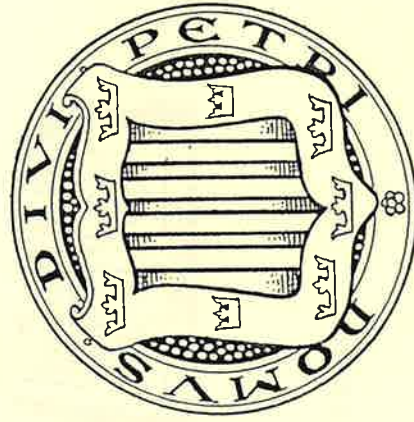
George, 6th Earl KG, had custody of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS for 20 years till her execution in 1587; Lord High Steward of England, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, Earl Marshal of England, Earl Marshal of England, *ob* 1590,

(1) Gertrude, dau of Thomas, Earl of Rutland
(2) Elizabeth, dau of John Hardwick of Hardwick, Derbys, BESS OF HARDWICK, a woman of "masculine understanding...proud, furious, selfish and unfeeling"

(1)

Gilbert, 7th Earl, *ob* 1616 = Mary, dau of Sir William Cavendish

Edward, 8th Earl, *dsp* 1617 = Jane, dau of 1st Lord Ogle



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

George *dspv* 1642

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

Charles, 12th Earl, *cr* (1694) Marquess of Alton, Staffs, and Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain, to whom
QUEEN ANNE entrusted the Hanoverian succession in the person of GEORGE I. Great-grandfather eight times
to HM QUEEN ELIZABETH II, *dsp* 1718

Gilbert, 13th Earl
dsp a priest

George = Mary, dau of 4th
Viscount FitzWilliam

George, 14th Earl, *dsp* 1787

Charles = (1) Mary, dau of Robert Alwyn
(2) Mary, dau of Sir George Mostyn Bt

Charles, 15th Earl, *dsp* 1827

John = (1) Catherine, dau of Thomas Clifton of Lytham, Lancs
(2) Harriet, dau of Rev Bacon Bedingfield of Norfolk

Francis = (1) Anne, dau of 1st Earl of Fauconberg
(2) Margaret, dau of William Sheldon

John, 16th Earl, *dspms* 1852

Charles = Julia, dau of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bt

Bertram, 17th Earl, *ob unnm* 1853

the 18th Earl was descended from Sir Gilbert Grafton, 3rd son of the 2nd Earl, *supra**

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

Charles, 19th Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, *ob* 1877 = Teresa, dau of Cmr Richard Cockerell

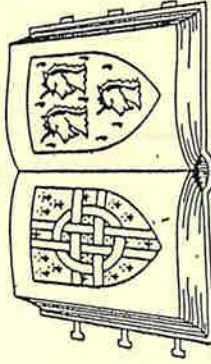
Charles, 20th Earl KCVO, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, *ob* 1921 = Ellen, dau of Charles Morewood of Ladbroke Hall, Warks

Charles, Viscount Ingestre, *dvp* 1915 = Lady Winifred Paget, dau of Lord Alexander Paget, son of 15th Marquess of Ailesbury

John, 21st Earl, *ob* 1980 = (1) Nadine Muriel, dau of Brigadier Cyril Crofton

(2) Doris, Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury

Charles Henry John Benedict Crofton Chetwynd-Talbot, 22nd and present Earl of Shrewsbury, Waterford and Talbot, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland



*Space limitations do not permit a full pedigree of this most illustrious family, who hold three Earldoms, are Premier Earls of England on the Roll, Hereditary Lord High Stewards of Ireland and many other titles

The Lordship of Bittesby Leicester

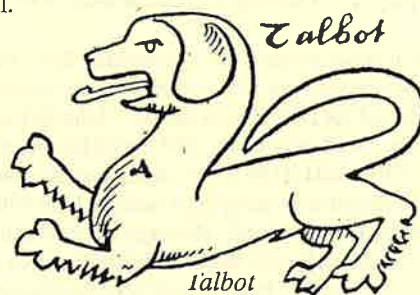
THIS LORDSHIP lies in the extensive parish of Claybrooke, 6 miles from Lutterworth. It is an area of ancient settlement and two great Roman roads, Watling Street and the Fosse Way, form a crossroads here, at a Roman station known as Venonce. A barrow, known as 'Cloudsley Bush' lies nearby and is evidence of a much earlier inhabitation. The Lordship, known anciently as Budesby and Bittelbusby, consists of 750 acres of agricultural land.

Bittesby was held before the Norman Conquest by Lewin and was worth 30 shillings. After the invasion it came into the possession of the king in whose hands it remained for some time until it was granted to the Verdun family. This family are noted in Domesday Book as possessing Farnham Royal in Buckinghamshire. Bertram de Verdun, the Lord, was the son of Godfrey, Comte de Verdun, and arrived in England with the Normans in 1066. He was succeeded in his estates by his son Norman, who in turn was succeeded by his son Bertam. Bertram was a judge and in 1175 sat as a Baron at the *curia regis*. He was Sheriff of Warwickshire from 1168 to 1183 and accompanied Richard I (1189-1199) on his crusade to the Holy Land in 1190.

On his death he was succeeded by his son Nicholas, who is recorded as Lord of Bittesby in 1216. In that year he took part in the Barons' rebellion and his estates were confiscated, only to be returned to him on the accession of Henry III in that same year. He was reputedly a great favourite of the King and enjoyed the security of his estates until his death in 1231. His only child was a daughter, Roseia, who married Theobald de Botiller, and on his death his huge estates, in Buckinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Staffordshire passed to this son-in-law, who retained his wife's maiden name as his own. On Theobald's death Bittesby and the rest of the estate passed to their eldest son John, who obtained a charter of free warren on all his land in 1257. John married Margaret de Lacy, joint heiress of that family's estates in Shropshire, Wales, and Ireland. John was able to combine his already vast estates with many English Lordships as well as half of the Lacy Palatinate of Meath in Ireland. His wealth made him one of the great barons of the age and was used by Henry III to check Welsh advances on the borders. During the civil war between Henry and the Barons, which erupted in 1264, Verdun remained loyal to the initially defeated King, and fought with Prince Edward, who defeated the Barons at the Battle of Evesham in 1265 and led the forces which destroyed Simon de Montfort's last bastion at Kenilworth.

On his death in 1274, John de Verdun was succeeded in his estates, including the Lordship of Bittesby, by his son Theobald. Theobald immediately travelled to Ireland to organise his lands in Meath and to serve as constable of Ireland. He enjoyed great favour with Edward I (1272-1307) but in 1291 he was called before the King to answer charges of 'transgressions and disorders'. He failed to appear at the court and he was eventually captured and imprisoned. Such was his standing with Edward, however, that he was able to free himself with a payment of 500 marks. He later served Edward in France and Ireland and sat as a Baron in Edward's parliaments. He died in 1309 and is buried at Alveton Castle in Staffordshire. He was succeeded by his son Theobald, who had been knighted by Edward I after the Battle of Falkirk, in 1298. In 1313 he was made Justice and

Lieutenant of Ireland but was recalled in the aftermath of the Battle of Barnockburn, to fight the Scots. He died in 1316 after what was described as *a short but brilliant career*, and was succeeded in the Lordship of Bittesby by his son-in-law John Furnivall.



The Furnivalls continued to possess Bittesby for almost 100 years. In 1332 a William Furnivall is recorded as its Lord, and he was succeeded by his son Thomas, who was Lord in 1346. In 1408, Thomasia, wife of Thomas' grandson, also Thomas, was found to be seized of the Lordship and by the early 15th century it had become the possession of John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, ancestor of the present holder.

Born in 1388, Talbot was the 4th Baron Talbot and on his marriage to Joan Furnivall, that families heiress, became the Lord of Bittesby, in 1404. Talbot's life was one of battle. He fought in Wales as a teenager and by 1413 he had been made Lieutenant of Ireland by Henry V. In 1419 Talbot travelled to France, fighting at the sieges of Melun and Meaux, and later, after warring with his adversary in Ireland, the Earl of Ormonde, he returned to France where he took part in the siege of Orleans. His fame and repute as a warrior was such that Joan of Arc was said to have believed that Talbot led the English forces. He was later captured by the French at Patay where he had fought against overwhelming odds. He remained a prisoner until 1433 when, on his release he joined forces with the Duke of Burgundy. He remained in France and is considered to have done much to keep Normandy in English hands.

In 1442 he was created Earl of Shrewsbury and made Constable of France. The next year he finally returned to England and was made, for the third time, Governor of Ireland, as well as receiving the Earldom of Waterford and the Hereditary Lord Stewardship of Ireland. In 1452, as the French threatened Calais, Shrewsbury was sent to France as Lieutenant of Aquitaine, with almost regal powers. After a bloody campaign Shrewsbury made a stand with his English and Gascon troops at Castillon. Despite a brave charge from his men, to cries of 'Talbot, Talbot, St George' the battle was lost and Shrewsbury killed. Despite this loss Shrewsbury remained one of the most famous warriors of his age, on both sides of the channel.

The Lordship of Bittesby has remained in the possession of John Talbot's descendent, the present Lord being the 22nd Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

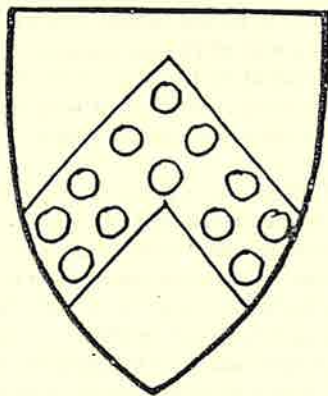
Documents associated with this Manor:

Rents	1656, 1663-66, 1731	Warwick RO
Particulars	1660	Leicester RO
Rental	1625-35	

The Lordship of Colwich Stafforshire

COLWICH is a small village, parish and Lordship on the north bank of the River Trent in a beautifully wooded area. In the words of the 19th century writer Pennant, Colwich is *prodigal in its beauties, and spreads at once every charm that can captivate the eye*. The Lordship comprises about 800 acres.

Although it is not mentioned in Domesday Book the Lordship dates back to at least the 12th century when it was thought to be in the hands of the De Colwich family. John de Colwich, who is noted on a deed granted in 1297 traced his ancestry back to the reign of Richard I (1189-1199). A descendant of John, George Colwich is recorded as marrying a sister of John Aston, Lord of neighbouring Heywood and, although it seems that some land passed to the Aston family, the Lordship of Colwich was bought by the Gresley family. In an inventory of the Gresley estates at the beginning of the 17th century Colwich was noted as being one of the Manors of Sir Thomas Gresley.



Stafford

The Gresley family can be traced back to William de Gresley who was thought to have been a son of Ralph de Stafford, ancestor of the Barons Stafford. Little is known of the early De Gresleys. William was succeeded in his estates by his son Robert, who died in 1183 and was succeeded by his son William. William died in 1220 and his heir was his son Geoffrey. Geoffrey was married to Agnes, daughter of the Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and received considerable estates between the Ribble and the Mersey. He was succeeded by his son William in 1240, who in turn was succeeded by his son Sir Geoffrey in 1247, when he was just two years old. Sir Geoffrey took part in the Baron's War, fighting for Simon de Montfort at the battle of Evesham in August 1265. After this defeat, De Gresley was punished with the confiscation of his lands but by the Dictum of Kenilworth in October 1266, after the Barons had been finally defeated, Sir Geoffrey was empowered to redeem his lands on the payment of large fines. He evidently settled his differences with the Crown as he was knighted in 1272 at the beginning of the reign of Edward I.

On his death in 1306, he was succeeded by his son Sir Peter who is recorded as being a warrior like his father, but marked by a streak of violence. He fought for Edward I in Scotland and was valet to the Prince of Wales in 1301. After his death in 1310 his wife Joanna, co-heiress of the de Stafford Barons, was kidnapped by Sir John Swinnerton and detained by him for over 10 years. Sir John was brought to trial in 1323 for this crime but

was pardoned by the King. Joanna, meanwhile, had remarried Sir Walter de Montgomery and late in 1323 was discovered to have abetted her two younger sons, Peter and Robert, in the murder of her second husband's son and heir, presumably to have his estates confirmed on her children. She seems to have been acquitted of the charge and died in 1342.

The Lordship of Colwich passed to Sir Geoffrey de Gresley in 1310 who sat as a Member of Parliament for Staffordshire in 1324 and was succeeded by his son Sir John de Gresley in 1332. Sir John was Sheriff of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and sat in the brief Parliament of 1372. Sir John's son, Sir Nicholas served as a soldier in Gascony in the retinue of the Prince of Wales in the 1360s but died in 1380 and so Sir John was succeeded in his estates by his grandson Sir Thomas de Gresley in 1396. Sir Thomas inherited a vast amount of land in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, and Yorkshire. In 1399 he was knighted and was Sheriff of Staffordshire. He took part in Henry V's expedition to France and fought at Agincourt in October 1415.



Shrewsbury

Sir John Gresley inherited the family's estates in 1449 and he strayed from traditional family loyalties by siding with the Yorkist side in the struggle for the English throne. He was Sheriff of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and sat in the Parliament of 1450. Sir John took up arms against King Henry VI in 1452 and he fought with the Duke of York at the Battle of St Albans in May 1455. However, it seems that De Gresley's support was conditional. In 1459 he was knighted by Henry at Eccleshall and is said to have fought for him at the Battle of Blore Heath. On the accession of Edward IV in 1461 he showed himself as a 'true Yorkist' and accompanied the king to Scotland. Sir John's loyalties wavered throughout his life. He was present to represent the gentry at the coronation of Richard III in 1483 and is then recorded as having accompanied Henry VII, who defeated Richard at Bosworth in 1485, in his tour of the North a year later. In that same year there is a legal battle recorded between Sir John, a John Colwich, and Thomas Wolsey over lands use in the parish. Wolsey and Colwich claimed pasture rights over 1000 acres of Colmwich which the Colwich family are noted as still

being the Lords. It is evident that after this time the Colwich family sold their lands here to the Gresleys who remained in the possession of it until 1609 when it was sold by Sir Thomas Gresley in order to raise money to pay of his debts.

Sir Thomas was educated at Oxford and in 1583 was Sheriff of Staffordshire. During Sir Thomas' tenure Mary Queen of Scots was confined at nearby Tutbury Castle. Her retinue caused considerable embarrassment and trouble for Sir Thomas. There were innumerable complaints that the castle was too cold and damp and he was ordered to make it more comfortable. He arranged for furniture and wall hangings to be removed from the house of the disgraced Lord Paget. Instead of transporting it all to Tutbury it seems that Sir Thomas sold most of the hangings to a Mr Digby and a Mr Ferr3ers. When Mary arrived she wrote bitterly to Queen Elizabeth of the unsuitability and drabness of the castle and Sir Thomas was forced to retrieve the hangings. Sir Thomas evidently had problems financing his political position. He was Sheriff of Staffordshire and Derbyshire at various times and these posts demanded heavy expenditure from the incumbent. Despite receiving a knighthood from James I in 1603, Sir Thomas was forced to sell much of his estate in 1609 to pay debts. He received £13,000 for lands from Sir Walter Aston and similar sums for his other manors. Colwich along with the Lordship of Kingstone was sold to Sir Walter Chetwynd, ancestor of the present Lord of the Manor, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. Lord Shrewsbury sold the Manor some years ago and it is now offered by Trustees.

Documents associated with this Manor:

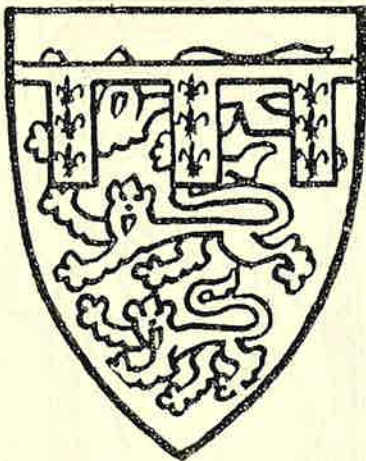
Rental 1681 Staffs RO



The Lordship of Ganerew Herefordshire

LYING ON THE BORDERS of England and Wales, Ganerew is a small parish and Village at the foot of Doward Hill two miles from the spectacular view of the River Wye at Symonds Yat. It takes its name from the Welsh *Genau'r-rhiw*, which means the mouth of the valley on a slope. On the top of Doward Hill is a 70ft observation tower, built in 1831 by R Blakemore which affords extensive views of the border county to the north and the Forest of Dean to the south. Also on the Hill are extensive remains of an ancient Iron age camp and several caves in which the antediluvian remains of rhinoceros, hyena, cave-bear, mammoth and cave-lions have been found. The Lordship covers an area of 840 acres and of arable farmland.

The early history and ownership of the Lordship of Ganerew is rather obscure. In 1186 a Charter in the chartulary of the Abbey of Saint Florent-près-Saumur confirms the Chapel of Saint Thomas of Gueneriu to that religious house and to the Priory of Monmouth, but the Lordship is not specifically mentioned. In the taxation records of Pope Nicholas IV in 1291 the Church at Ganerew is recorded as being worth £4 and states that *at Genryu the Chapter of Hereford Cathedral had rents of assize to the value of 2s*. It seems likely from this that the Canons of Hereford Cathedral were Lords of the Manor at that time.



Lancaster

In 1309, however, the church was found to be in the possession of Alymer de Valence, the Earl of Pembroke, so it is possible that he possessed the Lordship at this point. Alymer was the third of William of Valence, half-brother of Henry II, and he succeeded to the Earldom of Pembroke in 1296. He served Edward I during his campaign in Flanders in 1297 and fought against William Wallace in Scotland in 1298. In 1306 he was appointed Guardian of Scotland by Edward, a position he held until he was defeated by Robert Bruce at Loudon Hill in 1307. On the accession of Edward II that year he fell from favour at court. He was contemptuous of Edward's favourite, Piers Gaveston, who had given him the nickname 'Joseph the Jew' and joined the rebellion against him in 1312. He was commissioned by the Duke of Lancaster to besiege Gaveston at Scarborough Castle. Pembroke forced him to surrender on a promise that his life would be saved and he transported the defeated Gaveston to Deddington. Whilst Pembroke was away Gaveston was seized by the Earl of Warwick and put to death. Pembroke was enraged that his word had been broken and he immediately joined

the King's party. Rather than become an ardent supporter of Edward, Pembroke became an implacable enemy of the Lancastrian party. In 1312 he was north as Lieutenant of Scotland but after the English defeat at Bannockburn in 1314, a battle at which Pembroke fought, he was forced to flee to England. From this point on Pembroke formed, and led, a third faction of barons who sought to pacify the country. At his death, Pembroke had become one of the most powerful men in the kingdom but was condemned as a traitor by the Duke of Lancaster. Pembroke died childless, and many contemporaries saw this as Lancaster's successful curse.

In the 14th century the Lordship was in the possession of the Hatheway family. William de Hatheway is noted as Lord in 1345 and his son Walter was Lord in 1357. Ganerew seems to have remained with this family for some time. In 1641 the Lordship was held by Benedict Hall of Monmouthshire and from him it passed into the hands of the Earls of Shrewsbury. It has remained with the Talbot family since the 17th century and the present Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot is the present Lord of Ganerew.



The Lordship of Showell Oxfordshire

SHOWELL is a small village and Lordship lying in the parish of Swerford in the beautiful Oxfordshire Cotswolds and is five miles from Chipping Norton. Showell, together with the Manor of Dunthrop are of great antiquity and are recorded as being part of lands in the possession of the Mercian King Offa in 780. He came to the throne in 757 at a time when Mercia had been weakened in its struggle with Wessex. From 771 he began a campaign of conquest, defeating the Kentish army in 775 and subjecting that kingdom to his overlordship. After conquering the south-east of England he set about attacking Wessex. In 779 he fought them at Benson in Oxfordshire, 15 miles from Showell and took Oxford. It would seem likely that this victory gave Offa the Lordship of Showell since a year later he gave it, as part of the Lordship of Dunthrop, to Worcester Priory. In this year also, Offa attacked the Welsh and established an English foothold in the Forest of Dean. Offa's most famous legacy was the Dyke, built by his forces as a border between his kingdom and the Welsh. Running almost the entire length of the border, this massive earthwork survives and can still be walked for most of its length.

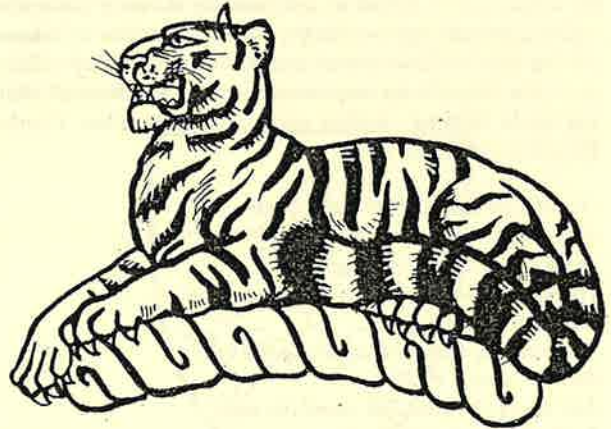
Offa is often described as the first true King of England. He was written to as such by Pope Hadrian and was recognised by Charlemagne, the Holy Roman Emperor as the English King in 787. Offa was a religious man and a generous benefactor to monasteries. The lands he gave to Worcester Abbey at Showell are one of many such gifts made to monasteries throughout England.

The Lordship of Showell was lost by Worcester Abbey in the 9th century. By the time of Domesday Book in 1086 it was in the possession of Bruen Priory in Oxfordshire. The priory seemed to hold it from Gilbert Maminot, Bishop of Lisieux, who has a entry for Dunthrop, which reads

The Bishop holds 5 hides in Dunthrop.
Land for 8 ploughs.
Now in Lordship 1 plough; 2 slaves
5 villagers have 1 plough.
Meadow, 5 acres; pasture, 6 acres.

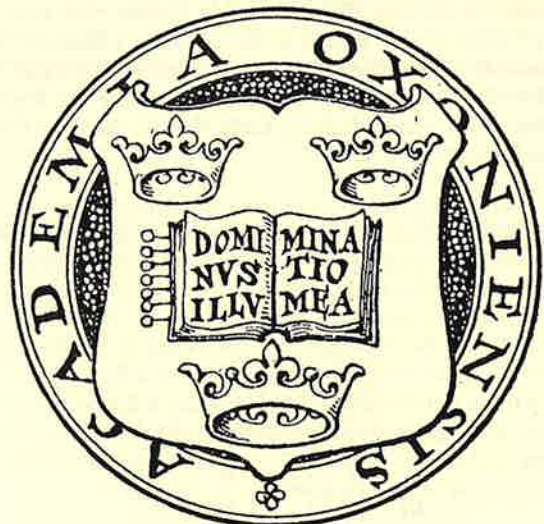
During the 12th and 13th centuries, the Lordship was held by the Dunthrop family, but by 1279 it had reverted back to Bruen Priory. The Priory held Showell until the Dissolution of the Monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547) and in 1536 it was purchased by Sir Thomas Pope. Born in 1508, Pope is renowned as the founder of Trinity College, Oxford, and for his service to the Crown. He began his career as a clerk in Chancery and by 1532 had come to the attention and favour of Lord Chancellor Thomas Audley. By 1534 had accrued enough friends to land the lucrative wardenship of the Mint in the Tower of London and in 1536 his friendship with Thomas Cromwell brought him a successful nomination as Burgess of Buckingham. Later that year he was created second officer and treasurer to Court, overseeing the sale of property confiscated from the monasteries. It was from this position that he was able to obtain the Lordship of Showell. He eventually purchased over thirty Lordships and became one of the richest commoners of the age. During the reign of Edward IV (1471-83) he withdrew from public life but returned as a member of the Privy Council on the

accession of Mary. In 1555, on the prompting of his friends, he used his wealth in the purchase of land in Oxford in order to endow a college of the Holy and Undivided Trinity. The first members were admitted on 30 May 1556.



Pope had originally wanted Showell to be granted as part of the College's endowment, but this proved not to be the case, for on his death in 1559 the Manor passed to his brother John. John was succeeded by his only son William who was raised to the peerage and as Earl of Downe in 1628. He was succeeded as 2nd Earl of Downe by his grandson, Sir Thomas Pope, in 1631. On the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1642, Downe raised a troop of horse for the King and was with Charles at Oxford in 1643, the monarch even sleeping at his house at Cubberley later that year. After the King's defeat, Downe was brought before the Committee for Compounding and he was fined £5,000. He had great difficulty in raising such a large sum and was forced to sell almost his entire estate, including Showell and Dunthrop in 1648. He left England soon after, and returned, to die in Oxford, in 1660.

The Lordship of Showell was purchased by Daniel Harvey of Coombe in Surrey and remained with that family until sold by Edward Harvey in 1710 to the Earl of Shrewsbury, whose descendant, the 22nd Earl, is the present Lord of the Manor.



The Lordship of Little Neston Cheshire

THE LORDSHIP of Little Neston lies in the parish of Neston on the western bank of the River Dee on the Wirral Peninsula. It is an agricultural community but also has strong links with the sea. It was described by the writer Anne Seward, author of *Black Beauty* as a *clean and lonely village on the extreme verge of the peninsula. It is indeed a nest from the storm of the ocean, which it immediately overhangs. We find pleasure in contemplating its neat little church and churchyard on that solitary eminence lashed by the tempestuous waves.* Little Neston's shifting sands inspired another great children's author, Charles Kingsley who wrote of it:

*O Mary, go and call the cattle home,
And call the cattle home, and call the cattle home,
Across the sands o' the Dee;
The western wind was wild and dank wi' foam,
And all alone went she.
The creeping tide came up along the sand,
And o'er and o'er the sand,
And round the sand and round the sand,
As far as the eye could see;
The blinding mist came down and hid the land -
And never came home she.*

At the time of Domesday Book Little Neston was in the possession of Robert de Neston and it remained with this family for some time. During the reign of King John (1199- 1216) Richard de Neston was recorded as its Lord and in 1260 his son Patrick was sued by Cicely, widow of Lord Roger de Monte Alto for dower of a tenement in Little Neston.

During the reign of Edward II (1307-1327) Little Neston came into the possession of the De Corona family. Thomas de Corona is recorded as having 'laxity of deeds' over the whole Manor in 1317. Thomas divided the Lordship with a third going to his sister-in-law Lucy and the rest being granted to John le Blount of Chester, but in 1354 the Lordship was granted in whole to John Blount of Chester, presumably the original Blount's son. It remained with the Blount family until the death of John le Blount in around 1402 when it was divided among his heirs. The majority of the Lordship passed to his grandson Richard de Hogh while another share became vested in a John de Ewlowe through John Blount's sister, Cecily. The De Hogh share descended to Sir John Hulse, justice of Chester, who held it in 1412 when it was passed to his daughter's husband John Troutbeck. Their daughter and heiress Margaret married John Talbot Esq, father of the first Earl of Shrewsbury and direct ancestor of the current Lord of Little Neston, the 22nd Earl of Shrewsbury.

The portion which had belonged to the Ewlowe family was held by Edmund Ewlowe in 1430 and passed to his daughter's husband Roger Bothe (or Booth). In 1478 it was held by their son Roger who was succeeded by his son Robert. This moiety remained in the Booth family until 1543 when the last Booth heir, Agnes, married William Mordant. Their son Edward inherited the portion in 1602 and in 1618 it was sold to John Cottingham. It was held for six generations by the Cottingham family before being sold to the the Earls of Shrewsbury who consolidated the entire Manor in their name.

The most infamous person born in this Lordship was Emma Hamilton, mistress of Lord Nelson. Born to a lowly family in 1765 she spent much of her childhood in service. In 1780 she gave birth to an illegitimate child, probably the daughter of Sir Harry Fetherstonhaugh, who sheltered her for a while during this time. She was brought to London by her lover Charles Greville, an MP and son of Lord Greville, and they lived modestly for four years. In 1784 Greville's maternal uncle Sir William Hamilton, ambassador to Naples, visited his nephew and on seeing Emma fell instantly in love with her, writing: *She is better than anything in nature. In her particular way she is finer than anything that is to be found in antique art.* Greville seems to have had no scruple in allowing Hamilton to 'take' Emma and she travelled to Naples in 1786. She became Hamilton's mistress and quickly developed a reputation as one of the beauties of the age. Artists, poets, and musicians raved about her and her fame spread. In 1791 she married Hamilton and became one of the leading members of society in Naples. In 1793, in a flying visit to Naples Lady Hamilton first met Admiral Nelson, but in 1798, on his return to the city after his momentous victory over the French at the Battle of the Nile, their attachment was established. Boarding his ship, Lady Hamilton saw Nelson and cried *The conquering hero! Oh God is it possible!* and fainted in his arms. The Hamiltons held a lavish celebration for Nelson and he lived with them for three months before returning to sea. When the French invaded Naples in 1799 the Hamiltons were forced to flee the city to Malta and she supposedly determined then to win Nelson's heart.



In 1800 she returned to England and spent so much time with the Admiral that they were rarely apart. The affair became serious, despite their efforts to keep up a show of platonic purity. Despite the growing evidence of an affair, Sir William remained firm friends with Nelson until his death in 1803 and seems to have refused any 'slur' on his wife's name. Though Lady Hamilton inherited almost £5,000 from her husband she had amassed an astonishing gambling debt of £7,000 and she was forced to apply for a pension from the Queen of Naples, which was refused. Though Nelson expressed his desire to marry Lady Hamilton they remained unmarried on his death at the Battle of Trafalgar in October 1805. Though Nelson left her the bulk of his fortune and his house at Merton, Lady Hamilton's endemic gambling and dissolute lifestyle swallowed up this inheritance and by 1813 she was arrested for debt and imprisoned in the King's Bench. She died in France in 1815 in abject poverty.

The Lordship of Callow Hill Staffordshire

CALLOW HILL is an old settlement situated in the parish and village of Kingstone in the eastern part of Staffordshire. It is about 4 miles from Uttoxeter and 10 miles from Stafford, and lies in the extreme south of the parish. Its name mean 'bare hill' though the land is very fertile has been farmed since the time of the Norman Conquest. Callow Hill farmhouse dates back to the 16th century and was inhabited by the Lovett family for over 200 years. In 1655 it was home to the antiquarian Sir Syman Degge.

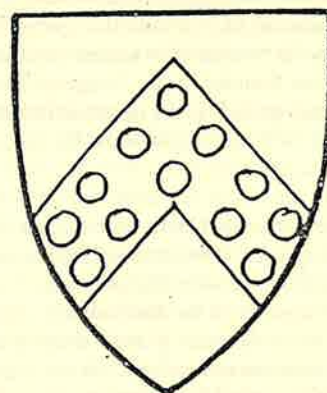
The ownership of Callow Hill dates back to a few decades after the invasion when it was recorded as being in the hands of William de Greseley. Greseley was thought to have been a son of Ralph de Stafford, ancestor of the Barons Stafford. Little is known of the early De Greseleys. William was succeeded in his estates by his son Robert, who died in 1183 and was succeeded by his son William. William died in 1220 and his heir was his son Geoffrey. Geoffrey was married to Agnes, daughter of Ranulph, Earl of Chester. This marriage bought Gresely a huge amount of land in cheshire and Lancashire and he became very rich. By the Dictum of Kenilworth in October 1266, after the Barons had been finally defeated, Sir Geoffrey was empowered to redeem his lands on the payment of large fines. He evidently settled his differences with the Crown as he was knighted in 1272 at the beginning of the reign of Edward I.

On his death in 1306 Callow Hill became the possession of his son Sir Peter who is recorded as being a warrior like his father but marked by a streak of violence. He fought for Edward I in Scotland and was valet to the Prince of Wales in 1301. After his death in 1310 his wife Joanna, co-heiress of the de Stafford Barons, was kidnapped by Sir John Swinnerton and detained by him for over 10 years. Sir was brought to trial in 1323 for this crime but was pardoned by the King. Joanna meanwhile had remarried Sir Walter de Montgomery and late in 1323, was discovered o have abetted her two younger sons, Peter and Robert in the murder of her second husbands son and heir, presumably to have his estates confirmed on her children. She seems to have been acquitted of the charge and died in 1342.

The Lordship of Callow Hill passed to Sir Geoffrey de Greseley in 1310 who sat as a Member of Parliament for Staffordshire in 1324 and was succeeded by his son Sir John de Greseley in 1332. Sir John was Sheriff of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and sat in the brief Parliament of 1372. Sir John's son, Sir Nicholas served as a soldier in Gascony in the retinue of the Prince of Wales in the 1360s, but died in 1380 and so Sir John was succeeded in his estates by his grandson Sir Thomas de Greseley in 1396. Sir Thomas inherited a vast amount of land in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Yorkshire. In 1399 he was knighted and was Sheriff of Staffordshire. He took part in Henry V's expedition to France and fought at Agincourt in October 1415.

Sir John Greseley inherited the family's estates in 1449 and he strayed from traditional family loyalties by siding with the Yorkist side in the ongoing struggle for the English throne. He was Sheriff of both Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and sat in the Parliament of 1450. Sir John took up arms against King Henry VI in 1452 and he fought with the Duke of York at the Battle of St Albans in May 1455. However it seems that De

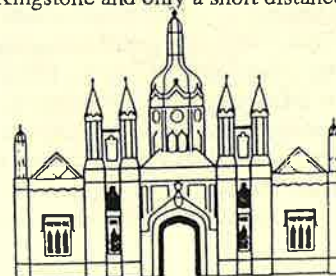
Greseley's support was conditional. In 1459 he was knighted by Henry at Eccleshall and is said to have fought for him at the Battle of Blore Heath. On the accession of Edward IV in 1471 he showed himself as a 'true Yorkist' and accompanied the king to Scotland. Sir John's loyalties wavered throughout his life, he was present to represent the gentry at the coronation of Richard III in 1483 and it then recorded as having accompanied Henry VII, who defeated Richard at Bosworth in 1485, in his tour of the North, a year later.



Stafford

Callow Hill remained in the possession of the Greseley family until 1609 when it was sold by Sir Thomas Greseley in order to raise money to pay of his debts. Sir Thomas was educated at Oxford and in 1583 was Sheriff of Staffordshire. During Sir Thomas' tenure Mary Queen of Scots was confined at nearby Tutbury Castle. Her retinue caused considerable embarrassment and trouble for Sir Thomas. There were innumerable complaints that the castle was too cold and damp and he was ordered to make it more comfortable before she arrived. He arranged for furniture and wall hangings to be removed from the house of the disgraced Lord Paget. Instead of transporting it all to Tutbury it seems that Sir Thomas sold most of the hangings to a Mr Digby and a Mr Ferrers. When the Queen arrived she wrote bitterly to Queen Elizabeth of the unsuitability and drabness of the castle and Sir Thomas was forced to retrieve the hangings.

Sir Thomas evidently had problems financing his political positions. He was Sheriff of both Staffordshire and Derbyshire at various times and these posts demanded heavy expenditure from the incumbent. Despite receiving a knighthood from James I in 1603, Sir Thomas was forced to sell much of his estate in 1609 to pay of debts. He received £ 13,000 for lands from Sir Walter Aston and similar sums for his other manors. Callow Hill along with Kingstone was sold to Sir Walter Chetwynde, ancestor of the present Lord of the Manor, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. The current Earl, the 14th lives at Wanfield Hall in the Parish of Kingstone and only a short distance from Callow Hill.



The Lordship of Caher Co Roscommon, Ireland

CAHER is a manor adjoining that of Derry, in the large parish of Taughboyne or Artagh and is intersected by the road between Boyle and Ballaghdiereen and that to Ballina. French parkely the seat to the De Freynes, is here and a market was held in the town of French Park. Lough Glynn, a large village, was the residence of Viscount Dillon. According to one source, a religious establishment existed here from AD640, of which St Baithen was bishop. The river Gara rises in the parish and travels for about a mile underground. Fairy Mount, two miles from Lough Glynn, overlooks about 200 acres of wetland and is noted for the amount of wildfowl that gather here in the autumn. There are the remains of an ancient castle at Lough Glynn, said to have been founded by the Fitzgeralds of Mayo. The Manorial Courts were held every month at French Park. About five miles away is Lough Erritt, once the seat of Fitzstephen French.

Although it cannot be tested in the legal records, the De Freynes, ancestors of the present Seventh Lord De Freyne of Coolavin, Co Sligo, have long asserted a line of descent from Rollo, first Duke of Normandy in the 10th century. And although, as John D'Alton in his *Memoir of the Family of French* (1847) states, it is not intended to dwell on links so immemorially retrospective yet the noblest houses of the Holy Roman Empire and of France consider their claims to similar antiquity as incontrovertible. Harloven is said to have been the child of Duke Rollo and his wife Gisla, daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France.



De Freyne

The founder of the family, according to John Lodge in *Genealogy of the British Peerage*, was Al-Fin, who hailed from Artois, north-east of Normandy, and indeed there were surnames in this part of France which may have derived from the ducal union or from Al-Fin: Courcelles in his *Genealogy* speaks of "Pierre dee Fresnay, ecuyer (a royal official)" in the 14th century. Claud dee Fresnes is mentioned with distinction by Anselm in his *Histoire Genealogique des Grands Officiers de France*; while Courcelles refers in later years to ennobled men of this surname: "De la Fresnage, Marquis de St Aignan; Du Fresne, Baron de Villiers; Fraigne, Comte de la Villegentier, Baron, Pair (Peer)

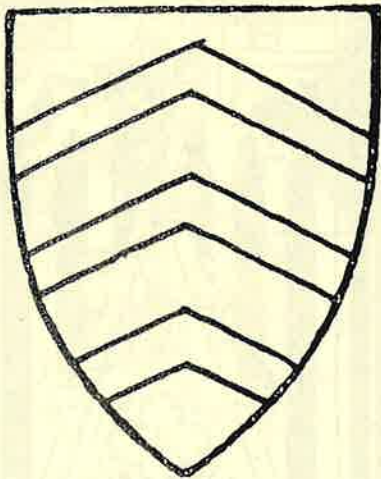
de France". In the 16th century, Jean Vaquelin de la Fresnay was a satirical poet. In the 17th century, Charles du Cange du Fresne was a writer and Charles Riviere du Fresny was a dramatist.

Their descendant, Maximilian De Freyne, accompanied William the Conqueror in his invasion of England in 1066 and on the establishment of Norman power in the aftermath of the battle of Hastings, the family acquired lands in Herefordshire, at Moccas and Sutton, according to family tradition. Their name, however, does not appear in Domesday, although living at Moccas in 1086 was "one Frenchman", holding of St Guthlac's abbey - a De Freyne ancestor (?). In the Black Book of the Exchequer, Walter de Freigne was certified in 1166 as holding three knights' fees "of his Barony (Kyngton?) in the County of Hereford, and Alured de Freigne, a younger member of the house, was recorded as holding a third part of a fee. Walter's descendant Hugh appears in the reign of Edward I (1272- 1307), in a book of knight's fees, compiled by the Crown as a record of feudal dues owed by principal landowners. It is known as the *Testa de Nevill*, after the Justiciary, chief financial controller. Hugh held Moccas and half a fee in Masham, Herefordshire, in 1277, of the Barony of Kyngton by service in the forest, possibly an allusion to the wilder western parts of the county bordering Wales. In this year, Hugh did his 40 days military service before the Earl Marshal at Worcester, who transferred the service to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the King's brother, who was campaigning in west Wales. In the Charter Rolls of 1291, Hugh was granted free warren at Moccas and two years later was reed in the Parliament Rolls as being given licence to castellate (fortify) the manor house at Moccas. The family's arms were also first recorded at this time.

In 1302, Gerard de Fraigne was Ambassador to the Count of Holland and Zeeland. Another Sir Walter, possibly the son of Hugh, served in Edward's Welsh wars and married Alice, heiress of Alexander de Seculer, by whom he acquired the Manor of Marden, Herefordshire. He was a knight of the shire at the Parliament summoned to meet the King in Carlisle in 1305. He was subsequently summoned the parliaments held at Northampton (1307), London (1311), and Westminster (1313), and called to the Great Council held at Westminster in 1324. William de Fraigne was knighted in 1306 and was MP for Herefordshire in 1309. By 1316, the Lordship of Moccas was vested in John, son of Henry de Freigne, who obtained a market and fair charter at Moccas of Edward III in 1329.

The Hereford De Freynes appear to be the senior branch of the family that was to settle in Ireland and become eminent persons there, but before reverting to that country it is worth noting Hugh de Freigne. In 1337, Edward III claimed the Throne of France in right of his mother, Isabella, sole surviving heir of Philip le Bel, King of France; and to mark the occasion held a tournament at Dunstable, Bedfordshire. Hugh de Freigne is listed on the roll of knights who tilted there. In 1334, he was made Seneschal of Cardigan, in Wales, for life, and two years later was summoned to Parliament as a Baron. He married Alice, daughter and heir of Henry De Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, which title he claimed in right of his wife. Alice had been the widow of Eubulo le Strange, a younger son of John, Baron Strange of Knockyn. However, it was alleged that Hugh had obtained his

marriage to Alice by abducting her from Bolingbroke Castle, and the King consequently ordered his lands confiscated and Lord De Freigne's arrest. He died soon after without issue. John "Freyne" was Lord of Moccas and Marden in 1348, but the records are silent after 1376 on De Freyne ownership of Moccas and they probably died out in the male line, passing in the female line to the Vaughans of Bridwardine, Shropshire.



Clare

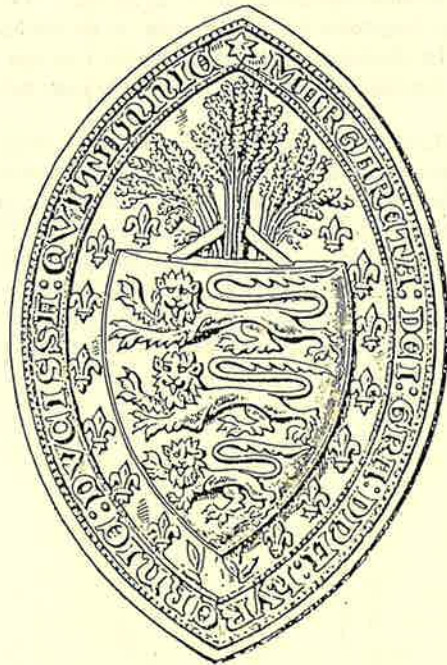
The first settlement of the family in Ireland, Burke says, was Sir Herbert of Humphery de Frayne, who accompanied Strongbow during the Anglo-Norman invasion of that country (see preceding memoir). He acquired large tracts of land in Leinster and settled in Wexford. He apparently married Arabella, daughter of Sir Charles Hawlery of Ormuch, Wales, and had five sons, from two of whom, Patrick and Nicholas, established the family finally in Ireland, the other sons returning to England. Another version of the family's settlement in Ireland is that of Fulco de Freyne, who was Seneschal of Kilkenny in 1286. The Lordship of the Palatine of Leinster had passed by the 13th century to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. Given that Gloucestershire and Herefordshire are contiguous, it is not impossible that the Earl of Gloucester spent some time at Moccas Manor when he met Fulco, a younger relation of Sir Hugh de Freigne mentioned above. (Interestingly, Fulco seems to have been a name used by relatives of the Dukes of Normandy, and an uncle to William the Conqueror was Fulco).

Fulco's son and namesake and an Oliver de la Fraine were summoned in 1335 as Magnates of Ireland to join Edward III in Scotland and were present at the battle of Hallidown, the King's intention being to secure the northern border of England before embarking on his invasion of France in pursuit of his claim to the French Crown. In 1344, Fulco II was in Brittany and Gascony with 10 men-at-arms for the King, and three years later, with the Earl of Kildare, he commanded the siege of Calais, that city eventually surrendering and sending out its seven chief citizens with ropes around their necks. According to Froissard, Edward would have hanged them but for the intercession of his Queen, Philippa of Hainault. A stylized picture of the Queen pleading with her husband can be seen at Hampton Court Palace. One of Fulco's sons, John, settled in Kylmehid, Co Carlow, and is mentioned in the Patent Rolls for 1359. He was MP for Meath in the Parliament held at Castledermot in 1376, but failed to attend - an onerous duty - and was fined. In 1383, he was summoned to Parliament as a Peer and again refused to attend, being fined.

Another of Fulco's sons, Robert, was knighted by Lionel, Duke of Clarence, in 1362, Clarence being assassinated at the instigation of his nephew, Richard II, at Calais in 1397, leading, according to Shakespeare's *Richard II*, to the (successful) Lancastrian claim to the English Throne two years later. Robert was the founder of the Connacht line of De Freynes, by the 15th century commonly called "French".

Patrick French of Connacht, by a marriage to the Athie heiress, Mary, settled in Galway where he became Bailiff in 1473. His grandson was John French, Mayor of Galway in 1538, a man of great wealth and liberality. He made additions to the church of St Nicholas in the county town. His son Peter was the founder of the French Park line, of whom the present Seventh Baron De Freyne is directly descended. Another son, Robocke, founded the Castle-French line, eventually passing into Peter's posterity at the beginning of the 18th century, thus united the French Park estates in Co Roscommon with those of Durras in Co Galway.

Peter French, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was Sheriff of Galway in 1555 and Mayor in 1576. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Martin. His son and namesake was Sherriff of Galway in 1596 and obtained large tracts of land by grant of James I in 1620. Another son, Robert obtained a grant of the Barony of Knocktobber from James I and at his death in 1628, Richard French died siesed of the Barony of Tyaquin, Co Galway. Francis French, the third son of Peter, continued the French-Park line and married Una O'Connor of the O'Connor Sligo sept. He died in 1624, leaving Stephen French, whose relative Charles O'Connor Sligo conveyed the Manors of Rathborney and Ardneglass to him in 1622. His son Patrick established himself at Dungar, now called Franch Park and it appears by documents in the De Freyne Archive at the National Library, Dublin, that he held the Baronies of Carbury, Leyny, Tyerrill, Tyrreragh, and Corran, and vast tracts of real estate therein. The vicissitudes of the Civil War and Interregnum in the 1640s and 1650s apparently left Patrick with a loss in the Royal cause of more than £26,000, an enormous sum. Patrick died in 1667, being succeeded, it appears, by his second son, Dominick, who in 1666, for better security, obtained a Patent of Charles II for his lands and Manors in Co Roscommon, from which Patent the Manors offered by Lord De Freyne in the Catalogue originate. A rental of this huge estate is among the De Freyne papers as mentioned.



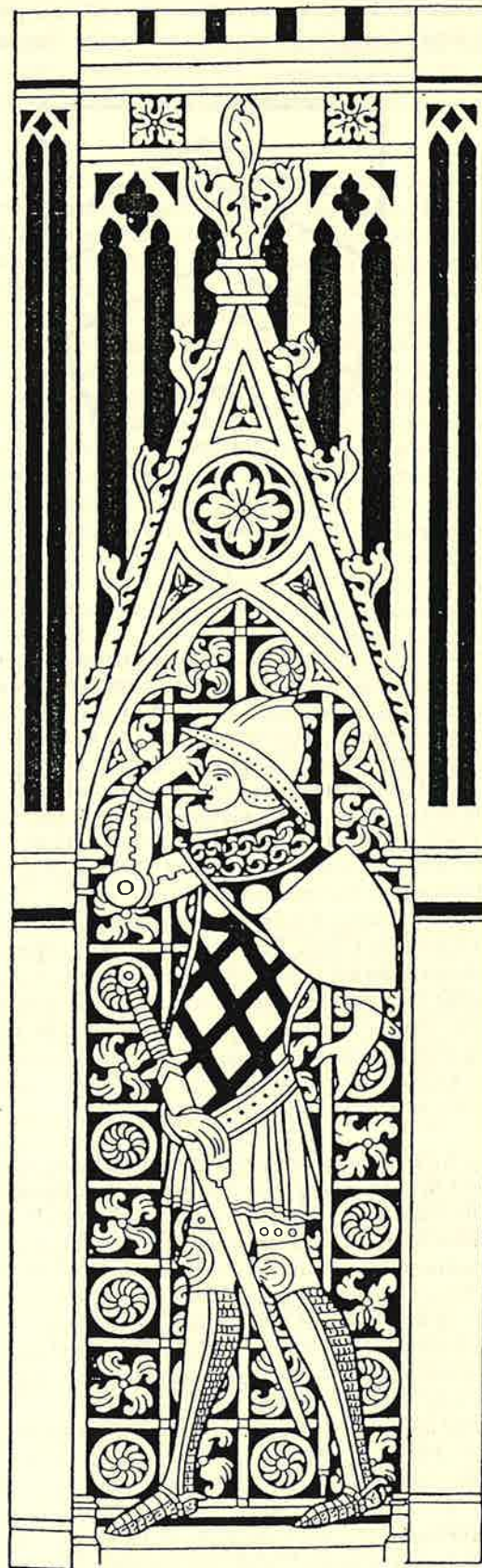
Dominick's son was John, called *Tierna More*, or Great Lord, because of the even larger holdings than his father. He passed Patent in 1677 for lands and the Barony of Ballymoe. Although attainted in James II's Parliament in 1688, he was restored after the Glorious Revolution which deposed that King and raised his daughter and her husband to the Thrones of England, Scotland, and Ireland as William III and Mary II. He bought the Manor of Cuska from Viscount Dillon. In 1709, his entire estate of French Park, extending into several counties was erected into the Lordship of French Park with power to create tenures (the Statute *Quia Emptores* not applying in Ireland). He was MP for Carrick-on-Shannon and married Anne, daughter of Sir Arthur Gore, Bart, ancestor of the present Earl of Arran (Irish Peerage).

John's son Arthur was MP for Co Roscommon and married Jane, sister of Robert Percival of Knight's Brook, Co Maeth, and was succeeded by his son, John, who was to have been raised to the Peerage as Lord Dungar, but died without issue. Arthur's second son was drowned, and his vast estates passed to his third son and namesake. He was Colonel of the French Park and Castlereagh Volunteers and became MP for Roscommon in 1783. He died in 1799, being succeeded by his son and namesake. He was, with Viscount Kingsborough, the MP for Roscommon when the Act of Union abolished the Irish Parliament and merged it with that of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, the Act coming into force in 1801. The two had opposed the Union, and Arthur French wrote of the proposal:

The independence of Ireland must always be with us a most favourite object, and to transfer for ever, without consent, the trust you (the electorate) reposed in us for a limited period only, would, in our opinion, be an unjustifiable usurpation... His Majesty's kingdom of Ireland is inseparably united with Great Britain (an allusion to the Union of England and Scotland in 1707) and that the sentiments, wish, and real interests of all his subjects are that it continue so united, in the enjoyment of a free constitution, in support of the honour and dignity of His Majesty's crown, and in the advancement of the welfare of the whole Empire, which blessings we owe to the spirited exertions of an independent resident Parliament, the paternal kinness of His Majesty, and the liberality of the British Parliament.

He was offered an Earldom to support the Union and then a Barony without conditions, which he refused. He married Margaret, daughter of Edmund Costello - an ancient Mayo family - and had Arthur, created Lord De Freyne of Artagh, the 17th in lineal descent from Fulco De Freigne 600 years before.

In 1851, Lord de Freyne of Artagh was created Lord De Freyne of Coolavin by Lord John Russell with a special remainder for his brother John, who succeeded as 2nd Baron De Freyne of Coolavin in the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1856. The present Lord De Freyne is his direct successor. As noted in the pedigree, John French, *Tierna More*, was succeeded by his son Arthur, who was an officer in Queen Anne's Army. From him derives the expression "French leave" when he went visiting a lady without permission.



DESCENT OF THE LORD DE FREYNE

Fulco de Freyne Descended from Rollo, First Duke of Normandy, and Gisla Seneschal 1302 his wife, daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France

Fulco de Freyne
Le "Chevalier"
1318-1355

Patrick de la Freyne
1347-1393

John de la Freyne
1359-1389

Robert de la Freyne
1362-1382

William de la Freyne
1373

James de la Freyne *als* Freynsh
MP for Wexford, 1376

John Freynsh
1399-1422

Oliver Freynsh

Patrick Freynsh = Mary, dau of John Athie
1428

Oliver
John French b 1489
Mayor of Galway 1538

Peter French, Mayor of Galway, 1578 = Mary Martin
ob 1584

Robocke French, founder of Castle-French line

Marcus French, founder of the line of Rahasane

Peter French, Sheriff of Galway
1596

John, Sheriff of Galway
1616

Francis French = Una O'Conor
ob 1624

Edward French
Attained 1691

Stephen French = Marian Lynch
1585-1622

Richard French
ob 1628

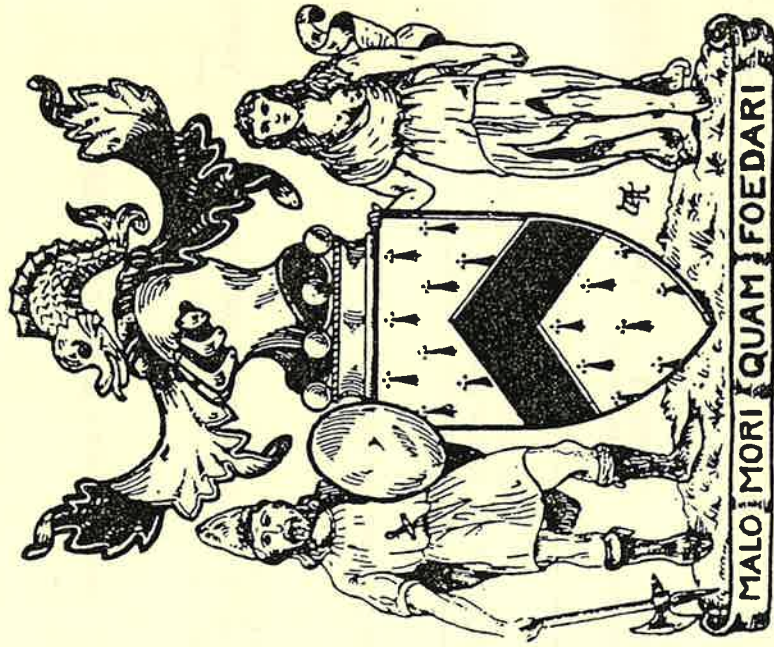
Anthony French
Sheriff of Galway

Martin French
1689

Edward French
Attained 1691

Stephen French = Marian Lynch
1585-1622

Patrick French of Dungan = Miss Martin of Dangan
ob 1667



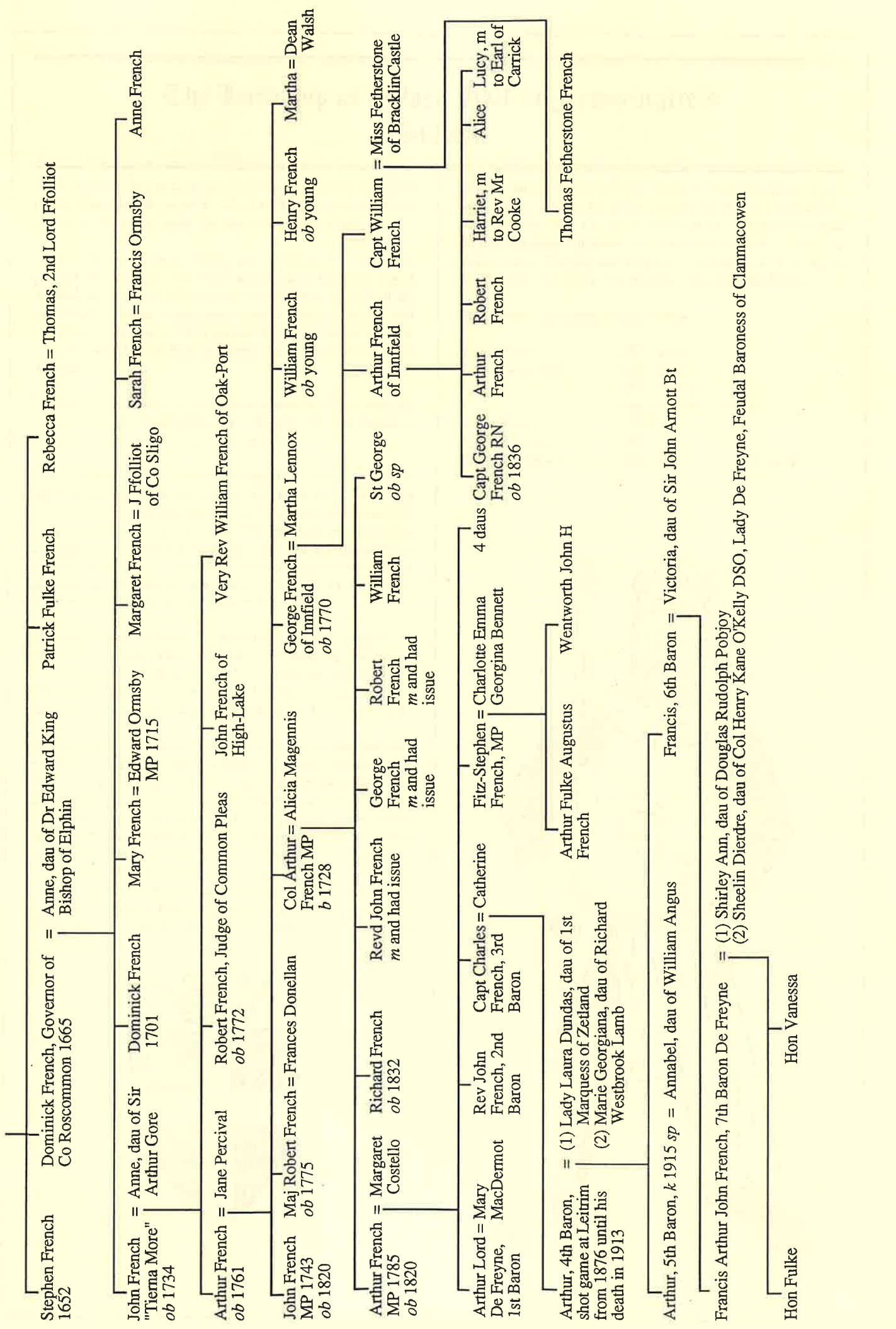
Robert French of Galway

Nicholas French
Mayor 1583

Jasper French

Patrick French

Walter French



The Lordship of Ufford Hall in Fressingfield Suffolk

THIS was held during the reign of Edward I by Robert de Ufford of the Manor of Chepenhall. The Lordship is situated in that part of the Parish formerly the Hamlet of Chepenhall.

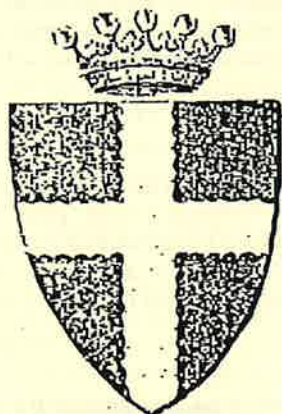
Later in Edward's reign Adam, son of Sir Robert le Bevant granted and confirmed by "deed without date, to Henry, son of William de Sancroft and Margery his wife and the heirs of the said Henry a certain messuage together with his houses and buildings in the parish of Fressingfield." The main building was known as Ufford Hall, and from this the Lordship derives its name.

On Henry's death the Manor and demesnes of Ufford Hall descended through Francis Sancroft. Francis also purchased, in 1695, the adjoining Manor of Chevenhall.

This Lordship then descended through the de Sancroft's, passing from Henry to his son Simon, and from him to John and then to Stephen who was alive in 1432. His son John inherited, and passed it to his son, also John. His heir John married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Robert Godbold, and was the father of William de Sancroft. From then it eventually passed to Francis de Sancroft, who married Margaret Boucher and was the father of Thomas and Archbishop William Sancroft.

The Archbishop was born at Ufford Hall, was the leader of the seven bishops who were imprisoned for opposing policies of the Roman Catholic King James II. He had been dismissed as a fellow of Cambridge University in 1651 for refusing to take an oath of allegiance to the government of the Commonwealth. After

the restoration of Charles II he was made royal chaplain, and was dean of St Paul's Cathedral before becoming Archbishop in 1678. He petitioned James II for permission not to distribute and read his second Declaration of Indulgence, which was unconstitutional, and which he felt by its removal of restrictions against Catholics would undermine the Anglican Church. James imprisoned them in the Tower of London and then tried them for seditious libel; their acquittal was greeted with popular rejoicing. He was dismissed his bishopric in 1690 on his refusal to accept William of Orange's claim to the throne, and died at Ufford Hall on 24th November 1693, where he was buried in the Chantry.



Ufford

Francis Sancroft died in 1708, when the Lordship passed to his son William, who on his death devised the Manor to his widow Catherine for life. On her death the Manor passed in moieties to their daughter Elizabeth and Catherine Sancroft. Elizabeth married John Wogan, who acquired Catherine's moiety, and on his death the Lordship was purchased by Sir John Major.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Books	1557 - 1861	
Extent and rentals	1441 - 1861	
Rentals	1497, 1613-37, 1688-90, 1609, 1668-69	
Court Books	1778-91	
Minute Books	1753 - 1831	
Steward's Papers	1805 - 1911	Suffolk RO



The Lord Stewardship of Ireland

The Deputy Lord High Stewardship of Ireland Lord Steward of Waterford

By Appointment to The Rt. Hon The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot DL

Premier Earl of England (on the Roll) and Premier Earl of Ireland (on the Roll)

Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland

THE EARL of Shrewsbury and Talbot as hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland and a High Officer of the State, is still empowered with the ancient privilege to appoint one or more deputy Lord High Stewards of Ireland. The title of Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland was created by letters patent of His late Majesty King Henry VI in 1446 especially to honour Chevalier John Talbot. This was in consideration of his formidable courage and skill in the campaign he led in France during the latter part of the Hundred Years' War in France. Talbot was born in 1390, the son of Richard Talbot, fourth Baron Talbot and first Baron of Blackmere. He married in 1406 the Baroness Furnivall, daughter of Thomas Nevill, Lord Furnivall. He was summoned to Parliament in 1409 in his wife's Barony as Lord Talbot de Hallamshire. He was esquire to the King in 1407 and knighted in 1413. He was present at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415 with Henry V, and is mentioned in Shakespeare's play *Henry V*. He is said to have won over 40 victories in his battles in the Hundred Years' War.

He fought at the Battle of Verneuil (1424), he took Laval March (1428), Nogent Le Roy and was at the famous siege of Orleans (1428-9) which was raised by Joan of Arc. He commanded at the Battle of Patay in 1429, was captured and ransomed for an enormous sum. He fought and captured Patay in 1433, Joigny, Beaumont-sur-Oise, Creuil, and Clermont all in the same year. He was present at the siege of St. Denis (1435) captured Pays de Caux, Ivry, Pontoise, Longueville, and won the Battle of the Ris (near Rouen).

Created Count of Clermont by King Henry VI in 1437, Governor and Lieutenant of France from 1438 to 1440, Captain of the Royal Fleet, and Lieutenant General of the Duchy of Aquitaine. In England he was created Earl of the County of Salop in 1442, created Marshal of France in 1445, and he was elected a Knight of The Garter in the same year. He was King's Lieutenant in Ireland, Justiciar of Ireland, and Vice-Roy of Ireland from 1445-1447. Along with the Earldom of Waterford in Ireland and the title of hereditary Lord Steward of Ireland, he received the castle, and Barony of Dungarvan.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot's family is one of the most prestigious and respected in England, and has been closely involved with its history and destiny throughout the centuries.

As Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, George Talbot 4th Earl of Shrewsbury, carried the *Curtana* (the State Sword) at the Coronation of King Henry VII in 1485, a duty performed in June of 1953 by Lord Shrewsbury's father at the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The 6th Earl of Shrewsbury

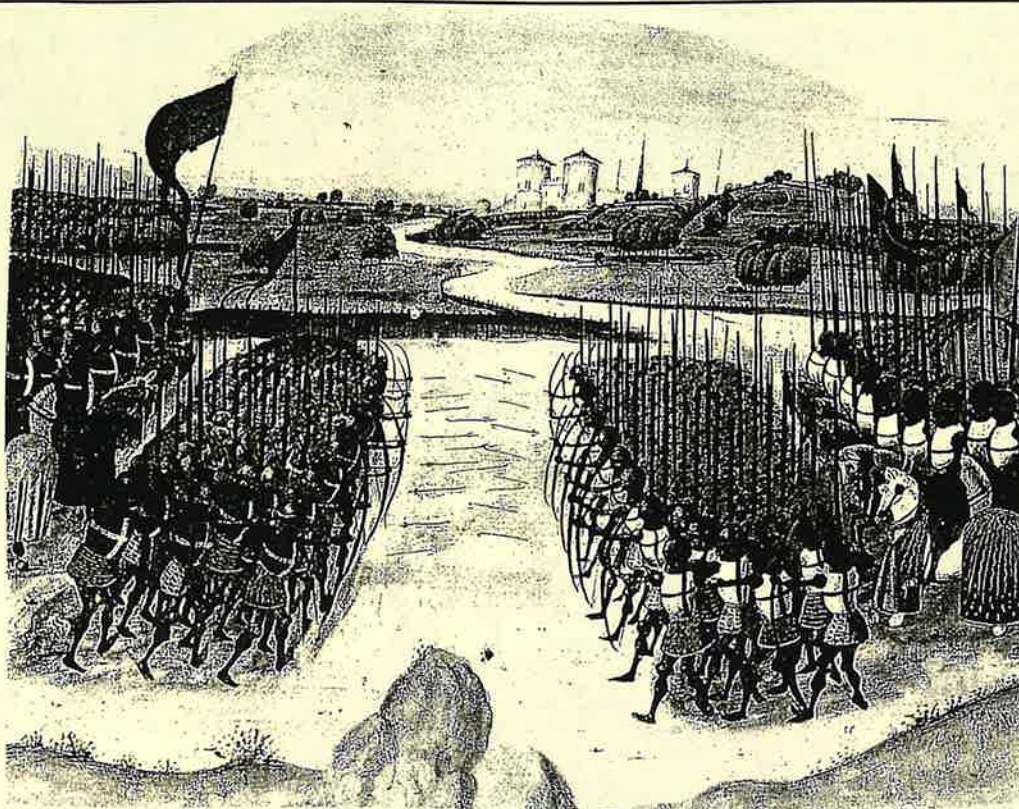
was constituted Lord Steward of England "in commission" and presided over the trial of treason of Thomas Duke of Norfolk in 1572, pronouncing the death sentence that was duly carried out with block and axe. The 12th Earl carried the *Curtana* at the Coronation of King James II in 1685. In the year 1694, Lord Shrewsbury was created Marquess of Alton and Duke of Shrewsbury, and acted as one of the Regents in England and Scotland during the frequent absences abroad of King William III. He was also Regent at the death of Queen Anne until the 28 August 1714, when her successor King George I arrived in London. He died in 1718 without issue, and the Dukedom and Marquessate became extinct, but the Earldom of Shrewsbury devolved to his first cousin, Gilbert Talbot, the direct ancestor of the present Earl, The Rt. Hon Charles John Benedict Crofton Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot, the 22nd Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl of Waterford, Earl of Wexford, Earl Talbot of Hensol, Viscount Ingestre, Baron Talbot of Hensol, Premier Earl of England (on the Roll) Premier Earl of Ireland (on the Roll), Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland.

The Emperor Charlemagne, or his immediate successors, created an office of steward. No doubt originally the Steward of the Royal Household and the Lord High Steward of the Royal Household were one and the same. The former became the day-to-day comptroller, the latter as in the case of Lord Shrewsbury, became hereditary honour, enjoying specific honorific functions, usually held by a great magnate, or as in the case of the Lord Stewardship of England, becoming merged with the Crown in 1399 and having since then been granted out in "commission" to certain close advisers for specific duties and periods, such as the Trial of Peers, or court of Claims before a Coronation. The importance of the position is obvious access to the Sovereign.

In 1169 when King Henry II's eldest son, Prince Henry, Count of Anjou, performed the homage to the King of France, from whom the county of Anjou was held he did so as his father's steward. The heir apparent to the English Throne placed the first dish before Louis VI. There is evidence that the Earls of Devon were Stewards, as were the Earls de Clare. In 1317, Robert Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, by service of "being Steward to attend upon the Bishops' dishes on the days of their consecration, and on Christmas Day and Whitsunday, yearly". The Earl Talbot of Hensol, the ancestor of the present Earl of Shrewsbury, served in this office in his capacity of Lord Steward of England for the day, at the Coronation of George III.

The Lord High Steward was the first officer of the Crown and previous to every Coronation could claim Grand Serjeantry (honourable services to be performed at that ceremony). Effectively the Lord High Steward carried out over the entire kingdom what a manorial steward might have carried out with a local seignory.

After the 12th century, the Lord Steward also presided over the Lord Steward's Court, which had jurisdiction over offences and felonies committed by the King's servants. He presided also the Marshal Court, this was a court of record, held before the Lord



Battle of Agincourt, 1415

Steward and the Knight Marshal of the Royal Household. It had civil and criminal jurisdiction over any action within the palace.

The Steward was himself invariably of noble birth and an officer of the higher nobility. The office was of considerable importance, especially under the Tudors and Stuarts, responsible for the daily management of the household or Royal household (*Domus Providencie*).

The Domus Providencie, was responsible for practical aspects of life at court or in a household of the higher nobility. The Domus Providencie was further subdivided into various departments and sub-departments, which in turn reported to their respective departments. The departments would report to the departmental heads and the sub-departmental heads to the Board of the Greencloth. The Domus Providencie was composed by well to do gentry, most of whom came from families who had served the Sovereign or a great Lord for generations and maintained a strong presence. In practice, these functions were carried out by the master of the household, and today the Stewardship is purely ceremonial or honorific duties. In the past the Lord Steward had legal and judicial authority, presiding over the counting house, or Board of the Greencloth, where together with the cofferers and others he controlled expenditures and made the necessary provisions for the Royal Household. Equally this function was carried out by a Steward to a great Lord of the higher nobility and down to feudal Baron and Manorial Lord.

The Domus Providencie, was under the control and supervision of the Lord Steward, and his power within the household, was absolute. Queen Elizabeth I had six Lord Stewards during her reign, the fourth Lord Steward, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, became more than a nominal Lord Steward, taking an active part in the deliberations of the Greencloth. In the 17th century, the Lord Steward was given charge of a new Court of the Stew-

ard and Marshal (Palace Court). This court and the Marshal court were abolished in the 19th century.

The Lord High Steward of Ireland would oversee and rule, under the King and immediately after the King, the whole Kingdom of Ireland, and all the ministers of the law within Ireland. When he presided he would sit under a cloth of estate (the symbol of the Sovereign). The feudal jurisdiction of the hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland extended over all of Ireland, in theory it still does. Because of the complex nature of the position the Lord High Stewards of Ireland, he was usually assisted by one or more Deputy Lord High Steward of Ireland, in the administration of justice, or in the supervision of armies in the various counties.

The holder of this title is in theory the feudal representative of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl of Waterford in the county of Waterford, who in turn is the representative of the Sovereign as hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland.

The County of Waterford, Ireland

Waterford has Viking, Irish, Norman, and English influences. It played a role in the shaping of the history of Ireland, and today, after many centuries of turbulence county Waterford. It is a source of surprise, we are informed, for its beautiful inland mountains and stunning sea side strands. The city of Waterford founded by the Vikings in honour of Odin's father is well known for its crystal glass, and prides itself on the best preserved medireview walls in the country.

Henry II, was perhaps the most powerful monarch in western Europe of the 12th century. He brought Anglo-Norman authority to its summit. The genius of the Normans for organization and strong government, and their skill in warfare made them feared and respected everywhere. Early in the twelfth century they conquered Sicily, southern Italy, and extended their do-

minions in France, Scotland and Wales. The invasion of Ireland was an obvious consequence to their continuing expansion. In the year 1154 Pope Adrian IV, granted Ireland to Henry II by the papal bull *Laudabiliter*.

Henry II started his campaign for the conquest of Ireland, and gave permission to Richard de Clare Earl of Pembroke also known as "Strongbow", to assist Dermot McMurrrough the King of Leinster. Pembroke landed near Waterford on the 23 of August 1170 with a force of 200 knights and 1000 infantry, Waterford was immediately captured by assault, and within a month Dublin fell. The Norman achievement was striking.

On October 16 1171, King Henry II amassed an army of 500 knights and many archers, maybe 4000, and with 400 ships he sailed from the port of Milford Haven in Wales and landed in Waterford on October 17 with his imposing army. His son, prince John, later King John) became *Dominus Hiberniae* (Lord of Ireland) by a treaty signed in 1177. On June 20, 1210 King John landed in Waterford with the mightiest army yet seen in Ireland, with 7000 knights, archers and foot soldiers. Nine days later the King was in Dublin, the 9th of July in Carlingford, the 14th at Dundrum Castle, the 16th he lay siege at Carrickfergus.



Henry VI investing John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who is pictured taking the sword of office, as constable of France, 1436



Above: Lord Shrewsbury (second from left) is shown in his Parliamentary Robes with this memoir. He is standing next to the Duke of Norfolk KG who holds in England a similar position to that of the Earl in Ireland, Hereditary Earl Marshal. This picture is taken from *Robes of the Realm*, published in 1988..

Left: The Arms of The Earl of Shrewsbury

Below: A Cap of Maintenance



Overleaf: A Much reduced reproduction of the Charter awarded to the Lord Steward by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, The Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland



DESCENT OF THE CHETWYND-TALBOTS, EARLS OF SHREWSBURY, WATERFORD, AND TALBOT OF HENSOL, VISCOUNTS INGESTRE, PREMIER EARLS OF ENGLAND, HEREDITARY LORD HIGH STEWARD OF IRELAND

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

Geoffrey

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

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

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

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

Richard, Bishop of London, 1260

Gilbert, *ob* 1274 = Gwendoline, dau of Rhys ap Griffith, King of South Wales

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

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

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

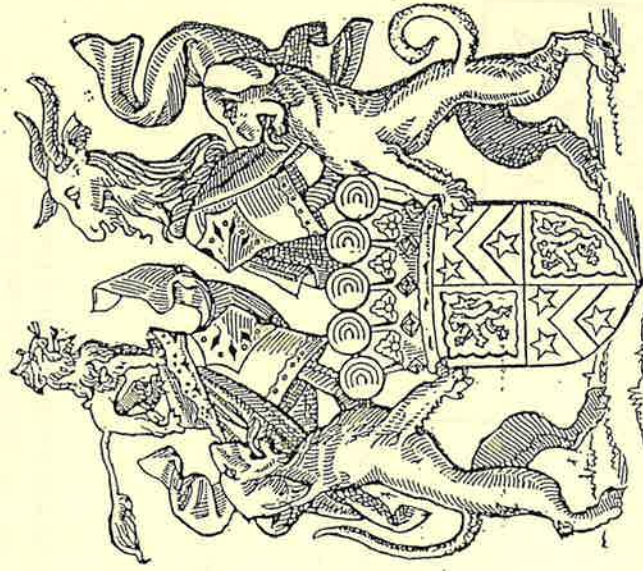
Gilbert, 3rd Baron, *ob* 1387 =

(1) Petronella, dau of 1st Earl of Ormonde

(2) Joan, dau of 1st Earl of Stafford KG

(1)

Sir Richard, 4th Baron = Ankalet, sis and heir of John, Baron le Strange of Blackmere, *ob* 1413



Shrewsbury

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

Sir John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury KG, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, termed by Shakespeare "the Great Aleides of the field", Lord Lieutenant of Aquitaine; 1442 *cr* Earl of Shrewsbury; 1446 and Earl of Waterford. He was the last Constable of Gascony, after whom the great claret, Talbot is named. Created Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland killed at Châtillon, 1453

= Maud, Baroness Furnival

Ankaret, Baroness Talbot and Strange of Blackmere, *dsp* 1431

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

John, 3rd Earl, *ob* 1473 = Catherine, dau of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham

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

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

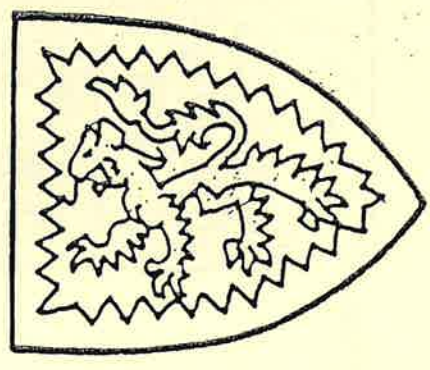
George, 6th Earl KG, had custody of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS for 20 years till her execution in 1587; Lord High Steward of England, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, Earl Marshal of England, Earl Marshal of England, *ob* 1590,

(1) Gilbert, 7th Earl, *ob* 1616 = Mary, dau of Sir William Cavendish

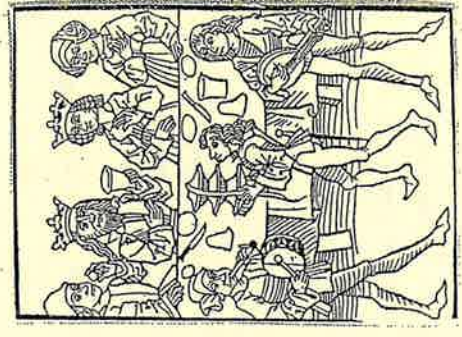
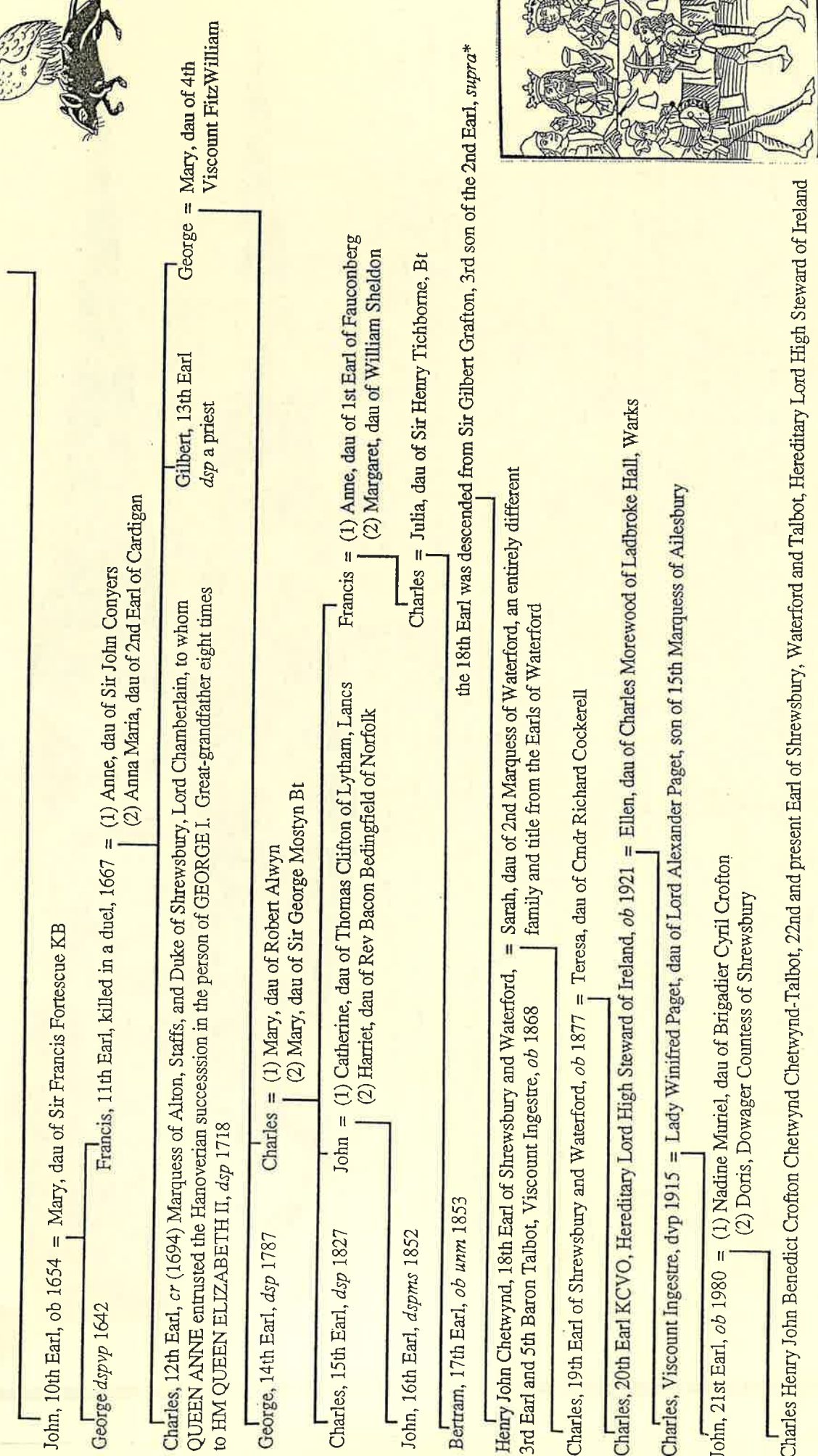
Edward, 8th Earl, *dsp* 1617 = Jane, dau of 1st Lord Ogle

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

George Talbot of Grafton, 9th Earl, *dsp* 1630 when he was succeeded by his nephew



Talbot



*Space limitations do not permit a full pedigree of this most illustrious family, who hold three Earldoms, are Premier Earls of England on the Roll, Hereditary Lord High Stewards of Ireland and many other titles



IN THE NAME OF GOD

The Right Honourable Charles Henry John Benedict Crofton Chelwynn Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury and Premier Earl of England (on the Roll), Earl of Waterford and Premier Earl of Ireland (on the Roll), Earl of Wexford, Earl of Hereford, Hereditary Lord High Steward and Great Seneschal of Ireland; By MALE ENTAIL and By virtue, I am the Hereditary descendant, being the 22nd in line of succession from the First Earl and Lord High Steward and Great Seneschal of Ireland, Sir John Talbot, Chancellor, who by the Grace of His Late Majesty, King Henry the Sixth, was constituted Earl of Waterford, Earl of Wexford and Hereditary Lord High Steward and Great Seneschal of Ireland, by Letters Patent on the 17th day of July 1442 in the 24th year of the reign of the said late King Henry the Sixth.

KNOW ALL MEN

That in virtue of my said Office of Hereditary Lord High Steward and Great Seneschal of Ireland and for divers good reasons and other considerations of my own special movement and grace and good, granted and bestowed by this present Charter confirm unto

to be one of my DEPUTY GREAT SENECHALS IN IRELAND and to sit in my Order known as the Order of the Hereditary Great Seneschal of Ireland, and to enjoy all privileges, dignities, ranks, and other such honours as are wont to be enjoyed by and bestowed upon my said Order and its Members for the period of life, subject only to their good behaviour as more specifically described in the Constitutional Articles of my said Order.

This present gift is made for the Good Estate and Service of all men and women inhabiting therein the territory of my Hereditary High Stewardship, and given, granted and bestowed for homage and service as my Lord High Steward and Great Seneschal of Ireland.

Given at my Estate of Warwick Hall in the Parish of Kington in the County of Stafford this day of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety in the year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth the Second by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of divers Realms and Territories, Queen Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

GIVEN BY MY ESPECIAL SEAL PERSONAL AND SIGN MANUAL





The Earl of Shrewsbury, ancestor of the present Lord Shrewsbury, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, in the Coronation procession of James II

The Lordship of Brierfield Co Roscommon, Ireland

THIS Manor, in the parish of Ardclare or Clonigormican, marches with that of Kilnamanagh (Lordship of Cloonarrow), about five miles from the county town on the road to Castlereagh. A house called Briarfield was once the seat of the Hawkes family, Lords of the Manor in the early 18th century, and Charles Hawkes built the local rectorial church in about 1720. In the 19th century, the Earl of Essex and Lord de Ros were the lay impropiators of the rectory. Manorial courts were held three times a year in the townland of Farragher. The Lord of the Manor is Lord De Freyne.

Although it cannot be tested in the legal records, the De Freynes, ancestors of the present Seventh Lord De Freyne of Coolavin, Co Sligo, have long asserted a line of descent from Rollo, first Duke of Normandy in the 10th century. And although, as John D'Alton in his *Memoir of the Family of French* (1847) states, it is not intended to dwell on links so immemorably retrospective yet the noblest houses of the Holy Roman Empire and of France consider their claims to similar antiquity as incontrovertible. Harloven is said to have been the child of Duke Rollo and his wife Gisla, daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France.

The founder of the family, according to John Lodge in *Genealogy of the British Peerage*, was Al-Fin, who hailed from Artois, north-east of Normandy, and indeed there were surnames in this part of France which may have derived from the ducal union or from Al-Fin: Courcelles in his *Genealogy* speaks of "Pierre dee Fresnay, ecuyer (a royal official)" in the 14th century. Claud dee Fresnes is mentioned with distinction by Anselm in his *Histoire Genealogique des Grands Officiers de France*; while Courcelles refers in later years to ennobled men of this surname: "De la Fresnaye, Marquis de St Aignan; Du Fresne, Baron de Villiers; Fraine, Comte de la Villegentier, Baron, Pair (Peer) de France". In the 16th century, Jean Vaquelin de la Fresnay was a satirical poet. In the 17th century, Charles du Cange du Fresne was a writer and Charles Riviere du Fresny was a dramatist.

Their descendant, Maximillian De Freyne, accompanied William the Conqueror in his invasion of England in 1066 and on the establishment of Norman power in the aftermath of the battle of Hastings, the family acquired lands in Herefordshire, at Moccas and Sutton, according to family tradition. Their name, however, does not appear in Domesday, although living at Moccas in 1086 was "one Frenchman", holding of St Guthlac's abbey - a De Freyne ancestor (?). In the Black Book of the Exchequer, Walter de Freigne was certified in 1166 as holding three knights' fees "of his Barony (Kyngton?) in the County of Hereford, and Alured de Freigne, a younger member of the house, was recorded as holding a third part of a fee. Walter's descendant Hugh appears in the reign of Edward I (1272- 1307), in a book of knight's fees, compiled by the Crown as a record of feudal dues owed by principal landowners. It is known as the *Testa de Nevill*, after the Justiciary, chief financial controller. Hugh held Moccas and half a fee in Masham, Herefordshire, in 1277, of the Barony of Kyngton by service in the forest, possibly an allusion to the wilder western parts of the county bordering Wales. In this year, Hugh did his 40 days military service before the Earl Marshal at Worcester, who transferred the service to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the King's brother, who was campaigning in west Wales. In the Charter Rolls of 1291, Hugh

was granted free warren at Moccas and two years later was reed in the Parliament Rolls as being given licence to castellate (fortify) the manor house at Moccas. The family's arms were also first recorded at this time.

In 1302, Gerard de Fraigne was Ambassador to the Count of Holland and Zeeland. Another Sir Walter, possibly the son of Hugh, served in Edward's Welsh wars and married Alice, heiress of Alexander de Seculer, by whom he acquired the Manor of Marden, Herefordshire. He was a knight of the shire at the Parliament summoned to meet the King in Carlisle in 1305. He was subsequently summoned the parliaments held at Northampton (1307), London (1311), and Westminster (1313), and called to the Great Council held at Westminster in 1324. William de Fraigne was knighted in 1306 and was MP for Herefordshire in 1309. By 1316, the Lordship of Moccas was vested in John, son of Henry de Freigne, who obtained a market and fair charter at Moccas of Edward III in 1329.

The Hereford De Freynes appear to be the senior branch of the family that was to settle in Ireland and become eminent persons there, but before reverting to that country it is worth noting Hugh de Freigne. In 1337, Edward III claimed the Throne of France in right of his mother, Isabella, sole surviving heir of Philip le Bel, King of France; and to mark the occasion held a tournament at Dunstable, Bedfordshire. Hugh de Freigne is listed on the roll of knights who tilted there. In 1334, he was made Seneschal of Cardigan, in Wales, for life, and two years later was summoned to Parliament as a Baron. He married Alice, daughter and heir of Henry De Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, which title he claimed in right of his wife. Alice had been the widow of Eubulo le Strange, a younger son of John, Baron Strange of Knockyn. However, it was alleged that Hugh had obtained his marriage to Alice by abducting her from Bolingbroke Castle, and the King consequently ordered his lands confiscated and Lord De Freigne's arrest. He died soon after without issue. John "Freyne" was Lord of Moccas and Marden in 1348, but the records are silent after 1376 on De Freyne ownership of Moccas and they probably died out in the male line, passing in the female line to the Vaughans of Bridwardine, Shropshire.

The first settlement of the family in Ireland, Burke says, was Sir Herbert of Humphery de Frayne, who accompanied Strongbow during the Anglo-Norman invasion of that country (see preceding memoir). He acquired large tracts of land in Leinster and settled in Wexford. He apparently married Arabella, daughter of Sir Charles Hawlery of Ormuch, Wales, and had five sons, from two of whom, Patrick and Nicholas, established the family finally in Ireland, the other sons returning to England. Another version of the family's settlement in Ireland is that of Fulco de Freyne, who was Seneschal of Kilkenny in 1286. The Lordship of the Palatine of Leinster had passed by the 13th century to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. Given that Gloucestershire and Herefordshire are contiguous, it is not impossible that the Earl of Gloucester spent some time at Moccas Manor when he met Fulco, a younger relation of Sir Hugh de Freigne mentioned above. (Interestingly, Fulco seems to have been a name used by relatives of the Dukes of Normandy, and an uncle to William the Conqueror was Fulco).

Fulco's son and namesake and an Oliver de la Fraine were summoned in 1335 as Magnates of Ireland to join Edward III in Scotland and were present at the battle of Hallidown, the King's intention being to secure the northern border of England before embarking on his invasion of France in pursuit of his claim to the French Crown. In 1344, Fulco II was in Brittany and Gascony with 10 men-at-arms for the King, and three years later, with the Earl of Kildare, he commanded the siege of Calais, that city eventually surrendering and sending out its seven chief citizens with ropes around their necks. According to Froissard, Edward would have hanged them but for the intercession of his Queen, Philippa of Hainault. A stylized picture of the Queen pleading with her husband can be seen at Hampton Court Palace. One of Fulco's sons, John, settled in Kilmehid, Co Carlow, and is mentioned in the Patent Rolls for 1359. He was MP for Meath in the Parliament held at Castledermot in 1376, but failed to attend - an onerous duty - and was fined. In 1383, he was summoned to Parliament as a Peer and again refused to attend, being fined.

Another of Fulco's sons, Robert, was knighted by Lionel, Duke of Clarence, in 1362, Clarence being assassinated at the instigation of his nephew, Richard II, at Calais in 1397, leading, according to Shakespeare's *Richard II*, to the (successful) Lancastrian claim to the English Throne two years later. Robert was the founder of the Connacht line of De Freynes, by the 15th century commonly called "French".

Patrick French of Connacht, by a marriage to the Athie heiress, Mary, settled in Galway where he became Bailiff in 1473. His grandson was John French, Mayor of Galway in 1538, a man of great wealth and liberality. He made additions to the church of St Nicholas in the county town. His son Peter was the founder of the French Park line, of whom the present Seventh Baron De Freyne is directly descended. Another son, Robocke, founded the Castle-French line, eventually passing into Peter's posterity at the beginning of the 18th century, thus united the French Park estates in Co Roscommon with those of Durras in Co Galway.

Peter French, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was Sheriff of Galway in 1555 and Mayor in 1576. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Martin. His son and namesake was Sherrif of Galway in 1596 and obtained large tracts of land by grant of James I in 1620. Another son, Robert obtained a grant of the Barony of Knocktobber from James I and at his death in 1628, Richard French died siesed of the Barony of Tyaquin, Co Galway. Francis French, the third son of Peter, continued the French-Park line and married Una O'Connor of the O'Connor Sligo sept. He died in 1624, leaving Stephen French, whose relative Charles O'Connor Sligo conveyed the Manors of Rathborne and Ardneglass to him in 1622. His son Patrick established himself at Dungar, now called Franch Park and it appears by documents in the De Freyne Archive at the National Library, Dublin, that he held the Baronies of Carbury, Leyny, Tyreerrill, Tyrreragh, and Corran, and vast tracts of real estate therein. The vicissitudes of the Civil War and Interregnum in the 1640s and 1650s apparently left Patrick with a loss in the Royal cause of more than £26,000, an enormous sum. Patrick died in 1667, being succeeded, it appears, by his second son, Dominick, who in 1666, for better security, obtained a Patent of Charles II for his lands and Manors in Co Roscommon, from which Patent the Manors offered by Lord De Freyne in the Catalogue originate. A rental of this huge estate is among the De Freyne papers as mentioned.

Dominick's son was John, called *Tierna More*, or Great Lord, because of the even larger holdings than his father. He passed Patent in 1677 for lands and the Barony of Ballymoe. Although attained in James II's Parliament in 1688, he was retored after

the Glorious Revolution which deposed that King and raised his daughter and her husband to the Thrones of England, Scotland, and Ireland as William III and Mary II. He bought the Manor of Cuska from Viscount Dillon. In 1709, his entire estate of French Park, extending into several counties was erected into the Lordship of French Park with power to create tenures (the Statute *Quia Emptores* not applying in Ireland). He was MP for Carrick-on-Shannon and married Anne, daughter of Sir Arthur Gore, Bart, ancestor of the present Earl of Arran (Irish Peerage).



John's son Arthur was MP for Co Roscommon and married Jane, sister of Robert Percival of Knight's Brook, Co Maeth, and was succeeded by his son, John, who was to have been raised to the Peerage as Lord Dungar, but died without issue. Arthur's second son was drowned, and his vast estates passed to his third son and namesake. He was Colonel of the French Park and Castlereagh Volunteers and became MP for Roscommon in 1783. He died in 1799, being succeeded by his son and namesake. He was, with Viscount Kingsborough, the MP for Roscommon when the Act of Union abolished the Irish Parliament and merged it with that of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, the Act coming into force in 1801. The two had opposed the Union, and Arthur French wrote of the proposal:

The independence of Ireland must always be with us a most favourite object, and to transfer for ever, without consent, the trust you (the electorate) reposed in us for a limited period only, would, in our opinion, be an unjustifiable usurpation... His Majesty's kingdom of Ireland is inseparably united with Great Britain (an allusion to the Union of England and Scotland in 1707) and that the sentiments, wish, and real interests of all his subjects are that it continue so united, in the enjoyment of a free constitution, in support of the honour and dignity of His Majesty's crown, and in the advancement of the welfare of the whole Empire, which blessings we owe to the spirited exertions of an independent resident Parliament, the paternal kinness of His Majesty, and the liberality of the British Parliament.

He was offered an Earldom to support the Union and then a Barony without conditions, which he refused. He married Margaret, daughter of Edmund Costello - an ancient Mayo family - and had Arthur, created Lord De Freyne of Artagh, the 17th in lineal descent from Fulco De Freigne 600 years before.

In 1851, Lord de Freyne of Artagh was created Lord De Freyne of Coolavin by Lord John Russell with a special remainder for his brother John, who succeeded as 2nd Baron De Freyne of Coolavin in the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1856. The present Lord De Freyne is his direct successor. As noted in the pedigree, John French, *Tierna More*, was succeeded by his son Arthur, who was an officer in Queen Anne's Army. From him derives the expression "French leave" when he went visiting a lady without permission.

The Barony of Keir Co Wexford, Ireland

THE BARONY of Keir centres on the old townland of Wilton in the present day parish of Clonmore four miles south-west of Enniscorthy. The Barony has long been closely associated with the illustrious Anglo-Norman family of Butler who first arrived in Ireland in 1171. This family later became Earls of Carrick, Ormonde, and Ossory, later Dukes of Ormonde, and their story fills the pages of Irish annals, from the advent of Theobald FitzWalter, in the reign of Henry II (1154-89), down to the death of James, Duke of Ormonde, at Avignon in 1745. The Barony of Keir belongs to the Rt. Hon. Richard Henry Piers Butler, 17th Viscount Mountgarret, and heir presumptive to the Earldoms of Ormonde and Ossory. The surname, Butler, originated in the Chief Butlership of Ireland, conferred by Henry II on the first of the family to settle in Ireland whose duty it was to attend at the coronation of the kings of England, and present them with a cup of wine.



Ormonde

The direct paternal ancestor of the present Viscount is traceable to Hervey who, in the reign of Henry I (1100-35), held estates in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lancashire. He is believed to have been the second son of Walter, son of a Walter mentioned in Domesday Book (1066). The second Walter may have been a son or brother of William Malet who, after the Battle of Hastings, was entrusted by William the Conqueror with the burial of King Harold's body. It has been suggested that Hervey married a sister of Gilbert, the father of St. Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Their son, Hervey Walter, was heir to Hubert Walter, who is mentioned in the sheriff's accounts for Norfolk and Suffolk in 1156. He married Matilda, daughter and (with her sister, Bertha, wife of Ranulph de Glanville), co-heir of Theobald de Valoignes, Lord of Parham. Their eldest son, Theobald, accompanied Henry II into Ireland. Richard de Clare "Strongbow", Earl of Pembroke, was granted the whole of Ireland by Henry II, subject to the King's rights - essentially, a speculative grant in that Earl Richard and his followers were expected to conquer the country. From the Earl, Theobald Walter received the Baronies of Upper Ormonde and Lower Ormonde, Co. Wexford. Earl Richard died in 1176, leaving an only daughter, Isabel, who in 1189 married William Marshall who in right of his wife became Earl of Pembroke and Lord of Kilkenny. Isabel was the granddaughter of Dermot MacMurrough, the Irish High King, who invited Henry II to invade Ireland. Earl William granted Kilkenny its first char-

ter and began Kilkenny Castle on the site of an earlier pallisade which was burned by the O'Briens. William Marshall, who died in 1219, was succeeded in turn by all five of his sons in the Earldom and Lordship of Kilkenny. William, 2nd Earl, who died in 1231, was buried in Friars Preachers, Kilkenny, which he founded in 1225. Gilbert, 3rd Earl, was killed in battle ("the flower of chivalry", according to Matthew Paris) in 1234, and lies next to his brother. Earls Walter and Anselme who both died in 1245 brought the male line to an end, and Kilkenny passed to Isabel, third daughter of William Marshall, 1st earl. She married as her second husband, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, brother to King Henry III (1216-72). Earl Richard made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1241 and, on his return through Italy and France was received by the Pope at Lyons. In 1255, he was elected King of the Romans and crowned in Rome. Had he lived beyond 1272 - he died at Berkhamsted, of which he was Baron - he would have succeeded as Holy Roman Emperor. James Butler, hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland, was the grandson of Theobald and son and heir of Edmund Butler, who in 1315 had received a charter making him a grant of the Honour and Feudal Earldom of Carrick, and Joan, daughter of John FitzThomas, first Earl of Kildare. It was this James Butler who, in the Parliament which sat at Salisbury from 16 to 31 October 1328, was created Earl of Ormonde the charter recording the creation of the dignity being dated 2 November 1328. During the reign of Edward III, the nearby county of Tipperary was formed into the County Palatinate of Ormonde, under the Butlers, who thus became so powerful that they were possessed of such royal privileges as to rule almost as kings. The 13th and 14th centuries saw a continued advance in prosperity and power of the family who acquired more lands and titles.



Mountgarret

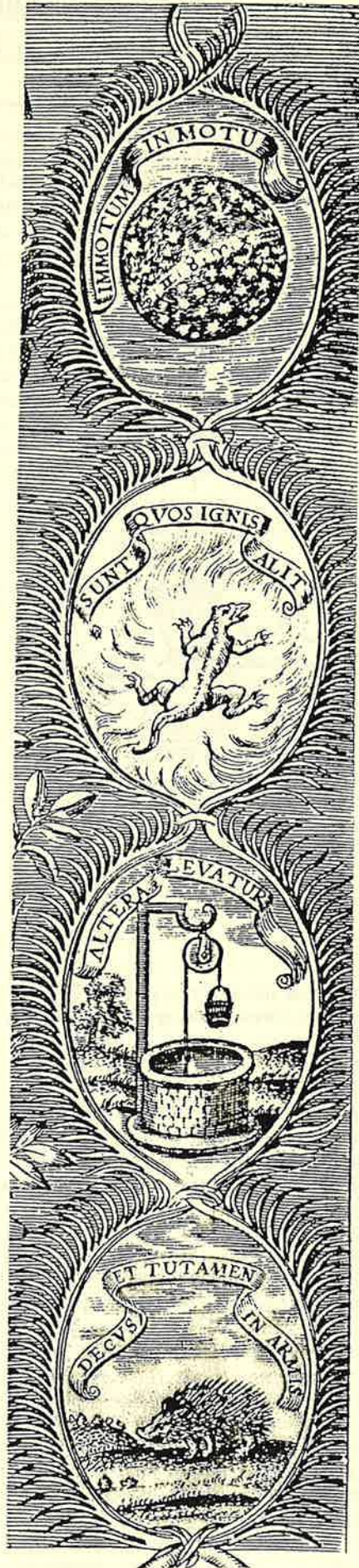
The third Earl of Ormonde, another James, also acquired the strong castle at Kilkenny from the powerful Marshall family mentioned earlier. The FitzGerald, Earls of Desmond and also of Anglo-Norman origin, held lands to the west and north of the Butler holdings and were their main rivals for control of the southern half of the country. Despite frequent intermarriage, disputes between these two families continued from generation to generation. The fourth Lord Ormonde, commonly called the White Earl, prevailed on Henry V (1413-22) to create an Irish

herald by the title of Ireland King of Arms, which was changed by Edward VI (1547-53) to Ulster King of Arms, which post at the College of Arms, London, is now held by Hubert Chesshyre LVO as Norroy and Ulster King of Arms. Lord Ormonde died in 1452 and was succeeded by his son, James, as 5th Earl who had been created Earl of Wiltshire in 1449. This nobleman became Lord Treasurer of England and a Knight of the Garter, but fell into the hands of the Yorkists after the Battle of Towton in 1461 and was beheaded at Newcastle. Between the years 1452 and 1515, three sons of the fourth Earl of Ormonde succeeded to the title. All three of them are known to have been absent from Ireland for long periods. John Butler (d 1478), sixth Earl, went on a mission to Portugal in 1472 and his brother Thomas Butler (d 1515), seventh Earl, spent the years from 1505 to 1515 in England. While there, Lord Ormonde was granted a fine manor house at Beaulieu in Essex by King Henry VII. He entertained Henry VIII there in 1510 and again in 1515. The ill-fated 5th Earl's son, John, was restored to the Earldom of Ormonde and his Kilkenny estates by Edward IV who said of this nobleman, "that if good breeding and liberal qualities were lost in the world, they might be all found in the Earl of Ormonde". He died unmarried in 1478 and was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, as 7th Earl. Despite the initial disfavour of Henry VII (1485-1509), Lord Ormonde thrived in the Tudor Court and died in 1515, when the Earldom of Ormonde should have passed to his kinsman, Piers Butler, a descendant of the second son of the 3rd Earl.

However, the title was conferred by Henry VIII (1509-47) on Sir William Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire, the grandfather of Anne Boleyn, and the compensatory Earldom of Ossory was raised for Piers. On the fall of the House of Boleyn, with the execution of Queen Anne in 1536 and the death of her father, Thomas, in the following year, King Henry restored Piers as 8th Earl of Ormonde. Earl Piers was married to Margaret FitzGerald, a daughter of the Earl of Kildare. This couple were great builders and are credited with important additions to Cranagh Castle in Co Kilkenny, the rebuilding of another Butler castle at Gowran, Co Kilkenny, the founding of Kilkenny College in 1536 and for many important works at Ormond Castle. The Barony of Keir was granted during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I to Sir Richard Butler, second son of Piers the Red Earl of Ormonde. He was created Viscount Mountgarret on 23 October 1550. He was keeper of the Castle of Ferns and was buried in the cathedral church of St Canince, Kilkenny. The Barony of Keir has been in the hands of the Butlers for centuries, a living monument to the tenacity of the family.



Henry VIII



DESCENT OF THE BUTLERS, VISCOUNTS MOUNTGARRET, Earls of ORMONDE, and sometimes Marquesses and Dukes of Ormonde, Barons of Keir, Co Wexford

Hervey of Suffolk and Lancs = ? a sister of Gilbert, and aunt to St Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury (living 1160)

Hervey Walter = Matilda, dau and co-heir of of Theobald de Valoignes, Lord of Parham

Theobald FitzWalter, Hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland, Sheriff of Lancs = Maud, dau of Robert le Vavassour Feudal Baron of Lower Ossory. Founded four abbeys, including Cockersand, ob 1204

Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury chief minister (Justiciar) to RICHARD I

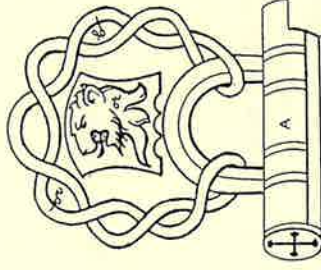
Theobald Butler or Le Botiler = (1) Joan, sister to Geoffrey de Marreis, Justiciar of Ireland ob 1230
(2) Rohesia, dau and heir of Nicholas de Verdon

(1) (2)

Theobald, ob 1248 = Margery, dau of Richard de Burgo, Lord Deputy of Ireland ancestor of the Marquesses of Clanrickarde

John de Verdon, ancestor of the Lords Verdon

Theobald, fought in Barons' War of 1264-5 and in Scotland for EDWARD I, ob 1285 = Joan, dau of John FitzJeffrey, Lord of Kirtling and Baron of Berkhamstead, son of Geoffrey FitzPiers, Earl of Essex



Theobald, ob unnm 1299

Edmund, Lord Justice (Governor) of Ireland, granted the Earldom of Carrick (1315) = Joan FitzGerald, dau of 1st Earl of Kildare ob 1321 on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St James of Compostella, Spain

James, created Earl of Ormonde, 1328 = Eleanor de Bohun, dau of Humphrey, Earl of Hereford and Essex, High Constable of England, and Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, dau of EDWARD I

James, 2nd Earl, the Noble Earl, Lord Justiciar of Ireland, ob 1382 = Eizabeth, dau of Sir John Darey Kt

James, 3rd Earl, commonly called Earl of Gowran, on account of his ownership of Gowran Castle, Co Kilkenny, ob 1405 = Anne, dau of 6th Lord Welles

James, 4th Earl of Ormonde, the White Earl, = (1) Elizabeth Beauchamp, dau of William, Lord Bargavenny KG
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ob 1432 (2) Joan FitzGerald, dau of 5th Earl of Kildare

(1) (1) (1)

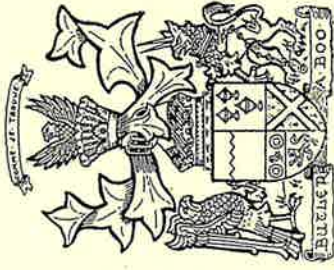
James, 5th Earl, KG, created 1449 = (1) Amicia, dau of Sir Richard Stafford John, 6th Earl, ob *um* Thomas, 7th Earl = (1) Anne, dau of Sir Richard
Earl of Wiltshire, executed 1461 (2) Eleanor Beaufort, dau of Edmund, in the Holy Land, 1478 ob 1515
Duke of Somerset KG Hawkford Kt and Anne Montacute,
dau of 3rd Earl of Salisbury
(2) Lora, dau of Sir Edw Berkeley Kt

(1) (2)

Anne Boleyn, granddau. Piers, 8th Earl, created Earl of Ossory in place of the Earldom of Ormonde = Margeret FitzGerald, dau of 8th Earl of Kildare
married HENRY VIII which was granted to Thomas Boleyn, father-in-law to HENRY VIII, ob 1539

James, 9th Earl of Ormonde, 2nd Earl of Ossory = Joan FitzGerald, dau Richard, created Viscount Mountgarret = (1) Eleanor, dau of Theobald Bulter of Neigham,
ob 1602 1550 ob 1571, granted Barony of Keir by Elizabeth I Co Kilkenny
(2) Catherine, dau of Peter Barnewall of Stackall,
Co Meath
(3) Anne, dau of 4th Lord Killeen

Descending to the Dukes and
Marquesses of Ormonde until
1997 when the Marquessate
became extinct on the death
of the 6th Marquess without
male issue (the Dukedom
became extinct in 1715)



Ormonde

(1) Edmund, 2nd Viscount = Grizel FitzPatrick, dau of Barnaby, 1st Lord of Upper Ossory and Margaret, dau of 8th Earl of Ormonde
ob 1602

Richard, 3rd Viscount, played an ambivalent part in = (1) Margaret, dau of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone
the Civil War and negotiated peace in Dublin in 1646 (2) Thomasine Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Andrews of Newport Pagnell, Bucks

with the Parliament, *ob* 1651

(1)

Edmund Roe, 4th Viscount, restored to his honours in 1660-1661 by Charles II, *ob* 1679

(1)

(3) Margaret, dau of Richard Brauthwaite and widow of Sir Thomas Spencer Bart, an ancestor of the late Diana, Princess of Wales

(1) Dorothy Touchet, dau of Mervyn, 2nd Earl of Castlehaven

(2) Anne, dau of Sir Thomas Tresham

(3) Elizabeth, dau of Sir George Simeon of Brightwell, Oxon, she being an ancestor of Frank Wright, late of Brightwell Park, Lord of the Manor and a member of the Manorial Society of Great Britain

Richard, 5th Viscount, joined James II in the rebellion against William and Mary, but made his peace and was unmolested, *ob* 1707

(1) Emilia, dau of William Blundell, of Crosby, Lancs

(2) Margaret, dau of Richard Shee of Shee's Court



(1)

Edmund, 6th Viscount =

(1) Mary Buchanan of Londonderry

(2) Elizabeth, dau of John Bryan of Bawnmore, Co Kilkenny

(1)

Richard, 7th Viscount
dsp 1736

(1)

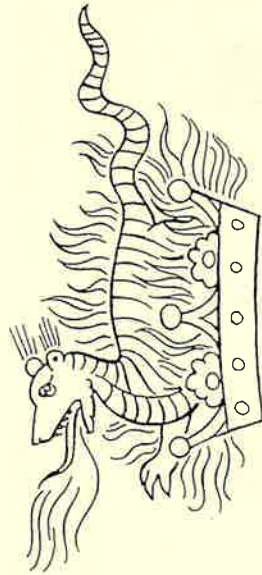
James, 8th Viscount
dsp 1749

(1)

Edmund, 9th Viscount = Anne, dau of Toby Purcell of Ballymartin, of Co Kilkenny
ob 1751

Edmund, 10th Viscount = Charlotte, dau of Sir Simon Bradstreet, Bart
ob 1779

Edmund, 11th Viscount = Henrietta, dau of 1st Earl Carrick



Edmund, 12th Viscount, advanced to the Earldom of Kilkenny in 1793, *dsp* 1846, when the Earldom became extinct and his other honours devolved to his nephew

Henry of Linton, Co York = Anne, dau and coheir of John Harrison of Newton and Bradford *ob* 1846

