

*Sale of
Feudal Lordships by Tenure*

Wednesday 26th November 2003

STRUTT &
PARKER 

On the instruction of The Right Honourable The Countess of Sutherland,
The Right Honourable The Earl and Countess of Dudley, Members of the Aristocracy and others

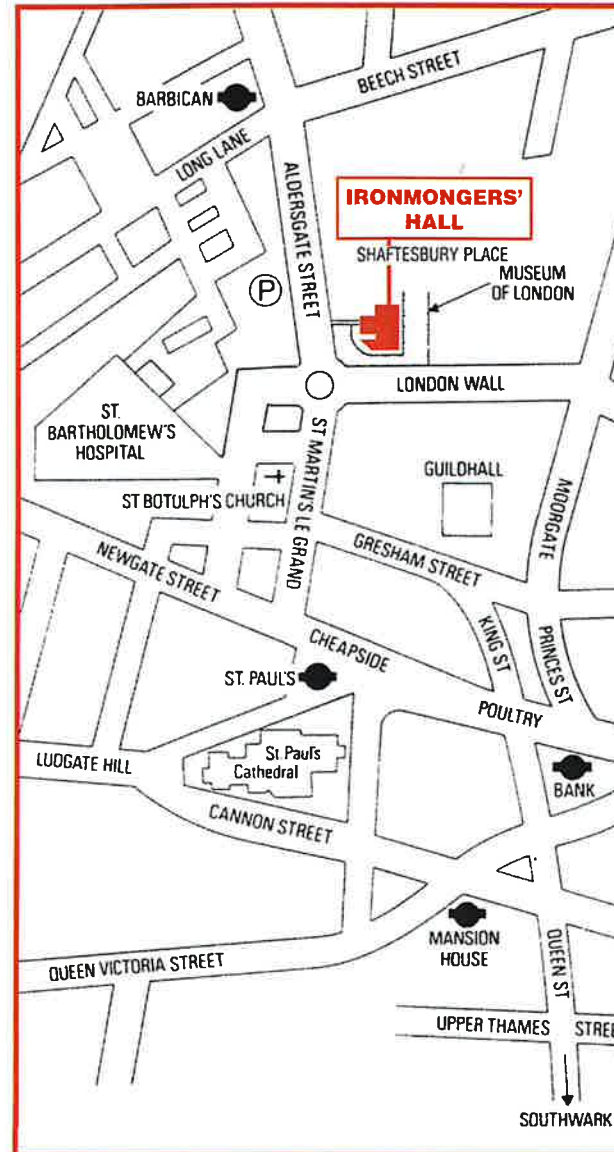
A Sale by Auction
Of 6 Feudal Baronies, 34 Lordships of the Manor
and 2 Seignories in the Channel Isles
(The majority with Interesting Histories, Ancient Documentation
and Prestigious Connections)

Commencing at 2:00 p.m.
on Wednesday 26th November 2003
at Ironmongers' Hall, Barbican, London EC2Y 8AA

Auctioneers: Strutt & Parker
Coval Hall
Chelmsford
Essex CM1 2QF
United Kingdom
Telephone: 01245 258201
Fax: 01245 254685
email: chelmsford@struttandparker.co.uk

Catalogue £20 (£25 Sterling for overseas) including postage

Auction Location



*Ironmongers' Hall,
Barbican,
London EC2Y 8AA
Telephone: 020 7606 2726*



The Armorial Bearings of
STRUTT & PARKER

**STRUTT &
PARKER** 

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An Introduction to Manorial Titles

Baronies, Lordships of the Manor and Hundreds, are intriguing titles which were the most important administrative and judicial component within the social and economic life of the rural community. The system of Lordships of the Manor is over one thousand years old and predates William the Conqueror's invasion in 1066. It was then the custom of the Sovereign to reward his followers with manors, land and holdings in return for an oath of allegiance. For example, when William the Conqueror invaded, he removed many of the Anglo Saxon lords of the manors and replaced them with his own.

After the Norman Conquest the manor house, land and title of Lord of the Manor tended to be combined, but since the introduction of the Law of Property Act 1922 lordships have been sold separately from the land to which they relate. The majority of the lordships are now sold in this way, many owners in the past having chosen to sell the house and land but retain the title of Lord of the Manor.

Anyone buying a lordship receives a legal conveyance. Lordships are regarded as interests in land and are sold and conveyed by the same process adopted for the sale of property. Since the popularity of purchasing lordships has increased over the last 30 years, The Feudal Titles Department of Strutt & Parker, based in Chelmsford, has been involved with the sale of over 700 titles from all parts of the British Isles, achieving interest from buyers in both national and international markets.

In 1987 Strutt & Parker successfully sold the Lordship of Stafford-upon Avon for £87,000 and in 1996 we sold the Barony of Hastings for £92,500. Interest from potential purchasers has been increasingly steadily over the past six years resulting in a successful auction in 2002 where the Seigniorship & Fief of Canelly sold for £35,000 and the Lordship and the Barony of Horsley made £30,000. Strutt & Parker are pleased to offer a rare opportunity to purchase a selection of feudal titles many of which have remained with the ownership of the same family for several generations.



Spencer

Coats of Arms For Lords of Manors



De La Warr

When Lords of Manors are granted coats of arms they have in recent times had their lordships stated on Library Paintings which may be signed by the Officer of Arms. In England the letters patent are granted by the Kings of Arms on the authority of a warrant, issued on each occasion, by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England.

The procedure followed today is that any man of worth can apply for a grant of a coat of arms. Once the arms are granted they are the personal "mark" of the owner. No-one else can legally display these arms during the owner's life time. They are inherited by his children. In England the petition is made to the College of Arms, in the City of London.

The grant, in the form of letters patent, is beautifully written on vellum and bears the seal of Garter King of Arms. If the grantee lives north of the Trent the letters patent are also sealed by Norroy King of Arms; if he lives south of the Trent they are sealed by Clarenceux King of Arms. During the period of the crusades this practice was encouraged to the extent that heraldry became a knightly status symbol. A Knight would display his device on his pennant, banner, shield or on his surcoat or "coat of arms" which was used to keep the sun off his mail armour. The display was used commemoratively on monuments and in stained glass.

As these coats of arms became more numerous, heraldry developed its own language for the signs or devices displayed.

Advice on how to petition for a grant of a coat of arms in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland or in Europe can be obtained from:

Cecil Humphery-Smith F.S.A., Principal,
The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies,
Northgate, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1BA, England
Tel: (01227) 768664 Fax: (01277) 765617



Curia Baronis *Guild for the Lords of the Manor*

Curia Baronis was founded with the research and registration of Manorial Lordships and other Titles as its objectives. It is dedicated to keeping Barons and Lords of the Manor informed of their rights, privileges and duties to their Manor, as well as providing historical information about the Manorial system.

The Guild can assist with the registration of manors either on the National register or its own register of manors. Help and advice for overseas members is available.

The Library for Curia Baronis holds information on numerous Manors from Domesday to date, and the Guild has the resources to research and report on the majority of British feudal titles.

A periodical publication is produced containing information relevant to Manorial Titles as well as keeping members up to date with forthcoming events of interest. In addition social events are held throughout the year.

For further information please contact:

Mrs. K. Daykin,
Curia Baronis, 132 Cedar Road, Canvey Island, Essex, SS8 9HS.
Tel: +44(0) 1268 693271 (evenings)

Registered Office; Grovedell House, 15 Knightswick Road,
Canvey Island, Essex, 558 9PA.
(Curia Baronis is the trading name of Curia Baronis Limited Registered in England No.1957309)



The Manorial Society of Great Britain

Founded in 1906, the Society is an association of Lords of the Manor. Its Governing Council includes: the Earl of Shrewsbury & Talbot DL, the Earl of Shannon, Lord Sudeley FSA, Desmond de Silva QC KStI, Cecil R Humphery-Smith FSA, Norman J Fisher LLB, Nirj Deva DL MEP, the Hon Victor T Podd, Denis B Woodfield DPhil (US Chairman), and John S Moore BA FRHistS. Its Chairman is Robert Smith OStJ BA.

The Society publishes a Bulletin and has a number of books in print, including: *The House of Lords, a thousand years of British tradition*; *The House of Commons, 700 years of British tradition* (both priced at £16.95 plus p&p); and *The Monarchy, fifteen hundred years of British tradition* (priced at £19.95 plus p&p); *The Sudeleys, Lords of Tuddington* (£16.95 plus p&p); *Manorial Law*, a layman's guide to the law affecting manorial rights (£49.95 plus p&p); and about to be re-published in association with A W & C Barsby Legal Research & Publishing, *Fragmenta Anti quitatis, Antient Tenures of Land and Jocular Customs of Some Manors* (listing some 500 manorial lordships and baronies throughout the British Isles with special customs and rights) (price £95.00 plus p&p), *Charter and Statutory Markets* (price £35.00 plus p&p).

Drinks parties are held at the House of Lords and House of Commons. There is a carol service in December and the annual conference is held in September. Members of the Society are entitled to wear the Insignia of the Society at formal functions and at functions where they are invited as representatives of the Society when decorations are worn. The annual Carol service in 2003 is at St Etheldreda's Church, Ely Place EC4 at 6.30pm on Tuesday 9th December.

Illuminated certificates of membership and lordship held may also be issued and arrangements made for lords who have coats of arms to have banners made for use at Society functions. Membership of the Society costs £20.00 a year or £250.00 Life Membership, and it is hoped that all successful purchasers will apply for membership. Lords and Ladies of the Manor may style themselves: "The Lord/Lady of the Manor of," or "The Lord Lady of". The preposition "of" must be retained to differentiate from a title of peerage. A letter of confirmation may be obtained from the Society for those members who wish to use their manorial style in their passports, driving licenses, and other official documents.

Membership details:

The Manorial Society of Great Britain, 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (Tel: 020-7735-6633; fax: 020-7582-7022).

SUMMARY OF LOTS

(The Majority with Interesting Histories, Ancient Documentation, Historic Rights or Prestigious Connections)

- Lot 1. Lordship of Oldington, Worcestershire
- Lot 2. Lordship of Sweffling Campsey with Snape Campsey, Suffolk
- Lot 3. Lordship of Haselden, Sussex
- Lot 4. Lordship of Brauncewell, Lincolnshire
- Lot 5. Seignory of Domhue, Guernsey
- Lot 6. Barony of Barnahely, Cork
- Lot 7. Lordship of Clayton, West Sussex
- Lot 8. Lordship of Great Raveley, Huntingdon
- Lot 9. Lordship of Red Marley Oliver, Worcestershire
- Lot 10. Lordship of West Challow, Oxfordshire
- Lot 11. Lordship of Owlerton, Yorkshire
- Lot 12. Barony of Liddel, Cumberland
- Lot 13. Lordship of Little Breech, Norfolk
- Lot 14. Lordship of Monkstown, Cork
- Lot 15. Lordship of Hardingham Camois, Norfolk
- Lot 16. Lordship of Kidderminster Burnell, Worcestershire
- Lot 17. Lordship & Hundred of Shrivenham Salop, Berkshire
- Lot 18. Superiority Lairdship & Reputed Barony of Ascog, Buteshire
- Lot 19. Lordship of Hurstpierpoint, West Sussex
- Lot 20. Lordship of Earlhams, Norfolk
- Lot 21. Lordship of Friston, Suffolk

SUMMARY OF LOTS

(The Majority with Interesting Histories, Ancient Documentation, Historic Rights or Prestigious Connections)

Lot 22. Lordship of Market Drayton, Shropshire

Lot 23. Barony of Carrigaline, Cork

Lot 24. Lordship of Lower Penn, Staffordshire

Lot 25. Lordship of Castle Northwich, Cheshire

Lot 26. Lordship of Clayton Wickham, West Sussex

Lot 27. Lordship of Florida, County Down

Lot 28. Seignory of Fantome, Guernsey

Lot 29. Lordship of Snape, Suffok

Lot 30. Lordship of Longtown, Cumberland

Lot 31. Lordship of Dunclett in Stone, Worcestershire

Lot 32. Lordship of Goldingtons, Essex

Lot 33. Lordship of Stallington, Staffordshire

Lot 34. Lordship of Bermondsey, London

Lot 35. Barony of Tullow, Carlow

Lot 36. Lordship of Aldingbourne, West Sussex

Lot 37. Lordship of Marmullane, Cork

Lot 38. Lordship of Arthuret, Cumberland

Lot 39. Lordship of Aldeburgh, Suffolk

Lot 40. Lordship of Wannerton, Worcestershire

Lot 41. Lordship of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire

Lot 42. Barony of Glenorchy, Argyll

General Conditions of Sale

Conduct of the Auction

This will be in accordance with the Standard Conditions of Sale (3rd Edition), except as varied by the Special Conditions of Sale. The sale is subject to reserve prices. Special Conditions of Sale, Draft Conveyance and Title to the Lordships being offered may be inspected at the offices of the Auctioneers or the Solicitors, and will be available for inspection an hour before the start of the Auction in the Auction Room. The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the "hammer price" and any dispute shall be settled at the absolute discretion of the Auctioneer. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless arrangements by an agent have been made in advance with the Auctioneers. All successful purchasers should note that it is not possible to complete any transaction whilst the auction is in progress, Strutt & Parker staff will be available after the auction to deal with all the necessary paperwork. Strutt & Parker shall be agents to the Vendors for the purpose of signing the Memorandum of Contract. The Auctioneers will not be responsible for any costs incurred by intending purchasers if a Lot has been withdrawn, or sold prior to the Auction.

SECURITY

Due to Government regulations Strutt & Parker have to establish the identity of all prospective purchasers. For those attending the auction we encourage registration by providing two forms of identification (either Passport or Drivers licence and a Recent Utility Bill etc) and a bank reference no later than 48 hours prior to the auction. On the day of the sale please arrive at least one hour before the start of the sale in order to present identification, sign the registration form and receive your bidding paddle. At the time of registration bidders may be required to provide satisfactory credit references that if necessary can be verified by the auctioneer through confirmation by bankers. Please bring relevant telephone numbers.

Those prospective purchasers intending to bid by Proxy will need to provide two forms of identification and a bank reference no later than 48 hours prior to the auction. The Proxy attending will be required to have two forms of identification and clear written authorisation.

For bids pre-arranged by post and telephone bids, the bidders must have provided two forms of identification and a bank reference no later than 48 hours prior to the auction.

The Obligation as to proof of identity and monies available to purchase shall remain with the buyer.

Deposits

A deposit of 20% (twenty per cent) (not subject to Value Added Tax) shall be paid to Strutt & Parker, as agents to the Vendors, and the Memorandum of Contract shall be completed and exchanged immediately after the Auction. Each Manor is zero-rated for Value Added Tax; therefore, V.A.T. does not apply to the price of the Lordship acquired.

Buyer's Premium

The buyer shall pay to Strutt & Parker a premium of 10% of the hammer price, together with Value Added Tax at the prevailing rate. Where Lots may be sold before or after the Auction, the Buyer's Premium shall apply.

General Conditions of Sale - continued

Pre-Auction Offers

The Auctioneers are happy to receive offers not less than 24 hours in advance of the Auction. If an offer is accepted before the Auction, the purchaser shall pay to Strutt & Parker, as agents to the Vendors, a deposit of 20% of the price, together with the buyer's premium of 10% (plus V.A.T.), which forms the Contract as if the contract had been signed in the Auction Room. If you would like to make an offer before the Auction, please telephone the Auctioneers on 01245 258201 (International code +44-1245-258201).

Absentee, Telephone, and Postal Bids

The interests of intending purchasers are best served by attendance at the Auction, but if this is not possible, the Auctioneers will, if so instructed, bid on their behalf. Lots will be bought as cheaply as allowed by such other bids and bids in the room and reserve prices. In the event of identical bids, the first will take precedence. Always indicate "top limit" - the amount you would bid yourself if you attended the Auction.

If you prefer, a telephone bidding service is available. Please contact the Auctioneers.

Credit Cards

The following cards may be used; Visa, Mastercard, EuroCard and JCB Cards. The Auctioneers may charge a handling fee which shall not be more than the commission deducted by the credit card company.

Payments

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

Attendance at the Auction

Admission to the Auction is by this Catalogue. Everyone is requested to sign the Auction Book, together with their name, address, and telephone number. To assist the progress of the Auction, you will be issued with a bidding card which will have an individual number on it. If you bid successfully, the Auctioneer will call out the number after he has brought down the hammer. You do not have to shout out your name. Please make sure that the Auctioneer can see your card and that it is your number that is called out. If you mislay your card, inform one of the attendants immediately. Please return your card at the end of the Auction. The Auctioneers, at their absolute discretion, reserve the right to refuse entry to the Auction premises to any person, and to refuse any bid without giving a reason.

General Conditions of Sale - continued

Estimates

Estimates are intended as a guide for prospective purchasers. Any bid above the listed figures would, in our opinion, offer a fair chance of success, but all Lots, depending on the degree of competition, can fetch higher or lower prices than the estimates. We may update our estimates as the Auction Day approaches.

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 if required.

Manorial Documents

Some of the Lots include valuable manorial documents. Where these are to hand, as opposed to in archives, copies may be inspected at the offices of Strutt & Parker by appointment, and will be on display in the Auction Room one hour before the sale.

The Lots in this Catalogue are offered for sale subject to the Manorial Documents Rules 1959 (No. 1399); and the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1967 (No.963). 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.

Coats of Arms

Coats of Arms of Vendors of Lordships are not transferable. The purchase of a Lordship does not automatically give rise to the Grant of Arms. Purchasers are strongly recommended to seek advice on this subject from The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4. Alternatively purchasers may seek advice from C. Humphery-Smith of The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BA (Tel: 01227 768664). Mr. Humphery-Smith may be in attendance at the auction. Coats of Arms illustrated in this catalogue are those of owners or previous owners of Lordships.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The statements and descriptions contained in these Particulars are given as a general outline only for the guidance of intending purchasers and do not constitute any part of any offer or contract and whilst they are given in good faith and believed to be correct any intending purchasers should not rely on them as statements or representations of fact and their accuracy is not guaranteed. They are made without responsibility on the part of Strutt & Parker and the Vendors, and any intending purchasers must satisfy themselves by their own investigations, inspections, searches and otherwise, as to the correctness of them.

Baronies by Tenure in England

The emergence of "Baronies" does not appear to have been a planned development by English administrations, rather English Kings from the reign of 'William the Conqueror to the middle of the 13th Century, looked to the magnates (the owners of most of the land and therefore the most rich and powerful men in the kingdom) for their support. The Domesday Book records their support in various forms, but principally in money and services which were fixed by custom. Maintaining this support was originally a simple process with William the Conqueror recognising and confirming land holdings in the Domesday Book in return for exacting fees and services from his tenants in chief. Whilst William reigned, the holders of the land accepted the system as they acknowledged their debt to him. However, as their descendants inherited the land, the memory of the debt receded and it became harder for royal officers to collect the traditional dues.

In return for such territorial possessions from the Crown, the grantee was bound to render homage, fealty and military or other honourable services. In return for these possessions they enjoyed the privilege of holding courts with civil and criminal jurisdiction. These courts enabled the Baron to dispense justice to those under him including his tenants. In addition to attending the King in his wars with a number of knights reserved by his tenure to the Crown, the Baron was bound to attend the Kings court, the Curia Regis.

At the College of Arms, London, there is a manuscript headed:

"There are Barons of three kinds, namely:

1. By Tenure (who, in regard therefore, ought to be summoned to parliament) such as the Barony of Huntingdon or Gilsland.
2. By Writ of Summons.
3. By Creation, or Letters Patent."

Barons by Tenure or Feudal Barons, were the Crown's principle tenants and would probably have held an Honour, castle or a manor from the King. They had their titles, usually from the principle seats of their Baronies. Up until 1265 they continued to be the only Barons summoned to Parliament, but 'when Henry III defeated Simon de Montfort and the rebellious Barons at the Battle of Evesham, the King called a Parliament to have these rebellious Barons which had not already been slain taken prisoner, or if escaped, attainted and disinherited. There remained only a few faithful Barons, so Henry supplemented their numbers with other persons of known worth, wisdom and repute who, became Barons by Writ.

The two classes of Barons, those by Tenure and those by Writ, continued to be the only ones summoned to parliament until the reign of Richard II. In 1388, the King introduced the creation of Barons by Letter 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 are 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. Therefore, although Barons by Tenure are not entitled to sit in Parliament, and are deprived of most of their original jurisdictions and privileges, the inherent nobility in the property of the Barony by Tenure, like the parliamentary Barony by Writ, subsists in the legal title by conveyance.

Baronies by Tenure, when properly conveyed are historical titles of nobility. The purchase of a Barony entitles the owner to use the title "Baron X of Y" In addition application can be made to the College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4, for the grant of a coat of arms.

Lordships of the Manor

Lordships of the Manor are the oldest titles in this Country and many of them date from the 8th and 9th Centuries. The manorial system was strengthened as a result of the Norman invasion by William the Conqueror in 1066 when, in an attempt to maintain the conquered lands, he developed strong councils throughout the country, inflicting ruthless punishments on rebels and giving land to his followers in return for military service. This was the feudal system, from which the manorial lordship developed into today's local government. Lords of the Manor maintained justice through the manorial courts, the Court Baron and the Court Leet. Many of the records of these courts survive and examples of records are referred to in the particulars.

In 1086 William wanted to know the value of his kingdom and the distribution of lands held by his Normans and this was written down in the Domesday Book. The Domesday Book is a living record of 13,418 manorial lordships. Land held direct from the King was in the hands of the bishops, abbots, dukes, earls and barons who were known as the tenants in chief and they repaid the King with armed and mounted knights to fight. Some of the land was kept for their own use and the remaining land was sub-divided into smaller holdings which in turn were given to the knights and armed men in the form of Lordships of the Manor. In return for military service, the Lords of the Manor enjoyed the benefits of the land they were given. The peasants also received strips of land within the Manor in return for working for their lords.

The duty of the Lord of the Manor was to control and administer the people in his manor. He did this through his steward, who he appointed, and the manorial courts. The Chief Officer of the court was the bailiff, whose task was to supervise the Lord of the Manor's affairs and to see that the land was farmed in accordance with the custom of the area. The bailiff was also expected to give a full account of the income and expenditure of the manor to the court and he was often expected to balance any debts.

The Lord of the Manor held the land in fee and within the Manor there were freeholds, leaseholds and copyholds. The land ownership system of copyhold meant that it could only be transferred by a tenant paying an entry fine to the Lord of the Manor, usually through the Steward, and receiving a copy of the entry of the new occupier's particulars recorded on the manorial roll. Hence this was called a copyhold tenancy. In many manors these copyhold fines provided the principle income of the manor. Usually, the Steward kept a guinea for his Costs and sent the remainder to the Lord of the Manor.

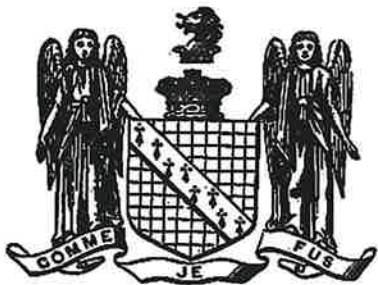
The Law of Property Act 1922 finally abolished copyhold and converted it into freehold. This was a significant loss to the manorial system. However, the 12th Schedule of that Act preserved many manorial privileges. Purchasers receive legal entitlement to call themselves "Lord of the Manor" of some name place. Some confusion often arises over this point and it may not be clear to purchasers that they cannot call themselves "Lord X". A title of this nature is not a peerage. It is also important to emphasise that should the title be sold separately from the land, the Lord of the Manor does not have an automatic right to set foot on the land or property. Nor may he or she bear the armorial bearings of previous holders of the title. It is up to the new Lord of the Manor to apply to the College of Arms in London who will advise whether a coat of arms may be granted.



*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Oldington
In Kidderminster,
Worcestershire*



DUDLEY



Kidderminster with its ecclestial parish originally covered all of the land lying in the angle between the Rivers Severn and the Stour with an arm extending eastwards taking in the districts around Hurcott and Comberton.

In 736 Cynberht, was granted by Ethelbald, King of the Mercians 10 cassates of land for the founding of the monastery though in 816 Kidderminster is recorded as in the hands of the crown and continued so to Edward the Confessor and to King Harold prior to the conquest.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 notes: "William holding Kidderminster in lordship, with 16 outliers; Wannerton, Trimley, Hurcott, Franche, another Franche Bristitune, Habberley, Fastochesfelde, Wribbenhall, Ribbesford, another Ribbesford, Sutton, Oldington, Mitton, Teulesberge and Suduale. In these lands, including the manor, 20 hides. The whole of this manor was waste. In Lordship 1 plough; 20 villagers and 30 smallholders with 18 ploughs; a further 20 more ploughs possible. 2 male and 4 female slaves. 2 mills at 16s; 2 salt-houses at 30s; a fishery at 100d; woodland of 4 leagues. In this manor the reeve holds the land of one riding-man; he has 1 plough and a mill at 5 ora. To this manor belongs 1 house in Droitwich and another in Worcester which pay 10d. The whole manor paid £14 in revenue before 1066, after it paid £10.4s by weight. The King had placed the woodland of this manor in the Forest of Feckenham. Of this manor's land William holds 1 hide and the land of one riding-man. He has 1 villager and 8 smallholders who have 4fi ploughs, value 11s. Also of this land Aiulf holds 1 virgate, 1 plough and 2 slaves there. Value 2s."

The Sheriff accounted to the King for the proceeds of the whole of Kidderminster until Henry II alienated to his "dapifer" or Steward, Manasser Biset sometime between 1156 and 1162.

The Lordship of Oldington was enfeoffed to Sir Ralph de Auxeville with other manors and property. In turn Sir Ralph gave the manor of Oldington with other property to the lepers of the Priory of Maiden Bradley, in consideration of the payment of his ransom of 100 marks, for the welfare of his soul and that of his superior Lord Henry Biset who in 1187 had succeeded to his father's estate.

In the gift of Manasser Biset the prior of Maiden Bradley had already received a grant of property and the prior received various houses and pieces of land in the town from others in the same period. Margaret, sister of Henry Biset made further gifts to the priory and built for herself a house within the priory court in order to live and end her life in contemplation. The Priors reeve had charge of the whole of the priory estate in the 13th and 14th centuries was responsible for collecting rents maintaining houses in supervising the sale of timber enforcing services of tenants and providing for the wants of the priory. When he visited the halls of Oldington and Comberton with the aid of a clerk he presided over the courts and distributed liberal alms to the poor.

From 1390 the priory leased a third part of his manors of Kidderminster, Oldington and Comberton together with the tithes to Thomas Mal, chaplain and John Mal for thirty four years at a rent to be increased unless "great pestilence came to those parts". Evidently it became customary for the priory to let out its estates for considerable terms of years for John Blount held the lease in 1455 and in 1552 and Sir Thomas Blount with his son, Edward held a lease for ninety seven years. As a consequence the estates of the priory were little affected by the dissolution of Maiden Bradley in 1535 or by the subsequent re-grant by Henry VIII of the reversion in those estates to John Dudley, elevated to Duke of Northumberland. In 1533 the Duke of Northumberland was attainted for his attempt to secure succession to the throne for his daughter in law, the Lady Jane Grey and he was executed. His son, Great Admiral of England, Viscount Lisle inherited as Duke of Northumberland but incurred considerable debts in the Kings service at Boulogne 1544. The lands were forfeit to the crown and in 1559-60 Thomas Blount, grandson of the former Lessee purchased all of the estates and property in Kidderminster that had belonged to the priory of Maiden Bradley.

Thomas Blount died 1568 and was buried in the parish church of Oldington. His son, Sir Edward Blount kt. Married firstly Mary Nevill, sister of Edward Lord Bergavenny, from whom he obtained a lease of his estates. In 1603 Sir Edward settled the reversion of his portion of the manor, contingent upon his death, on his kinsman

Charles Blount Lord Mountjoy. In turn Charles Blount bequeathed his estate to his wife, Penelope and son, Mountjoy Blount afterwards created Earl of Newport. Sir Edward died 1630 when his son, the Earl of Newport then Master of the Ordnance sold the estate to Edmund Waller, the poet.

Edmund Waller was among those who plotted against the Long Parliament and in need of resources to meet his fines or to purchase safety or to provide funds for his exile in France, divided his estate into three portions. In 1656 Oldington is recorded held by William Bromhill and his wife Ann, Thomas Cowett and his wife Ann and John Somers with his wife Catherine. However Francis Walker with Edward Whetall is then recorded conveying the Manor of Oldington to Thomas Foley of Kidderminster then Sheriff of the County. Thomas was created Lord Foley of Kidderminster 1776. It was his grandfather Richard Foley who had amassed a huge fortune during the civil war as an Ironmaster and settled at Great Witley where Thomas Foley was responsible for construction of Witley Court, the Foley family seat.

Thomas Foley had married Grace Granville, 3rd daughter and co heir of George Granville, Lord of Lansdowne at Bideford but died November 1777 to be succeeded by his son, also Thomas.

This Thomas Foley was MP for Herefordshire from 1767-1774 and for Droitwich from 1774-77 and appointed Postmaster General in 1783. He married Harriet Stanhope, 4th daughter of William Stanhope, 2nd Earl of Harrington but died in 1793 to be succeeded by his 3rd and only surviving son again Thomas.

This Thomas Foley was a Privy Councillor and Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire and had married Cecilia Olivia Geraldine Fitzgerald, 5th daughter of Robert Fitzgerald, 2nd Duke of Leinster. He died April 1833 and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Henry Foley. Thomas Henry Foley had been MP for Worcestershire 1830-1832 but sold the Manor of Oldington with others in about 1836-1837 to William, 11th Lord Ward. William was created Earl of Dudley on 17th February 1860, had acquired Witley Court the chief seat of Foley's and enlarged it to a yet more substantial residence. He died May 1885 to be succeeded by his son, William Humble, the 2nd Earl. The Lordship of the Manor of Oldington has continued to be held by successive Earls of Dudley until the present day.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Oldington

Minster Accounts	1279-1338	Kew records office
Court Rolls	1333-1335	" "
Feet of Fines, Worcestershire	1656	
Feet of Fines	1688	Public Record Office
Common Pleas & Recovery	1772	

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Sweffling
Campsey
Cum Snape Campsey
in Blyth, Suffok*

£7,500

ROWLEY OF TENDERING



The Parish of Sweffling lies a little to the west of Saxmundham and the A12 trunk road some 10 miles from the coast at Aldeburgh in the east division of the County. Snape lies some 2 miles to the south of Saxmundham and 6 miles west of Aldeburgh. Whilst the names suggest wetland areas within these parishes they remain predominantly rural in character though settled since ancient times, scattered with Roman, Anglo Saxon, Norman and earlier artefacts.

The early origins of this Lordship have not been charted thus it remains uncertain whether it is a combination of two lesser Manors within the Parishes of Snape and Sweffling or whether it was created through sub infeudation prior to 1285. The Domesday Survey of 1086 identifies two smaller Manors within Snape and one within Sweffling.

According to Copinger "The Manors of Suffolk" Volume V, the earliest confirmed documentation for this Manor was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I who leased the Manor to William Barrett. In all probability it had been the subject of forfeiture to the Crown in earlier troubled times and it is again recorded as held by King James I in 1609. The Manor of Sweffling Campsey with Snape Campsey was then granted to Thomas Cutler and is recorded in his name in 1640. Thomas married firstly Anne, daughter of Thomas Dandy of Combs and secondly Ursula daughter of Robert Gosnold of Ottley. On his death it passed to his son and heir Benjamin Cutler who held his first court on 11th August, 1646. Benjamin died in 1679 when it passed to his widow Alice, who held her first court in 1680. She remarried the Reverend Samuel Gollie who died in 1683 though Alice continued until 1693. The Manor then passed to George Monson and his wife Anne who held their first court in 1711.

Some time before 1725 the Manor was acquired by Walter Plumer who on 18th September of that year held his first court and on his death it passed to his wife Jane Plumer who remarried a Robert Ward. The Manor then continued in his family following the same course as the Manor of Metfield in the

Hundred of Hoxne until a Robert Ward sold the Manor to James Cuddon of Higham who is recorded as holding it in 1834. About that time he sold to John Mosley and by his Will dated 21st April 1858 his estate and manors were left to Sir Charles Robert Rowley, Baronet of Tendring Hall and Henry Capel Lofft, son of Letitia Lofft, respectively for the benefit of Charles' daughter, Dame Charlotte Rowley and as to the Lofft Moiety a life interest then passing to his brother Robert Emlyn Lofft, thereafter held in tail male. Henry Capel Lofft for some reason assumed the name of Mosley and died 29th December, 1866 when under the Will and Trust Robert Emlyn Lofft secured his life interest, though apparently he did not take up residence in the testators mansion house nor his name nor arms. Robert died intestate when his nephew, Henry Capel Lofft Holden, then a minor, son of Latitia (Lofft) Holden claimed his share. A suit thereby arose in the Court of Chancery 31st July 1867 wherein Sir Charles Robert Rowley as plaintiff claimed against Robert Emlyn Lofft, Hubert Ashdon Holden and Letitia Holden, guardians to Henry Capel Lofft Holden as defendants, in the administration of the estate. The Order of Court 26th April 1870, ordered among other things, that the testators remaining real estate be sold with its Manors, which duly took place by public auction at the Auction Mart London on the 4th August 1871, the Manors of Great Glemham and Sweffling Campsey Cum Snape Campsey appearing as Lots 9 and 10. The Manors were sold to H.E. Paine and R. Brettell at the price of £1,260 and under the Order of Court the proceeds were lodged in the Account General of the Court of Chancery to the credit of Rowley and Lofft. Consequent on this Sir Charles Robert Rowley as the surviving trustee under the Will of John Mosley conveyed to Mr. Paine and Mr. Brettell "all those the respective Manors or Lordships of Great Glemham and Sweffling Campsey with Snape Campsey in the County of Suffolk with all and every the rights royalties members and appurtenance thereto respectively belonging incident or appertaining or reputed or known as part or parcel thereof (the copyhold customary or other lands and tenements held or forming part of such Manors respectively being or intended to be mentioned or specified in the Schedule thereunder written) and

the reversions, rents, issues and profits thereof respectively and all the estate right title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever at law or in equity of the said Sir Charles Robert Rowley into and out of the same and all deeds and documents, if any, exclusively relating to the said Manors and hereditaments respectively then in their or either of their possession or power, to hand and to hold the said Manors and hereditaments and all other premises thereby assured or expressed and intended so to be unto and to the use of the said Henry Edwards Paine and R. Brettell respectively, their respective heirs and assigns forever in equal shares and proportions as tenants in common and not as joint tenants".

As to the Paine Moiety, H.E. Paine died 1918 when it passed to the wives of his two stepsons, Emma Elizabeth Freeman and Clara Freeman, who died in 1937 and 1936 when it passed into a trust. The Richard Brettell Moiety passed on his death 1902, firstly to his widow Mary Elizabeth Brettell died 1932 then to his son Norman Scott Brettell who died 1952. Their successors as new Trustees joined together for the purpose of sale in 1966 to Patrick Lennox Havenden.

Documents and References to the Lordship of the Manor of Sweffling Campsey with Snape Campsey

Coppingers "The Manors of Suffolk" Volume V 1909
Deeds 1721 - Vendor

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Haselden,
Otherwise
Hesildenne
In Dallington,
Herstmonceux,
Wartling,
Ashburnham,
Penhurst and
Bexhill, Sussex
(formerly with the
advowson of
Dallington)*

ASHBURNHAM



*£1000
18*

Haselden lies a little to the north of Bexhill on Sea where the parishes of Dallington, Herstmonceux, Wartling, Ashburnham, Penhurst and Bexhill conjoin. Midway between Hastings and Pevensey, this was clearly a hazardous place to be at the time of the Norman Conquest 1066.

Though not directly referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086, it appears that the Lordship of Haselden encompassed a number of lesser feus on the fringe of the parishes of Dallington, Herstmonceux, Wartling, Ashburnham, Penhurst and Bexhill comprising a small settlement or group of settlements surrounded or dominated by forest and heath. The first identified reference occurs about 1170 when Simon de Halstnard who had acquired his estate from Heilard Le But quit claimed his rights in 'the land of Haselden' to Robert de Rokesle for 40 shillings. By 1204 however, the advowson of Darlington church with an extensive estate had been given to the Prior of Hastings where a house of the Augustinian Cannons was founded during the reign of Richard I. Those rights were confirmed to William the first Abbott of the Priory during the Episcopade of Siegfried of Chichester 1180 - 1204 and in 1401 the Prior of Hastings sealed a deed at Dallington which indicates that the Haselden Estate was being used largely for hunting with a lodge.

The lordship of Haselden remained with Hastings Priory until the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII in 1536 when the manor of Haselden is recorded and was valued at £3 6s and 8d. As was the case with many other religious houses who's estate were forfeit, several smaller areas had been joined and added to the endowment for the purpose of managing and administering the manor estate thus producing an amalgam of small settlements and tenements with no true tenurial link. It seems that the Abbey had leased the lands of the Priory including Haselden to Sir George West for in 1538 the reversion of the lease was sold or granted by Henry VIII to Sir John Baker of Sissinghurst. Sir John at the time was the attorney general and speaker of the House of Commons. During his ownership, Sir John made extensive improvements and clearances of forest in 1543 and died still holding the estate in 1558. His son Richard Baker inherited and is recorded as holding

the estate in 1573, 1589 and in 1593 when he was described as Richard of Cranbrook. It passed to Richard's second son, Sir Thomas Baker who owned Haselden in 1605 and died in 1625 when it passed to his son, also Thomas Baker and his wife Alice of Withingham Hall in Suffolk who sold in 1647 to Benjamin Scarlett, an Eastbourne lawyer who had bought the Dallington Furnace seven years earlier for £142. It appears that Thomas and Alice Baker however, reserved the advowson of Dallington. In 1655 Benjamin Scarlett resold the Haselden Estate and the manor to Joan Giles of Pinhurst and granted a mortgage for this purpose. Joan was a member of the Roberts Family of Borzell in Ticehurst and had in 1654 been widowed for the third time. In 1655 she remarried to John Buzbridge of Haremare in Etchingham who was a member of the County Committee and a leading Puritan magistrate. Joan had paid £5,320 for the whole estate which included then the iron works and a brick kiln. The mortgage was for £1,300 secured on the estate to Benjamin Scarlett as security for the inheritance of his infant children. In the same year, Joan Roberts settled the Haselden estate on her son Anthony May, by her first husband Anthony May of Pashley in Ticehurst in satisfaction of the obligation given in his father's will.

Anthony May then held his first court in Haselden in 1655 and took further loans by mortgage from other members of the Scarlett family. Prolonged and considerable litigation then followed and the Estate of Anthony May then of Ashburnham in Sussex was extended for debt in 1678, two years after John Lord of Ashburnham transcribed a detailed valuation of the manor in his commonplace book. Evidently the Scarlett family had retrieved the Estate by foreclosure and Thomas Scarlett, citizen and mercer of London claimed to be seized of the manor in the Chancery Bill under which Trustees of the Ashburnham family had compelled him to complete. Thereby in 1680 the Trustees of M Ashburnham contracted to purchase Haselden from Thomas Scarlett. The estate passed in due time to John Ashburnham, who in May 1686 promised a new lease of Haselden to 'young sivier' and the manor continued with the Ashburnham family until sold late in the last century to a landowner in the Parish of Dallington.

Documents associated with the Manor of Haselden

Rentals	1676, 1693, 1759, 1768, 1802-1875	East Sussex Record Office
Court books and rolls	1689-1864, 1912	East Sussex Record Office
Analysis of Court Books	c.1920	East Sussex Record Office
Steward's Fee Book	1810, 1843-1889	East Sussex Record Office

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Brauncewell
In the Wapentake
of Flaxwell in
Lincolnshire*

£7,000

10-721

BRISTOL



The Manor of Brauncewell incorporates the village of the same name situated some 4 miles to the north of Sleaford in the former Wapentake of Flaxwell in Lincolnshire.

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 the Manor is recorded as held by Alfred of Lincoln "In Brauncewell Haldan had 2 carucates of land and 56 bovates taxable. Land for as many ploughs and oxen. Alfred has 3 villagers and 2 smallholders with 3 oxen and a plough. Value before 1066 20s now 10s.

The Lordship of Brauncewell is believed to have come into the possession of the Carr family early in the sixteenth century. The founder of that family George Carr was a rich merchant of the Staple. He died in 1521 and was succeeded by his second son John who died in 1529 without issue. His brother Robert inherited the family estate in Kirby La Thorpe and added to this by purchasing the castle and Lordship of Sleaford from the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. He lived until 1590 but his first son George had died in 1588 leaving a son and heir Robert. This Robert sued out of his livery in 1591 but died without issue in 1593. Robert's sister and heir had been disinherited on account of her marriage to Edward Sisson, a union that bore her a son by the time of her brother's death. The substantial Carr estates passed to Robert's uncle, also Robert Carr of Aswarby who was the second son of the Robert Carr who had died in 1590. Robert Carr of Aswarby founded the Grammar School of Sleaford in 1604 and was the Treasurer of the Army of the North. He endowed the Grammar School at Sleaford with a farm at Gedney of 129 acres in trust to pay £20 per annum to educate local children. The School was rebuilt in 1834 in the Elizabethan style.

Despite two marriages, Robert Carr of Aswarby died in 1606 without issue when the Manor passed to his brother Sir William Carr who was knighted at Belvoir in 1603. He died soon after his brother in 1607-8 and was like him childless. Brauncewell was then inherited by his brother Edward the fourth son of Robert Carr. Edward was created a Baronet on 22nd May 1611 and was Sheriff of the County of Lincoln in 1615. He died in 1618 leaving three children.

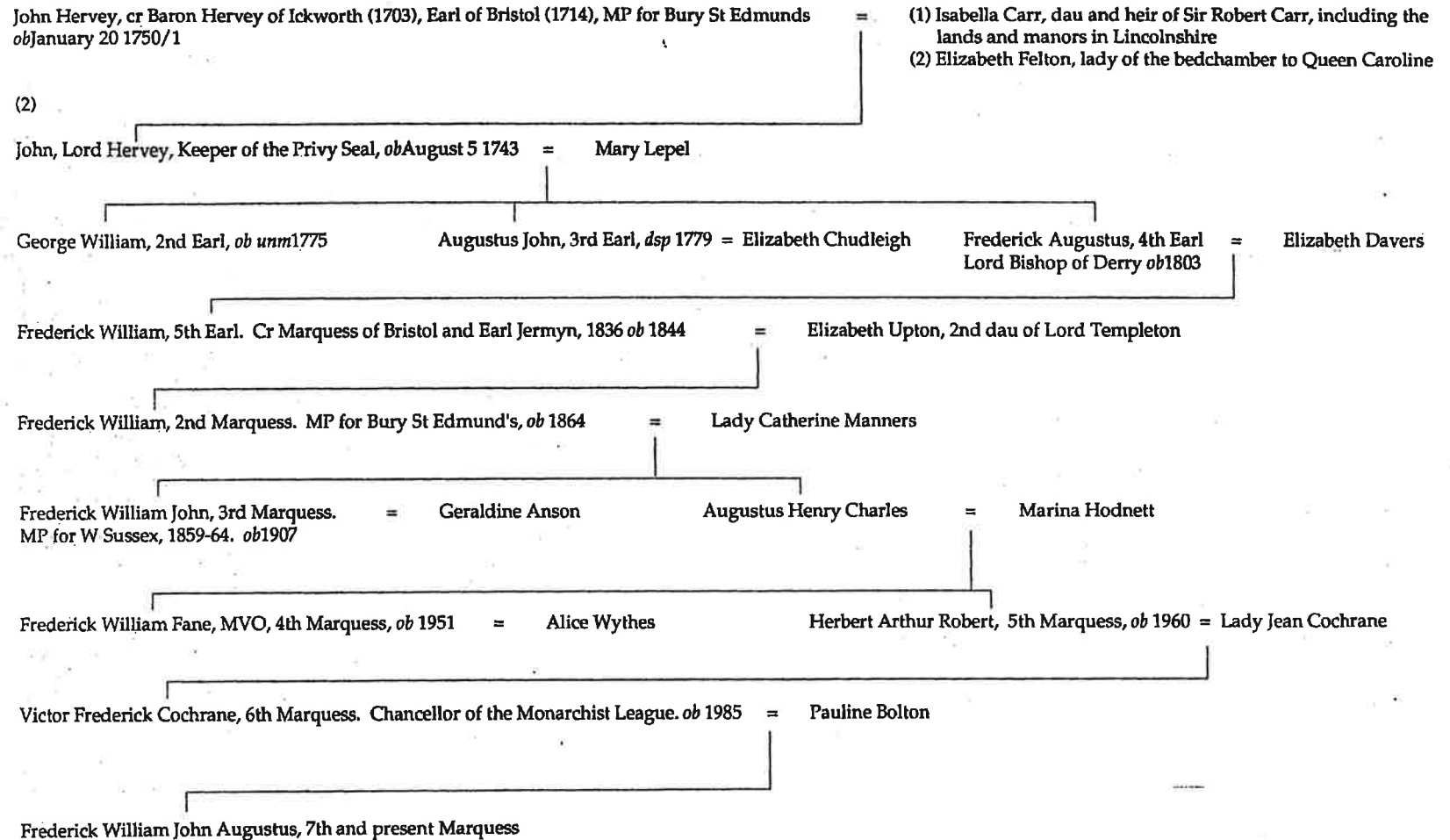
Edward's oldest son, Sir Robert Carr inherited and during his life founded the institution at Sleaford called Carres Hospital. Twelve men were to be provided with residence and maintenance there taken from the local area. After his death in 1667 he was succeeded by his son also Sir Robert Carr the 3rd Baronet. This Sir Robert enjoyed a flourishing political career. He was a Member of Parliament for the County of Lincoln from 1661 to 1681 and Deputy Lieutenant in 1681. More importantly he was the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from 1672 to 1682 and a brother in law of Henry Earl of Arlington for whom he acted as secretary in 1673. Sir Robert was a member of the Privy Council but was removed briefly from 1678 to 1680 over an election. He died in 1682 when the Lordship descended to his son Sir Edward who died in 1683 without issue. The title then appears to have passed to his great uncle, Sir Rochester who was found to be a lunatic and died without issue. Brauncewell perhaps on account of this, passed to his sister, Isabella.

It was Isabella Carr who married John Hervey of Ickworth in Suffolk and who later became Earl of Bristol. Isabella died in childbirth in 1692-3, her estate passing to her husband, subsequent to which the Manor of Brauncewell continued by descent in the Bristol family. John Hervey, Earl of Bristol 1714 was also created Baron Hervey of Ickworth 1703 and stood as Member of Parliament for Bury St. Edmunds. The Hervey family distinguished itself, John's son appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, his son Frederick Augustus the fourth Earl, Lord Bishop of Derry and his son Frederick William fifth Earl created Marquess of Bristol and Earl Jermyn. Frederick William John, third Marquess was a Member of Parliament for West Sussex in the nineteenth century and his grandson, Victor Frederick Cochrane, sixth Marquis was Chancellor of the Monarchist League, died 1985 when the estates and titles passed to his son Frederick William John Augustus, seventh Marquess of Bristol, Viscount Jermyn and Baron of Ickworth..

For documents associated with the Manor of Brauncewell:

Various - Lincoln Public Record Office

East Sussex Record Office



*The Seignory
Fief & Domain
of Domhue
St Pierre du Bois,
Guernsey*

Ms Bids

The name Dom Hue is an important one in the history of Guernsey it is derived from the Saxon times, the name was originally held by a lady converted to Christianity by Bertha the first Christian Queen of Kent. The Saxon lady Domhue founded monasteries in England together with the ecclesiastical fief and chapel of Dom Hue at St Peter's in the wood was founded about the same time. The area of the Seignory and Fief covered land in the parish of St Pierre du Bois, one of ten civil parishes of Guernsey. The present owner of the Seignory and Fief of Domhue is a descendant of the original Guille family of Guernsey who's Norman ancestors lived in or near St Pierre du Bois where the church was dedicated in 1167. The name John Guille appears on the list of gentlemen then present.

Guernsey was originally part of the Duchy of Normandy held by William the Conqueror. His ancestor Charlemagne had been succeeded by ineffective sons and grandsons. Louis the Pious suffered extensive attacks from the Norseman in the 830's and their conquests caused the Frankish Kings great troubles in Normandy known as Neustria. By 912 the Norseman had established themselves so well in the Channel Islands and Northern France that King Charles in an effort to exert some control and fealty granted their leader Rollo the Dukedom of Normandy, later subjugated by William Long Sword in return for Rollo becoming a Christian and acknowledging the King of France's supremacy. The bargain was struck at Rouen between Franco, Archbishop of Rouen and Rollo under which Franco opened the proceedings:- "Will you mighty Chieftain go on to make war with the Franks so long as you live? What will become of you, if death surprises you? Do you think that you are God? Are you not a mortal man? Remember what you are and will be and by whom you must one day be judged". Rollo accepted and converted his followers to Christianity and in return took King Charles' daughter Gisla, as his wife. He was succeeded by six Norman Dukes, William I Long Sword, his son Richard I, the Fearless, who married Emma, daughter of King Ethelred of England and mother of Edward the Confessor, Richard II known as "The Good", Richard III his son, who died a minor and Robert

the Magnificent who sheltered Edward the Confessor during the reign of King Canute in England. Lastly, William the Conqueror who was Robert's bastard son.

Duke Robert the Magnificent tried to restore Edward to his English Throne, but his fleet was driven back by storms and Edward landed again in the Channel Islands before sailing on to Mont St Michel and safety in Normandy. With the death of Harold Harefoot of England, Edward succeeded in being peacefully restored to the English throne in 1042, bringing many Normans to his court and granting them lands in England. Accordingly Norman historians record that Edward bequeathed the crown of England to William the Conqueror.

In the Norman period the Seigneur of Guernsey known as the Bailiff or Vicomte was responsible for keeping the peace and collecting the Duke's revenues, exercising summary justice. As the Dukes direct representative it was he in the event of threatened invasion that was responsible for raising the people in their own defence.

Between the reigns of William the Conqueror and King John, however, the leaders of Seigneurs of the Channel Islands often had difficulty during the wars between the Kings of England and France in deciding which side to support. By 1209, ten years into King John's reign however, the only possessions in Normandy left to the English monarch were the strip of territory around Bordeaux called Gascony and the Channel Islands. King John however was well aware of the strategic importance of the Channel Islands and in order to strengthen his control he severed his links with the Ducal Court of Normandy and instituted the Royal Courts of Guernsey and Jersey. Under the King's Privy Council and this constitution, the Islands were effectively to govern themselves as a Peculiar of the Crown of England. He visited the Islands in 1213 when he constituted Philip d'Anbigny as Bailiff and through him strengthened the Island's defences. The Islands then enjoyed a period of peace until the Reign of Edward III who claimed the French crown. It had been offered

DE SAUMAREZ



to Philip of Valois and on hearing of Edwards claim, Philip immediately equipped a fleet with a view to taking the Channel Islands. The fleet successfully captured Guernsey but was repulsed at Mont Orgueil Castle by the Governor Drogo de Barentin. This marked the beginning of the Hundred Year War, in turn Edward in 1339 raised his own fleet and routed the French at Sluys on the Belgian coast and reinstated his supply lines across the Channel. His fleet continued to recapture Guernsey having marshalled a number of the island Seigneurs and their troops from St Hillier. The French made later attempts to recapture the Islands but were frustrated by the strength of Mont Orgueil Castle. The Duke of Bourbon besieged the Castle with a force of ten thousand men late in the Reign of Henry III but was after several months repelled on the arrival of the English fleet. The war raged on and the English were again driven out of France during the Reign of Charles II, their only remaining possessions being Calais and the Channel Islands. For his own successful defence of Gascony in the reign of Henry VI, John Talbot was created Earl of Shrewsbury, 1442, but died at Chatillon at the last battle of the Hundred Years War.

The Seignory of Domhue appears to have belonged in the 13th century to the Le Canelly family, one of the most important families on the island holding several Seignories in the locality. In the Norman rolls of 2nd King John, 1200, we find that William Le Canelly paid the King 60 livres Augevin that certain lands at Sameresville in Guernsey which he claimed from Matilda Longelat and her son Henry may be taken into the King's hands until the suit he had against them be tried before the Curia Regis (the Court of the Exchequer at Cacu) at Michaelmas following. In 1227 the King ordered his Warden of the Isles, William de St John to give Henry Le Canelly possession of all the lands in Guernsey late belonging to his father William Le Canelly deceased. At the assize held in Guernsey 1254 we find Sir Henry Le Canelly knight mentioned among the Jurats present (archives de la Manche fonds de Mont St Michel). He seems to have died before 1258 leaving two daughters as co heiresses, the eldest Lucia married to Mr Thomas de Vic and the youngest Guillsmotte to Mr Drouet de Saint Martin, Seigneur of Trinity

Jersey. At the inquest held 1274 by John Wyger and Ralph de Broughton, Thomas de Vic and Drouet de St Martin were accused by the Juries of the Parish of Torteval, St Peter's in the Wood and St Saviours of having usurped "la mouture" of 8 tenements situated in the said parishes since the time of Drogo de Barentin, Warden of the Isles for the last time 1258-1259. They also had a law suit circa 1265-80 with Lady Felicia de Chesney, widow of Sir William de Chesney, Seigneur of Anneville and guardian of her children, concerning the dues of certain mills (Channel Island documents at Warwick Castle).

Thomas de Vic held in right of his wife half of the fief known as le fief au Canelly, the right of suit of Court at the Chief Pleas of the Royal Court, the right of chase and of Court for his tenants and the right of the 13th charge over the whole manor when property changed ownership. The portion which came to Drouet de St Martin and his wife was that which was divided up as we have seen into a number of minor fiefs in 1463. At the Assizes held 1309, Avice de Vic and Henry de St Martin, Seigneur of Trinity and his brothers John, Drogo, Simon and Philip were summoned to show by what right they claimed certain aids from their tenants in the parishes of Torteval, St Peter's in the Wood and St Saviours also the right of Court for their tenants, suit at the Court Chief Pleas in the King's Court and of chase. They replied that the inheritance was divided between Avice and Henry, denied claiming the royal aid from their tenants but maintained that they and their ancestors had enjoyed the other liberties from time immemorial. Avice de Vic was still possessed of her portion of the fief in 1323 and she seems to have died shortly after when it passed to Thomelin de Vic, probably her cousin. It would seem from this fact that she must have been the grand-daughter of Thomelin de Vic and Lucia de Canelly and heiress of their eldest son otherwise the de St Martins would have been her heirs. Thomalin de Vic sold the Fief to Sir William de Chesney Seigneur of the Fief du Comte d'Anneville who held it in 1331. It remained in the possession of the de Chesney family for nearly two centuries. In 1509 it was sold by Sir Robert Willoughby, second Lord Broche grandson of the heiress of the senior branch of the de Chesneys with all his other Guernsey

manors to Nicholas Fouaschin of Guernsey, one of the principal merchants of Southampton, gentleman usher for Hampshire at the Court of Henry VIII. Nicholas Fouaschin did not obtain immediate possession of any of these manors as they had been granted in fee for life by Robert Willoughby First Lord Brohe to his cousin Edmund de Chesney son of John de Chesney at County Devon (of a junior branch of the family) and to his wife Margaret Kirkham. Margaret, Dame de Anneville, widow of Edmund de Chesney was still in possession in 1534. Thomas Fouaschin, son of William, obtained full possession of all the manors purchased by his father from Lord Brohe in 1548 after considerable litigation with Sir Fulk Greville and Margaret his wife, grand daughter and sole heiress of the Second Lord Brohe. Thomas Fouaschin was Mayor of Southampton in 1545 and Member of Parliament for the same until 1555. This great grandson of Thomas Fouaschin Seigneur of Anneville married Alice Metcalfe de Seft and only daughter and heiress of Alice Dame de Anneville who married October 1660 at the French Church at Southampton Charles Andros son of Thomas Andros Seigneur de Sausmary. Through this marriage the Fiefs of le Canelly and Dom Hue passed to the Andros family.

The Channel Island Fiefs are listed in the livres de perchage volumes which are similar to the English Manorial terriers. They generally set out the names of owners of land on the Fiefs, describe their properties and list their manorial dues. A copy of the livres de perchage of 1595 and of 1644 are bound in a Medieval ecclesiastical manuscript. Old parchments were often re-used in this way as binding for subsequent documents and the music written on the document is a section of the Exultat, written for use in a Catholic service although there are later Protestant additions in the volume. The general contents of this livres de perchage reflect the histories of individual fiefs and their use by example pre de la Hanniere referring to growing hemp in a field and l'Aumone an area used for produce donated to charity, les Buttes marking the site of parish archery buttes which practice often took place after Sunday services.

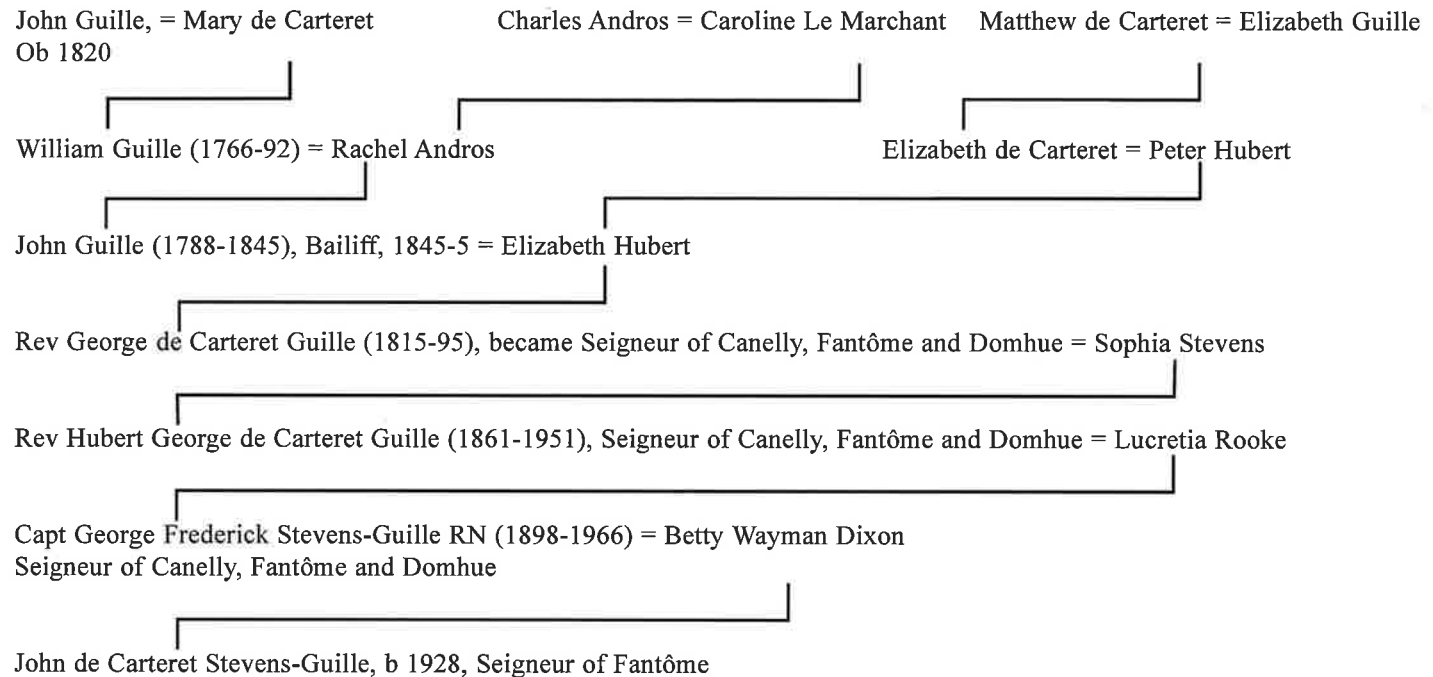
The chief pleas of the Manor or Seignoral Courts of Domhue were held annually on the mounting block or steps of the church of St Pierre du Bois. It was here that the tenants of the fief were required to respond for their properties and failure to do so for three successive years rendered them liable for seizure by the Seigneur, "defaut d'aveu". The Seignoral Court appointed a Bailiff or Chefs de Bouvee responsible for collecting chief rents and charges such as poulage, a tax levied at two chickens per house. Over the centuries the manorial dues have been relinquished or abolished culminating in the abolition of the 13th charge, a former duty payable on the transfer or property, in the middle of the last century.

The Court or Chief Pleas however survives being convened three times a year by the Sovereign's representative being the Bailiff and Chief Justice of the Island Courts, also the Speaker of the Islands Administrative Assembly. Whilst largely a colourful tradition, one of the Courts each year being followed by a banquet, it remains incumbent upon each Seigneur or his deputy to attend or on failure being held "defaut d'aveu".

Documents associated with the Seignory of Domhue

Partage of the Realty, Property and Seats in the town church	1828	Guernsey Island Archive
Partage of the Realty, Property and Seats in the town church	1846	Guernsey Island Archive
Partage of the Realty, various Properties and Seats in the town church	1872	Guernsey Island Archive
Accounts and Permission for selling Wreckage of a ship in the Bay of Rocquaine	1835-1844	Guernsey Island Archive

DESCENT OF JOHN DE CARTERET STEVENS-GUILLE, Seigneur of Fief Fantôme



*Lordship and
Territorial
Barony of
Barnahely
Kerrycurrihy,
Co.Cork, Munster*

As 6/15.

The Lordship and Barony cover the Parish Bearnahely, west of the mouth of the river Lee on its way to Cork harbour. Whilst historically a separate feif this lordship has been administered for several centuries within the overlordship of Carrigaline. Letters patent in the fifth year of King Charles I reflected the extent of this part of the Earl of Shannons's estates inherited from the Great Earl of Cork and the House of Commons Select Committee report of 1837 on the jurisdiction of Carrigaline showed it holding jurisdiction over the Parishes of Carrigaline, Bearnahely, Kilmoney, Lisclery, Monkstown, Marmallane, Templebredy, part of Kilpatrick and part of Ballinabar with courts held at Carrigaline, Rafeen in Lisclery, Passage West in Marmallane, Monkstown, Ahamartha for Templebredy and Ballyduhig for and near to Ballinabue.

Bearnahely Castle stands a little distant inland from the river Lee, being about three quarters of a mile to the south west of Ringaskiddy Pier, close to another inlet named Lough Beg. It stands on a peninsula named in old Irish manuscripts Longa-Gowgan meaning "the ship of Gowgan or Cogan".

The Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland in the 1170's by Richard Strongbow Earl of Pembroke and Hugh De Lacy Earl of Lincoln was accompanied by Miles or Milo de Cogan, his father-in-law Robert Fitzstephen and his brother Richard. After capturing Cork city in 1177 Miles with Robert went on two days pilgrimage to Aghadoe Abbey in County Kerry, however the famous record of Giraldus Cambrensis (Barry) reveals that unable to bring the County of Cork into subjection, Miles and Robert had to content themselves, Miles de Cogan with four cantreds to the south west and Robert Fitzstephen three cantreds to the east of the city until such time as they could bring the remainder under subjection. They had taken these parts from Dermot McArthy, King of Munster, but continued on to the walls of Dublin where, after a great slaughter of the citizens, Miles was made Constable of the city. Whilst Governor he attacked with small numbers an invading host of Norwegians, assisted greatly by his brother Richard and routed them. One of their leaders Harsculf having

imprudently stated they would come another time, was ordered to be beheaded by Miles de Cogan. Later on he similarly defeated O'Roric the King of Meath having slain O'Roric's son and a vast number of others. Miles behaved equally bravely at Limerick after which he and Fitzstephen governed Munster (Desmond) for five years. Afterwards, Miles with his son-in-law Ralph Fitzstephen travelling toward Lismore were awaiting the men of Waterford when Mactyre with five men crept up and slew them with broad axes. Miles de Cogan or Milo of St Davids is reputed to have come from an eminent Welsh family of Gowgan or Wogan having attained high standing in Pembrokeshire. On his visit to Cork in 1171 in the wake of his knights, King Henry II came to take homage from the Irish chieftons in the locality but instead of restoring their estates he parcelled out the county among his own followers, granting the large tract to the south west of the city of Cork with its natural harbour to Miles de Cogan.

Following the untimely death of Miles, Henry II summoned his brother Richard to take his place. Whilst credited with the construction of the first mott and bailey at Bearnahely and the stone keep of the castle, the remainder was probably built by an immediate descendant, much of the castle appears to be of fifteenth and sixteenth century erection and up against it was a mansion now dismantled built by a branch of the Warren family in 1796 when they re-named it Castle Warren. There is mention of a stone effigy mounted over a doorway over the castle said to be that of Miles or Richard de Cogan, reputed to have been buried in the adjacent graveyard. This effigy now defaced, mail headed was subsequently fixed over the door of a cottage on the main road, formally an entrance lodge to Castle Warren.

Philip de Prendergast's son and heir, Gerald, married first Matilda daughter of Theobold le Botiller and secondly a daughter of Richard de Burgo. Maria, his daughter by his first wife married John de Cogan, Lord of Castle Moor, early in the thirteenth century and brought to the Cogan's the Lordship of Beaver alias Carrigaline, Castle Lyons, Shandon and other lands.

SHANNON



John de Cogan died 1278, his son also John had died 1272 leaving a grandson John III to succeed. This John came of age 1281 when he inherited all of his grandfather's lands in Muskerry and the bulk of the Prendergast estates to the south west and east of Cork. Young John de Cogan accordingly became one of the great Norman Lords of Ireland not least because his mother was daughter of Gerald Fitzmorris Fitzgerald and who had become the heiress of the vast Geraldine estates in Leinster and Munster. Her cousin John Fitzthomas however induced her to pass over the Geraldine estates and went on to become the first Earl of Kildare.

Evidently the Cogans retained Beaver, Bearnhley and the Cork estates and amongst the Carew papers preserved at Lambeth Palace is an Inspecimus granted at Cork 12th June in the seventeenth year of the reign of Henry VI of the grant by Robert, son of Geoffrey Cogan to James Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, all of his possessions in County Cork. A popular version graphically described by Sir Wareham St Ledger in 1589 to Queen Elizabeth his version of how the de Cogan estates passed to his family in 1562, claims that Myles the Great de Cogan in 1438 being old and blind and in need of protection had a son and a daughter whom he had married to Cormack Ruadh McCarthy of Muskerry on the understanding that McCarthy would give him the protection he needed. He was particularly concerned that his brother Geoffrey de Cogan to whom he had rented the Castle and lands of Ballinrea was refusing to pay rent due to his need to provide maintenance for his own eight sons and the cost of defending the area due to Myles' weakness. Myles relying on the terms of the wedding contract requested McCarthy who was also a close friend of Geoffrey to call to Ballinrea and persuade him to pay. Despite a long though apparently friendly argument the two men failed to agree and were seen going in the direction of a wooded valley below the castle, McCarthy on horseback and Geoffrey on foot. Apparently the argument became hostile, Cormack drew a knife and stabbed Geoffrey leaving him dead beneath his cloak. The body was found by Geoffrey's sons within a short time and they immediately set off for Carrigaline Castle

thinking McCarthy would have gone there. Instead they found the young son of Myles who they demanded let them enter. He refused they hung him, forced entry and kept Myles prisoner at Carrigaline for a month until he escaped, making his way to Cork to seek assistance of Lord Barry. Lord Barry's demands were too high so he turned to the Earl of Desmond who promised protection provided that Myles made over all of the Cogan lands to him as over-lord. With little alternative Myles agreed and Desmond went after the eight sons of Geoffrey de Cogan killing or banishing six of them and granting the surviving two a much reduced share of land. The de Cogans continued to reside in their castles at Coolmore and Bearnhley though by the middle of the sixteenth century the Earl of Desmond (Fitzgerald) had taken occupation of Carrigaline, the fifteenth Earl James granting it to his brother "black hearted Maurice" as a reward for murdering James, the fourteenth Earl known as the Court Page on Palm Sunday of 1540. In 1562 the sixteenth and last Earl of Desmond, Gerald, was imprisoned in London, mortgaged his lands in Carrigaline to Sir Wareham St Ledger, subsequently attainted, in 1595, Queen Elizabeth I confirmed Sir Wareham in these estates.

In 1588 Richard Boyle became first sub-escheator then escheator general (liquidator for the crown) of forfeited lands in Munster. Richard first purchased from Sir Walter Raleigh in 1602 some 12,000 acres in Cork formerly part of the de Cogan estates and subsequently the Grenville share of the Desmond lands. Whilst a pardon was issued to William de Cogan of Bearnahley 1574 for his part in the Desmond rebellion, Richard Fitzphilip Cogan of Bearnhley was amongst those who emigrated to Spain 1601 after the fatal battle of Kinsale. John de Courcy eighteenth Lord of Kinsale married Catherine, daughter of William de Cogan and with the commencement of the seventeenth century came the downfall of the de Cogans of Bearnahley with a number of references in the Kinsale council book and the Earl of Cork's sessions in Youghal indicted for high treason. Doubtless this was around the time King Charles I was executed in England as the Puritan Commonwealth established and the private Commonwealth army deliberately transformed from a victorious

but unpaid revolutionary body into mercenary adventurers went in search of land and loot. The Cromwellian conquest of Ireland was completed 1650 and in 1652 the confiscations commenced. Following attainder of Cogan the administrators distributed land and property among Captain Markam's military company for "arrears of pay due for their services". In 1657 the de Cogans were officially deprived of their lands by the inquisition called before John Hodder claiming that in 1643 they had " gone out in rebellion".

The lands of Bearnahley then fell to the hands of John Cooke, however in 1660 the monarchy was restored and Charles II was proclaimed King and John Cooke was tried and executed for high treason. Whilst in 1690 James Cogan of Carrigaline attempted to recover his ancestral lands he was then outlawed for supporting the Jacobite cause and King James' II army was defeated at Limerick by the army of William III. The Warren family descendants of Williamite soldiers then secured the lands of Bearnahley and in 1796 the Warrens added a Manor house to the castle where they continued until the nineteenth century.

The lordship of Carrigaline with its members including the Barony of Bearnhley continued to be held by subsequent Earls of Shannon until conveyed to the present owner.

Documents and reference works relating to the Lordship and Barony of Barnahely

Release by Maurice Lord of Fermoy to Robert Fitzgeoffrey Cogan Land in Munster	Sixth year of Henry IV
Grant by Robert Fitzgeoffrey de Cogan to James Fitzgerald Land in Munster	17th year of Henry VI
Roche's Map covering the Baronies of Kinelea and Kerrycurrihy, Co. Cork, Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris	
Geraldus Cambrensis History of the Conquest of Ireland Ed. Wright George Bell & Sons, London 1881	Twelfth Century
Sir Wareham St Ledger Tract	c. 1589
Will of the Great Earl of Cork	1642
Accounts of the Great Earl of Cork and diary records	Seventeenth century
Samuel Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Ireland	1837
The Lismore Papers dedicated to the Duke of Devonshire	1885
Journals of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society	1904

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Clayton
In the Hundred of
Buttinghill, Sussex
(with ancient grant
of fairs)*

£7,500

(4)

Clayton formerly Claitona and Claitune is a parish and a manor that lies within the Hundred of Buttinghill to the north of Brighton in the County of Sussex. The parish of Clayton extends to 1,414 acres, it is a long, narrow, irregular shape running up the side of the South Downs. The village is situated at the southern end of the parish at the foot of the downs. In the centre of the Parish, a mile north of the village of Clayton, the road from Lewes to Hurstpierpoint crosses the road north from Brighton at a point known as Stone Pound, so called as the parish pound used to be situated nearby. Buttinghill, the mound where the Hundred Courts were anciently held is situated beside the road to Hurstpierpoint.

The manor of Clayton was held from Edward the Confessor by Azor and after the Norman Conquest, was held of William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, by the wife of the William de Watevile who also owned the neighbouring manor of Keymer.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 shows that Clayton had land for seven ploughs and land for twelve ploughs. Now in lordship two ploughs, twenty-six villagers and five small-holders who have fourteen ploughs. A church, twenty-three acres of meadow, fifteen pigs at woodland. Nine sites in Lewes at four shillings and seven pence. The manor was valued before 1066 at ten pounds, but by 1086, the value had reduced to eight pounds.

With the death of William de Watevile's wife the manor of Clayton was retained in demesne by the Earls of Surrey and descended with the Barony of Lewes until 1415 when the property was divided. Half of the barony with its manors passed to the Duke of Norfolk where it descended and the other half to the Earls of Derby. In 1575, Henry, the Earl of Derby, sold his moiety of the manor of Clayton to Richard Culpeper and in 1588 Richard Culpeper conveyed it to Anthony, Viscount Montagu.

In 1610, the Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Arundell sold his half of the manor to Edward Mitchelborne of Hammond Place. Edward mortgaged it in 1621 to Robert Broomfield. By 1666 it was included within the lands owned by Sir Edward Broomfield. In 1678, Sir Edward sold his share of the manor to Frances, Viscount Montagu who then became the owner of the entire manor.

The manor of Clayton descended with the heirs to Viscount Montagu until the end of the eighteenth century. With the death of the eighth and last Viscount in 1793, the manor was conveyed to Sir Richard Bedingfield, who was a son of the aunt of the eighth Viscount. Evidently on his death, the manor reverted to Elizabeth, the sister of the 8th Viscount and wife of William Steven Poyntz. In 1825, she conveyed to George Courthope, who immediately reconveyed it to William John Campion.

William John Campion died in 1869 and was succeeded by his eldest son William Henry Campion on William's death the manor passed to his son Sir William Robert Campion KCMG DSO who was a Member of Parliament for Lewes, Sussex, 1910-1924 and Governor of Western Australia 1924-1931. Sir William was awarded the DSO in 1917. The manor has descended with the family

CAMPION OF DANNY



Documents associated with the Manor of Clayton in Sussex

		Sussex Record Office
Acc	1475/6	
Acc	1481	" "
Acc	1497-99	" "
Acc	1523-24	" "
Acc	1532-34	" "
Court Books	1588-1922	" "
Acc	1620-36	" "
Survey	1732	" "
Survey	1746	" "
Survey (some missing)	1750	" "
Plan	1783	" "
Survey	1783	" "
Plan	1807	" "
Rolls	1858	" "
Rolls	1859	" "
Enfranchisements	1868-1899	" "
Enfranchisement	Oct 30th 1868	" "
Enfranchisement	April 10th 1899	" "

NORFOLK



Other References

- Manorial soc. List 1913 p.17
- Agricultural List 1925 p.59
- Kelly's Directory to 1930
- Victoria County History 1940

DERBY



*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Great Raveley
in the County of
Huntingdon*

No Bids

The manor of Great Raveley lies in the parish of Great Raveley, the parish covers 1781 acres in the County of Huntingdon. The parish is predominately of clay land rising from the Great Raveley fen in the north. There is no church in the village, which is built along a branch road to Woodwalton. The manor house was situated at the south-east of the village on top of the hill. The house was built in the 17th Century and has been much altered. Manor Farm stands on the site of the old manor house.

The parish was enclosed in 1786. In 1918 the ecclesiastical parish was abolished to create Upwood with Great Raveley ecclesiastical parish. In 1935 the civil parish was abolished to help create Upwood and the Raveley's civil parish. There is no cemetery in Great Raveley.

King Edgar gave Raveley with Upwood to Ailwin, founder of Ramsey Abbey who granted the manor to the abbey. King Edgar in 974 confirmed the gift of Ailwin to the abbey. The gift of Upwood and it's hamlet of Raveley were again confirmed by Edward the Confessor and by William the Conqueror in 1077. Edward III also confirmed it in 1334.

Great Raveley, also it appears known as Gravely, was included under Upwood in the Domesday Survey. The manor continued with the abbey until the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII in 1539. The manor along with the manor of Moynes was granted in 1542 to Sir Richard William alias Cromwell in exchange for the manors of Brampton and Hemingfield.

In June 1542 Sir Richard Cromwell alias William and Francis his wife granted the manors of Great Raveley and Moynes to John Sewster. John died 20 March 1543 when the manors passed to his son William, aged 5. William's wardship was granted in 1547 to William Clerc, the King's servant. William Sewster died 1568 and the manors passed to his heir Giles. In 1584 Giles settled the manors of Great Raveley and Moynes, he died in 1605. The manors passed to Samuel Sewster, son and heir of Giles who was 13, Samuel along with other delinquents was fined for not showing his light horses in 1640.

The manors passed to Samuel's son Robert who was knighted in 1664, he was still Lord of the Manor in 1667. His daughter and heir Frances married in 1667 Sir Algernon Peyton, bart, who died in 1671. Their son Sir Sewster Peyton, bart, was shown holding the manors in 1691. In 1700 Philip Bell and Ann held both the manors, Ann was the sister of Sir Sewster. The manors passed to Sir Thomas Peyton, bart, Sir Sewster's son.

Sir Thomas died at Doddington in 1771 without issue and the manors passed to his nephew Henry Dashwood, who in the same year by Act of Parliament took the name of Peyton. With the death of Sir Thomas the Baronetcy expired. Henry was created a Baronet in 1776, he was a member of Parliament 1782-89.

The Inclosure Act passed in 1786 for the parish of Raveley stated that the old inclosed grounds, open field lands, and two common pastures, one called the Heath and the other Low Common or Cow Common, contained by estimation 2000 acres, and that Sir Henry Peyton, bart, Lord of the Manor of Raveley, was lord of the soil of the said commons, and owner of the greatest part of the old inclosed grounds, open field lands, and common rights in the parish.

Sir Henry died and was succeeded by his son Sir Henry who was a Member of Parliament in 1802. Sir Henry died 1854 and was succeeded by his son Sir Henry member of Parliament for Woodstock 1837-38. Sir Henry's first son, Henry, died in 1842. Sir Henry was succeeded by his second son Sir Algernon who was a Captain in the Life Guards and High Sheriff of Oxford 1870. Sir Algernon was succeeded by his cousin Sir Thomas Peyton.

Sir Thomas 5th Baronet was a Major-General, Justice of the Peace and High Sheriff of Oxford in 1881. Sir Thomas died 1906 and was succeeded by his son Sir Algernon Francis Peyton, High Sheriff of Oxford 1896, Captain of the 11th Hussars and Major and honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Oxfordshire Imperial Yeomanry.

PEYTON



Sir Algernon died in 1938 and was succeeded by his son Sir Algernon 7th Baronet who served on personal staff in World War I and was wounded, he was Lieutenant-Colonel. Sir Algernon's son, John, was killed in action in Germany in 1945.

In November 1983 Delia Barnett and Elizabeth Bingham conveyed the manor to Thomas Joseph Kelly and Mary Philomena Kelly, Mary Kelly died in 1994 and Thomas Kelly in 2000. The manor is sold by the Executors of Thomas Kelly.

Sir Algernon 7th Baronet died in 1962. The manor was put in the hands of the executors, the right honourable Arthur William Ashton, Earl Peel and John Robert Stratford Dugdale. They sold the manor to Delia Barnett and Elizabeth Bingham in 1966.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Great Raveley

Court Rolls	1279-1592	Historical Manuscripts Commission
Court Rolls with Little Raveley	1487	" " "
Court Rolls	1497-1541	" " "
Court Rolls	1533-4	" " "
Court Rolls	1536	" " "
Rentals	1380-81	British Library
Rentals	1399	" "
Account Rolls	1472-1551	" "
Estreat of Court Rolls	1730	Cambridge Record Office
Admissions & Misc Papers	17th & 18th Century	" "
Survey with other manors	1812	" "
Rentals	1861-66	" "
Court Rolls with other manors	1278-1302	Public Record Office Kew
Court Rolls	1407-16	" "
Evidence relating to Enfranchisement of copyhold land with Moynes	1894	" "

SEWSTER



*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Red Marley
Oliver
otherwise
Nether
Ridmarley
In Doddington
Hundred in
Worcestershire*

No Dibs

DUDLEY



There were and are three manors of Red Marley in Doddington Hundred namely Redmarley Adam, Redmarley Oliver (Nethermarley or Ridmarley) and Red Marley Oliver (Redmerlege). It seems that the name derives from the colour and type of soil in this locality.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 so records: Ralph de Toeni holds Red Marley. There are 1fi hides paying gelt. Woulfmaer and Ulfkil held it as two manors and could go where they would. In demesne is 1 plough and 14 borders and 1 smith with 8 ploughs. There are 4 slaves. Before the Conquest it was worth 30 shillings and afterwards as much now 40 shillings. Ralph the Knight holds it of Ralph. The two manors recorded here continued in the same family and in the reign of Henry II were in the possession of Robert Oliver who on death passed them to his younger son, John Red Marley Oliver. John Red Marley Oliver in 1274 sued John Marshall for land in Red Marley Oliver and headed contributors to the subsidy about 1280 in Red Marley Oliver and it remained in the Oliver family until 1304 when they sold to Walter de Shakenhurst.

The third Red Marley manor is recorded at the time of Domesday held by Robert Fitzturoid, again recorded in the 13th century as held of the Earl of Gloucester and under the Earl by William Delamere, from him by William Beauchamp and from him by Adam de Red Marley.

The purchase by Walter de Shakenhurst was evidently on behalf of Thomas Follriott though displeased by it Walter agreed to give Thomas other land in exchange when it continued with Walter de Shakenhurst 1345, but is recorded in 1570 as having passed to William Gower with Shrawley. In 1573 William Gower settled his estates on his four daughters, his manor of Red Marley Oliver passing to Margaret who had married John Russell of Great Witley. William Gower died at Red Marley Oliver in April 1595 when the estate passed via Margaret to her son, Thomas Russell who is recorded as holding in 1602. In 1615-16 Thomas Russell and Catherine his wife conveyed Red Marley Oliver otherwise

Nether Ridmarley to Mr Thomas Cook, Thomas Cook appears to have sold on to the Foley family and it was subsequently held with the Manor of Great Witley by Thomas Foley, Lord Foley of Kidderminster 1776, Sheriff of the County of Worcestershire. It was his grandfather Richard Foley who had amassed a huge fortune during the civil war as an Ironmaster and settled at Great Witley where Thomas Foley was responsible for construction of Witley Court, the Foley family seat.

Thomas Foley had married Grace Granville, 3rd daughter and co heir of George Granville, Lord of Lansdowne at Bideford but died November 1777 to be succeeded by his son, also Thomas. This Thomas Foley was MP for Herefordshire from 1767-1774 and for Droitwich from 1774-77 and appointed Postmaster General in 1783. He married Harriet Stanhope, 4th daughter of William Stanhope, 2nd Earl of Harrington but died in 1793 to be succeeded by his 3rd and only surviving son again Thomas.

This Thomas Foley was a Privy Councillor and Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire and had married Cecilia Olivia Geraldine Fitzgerald, 5th daughter of Robert Fitzgerald, 2nd Duke of Leinster. He died April 1833 and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Henry Foley. Thomas Henry Foley had been MP for Worcestershire 1830-1832 but sold the Manor of Red Marley Oliver with others in about 1836-1837 to William, 11th Lord Ward. William was created Earl of Dudley on 17th February 1860, had acquired Witley Court the chief seat of the Foley's and enlarged it to a yet more substantial residence. He died May 1885 to be succeeded by his son, William Humble, the 2nd Earl. The Lordship of the Manor of Red Marley Oliver has continued to be held by successive Earls of Dudley until the present day.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Red Marley Oliver otherwise Nether Ridmarley

Calendar Close Rolls	1296-1302	Kew Record Office
Calendar Patent Rolls	1301-1307	" "
Chancery Inquisition Postmortem	1316	" "
Recovery	1563	" "
Feet of Fines Divisional Co	1620	" "

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
West Challow
in Kintbury Eagle,
Oxfordshire
(held in chief with
former Grant of the
Advowson)*

M.B.S.

LINDSEY



West Challow is a long narrow parish lying in the hundred of Kintbury Eagle and the Vale of the White Horse. It is one of the former divisions of Berkshire, the parish transferred to Oxfordshire in 1974.

There are traces of Roman settlement within the parish and the history of the manor estate predates the Norman conquest by some two centuries, it being held by King Alfred the Great left to his son. By the time of King Edward it had been granted to the Abbey of Amesbury, a great monastery of around 300 monks known as the "Choir of Ambrosius". The Domesday Survey of 1086 records the manor:-

"The Abbey holds West Challow itself and always held it. Before 1066 it answered for 7 hides, now for 3½ hides, land for 5 ploughs. In Lordship 2 ploughs, 10 villagers and 8 smallholders with 2 ploughs, 2 slaves, meadow of 40 acres. The value is and was £7."

In Saxon times the spelling varied from Ceveslane to Cewehlewe to Chawleigh and Charlow with many variations subsequently. It appears that the administration of Amesbury collapsed around 1177 and in 1179 Henry II re-granted the manor estate to the Abbey of Fontevrault in Anjou. Whilst the Subsidy Rolls of 1327 and 1332 list the names of the principle tenants within the parish, the manor continued to be held by the church until the Dissolution of monasteries in the mid 16th century.

The small church of St. Lawrence within the village includes the chancel and nave of late 12th century origin and an open 14th century bell turret. There are two bells, one of 1283 bearing the founder's name - Pouel le Poter, thought to be the same as Paul Stahlschmidt known to have been bell founding in London in 1283 - 1312. The tenor bell was cast in 1629 by Ellis Knight of Reading. The 15th century timbered porch stands on a stone base protecting the 12th century doorway.

Courts Baron and Leet for the manor were regularly held, the earliest Court Roll surviving dated 11 April 1442 requiring the

scouring of ditches between West Chawlo and Lambrokes and between Littelwode and West Chawlo and a parcel of Herdewelles, under penalty if the work was not carried out by the tenants before the next Court.

In 1537 Henry VIII married Jane Seymour. These were turbulent times and Henry in conflict with the Papacy, set about the dissolution of the monasteries and confiscation of their estates. In 1541 Henry granted or sold the manor estate of West Challow to Sir Thomas Seymour who promptly sold it to the principal tenant, a Richard Plott. On the death of Richard his son Bartholomew was in possession and on his death in 1571 it passed to his son Richard who died 1599. The family sold to Sir Henry Marten, Lord Chief Justice and father of Sir Henry Marten who countersigned the death warrant for Charles 1. By 1604 much of the estate had passed into the hands of the Pigott family although the Martens retained some land in the parish until 1618.

The estate continued with the Pigott family until 1802 when following the Enclosure Act the Reverend John Pigott sold the estate to Thomas Hatton. The enclosure award conducted by John Davis and George Barnes 1803, records William Hatton and Richard Belcher as lords of the manors of West Challow and impropietors of the great and small tithes. They sold in 1820 to Daniel Agace of Ascot, on his death in 1828, it passed to a relative, Daniel Ferard, on his death in 1837 to Charles Cotton Ferard, on his death in 1886 to Charles Agace Ferard and Arthur George Ferard. The estate was sold in 1888 to William Schoolcroft Burton of Childery and again in 1899 to Lord Wantage.

Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay had enjoyed a brilliant military career in the Crimean war at Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol, returning to be decorated by the Queen in the first Investiture of Victoria Crosses, 1857. He was appointed by the Prince Consort to the post of Equerry 1858 and retired from the army at the age of 27 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Robert Lindsay married the Hon. Harriett Sarah Jones-Loyd, the only child of Lord and Lady

Overstone in 1858 when Lord Overstone settled his Berkshire estates, some 20,000 acres, upon the couple and they moved to Lockinge in 1859. He set about modernising the estates at the onset of the depression, setting up model farms and introducing mechanisation and was soon directly farming some 13,000 acres. From a Conservative background, married to a Liberal, Colonel Robert Loyd-Lindsay was approached by both parties, adopted as one of three Conservative candidates for Berkshire in 1865, although it is probable that his liberal policies considerably eased the hardship suffered by the rural community across his estates. In 1881 he was created Knight Commander of the Bath and in 1885 was created Baron Wantage of Lockinge. Lord Wantage was the purchaser of the West Challow Estate in 1899 and on his death in 1901 it passed to his widow. The manor remained in the family until sold to the present owner in 1988.

Documents associated with the Manors of West Challow and Petwick

Subsidy Rolls	1327 and 1332	Public Record Office, London
Cartulary of Deeds	Late 16th century	Oxford County Record Office
Court Books	1577 - 1600 & 1607 - 1609	
Copy Court Rolls	c1593 and 1595	Oxford County Record Office,
Rough Agreement for Enclosure	1596	Oxford County Record Office
Copy Court Presentments	1596 - 7	Oxford County Record Office
Documents and Deeds - various	1599 - 1899	Berkshire Record Office
Abstract of Title, Manor and Rectory of West Challow	1899	Berkshire Record Office
Enclosure Award and Map	1803	Berkshire Record Office

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Owlerton
Sheffield, Yorkshire*

The Lordship and Manor of Owlerton lies partly within the northern boundary of the City. From extant Court Rolls it appears that the outlying lands and houses held of the manor lay as far away as Bradfield, Hartshead, Sheffield and Attercliffe Hill Top. The greater part of the Lordship appears to have occupied the tongue of land formed by the juncture of the River Loxley and the river Don, but it is known that it extended for some distance up the Loxley Valley beyond Wisewood to Little Matlock to the lower reaches of the River Rivelin, and also north into Wadsley towards Ecclesfield.

The earliest reference to the Manor is in an undated charter, temp Edward I, which confirms a grant from Thomas de Schefeld to Henry de Brasdelay for his homage and service of certain lands and tenements in the territory of Wadesley. The grant makes it clear that Thomas was Lord of the Manor. Thomas was the son of Ralph de Schefeld, by his wife Dionysia. Ralph was also Lord of the Manor of Owlerton and on his death pre-1293 was possessed of lands in Owlerton and elsewhere.

By his wife he had two sons, Thomas and William. The Lordship was held by his descendants for a number of generations. From 1419 until 1534 all trace of the Lordship is lost but it is assumed that it passed from father to son or, failing sons, to daughters and co-heirs. By 1534 it was in possession of William Power of Braithwell, who leased it in that year to Thomas Crestwyke. Thomas Creswick of Owlerton Hall is recorded as having been Lord of Owlerton in 1601 and 1607. By the end of the 17th Century it had passed via Robert Stacie (1652) and Robert Sorsbie (1691) to George Bamforth exclusively in 1724. He owned Owlerton and the adjoining Manor of Wadsley. After his death in 1739 Owlerton Manor passed to Catharine Burton, wife of John Burton, daughter of John Law and niece of the last male heir of the Bamforths. She later married Sir Richard Cope Bart. circa 1787.

Her only daughter, Catherina, was born posthumously in 1773 as her father, John Burton, had died in 1772 aged 32. She became

entitled to the Manor of Owlerton when she was 21, on the 21st February 1794. In 1777 General John Burgoyne (1772-1792), "Gentleman Johnny", 2nd grandson of Sir John Burgoyne, 3rd Baronet of Sutton, Bedfordshire, surrendered British and Canadian Indian forces to General Gates and to George Washington after the Battle of Saratoga. The later Major General Burgoyne, 8th Baronet of Sutton, (1773-1817) (son of the cousin of Gentleman Johnny) married Catherina.

On the 1st November 1794 Catherina had mortgaged the Manor of Owlerton to Lord Grimston in order to purchase her husband's commission in H. M. Army. By a deed of 1853 Catherina gave the Lordship to her second son Montagu George Burgoyne who first married Louisa Theodosia Francis Vernon but upon her death re-married to Sarah Lounds. He died without issue on the 6th March 1836. After his death, a member of the Burgoyne family by marriage, Cecil Gilbert Charles Montagu Ireland Blackburne became the owner of Owlerton Manor. Within the manor estate and Lordship, the owners held a number of watermills in the Don, Loxley and Rivelin Valleys and were entitled to "all waters and fishings". However Owlerton was soon to be devastated.

At midnight on the 11th/12th March 1864 Dale Dyke and Bradfield Reservoir, containing 91 million gallons of water, burst its banks. It engulfed Owlerton, Sheffield, and parts of Rotherham and Doncaster in its flood, resulting in substantial damage to houses, factories, farms and buildings and the loss of 240 lives. The manorial documents include "Complete History of the Great Flood at Sheffield" by Samuel Harrison, illustrated with 20 views taken from photographs.

The destruction was extensive but in the absence of satisfactory arrangements to repair, compensation or for the future, the millowners joined with the Lord of the Manor to form the River Don Millowners Association. This was the fighting fund set up to contest and settle future arrangements for reservoirs, to secure and distribute compensation to cover the losses sustained.

*W/O
Sales*

COPE OF HANWELL



The Lordship of Owlerton may include an entitlement to a portion of undistributed funds held by the River Don Millowners Association. Further details are set out in the attached appendix. The situation regarding these funds is uncertain, and any claim is based solely upon the researches and documents held by the present Lord of the Manor. The Vendor's agents make no warranty or claim in respect of these funds

Documents associated with this Manor

Court Rolls	1706-44 (Exts) South Yorkshire Historical Studies (Printed)
Court Rolls & Papers	c1316-1936 Wakefield District archives
Court Rolls	1711, 1724, 1728 Sheffield City Library.
Chief Rental	1761
Draft Court Rolls, Particulars of Rents and Memoranda	1706-66
Map	1777
Court Rolls	1366-1607 Wakefield District Archives

Further Deeds and documents associated with this Manor - available to purchaser

These documents are principally the original ancient documents of the Manor of Owlerton.

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| <p>1699 Perambulation of boundaries by the Lords of Owlerton, Wadsley and Sheffield Wadsley Manor - Transcript.</p> <p>1709 The extent of the Manor of Owlerton - extract from recital in 1838 deed.</p> <p>1787 Release Assignment & Settlement by Mrs Burton and her trustees upon her marriage to Sir Richard Cope Bart. - various lands Yorks and Derbys (10 skins).</p> <p>1794 Articles on the marriage of Sir Montagu Roger Burgoyne Bart. with Miss Burton (2 docs. each of 1 skin plus appended certificate)</p> <p>1794 Lease of Manor for 1 year. Sir Montagu Roger Burgoyne Bart. to Richard Debarry.</p> <p>1794 Settlement Sir Montagu and Lady Burgoyne to the Hon. W. M. Harcourt and others plus several supplementary endorsed deeds (7skins) .</p> <p>1795 Mortgage. Sir M. G. Burgoyne Bart. & Dame Catherina his wife with the consent of their trustees to Lord Viscount Grimston of the Manor of Owlerton in pursuance of a power for purchasing a Majority in the Army for Sir Montagu Roger (6 skins).</p> <p>1795 Deed of Appointment to receive rents. Sir Montagu Roger Burgoyne Bart. and Dame Catherina his wife (by the direction of Lord Viscount Grimston) to Mr Joseph Walker (3 skins).</p> <p>1795 Deed of Common Recovery re: Owlerton Manor-Hull Debay and Cope with Kings Seal - transcript with explanatory extract This impressive document is</p> | <p>currently on loan for display purposes to Dixon Coles & Gill Solicitors, Wakefield and the frame in which it is enclosed is their property.</p> <p>1825 Assignment of Mortgage Sophia Elizabeth Bucknall by direction of Earl of Verulam and Lady Burgoyne to Thomas Metcalfe to secure £3518 and interest (7 skins).</p> <p>1832 Appointment Lady Burgoyne to Miss C. C. F. Burgoyne of £2000 and interest (1 skin)</p> <p>1838 Conveyance. Sir John M. Burgoyne Bart. to Thos Metcalfe for barring Estate tail male in Manor of Owlerton and settlement to uses of Marriage Settlement of Sir M. R. Burgoyne and Lady Catherina Burgoyne (6 skins)</p> <p>1838 Appointment Lady Burgoyne to Miss M. E. Burgoyne of £4,000 and interest (1 skin).</p> <p>1838 Assignment Miss Marianne Catherine Burgoyne to Trustees of the Settlement on the intended marriage between Henry Bowden and Miss M. E. Burgoyne of £4,000 Consols (3 skins).</p> <p>1844 Linen plan of 119 described properties of Lady Catherina Burgoyne in Ecclesfield</p> <p>1847 Conveyance. Trustees of Duke of Norfolk's Settlement to Lady Burgoyne's Settlement. Additional lands adjacent to River Don at Owlerton (7 skins).</p> <p>1847 Deed of Covenants. Duke of Norfolk to Montagu George Burgoyne (2 skins).</p> <p>1849 Appointment by Dowager Lady Burgoyne in favour of second son Montagu George Burgoyne in respect of certain properties at Nether Hallam being part of the Manor of Owlerton (2 skins with endorsed plans).</p> |
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| 1853 | Appointment by Lady Burgoyne in favour of Montagu George Burgoyne of her Owlerton Estate (11 skins with endorsed plans). | 1895 | Probate of Will of M. G. Burgoyne (1 skin). |
| 1855 | Conveyance M. G. Burgoyne and George Hawksley to Henry Loxley of land at Owlerton adjacent to River Loxley (1 skin with plan endorsed). | 1896 | Estate Deputy papers and account re M. G. Burgoyne dec'd. |
| 1855 | Marriage Settlement Montagu George Burgoyne and Louisa Theodosia Frances Vernon (13 skins with endorsed plans). | 1908 | Release Sir John Burgoyne 10th Bart. to The Exors. of M. G. Burgoyne dec'd. |
| 1856 | Release Henry Bowden and Catherine his wife & their trustees Montagu George Burgoyne in respect of £4000 (3 skins). | | |
| 1856 | Release. Rev. Rodbard Blackburne and Charlotte Catherine Frances his wife and their trustees to Montagu George Burgoyne in respect of sum of £2000 and interest (3 skins). | | |
| 1871 | Release. M. G. Burgoyne to Rev. H. J. Vernon & T. Foljambe - Indemnity in respect of trusts of Marriage Settlement of M. G. and Mrs Burgoyne (2 skins). | | |
| 1876 | Marriage Settlement. Montagu George Burgoyne with Sarah Lounds with endorsements (17 skins and plans endorsed). | | |
| 1876 | Certificate of Marriage of M. G. Burgoyne and Sarah Lounds | | |
| 1877 | Grant of easement M. G. Burgoyne & Others to Sheffield Water Works Company for pipeline in lands at Loxley (3 skins with endorsed plan) | | |
| 1892 | Appointment of New Trustee M. G. Burgoyne John Henry Dixon and William Vibart Dixon. | | |

Additional Manorial Documents

Burgoyne Estate Register A. 1851-1872
 Burgoyne Estate Register B. 1872-1880

These 2 large books contain full hand-written details of leases, conveyances etc. executed by the Burgoynes during the periods stated

Photocopy of 14th Cent. ? Owlerton Hall, demolished circa 1930

Research papers, and family trees; photocopies pages 384-388 and 464-468

Sheffield & Hallamshire historical survey

Book. "The Great Flood of Sheffield" by Samuel Harrison

Book. "The Burgoyne Saga" by The Lord of the Manor of Owlerton (R. Swinden J. P.)

NB Most of the important documents affecting the Lordship of the Manor of Owlerton were registerable under the Yorkshire Registries Act and were duly registered at the West Riding Registry of Deeds, Wakefield. They are still accessible at West Yorkshire Archives, Wakefield.

One such document was An Assignment of Mortgage dated 24th March 1825 under the name of Dame Catherina Burgoyne Registered on the 2nd April 1825 in Book I. F. Page 534 No 472 which records the Manor as "including all FISHINGS" other documents refer to "All Waters"

Appendix 1

River Don Millowners Association Undistributed Funds

This Association was formed in 1875 by Millowners in the Don, Rivelin and Loxley valleys to contest and settle further arrangements for making of Statutory controls of reservoirs by Sheffield Water Company subsequent to an Act of 1853 which made arrangements for the impounding of reservoirs and the first provision of water in Sheffield for domestic and other purposes.

Contributors to the fighting fund were the Lord and other millowner's. In October 1979, solicitors managing the same, approached solicitors for the Lord, then being C. G. C. M. I Blackburne and revealed that they had substantial funds and were taking steps to distribute the same amongst those eligible and that they had made a list in 1951 in which C. G. C. M. I. Blackburne was listed amongst the owners.

Efforts were made by his solicitors to confirm the right a portion and a claim was made for 25% based upon his ownership of his properties (mills) but also because as Lord he had been entitled to "ALL WATERS AND FISHINGS" (as is indicated in manorial documents).

Subsequently it was revealed that the funds in 1986 were valued at £154,000. Circa 1982 the Fundholders were informed the funds were not registerable as a Charity as they were private funds and should be dealt with accordingly.

It was also revealed that in 1986 Anthony Swift, a solicitor, as Fundholder, had with Philip Harold Dixon sworn a Statutory Declaration relative to their holding those funds. The present Lord has carried out detailed researches into all aspects of the Statutory Declaration and the establishment of their authority over the funds and has found the same to be more than questionable. Attempts have been made to prove the Lord's interest but the same have been regarded as unacceptable to the fundholders (pseudo trustees) and cannot easily be resolved in

Court. The present Lord has obtained evidence which is in conflict with the Statutory Declaration but is currently too ill to proceed. The papers being handed over on sale include all the correspondence and a satchel of ancient supporting documents. It may be that the only way to resolve the impasse is for the Lord to hold Court under manorial custom.

The Ancient and Feudal Barony of Liddel

Formerly Lyddale In
Eskdale, Cumberland

Mr Birk

Liddel or Lyddale comprised what later became the parishes of Arthuret and Kirk Andrews upon Esk but consisted then of Esk, Arthuret, Stubbill, Carwindlaw, Speer Sykes, Randilinton, Eston, North Eston, Brackenbill, Nicol Forest, and the English part of the Debateable lands. Situated immediately adjoining the border of England with Scotland the region is an area of outstanding beauty characterised by moors, high fells, dales, lakes and rivers. Due to constant troubles with the savage northern and Scottish tribes, the Roman Emperor Hadrian commissioned the great stone barrier from this point through Cumberland and across Northumberland.

The Norman Conquest of England from 1066, the Battle of Hastings, reached the further and wilder extremities of the country much later. In consequence they are not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 though evidently several were initially governed by Norman overlords with palatine powers. Successively each Norman King granted tracts of land with Feudal duties, administrative and tax raising powers to loyal nobles. Each Lordship or Manor carried the obligation to provide a number or parts of Knights services, being the undertaking to provide troops or financial consideration for the purpose of both war and government. The higher ranking nobles held under a term Sergeanty, Grand Sergeanty, requiring service only at Coronations whilst Petit Sergeanty required service at regular intervals such as the organisation and maintenance of troops at strategic points or castles.

The greater Norman Lords were permitted by a process of subinfeudation to subdivide or apportion their extensive fiefs among somewhat lesser nobles, again in return for services and fines thus delegating management and order. The earliest reference to the Barony of Liddel is a grant by Ranulph de Meschiens, Lord of Carlisle, to Turgent Brundey or Turgis I Brundos, a Flemish noble some time before 1121. In turn King Henry I confirmed this grant. In 1130 William Brundy, sometimes called William de Rosedale held it during the Reign of Henry II and had a son Turgis II. How the Barony passed to

the Stuteville family or whether they were the same is not immediately apparent but in 1174 Nicolas I de Stuteville is recorded as in possession of the Barony.

In the 5th year of Henry III, 1220, a reference in the Exchequer Rolls states that Nicolas de Stuteville stood charged to the King for 250 Marks for his ransom. Evidently he agreed to pay in instalments though if he did not make payment, on each occasion he failed the instalment, interest of £50 was to be added to his debt. Robert de Stuteville and Walter Soureby are recorded as standing as Guarantors or Maucaptors to the extent that if Nicolas did not meet his obligations they also could forfeit their lands. The fine appears to have been settled since in 1219 Nicolas II leased the Honour of Liddel to Eustace, son of Robert, who was the eldest son of Nicolas I. When Eustace died in 1241 the Barony passed temporarily to Joan, daughter and heiress of Nicolas II.

Joan de Stuteville married firstly Hugh Wake and secondly High Bigod, but following her death, the Barony of Liddel passed to Baldwin Wake who was Joan's first son by her first husband. The Barony then remained in the Wake family and Thomas Wake, Lord of Liddel is recorded in 1330 as holding two and a half Knights fees in Glentham and Stenigot. Continuing in this family line, the Barony of Liddel passed to Joan, known as "The Fair Maid of Kent" who had married Edward the Black Prince and who later became Edward III.

The Barony of Liddel thus returned to the Crown and remained in the ownership of successive Sovereigns until 1603 when James I by letters patent, dated 20th February, granted the Barony with an extensive estate to George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. By further letters patent dated 31st March 1611, James I granted additional estates in the locality to Frances Clifford his son who had then succeeded as Earl of Cumberland. These extensive estates, the Honour, Barony and constituent Lordships were sold by Frances Earl of Cumberland to Richard Graham Esq created Baronet 1629. King Charles I confirmed

GRAHAM OF NETHERBY



this grant in the fourth year of his reign on 11th July 1629. The records indicate that the entirety of the lands included in the grants of King James I to George and Frances, Earls of Cumberland were included in the conveyance to Richard Graham.

Richard Graham had been a gentleman of the horse to James I and was created Baronet on 20th March 1629 by King Charles I in the style of Sir Richard Graham of Esk. Having purchased what were known as the Honour and Barony of Liddel, the Netherby Estate and other estates and manors extending to the order of 100,000 acres from Frances Earl of Cumberland, Sir Richard went on to distinguish himself under the Royal Banner particularly at the Battle of Edge Hill in 1642. Sir Richard died in 1653 leaving two sons, George and Richard. Sir George Graham succeeded his father to the barony manors and estates, but on his death they passed to his daughter Lady Widdrington. In turn, on her death, she bequeathed the barony, manors and estates to the Reverend Robert Graham DD, a grandson of Sir

George Graham of Esk. Robert had married Frances and when he died in 1801 he left three sons, Charles, James and Fergus. James had been made first Baronet of Netherby in 1783, inherited and had four sons, James, Charles, William and George. The first of these, James Robert George Graham became second Baronet of Netherby and through him the estates passed to his son Frederick Ulric Graham born 1820 who became the 3rd Baronet of Netherby. Slaters directory of 1869 records Frederick Ulric Graham as holding the Barony of Liddel with other manors and extensive estates in the locality.

The manors and estates, together with the barony, passed to Sir Richard James Graham, the fourth Baronet who was born in 1859. He was appointed High Sheriff for Cumberland in 1894 and had two sons, Frederick and Richard. The Barony and those manors retained continued in the Graham family to the present owner Sir James Graham.

Reference works associated with the Barony of Liddel

The Barony of Liddel and its occupants (Pedigree of the Graham family by T H B Graham)	16th-17th c.	Cumberland Record Office
The Grahams of Esk (Graham of Bracken Hill)	17th-18th c.	T H B Graham
The Grahams or Graemes of the Debateable Lands (Baine Joseph)	1886	Archaeological Journal
The Border Grahams, their origin and distribution	1961	W C Reed
The Graham clans and lands on the eve of the Jacobean pacification	1980	R T Spence
Other reference books		Cumberland Record Office

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Little Breech
otherwise Little
Brecht in
Rockland, in the
Hundred of Forehoe
and Henstead,
Norfolk
(Held in Chief)*

Norfolk

RICH



Rockland St Mary is a small village and parish a little to the south of the Norwich Yarmouth road about five miles from Norwich and to the south west of the River Yare.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 records that Godric the Steward held an estate in Rockland, the larger part of which had belonged to Edwin, a thane of Edward the Confessor and the smaller part to Aslac, another thane of the Confessor together with lands of another who had been stripped of his property after the conquest. Edwin's estate here contained sixty acres of land, occupied by six and two halves freemen who had been his tenants. It had one and a half plough teams, both in 1066 and 1086 - the other half plough team held by a neighbouring estate. Aslac's estate here contained eight acres of land and half an acre of meadow. It was occupied by four freemen and three smallholders. Godric's entire holding in Rockland was valued at 40s in 1066 and 60s in 1086.

Godric was both a tenant-in-chief and a steward of many manors in Norfolk. He had been granted forty one manors in his own right by William at the time of the Conquest and also served as the Kings steward in sixty seven more manors that had been retained by the Crown. Godric was twice married and by his wife Lescilina had a son Herman, whose son Adam assumed the name of Calthorpe from the village where he was Lord. He was succeeded by his brother William de Alto Bosco or Hobbies and from his son also William, descended the tenth Bishop of Norwich, Walter de Suffield 1243 - 1257.

After Godric the Steward's time, the manor of Little Breech passed to Thurston and in 1202 his son Walter sold it to William de Badiant who held it for the fourth part of a Knights fee. It probably then passed to his daughter Eda who had married William Summersweyn who sold in about 1249 to Herbert de Helgeton or Hellington, the family which took its name from the village lying on the south side of Rockland St Mary. It passed again to his son Sir Thomas de Helgeton who about 1285 acquired the manor estate of Earlhams in Surlingham which adjoined.

However his enjoyment was short-lived for Sir Thomas was accused of homicide, was bailed from Norwich jail in October 1273 and in 1278 was removed from the Coronership of Norwich as 'insufficient'. Sir Thomas died in January 1306 when his widow Alice, was pardoned for aiding and abetting a homicide at Great Ringstead near Hunstanton and his combined estate passed to his son, also Thomas de Helgeton recorded as Lord in 1315.

The next known Lord of Earlhams cum Little Breech was John Latimer of Norwich who held it in 1381 and was one of the four bailiffs of Norwich in 1363. He died in 1403 leaving to the city ten pounds toward the cost of acquiring from Henry IV its Royal Charter. In 1401 Nicholas Bryant was holding the manors and paid to Latimer half a Knights fee but in 1404 and 1409 it passed to Ralph Dacre then Thomas Dacre who was also Lord of Horsford from 1422. By 1429 it had passed to Thomas Baxter an Alderman of Norwich who sold probably to Thomas Lucas recorded as Lord here in 1446 and 1447. The next known owner of the manor is Katherine Bosard who died in 1520 and whose family came from Ditchingham in Norfolk. She left it to her daughter Margerie who had married Thomas Naunton and from him it passed to their son William Naunton. The estate at the time had an annual income of 26s and 8d in quit rents, although following the Dissolution, land which had belonged to Mettingham College was acquired. The next known owner of the estate was Mr Holditch of Ranworth who may have purchased directly from the Nauntons but who sold around 1578 to Sir Thomas Gawdy. Sir Thomas' main seats were at Claxton Manor House and Gawdy Hall though in addition he was an extensive estate owner in Norfolk, Suffolk and Berkshire. Sir Thomas served as MP for Arundel 1553 and was treasurer of Lincolns Inn 1562, recorder of Norwich 1566 - 1576 and Justice of the Queen's Bench from 1574. He was knighted 1578 but died 1587 and was buried at Redenhall. Sir Thomas' heir was by his first wife Ethelreda, Henry Gawdy, created a Knight of the Bath by James I in 1603 and was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1608 and 1609. Sir Henry Gawdy sold the capital manor of

Surlingham but retained the manors of Earlhams cum Little Breech which he left to his eldest son Sir Robert Gawdy who held his first court in 6th December 1621 and his last in 1639. His heir was his younger brother George Gawdy who held his first court September 1639 but sold 1642 to Humphrey Rant of Yelverton and died the following year. Humphrey Rant was a barrister at law and married Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Drury of Bestell. When both died in 1661 Earlhams cum Little Breech passed to their eldest son William to be followed in turn by his three sons, Humphrey who died 1681, Thomas who died 1741 and James who died 1743 leaving the Norfolk and Suffolk estates to his surviving son, William who also lived at Mendham Priory. About 1758 he sold Earlhams cum Little Breech to James Bransby of Shotesham who sold again in 1768 to John Houghton of Bramerton. It passed to his daughter Anne Amelia Matilda who married Mauritius Adolphus Newton Starck 1792.

By Act of Parliament in 1808 following social development, Commissioners were appointed for the purpose of enclosure of the commons and waste lands of Rockland St Mary. Since Anne Starck held no freehold land in Rockland, she made no claim in respect of Little Breech and it was the Lord of the principle manor in Rockland, the Reverend Sir Charles Rich Bt who was awarded one twentieth of the areas enclosed. The Commissioners award will identify areas of common and waste remaining thereafter which may permit the owner of Little Breech to establish a claim in Rockland Broad and its immediately surrounding marsh, subject to common rights of fishing or piscary.

The Surlingham enclosure award was not made until 1822 though not to Mrs Starck's advantage for in 1812 or 1813 she sold her manors of Earlhams cum Little Breech to Robert Fellows of Shotesham Hall.

The manor passed through three generations of the Fellows family passing with the lands of the Fellows settled estates to William Cushion of Surlingham, a timber merchant about 1918.

It passed to his son Harold George Cushion between 1922 and 1925 who conveyed 1965 to Patrick L. Hovenden of Reigate in Surrey.

By the conventions and powers vested in him, the current owner of the Lordship of the Manor of Little Breech has reconstituted this as a separate manor together with all interests and rights thereto belonging.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Little Breech

Court book	1610-1651	Vendor
Court book	1652-1705	"
Court book	1705-1720	"
Court book	1720-1765	"
Court book	1766-1854	"
Court book	1854-1918	"
Court Minute Book	1879-1893	"

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Monkstown,
formerly Legan
Carrigaline,
Kerrycurrihy, Co.
Cork*

Ms B.1.7

BOYLE



Monkstown is a parish in the south east of the civil barony of Kerrycurrihy, County Cork, Munster which contains the villages of Monkstown, Malbaun and part of the town of Passage. Lying opposite Cove and to the west of Great Island this is a picturesque part of the western seaboard of the estuary of the Lee. The village of Monkstown stands on the shore immediately to the north of the creek of Ballybricken about one and a quarter miles south of Passage and one and a half miles West of Cove.

Monkstown Castle is relatively modern and is located in a small glen by the harbour it is built in quadrangle form flanked by four square towers. It was originally called Castle Mahon that is O'Mahon's castle afterwards passing into the possession of the Archdekin's, an Anglo-Irish family who in the middle ages adopted the name MacOdo.

Miles or Milo de Cogan with his father-in-law Robert Fitzstephen and brother Richard accompanied Earl Strongbow to Ireland in 1171 where they distinguished themselves in the capture of Cork, subsequently Dublin, Limerick and Waterford. Miles was rewarded by King Henry II in 1177 with a grant of half of Dermot McCarthy's "Kingdom of Cork" reaching from Lismore to the tip of the Dingle peninsula, the other half going to Robert Fitzstephen. Evidently this grant was somewhat speculative since the Norman forces could not have hoped to conquer such a large area in that time and the grantees allowed Dermot McCarthy to retain twenty-four cantreds for which they hoped to collect rents.

The charter of Dermot McCarthy to the church St John the Evangelist of the monastery of the cave of St Finbar at Cork is probably the oldest document connected with that city and remains the only specimen of a charter made by one of the native Irish princes. A Latin transcript of it was made by the antiquary Sir James Ware sometime after 1630 (British Museum).

Shortly following the Cambro-Norman Conquest Dermot McCarthy made a grant of land out of his adjacent Manor of

Marmullane to the Priory in Waterford. The Priory of St Johns in Waterford then established a small Benedictine Monastery there which they called Legan Abbey. This was possibly the existing name of the parish at that time since it was first named Monkstown during the 1300's. Subsequent wars caused the Abbey to be deserted and to fall into ruins. Possession of the land then passed from the priory in Waterford to its parent establishment in Bath, England. Later, a small group of Benedictine monks set out from Bath to revive the establishment at Legan. It is not sure when the Convent of St Peter and Paul in Bath asserted control over the hospital Priory of St John the Evangelist, Waterford. It would have been before the fourth year of Edward III when the Kings' Escheator took possession of Five Carucates of land in Legan held by the Prior of Waterford though it is noted in the seventh year of Edward III 1333 he licensed the Prior to exchange certain lands in Counties Waterford and Cork for other lands in Somersetshire. John de Cogan was evidently the King's treasurer in Ireland and acted officially. It may be at that time it passed into the hands of the Cogans, alternatively the Wyses received it at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries by grant from Henry VIII. As to the latter in the twenty eighth year of Henry VIII the Act of Absentees directed against the Prior of Bath and others as regards all honours, manors etc in Ireland to be taken into the Kings hand. Conversely under Poyning's Parliament an Act was passed in the tenth year of Henry VIII restoring all lands to St John's of Waterford alienated since the ninth year of Henry VI.

Of Castle Mahon little is known and the area was not occupied by the O'Mahoney's for several centuries but history records 1636 Monkstown Castle and Court were rebuilt by Anastasia, wife of John Archdekin while he was abroad. When Cromwell came to Ireland Archdeakin was dispossessed of his castle and lands but not his life since he died 1660. The Commonwealth held possession of Monkstown and other lands in Kerrycurrihy. Captain Thomas Plunkett commander of one of the ships of the Parliamentary Navy occupied the castle and entertained the lord lieutenant the Lord Lisle therein 1647. Later Colonel Huncs who

had witnessed the execution of Charles I, obtained it but did not keep it long, since in 1660 Michael Boyle Archbishop of Armagh and Lord Chancellor of Ireland wrote to Sir John Percival seeking his influence to obtain Monkstown or Bearnahely. These lands were sold to primate Boyle who had made good Huncs' title before the Court of Chancery and he then paid £400 for it to Huncs.

under James II and again forfeited it by attainder through supporting their King. On Michael Boyle's death, Monkstown alias Legan passed to his daughters then by descent to the joint possession of the Earls of Longford and Viscount DeVesci. From them it passed to the Earl of Shannon being recorded by Commons Select Committee under his jurisdiction in 1837.

John Archdeakin was known to Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, a cousin to Michael Boyle. The Acts of Settlement and Explanation were appealed by James II parliament in Dublin 1689. Tradition says that the Archdeakins's obtained it back

Documents and reference works associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Monkstown

Release by Maurice Lord of Fermoy to Robert Fitzgeoffrey Cowgan Land in Munster	6th year of Henry IV
Grant by Robert Fitzgeoffrey de Cowgan to James Fitzgerald Land in Munster	17th year of Henry VI
Roche's Map covering the Baronies of Kinelea and Kerrycurrihy, Co. Cork, Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris	
Geraldus Cambrensis History of the Conquest of Ireland Ed. Wright George Bell & Sons, London 1881	Twelfth Century
Sir Wareham, St Ledger Tract	c. 1589
Will of the Great Earl of Cork	1642
Accounts of the Great Earl of Cork and diary records	Seventeenth century
Samuel Lewis topographical dictionary of Ireland	1837
The Lismore Papers dedicated to the Duke of Devonshire	1885
Journals of the Cork istorical and Archaeological Society	1904

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Hardingham
Camois or
Camoys In The
Hundred of Forehoe,
Norfolk
(held in Chief with
Ancient Grant of
Free Warren)*

\$7,000 (10) Tel

The village of Hardingham is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey but was then a hamlet within the parish of Flockthorp then called Tokethorp, some 5 fi miles to the north-west of Wymondham.

At the time Flockthorp was a considerable parish held in a number of parts two belonging to Cossey, two held by the Earl Warren with his manor of Bernham Broom and another part with Wramplingham held of Carrick by Walter. It is this in which we are concerned since the Domesday Survey refers to the considerable Lordship formerly held of King Harold by Hacon, son of Swain, the eldest son of Godwen, Earl of Kent who was deprived of it and Godric then held it for the Conqueror. Flockthorp then contained two carucates of land held by 12 villeins with 6 slaves and 12 bordars, land in paunage for 60 swine, 10 acres of meadow, a mill, 3 carucates in demesne, 4 among the tenants or men with 26 sheep, 80 goats and a beruite called Mantateston with 1 carucate and 30 acres of land and another beruite with 30 acres and a carucate of land and 22 socmen held a carucate of land and 6 acres of meadow and then there were also 5 carucates. The whole then valued at 5 pounds at the Survey, 10 pound and it was one league long and half broad and paid 28 pence gilt. In addition the Conqueror held land here 40 acres occupied by 3 bordars with 1 acre of meadow and 1 freeman had 30 acres of land and 1 fi acres of meadow with fi a carucate held by 2 bordars.

Out of these tenures there arose two Lordships namely Hardingham Camois' and Gurney's Swathings. Andrew de Camois was a baron in the reign of Henry II, and in the 10th year of Edward I the Earl of Huntingdon had custody of Stephen de Camois estates, then a minor which owed 200 marks to the King. In the 12th year of King John and in the 3rd year of Henry III Ralph de Camois held in Flockthorp 1 fee, and the 4th part of 1 fee in Hardingham in capite. His son also Ralph was Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey in the 27th year of Henry III and his son also Ralph died seized of the estate here and in Suffolk and Cambridge in the 5th year of Edward I. His son, John de Camois

was summoned to attend the King in his expedition against Lewellyn, Prince of Wales in the same year when he paid 100 pounds relief for his lands and was granted free warren. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of John de Gatesden and on his death she became his sole heir and re-married, with the King's license, Sir William Paynel. It passed to their son Ralph de Camois, subsequently to his son also Ralph who performed homage for the estates in the 1st year of Edward II. He and his wife had been summoned earlier by writ to attend the coronation of Edward. In 1329 it passed to their son, Thomas who with the King's license conveyed to John de Holveston who was presented in 1342 and 1349 and died 1354 when it passed to his son, Thomas. In the 3rd year of Henry IV, Sir Thomas Barre is recorded as Lord and was in 1392 presented as Lord in right of his wife Elizabeth both also presented in 1417. About this time there was contest over the right of the advowson subsequently confirmed in their name. It must have been this Sir Thomas Baron Camois and Knight of the Garter who is recorded as Commander of the left flank in the Battle of Agincourt 1415.

Sir Thomas, is said to have granted the estates to Sir John Arundel, afterwards Earl of Arundel from whom it passed to William, Earl of Arundel then Thomas, Earl of Arundel, lord and patron in 1504, afterwards Henry, Earl of Arundel recorded in the time of Henry VIII and who sold it about the 1st year of Elizabeth I to Thomas Gresham Esq of London who's widow Lady Gresham sold in 1580 to Anthony Thwayts.

The Estate was in 1605 conveyed by the Thwayts to Sir George Copin who in the following year sold to Thomas Bateman of Hardingham Hall for £3,000. It passed to the Tayler family probably through marriage and Justice Tayler by will apportioned the Hardingham Estate to his four granddaughters. About the year 1713 Ambrose Meers of Easton by Norwich was said to have 3 parts of the Lordship and George le Hunt of New Buckenham, a 4th part. Sometime later in the 18th century, Hardingham became the property of the Wodehouse family. This name first occurs in Norfolk in 1402 when John Wodehouse was

CAMOYS



made Constable of Castle Rising and later became Earl of Kimberley. It is probable that they sprang from a London family, Squire and Forester of Rising 1404, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber 1406. Being a Commander of Array for Norfolk in 1415 at Agincourt he received a grant of Wells Priory and Gayton Rectory in the same year. His second son John, married Constance daughter of Thomas Gedding and settled at Kimberley which adjoins.

The family acquired lands in Hardingham Camois over the 18th century and in 1815 Sir John Wodehouse Baron was much concerned in the enclosure award covering the parish. The remainder of the estate with the Lordship of the Manor of Hardingham Camois continued in the family line until

Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Hardingham Camois

Court Rolls	1483-1671	Norfolk Record Office
Court Books	1544 to 1561	Norfolk Record Office
Court Books	1653 to 1672	Norfolk Record Office
Memorandum	Early 18th Century	Norfolk Record Office
Enclosure Award Hardingham Camois	1815	Norfolk Record Office
Kelly's Directory of Norfolk	1917	

KIMBERLY



*Lordship of the
Manor of
Kidderminster
Burnell
In the Lower
Halfshire Hundred
in Worcestershire*

£6,500
(21)

The Borough of Kidderminster straddles the River Stour and the Staffordshire-Worcestershire canal in the north west of the county of Worcestershire, some eighteen miles south west from Birmingham and fifteen north from Worcester. The shire has experienced many boundary changes since it was created in 918 as an administrative and defensive unit to resist the threat of the Danes and was one of the smaller counties before its merger with Herefordshire. In 736 Ethelbald, King of Mercia granted Synberht ten cassates of land near Kidderminster for the founding of a monastery though in 816 the remainder of Kidderminster was in the hands of the Crown.

Following the Norman Conquest the Domesday Survey of 1086 describes Kidderminster. King William holds Kidderminster in Lordship with sixteen outliers, Wannerton, Trimpey, Hurcott, Franche, a second Franche Bristitune, Habberley, Fastochesfelde, Wribbenhall, Ribbesford, a second Ribbesford, Sutton Oldington, Mitton, Teulesberge and Sudwale, the lands, including the manor twenty hides. At the time the whole of the manor was described as waste; in lordship one plough; 20 villagers and 30 small holders with 18 ploughs; a further 20 more ploughs possible. Two male and four female slaves, two mills at 16s, two salt houses at 30s, a fishery at 100 pence, woodland at 4 leagues. In this manor the Reeve holds the land of one riding man, he has one plough and a mill at five ora. To this manor belongs one house in Droitwich and another in Worcester which paid ten pence. The whole manor paid £14. In revenue before 1066 it paid £10.4s by weight. The King had placed the woodland of this manor in the forest of Feckenham. Of the manors' land, William holds one hide and the land of one riding man, he also has one villager and eight small holders who have four and a half ploughs, value 11s. Also of this land, Aiulg holds one virgate, one plough and two slaves, valued at 2s.

The Sheriff accounted to the King for the proceeds of Kidderminster until Henry II alienated to his Steward or Dapifer, Manasser Biset, sometime between 1156 and 1162. The capital manor of Kidderminster thus remained as one fief with its 16 outliers recorded in the name of Henry Biset, 1194, passing

temporarily into the hands of Henry receiving a new grant from King John, 1199, on settlement of 500 Marks for the vills of Kidderminster and Sandhurst in Hampshire. On Henry's death, wardship of his heir William Biset was granted to William of Huntingfield, a prominent member of the baronial opposition to King John, however on the outbreak of war the Sheriff seized Kidderminster for the King. In June 1215 at Runnymede when Huntingfield had been appointed one of the conservators of the Magna Carta, King John was required to restore the lands of which William Biset had been dispossessed, to him, however while Huntingfield was engaged in battle with the French, Kidderminster was delivered to Roger la Zouche "during the King's pleasure" and subsequently King John made a new grant of the fief to his beloved and loyal follower John l'Estrange.

Kidderminster was restored to the Bisets after King John's death although it is not clear if Henry Biset's son William ever took possession since in 1223 William's widow who had married Richard Keynes, failed in the defence of her claim to dower in Kidderminster against her daughter in law, Isold, widow of William Biset the younger and her second husband Aumary, St Amand. Following an exchange with John Biset, brother and heir of the younger William, Aumery held the whole of Kidderminster instead of the one third which was his wife's dower and in 1228 he had Grant of Free Warren and yearly fair. When John Biset died 1241 leaving three daughters they were charged £100 in relief for his Barony and its manors. The estate was divided between them: Margerie, who had married Robert Rivers of Ongar, Essex, inheriting one third; Ella, who married first Ralph Neville, secondly John Wootton, inheriting one third; and Isabel who married Hugh Pleseys who inherited the remaining third. The division of the Barony in this way evidently caused dissension though probably assisted the growth and autonomy of Kidderminster, each of the Lords holding the revenues of the tenants, sharing the fines and market proceeds.

Margerie's share was given to the Priory of Maiden Bradley and alienated with its Manor of Comberton. Isabel's and Ella's shares were reunited in 1350 by Will from Lord Burnell and on

FOLEY



purchase from Malcolm de la Mare by Sir John Beuchamp of Holt, 1385-1386. Evidently it was Lord Burnell who renamed one of the Kidderminster manors as Kidderminster Burnell since it continued in this name subsequently.

Sir John had been Knighted during the Scottish Expedition of 1348 by Richard II, rose rapidly in the King's favour and in 1386 had grant of Free Chase in Vert and Venison, Infagtheof and Outfangtheof, the Chattels of Felons and Fugitives in Kidderminster. In 1387 he was created Lord Beuchamp of Kidderminster, but in 1388 was victim to the Merciless Parliament and following his attainder, Kidderminster with its manors was forfeit to the Crown. In 1389, by purchase, Kidderminster Biset was granted to Thomas, Earl of Warwick and under a settlement the Barony with Kidderminster Burnell passed to the Earl of Warwick's younger brother, Sir William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny. It passed to his widow, Joan, Lady Bergavenny and on her death, 1435 descended to her granddaughter, Elisabeth, wife of Sir Edward Neville, daughter of Richard, Earl of Worcester. Sir Edward was summoned by writ as Lord Bergavenny in 1450 and in time the estate passed to his son George, Lord Bergavenny who instructed his Bailiff to

allow the Priors of Maiden Bradley, not to summon the Priors tenants to Bergavenny's Court but to take their part of the waifs and strays within their third of the fief. His son, also George, inherited, was a favourite of Henry VIII and entailed all of his estates on himself and his heirs. On the dissolution of the monasteries about this time, it was he who acquired the Priors third since on his death, 1535, during the Minority of his son Henry, King Henry VIII appointed John Avery to be Bailiff of the Lordship of Kidderminster. The estates continued on this line until 1753 when William Neville, under act of Parliament sold his estate in Kidderminster.

Over the following forty years the Barony and several manors, including Kidderminster Burnell were acquired by Thomas, created Lord Foley of Kidderminster, 1776. The Barony of Kidderminster Biset, the estates and manors, including Kidderminster Burnell were sold in 1838 and purchased by William Ward, 11th Lord Ward, created Earl of Dudley and Viscount Ednam, 1860. The Lordship of the Manor of Kidderminster Burnell has continued to be held by subsequent Earls of Dudley.

Documents associated with the Lordship of Kidderminster Burnell

Minster Accounts	1455	PRO Kew
Valuations and rentals	1449	PRO Worcester
Estreats	1467	PRO Worcester
Court Roll	1535-1543	PRO Worcester
Court Books	1709-1866	PRO Worcester

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Shrivenham
Salop,
together with
the Hundred of
Shrivenham
Salop
held in Chief in
Royal Berkshire
(with ancient grant
of markets and fairs)*

No hills

BARRINGTON



Shrivenham is a pretty village and parish in the north of the county of Berkshire, within the Vale of the White Horse and on the border with Wiltshire from which it is separated by the River Cole. For many years the Manor Estate formed part of the Craven Vale Estate held by the Earls of Craven, this Manor held by the Viscountess Barrington, formerly of Beckett House until sold by her Trustees in the mid 1960's.

Shrivenham alternatively spelt Scrifenan-Hamm and Scrivenanham and Scrivenham and Scriveham appears to derive from the Anglo Saxon Scrifena's enclosure. At the time of the Domesday Survey 1086 it was recorded:- In Scriveham (Shrivenham) Hundret. The King holds Scriveham in demesne. King Edward held it. There are 46 hides, there is land for 33 ploughs. On the demesne there are 4 ploughs; and 80 villeins and 17 bordars with 30 ploughs. There is a church with 5 hides of the same land and belonging thereto are 1 plough and 4 villeins and 5 bordars with 2 ploughs. In the Manor are 2 mills worth 20 shillings and 240 acres of meadow and woodland to render, 20 swine. Before the conquest it was worth 35 pounds afterwards 20 pounds; now 45 pounds. What the Priest has is worth 4 pounds.

In 1086 the area now included in the Hundred of Shrivenham was divided between the three hundreds of Shrivenham, Wyfold and Hildeslaw. William The Conqueror retained the Manor and Hundred of Shrivenham which then contained the townships of Shrivenham, Watchfield and Becket also Faringdon and Sparsholt. Shrivenham remained a royal demesne until 1200 when King John granted it to Geoffrey Count of Perche together with the rights over the Hundred. The Count sided with the French in the struggle at the beginning of the reign of Henry III and was killed in the Battle of Lincoln, 1217. The Manor and Hundred returned to the crown and custody was granted successively to Henry de Trubville and Robert de Drus. During the minority of the King the Bishop of Chalons is said to have come to England and have claimed the lands of Geoffrey Count of Perche. The Bishop's rights in Shrivenham were bought by William Marsh and Willimam Longspee, Earl of Salisbury who

held to their own use. William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke then granted his moiety of Shrivenham, subsequently known as the Manor of Shrivenham Salop to Warin Monchesney on marriage to his daughter Joan. Their daughter Joan Monchesney married William de Valence, the half brother of the King who in right of his wife's mother received the title of Earl of Pembroke.

William Longspee's moiety of Shrivenham was subsequently granted to Philip Hawtrey. His daughter Maud married Andrew de Wike when Philip passed to her lands in the Manor of Shrivenham. However, he retained lands in Shrivenham together with his interest in the Hundred Court of Shrivenham since in 1274 Isabel Hawtrey, jointly with William de Valence and Giles de Clifford are returned as holders. Their heirs apparently Henry and Thomas Hawtrey are said to have held gallows and assize of bread and ale in Shrivenham.

In 1257 William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke received a grant of a weekly market on Thursday and a fair on the vigil feast and morrow of the St Mary Magdalene. Joan de Valence survived both her husband and her two elder sons, John and William and was succeeded on her death 1307 by her third son, Aylmer. Aylmer died 1324 and left a widow Mary, foundress of Pembroke College, Oxford but without sons their heirs were the children of his sister Isabel who had married John Lord Hastings and Joan the wife of John Comyn of Badenoch. Shrivenham fell to Elizabeth the daughter of John Comyn who married Richard Talbot afterwards Lord Talbot.

The hundred of Hildeslaw and Wyfold from the beginning of the 13th century had been thrown together into single hundred and may have continued for a time to be farmed by the Sheriff. In the absence of any royal demesne at Shrivenham, they amalgamated with that Hundred. In 1276 it was deposed that the bailiffs of William de Valence had moved the Hundred Court of Hildeslaw to a place within the bounds of Shrivenham Hundred. The Shrivenham Hundred by the end of the 13th century had reformed to the "extrinsic" or a "forensic" Hundred of

Shrivenham covering Watchfield, Littleworth, Eton, Coleshill, Buscot, Ashbury, Edwinston, Compton, Odstone, Becket, Woolstone, Balking, Fawler, Kingston and Uffington. The intrinsic Hundred of Shrivenham is recorded 1327 as including the townships of Shrivenham, Baurton, Cotes and Fernham. The Shrivenham Hundred then descended in these moieties respectively with the Manors of Shrivenham Salop and Shrivenham Stapits from which in later years they took their name into separate Hundreds.

From the mid 14th century the descent of Shrivenham Salop followed the line of Richard Talbot in the Barony of Talbot subsequently the Earl of Shrewsbury and until 1507 when George Earl of Shrewsbury and Anne his wife conveyed the Manor and Lordship to St Thomas Fettiplace who died seized of it in 1523. His posthumous son, Nicholas, died at six months old and the Lordship then devolved upon his daughter Katherine

then aged only four. In due time Katherine married Sir Frances Englefield and the Manor was settled on them and their heirs in 1544. Being a strong adherent to Queen Mary's religious policies, in prudence he left England after the accession of Queen Elizabeth leaving Thomas Stafford and John Yate as his Trustees. Queen Elizabeth however gave his lands and estates into the custody of George Fettiplace and considerable litigation ensued. Katherine died before her husband in 1579 and John Fettiplace (the great grandson of her father's brother Richard Fettiplace about one year later leaving a son Bessel Fettiplace. Bessel later conveyed the Manor 1588 to Sir Henry Unton who died 1596 leaving a widow Dorothy.

The Estate and Lordship passed in due time to Viscount Barrington of Beckett House, recorded 1891 as the principal landowner through to Viscountess Barrington and her Trustees.

Documents associated with the Lordship and Hundred of Shrivenham Salop (held to the order of the vendor)

D/EE1 M33-35	Court Books - 3 vols.	1544-1576	Royal County of Berkshire Records Office
D/EE1 M37-41	Court Books - 5 vols.	1599-1652	"
D/EE1 M68	Draft Court Book - 1 vol.	1543-1565	"
D/EE1 M74	Rental - 1 document	c.1750	"
D/EE1 M109	Jury Presentments	1793-1813	"
Hundred of Shrivenham			
D/EE1 M32, 36	Court Books - 2 vols.	1523-1583	"
D/EE1 M42-51	Court Books - 10 vols.	1652-1836	"

*The Lairdship
Superiority and
Reputed
Ancient Feudal
Barony of
Ascog
on the Isle of
Bute, Scotland
(with mineral
rights, reversion and
historic grant of
foreshore and wrecks
Stronghold of the
Barons Glas)*

£20,000 (23)

MARQUESS OF BUTE



Ascog is situated at the south end of the island of Bute off the west coast of Scotland. This extensive territory or fief for centuries returned a member to the Scottish Parliament for Ascog and the county of Buteshire, Bute is now controlled by the Marquis of Bute, but was not earlier. The castle of Glasroffe stronghold of Glas Barons was situate on a rocky promontory known as Ascog Point at the south end of Ascog Bay, now in part occupied by Ascog Free Church. The principal settlement overlooking the bay and the Firth of Clyde is the village of Ascog. Originally, the estate had its own mills, one of these a wauk and woollen mill, located on the shore adjacent to Ascog Burn near to the site where a treasure trove was found 1813. The second, a corn mill was located on Millhole Road and a third on the lands of Bogany, these mills dating from Medieval times and operating into the nineteenth century. Located on an island distant from railways and airports, Ascog still has its pier on which local business and communication depended for boat traffic and the post office boasted its own Ascog post stamp until 1970.

The name of Ascog is of Norse origin, meaning the boat-shaped mound which dates from visitations by the Vikings in the thirteenth century where they landed before advancing to attack and occupy Rothesay Castle.

Following the Norman Conquest of England, William the Conqueror granted extensive estates to his ally and follower, Robert de Breos or de Brus, the 'noble Knight of Normandy' but it was Robert's son, also Robert Brus who fought at the Battle of the Standard against the Scots in the twelfth century. His son, the third Robert Brus became a founder of the royal line of Scotland and his father gave him Annandale in Scotland, being thus a Leigeman of the Crown of Scotland. However, Robert III turned and was taken in fair battle against the Anglo-Normans by his own father who sent him to the English Monarch. He, probably struck with the extraordinary situation of the parties and pleased with the good faith of Robert II, placed his captive once more at the disposal of his parents. The young Lord Brus of Annandale

complaining to his father that the Valley of Ann afforded no wheat and bread, in compensation for his privation his father gave him the wheat producing Manor of Hart. By this time, Robert Brus III was paying 100s in scutage in 1171 to the Crown and was followed by a son of the same name who in turn was followed by his son William, followed by Robert V of Hart and Annandale who married Isobel, daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon and granddaughter of Henry Prince of Scotland, the source of the Royal Blood in the Bruce family.

Robert Bruce VI adhered firmly to Henry III in the Barons War and commanded the Scottish auxiliaries he was however taken prisoner at Lewes though the victory of Evesham restored him to his honours and to his northern Government at Carlisle. The sudden death of King Alexander III of Scotland followed by that of his grandchild, Margaret of Norway, six years later, opened the Scottish succession to competing claims. Of these, Jon Balliol, Robert Bruce and John Hastings were Vassels of the English Crown. King Edward I, appointed arbiter decided on Balliol and Robert Bruce, dying in his castle at Loch Maben, his cause was taken up by his son, Robert Bruce VIII but remained loyal to England. It was his son, the ninth Robert Bruce who, when Scotland was under invasion again settled his claim to the throne. He was crowned King of Scotland 27th March 1306 but within in a year was in exile in Ireland. In 1312 King Robert Bruce fighting for freedom in the west, invaded Bute to storm and capture Rothesay Castle. He probably landed at Ascog Bay controlled by Glasroffe Castle, where he would have been met by Baron Glas since legend has it that Glas and sixteen retainers and another Laird with a few more, joined Bruce in the capture of Rothesay Castle. So pleased with the conduct of Glas, Robert caused his learned clerk to make out a Crown charter in the favour of Glas over the lands he held at Ascog after which Glas styled himself as Baron Glas of Ascog which continued to be referred to as late as 1863. Whilst the charter has not been discovered in the register of the Great Seal, this is not altogether surprising due to the turbulent history of the country in later years.

In 1813 a group of workers constructing the coastal road from Rothesay to Ascog, adjacent to Ascog Bay, came across a hoard of coins buried just below Millbank. Among the coins were Scottish pennies of the time of Alexander III, Robert Bruce and Balliol, also English pennies of Edward I struck at different towns and some Irish pennies. The coins are believed to be part of the military purse which the paymaster of Rothesay Castle escaped with when the Castle surrendered to the Steward of Scotland in 1335. The then shortest route to the sea was by way of Ascog Burn to Ascog Bay, the hoard no doubt buried by the paymaster, fleeing for his life but hoping to return.

By 1544 the lands of Ascog were in the hands of Archibald Maklachlane confirmed by a Crown Charter granted by Queen Mary and consented by her Cousin, James, Earl of Arran, then protector and Governor of Scotland. At the time, Queen Mary was still a child of only two years. The Earl of Arran as heir presumptive could probably be described as 'her cousin' since Arran was head of the powerful Hamilton family. As Governor, it was his duty to protect the interests of the infant Queen and to deal with the affairs of state. He carried out these duties sufficiently but in 1566 rebelled against Mary on her marriage to Darnley though by 1569 he was back in power as leader of the Queen's Party.

When in 1546 the Crown Charter was granted it is fair to assume that the child Queen Mary knew nothing about Ascog or its existence. However her Governor, as Earl of Arran, the island closest to Bute would have been well acquainted with it. Two years later at only five years of age, Queen Mary with the consent and connivance of her Governor, the Earl of Arran was transported from Dunbarton by ship to France to marry the Dauphin of France, a boy one year her junior. For the part he played in the arranged marriage, Arran received an honour from the French and was created Duke of Chatelherault. King Henry II of France was so delighted with the prospect of his son marrying Mary that he sent a part of the French fleet and his Royal Galley to Dunbarton for the purpose. He lately described

her as 'the most perfect child I have ever seen'. To avoid risk of attack by the English fleet, his ships took the more hazardous route down the west coast of Scotland, sailing down the Clyde past Bute, Ascog and Arran.

The MacLachlane's continued quietly at Ascog granting rights to work coal, build salt pans, erect mills and were probably little affected by the affairs of state in Scotland, however when Archibald MacLachlane died 1575, the future of Ascog was raised in Holyrood House, since it was 'holden of the King, Prince of Scotland'. A Crown letter was dispatched from Holyrood House to the Sheriff of Bute, dated 3rd November 1575, instructing him to proceed to the service of Donald MacLachlane as lawful heir to Archibald MacLachlane of Ascog. Since Donald was a minor and had not reached the age of 21, the Crown letter commanded the Sheriff to protect the lands of Ascog. By this time, Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner in England held in bondage by Queen Elizabeth I. Accordingly, the letter written on her behalf was signed by the Earl of Moreton as Regent of Scotland. Mary denounced Moreton, as 'my greatest enemy', his principal achievement being credited with his introduction to Scotland of an engineering monstrosity of torture and execution, euphemistically called 'The Maiden' by which he was ironically later executed for his part in the murder of Darnley.

As a result of the Crown letter, the MacLachlane's remained secure at Ascog until 1593 when they surrendered their lands in exchange for others, to be re-granted by the King to the Stewart family. The Stewarts were an astute and ambitious family playing full part in local and national affairs. They sat in the Scots Parliament as Stewarts of Ascog in 1628/33, 1648 and 1651 and were appointed Crowners of Bute and in 1598 held the office of Captain and Keeper of the Castle of Dunivaig of Islay. The Scottish Parliament met in a number of different buildings and not until 1641 at the Parliament House in Edinburgh. There was no division of Parliament into an upper and lower house and only five groups of people sat, namely officers of the state, the

JAMES I



higher clergy, nobility, Barons of Shires and Burgesses of Royal Burghs.

King James VI had taken the Castle of Dunivaig from the MacDonalDs and the Earl of Argyle in 1596 and in 1598 Stewart of Ascog was appointed Captain and Keeper. The other office held by Stewart of Ascog, Crouner of Bute is of ancient origin, held only from 1666 to 1698 when it was disposed to Sir James Stewart of Bute. In 1673, King Charles II with the advice and consent of his cousins, John Duke of Lauderdale, John Earl of Rothes, John Earl of Tweeddale, Alexander Earl of Kincarden, William Earl of Dundonald and Charles Maitland of Haltoun, Treasurer Depute granted a Crown charter in favour of John Stewart of Ascog of the 'Three Pounds land of Over and Nether Ascog with the mills and pertinences in the Parish of Kingarth and the Sheriffdom of Bute'.

When they first took over Ascog, the Stewarts lived on their Ascog lands since at that time it was law that Barons and Lairds of Land 'holden of the King of Scotland' should reside within such lands before being entitled to sit in the Scots Parliament. The Stewarts of Ascog possibly resided at the Castle of Ascog since it was only in 1661 that the Earl of Argyle destroyed the Castle and the Stewarts moved to the newly completed Mansion House of Ascog in 1668. The house built of stone, quarried from the Ascog Hill is a good example of Baronial building of the period and the Stewarts had their Coat of Arms on a shield bearing the date 1678 set in the stone over the main entrance doorway. They developed the surrounds to a mansion fitting to their style and their country seat with landscaped and walled gardens, fresh salmon, trout and cod landed on their own foreshore and from their Loch of Ascog. Determined to hold Ascog in perpetuity in 1773 John Stewart of Ascog wrote his new will and 'deed of entail' though in 1815. MacArthur Stewart, the last of the direct line died and the mansion and estate passed to his nephew Frederick Campbell an Attorney in Virginia and from an able and highly respected family. Frederick Campbell despite his fear of travelling by water, took ship and landed in

Scotland August 1815, conscious of the need to take up residence in order to claim the inheritance. Under the conditions of the deed of entail of 1773 it was necessary for him to assume the name and arms of Stewart of Ascog. Equally, as an American, and an alien of the Crown, he could not hold land within the United Kingdom until he became a British citizen. It took him a further ten years before he secured naturalisation. Intending to sell Ascog, he placed it on the market but a hoard of relatives appeared claiming under the terms of the 1773 deed that he had no right to sell or they should receive a share. On legal advice, he took his case to the law lords in Edinburgh but lost and appealed to the English House of Lords but had died before judgement could be given, sickened by the legal disputes and by consumption. The new heir to Ascog was his younger brother Ferdinand, a professor of mathematics in the college of William and Mary in Virginia. Ferdinand was endowed with a sharp intellect and stronger constitution and arriving at Edinburgh September 1828 briefed his lawyers and moved to London. He secured naturalisation of both Houses of Parliament in 1829 and almost immediately afterwards received a favourable decision of the House of Lords over-ruling the 1773 deed of entail and promptly sold the Ascog estate to Robert Thom.

Rober Thom, the new Laird of Ascog was a different breed of man from the long established land owning Stewarts. Born of the industrial revolution in Scotland, he was a brilliant engineer and shrewd business man, sympathetic also to the arts. He granted to Montague Stanley, actor and artist, who had settled in Ascog the right to be buried at Ascog Point and was directly responsible for introducing Edmund Keane the great Shakespearean actor to Bute and negotiated for him a plot of land beside Loch Fad on which he built the famous house known as Keane's cottage. By the time he was fifty years of age he had secured sole ownership of the Rothsay cotton mills becoming the largest employer of labour in Rothesay, six years later in 1831 becoming able to buy the valuable Ascog estate. From that time he described himself as Robert Thom of Ascog and moved with his family to the

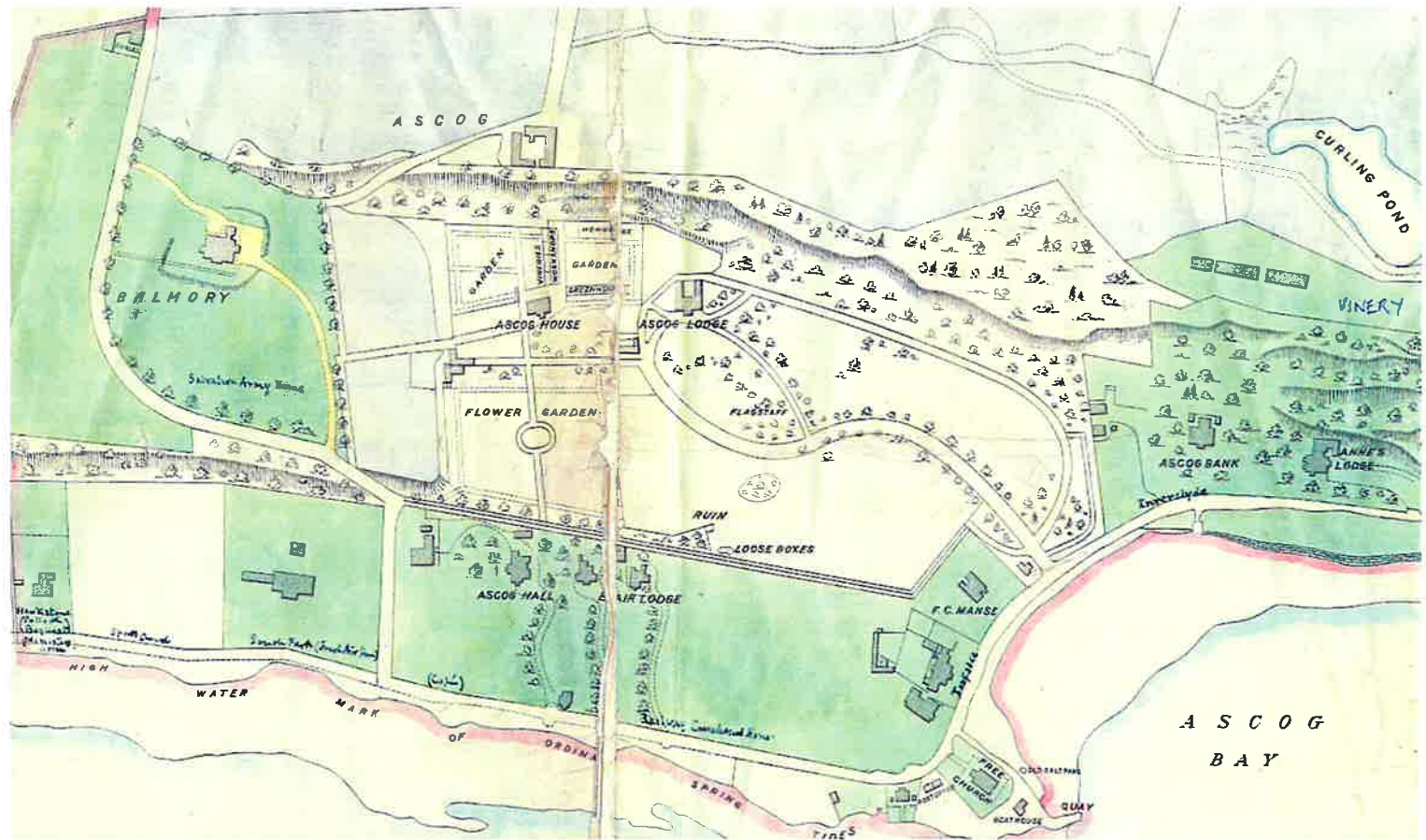
Mansion House of Ascog. As an engineer he became responsible for the reports and water supplies to many major cities in Scotland and across Europe and further afield. As Laird of Ascog, Thom also set about organising his estate, maintaining and conserving the amenities whilst at the same time feuing title in land subject to conditions and restrictions, which conditions remain in force until this day. In 1847 in his 72nd year, Robert Thom died at Ascog mansion house and a simple gravestone in the high church yard in Rothesay marks where he lies. His high standards of amenity prevailed when granting the site of Ascog church to the authorities for a nominal sum, this being reputedly the site of Glasroffe Castle owned by the Barons of Glas and stronghold of the Barons Glas of Ascog. Among the sites he feud were to Laurie of Laureston, who in 1838 built the imposing house of Montford. Another was Charles Rennie McIntosh, the eminent architect and artist, Admiral the Honourable Charles Elfinstone Fleeming of Cumbernauld and Robert Bontine Cunningham Graham, known throughout the Americas as Don Roberto.

A substantial part of the Estate of Ascog including Ascog Farm, the Lairdship and Superiority were purchased in the last century by George Bell Barker and the Lairdship and Superiority have continued in his family subsequently.

Of the Superiority we are advised that this continues to be active in holding the mineral rights across much of the estate, sections of the foreshore, the feuars and vassals attached, together with the right to grassums in the varying of feuars. There may also be reversions within the Lairdship as in the case of Ascog Church where the feu contract between the parties in 1853 provides that 'in the event of the buildings erected upon the said ground being used for any purpose not connected with divine worship or education, the said Robert Craig and Robert Elder and their foresaids shall forfeit their right to the said piece of ground and all buildings and materials which may happen to be thereon at the time and the same shall revert and return to and become the property of the said trustees.....as if the same had never been granted.' Ascog Church, whilst still active has been considering a move to another church in Rothesay to be followed by possible redevelopment of the site.

With the Lairdship and Superiority the present owner holds the 'Ascog Charter Chest' with its historic collection of Crown charters and ancient documents that directly relate to Ascog and provide a fascinating insight to its history.

Plan of Parts in The Ascog Estate in Buteshire

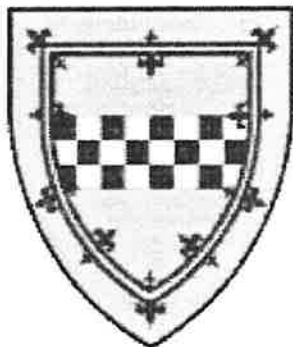


Documents associated with the Lairdship Superiority and Ancient Feudal Barony of Ascog on the Isle of Bute

(Record of the documents is held at the Register of Archives, Scotland)

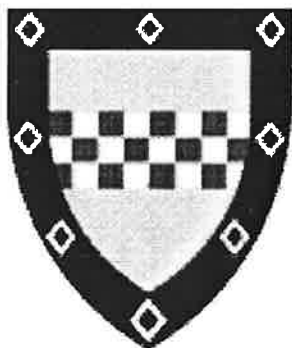
12th December 1503	Charter by Ninian Cochren, Lord of the North Half of the lands of Ascog in favour of Hugh, Lord Montgomery of the said lands lying in the lordship and sheriffdom of Bute for the sum of 30 merks Scots.
23rd August 1510	Copy of crown charter in favour of John Glas of Ardnaquho of four and half merks of the lands of Askog, in the lordship and Sheriffdom of Bute; which lands formerly pertained heritably to John Glas of Askok.
12th June 1544	Charter by Archibald Maklauchlane of Askoig in favour of Lachlane Maklachlane of that Ilk and Katherine Taith, his spouse, of the four merk land of Askoig, in the lordship and sheriffdom of Buit.
11th June 1546	Crown charter in favour of Archibald Maklauchlane, son of Lauchlan Maklauchlane of that Ilk and Catherine Tait, his wife, of the three pound land of Askok, in the lordship and sheriffdom of Bute; which lands previously pertained heritably to Archibald Maklauchlane, son of deceased Archibald Maklauchlane of Dovard. The charter is granted by Queen Mary with the advice and consent of her dearest cousin James, Earl of Arran, her tutor, 'protector and governor of our kingdom'.
6th May 1553	Instrument of sasine in favour of Archibald McLachlane, son and heir of Archibald McLachlane of that Ilk, of the three pound land of Askok of old extent, lying in the Island of Bute and sheriffdom of the same.
1st June 1553	Procuratory of resignation by Archibald Mclachlane of Askok.
16th January 1553/4	Instrument of resignation by Archibald Mclachlane of Askok preceding crown grant no. 8.
16th January 1553/4	Crown charter in favour of Lachlan Mclachlane of that Ilk and Catherine Tait, his spouse in conjunct fee, of the three pound land of old extent of Askok, in the island and sheriffdom of Bute; which lands formerly pertained heritably to Archibald Mclachlane of Askok. Queen Mary grants this charter with the advice and consent of her dearest cousin and tutor, James, Duke of Chattellarault, Earl of Arran, 'protector and governor of our kingdom', for the good, faithful and voluntary service given to the Queen and her tutor by the said Lachlan.
20th July 1554	Instrument of sasine following no. 9.
1st April 1568	Crown letters of gift in favour of John Stewart, son of Ninian Stewart of Kilchattane, of the ward and non-entry fees and other feudal casualties due from the three pound land of Ovir and Nethir Askokis, with the 'coilheuch' and pertinents, within the isle and sheriffdom of Bute; which lands formerly pertained to deceased Archibald oig Maklauchlane, brother of Archibald Maklauchlane of that Ilk. Granted by James VI with advice and consent of his dearest cousin, James, Earl of Moray, Regent.
3rd November 1575	Letter of James VI of Scotland, signed by the Earl of Morton as regent in the King's name, dated Halyrude House and addressed to the Sheriff of Bute.
20th May 1576	Contract between Donald Maklauchlane, son and heir apparent of deceased Archibald alias

STEWART OF BUTE



	Gillaspie og Makclachlane of Escok, with consent of Duncan Maklachlane of (Em...g?) his curator, for his interest, and also with consent of 'maiste tender and narrest kynsmen and freindis of faderis side and moderis side on the said Donald Makclachlane, concur and altogidder in ane voice to the utilitie and profeit of him and his house as is efter speceffit.....'
15th December 1578	Charter by Donald Maklachlane of Askokis and Auchinhale in favour of John Steuart of Largevrechtane and Marion Fairlie, his spouse in conjunct fee, of the lands of Over Askoke with the north half of Nadir. Askoke, extending to three pounds of lands of old extent , in the island of Bute and the sherifffdom of the same.
20th December 1578	Instrument of sasine following on no. 13.
15th December 1578	Document narrating that Donald McLachlane of Ascoke and Auchinhale, having attained the age of 21 years complete, has granted a feu charter of this date in favour of John Stewart of Largevrechtane and Marion Fairlie, his spouse.
3rd November 1575	Crown letters instructing the sheriff of Bute to proceed to the service of Donald Makclachlane as heir to the deceased Archibald Makclachlane of Eskok, his father, although he said Donald has not yet reached the 'lauchfull and perfit age of tuentie ane yeiris'.
14th April 1584	Charter by William Glass of Ardnahois in favour of John Stewart of Largabrachtane and Marion Fairlie, his spouse of twenty shillings land of Nethir Ascok, now occupied by the said John, and the granter's part of the lake called Lochascok, within the lordship of Bute and sherifffdom of the same.
15th February 1593	Procuratory of resignation by Donald McLauchlane of the three poind land of Escogis of old extent, in the isle and sherifffdom of Bute, into the hands of the King, for new infestment by His Majesty in favour of John Stewart and Marion Fairlie, his spouse in conjunct fee.
11th February 1594/5	Procuratory of resignation by Donald Mclaythlane of Ahownhall in favour of John Stewart of Escoge and Marion Fairlie, his spouse, in conjunct fee, of the forty shilling land of Overascoge and the twenty shilling land of Netherescoge, with the mill, and the loch called Escoge Loch, lying in the island and sherifffdom of Bute.
17th March 1594/5	Crown charter in favour of John Stewart of Askoge and Marion Fairlie, his spouse. Details given in precept following hereon no.21.
17th March 1594/5	Precept furth of chancery in favour of John Stewart of Askoge and Marion Fairlie, his spouse, in conjunct fee, and their lawful heirs male, whom failing the nearest lawful heirs male of the said John bearing the arms and name of Stewart, of the forty shillings land of Over Askoge, and the twenty shilling land of Nethir Askoge, with the mill of the same, in the island of Bute.....
18th March 1594/5	Instrument of the resignation following no. 19.
18th April 1595	Instrument of sasine following on no. 21.
20th September 1595	Instrument of sasine in favour of John Stewart of Ardmeleische, sheriff of Bute, and Jean Blare, his spouse, in conjunct fee, of the twenty shilling land of Nather Escoge, in the island and sherifffdom of Bute.
22nd September 1595	Charter by John Stewart of Ardmeleisch, sheriff of Buit, with the special advice and consent of his beloved Jean Blair, his spouse, the conjunct friar, in favour of John Stewart of Askog and Marion Fairlie, his wife, in conjunct fee, of the twenty shilling land of old extent of Nether Escogis, in the

STEWART OF ASCOG



	island and sheriffdom of Bute.
20th September 1595	Instrument of sasine apparently following on no. 25, although ex facie in ante-dates it by two days.
10th July 1609	Instrument of sasine in favour of John Stewart, younger, friar of Askoge, son of John Stewart of Askoge, of half of the lands of Bogany within the bounds of the burgh of Rothesay.
23rd October 1613	Precept furth of chancery in favour of John Stewart, now of Ascog, as her to the late John Stewart of Ascog, his father, in the lands of Over and Nether Ascog and others.
26th January 1630	Charter by James Stewart of Ardinho in favour of John Stewart of Ascog, in liferent, and Ninian Stewart, his son, in fee, of the twenty shilling land of old extent of Mayns of Neddir Ascog, in the island of Buit and Sheriffdom of the same.....
27th January 1630	Instrument of sasine following on no.30.
26th March 1630	Charter by John Stewart of Askog in favour of Ninian Stewart, his eldest son and heir, of the three pound land of old extent of Askogis, with the pertinents, lying in the island of Bute and sheriffdom of the same. The granter reserves his liferent of the lands.
4th November 1630	Instrument of sasine in favour of John Stewart, now of Askoge, as heir to the deceased John Stewart of Askoge, his father, of the forty shilling land Over Askoge and the twenty shilling land of Nather Askoge, with the mill, and the Loch of Askoge.....
11th December 1630	Crown letters of gift in favour of John Stewart of Askog, 'guidsar' of John Stewart, now of Ardinho, of the ward and non-entry fees, and other feudal casualties arising from the death of James Stewart of Ardinho.
24th January 1636	Charter by John Stewart of Askog in favour of Ninian Stewart, his eldest lawful son, of his forty shilling lands of Over Askog and the twenty shilling lands of Neddir Askog, with the mill, in the island of Bute and sheriffdom of the same.
12th October 1664	Instrument of sasine in favour of John Stewart, younger of Askoge, of the coal and mines of coal on the lands of Grenoche and others specified, within the bounds of the burgh of Rothesay.
7th August 1666	Disposition by James Cunynghame, writer in Edinburgh, in favour of Mr John Stewart of Ascog, Advocate, of the five pound land of Balshagrie and others in the parish of Govan and the sheriffdom of Lanark.....
28th July 1671	Precept furth of chancery in favour of Margaret Graham as nearest heir of the late Margaret and Jonet Carnegy, her mother and maternal aunt respectively, of the other lands of Over and Nethir Ascoge which once pertained to John Stewart of Barshegray; and of other specified lands which once pertained to Hector Bellenden of Kaimes.
27th October 1671	Instrument of sasine following on precept no. 38 supra.
3rd March 1673	Assignment by John Stewart of Ascog to William, Earl of Dundonald, in liferent, and William, Lord Cochrane, his son, in fee, of all his rights in a procuratory of resignation granted by Margaret Grahame, only lawful daughter of the late William Grahame, glover in Edinburgh, respecting the three pound land over Over and Neither Ascogs.
27th October 1673	Instrument of sasine in favour of Mr John Stewart of Ascog, Advocate, of certain specified lands in Upper Bogany, within the bounds of the burgh of Rothesay.

14th April 1674	Instrument of sasine following no. 42.
23rd May 1675	Charter by the provost and bailies of Rothesay in favour of Mr John Stewart of Ascoge, for the good and faithful service given to the said burgh by him, of the lands described in no. 45, the reddendo to be three shillings Scots yearly, in name of feu duty.
27th July 1675	Instrument of sasine following on no. 44 in favour of Mr John Stewart of Ascog, Advocate, of a piece of ground within the bounds of the burgh of Rothesay, between the lands of Bardnall on the south and the east and the lands of Grenoch on the west and north; and also of land commonly called the Bught, lying in Upper Bogany.
4th March 1676	Precept furth of chancery in favour of Alexander Wilson, writer in Edinburgh, of the three pound of Over and Nether Ascoges in the parish of Kingarth and Rowsay, island of Bute, and sheriffdom of the same.....
1st September 1676	Instrument of sasine in favour of Mr John Stewart of Ascog, Advocate, of the lands of Over and Nather Askogis in the parish of Kingarthe and Rowsay, in the island of Bute and sheriffdom of the same.
29th November 1815	Precept furth of chancery in favour of Frederick Campbell Stewart, now of Ascog, as nearest heir of entail and provision, of the lands of Over and Nether Ascoge, with the pertinents, in the parish of Kingarth and sheriffdom of Bute.....



TO ALL AND SUNDRY WHOM THESE PRESENTS DO OR MAY CONCERN,

WE, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, — Doctor of Laws, Advocate, Lord Lyon King of Arms, send Greeting; WHEREAS, — **GEORGE BELL BARKER OF OSCOG**, in the County of Bute, Farmer, Author, and Town-Planner, having by Petition unto Us of date 8th May 1965 SHEWED; **THAT** he, the Petitioner, born at Linthouse, Govan, 15th January 1917 (who married 17th February 1945 Mary daughter of John Mackinnon, in Ticez, and has issue Torquil Mackinnon Crawford, born 2nd April 1947, Iain Watson Maclean, born 2nd July 1950 and Miall William Mackinnon, born 8th April 1955) is the fourth son of the late William Barker, Musician and Marine Engineer and his wife Jane eldest daughter of William Watson; **THAT** the Petitioner's said father (born at Govan 7th May 1876 and died 10th June 1954) was the third son of John Barker, Iron Shipbuilder, and his wife (married at Paisley 19th November 1868) Margaret daughter of Robert Trench, in Paisley; **THAT** the Petitioner's — said grandfather (born at Huelel, Renfrewshire 25th December 1836 and died at Govan 25th January 1909) was the son of William Barker, Groom, and his wife Catherine Little; **AND** the Petitioner having prayed that he might be granted such Ensigns Armorial as might be found suitable — and according to the Laws of Arms, **KNOW YE, THEREFORE**, that We have Devised, and Do by These Presents Assign, Ratify and Confirm unto the Petitioner and his descendants, and to the — other ascendants of his paternal grandfather with such due and congruent differences as may — hereafter be severally matriculated for them, the following Ensigns Armorial, as depicted upon the margin hereof, and matriculated of even date with These Presents upon the 27th page of the 48th Volume of Our Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland, videlicet: — *Per fess Vert and Or, a falbot issuant in chief Argent, langued Gules and in base upon a pallet Gules between dexter a harp Azure and sinister a plate-built ship affrontee Azure, three bezants, all within a bordure indented Gules. Above the Shield is placed an Helm besitting his degree, with a Mantling Vert doubled Or, and on a Wreath of the Liveries is set for Crest a demi-falbot Argent, langued Gules, gorged of a collar Vert having spikes Or, and in an Escrol over the same this Motto CEOL · LE · SMIOR, by demonstration of which Ensigns Armorial he and his successors in the same are, amongst all Nobles and in all Places of Honour, to be taken, numbered, accounted and received as Nobles in the Noblesse of Scotland; **IN TESTIMONY — WHEREOF** We have —*

Subscribed These Presents and the Seal of Our Office is affixed hereto at Edinburgh this 6th day of December in the 14th Year of the

Second, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her Other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith and in the Year of Our Lord 1965.



Thomas Innes of Learney
Lyon

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Hurstpierpoint
and Buttinghill
Hundred in
Sussex
(with ancient grants
of chase and fairs
and the advowson)*

Not sold

FIENNES LORD DACRE



FIENNES, Lord Dacre.
Azure three lions or.

Hurstpierpoint is a manor and Parish in the County of Sussex within the Hundred of Buttinghill. It is situated astride the A23 road, some ten miles north of Brighton.

The history of the manor of Hurstpierpoint can be traced back to before the Normal Conquest. The manor was held before the Conquest by Earl Godwin, at which time it extended to 41 hides, of which 22fi hides were detached, 3fi hides were in the Rape of Pevensey and 19 hides in the Rape of Bramber. At the time of the Domesday Survey, 1086, it was recorded that Robert de Pierpoint held the manor of Hurst from Earl William de Warenne. The manor amounted to 18fi hides after the Conquest, with the Count of Montain holding 3fi hides and and William of Broase holding a further 19 hides of the original manor. In the survey it shows Hurstpierpoint had land for 25 ploughs. In lordship, two ploughs; 35 villages and 8 smallholders with 2fi ploughs. A church, eight slaves, 3 mills at 9 shillings, a meadow, 80 acres of woodland with 50 pigs. William held 3 hides of the land and Gilbert 3fi hides. The value before 1066 was £36 and by 1086 it was worth £12, which reflected the land lost during this period. The Hundred belonged to the Earls Warenne with the Barony of Lewes until it came into possession of the Lords of Hurstpierpoint. The Hundred Courts were sometimes held at Buttinghill, the mound beside Ham Farm.

Robert de Pierpoint had a son named Godfrey who is mentioned in connection with the manor in 1090 and 1100 and Godfrey had a son called William. In 1150 Hugh, Robert and William de Pierpoint are all mentioned in connection with the manor. In 1213, William de Pierpoint was shown as holding the manor, his successor, Simon was first mentioned in 1237. In 1239 William de Warenne successfully challenged Simon's rights of hunting in the Earl's chase within Hurst later to be known as Hurstpierpoint.

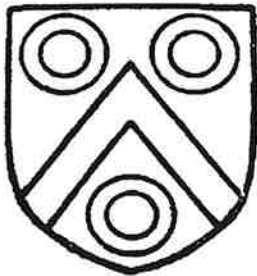
Danny Park or the Great Park of Hurst dates from the early 13th century when Simon de Pierpoint obtained a license from William de Warenne to enclose the wood of Dangehithe. In 1345 the license to Sir Simon de Pierpoint was renewed by John de

Warenne to enclose 17 furlongs of the wood and the demesne from the Earls land and to hunt at his will, this was confirmed by the crown in 1354. By 1570, Danny Park was said to be 2fi miles in circumference and capable of feeding 300 head of deer, there were 60 antlers, 200 culls and 40 couple-horns. The pannage was worth £6.13s.4d per annum.

Simon died in 1240 and the custody of his lands and heir while underage were given to Hugh de Plaiz. The manor continued within the de Pierpoint family until 1359 when it passed to Sybil, daughter of Sir Simon de Pierpoint and wife of Sir Edmund Ufford, then to her two granddaughters, Ella and Joan. Ella and Joan married Richard and William Bowett respectively, the former died without issue causing the entire manor to revert to Sir William Bowett by 1412. Elizabeth, daughter of William Bowett married Sir Thomas Dacre and was in possession of the lordship circa 1448. Sir Thomas' property descended, on his death, to his daughter Joan, who married Sir Richard Fiennes who became Lord Dacre. Richard died in 1483 and was succeeded by his grandson also Thomas who in 1492 had special livery without proof of age. Joan, Lady Dacre held the manors until her death in 1486. In 1533, Thomas died and was succeeded by his grandson also Thomas who in 1541 was hanged at Tyburn for killing a game keeper. Thomas' lands and honours were forfeited and his son died in 1553 aged 15 in the wardship of the crown.

Gregory Lord Dacre, brother of the hanged Thomas, had the forfeited honour restored in 1558. In 1582, Gregory sold the manor of Hurstpierpoint to George Goring who built the mansion at Danny. In 1602 George died and was succeeded by his son, Sir George who was created Baron Goring of Hurstpierpoint in 1628 and Earl of Norwich in 1644. The manor of Hurstpierpoint was settled on his son George in 1630; however George died before his father in the Earldom when the manor passed to his second son, Charles who died in 1672 and the honours became extinct and the estates returned to the Crown.

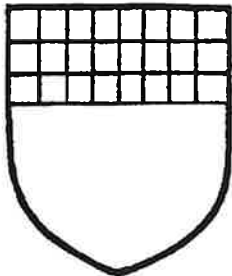
GORING



GORING. *Argent a chevron between three rings gules.*

In circa 1672 the manor of Hurstpierpoint was re-granted by Charles II to John Shaw, with a baronetcy in return for money lent to the King whilst in exile. In 1680 he was succeeded by his son Sir John and his grandson Sir John in 1721. In 1739 Sir John was succeeded by his son Sir John who in turn was succeeded by his son Sir John Gregory Shaw in 1779. Sir John Gregory Shaw sold the manor to William John Campion who acquired an extensive estate. Danny park descended with the manor until circa 1652 when George Goring, Earl of Norwich sold it to Peter Courthope. Peter's son, also Peter, inherited the parks and in 1724, his daughter Barbara who had married Henry Campion inherited the park. The park and manor descended with the Campion family in 1855 to his grandson William who in 1869 was succeeded by his son Colonel William Henry Campion. The manor has descended through the family to the present owner.

PIERPOINT



PIERPOINT. *Azure a chief checky argent and gules.*

Documents Associated with the Manor of Hurstpierpoint

Account	1350	Essex Record Office
Rolls	1317-1466	Sussex Record Office
Accounts	1333-1336	" "
Court Roll	1341-1398	" "
Court Roll	1427-1428	" "
Court Roll	1461-1480	" "
Court Roll	1630-1631	" "
Rental	1703-1717-1719	" "
Rental	166-1708	" "
Accounts	1540-1542	" "
Accounts	1245-1246	" "
Court Book	1656-1925	" "
Rental	1759-1798	" "
Rental	1843	" "
Enfranchisement	1867-1872, 1913	" "

SHAW



SHAW. *Argent a chevron between three lozenges erminees.*

*The Lordship of
Earlham's in
Surlingham,
in the Hundred of
Forehoe and
Henstead, Norfolk
(held in Chief and
with ancient grant
of assize bread
and ale)*

W/D

RICH



The small village of Surlingham lies a short distance to the south of the Norwich to Yarmouth Road some five miles from Norwich and in a loop of the River Yare from whence it derives its name, "the village of Low Meadows on the south side of the river". Before the Conquest, the estate which became Earlham's was in the hands of Godric the Steward and extended to forty acres of land and three acres of meadow. There were two freemen of Edwin, high-ranking thane of Edward the Confessor and four men who had been free tenants of Edwin together with four smallholders and one plough team. It paid nineteen pence in geld toward every 20s of that tax levied on the Hundred.

At the time of the Domesday Survey 1086, Godric was both tenant-in-chief and Steward of the Kings manors in Norfolk. He had been granted forty one manors in his own right by William the Conqueror and also served as the King's Steward in sixty seven other manors retained by the Crown. Godric was married twice and by his wife Lescilina had a son Herman, whose son Adam assumed the name of Calthorpe where he was Lord. His brother William de Alto Bosco or Hobbies who had several sons from one of which descended the tenth Bishop of Norwich, William de Suffield.

The Lordship and Estate of Earlham's passed to Roger de Veteri Ponte or Vipond, recorded as Lord in 1215. Subsequently to John de Earlham who took his name from the place and perhaps by assumption from the earlier owner. In 1272 the Lord was William de Carleol, a minor in the custody of Sir Richard Boyland recorded as holding assize of bread and ale in his manor. Sir Richard was a Knight of Edward I and Kings Sergeant during the Kings absence. Edward returned from one such journey and is recorded as fining Sir Richard 4000 marks for his extortionate behaviour. William de Carleol subsequently became also Lord of Saxlingham, Thorpe Hall and Wartwell in Norfolk and of Uredly and Crossley in Cumberland. In 1285 Sir Thomas Helgeton or Hellington who owned the adjoining manor of Little Breech acquired Earlham's in Surlingham however his enjoyment was shortlived for Sir Thomas was accused of homicide, was

bailed from Norwich jail in October 1273 and in 1278 was removed from the Coronership of Norwich as 'insufficient'. Sir Thomas died in January 1306 when his widow Alice, was pardoned for aiding and abetting a homicide at Great Ringstead near Hunstanton and his combined estate passed to his son, also Thomas de Helgeton recorded as Lord in 1315.

The next known Lord of Earlham's cum Little Breech was John Latimer of Norwich who held in 1381 and was one of the four bailiffs of Norwich in 1363. He died in 1403 leaving to the city ten pounds toward the cost of acquiring from Henry IV its Royal Charter. In 1401 Nicholas Bryant was holding the manors and paid to Latimer half a Knights fee but in 1404 and 1409 it passed to Ralph Dacre then Thomas Dacre who were also Lord of Horsford from 1422. By 1429 it had passed to Thomas Baxter an Alderman of Norwich who sold probably to Thomas Lucas recorded as Lord here in 1446 and 1447. The next known owner of the manor is Katherine Bosard who died in 1520 and whose family came from Ditchingham in Norfolk. She left it to her daughter Margerie who had married Thomas Naunton and from him it passed to their son William Naunton. The estate at the time had an annual income of 26s and 8d in quit rents, although following the Dissolution, land which had belonged to Mettingham College was acquired. The next known owner of the estate was Mr Holditch of Ranworth who may have purchased directly from the Nauntons but who sold around 1578 to Sir Thomas Gawdy. Sir Thomas' main seats were at Claxton Manor House and Gawdy Hall though in addition he was an extensive estate owner in Norfolk, Suffolk and Berkshire. Sir Thomas served as MP for Arundel 1553 and was treasurer of Lincolns Inn 1562, recorder of Norwich 1566 - 1576 and Justice of the Queen's Bench from 1574. He was knighted 1578 but died 1587 and was buried at Redenhall. Sir Thomas' heir was by his first wife Ethelreda, Henry Gawdy, created a Knight of the Bath by James I in 1603 and was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1608 and 1609. Sir Henry Gawdy sold the capital manor of Surlingham but retained the manors of Earlham's cum Little Breech which he left to his eldest son Sir Robert Gawdy who

held his first court on 6th December 1621 and his last in 1639. His heir was his younger brother George Gawdy who held his first court September 1639 but sold 1642 to Humphrey Rant of Yelverton and died the following year. Humphrey Rant was a barrister at law and married Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Drury of Bestell. When both died 1661 Earlhams cum Little Breech passed to their eldest son William to be followed in turn by his three sons, Humphrey who died 1681, Thomas who died 1741 and James who died 1743 leaving the Norfolk and Suffolk estates to his surviving son, William who also lived at Mendham Priory. About 1758 he sold Earlhams cum Little Breech to James Bransby of Shotesham who sold again in 1768 to John Houghton of Bramerton. It passed to his daughter Anne Amelia Matilda who married Mauritius Adolphus Newton Starck 1792.

Through social development and an Act of Parliament 1809 commissioners were appointed to attend to the enclosure of the commons and wastes of Surlingham. In the same year, those claiming rights and property in the Parish published a statement of their claims. Anne Amelia Matilda Starck claimed 'the manor of Surlingham Earlhams with Little Breech in Rockland with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging and certain freehold marshes and arable lands in Surlingham aforesaid containing 64 acres more or less in the occupation of John Culling; also land in Surlingham covered with water and a right of fishing on the several broads and other public common waters in

Surlingham aforesaid and of which manor, marshes, lands and premises the claimant is entitled for her life. She also claimed as owner and in right of the said premises to be entitled to a right of common pasture for all who are commonable cattle, levant et couchant thereon, upon the said commons and waste grounds lying in the said parish of Surlingham at all times of the year'.

The Surlingham enclosure award was not made until 1822 though not for Mrs Starck's advantage for in 1812 or 1813 she sold her manors of Earlhams cum Little Breech to Robert Fellows of Shotesham Hall.

The manor passed through three generations of the Fellows family passing with the lands of the Fellows settled estates to William Cushion of Surlingham, a timber merchant about 1918. It passed to his son Harold George Cushion between 1922 and 1925 who conveyed 1965 to Patrick L. Hovenden of Reigate in Surrey.

The holder of this manor may have a claim to Rockland Broad or other broads in Surlingham and its immediately surrounding marsh under the terms of the enclosure award but subject to any common rights of fishing.

By the conventions and powers vested in him, the current owner of the Lordship of the Manor of Earlhams has reconstituted this as a separate manor together with all interests and rights thereto belonging.

LATYMER



Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Earlhams in Surlingham

Court book	1610-1651	Vendor
Court book	1652-1705	"
Court book	1705-1720	"
Court book	1720-1765	"
Court book	1766-1854	"
Court book	1854-1918	"
Court Minute Book	1879-1893	"
Court Minute Book	1886-1890	Norfolk Records Office
Rental	1889-1919	"
Inclosure Award	1812	"

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Friston
in the Hundred of
Blomsgate, Suffolk
(Formerly with the
Advowson)*

£61500

WENTWORTH



BACON



The Parish of Friston adjoins both Snape and Aldeburgh, some four miles from Aldeburgh and the Suffolk coast in the Hundred of Blomsgate or Plomsgate in the east division of the County.

Following the conquest by William 1066, the Manor of Friston was regranted to Robert Malet, though by 1099 it had passed to William Martel and Albreda, his wife. William and Albreda, or a later member of the family gave the manor and advowson to form part of the endowment to the Abbey of St John at Colchester for the founding of a Priory in Snape. The wish of the benefactors was that the priory should be a cell to St John's Abbey in Colchester, the Prior and monks being paid half a mark yearly to say two masses weekly for the grantors and a copy of the grant is preserved among the ancient papers at the public record office. The building of the foundation at Snape was however, delayed until 1155 when a Prior and some Benedictine monks from Colchester settled in Snape. In 1286 however, we find Isobel, Countess of Suffolk and Patroness of the Priory complaining to Pope Boniface IX that the Abbott and Convent of Colchester did not maintain a sufficient number of monks in Snape. In response, Snape was made exempt from the controls of Colchester, however in 1377 the King reconfirmed the Priory of Snape to the Abbott of Colchester and the Patent Rolls of 1400 contain an order for the arrest of John Mersey of St Johns Colchester for scheming to separate Snape Priory again from the Abbey. By 1405 the manor had been returned to the Prior of Snape and Memoranda Rolls of that year record it being taken back into the King's hands.

In 1508 Henry VII re-granted the manor to the Prior of Butley but withdrew the grant in 1509 and in 1524 at the suppression of the monasteries, Henry VIII in 1528 granted it to Cardinal Wolsey to assist in his educational scheme. A terrier and rental of the manors of the suppressed monastery of Snape is to be found in the State Papers in 1525 together with Inquisitions in the State Papers for 1527. Cardinal Wolsey re-granted the manors of Snape and Friston to Cardinal College in Oxford and shortly afterwards the authorities there re-conveyed them to Cardinal College, Ipswich. On the fall of the Great Statesman

and the dissolution of the monasteries, King Henry VIII re-granted the manor of Friston in 1532 to Thomas Duke of Norfolk. It subsequently passed to Michael Hall who built Friston Hall and sold the estate to Sir James Bacon, a member of the distinguished family of that name being the third son of Robert Bacon of Drinkstone and a younger brother of Sir Nicholas Bacon the Lord Keeper. Sir James died in 1573 when the manor passed to his eldest son also Sir James and dying in 1618 he was succeeded by his son, Nathaniel Bacon who had married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas le Gross, Knight of Stoley in Norfolk. Sir James left one son Nathaniel who died in 1641 and his successor Thomas Bacon married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Brooke of Yoxford who was succeeded in due course by his son and heir also Nathaniel Bacon who sold the manor to Sir Henry Johnson. Sir Henry re-built Friston Hall and resided there. Dying in 1683 the Manor passed to his son also Sir Henry Johnson who died 1719 leaving an only daughter and heir Anne who had married Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, the only surviving son and heir of William Wentworth, usher to the Dowager Princess of Wales. The manor passed to Thomas Wentworth created Earl of Strafford in 1711. When he died suddenly in 1799 without issue the Earldom of Strafford became extinct and the manor appears to have passed to William Richard Howard Vyse, only son of General Richard Vyse, whose mother Lucy was sister and co-heir of William Wentworth the second Earl of Strafford. Richard William Howard Vyse was High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1829 and was succeeded by his second son Colonel Richard Henry Howard Vyse MP High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire 1867. On his death in 1872, the manor passed to his son and heir Howard Henry Howard-Vyse of Stoke Place, High Sheriff of Northampton 1887. He sold the estate and manor to Thomas Frederick Charles Vernon-Wentworth of Wentworth Castle, Yorkshire and of Aldeburgh Lodge. The lordship of the manor of Friston has continued with the Vernon-Wentworth family until the present time.

Documents associated with the Manor of Friston
Coppingers Manors of Suffolk

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Drayton in
Hales or
Great Drayton
or Market
Drayton,
North Shropshire
(held in chief with
ancient grant of
markets and fairs)*

Market Drayton is an established market town in the north of the County midway between Shrewsbury and Stoke-On-Trent. Early records reveal a Roman villa at Hales and the road known as Leominche Street.

Evidently Great Drayton became established as an Anglian farming settlement elevated above the River Tern and a (mother) parish with a church by the 11th century serving the surrounding satellite hamlets or vills in forest clearances. Earliest known written record appears in the Domesday Book of 1086, not then linked with the Anglo-Saxon "hals" or hales but as "Draitune". The ownership had recently passed from Godwin the Anglo-Saxon Lord to a Norman, William Pantulf, whose lands in Shropshire included 29 settlements then forming the Barony of Wem. Draitune at the time was classed as a berewick or second class manor evidently without a manor house and probably controlled by a bailiff, perhaps due to a recent reduction in the population and with only four male inhabitants recorded apart from the priest. Two of them were ploughmen or oxherds and two were unfree "bordars" but there is no mention of the method of farming other than existence of the demesne land.

William Pantulf, as with many conquering Norman Lords, gifted some of his Estates including the Manor of Drayton to the church for the safeguarding of his soul. In this case, it was the monastery of St Peter at Noron, a cell of the Abbey of St Evroul in Normandy. Little appears to have changed in the following century save for re-building of the church and reference in 1136 to "Dreiton". A Savignica or Cistercian monastery known as Combermere Abbey was founded in 1133 near Whitchurch and in course of time was endowed with the Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire lands. Sometime between 1210 and 1240, Thomas de Gillyng, Abbot of Combermere obtained a perpetual lease of Great Drayton for 20 marks yearly which continued until ownership passed to the Abbey.

In 1245, Henry III charter roles record the grant of market and fair to Draiton and in 1266 the King confirmed the Abbey's possessions including "Magna Drayton in le Halys" though it

appears that Abbot Simon of Combermere had already embarked on the development of Drayton as market settlement following the earlier charter with a Wednesday livestock and general market and a three day fair, September 7 to 9. It seems that this aroused local opposition, perhaps due to the exercise of powers by the Abbey through a Manor Court or that the Abbot had no rights in the church which still belonged to St Evroul Abbey, since in 1280 he occupied the church with his monks and defended it like a castle against Ralph le Boteler, Baron of Wem and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The friction's continued while successive Abbots established control, developed the grange fixed boundaries of fields and common, built the mill, the "aula" or market hall 1341, and the bakehouse which was in ruins by 1380. The turbulence appears to have continued though to the Dissolution through Abbots exercising their powers beyond the limit leading to a "Quo warranto" jury 1292 and a fine of 62 shillings levied and in 1331 the Abbey securing an "inspeximus" of the market charter on payment of a mark a year. Throughout the mediaeval period settlers were attracted to the new town by the offer of burgages being building lots for a dwelling with a market stall on the street, some of these sites extending back into the surrounding fields. About 100 of the Abbots charters concerning the tenancies of burgages have survived and whilst many refer to the tradesman and craftsman in the town, though brief, also indicating the year they were written. Whilst the names of seneshales or stewards are not known, the occupiers of burgages became referred to as Burgesses raising their status by the time Combermere Abbey was closed in 1538. John Massy its last Abbot received a pension and lived out his last days in Chester where he died in 1572.

Sir Rowland Hill born 1497 was descended from the de la Hulle family in south Shropshire with strong connections with the Longslow and Buntings-Dale families. By the late 1540 he had become a wealthy London Mercer with experience in Parliament where his signature appeared alternatively as Roulland Hyll. He was able to purchase large Estates in several counties, much of the former monastery's land including Drayton. He was the

W/D

HILL



founder of the free grammar school in Market Drayton 1555 and the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London 1549 and is recorded as the Lord of Manor of Great Drayton 1545 and 1562. By the late 1540's and 1550's Drayton had become established as a town of timbered and thatched buildings with its layout of streets and surrounding open fields well established. The changes the town was experiencing were both religious and social and in 1550 Sir Rowland Hill secured from Edward VI confirmation of the original charter of 1245 including some of the benefits of the 1331 version such as enforcement of assizes, gallows, the Court of Pie Powder (Pieds Poudres) and a Wednesday fair the week before the Passover. From this time clearly his successive stewards were taking firm control of the town, evidence of which appears in the Court records of a bailiff, the constables, two ale-tasters, two leavelookers and the fixed penalties for "peyns" when breaking manorial orders. Possibly on important occasions he attended the Courts himself since there is record headed "certeyne ordinances and peynes in the greate courtes of Drayton in Hales holden before Sir Rowland Hill Knight". Fixed measures and prices were adopted in his time, for corn the stryke, the half stryke, pecke and half pecke and for ale the gallon at two pence, the pottell at a penny and the quart at a half penny. Bread had to be made in half penny and penny loaves and "strangers" were not allowed to sell it in the town. The Court records provide a fascinating insight into social history.

Without sons or daughters on his death 1562, Sir Rowland devised most of his possessions to members of his family, Drayton to his niece, Alice Gratewood, who had become Alice Corbet marrying 1546, a Judge who died 1556. Alice Corbet's new steward was John Preston, probably from

Almington and the Manor Courts became busier though affrays and peynes. Some two dozens leases survive in the Corbet archives though evidence of the great re-building between 1560 and 1640 was probably much destroyed by the fire of 1651. When Sir John Corbet, a leading Shropshire Parliamentarian succeeded his brother and Alice Corbet entrusted him with gathering rents, it seems that the then steward Thomas Unton

refused to recognise his authority and detained manorial records leading to a Court of Chancery case in 1632. The "crosse howsse" of the 1570's being the market house mentioned in 1631 was evidently destroyed in the fire on 1651 since in October of that year fourteen townsmen contracted with a carpenter to "build frame and reare a market house for £55, the townsmen to carry the said building being framed to the place were it is to be reared" Two bays of Stoake barn were a gift from the right worshipful Sir John Corbet and a map or sketch was attached to the Manor Court Roll.

On Sir Robert Corbet's death the Market Drayton Estate passed to Colonel Thomas D'Avenant the husband of his daughter Ann. Colonel Thomas D'Avenant who had married 1751, built Grove House about this time and defended his position in 1787 against his son Sir Corbet Corbet in the Court of Chancery. The dispute appears to be connected with the map of 1787 by Samuel Botham and was decided in 1791. Poverty, was rife throughout the District at this time as active administration of the Poor Law by the Parish demonstrated records show the Guardians, overseers, workhouse managers and Colonel D'Avenant himself playing a part in alleviating the situation. Evidently the Estate passed to Sir Corbet Corbet childless at the time of his death in 1823 which Trustees including Sir Andrew Corbet administered until his second son could take over. The town and surrounding farms continued in a state of depression until the canal was cut in the 1830's.

The Tithe Map and Award of 1842 reveals that manor property within the town had substantially reduced subsequent to 1787 though the Corbet family retained its connection and provided a site for the new vicarage. By 1863 the Court Leet had been revived without the Court Baron but was held intermittently, significantly to continue the ceremonial functions in "crying the fair" and holding Court and the dinner and perambulation of the Manor which followed. The bailiff was then known as "Mayor of Market Drayton" and following the ceremony the perambulation of the town became known as "lighting home the Mayor" an

ancient and time-honoured custom. The ceremony of the Court Leet in 1908 turned out to be last of an historic Lordship which had maintained Courts since the Abbot of Combermere laid out the town and market place in the mid 13th century. The residue of the Estate together with the Lordship of the Manor passed successively to Herbert J B Adderley, Eustace Parker, T W Charlton and Sir Henry J D Broughton-Bart, Adome Broughton-Adderley to the present owner. The ancient right of markets was conveyed to the District Council in 1921.

Documents Associated with Lordship of the Manor of Great Drayton Alias Drayon In Hales Alias Market Drayton

Date	Description	Location
1584	Parchment indenture, 1 hanging seal	Vendor
1583	Parchment indenture, hanging seal	Vendor
1632	Parchment indenture, hanging seal	Vendor
1669	Land lease hanging seal	Vendor
1680	Land lease hanging seal	Vendor
1698	Paper document, 2 seals	Vendor
1705	Parchment indenture, 4 seals	Vendor
1705	Parchment indenture, 4 seals	Vendor
1707	Parchment indenture, 1 seal	Vendor
1783	4 indentures and 6 part indentures seals in woven	Vendor
1878	Schedule of Highways Board Common Funds	Vendor
1245	Charter Roll (and other documents)	Public Record Office Kew

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Drayton in Hales als Great Drayton continued...

327/1/C/1/1	Court Rolls of Roland Hill	1558-1561
327/1/C/1/2-8	Court Rolls of Alice Corbett	1567-1577
327/1/C/3/5-7	Presentments	17th Century
327/1/C/4/1-8	Suit Rolls	1703-1829
327/1/C/5/1	Accounts	1667-1668
327/1/C/6/1-2	Rentals	1662-1663
327/1/C/7/1-3	Stewards' Papers	1701-1900
327/1/C/8/1	Accounts for Mault Mill in Drayton	1668-1682
327/2/2/81/6-14	Sale, Mortgage & Lease Documents	1789-1808
327/2/4/1/8/1/4	Copy of Inquisitions held in Shropshire - Henry de Ferrars 1388, His wife Joanna 1393 Theobald de Verdun 1317 & 1336 William de Ferrars 1371	16th Century
327/2/4/1/8/1/5-7	Escheats of Manor Court Defendant's response Corbert v Corbert	1737-1585 1632
3390/6/4	Manor of Drayton Suit Rolls	1799-1871
3390/6/5-42	Presentments Court Roll - Court Baron Sir Corbert Corbert	1809-1843
3390/6/43-74	Estreats Authorisations to Bailiff extracts of fines levied, declarations distrains	1727-1817
3390/6/75-103	Resients, Jury, Bailiffs & Constables	1823-1908
3390/6/104-145	Notices of Courts, Summonses etc.	1796-1903
3390/6/146-151	Notices of fines levied	1869
3390/6/152-159	Miscellaneous Manor Court papers	1797-1871
3390/8/1-15	Accounts, Receipts & Vouchers	1796-1809

CORBET



*The Lordship &
Territorial
Barony of
Carrigaline
Formerly Beauvoir,
Bover and Bever in
Kerrycurrihy,
County Cork, Eire
(with ancient grant
of market and fairs)*

MS

SHANNON



The Lordship and Barony of Carrigaline forms the ancient seat of a much larger fief covering many thousands of acres situated largely within the administrative division or Barony of Kerrycurrihy in the south east of the County of Cork. Evidently Carrigaline formed the seat of this ancient Barony since Carrigaline Castle stands on a high limestone crag about a mile to the east of the town and to the north of the Owenabwee River as it widens on its way to the sea. Carrigaline is a corruption or Anglicized version of Carraig Ui Leighin or the Rock of Lyne, a family who may have occupied the locality before the Norman Conquest.

Of Carrigaline it is generally supposed that the Castle of Carrigaline was built by the de Cogan's however while that family may have built a fortification of the motte and bailey type in the area such as the early Cambro - Norman Invaders usually did, it seems likely that the main part of the Castle as we know it was built by the De Prendergasts. The Prendergasts re-named the area Beauvoir referring to the beautiful view from the crags out to sea which name became corrupted to Bevor, sometimes Bever or Beaver which name has survived in several instances locally.

The Cogan's came from or took their name from Cogan in Wales, which name also became Goggin in Ireland at a very early time. The Anglo or Cambro Norman Invasion of Ireland in 1170's was led by Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke and Hugh DeLacey, Earl of Lincoln, they were accompanied by Miles or Milo de Cogan, his father in law, Robert Fitzstephen and his brother Richard De Cogan. Miles or Milo is thought to have married into the welsh family of Gowgan or Gowan. Their purpose by invitation of the Irish High King was to quell or subjugate the warring between lesser Irish chieftains. King Henry II arrived in the wake of Richard Strongbow and Hugh de Lacey's armies in 1171 and took homage from most of the Irish chieftains in the locality in the belief that he would restore order and protect their interests. Instead he took from them huge tracts of land as if they were a present and parcelled them out among his own Earls and Knights including much of that formerly held

by Dermot McCarthy, King of Munster, leaving with Dermot a considerably reduced fief. King Henry II granted a large tract in the south of the County of Cork with its natural harbour to Miles de Cogan, including Carrigaline and the area that subsequently became the Barony of Barnehely. After the capture of Cork City in 1177, Miles with Robert went on a two day pilgrimage to Aghadoe Abbey in County Kerry however unable to bring the entire County of Cork into subjection, Miles and Robert had to content themselves, Miles de Cogan with 4 carucates to the south west and Robert Fitzstephen 3 carucates to the east of the city. They continued on in conquest to the walls of Dublin where after great slaughter the citizens surrendered and Miles was made constable.

Philip De Prendergast accompanied the original Norman Conquest but was evidently not sufficiently rewarded, for in 1207 King John on visiting Ireland, following a weakening or falling in favour of the de Cogan's, granted the Barony and Cantred of Kerrycurrihy, west of Cork harbour to Philip. There he built the Castle of Carrigaline and made it his seat. It seems that Philip De Prendergast's initial occupation came from a grant of Philip De Barry, later confirmed by King John for in the same year 1207 Richard De Cogan, brother of Miles was confirmed in the Lordship of Carrigrohane. On Philip De Prendergast's death his estates passed to his son, Gerard who without a male heir they passed through the female line to his daughter, Maria who had married John Fitzrichard de Cogan, a grand nephew of Milo about 1230. From them it passed to their son, Sir John de Cogan born 1232 who governed their fief until 1278. The estates passed to a grandson also John then only 12 years old who came under great pressure in preserving the inheritance. The de Cogan's had not rejoined the Normans at the Battle of Callan 1261 but their castles at Macroom, Dunisky and Aglish were nevertheless burned by the revenging forces of Fineen McCarthy. From this time the powers of the de Cogan's steadily declined so that John dying 1311 leaving two sons, again minors, of these Peter the youngest survived and when he came of age 1325 his inheritance was described as including only one broken castle at Carrigaline.

A remote cousin, Geoffrey de Cogan of Aglish succeeded to what was left of the de Cogan estates and his endeavours to protect his territories in Muskerry from the ravages of the Barretts made his headquarters at Carrigaline. His son Robert described as Lord of Kerrycurrie after his succession in 1388 served for a period as Sheriff of Cork. By the middle of 14th century the power of the Norman settlers had weakened considerably at a time when the Kings of England were involved in battling against each other in the Wars of the Roses. Robert, son of Geoffrey de Cogan found it expedient to convey or subjugate all of his estates in the County to the powerful James Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond. A popular version graphically described by Sir Wareham St Ledger in 1589 provides a version. He claims that Miles the Great de Cogan in 1438 being old and blind and in need of protection had a son and a daughter whom he had married to Cormac Ruadh McCarthy of Muskerry on the understanding that McCarthy would give him the protection he needed. He was particularly concerned that his brother, Geoffrey de Cogan to whom he had rented the castle and lands of Ballinrea was refusing to pay rents due. Miles relying on the terms of the wedding contract requested McCarthy a close friend of Geoffrey to call to Ballinrea to persuade him to pay. Despite a long but apparently friendly argument that two men failed to agree and were seen going in the direction of a wooded valley below the castle, McCarthy on horseback and Geoffrey on foot. Apparently the argument became hostile, Cormac drew a knife and stabbed Geoffrey leaving him dead beneath his cloak. The body was found by Geoffrey's sons within a short time and they immediately set off for Carrigaline Castle thinking McCarthy would have gone there. Instead they found the young son of Miles who they demanded let them enter. He refused and they hanged him, forced entry and kept Miles prisoner at Carrigaline for a month until he escaped making his way to Cork to seek assistance of Lord Barry. Lord Barry's demands were too high so he turned to the Earl of Desmond who promised protection provided that Miles made over all the Cogan lands to him as overlord. With little alternative Miles agreed and Desmond went after the eight sons of Geoffrey de Cogan, killing or banishing

six of them and granting the surviving two a much reduced share of land. The Earl of Desmond took occupation of Carrigaline and continued there, the 15th Earl James granting it to his brother "the Black Hearted Maurice" as a reward for murdering James the 14th Earl known as the "the Court Page" on Palm Sunday 1540. In 1562 the 16th and last Earl of Desmond Gerald was imprisoned in London, mortgaged his lands in Carrigaline to Sir Wareham St Ledger and was subsequently attainted in 1595. Sir Wareham St Ledger account is dated 1589 and following the forfeiture Queen Elizabeth I confirmed Sir Wareham in those estates.

In 1588, Sir Richard Boyle was appointed first Sub-Escheator then Escheator General (liquidator for the crown) of forfeited lands in Munster. Richard first purchased from Sir Walter Rayleigh 1602 some 12,000 acres in Cork, formerly a part of the de Cogan estates and subsequently from Sir Wareham St Ledger the Granville share of the Desmond lands. Whilst a pardon was issued to William de Cogan of Barnehely, 1574 for his part in the Desmond rebellion the de Cogans failed to recover, the final downfall recorded in the Earl of Cork's session in Youghal when William de Cogan was indicated for high treason. In 1616 Richard was created Lord Boyle and in 1619 Baron of Youghal and in 1620, Viscount Dungarven and Earl of the County of Cork. These were turbulent times though Richard the Great Earl was a survivor, in the civil war 1642 raising two troops of horse and with four sons engaged on the side of Charles I. Four of his sons became peers in their own right and all of his daughters married into nobility however the Great Earl died 1643 at the age of 77 leaving extensive estates to his son Francis and it was he who took a letter to Charles II then in exile to Brussels inviting him to return to Ireland and regain his throne. For his services Charles II created Francis Earl of Orrery and in 1665 Governor of the city and County of Cork. In 1669 Carrigaline or Bover with Barnehely passed to Richard Boyle's second son, also Richard later elevated to Viscount Shannon and who changing allegiance fought for William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne 1690. On the death of the second Viscount Shannon, 1740

it passed to his daughter and heiress Grace Sackville, Countess of Middlesex on who's death her life interest passed through her husband, the second Duke of Dorset then to her cousin, the 1st Earl of Shannon who in inherited in 1778.

Extract from the British Government Select Committee Report to the House Commons 1837 to enquire into the operation of debt jurisdiction of Manor Courts confirmed the Manor of Carrigaline Alias Bever, in the hands of the Earl of Shannon

holding jurisdiction over the parishes of Carrigaline, Barnehely, Kilmoney, Lisclery, Monkstown , Marmalane, Templebredy, part of Kilpatrick and part of Ballinbar with Manor Courts held at Carrigaline, Rafeen in Lisclery, Passage West in Marmalane, Monkstown, Ahamartha for Templebredy and Ballyduhig for and near to Ballinabue. The date of the patent is noted as 8 June in the 5th year of King Charles I and reflects the extent of this part of the Earl of Shannon's Estates inherited through the Great Earl of Cork.

Documents and Reference Works relating to the Lordship and Barony of Carrigaline

Release by Maurice Lord of Fermoy to Robert Fitzgeoffrey Cogan Land in Munster	Sixth year of Henry IV
Grant by Robert Fitzgeoffrey de Cogan to James Fitzgerald Land in Munster	17th year of Henry VI
Roche's Map covering the Baronies of Kinelea and Kerrycurrihy, Co. Cork, Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris	
Geraldus Cambrensis History of the Conquest of Ireland Ed. Wright George Bell & Sons, London 1881	Twelfth Century
Sir Wareham St Ledger Tract	c. 1589
Will of the Great Earl of Cork	1642
Accounts of the Great Earl of Cork and diary records	Seventeenth century
Samuel Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Ireland	1837
The Lismore Papers dedicated to the Duke of Devonshire	1885
Journals of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society	1904

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Lower Penn
otherwise Nether
Penn formerly
Pennae,
Wolverhampton,
Staffordshire
(held in chief)*

£7,1000
11

COUNTESS OF SUTHERLAND



Lower Penn or Nether Penn or Pennae, the first of these being the current place name is located three miles south-west of Wolverhampton.

Prior to The Norman Conquest 1066 the Manor was held by Countess Godiva circa 1040 - 1080, wife of the Saxon Earl Leofric of Mercia died 31.8.1057. According to legend, Lady Godiva, wealthy in her own right, married in 1067, Leofric, Earl of Mercia. Subsequently the Countess Godiva, a pious lady, distressed by harshness of taxation levied by Leofric on her people of Coventry, bargained with him. He agreed that if she would ride naked through the streets of Coventry, he would relieve it of taxes, but that none should witness the event. She took up the challenge but one man watched from behind the shutters; hence the term 'peeping Tom' - was it Leofric? It is said that she then retreated to a nearby convent where she continued with her good works.

Leofric ruled the northern counties of Mercia as a chieftain delegated by King Canute. Their son was Earl Aelfgar (Algar) of East Anglia who died in 1062, one of whose sons was Eadwine (Edwin) Earl of Mercia (1). William became jealous of the power of Eadwine and persecuted him. Eadwine endeavoured to flee to Scotland but was slain through the treachery of his own men. Confiscation by William I became almost universal and the lands of both patriotic chiefs and of those who had taken no part in the conflicts passed into the hands of the Normans. Not content with this confiscation William devastated the lands with such ferocity and vigour that the lands of Eadwine became a desert and so remained to be described in the Domesday Survey fourteen years later by the single fearful word "Wasta" - laid waste. Indeed such was the devastation and subsequent great scarcity and famine that the enormous grants of confiscated properties more often than not comprised pastures without herds and arable lands with none to till them.

Following the Norman Conquest, Lower Penn was granted by William The Conqueror to one of his ardent supporters William

FitzAnsculf, also known as William of Penkeni from Picquigny, Somme, as Tenant-in-Chief. FitzAnsculf appointed Gilbert as his tenant in Lower Penn. It is described in the Domesday Survey thus:

"In Lower Penn 3 hides, land for six ploughs.
In Lordship 1, 6 Villagers with 1 free man have 1fi ploughs.
Meadow 4 acres. Value 20s."

FitzAnsculf held the Lordship in 1086. Fulke Paganell son of William Paganell who had married FitzAnsculf's heiress held Lower Penn circa 1129 - 1130 and after. He was succeeded by his son Ralph who is recorded as having held it in 1138. (2) Ralph was Governor of Nottingham Castle in 1140. Gervaise Paganell died in 1194, his son, Baron and Lord of Dudley Castle married The Countess Isabella, Widow of Simon de Senlis, Earl of Northampton and daughter of Robert, Earl of Leicester. (3)

Gervaise's son Robert having died a minor, he conveyed his estates to his sister Hawyse (Hawise) Paganell who married John de Somery, Baron of Dudley, which marriage produced a son Ralph de Somery died in 1210 who duly succeeded his father as Lord of Dudley. He had two sons, William died in 1222 whose son Nicholas died in 1229. Neither William nor his son, Nicholas were given the title of Lord of Dudley.

The other son of Ralph de Somery, Roger de Somery, Lord of Dudley married twice, the first marriage producing a son, Roger. This son, Roger 1255 - 1291 Lord of Dudley raised three children: John, Joan and Margaret. John de Somery, Lord of Dudley died in 1322 without issue. Margaret de Somery having inherited the Dudley Estates and also holding Lower Penn In Her Own Right, married John de Sutton who was living in 1329.

(Note that the Christian name John passed down several consecutive generations of de Suttons. For the sake of clarity they are referred to numerically, thus John de Sutton mentioned above becomes John de Sutton I)

John de Sutton I's son, John II was described in the summons to Parliament of 25th February, 1341 - 1342 as John de Sutton de Duddeley died in 1359 the only member of his family granted this distinction, all others being referred to simply as "de Sutton". (4) John de Sutton III his son died 1370 and his grandson John IV born in 1361 died in 1396. John V married Constance Blount and from this union came John Sutton de Dudley, 1st Baron Dudley (VI) circa 1401 - 1487. The 1st Lord Dudley's son, Edmund, having pre-deceased him in 1487, he was succeeded by his grandson, Edward de Sutton circa 1457 - 1532 as 2nd Lord Dudley and subsequently by the 3rd Lord Dudley: John de Sutton 1496 - 1557, who married Lady Cicely Grey, daughter of Thomas, 1st Marquess of Dorset. Held to be a man of limited understanding, he alienated all his estates, selling, for example, Lower Penn to James Leveson, Merchant of The Staple in 1533. (5)

Dudley Castle he passed to Sir John Dudley, his cousin, later Duke of Northumberland by 1538, ending his days impoverished and thereby earning himself the nickname "Lord Quondam". However, Edward 4th Lord Dudley, his son, recovered Dudley Castle and much of the estates in 1554 - 1555 after the Duke of Northumberland's Attainder.

James Leveson died in 1547 married twice, firstly to Alice Wrottesley died in 1525 producing three sons: Richard, Walter and Edward and two daughters (6) He married secondly Margery Mitchell widow of William Mitchell by whom she had two daughters the younger of whom, Joyce, married the grandson of Sir John Giffard, also John, mentioned above.

From James Leveson were descended Sir Richard Leveson his eldest son 1523 - 1560, Sir Walter Leveson his grandson 1551 - 1602 and Vice Admiral Sir Richard Leveson his great grandson 1570 - 1605. Walter, his second son died in 1553 leaving a daughter. Edward, the third son died childless.

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Leveson's marriage to Margaret, daughter of The Earl of Nottingham having produced no issue,

Sir Richard left his Estate to his third cousin Richard Leveson, second son of Sir John Leveson 1555 - 1615 great nephew of James Leveson (and grandson of Nicholas Leveson died in 1539). Richard being only seven in 1605, his father Sir John was named as Executor. He was obliged to settle the debts of Sir Walter and Sir Richard, together with the charges upon the Estate of Sir Richard, at great cost to himself. (7) However, this Sir Richard's marriage to Lady Katherine Dudley (died in 1674) was childless and moreover Sir John Leveson's first son, also Sir John 1587 - 1613 predeceased him. (8)

On the death of Sir Richard Leveson in 1661 he was succeeded by Francis Fowler his Great-nephew. Rachel Leveson was Sir Richard's sister. She married Sir Richard Newport, 1st Lord Newport and by him had a large family. Their fourth daughter, Margaret, married Richard Fowler, their eldest son being Francis Fowler also, who married Anne Venables. They had two surviving children, a son Francis and a daughter. Francis Fowler the father died in 1667, his son only surviving him to 1668. The Francis Fowler line having become extinct in 1668 the succession passed to William Gower, later Sir William Gower of Stittenham, 4th Baronet 1647 - 1691, son of Sir Thomas Gower, 2nd Baronet died in 1672 who married as his second wife, Frances Leveson, the younger daughter of Sir John Leveson's elder son. (Frances died early in 1660 before November, when Sir Richard drew up his Will.)

Sir Thomas Gower, the 3rd Baronet, died without issue of fever at Dundalk in 1689. (9)

Sir Thomas Gower, 2nd Baronet was M.P. for Malton 1661 - 1672 and twice Sheriff of York. He was knighted in 1630 and maintained allegiance to King Charles I for which he suffered much.

Sir William Gower of Stittenham, 4th Baronet, took the name of Leveson-Gower. He was one of the Duke of Monmouth's Bail and represented Newcastle-under-Lyme in four parliaments under King Charles II in the Convention Parliament of 1688. Sir William Leveson-Gower, 4th Baronet married in 1669 Lady

Jane Granville, daughter of the 1st Earl of Bath. Sir William Leveson-Gower died in 1691 and was succeeded by the 5th Baronet, Sir John Leveson-Gower born in 1675 and died in 1709 who was created Baron Gower of Stittenham in Yorkshire in 1703. In 1692 he married Lady Katherine Manners daughter of the 1st Duke of Rutland, there being four sons and three daughters. (10) His son, also John, 2nd Baron Gower married Lady Evelyn Pierrepont in 1712, was created Viscount Trentham and 1st Earl of Gower in 1746. He died in 1754, being succeeded by his son, Granville, who became 1st Marquess of Stafford in 1786.

In his turn, his son Sir George Granville Sutherland-Leveson-Gower married, in 1785, Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland and Baroness of Strathnaver. Subsequently he was created the 1st Duke of Sutherland in 1833. Their son George Granville the 2nd Duke of Sutherland and 20th Earl of Sutherland (created 1235) thus bore one title from each parent. Four successive Dukes of Sutherland were in turn Lords of the Manor, to be succeeded by their direct descendant and heiress of the 5th Duke of Sutherland: Elizabeth Millicent, Countess of Sutherland In Her Own Right.

Documents relating to the Lordship of the Manor or Lower Penn, Staffordshire

Great Court	1406 - 1407	Staffordshire Record Office
Essoins, homage names, amercements, attachments reference D593/J/2/2/1		
Court Baron Homage name, v. few presentments	1668, 1669, 1670, 1673, 1680	Staffordshire Record Office
Court Baron & Court of Survey Bounds and full survey	1716	Staffordshire Record Office

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Castle
Northwich
formerly Castleton
in Cheshire
(held by a pair of
white gloves)*

£6,500 (17)

TOLLEMACHE



The Lordship of the Manor of Castle Northwich anciently called Castleton and Le Castell Juxta Northwych, derives its name from the site of a great fortress, commanding the confluence of the Dane and Weever rivers.

The Lordship is found on folio S3 of the Domesday Book and was worth the considerable sum of £8 because of the salt works here. Domesday had this to say; None of the thanes who had salt houses in this wic paid the Friday salt-boilings (a religious tax) at any time of the year. Anyone from another shire who brought a cart with two or more oxen paid 4d toll; a man from the same shire paid 1d for a packhorse load; but a man from the same shire paid one farthing by the third night as stated.

The Lordship was held by Earl Hugh. Salt-boiling was brine drawn from wells boiled in large lead pans, causing salt to crystallise on the surface. The Lordship seems to have been granted first to Ricardi de Castello who gave it to his man Lidulph de Twamlowe.

The fortress probably became ruinous in the reign of Richard I. Although no vestige of the building remains, the site is indicated by two mounds rising in a triangular field on the right side of the Chester road (description in 1938). The Manor lies near Northwich about 11 miles south-east of Warrington.

By the reign of Edward III the Manor and Lordship were held by Robert de Winnington and his wife, Petramilla, and by 1388, it belonged to Matilda, wife of Randle de Wilberham. The overlord was Hugh de Venables, Baron of Kinderton, and it was held by the yearly render of a pair of white gloves on the feast of St John the Baptist. By the marriage between Leticia, daughter of Sir William Venables, and Sir Richard Wilberham, the Lordship passed into this well known Cheshire family, with whom it remained until the end of the 18th century.

The Lordship of the Manor of Castle Northwich became the property of the Earls of Dysart following which it came into the Tollemache family. The Tollemache family descend from the Earls of Dysart. Elizabeth Countess of Dysart married Sir Lionel Tollemache in 1651, their son Sir Lionel was the 3rd Earl of Dysart. His son Sir Lionel succeeded to the Earldom and his daughter Lady Jane Tollemache married in 1771 John Delap Halliday. Their eldest John Richard Delap assumed the surname and arms of Tollemache by Royal Licence on 4 July 1821, he was succeeded by his son John who was created, 1st Baron Tollemache, The Steward to the 8th Earl of Dysart held court 1816 at Castle Northwich.

The 1st Baron Tollemache was MP for South Cheshire 1841-1868 and West Cheshire 1868-1872, his son Wilbraham Frederic the 2nd Baron was MP for West Cheshire 1872-1885. The Lordship became associated with the Tollemache family towards the end of the 19th century, it was held until recently by the 5th Baron Tollemache.

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Clayton
Wickham
In The Hundred of
Buttinghill, Sussex*

BRIDGER



Wm

Clayton Wickham lies within the parish of Clayton formerly Claitone and Claitune. The parish lies within the hundred of Buttinghill to the north of Brighton in the County of Sussex. The parish of Clayton extends to 1,414 acres, it is a long, narrow irregular shape running up the side of the downs. In the centre of the parish, a mile north of the village of Clayton, the road from Lewes to Hurstpierpoint cross the road north from Brighton at a point known as Stone Pound, so called as the parish pound was formerly situated nearby. Buttinghill, the mound where the hundred courts were anciently held, is beside the road to Hurst behind Ham Farm. Clayton Wickham lies to the North West of the crossroads.

The manor of Clayton Wickham was held from Edward the Confessor by Azor and after the Norman Conquest was held in 1086 by the wife of William de Watevile. The manor was held of both of them by Alwin.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 shows that Clayton Wickham had land for three hides. In Lordship 1 plough; 3 villagers with 1 plough 3 parts of 1 site in Lewes at 15 pence.

It was in 1565 held of the Lords of the Barony of Lewes by service of 1/10 of a knights fee. In the 14th century it was held by the family of Wysham. In 1327 John de Wysham and Howise his wife were possessed of land in Clayton; in 1356 orders were given to distrain the heir of John Wykham for relief of half a fee in Wysham. In 1398, Sir William Wysham gave sesin of a manor of "Wykham" to Robert Oxenbridge and others. Nothing further is known of the history of the manor until John Culpeper died seized of it in 1565, leaving it to his son Thomas who was succeeded in 1571 by his son Edward. The latter died in 1630 and his son Sir William Culpeper mortgaged the manor in 1647 to Walter Burrell. In 1649 it was acquired by John Vinall and William Vinall was shown as holding it in 1664.

The manor remained in the Vinall family until 1717 when William Vinall sold it to John Bridger. Wickham remained in the

Bridger family until the early 19th century when it was sold by Harry Bridger to William John Campion about 1825.

William John Campion died in 1869 and was succeeded by his eldest son William Henry Campion on William's death the manor passed to his son Sir William Robert Campion, KCMG DSO who was a Member of Parliament for Lewes, Sussex 1910-1924 and Governor of Western Australia 1924-1931. Sir William was awarded the DSO in 1917. The manor has descended with the family.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Clayton Wickham

Held at Sussex Record office includes survey in 1732

Other References

Manor Society List	1913	Page 17
Kellys Directory	1918	
Agricultural List	1925	Page 59
Victoria County History	1940	

CAMPION OF DANNY



*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Florida
Kilmood, County
Down, Ulster*

W/D

GORDON



Florida Manor is located at Kilmood in County Down in the Province of Ulster, Northern Ireland. Ordnance and Estate plans of the locality show the Mansion House of Florida Manor with its surrounding parkland at the centre of the Florida Estate toward the end of the 19th century.

Whilst the early history of the Lordship of the Manor of Florida has not been fully researched the Patent and Crown Grant in the 13th year of Charles 1, dated 19th March 1638 are to Sir James Montgomery, Knight, in County Down granting lands of Greyabbey and other townlands and all the tithes arising from the lands and the tithes of the quarterland of Kilmood and the whole rectory of Kilmoodmanagh. It recorded that "That the Lord of the Manor may hold" One Court, in the nature of a Court Baron, to be held every Three Weeks, or seldomer, at his will and pleasure, in the said Manor of Florida, before any Seneschal, by the said Lord, respectively nominated and appointed. That every such Seneschal so appointed, shall respectively have and enjoy full power, authority, and jurisdiction in such Court to hold Pleas of all Debts, Agreements, Transgressions, Accounts, Detentions, Causes, Contracts, and all other things whatsoever, which in Debt or Damage shall not amount to the sum of Forty Shillings of lawful money of England, happening, arising, or committed, in the said Manor of Florida. That One Court Leet within the limits of precincts of the said Manor shall be held before the Seneschal, twice in every year, for ever, according to the Statute in that case made and provided, in which Court he shall enjoy and exercise full authority and jurisdiction to enquire of all Felonies, Transgressions, Deceits, Nuisances, and all other Offences, Causes, and Crimes whatsoever, which in any Court Leet are accustomed to be enquired of. The Seneschal shall receive, collect, and perceive, all and singular the Profits, Fines, Perquisites, Forfeitures, Emoluments, out of all and singular the aforesaid Courts. The Inhabitants and Occupants of the Manor shall render suit and service at the said Courts in every Third Week, or seldomer, and pay their Leet Money or Head Silver as they are required and bound to do, according to the Provisions of the Patent, and the several Statutes in that case "made and provided."

In the articles for the Grand Jury in the Manor of Florida 1690 it lists 22 offences which were to be brought before the Manor Court. These instruct:- You, Foreman and your Fellowes... are to present all High Treasons, petty Treasons, Felonys and Riots, cognisable in this leet, but are not punishable in this leet, but by higher authorities till we get a warrant to secure all such offenders to the County Gaol ... You are to present all Cursers and Swearers, and breakers of the Lord's Day - present their names... You are to present all Tale bearers, Whisperers, and all those that you find abroad at night, about to sow sedition - present their names... You are to present all Eaves Droppers that stand at windows to hear and raise tails.... You are to present all Vagabonds and Idlers that will not work and have not their own to maintain them, but are burthensome to the commonwealth... You are to present all those that keep false measures, false weights, the small to sell with, and the great to buy with, to deceive the people...

In 1691 the Crawford family purchased Florida Manor and lands from the Montgomerys of Greyabbey. Anne Crawford, daughter of John Crawford and niece and heiress of David Crawford of Florida Manor married James Arbuckle. Their daughter Alice Arbuckle, in turn was heiress of Florida Manor and married firstly Thomas Whyte, then when widowed, she married Robert Gordon in 1755. It was through this marriage that the Gordon family acquired Florida Manor and the Lordship of the Manor of Florida. Robert Gordon was a wealthy merchant and brother of John Gordon, the Chief Justice of North Carolina in America.

Robert Gordon and his wife Alice bore six children. He died in 1793 and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Crawford Gordon. John Crawford Gordon died unmarried in 1797 and was succeeded by David Gordon the second child of Robert and Alice Gordon. Their third son was Robert Gordon, the fourth Alexander Gordon and there were two daughters, Alicia who died unmarried and Anne who married a Pottinger, the family that later was responsible for the arrangement that Hong Kong should be ruled by the British.

David Gordon was an attorney at law and expanded the lands of Florida Manor. There is a copy case paper dated 18 January 1803 reciting title deeds relating to the Earl of Londonderry's entitlement to collect leet money from the tenants and also the copy opinion upholds Lord Londonderry's right to collect leet money through the attendance of tenants at the manor court. Dated 27 and 28 March 1805, case papers relate to David Gordon's entitlement to collect leet for the tenants within the Manor of Florida. The paper recites David Gordon's title to the Lordship of the Manor and his accompanying rights. With contact between The Trustees of the Commissioners of the First Fruits, Viscount Castlereagh, The Marquis of Downshire and Lord Londonderry, the parish of Kilmood was improved and a new church built, together with a school and a courthouse.

By the time of his death in 1837 David Gordon and his wife, Mary Crawford, a cousin from West Cork had three children. Through the will he had set up for his father, the Manor of Florida and the properties that he had acquired were left to the surviving male line of the family, in tail, for 200 years. David Gordon's first son Robert married another Mary Crawford, but they did not have children, nor did his second son, the Reverend James Crawford Gordon who married Geraldine Penrose, also from West Cork. David Gordon's daughter, Jane Maria, died unmarried in 1866, the Reverend Gordon in 1842 and Robert Gordon in 1864.

Their uncle, Robert, the next brother to David Gordon had two children, but they never had any, so the next heir was the eldest son of the fourth son of Robert and Alice Gordon. He was Alexander Gordon who married Dorothea Gisborne, the daughter of General Gisborne, the Commander-in-Chief of the army in Ireland. Their eldest son was Robert Francis Gordon and they had five other children, namely, The Reverend John Frederick Gordon, Alexander Thomas Gordon, James Gisborne Gordon, Marian Gordon and Alicia Gordon. In 1868 there was a challenge to the will of David Gordon by Geraldine, the widow of The Reverend James Crawford Gordon and the family of

Anne, the sister of David Gordon who had married Mr. Pottinger. The case went to the House of Lords on appeal from The High Court of Chancery in Ireland. Judgement of the Vice-Chancellor, as revised by himself, dated the 5 June 1868 and a decree by the Vice-Chancellor of Ireland, dated 8 June 1868 was not in favour of the Pottinger family. The schedule referred to in the Decree was as follows:-

All the Manor and Lands of Florida, the Lands of Ballybrindon, Kilmood, and the Lands of Drumreagh, the Lands of Ballymacashen, the Mill and lands of Balloo, the Lands of Ballybeen and Carrowreagh, with the rectorial tithes thereof and the Lands in Church Quarter situate in the Parish of Dundonald in the County of Down, the Longfield Estate situate in the Parishes of Upper and Lower Longfield in the County of Tyrone, the Town and Lands of Mullough, otherwise Delamont and Tullychin, situate in the Parish of Killyleagh, the lands of Drumalig with the Rectorial tithes thereof situate in the parish of Saintfield all in the County Down.

Robert Francis Gordon, the eldest son of David Gordon's younger brother Alexander Gordon, was the beneficiary of the judgement. Robert Francis's next brother was the Reverend John Frederick Gordon. There were two other younger brothers and two sisters. The Reverend John Frederick married and had 10 children, the eldest of whom was Alexander Hamilton Miller Haven Gordon. The Reverend John Frederick died in 1875 and his elder brother died, unmarried, after him in 1883, so the inheritance of Florida Manor, the Lordship of the Manor and the lands were passed to Alexander Hamilton Miller Haven Gordon. He married Ada Austin Eyre the daughter of the Australian Explorer and Governor of Jamaica who was the last person to be impeached in Parliament. He was held responsible for the massacre of Morant Bay, but, later, was found not to be responsible. AHMH Gordon and his wife Ada produced 11 children, the first born being Alexander Robert Gisborne Gordon who was born in July 1882. The next child was Eyre Gordon. There were 4 more younger brothers and four sisters.

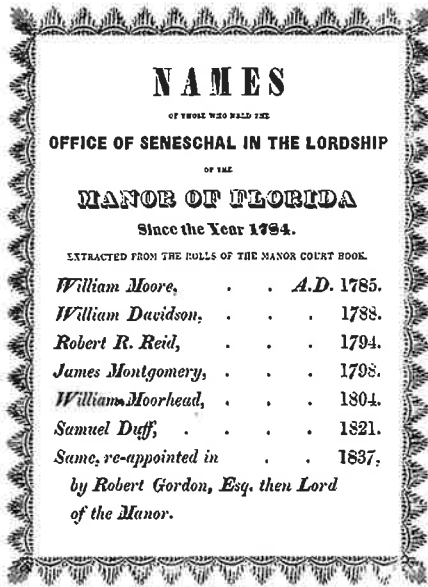
From the time of the court case in 1868 the Irish Land Acts were brought in, which gave the tenants the right to buy the farms they rented. The Florida Estate was left with 247 acres from the 4000 acres that belonged to it, which could not sustain the manor house, so it was sold with its 247 acres. The tenants bought the other properties in County Down and County Tyrone, which reduced the land owned by AHMH Gordon from c. 20,000 acres to 230 acres, and the mansion house of Delamont. Eyre Gordon was the last of the family to be born at Florida Manor.

Possibly, helped by the pressure he had been put under, AHMH Gordon died in 1910. In 1907 the will of David Gordon was dis-intailed. AHMH Gordon was the sole heir to the hereditaments and then after his death, his eldest son ARG Gordon succeeded to the remaining property, including the Lordship of the Manor of Florida. ARG Gordon attended the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and Eyre Gordon joined the Civil Service, in India, after graduating from Oxford University. Lt-Colonel ARG Gordon was severely wounded in France and left the army. After recovering, and after the partition of Ireland, he went into politics to represent Ulster Unionists. He was MP for East Down and Minister of Agriculture in the old Stormont

Parliament and, latterly, he became the Speaker of the Senate at Stormont. On his death in 1967, his title was Lt-Colonel the Rt Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon PC KCMG DL JP DSO. He married, but did not have children.

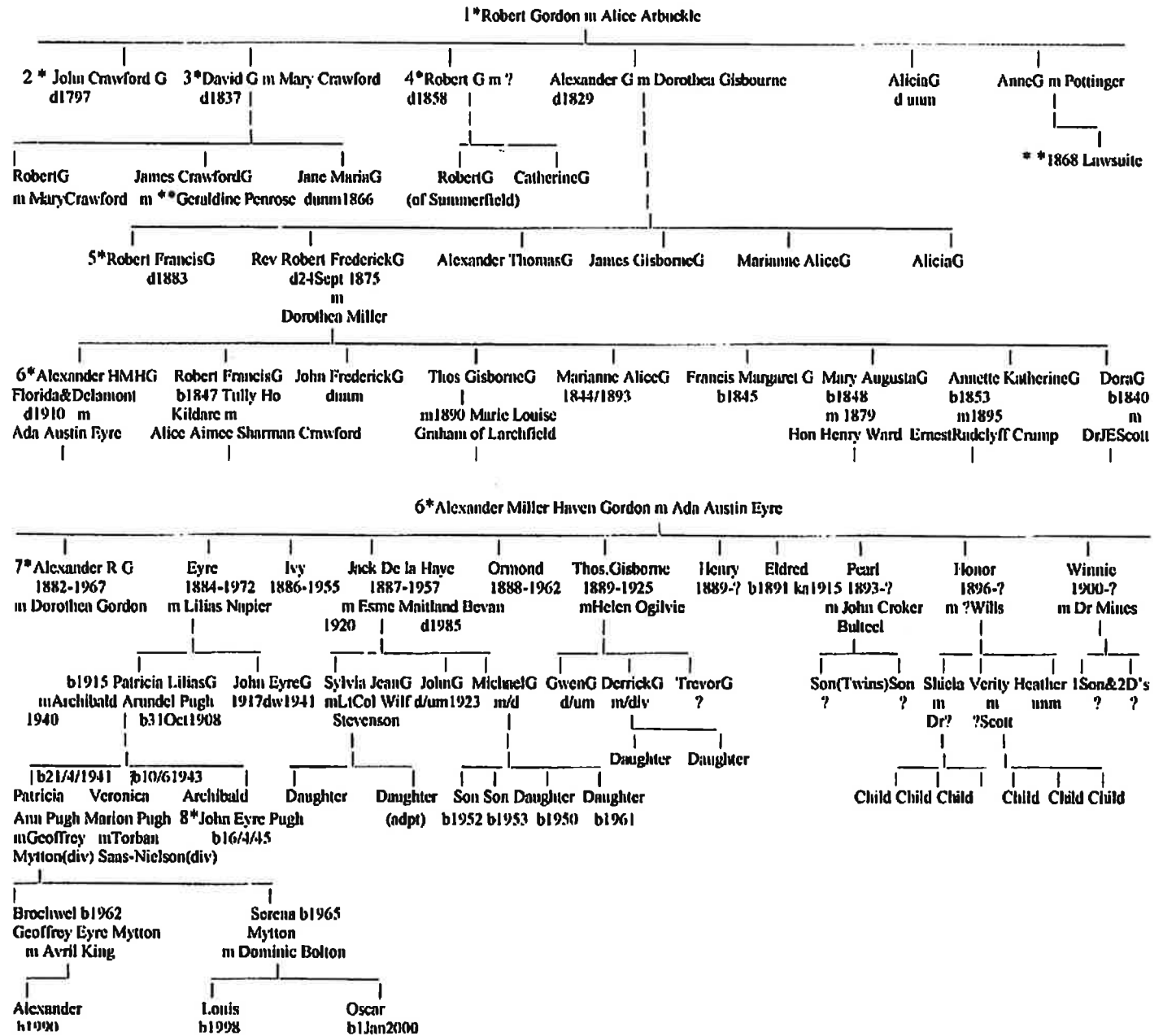
Eyre Gordon spent his career in India until the second world war. He received the honours of, Commander of the Star of India and Commander of the Indian Empire, and was knighted. He married the Hon Liliias Napier of the Napier and Etterick family. His daughter Patricia Liliias married Archibald Arundel Pugh and his son John was killed in action in Italy in 1941. Archibald Arundel Pugh and his wife Patricia had two daughters and a son, Archibald John Eyre, the sole heir of Lt-Colonel Sir Alexander Gordon, Lord of the Manor of Florida

As a part of the manor estate the vendor owns lakes extending to 28 acres with the fishing rights and the sporting over 3,056 acres in County Down and 4,816 acres in County Tyrone. The lakes comprise half of Lough Lack 14.88 acres, Lough Doo 5.91 acres, unnamed 5.85 acres and 1.19 acres. All or part of these interests could be made available on terms to be agreed separately.



Documents relating to the Lordship of the Manor of Florida

David Huddleston	1999	Public Records Office, Belfast
The Gordon Papers at PRONI.D/4204 Genealogical Notes of the Gordon Family by Lt-Colonel Rt Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon reference D/2229	1680 - 1950	Public Records Office, Belfast
Seneschal's Holding Office	1784 - 1837	
Patents, Commissions, etc. of Lt-Colonel Rt Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon	1901 - 1964	



*The Seignory
Fief & Domain
of Fantome
St Pierre du Bois, in
Guernsey*

no bib

The Seignory and Fief of Fantome is one of those established in Guernsey after the separation of the Channel Island from the Duchy of Normandy in 1204. It is situate within the parish of St Pierre du Bois or St Peters in the Wood, one of the ten parishes of Guernsey. The present owner of the Seignory and Fief of Fantome is a descendent of the original Guille of Guernsey who's Norman ancestors lived in or near St Pierre du Bois and where the church was dedicated in 1167. The name of John Guille appears on the list of gentleman present at the time.

Guernsey was originally part of the Duchy of Normandy held by William the Conqueror. His ancestor Charlemagne had been succeeded by ineffective sons and grandsons. Louis the Pious suffered extensive attacks from the Norseman in the 830's and their conquests caused the Frankish Kings great troubles in Normandy known as Neustria. By 912 the Norseman had established themselves so well in the Channel Islands and Northern France that King Charles in an effort to exert some control and fealty granted their leader Rollo the Dukedom of Normandy, later subjugated by William Long Sword in return for Rollo becoming a Christian and acknowledging the King of France's supremacy. The bargain was struck at Rouen between Franco Archbishop of Rouen and Rollo under which Franco opened the proceedings:- "Will you mighty Chieftain go on to make war with the Franks so long as you live? What will become of you, if death surprises you? Do you think that you are God? Are you not a mortal man? Remember what you are and will be and by whom you must one day be judged". Rollo accepted and converted his followers to Christianity and in return took King Charles' daughter Gisla, as his wife. He was succeeded by six Norman Dukes, William I Long Sword, his son Richard I, the Fearless, who married Emma, daughter of King Ethelred of England and mother of Edward the Confessor, Richard II known as "The Good", Richard III his son, who died a minor and Robert the Magnificent who sheltered Edward the Confessor during the reign of King Canute in England. Lastly, William the Conqueror who was Robert's bastard son.

Duke Robert the Magnificent tried to restore Edward to his English Throne, but his fleet was driven back by storms and Edward landed again in the Channel Islands before sailing on to Mont St Michel and safety in Normandy. With the death of Harold Harefoot of England, Edward succeeded in being peacefully restored to the English throne in 1042, bringing many Normans to his court and granting them lands in England. Accordingly Norman historians record that Edward bequeathed the crown of England to William the Conqueror.

In the Norman period the Seigneur of Guernsey known as the Bailiff or Vicomte was responsible for keeping the peace, collecting the Duke's revenues and exercising summary justice. As the Dukes direct representative it was he in the event of threatened invasion that was responsible for raising the people in their own defence.

Between the reigns of William the Conqueror and King John, however, the leaders of Seigneurs of the Channel Islands often had difficulty during the wars between the Kings of England and France in deciding which side to support. By 1209, ten years into King John's reign however, the only possessions in Normandy left to the English monarch were the strip of territory around Bordeaux called Gascony and the Channel Islands. King John however was well aware of the strategic importance of the Channel Islands and in order to strengthen his control he severed his links with the Duke or Court of Normandy and instituted the Royal Courts of Guernsey and Jersey. Under the King's Privvy Council and this constitution, the Islands were effectively to govern themselves as a Peculiar of the Crown of England. He visited the Islands in 1213 when he constituted Philip d'Anbigny as Bailiff and through him strengthened the Island's defences. The Islands then enjoyed a period of peace until the Reign of Edward III who claimed the French crown. It had been offered to Philip of Valois and on hearing of Edwards claim, Philip immediately equipped a fleet with a view to taking the Channel Islands. The fleet successfully captured Guernsey but was

DE SAUMAREZ



repulsed at Mount Orqueil Castle by the Governor Drogo de Barentin. This marked the beginning of the Hundred Year War, in turn Edward in 1339 raised his own fleet and routed the French at Sluys on the Belgian coast and reinstated his supply lines across the Channel. His fleet continued to recapture Guernsey having marshalled a number of the island Seigneurs and their troops from St Hillier. The French made later attempts to recapture the Islands but were frustrated by the strength of Mont Orgueil Castle. The Duke of Bourbon besieged the Castle with a force of ten thousand men late in the Reign of Henry III but was after several months repelled on the arrival of the English fleet. The war raged on and the English were again driven out of France during the Reign of Charles VII, their only remaining possessions being Calais and the Channel Islands. For his own successful defence of Gascony in the reign of Henry VI, John Talbot was created Earl of Shrewsbury, 1442, but died at Chatillon at the last battle of the Hundred Years War.

The Seignory of Fantome appears to have belonged in the 13th century to the Le Canelly family, one of the most important families on the island holding several seignories in the locality. In the Norman rolls of 2nd King John, 1200, we find that William Le Canelly paid the King 60 livres Augevin that certain lands at Sameresville in Guernsey which he claimed from Matilda Longelat and her son Henry may be taken into the King's hands until the suit he had against them be tried before the Curia Regis (the Court of the Exchequer at Cacu) at Michaelmas following. In 1227 the King ordered his Warden of the Isles, William de St John to give Henry Le Canelly possession of all the lands in Guernsey late belonging to his father William Le Canelly deceased. At the assize held in Guernsey 1254 we find Sir Henry Le Canelly knight mentioned among the Jurats present (archives de la Manche fonds de Mont St Michel). He seems to have died before 1258 leaving two daughters as co heiresses, the eldest Lucia married to Mr Thomas de Vic and the youngest Guillsmotte to Mr Drouet de Saint Martin, Seigneur of Trinity Jersey. At the inquest held 1274 by John Wyger and Ralph de Broughton, Thomas de Vic and Drouet de St Martin were

accused by the Juries of the Parish of Torteval, St Peter's in the Wood and St Saviours of having usurped "la mouture" of 8 tenements situated in the said parishes since the time of Drogo de Barentin, Warden of the Isles for the last time 1258-1259. They also had a law suit circa 1265-80 with Lady Felicia de Chesney, widow of Sir William de Chesney, Seigneur of Anneville and guardian of her children, concerning the dues of certain mills (Channel Island documents at Warwick Castle).

Thomas de Vic held in right of his wife half of the fief known as le fief au Canelly, the right of suit of Court at the Chief Pleas of the Royal Court, the right of chase and of Court for his tenants and the right of the 13th charge over the whole manor when property changed ownership. The portion which came to Drouet de St Martin and his wife was that which was divided up as we have seen into a number of minor fiefs in 1463. At the Assizes held 1309, Avice de Vic and Henry de St Martin, Seigneur of Trinity and his brothers John, Drogo, Simon and Philip were summoned to show by what right they claimed certain aids from their tenants in the parishes of Torteval, St Peter's in the Wood and St Saviours also the right of Court for their tenants, suit at the Court Chief Pleas in the King's Court and of chase. They replied that the inheritance was divided between Avice and Henry, denied claiming the royal aid from their tenants but maintained that they and their ancestors had enjoyed the other liberties from time immemorial. Avice de Vic was still possessed of her portion of the fief in 1323 and she seems to have died shortly after when it passed to Thomelin de Vic, probably her cousin. It would seem from this fact that she must have been the grand-daughter of Thomelin de Vic and Lucia de Canelly and heiress of their eldest son otherwise the de St Martins would have been her heirs. Thomalin de Vic sold the Fief to Sir William de Chesney Seigneur of the Fief du Comte d'Anneville who held it in 1331. It remained in the possession of the de Chesney family for nearly two centuries. In 1509 it was sold by Sir Robert Willoughby, second Lord Broche grandson of the heiress of the senior branch of the de Chesneys with all his other Guernsey manors to Nicholas Fouaschin of Guernsey, one of the principal

merchants of Southampton, gentleman usher for Hampshire at the Court of Henry VIII. Nicholas Fouaschin did not obtain immediate possession of any of these manors as they had been granted in fee for life by Robert Willoughby First Lord Brohe to his cousin Edmund de Chesney son of John de Chesney at County Devon (of a junior branch of the family) and to his wife Margaret Kirkham. Margaret, Dame de Anneville, widow of Edmund de Chesney was still in possession in 1534. Thomas Fouaschin, son of William, obtained full possession of all the manors purchased by his father from Lord Brohe in 1548 after considerable litigation with Sir Fulk Greville and Margaret his wife, grand daughter and sole heiress of the Second Lord Brohe. Thomas Fouaschin was Mayor of Southampton in 1545 and Member of Parliament for the same until 1555. This great grandson of Thomas Fouaschin Seigneur of Anneville married Alice Metcalfe de Seft and only daughter and heiress of Alice Dame de Anneville who married October 1660 at the French Church at Southampton Charles Andros son of Thomas Andros Seigneur de Sausmary. Through this marriage the Fiefs of le Canelly and Dom Hue passed to the Andros family.

The Channel Island Fiefs are listed in the livres de perchage volumes which are similar to the English Manorial terriers. They generally set out the names of owners of land on the Fiefs, describe their properties and list their manorial dues. A copy of the livres de perchage of 1595 and of 1644 are bound in a Medieval ecclesiastical manuscript. Old parchments were often re-used in this way as binding for subsequent documents and the music written on the document is a section of the Exultat, written

for use in a Catholic service although there are later Protestant additions in the volume. The general contents of this livres de perchage reflect the histories of individual fiefs and their use by example pre de la Hanniere referring to growing hemp in a field and l'Aumone an area used for produce donated to charity, les Buttes marking the site of parish archery buttes which practice often took place after Sunday services.

The chief pleas of the Manor or Seignoral Courts of Fantome were held annually on the mounting block or steps of the church of St Pierre du Bois. It was here that the tenants of the fief were required to respond for their properties and failure to do so for three successive years rendered them liable for seizure by the Seigneur, "defaut d'aveu". The Seignoral Court appointed a Bailiff or Chefs de Bouvee responsible for collecting chief rents and charges such as poulage, a tax levied at two chickens per house. Over the centuries the manorial dues have been relinquished or abolished culminating in the abolition of the 13th charge, a former duty payable on the transfer or property, in the middle of the last century.

The Court or Chief Pleas however survives being convened three times a year by the Sovereign's representative being the Bailiff and Chief Justice of the Island Courts, also the Speaker of the Islands Administrative Assembly. Whilst largely a colourful tradition, one of the Courts each year being followed by a banquet, it remains incumbent upon each Seignior or his deputy to attend or on failure being held "defaut d'aveu".

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Snape
in the Hundred of
Blomsgate, Suffolk
(Held in Chief and
with the Ancient
Grant of Foreshore
and Rights of Wreck)*

L 7 150
(13)

The Parish of Snape is situated on the river Alde some four miles inland from Aldeburgh in the hundred of Plomsgate and in the eastern division of the County. Whilst being a predominantly rural part of Suffolk, the area has been settled since ancient times and is known for its Roman and Saxon historic sites.

In Saxon times, the Manor of Snape was held by Edric of Laxfield and consisted of four carucates of land, eight villains, sixteen bordars, five plough teams in demesne and eight belonging to the men, woodland sufficient to support six hogs, six acres of meadow, a mill, two rouncies, six beasts, twenty four hogs and one hundred and sixty sheep valued at six pounds. The manor was three leagues in length and four in breadth and paid in gelt, forty pence. By the time of the Domesday Survey 1086, Walter held this manor of Robert Malet, he having soc. The plough teams in demesne had disappeared, those belonging to the men were reduced to four with two rouncies, the beasts reduced to two and the hogs and sheep were not mentioned. Robert Malet also had here an estate, formerly belonging to twenty five freemen under commendation to Edric, which consisted of one hundred and eight acres and six plough teams (reduced to four in 1086) and the value formerly twenty-six shillings had fallen to twenty shillings.

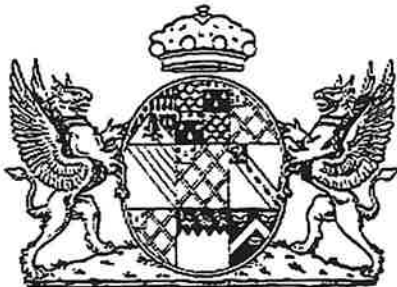
By 1099 the manor had passed to William Martel and Albreda, his wife, who gave the manor, with the benefit of wrecks of the Sea from Thorpe to Orfordness to the Abbot and Convent of St John at Colchester. The purpose was for the founding in the Parish of Snape, a priory which should be a cell of Colchester Abbey and copy of this grant is still preserved among the ancient deeds at the Public Record Office. The endowment also included the Manor of Aldeburgh and the Grant states that the Abbott and Chapter of Colchester shall place at Snape a Prior and monks who should be paid half a mark yearly to say two masses weekly for the grantors. The Abbot of Colchester was also to visit the Priory twice yearly with twelve horses and the witnesses were William Bishop of Norwich, Walchelin the Archdeacon, Edward the Dean, Obsbern Martel and others.

It appears from the deed that the grantor intended to have his wishes immediately carried into execution, though the monks of Colchester delayed until 1155 when a Prior and some Benedictine monks of Colchester settled in Snape. Isobel, Countess of Southbrook, Patroness of this Priory in her time made complaint to Pope Boniface IX, stating that the Abbot and Convent of Colchester did not maintain a sufficient number of religious services here according to the intention of the founders and in response the Priory was made conventual and exempt from Colchester in 1286. In 1366 however, we find the King confirming the Priory to the Abbot of Colchester and on the patent rolls in 1400 we find an order for the arrest of John Mersey of St Johns, Colchester for scheming to separate Snape Priory from Colchester. In 1504 the Manor was again in the hands of the Prior of Snape, but in that year it was taken again into the Kings hand's and on the Memoranda Rolls we find an order referring to the Prior being charged for the issues.

In 1508, Henry VII regranted the Manor to the Prior of Butley, but withdrew the grant in 1509 and in 1524 it was again with the Crown and granted to Cardinal Wolsey to assist in his great educational scheme. A terrier of the suppressed monastery of Snape is found amongst the State Papers in 1525, including a rental of the Snape lands of Wolsey's college and inquisitions upon the suppressed monastery at Snape are found also in the State papers for 1527.

Cardinal Wolsey regranted the manor in 1525 to the Dean of Cardinal College, Oxford, who in turn in 1529 granted it to the Dean of Cardinal College, Ipswich, in the form of a bull confirmed by the King. On Wolsey's fall, Henry VIII took back the Manor of Snape and in 1530 granted a lease to Thomas Rush and Thomas Alverd for a term of thirty years. However, in 1533 the manor was re-granted to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, confirmed in the Originalia Rolls and State Papers of that year. The Duke was attainted in 1546 when his honours and estates were forfeit though he was restored and in 1553 installed as a Knight of the Garter. He died 1554 and was succeeded by his

WENTWORTH



grandson Thomas, fourth Duke and the son of the gifted Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. Thomas settled the manors of Snape Scots and Tastards and shortly afterwards was attainted for high treason for communication with Mary Queen of Scots and beheaded in 1572. However, his only son Philip seems to have inherited non-withstanding the forfeitures and was subsequently summoned to Parliament as Earl of Arundel. In 1588 there was an action by Philip as to Aldeburgh and Orford Haven against Reginald Highgate. However, being attainted in 1589, he died a prisoner in the tower in 1595 leaving his wife Anne and an only son Thomas, who was restored on the accession of James I in 1604 and created Earl of Norfolk, 1644. In due time, the manor passed to the fifth and sixth and seventh Dukes of Norfolk, though on the death of the latter, 1701, it was acquired by Sir Henry Johnson Knight of Bradenham and Doddington, MP for Aldeburgh and a ship builder of Poplar.

He married first Anne Smithson, secondly Martha Lovelace, only surviving child and heir of Jon Lovelace, third Baron Lovelace of Harley and successor to Baroness Wentworth of Nettlestead. Sir Henry Johnson's seat was Friston Hall, a short

distance away, though following his marriage to Lady Wentworth, he appears to have moved to Bradenham. He left an only daughter, Anne by his first wife who married Thomas Wentworth, third Baron Rabey, second son and heir of Sir William Wentworth of Northgate Head, Wakefield. Thomas attained military distinction under William III in Flanders, accompanying King William after the defeat of his army and in 1698 accompanied him to meet the Duke of Zell at Goor to hunt boar. The manor continued in the Wentworth family through William Wentworth, second Earl of Strafford who died without issue in 1799 when the Earldom became extinct and when by Act of Parliament for the division of his estates, the manor passed first to Henrietta, the cousin who had married Henry Vernon of Hilton, then to her third son Leveson Veron, who died 1831 when the manor passed to his nephew Frederick William Thomas Vernon-Wentworth of Wentworth Castle, his older brother and who was High Sheriff in 1841. The Lordship of the Manor of Snape has continued with the Vernon-Wentworth family until the present time.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Snape

Patent rolls	I Henry IV	British Museum
Patent rolls	6 Henry IV	British Museum
State papers	17 Henry VIII	British Museum
State papers	19 Henry VIII	British Museum
State papers	22 Henry VIII	British Museum
State papers and originalis	24 Henry VIII	British Museum
Court Rolls	1391 - 1448, 1487 - 1507, 1602, 1686 - 1687	British Museum
Compotus rolls	1279 - 81, 1288 - 89, 1310 - 11, 1421 - 23	British Museum

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Longtown
In Eskdale, In
Cumberland
(With ancient grant
of markets and fairs
and fishery in the
River Esk)*

No 635

GRAHAM OF NETHERBY



The manor and market town of Longtown lie within the larger parish of Arthuret close to the borders with Scotland. The regional capital of Carlisle lies close with the border of Scotland and was for centuries of military importance, from Roman times defending the border against Scotland and controlling garrisons along the extent of Hadrians Wall.

The Norman Conquest of England from 1066 did not reach the further extremities of England until much later. In consequence Longtown and the surrounding parishes are not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 though evidently the area was governed by Norman overlords with palatine powers. Evidently Longtown was from early times one of the constituent manors of the honour and Barony of Lyddale, subsequently Liddel held in those times by the de Stuteville family. The earliest reference is a grant in the reign of Henry I, sometime before 1121 by Renulph de Meschiens, Lord of Carlisle to Turgent Brundey or Turgis I Brundos. However in the time of King John 1199-1216 the de Stutevilles had control again and Nicholas de Stuteville is recorded in 1174 as in possession of the Barony. In the 5th year of Henry III, 1220 a reference in the Exchequer Rolls states that Nicholas de Stuteville stood charged to the King for 250 marks for his ransom. His eldest daughter Johanna married Hugh de Wake and became Nicholas sole heir. Hugh de Wake died 1234 and Johanna married secondly Hugh Bigod. However the Barony of Liddel and its manors passed to Johanna's first son, Baldwin Wake following which the estates remained in the Wake family. Thomas Wake, Lord of Liddel is recorded holding in 1330. The estates then passed to Joan, known as the "Fair Maid of Kent" who married Edward the Black Prince and who later became Edward III.

Lying on the borders with Scotland a little to the south of Hadrians Wall, the area had for centuries been subject to attack from the north. In 1337 a Scottish army crossed the border destroying some 20 villages. Commissioners from England and Scotland were appointed and met in 1343 at the Chapel of Solom, a small oratory which stood near the spot called the

Chapel of Flosch to settle the disputed boundary of their respective countries. The disputed lands within England became known as the "debatable lands". Even after this, troubles continued and in 1542 on Solom Moss an army of some 10,000 Scots were defeated and turned back by an English troop of only 500 men.

The Barony of Liddel with its manors remained with the crown until 1603 when by letters patent James I re-granted this extensive estate to George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. By further letters patent in 1611, James I granted additional estates in the locality to George's son Francis Clifford who had then succeeded as Earl of Cumberland. In turn Francis re-granted the Estates Honour Barony and constituent manors in 1629 to Richard Graham who had been a gentleman of the horse to the King. In the same year and in the 4th year of his reign, King Charles I confirmed the grants and created Richard Graham a Baronet in the style of Sir Richard Graham of Esk.

About 1609 the Church of Arthuret was rebuilt with the exception of the tower which was not erected until 1690. In the churchyard is a cross with pierced capital, near which lie the remains of Archibald Armstrong, court jester to both King James I and Charles I and a native of the parish.

Sir Richard continued to distinguish himself under the royal banner, particularly in the battle of Edgehill 1642 though seriously wounded, on recovering took leave of the King's commission in the Isle of Wight, 1648 and with permission retired to his Estate, dying in 1653. He left two sons, George and Richard. Sir George Graham succeeded to the Barony and manors and on his death they passed to his heir, Lady Wriddington who on her death bequeathed the Barony, manors and estates to the Reverend Robert Graham, a grandson of Sir George Graham of Esk. Sir George Graham 2nd Baronet married Lady Mary Johnson, eldest daughter of John, Earl of Hartfield in Scotland but died at Netherby, 1657 when his son, Sir Richard Graham inherited and married 1670, Lady Ann Howard,

daughter of the Earl of Carlisle. In 1680 King Charles elevated Sir Richard as Viscount Preston and in 1685, Knight of the Shire of Cumberland. Charles died without issue to be succeeded by his father's two sisters, Katherine and Mary.

Mary died unmarried but Katherine married Lord Wriddington which explains how the estates subsequently passed to the Reverend Robert Graham, 2nd son of William Graham and grandson of Sir George Graham of Esk. The Rev Robert Graham Robert had married Francis the daughter of Sir Reginald Graham, 4th Baronet of Norton Conyers and it was his son, James who succeeded and became the 1st Baronet of Netherby, 1783. Sir James Graham of Netherby married Lady Catherine

Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway and their son, Sir Frederick Ulric Graham inherited and became the 3rd Baronet of Netherby holding the Feudal Barony of Liddel with its extensive estates and manors. Before the time of the Reverend Robert Graham, much of the Netherby lands formed an extensive and barren waste. In his time with enterprise and investment the neglected lands were extensively improved and reclaimed through drainage and rebuilding and the reconstruction of the harbour at Sarkfoot. The manors and estates passed to Sir Richard James Graham, 4th Baronet, High Sheriff for Cumberland and through his son, Sir Fergus Frederick Graham, 5th Baronet have continued in the Graham family to the present time.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Longtown

Manorial Records & Papers	1604-1939	Historic Manuscripts Commission
Nicholson Burn Directory	1777	Public Record Office
Correspondence & Papers of Sir James Graham	1810-1861	Public Record Office
Lewes Directory	1843	Public Record Office
United Kingdom Gazetteer	1860	Public Record Office
Balmers Directory	1901	Public Record Office

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Dunclent
in Stone
in the Halfshire
Hundred of
Worcestershire*

Stone is a parish situated some two miles to the south-east of Kidderminster within the diocese of Worcester.

Before the Conquest Dunclent belonged to the Priory St Guthiac in Herefordshire and Odo held it of the priory. In the Domesday Survey of 1086 the over lordship is recorded as held under the priory by Nigel the physician from whom it was held by Urse D'Abitot. By 1212 the over lordship had passed to Walter de Beauchamp though little more is heard of this until 1476 when the Manor was said to be held of the prior of Lewes for the service of one knight.

The Domesday Survey records for Stone: Tumi and Alfkil held it as two manors, Urse holds it, there are 6 hides which Herleblad holds of Urse, in demesne are 2 ploughs and 7 villians and 15 bordars with 6 ploughs. There are 4 slaves and a mill rendering 3 Orae. Before the Conquest it was worth 40 shillings now 30 shillings.

Evidently the manor took its name from the family of Dunclent who were Lords there in the 13th and 14th century. In 1280 Robert de Dunclent paid a subsidy of a mark at Dunclent and in 1284 Mary Dunclent probably his widow is recorded as holding. In 1294 and 1316 Clement Dunclent is recorded as the owner holding under the Burnells who in turn held the manor of Stephen de Bosco. Clement Dunclent paid a subsidy of 3s. at Dunclent in 1327 and his widow, Amice is recorded in possession on service of a quarter of a knights fee in 1346.

Their son John de Dunclent is recorded as Lord of the Manor in 1351 when he exchanged certain lands in Broom with his brother Edmund for others in Dunclent. John is recorded holding the manor in 1368 though the family line seems to have died out in the 14th century when the manor probably returned to the Beauchamps, William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny is then recorded as holding and Lord Bergavenny is recorded as owner in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I though it is believed to have been sold following his death, 1586-7. The visitation of

Worcester in 1569 showed that Elizabeth daughter and heir of John Moore of Dunclent had married John Folliott of Stone. The manor appears to have passed to Edmund Brode who by his will, 1599 left the greater part of his estate and a park called Dunclent Park to his son Edward Brode, who in turn sold the manor to Thomas Foley in 1655.

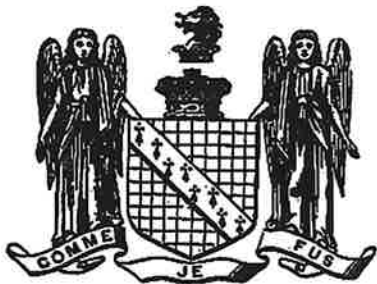
Thomas son of Richard Foley, Sheriff of Worcestershire 1673 was succeeded by his son also Thomas in 1683 and his son. Thomas was created Lord Foley of Kidderminster 1776. It was his grandfather Richard Foley who had amassed a huge fortune during the civil war as an Ironmaster and settled at Great Witley where Thomas Foley was responsible for construction of Witley Court, the Foley family seat.

Thomas Foley had married Grace Granville, 3rd daughter and co heir of George Granville, Lord of Lansdowne at Bideford but died November 1777 to be succeeded by his son, also Thomas. This Thomas Foley was MP for Herefordshire from 1767-1774 and for Droitwich from 1774-77 and appointed Postmaster General in 1783. He married Harriet Stanhope, 4th daughter of William Stanhope, 2nd Earl of Harrington but died in 1793 to be succeeded by his 3rd and only surviving son again Thomas.

This Thomas Foley was a Privy Councillor and Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire and had married Cecilia Olivia Geraldine Fitzgerald, 5th daughter of Robert Fitzgerald, 2nd Duke of Leinster. He died April 1833 and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Henry Foley. Thomas Henry Foley had been MP for Worcestershire 1830-1832 but sold the Manor of Dunclent with others in about 1836-1837 to William, 11th Lord Ward. William was created Earl of Dudley on 17th February 1860, had acquired Witley Court the chief seat of Foley's and enlarged it to a yet more substantial residence. He died May 1885 to be succeeded by his son, William Humble, the 2nd Earl. The Lordship of the Manor of Dunclent has continued to be held by successive Earls of Dudley until the present day.

no bus

DUDLEY



Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Dunclent

Calendar Close Roll	1296-1302	Kew Record Office
Calendar Patent Roll	1301-1307	" "
Chancery Inquisition Postmortem	1316	" "
Recovery	1573	" "
Feet of Fines Worcestershire	1602	
Feet of Fines DIV.CO	1620	
Recovery Rental	1802	

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Goldingtons
sometimes
Gauldinghams
(and subsumed
manor of Cockshote
or Parley Beams)
in the Parishes of
Colne Engaine and
Halstead, Essex*

del.

ROBERT HILLS ESQUIRE



The parish of Colne Engaine lies on the north bank of the River Colne about 1/2 of a mile to the north-west of the village of Earls Colne and some 2 1/2 miles east of the town of Halstead.

According to the Domesday Book of 1086 there were several manors within the parish, one of the larger of these being Stansted referred to as held in the time of Edward the Confessor by a freeman named Godwin. It is entered within the survey as though it were a separate village or hamlet and is styled so in the older court rolls having its own constable for the leet and taxed separately as to the poor. Within the Stansted manor is found a separate manor then called Cockshote, later identified as Parlebiens from an ancient family of that name, the principle house standing to the south of the road from Halstead to Earls Colne. Records show Richard Parlebien purchasing the house from Sir John Bourghier Kt in 1352 and selling to John Randolfe of White Colne in 1369.

Sir John de Burser, Busser or Bourcheir who married Helen, daughter of Walter de Colchester and his wife, Joanne, a co heir of Roger de Monchesi died without issue in 1349. Evidently through their wives John de Burser and Roger de Monchesi each held a moiety of the manor of Stansted and a charter of Roger de Monchesi, 1292 releases unto John de Burser all his right and claim to one moiety of the whole manor of Stansted of which John de Burser was then in possession. The manor rentals of the time record William de Goldington holding lands in Colne Engaine under John Burser, which lands evidently took his name and became the Manor Farm and demesne of Goldingtons. William de Goldington died in 1319 when his widow remarried to John Fermer and their son also John succeeded until his death in 1419, where upon his son Thomas succeeded, dying in 1421.

Thomas' cousin John Henxteworth inherited and granted to his son also John and others his manor of Goldyngtons in Colne Engayne, 1465 referred to in the Capel Cartulary. The Henxteworths came from Ashwell in Hertfordshire, however trouble ensued and the free tenants of the homage of the manor

of Goldingtons attended a major court, 1455 to resolve matters of "infamy and slander". John Henxteworth in full court and in the presence of the homage was persuaded to surrender the manor to John Tysard who then took possession of the demesne as in fee, granted to and enfeoffed the Lord John Bourghier Kt and Lord Thomas Bourghier into the said manor. An accompanying document explains further violent events when in 1480 the Lords John and Thomas Bourghier in peaceable possession of the manor were driven out by William Senster, John Henxteworth and others with use of arms and violence and until 1483 the occupiers felled and took away trees belonging to the Lords. Since Disseizin was a serious crime, what precisely took place remains unclear but we know that John Henxteworth then granted the manor of Goldingtons to William Capell in 1482 and he was in possession still in 1493. It passed in descent from Sir William Capell who died 1514, through to his grandson Sir Giles in 1514 who sold the estate in 1545 to William Sidey Gentleman who held his first court in November 1546. There is reference also to the Manor of Goldingtons holding the freehold of Parley Beams Farm held under copyhold. About this time a John Littell was purchasing land and secured Samson alias Austins Croft woodland called Shrub and evidently the copyhold in Parley Beams farm. He then purchased from William Sidey the manor and farm of Goldingtons in 1597 holding his first court with his wife Susan in 1615 with important rights in the open common fields within the parish.

By this time it seems that the principle manor of Stansted had become engulfed and incorporated into the town of Halstead. The Littell's also purchased the copyhold of Knights, Whitehouse and Bridgeland. The manor and estate of Goldingtons descended through Geoffrey Little d 1627, John Little d. 1646, his son John Little d. 1688 to Thomas Littell to 1732 to John Little Bridge 1764 and Thomas Bridge Littell 1797 sold by him in that year to Francis Nunn. Philip Hills purchased from the executors of Francis Nunn in 1822 when it passed to Robert Hills who held his first General Court Baron, 4 July 1831. Later the manor came into the ownership of Thomas C

Mills who's trustees sold it to George Frederick Beaumont in 1923 who's representatives sold by Private Treaty in 1954 to A W Milburn.

Under the Commons Registration Act 1965 and in his capacity of Lord of the Manor of Goldingtons the late Mr T C Wickman sought registration of the common lands of the manor and secured confirmation by the Commissioners of his ownership as Lord of the Manor of Goldingtons to Goldingtons Green otherwise Ansteys Green, Buntings Green, land surrounding Booses and strips on the sides of the road to Peartree Cottage.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Goldingtons

Courts Rolls	1476-1601 1603-1702 1715-1725 1732-1760 1764-1802 1802-1805	Essex Record Office
Court Books	1826-1865 1873-1899	Essex Record Office
Abstracts of Courts	1632-1837	
Rentals and Surrenders	1502-1804	
Minute Books	1500-1756 1764-1861	

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Stallington
in Stone,
Staffordshire*

No. 618

Though the manor of Stallington is not specifically referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086, it was evidently one of the manors referred to within the Parish of Stone, Stallington being at that time a village within the parish. The Lordship of the Manor of Stallington is listed as a manor granted during the reign of King Henry I (1070-1135) to William Pantulf. Whilst the Pantulf family retained the feudal superiority over Stallington it is recorded as being sold during the lifetime of King Stephen, 1104 - 1154 to Nicholas de Mauvesin who in turn sold the Lordship to the Canons of Stone Priory circa 1149. As successor to William, Ivo Pantulf continued as Feudal Superior over Stallington. Thereafter the manor and Lordship of Stallington continued amongst the possessions of Stone Priory until the the dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII in 1539.

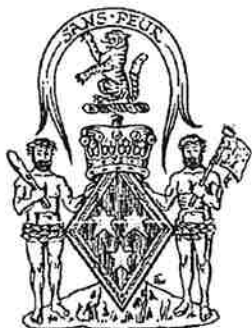
Stallington was re-granted by the crown and Sir Rowland Hill is recorded as holding the manor in chief by knight service in 1554. Sir Rowland died in 1561 in which year his heir, William Hill sold Stallington to William Bulkeley of Woore in Shropshire. Bulkeley's son Roland Bulkeley in turn sold to Rafe Warrilowe, Yeoman in 1573. In turn Rafe's son and heir Thomas Warrilowe sold to John Draycott, Gentleman in 1598 and all three sales are to be found identified as transfers in the Sutherland Archives in Staffordshire Record Office. Finally John Draycott's son also John Draycott sold to John Bellot, Esquire in 1630.

John Bellot is recorded as the son of Edward Bellot of Moreton in Cheshire who had married Ursula Bentley, daughter and heiress of John Bentley of the Ashes, Endon near Leek in Staffordshire circa 1610. Their surviving son was the John Bellot mentioned above who was born in 1619 created a Baronet in 1663 and died in 1674. His son Sir Thomas Bellot, 2nd Baronet was M.P. for Newcastle 1651 to 1699 and had two sons: Sir Thomas, 3rd Baronet, also M.P. for Newcastle 1679 to 1709 and Sir John the 4th and last Baronet born about 1680 who died 1713.

During his lifetime Sir John Bellot, 4th Baronet sold Stallington to Sir John Leveson-Gower, 5th Baronet 1675-1709 who was created 1st Baron Gower of Stittenham in Yorkshire in 1703. In 1692 Sir John Leveson-Gower married Lady Katherine Manners daughter of the 1st Duke of Rutland, there being four sons and three daughters. His son, also John, 2nd Baron Gower married Lady Evelyn Pierrepont in 1712, was created Viscount Trentham and 1st Earl of Gower in 1746. He died in 1754, being succeeded by his son, Granville, who became 1st Marquess of Stafford in 1786.

In turn, his son Sir George Granville Sutherland-Leveson-Gower married in 1785, Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland and Baroness of Strathnaver. Subsequently he was created the 1st Duke of Sutherland in 1833. Their son George Granville the 2nd Duke of Sutherland and 20th Earl of Sutherland created 1235 thus bore one title from each parent. Four successive Dukes of Sutherland were in turn Lords of the Manor, to be succeeded by their direct descendent and heiress of the 5th Duke of Sutherland: Elizabeth Millicent Countess of Sutherland In Her Own Right.

COUNTESS OF SUTHERLAND



Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Stallington in Staffordshire

Documents relating to 3 Messuages formerly belonging to Stone Priory D593/B/1/20/2	16th century	Staffordshire Record Office
Lease for 3 lives D593/B/1/20/4	1688	Staffordshire Record Office
3 Deeds - Newhouse Farm D593/B/1/20/7	1779-1789	Staffordshire Record Office
Tithes D593/B/1/20/11	1789-1809	Staffordshire Record Office
Rentals D593/G/1/2 - G/2/14	1714-1917	Staffordshire Record Office

*Lordship of the
Manor of
Bermondsey
in the Hundred of
Brixton, South
London
(with Ancient Grant
of Free Warren
Market and Fairs)*

26 Bis

RAM



Bermondsey lies in the Hundred of Brixton bounded by Southwark to the west and Rotherhithe to the east and Camberwell to the south. This fief, with extensive water frontage to the Thames, extended from St Saviours dock to Cherry Garden Pier and comprised some 620 acres.

Before the Conquest, Bermondsey was held by Earl Harold and the Domesday Survey of 1086 records it still held by the Monarch with land for eight ploughs, one in demesne and four held by twenty-five villeins and thirty-three bordars. There were thirty acres of meadow and woodland for five hogs from the pannage and there were thirteen burgesses who paid forty-four pence in rent. This description covers the larger area of the Parish in a later register described as containing Bermondsey monastery, Camberwell which was part of Rotherhithe, the hide of Southwark, Dulwich, Waddon and Rayham (probably Leigham) in Streatham. All lands and tenements in Bermondsey were pleadable in the Court of that Manor by writ of the right according to the custom of the Manor and not at common law.

The Hundred of Brixton, formerly Briaton but styled Brixiston in the Domesday Book appears to derive from an ancient boundary mark called Brixii's Stone mentioned in a charter granted by Edward the Confessor to the Cannons of the Abbey at Waltham Holy Cross. In the time of King Edward it was valued at fifteen pounds and the Sheriff had twenty shillings. The Earl of Moriton (Mortaign) holds one hide which in the time of King Edward belonged to this Manor. Brixius or Brixii or Brise was doubtless a common name among the Anglo-Saxons and probably relates to a former landed proprietor. The name Beormund'seye or Island refers to the land surrounded by water courses adjacent to the Thames belonging to a Saxon or Danish thane.

The greater part of Bermondsey remained as Crown lands until about 1094 when William Rufus by Royal Charter gave it to the Priory of the Cluniac Convent which had been founded in Bermondsey in 1082. By the Terms of Grant, the Manor was to be held freely, the Priory exempted from all customs and

services and the Charter was reaffirmed by King Henry I. In the Reign of Edward III, Bermondsey being held as a cell to the Abbey of LaCharite in France was seized as an alien Priory consequent on the wars with the French but after a few years the monks received restoration of their estates. In the Reign of Henry V 1417, in proceedings against the Abbey by writ Quoquo Warranto the Abbey received a favourable verdict in respect of Bermondsey and other Manors.

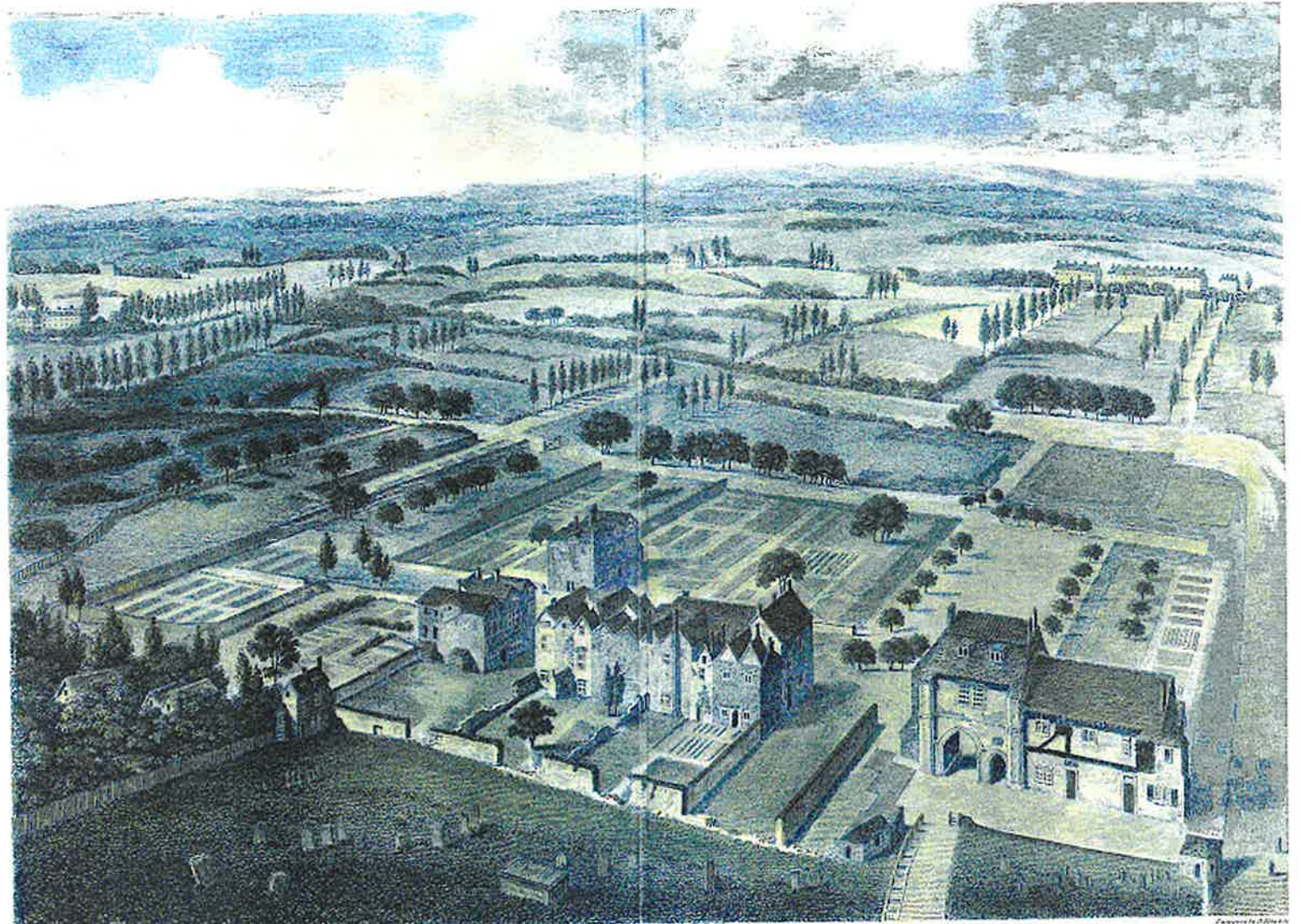
Evidently the Abbot and monks took responsibility for reclaiming the marsh land and protecting the small town of Bermondsey from the river by banks and dykes, though it was subject to frequent incursions by the tides. The Annals of Bermondsey Abbey of 1302 mention repairs to the breach of Rotherhithe where in 1294 the Thames flooded the plains of Bermondsey and in 1304 the Prior and Convent were exempted from service to the Crown because of losses suffered to their lands by breaches of the banks of the Thames. Records show that in 1140 William Count of Mortain retired to the Abbey; the Earls of Gloucester claimed lodgings there in right and Ralph Earl of Stafford died seized of this right to his wife in 1372. Henry II held his Great Council in Bermondsey in 1154 and in 1241 and 1259 Courts of Assizes were held there. Catherine, wife of Henry V and Elisabeth, widow of Edward IV both died at the Abbey in honourable captivity.

Bermondsey remained with the Abbey until the dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII. On New Years Day 1538 King Henry seized the Manor of Bermondsey and the town was one of the most damaged by the troubles of that time. It remained with the Crown until 1542 when by letters patent, Henry granted the Manor with its lands, rights of Court Leat, view of frankpledge and right of free warren to Sir Robert Southwold, Master of the Rolls at an annual rent of ten shillings. In the same year, Sir Robert sold on Bermondsey to Sir Thomas Pope who in 1545 obtained grants and confirmation of the Manor with its Royalties and appurtenances. Sir Thomas pulled down much of the ancient priory and with the materials erected a mansion called

Bermondsey House. This with its buildings, orchards, gardens and grounds of about twenty acres, Sir Thomas re-conveyed to Sir Robert Southwold in 1555 and in November of the following year Sir Robert resold the estate together with the advowson of the Rectory of Bermondsey to Robert Trappes, a goldsmith and citizen of London. It remained in his family until 1709 when it passed to a niece Elisabeth Halford who in 1711 married Edward Thurland of Rygate. In 1717 they sold to a Peter Hambly of Streatham and on death it passed to his son William Hambly of Carshalton and on the death of his wife to their son the Reverend Thomas Hambly, Rector of Bermondsey in 1777. Thomas died childless in 1802 when the Manor was settled on his widow for life and subsequently on a nephew Edmund from whom it passed to Abel Ram of Ramscourt, High Sheriff for County Wexford in 1829. His son Steven Ram was also High Sheriff for Wexford in 1840. The Manor of Bermondsey remained in the Ram family until sold in 1990.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Bermondsey

Court Leet and Baron	1731-43, 1781-82	Minet PL
List of Rents	1771	
Court Papers	1584 - 1717	
View of Frankpledge	1637 - 1714	PRO
Courts Baron		
Court Roll	1638-9	J Rylands Library
Extracts	1692-95	
Presentments	1676, 1687, 1689	
List of Tenants	1682	
Views of Frankpledge	1685 - 1716	
Rental with other manors	temp Charles I	Cambridge UL
3 Accounts		Queens College Cambs



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE REMAINS OF BERMONDSEY ABBY, Surrey.

As it appeared in the Year 1605 with the adjacent Country. Taken from the Steeple of the Church of St. Mary Magdalen.

This engraving was originally one of the Plates of the History of the County of Surrey, published in the year 1791, by the Society of Antiquaries in London. It was engraved by J. G. Kneller, and is now published by the Society of Antiquaries in London.

London: Published by J. G. Kneller, 1791.

Printed by J. G. Kneller, 1791.

*The Feudal
Honour &
Barony or
Seignory of
Tullow
formerly Tholach &
Tullauth in Ossory
in the County of
Carlow in Ireland*

to B.S.

MOUNTGARRET



The town of Tullow around which the Feudal Barony of Tullow centres, lies some 7 miles to the east of the County Town of Carlow and 46 miles south of Dublin.

Virtually since the Anglo-Cambro-Norman Conquest in the 12th century the Barony has been associated with the Walter family synonymous with LeBotiler or Butler. Theobald FitzWalter was appointed hereditary Chief Butler for Ireland toward the end of the 12th century. They took the surname Butler from this origin being the first of the family to settle in Ireland following appointment of Theobald Walter by Prince John confirmed by King Richard I in 1192 and by William Marshall Earl of Pembroke. His duty was to attend the Coronation of the Kings of England and present them with the ceremonial goblet of wine. Walter's paternal grandfather Hervey Walter held estates in Norfolk, Suffolk and Lancashire, and is believed to have been the Walter mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. This Walter may have also been a son or brother of William Malet who following the Battle of Hastings 1066 was entrusted by William the Conqueror with the burial of King Harold's body. Indications are that Hervey married a sister of Gilbert the great grandfather of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Their son Hubert Walter is mentioned in the sheriff's accounts for Norfolk and Suffolk in 1156. It was he who married Matilda, daughter and co-heir of Theobald de Valoignes, Lord of Parham and their eldest son, Theobald referred to as Theobald FitzWalter, who was appointed Sheriff of Lancashire, subsequently hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland. Theobald FitzWalter had returned to England but came again with Prince John in 1185 when he received a grant of the Barony of Tulauth and confirmation as Butler of Ireland.

Following a period of constant feuding and battles in the southern part of Ireland, Dermot MacMurrough, the Irish High King invited Henry II to bring some of his noblemen to defend Dermot's crown and kingdom in Ireland. It was Richard de Clare "Strongbow", Earl of Pembroke, who then received from Henry II the speculative grant of the whole of Ireland in expectation

that he and his followers would conquer and subjugate the country. Richard Strongbow took with him a large force and not only quelled the warring factions, but against Dermot's expectations they continued and conquered the remainder of the country. From Earl Richard, Theobald Walter in recognition of his support received the Baronies of Upper Ormonde and Lower Ormonde in County Wexford.

Earl Richard married a daughter of Dermot MacMurrough but died in 1176 leaving only a daughter Isabel as his heir who in 1189 married William Marshall who in right of his wife became Earl of Pembroke and Lord of Kilkenny. Earl William granted Kilkenny its first charter and he erected Kilkenny Castle on the site of an earlier fortification which had been destroyed by the O'Briens. William Marshall died 1219 and was then succeeded in turn by each of his five sons in the Earldom and the Lordship of Kilkenny, though on their early demise Kilkenny passed to Isabel, the third daughter of William Marshall, Second Earl of Pembroke. Isabel married as her second husband Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall brother to Henry III (1216 - 1272). This 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 appointed King Elect of the Romans and so crowned in Rome, had he lived beyond 1272 (dying at Berkhamsted of which he was Baron) he would have succeeded as Holy Roman Emperor.

Edmund Butler the heir and son of Theobald in 1315 received a charter granting him the Honour and Feudal Earldom of Carrick. His son James Butler, in turn receiving the hereditary Chief Butlership married Joan, daughter of John FitzThomas, First Earl of Kildare. It was this James Butler who in the Parliament at Salisbury was created by Edward III, Earl of Ormonde in 1328. Whilst the Parliament sat from 16th to 31st October the charter recording this dignity was dated 2nd November 1328. During Edward's reign James Butler received Palatine powers, the adjacent County of Tipperary being formed into the County Palatinate of Ormonde when James Butler also received further

MOUNTGARRET



royal privileges including powers to appoint so as almost to rule as a Prince. Through the advantages and opportunities presented by these powers James increased the power and prosperity of his family, adding to the estates and titles held.

James grandson of the first Earl, in his turn became the third Earl of Ormonde and acquired from the powerful Marshall family, referred to earlier, the strong castle at Kilkenny. Through this period the principal rivals of the Earls of Ormonde were the FitzGerald, Earls of Desmond who held vast estates to the west from County Limerick through Kerry into Cork where they vied for control of the southern half of the County.

It was James, fourth Earl of Ormonde, the White Earl who persuaded Henry V (1413 - 1422) to formalise Irish heraldry under the title Ireland King of Arms. This appointment was subsequently changed by Edward VI (1547 - 1553) to Ulster King of Arms which post survives in the College of Arms in London as Norroy and Ulster King of Arms. His son James fifth Earl and Earl of Wiltshire, became Lord Treasurer of England and a Knight of the Garter and fell under the Yorkists. The estates, titles and privileges were forfeit but the Earldom of Ormonde and the Kilkenny estates were restored to his son John by Edward IV. He died unmarried to be succeeded by his brother Thomas 7th Earl who was also attainted by Edward IV but restored in Henry VII's Parliament in 1485. In the turbulent period that followed Henry VIII required him to relinquish the Earldom of Ormonde and conferred it on Thomas Viscount Rochford, grandfather of Anne Boleyn. In compensation Pierce Butler was raised to the Earldom of Ossory, however on the fall of the House of Boleyn on Queen Anne's execution 1536, in the following year Henry VIII restored Pierce as 8th Earl of Ormonde. The family entered into a period of reconstruction and fortification with major additions and works to the castles of Cranagh, Gowran and Ormonde, founding also the Kilkenny College in 1536. Perhaps the cause was the 8th Earl known as the Red Earl by his hair who had many legitimate and illegitimate children, and was in the Irish Parliament 1541 which

declared Henry, King of Ireland. His son Edmund became Archbishop of Cashel and survived the dissolution of the monasteries.

Sir Richard Butler, second son of Pierce the Red Earl was created Viscount Mountgarret, was keeper of the Castle of Ferns and inherited the Barony of Tullow, eventually succeeded by his grandson also Richard/who married Lady Margaret eldest daughter of the Great Earl of Tyrone, Hugh O'Neill and who joined his rebellion against James I at the beginning of the 17th Century. Nonetheless his estates and honours were confirmed by King James and he was summoned to the Irish House of Lords in this and in King Charles I reign.

The Bishops' War in 1639 was the precursor of the Irish rising and rebellion in 1641 and of the English Civil War in 1642. In that turbulent period Mountgarret and Ormonde found themselves on opposite sides, however when King Charles II returned 1660 the 4th Viscount, Edmund Roc was pardoned for treasons and other offences during the civil war and through him the Viscount's Mountgarret continued to prosper. The Barony of Tullow continued in their hands for a further four centuries until the 17th and present Viscount succeeded to the Earldoms of Ormonde and Ossory at the close of the 20th century.

Reference Works

Burke's Peerage and Baronetage 1999 - pages 2018 - 2019

Debrett's Peerage and Baronetage 2001 - pages 1197 - 1198

ORMONDE



*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Aldingbourne,
West Sussex
(held in chief with
ancient grant of
free warren)*

W H

According to early Saxon charters, some of which are almost certainly corrupt, Nothelm, King of the West Saxons gave to his sister Nothgitha 33 cassatos of land, of which 12 were in Lydessige (Lidsey) and Aldingbourne, for the erection of a monastery and church. The transaction is reputed to have taken place in 692AD. However it is not clear how this can be reconciled with the fact that Caedwalla, King of Wessex, in about 683AD endowed the monastery of Selsey with these two places, here called 6, instead of 12 cassatos. Two hundred years later King Alfred in his will left "the ham of Ealdingburnan" to his nephew Ethelm but by the reign of Edward the Confessor it was in the possession of the Bishop of Chichester.

In 1086 the lordship was rated at 36 hides, with land for 20 ploughs of which 2 were in the lords demesne. There was also 16 villagers, 13 smallholders, a church, three slaves, six acres of meadow and also woodland. Of the 36 hides the local priest held one, three clerks, Robert, Hugh & Alward held five, three and one hide respectively, which may represent later prebendal estates. There was also four knights of whom Herald and Murdac held three hides each and Ansfrid and Lovel, one hide each.

From very early times Aldingbourne was one of the chief seats of the Bishops of Chichester, who had there a "palace" and a large demesne farm of some 500 acres of arable land cultivated on the three field system. The church and village lie near the centre of the western boundary to the parish, formed by the Aldingbourne Rife, which flows southwards past Tote Copse, a circular mound with traces of a moat, adjoining the site of the Bishop's Palace. In 1857 a survey established that Aldingbourne Park Farm stood on the site.

In 1086 the woodland attached to the lordship became the nucleus of the Park which was an important feature of this manor. Both Henry I (1100-23) and Henry II (1180-4) granted the Bishop of Chichester rights of free warren in Aldingbourne which were confirmed by later kings. A number of Bishops died here, most notably Robert de Stratford in 1362, Robert Rede in

1414 and Simon Sydenham in 1427. In about 1330 the bishop's demesne lands amounted to 382 and a half acres but this had increased by 1388 to 485 acres of arable land and 28 acres of meadow. There was also a windmill worth 26 shillings and 8 pence. In 1535 there was a watermill valued at £58 11s 6d.

Over the centuries it seems to have been the Bishops' policy to farm the lordship strictly for the use of the church. Although there is a reference in the 1620's to tenants agreeing to the commons of the demesne being inclosed and converted to tillage, representatives of the copyholders were elected and the land was allotted and inclosed, leaving ways and setting up gates for access to each man's piece of land.

Proof of this, certainly in the 17th and 18th centuries, is found in the May admission to copyhold land in the manor. Among the more colourful holders of the Bishopric was William Barlow. This gentleman rose to become Bishop of St Asaph and then St David during the reign of Henry VIII. In the reign of his son Edward VI, he was transferred to the see of Bath & Wells. A remarkable achievement considering that his father John Barlow was committed to the tower for high treason by Henry VII. His crime was to harbour his brother-in-law Barley and Sir Robert Clifford, the night before their departure for the court of Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, one of Henry's bitterest enemies. During the reign of Queen Mary, Bishop Barlow was forced to flee the country and only returned on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, who promptly made him Bishop of Chichester. His main claim to fame was that five of his daughters all married Bishops. Roger Barlow, the Bishop's brother, was an intrepid traveller and discoverer, who on his father's sojourn in the tower, went to Spain and was employed by the Emperor Charles V in the discovery of Peru. On his return to England he was appointed a Vice Admiral of the Navy and settled in Pembrokeshire.

During the Commonwealth period the lordship was sold to William Kendall, a London merchant. He died before July 1652 when his executors disposed of the manor, which was conveyed

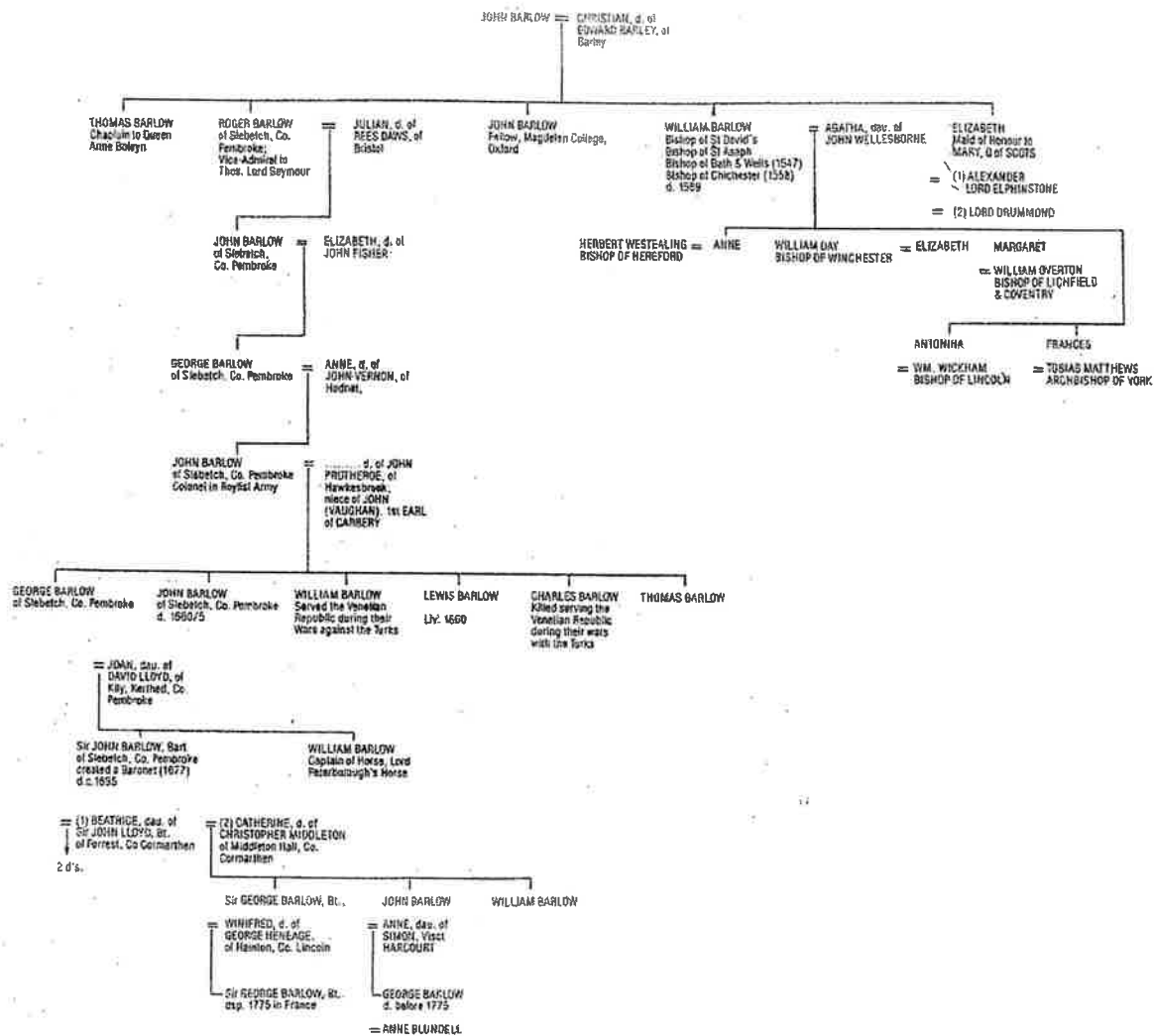
CHICHESTER



in 1653 by Denis Bond and Elizabeth his wife to Thomas Player and others. At the restoration it was returned to the See, in whose possession it remained until the 19th century when it was taken over by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Aldingbourne

Account	1304/5, temp EIII 1477-9	PRO
View of Frankpledge	1552	Glos RO
Ct. Rolls	1648-98	
Ct. Books	1526-29, 1527-30, 1537, 1545-54, 1560-5, 1605-19, 1628-43, 1670-1951	West Sussex RO
Copies of Ct. Roll	1725-52, 1808	
Ct. Paper	1692-1925	
Draft Ct. Papers	1737-91	
Ct. Abstracts	1606-1768	
Ct. Abstracts & Rental	1670, 1764	
Rentals	1725, 1728, 1737, 1742	
Map	1770	
Custumal	1388	Sussex Arch. Soc. Coll.
Survey	1388	Sussex Arch. Soc. Coll.



*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Marmullane,
sometimes Passage
in Kerryicurryhy,
County Cork, Eire*

No A.B

The parish of Marmullane or Passage lies at the northern extremity of the Barony of Kerryicurryhy some five miles to the east of the City of Cork in the province of Munster. It contains the greater part of the town of Passage and is bounded by the estuary of the River Lee to the north and east.

Miles or Milo de Cogan with his father in law, Robert Fitzstephen and his brother Richard accompanied Earl Strongbow of Pembroke to Ireland in 1171 where they distinguished themselves in the capture of Cork subsequently Dublin, Limerick and Waterford. For these Miles was rewarded by King Henry II in 1177 with a grant of half of Dermot McCarthy's Kingdom of Cork reaching from Lismore to the tip of the Dingle Penninsular, the other half going to his father in law. Evidently the grant was somewhat speculative since the Norman forces could not have entirely conquered such a large area at the time though they were thereby directly rewarded, Miles de Cogan with 4 carucates to the south west and Robert Fitzstephen's with 3 carucates to the east of the City, Dermot McCarthy retaining some 24 carucates largely to the west but from which they had hoped to receive rents and services.

There is a charter of Dermot McCarthy to the church of St John the Evangelist, of the monastery of the cave of St Finbar at Cork which is probably the oldest document connected with that City and remains the only specimen of a charter made by one of the native Irish Lords. A Latin transcript of it was made by the Antiquary Sir James Ware sometime after 1630 (British museum). Shortly following the Cambro Norman conquest Dermot McCarthy is recorded making a grant of land out of his adjacent Manor of Marmullane to the priory in Waterford. The priory of St Johns in Waterford then established a small Benedictine monastery which they called Legan Abbey, the original name for that location which subsequently formed the basis for the parish and town of Monkstown during the 1300's.

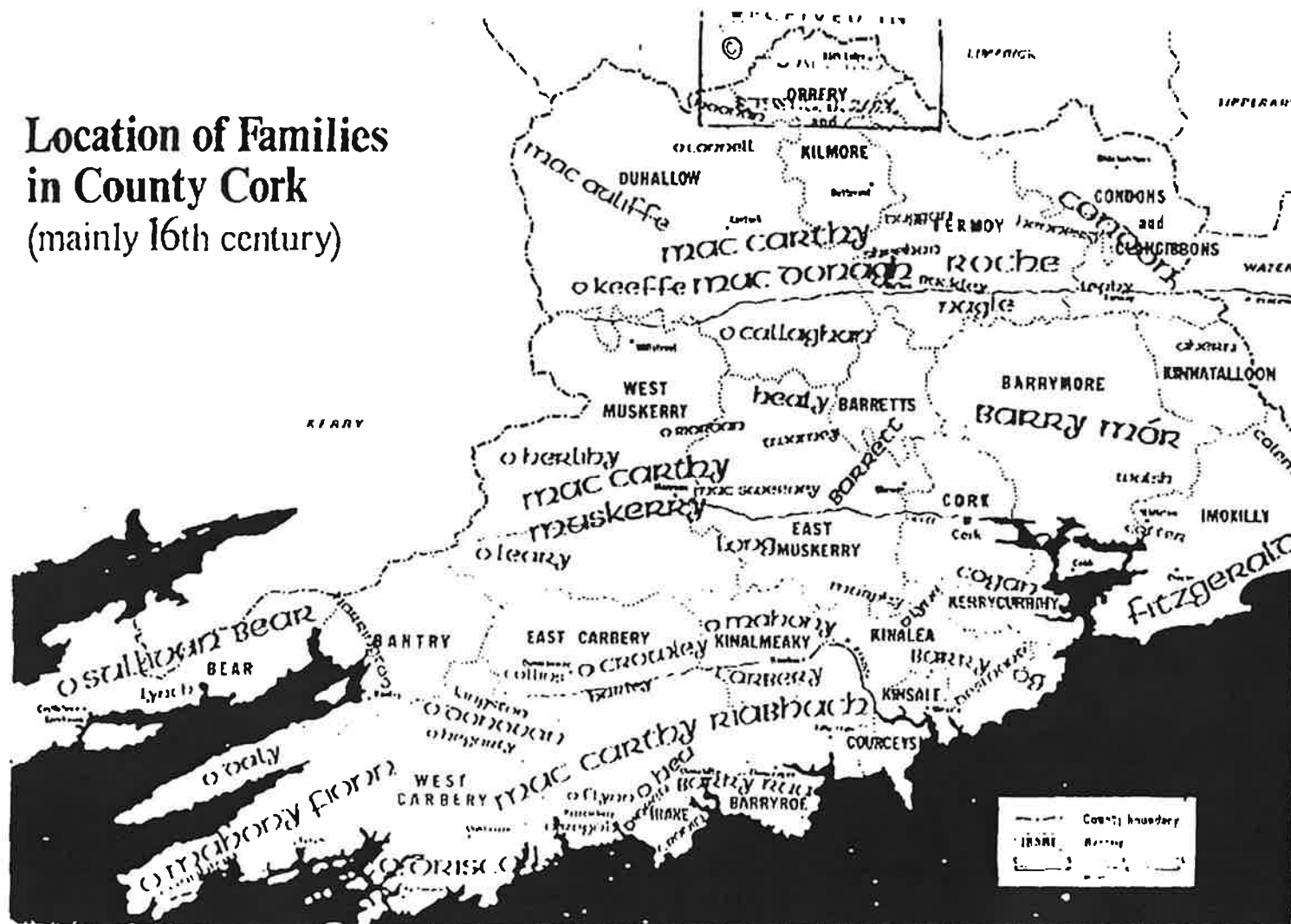
Marmullane appears to have continued with subsequent generations of the McCarthys though records show inter-marriages with the Cambro Norman families. The records also show the territories of the McCarthy Riabhach extending from Kinsale through Carbery and to west Carbery continuing into the 16th century.

Exactly how the Lordship of Marmullane then descended is at this point uncertain. It maybe that it passed by marriage or was re appropriated during the plantations period under Queen Elizabeth I, confiscated at the time of the Civil War and the Commonwealth or appropriated and regranted in the waring been the Jacobite and Williamite contenders for the English throne. Evidently it passed into the Boyle family, perhaps via the Great Earl of Cork, the Earldom of Orrery then absorbed into the estates of the Earl of Shannon. In an extract from the British Governments Select Committee Report to the House of Commons, 1837 being an enquiry into the operation of debt Jurisdiction, ownership and control of the Manor Courts owned and administered by the Earl of Shannon it confirms him under the Lordship of Carrigaline holding jurisdiction over the parishes of Carrigaline, Barnehely, Kilmoney, Lisclery, Monkstown , Marmalane, Templebredy, part of Kilpatrick and part of Ballinabar with Manor Courts held at Carrigaline, Rafeen in Lisclery, Passage West in Marmalane, Monkstown, Ahamartha for Templebredy and Ballyduhig for and near to Ballinabue. The date of the patent on which the confirmation is found is recorded as 8 June in the 5th year of King Charles I and reflecting the extent of this part of the Earl of Shannon's Estates inherited through the Great Earl of Cork. The Lordship of the Manor of Marmullane descended with subsequent Earls of Shannon until sold with the Lordship of Carrigaline.

BOYLE



Location of Families in County Cork (mainly 16th century)



Documents and Reference Works relating to the Lordship of the Manor of Marmullane

Transcript of St James Ware	c 1630	British Museum
Will of the Great Earl of Cork	1642	
Accounts and diary records of the Great Earl of Cork	17th Century	
Samuel Lewis topographical dictionary of Ireland	1837	
The Lismore papers dedicated to the Duke of Devonshire	1885	
Journals of the Cork Historical & Archaeological Society	1904	

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Arthuret
In Eskdale,
Cumberland
(with ancient grant
of fishery in the Esk
& the Advowson)*

No. 118

GRAHAM OF NETHERBY



Arthuret is a large parish in the Eskdale ward of Cumberland lying between the rivers Esk, Lyne and Liddel. It is about 7 miles long and 4 broad being bound on the west, north and east by the parish of Kirkandrews.

The Norman Conquest of England from 1066 did not reach the further and wilder extremities of England until much later though it appears that in the reign of William the Conqueror the de Stutevilles held much of the lands in the locality. The manor of Arthuret was one of those forming the Barony of Lyddale, later Liddel. The earliest reference is a grant in the reign of Henry I, sometime before 1121 by Renulph de Meschiens, Lord of Carlisle to Turgent Brundey or Turgis I Brundos. However in the time of King John 1199-1216 the de Stutevilles had control again and Nicholas de Stuteville is recorded in 1174 as in possession of the Barony. In the 5th year of Henry III, 1220 a reference in the Exchequer Rolls states that Nicholas de Stuteville stood charged to the King for 250 marks for his ransom. His eldest daughter Johanna married Hugh de Wake and became Nicholas sole heir. Hugh de Wake died 1234 and Johanna married secondly Hugh Bigod. However the Barony of Liddel and its manors passed to Johanna's first son, Baldwin Wake following which the estates remained in the Wake family. Thomas Wake, Lord of Liddel is recorded holding it in 1330. The estates then passed to Joan, known as the "Fair Maid of Kent" who married Edward the Black Prince and who later became Edward III.

Lying on the borders with Scotland a little to the south of Hadrians Wall, the area had for centuries been subject to attack from the north. In 1337 a Scottish army crossed the border destroying some 20 villages. Commissioners from England and Scotland were appointed and met in 1343 at the Chapel of Solom, a small oratory which stood near the spot called the Chapel of Flosch to settle the disputed boundary of their respective countries. The disputed lands within England became known as the "debatable lands". Even after this, troubles continued and in 1542 on Solom Moss an army of some 10,000

Scots were defeated and turned back by an English troop of only 500 men.

The Barony of Liddel with its manors remained with the crown until 1603 when by letters patent James I re-granted this extensive estate to George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. By further letters patent in 1611, James I granted additional estates in the locality to George's son Francis Clifford who had then succeeded as Earl of Cumberland. In turn Francis re-granted the Estates Honour Barony and constituent manors in 1629 to Richard Graham who had been a gentleman of the horse to the King. In the same year and in the 4th year of his reign, King Charles I confirmed the grants and created Richard Graham a Baronet in the style of Sir Richard Graham of Esk.

About 1609 the Church of Arthuret was rebuilt with the exception of the tower which was not erected until 1690. In the churchyard is a cross with pierced capital, near which lie the remains of Archibald Armstrong, court jester to both King James I and Charles I and a native of the parish.

Sir Richard continued to distinguish himself under the royal banner, particularly in the battle of Edgehill 1642 though seriously wounded, on recovering took leave of the King's commission in the Isle of Wight, 1648 and with permission retired to his Estate, dying in 1653. He left two sons, George and Richard. Sir George Graham succeeded to the Barony and manors and on his death they passed to his heir, Lady Wriddington who on her death bequeathed the Barony, manors and estates to the Reverend Robert Graham, a grandson of Sir George Graham of Esk. Sir George Graham 2nd Baronet married Lady Mary Johnson, eldest daughter of John, Earl of Hartfield in Scotland but died at Netherby, 1657 when his son, Sir Richard Graham inherited and married 1670, Lady Ann Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle. In 1680 King Charles elevated Sir Richard as Viscount Preston and in 1685, Knight of the Shire of Cumberland. Charles died without issue to be succeeded by his father's two sisters, Katherine and Mary.

Mary died unmarried but Katherine married Lord Wriddington which explains how the estates subsequently passed to the Reverend Robert Graham, 2nd son of William Graham and grandson of Sir George Graham of Esk. The Rev Robert Graham Robert had married Francis the daughter of Sir Reginald Graham, 4th Baronet of Norton Conyers and it was his son, James who succeeded and became the 1st Baronet of Netherby, 1783. Sir James Graham of Netherby married Lady Catherine Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway and their son, Sir Frederick Ulric Graham inherited and became the 3rd Baronet of Netherby holding the Feudal Barony of Liddel with its extensive

estates and manors. Before the time of the Reverend Robert Graham, much of the Netherby lands formed an extensive and barren waste. In his time with enterprise and investment the neglected lands were extensively improved and reclaimed through drainage and rebuilding and the reconstruction of the harbour at Sarkfoot. The manors and estates passed to Sir Richard James Graham, 4th Baronet, High Sheriff for Cumberland and through his son, Sir Fergus Frederick Graham, 5th Baronet have continued in the Graham family to the present time.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Arthuret

Manorial Records & Papers	1604-1939	Historic Manuscripts Commission
Graham Family Muniments	1604-1940	Public Record Office
Nicholson Burn Directory	1777	Public Record Office
Correspondence of Sir James Graham	1861	Public Record Office
Lewes Directory	1843	Public Record Office
United Kingdom Gazetteer	1860	Public Record Office

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Aldeburgh in
the Hundred of
Plomsgate,
Suffolk
(Held in chief, with
ancient grants of
foreshore, rights of
wreck, market
and fairs)*

£12,000
(11)

WENTWORTH



The parish and ancient borough of Aldeburgh or Aldborough is situated between the river Alde to the west which flows south, parallel with the coast to Orfordness and the seashore and Aldeburgh Bay to the east.

In Saxon times, the manor was held by Uluric, a socman under Edric of Laxfield and consisted of eighty acres in demesne, three bordars, two plough teams, two acres of meadow, five hogs and twenty sheep. The whole value being twenty shillings. There were two churches with sixty acres, valued at ten shillings. By the time of the Domesday Survey 1086, the manor belonged to Robert Malet as tenant in chief and he held in this place twelve acres of free land valued at two shillings, thirty acres with one plough team and one acre of meadow, valued at five shillings. The other holding mentioned at the time of the survey was five acres held in demesne, valued at ten pence, held by Norman the Abbot of Ely.

By 1099, the manor had passed to William Martel and Albreda, his wife, who gave it with the benefit of wrecks of the sea from Thorpe to Orfordness to the Abbey of St John at Colchester, within their grant being a requirement that there should be placed at Aldeburgh, a prior and monks who should pay them half a marc yearly, say two masses weekly for the grantors and the Abbot of Colchester should also visit the Priory twice yearly with twelve horses in his entourage. The Tithe Commutation Roll, dated 1263 to be found among the Rolls in the Bodleian Library shows that the tithes of the manor had been commuted to an annual payment and the sum which each of the tenants had to pay. In the event, the priory was delayed until 1155 and built at Snape where some Benedictine monks from Colchester settled. By 1405 however, the manor was in the Kings hands with an entry on the Memoranda Rolls touching on the Priory of Snape, charged for the issues and then in the Harlean Manuscripts in the British Museum there is a grant by Richard III of the manor to Sir John Conyers for life.

In 1508, Henry VII re-granted the manor to the Prior of Butley, but as with Snape, the grant was withdrawn. In 1524 it was again with the Crown and granted by Henry VIII to Cardinal Wolsey with others to assist in his educational scheme. A terrier of the suppressed monastery of Snape, found amongst the State Papers in 1525, within the rental, includes Aldeburgh. Cardinal Wolsey re-granted the manors in 1525 to the Dean of Cardinal College, Oxford, who in turn in 1529 re-granted to the Dean of Cardinal College Ipswich in the form of a Bull confirmed by the King. On the fall of Wolsey, Henry VIII took back the manor of Aldeburgh and others in 1530, resumed possession and in 1531 granted a lease to Thomas Russhe for thirty years at a rent of £45, 6s and 8d and in 1533, the King regranted the reversion to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. In 1536, the Duke made an agreement with the Lord Mayor and Commonality of the City of London, by which the tenants and inhabitants of his manor in Aldeburgh would have free liberty to carry in Hoys or other vessels to the city, coals, herrings, corn, fish, victuals, salt and other goods on paying to the Chamberlain the sum of eighteen pence only on the first voyage and a Memorandum of this is entered in the Corporation Books at the Guildhall, London.

The Duke was attainted in 1546 when his honours and estates were forfeit, but he was restored in 1553 and installed as a Knight of the Garter. He died 1554 and was succeeded by his grandson Thomas fourth Duke and the son of the gifted Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. Thomas settled the manors of Snape, Aldeburgh, Scots and Tastards but was shortly afterwards attainted for high treason for communication with Mary Queen of Scots and beheaded in 1572. The estates and honours evidently passed to his son Philip, Earl of Arundel and in 1588 he commenced an action as to Aldeburgh and Orfordhaven against Reginald Highgate, however being also attainted in 1589, he died a prisoner in the tower in 1595 leaving his wife Anne and only son Thomas who was restored on the succession of James I in 1604 and created Earl of Norfolk 1644.

The ancient and prescriptive borough of Aldeburgh was originally a town of considerable importance, though constantly subjected to erosion by the sea. The first known Borough Charter was granted by Henry VIII in 1529. There followed the grants of market 1547 and petition for an additional market due to increase in the population 1568, granted to the Duke of Norfolk as Lord of the Manor, the markets held on Wednesdays and Saturdays with court of pieds poudre (pie powder meaning dusty feet) and in season fairs 1st March and 3rd May for pleasure 21st June with former fairs for pedlary on 1st March and 3rd May. The last governing charter of the Borough was granted by Charles II in 1637 and though disenfranchised 1832, the Corporation continued as a municipal borough.

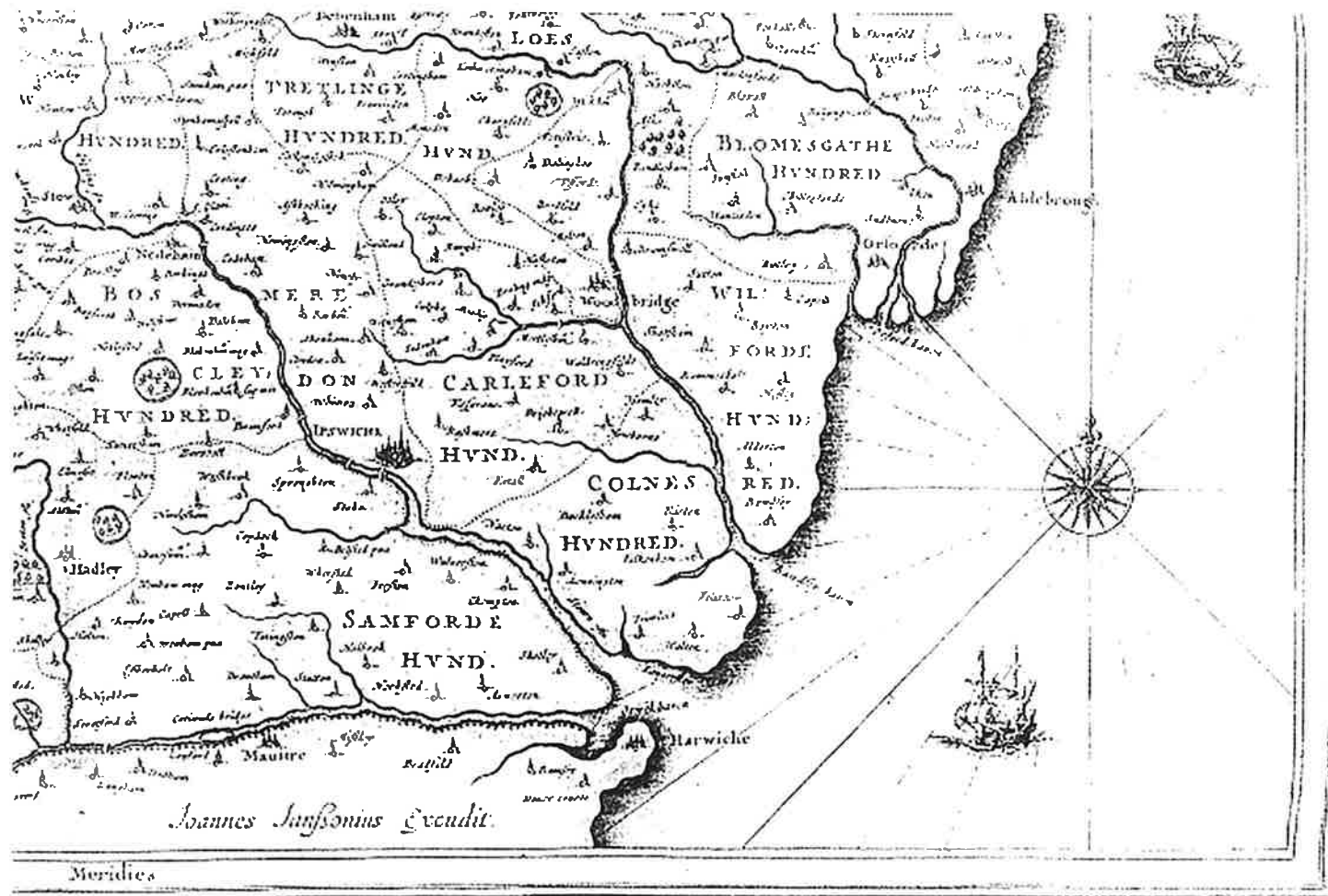
On succession of James I by Act of Parliament 1604, the Earldom of Arundel was restored to Thomas as were most of his grandfather's estates and he was created Earl of Norfolk 1644. In 1606, Thomas had married Lady Alethea Talbot, daughter and heir of Gilbert, VII Earl of Shewsbury but dying 1646 the manor passed to his second surviving son, Henry Frederick Earl of Arundel who had married in 1626 Elisabeth, daughter of Erme Stuart, Earl of March, afterwards Duke of Lennox and dying 1652 he was succeeded by his elder son, Thomas Howard who was restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk 1660. In the State Papers there is a statement that in 1668 Mr Parker, steward of H Howard was keeping the courts of his manors.

Thomas fifth duke of Norfolk died unmarried in 1677 to be succeeded by his brother Henry VI Duke of Norfolk who had been created Baron Howard of Castle Rising 1669 and Earl of Norwich 1672. He married first Anne, daughter of Edward Somerset and secondly Jane daughter of Robert Beckerston died 1683 when the manor passed to his son Henry VII Duke of Norfolk who married Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Mordaunt, second Earl of Peterborough but he died April 1701 without issue.

The manor of Aldeburgh was acquired by Sir Henry Johnson Kt of Bradenham, MP for Aldeburgh and a ship builder of Poplar. He married first, Anne, daughter of Hugh Smithson and secondly, Martha Lovelace, daughter and heir of John III Baron Lovelace who became successor to her grandmother the Baroness Wentworth of Nettlestead. Their daughter Anne, married Thomas Wentworth, third Baron Rabey, second son and heir of Sir William Wentworth of Northgate Head, Wakefield. Thomas achieved military distinction under William III in Flanders accompanying King William after the defeat of his army and in 1698 accompanied him to meet the Duke of Zell at Goor to hunt boar. The manor continued in the Wentworth Family through William Wentworth second Earl of Strafford who died without issue in 1799 when the Earldom became extinct. By Act of Parliament for division of his estates, the Manor of Aldeburgh passed first to Henrietta his cousin who had married Henry Vernon of Hilton, then to her third son Leveson Vernon who died 1831 when the Manor passed to his nephew Frederick William Thomas Vernon-Wentworth of Wentworth Castle, his older brother who was High Sheriff in 1841. The Lordship of the Manor of Aldeburgh has continued with the Vernon-Wentworth family until the present time.

Documents Associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Aldeburgh

Court rolls	1559-63, 1571-1585, 1636-40, 1635-64	British Museum
Extracts from court rolls	1662	British Museum
Extent and survey	1536-1577	Suffolk Record Office
Rental	1800-1832	Suffolk Record Office



Map by Jan Jansson, originally published in an atlas, but first used distributed by Saltire Press, County Hall, Ipswich 1988.

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Wannerton in
Kidderminster
in Halfshire
Hundred,
Worcestershire*

W/D

DUDLEY



Wannerton is one of the 16 outliers or berewicks of Kidderminster which appears as a separate hamlet on the Subsidiary Roll of 1280.

In 736 Cynberht was granted by Ethelbald, King of the Mercians 10 cassates of land for the founding of a monastery, though in 816 Kidderminster is recorded as in the hands of the crown and continued so to Edward the Confessor and to King Harold prior to the conquest.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 notes: "William holding Kidderminster in lordship, with 16 outliers; Wannerton, Trimley, Hurcott, Franche, another Franche Bristitune, Habberley, Fastochesfelde, Wribbenhall, Ribbesford, another Ribbesford, Sutton, Oldington, Mitton, Teulesberge and Suduale. In these lands, including the manor, 20 hides. The whole of this manor was waste. In Lordship 1 plough; 20 villagers and 30 smallholders with 18 ploughs; a further 20 more ploughs possible. 2 male and 4 female slaves. 2 mills at 16s; 2 salt-houses at 30s; a fishery at 100d; woodland of 4 leagues. In this manor the reeve holds the land of one riding-man; he has 1 plough and a mill at 5 ora. To this manor belongs 1 house in Droitwich and another in Worcester which pay 10d. The whole manor paid £14 in revenue before 1066, after it paid £10.4s by weight. The King had placed the woodland of this manor in the Forest of Feckenham. Of this manor's land William holds 1 hide and the land of one riding-man. He has 1 villager and 8 smallholders who have 4fi ploughs, value 11s. Also of this land Aiulf holds 1 virgate, 1 plough and 2 slaves there. Value 2s."

The Sheriff accounted to the King for the proceeds of the whole of Kidderminster until Henry II alienated to his "dapifer" or Steward, Manasser Biset sometime between 1156 and 1162.

The Lordship of Wannerton was enfeoffed under the Barony of Kidderminster Biset and passed to a family which took its name from the manor. During the 15th century there followed at least four generations of the name. John Wannerton who's father and grandfather had lived there had a son also John Wannerton, of

Worfield, Salop or Shropshire, who's daughter and heir Jane married Sir George Bromley, knight and justicar of Chester. Jane outlived her husband and settled her estate with the manor on her grandson, Thomas Bromley of Bridgnorth who died without issue in 1609-10. Thomas had settled by will his estate on his widow Eleanor, but afterwards it reverted to Sir Edward Bromley of Sherrif Hales under the will of Thomas Bromley.

In 1677 William Bromley is recorded as in possession and in 1683 he conveyed the Lordship and Manor of Wannerton to Thomas Foley. Thomas was the son of Richard Foley of Stowbridge by his second wife, Alicia, daughter of William Brindley of Willenhall. Richard Foley had amassed a huge fortune during the civil war as an iron master and had settled at Great Witley, where Thomas Foley was then responsible for the construction of Witley Court, the Foley family seat.

Thomas Foley had married Grace Granville, 3rd daughter and co heir of George Granville, Lord of Lansdowne at Bideford but died November 1777 to be succeeded by his son, also Thomas. This Thomas Foley was MP for Herefordshire from 1767-1774 and for Droitwich from 1774-77 and appointed Postmaster General in 1783. He married Harriet Stanhope, 4th daughter of William Stanhope, 2nd Earl of Harrington but died in 1793 to be succeeded by his 3rd and only surviving son again Thomas.

This Thomas Foley was a Privy Councillor and Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire and had married Cecilia Olivia Geraldine Fitzgerald, 5th daughter of Robert Fitzgerald, 2nd Duke of Leinster. He died April 1833 and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Henry Foley. Thomas Henry Foley had been MP for Worcestershire 1830-1832 but sold the Manor of Wannerton with others in about 1836-1837 to William, 11th Lord Ward. William was created Earl of Dudley on 17th February 1860, had acquired Witley Court the chief seat of Foley's and enlarged it to a yet more substantial residence. He died May 1885 to be succeeded by his son, William Humble, the 2nd Earl. The Lordship of the Manor of Wannerton has continued to be held by successive Earls of Dudley until the present day.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Wannerton

Calendar Close Rolls	1296-1302	Kew Record Office
Chancery Inquisition Portmortem	1281	" "
Calendar Patent Rolls	1301-1307	" "
Recovery Rolls	1573	" "
Feet of Fines Worcestershire	1602	
Feet of Fines Divisional Co	1720	
Recovery Rolls	1802	

*The Lordship of
the Manor of
Wolverhampton
Otherwise Stowheath
in Staffordshire
(held in chief and
formerly known as
Heantune, Wulfrun-
Hanton and
Wlurenehampton)*

£9,000
10

COUNTESS OF SUTHERLAND



In the year 985 the Anglo Saxon King, Aethelred II, Ethelred the Unready, made a grant of 10 hides of land in Heantune to Lady Wulfrun in perpetuity with freedom to dispose of the succession to it as she pleased. The name Heantune is Anglo Saxon for High Town, not so much due to this being the highest point in the area but rather that it straddled a long undulating range of hills running from Rowley and Dudley in the south to Bushbury in the north. Whilst Lady Wulfrun's origins are a little obscure it is clear that she was a person of considerable importance and probably a member of the Wessex Royal House and a descendant of Ethelfleda, Lady of the Mercians and a sister of Edward the Elder.

By a charter of 994 King Aethelred II confirmed to the Lady Wulfrun the lands of Bilsatena (Bilston), Seeges League (Sedgley) and Tresel (Trysull) for the purpose of consolidating the College of Priests that she had established some time after the original grant of 985. The Church at Heantune was dedicated to St Mary up to 1135 then to St Peter and St Paul from about 1258 to 1504 and thereafter to St Peter. By 996 it had become a college accommodating a Dean and several prebendaries or secular canons at which time it took the name of Wulfrun's Hamton from 996 until the conquest in 1066 though two charters confirm continuity of the ecclesiastical holding. Of these the charter of King Edward the Confessor is held to belong to the period 1053-1057 possibly addressed to Bishop Leofwine and Earl Leofric. Therein the King pledges his troth to his priests at Hamton and decrees that they and their monastery shall be free (from taxation) as well as their possession "even as he first had it and he grants to them whatever was rightly granted to them".

The Domesday book describes the Lordship of Wolverhampton as formerly comprising 8 ploughs but then comprised of 10 ploughs, 14 slaves, 6 villagers and 30 smallholders with 9 ploughs, meadow for 2 acres. The survey also noted that "the canons hold 1 hide of church lands from Sanson as tenant in chief and not as formerly direct from the crown".

In 1078 Sanson of Bayeux, in his youth a protégé of Bishop Odo but then Chaplain to William the Conqueror, subsequently also a

member of the household of King William II, received Heantune or Hantune as a reward for his loyalty. More specifically the charter grants to Sampson the Church of St Mary of Wlurenehampton with its land and other things and customs as in the time of King Edward. Sanson also known as Samson in the 12th Century is known today as Sampson was later Bishop of Worcester 1096-1112 until he died on 5 May in that year. Some authorities consider that he was probably the compiler, writer and editor of the Domesday book when Hemming, using contemporary returns wrote at Worcester when Sampson was its Bishop.

The following century saw various administrations of the church of St Peter and latterly there was a move by Archbishop Hubert Walter to elevate the church now re-dedicated to St Peter and St Paul to be re-built and extended to an Abbey. The project was supported by charter of King John in 1205, however on the death of Archbishop Hubert Walter it was rescinded the Abbey left uncompleted and its possessions including the manor reclaimed by the King.

Precisely when Wolverhampton was divided into separate manors is not clear, however by the time of King Henry III, early in the 13th century, the Manor of Stowheath was formed from the Royal Manors of Bilston, Willenhall and one half of Wolverhampton since an extant showing its composition was made about 1249. By 1274 the manor had been granted to Robert Burnell, Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Bath and Wells held until his death in 1292 when it passed to his nephew, Philip Burnell. From him and on marriage to Philip Burnell's daughter Maud it passed to John 2nd Lord Lovel of Titchmarsh, then through Maud's second marriage to John de Haudlo Kt, to their daughters Catherine and Margaret Burnell. The manor then reverted to John 2nd Lord Lovel's line by his posthumous child, John 3rd Lord Lovel, however on the death of his son, the 4th Lord Lovel unmarried and a minor it passed to John 5th Lord Lovel, 1408 and to his grandson, William 7th Lord Lovel, 1414 who became, "de jure" Lord Holand on the death in 1423 of his grandmother, daughter and heiress of her grandfather Lord Holand, 1373. His son, John 8th Lord Lovel and Holand succeeded 1455 and on his death passed to his son,

Francis, Lord Lovel and Holand who in 1464-5 was created Viscount Lovel and being a close associate of King Richard III, appointed a Knight of the Garter in 1483. He had succeeded to his grandmother's Baronies of Deincourt and of Grey in 1474 but was attainted in 1485 following the Battle of Bosworth when all his honours were forfeit to the crown.

The manor of Wolverhampton or Stowheath however does not appear to have descended directly to Francis, 8th Lord Lovell and Holand since in 1470 William Brauntston and others are found administering the Manor Court, perhaps as trustees and later John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk as Guardian of Henry Lovel, Lord Morley, son-in-law fulfilled the same office until Henry Lovel died childless at Dixmude in 1489. By the Inquisition following his death he was found to have held a moiety of the Manor of Wolverhampton of the King, in chief by knight service and it records that the estate was held in tail male meaning that his cousins could have succeeded had he not been attainted.

Following reverter on 18 December 1489, King Henry VII appointed Thomas Tailour, a Yeoman of the Crown, as bailiff of the Lordship of Wolverhampton and later on 18th June 1512, Henry VIII appointed Sir John Gifford, Gentleman Usher of the Crown as joint bailiff. It was re-granted by King Henry VIII to Thomas, 2nd Duke of Norfolk and though Thomas suffered attainder in 1485 he succeeded in re-gaining the Kings favour over time resulting in his honours but not the Dukedom being restored to him; however following his Leadership of the English army at Flodden, the Dukedom was restored to him in 1514 with several grants of land including Wolverhampton. His son, Thomas 3rd Duke of Norfolk, 1473-1554 sold the manor of Wolverhampton or Stowheath to James Leveson, Merchant of The Staple in 1532 for the sum of 800 marks (£533.6s.4d). In 1533 James Leveson sold half of the manor to Sir John Giffard of Chillington and his son, Thomas Giffard, the two halves of the manor were later reunited by James Leveson's successors. James Leveson married firstly Alice Wrottesley producing three sons, Richard, Walter and Edward and two daughters, secondly Margery Mitchell widow of William Mitchell

and by whom he had two daughters the younger of whom (Joyce) married the grandson of Sir John Giffard (also John), referred to above. In the absence of male heirs, Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Leveson, great grandson of James Leveson left his estate to his 3rd cousin, a great nephew of James Leveson, however Richard being only 7 in 1605, his father Sir John was named as Sir Richard's executor and became obliged at great cost to settle the debts and charges on the estate of both Sir Walter and Sir Richard. His son Richard's marriage to Lady Katherine Dudley was childless and Sir John's first son predeceased him thus on the death of Sir Richard in 1661 he was succeeded by a great nephew, Francis Fowler who married Anne Venables. Francis Fowler died 1667 with his son only surviving him to 1668 the Fowler line became extinct and succession passed to William Gower, later Sir William Gower of Stittenham, 4th Baronet, son of Sir Thomas Gower, 2nd Baronet who had married as his second wife, Frances Leveson, the younger daughter of Sir John Leveson's elder son.

Sir Thomas Gower, 2nd Baronet was M.P. for Malton and twice Sheriff of York. He was knighted by King Charles I in 1630 for is allegiance for which he later suffered greatly. His son, Sir Thomas Gower, 3rd Baronet died of fever at Dundalk without issue in 1689. Sir William Gower of Stittenham, 4th Baronet took the name of Leveson-Gower and following the restoration was one of the Duke of Monmouth's bail representing Newcastle under Lyme in four parliaments under King Charles II and in the Convention Parliament of 1688. Sir William Leveson-Gower married 1669, Lady Jane Granville, daughter of the 1st Earl of Bath but died in 1691 and was succeeded by Sir John Leveson-Gower, 5th Baronet created Baron Gower of Stittenham in 1703. He had married Lady Katherine Manners daughter of the 1st Duke of Rutland, there being four sons and three daughters. His son John became 2nd Baron Gower married Lady Evelyn Pierrepont 1712 and was created Viscount Trentham and 1st Earl of Gower in 1746. He is succeeded by his son Granville who became 1st Marquess of Stafford in 1786 and in turn also by his son, Sir George Granville Sutherland-Leveson-Gower who had married 1785, Elizabeth Countess of Sutherland and Baroness of Strathnaver. He was

created the first Duke of Sutherland in 1833 and their son, George Granville the 2nd Duke of Sutherland and 20th Earl of Sutherland inherited one title from each of his parents. Four Successive Dukes of Sutherland were in turn Lords of the Manor of Wolverhampton to be succeeded by their direct descendent and heiress of the 5th Duke, Elizabeth Millicent, Countess of Sutherland In Her Own Right.

Documents associated with the Lordship of the Manor of Wolverhampton otherwise Stowheath

Courts Rolls	From c. 1300	Staffordshire Record Office
Great and Little Courts	1397 -1399	Staffordshire Record Office
Great and Little Courts	1424-25, 1433-34	Staffordshire Record Office
Extracts of Fine	1566, 1618	Staffordshire Record Office
Extracts of view of Frankpledge	1573	Staffordshire Record Office
Enfranchisement Books	1854-1932	Staffordshire Record Office

*The Ancient
and Feudal
Barony of
Glenorchy
in Argyll, Scotland
(togeteher with the
Island known as
Eilean na Fensaig)*

Mc B. J.

GLENFALLOCH



Glenorchy was part of the lands, Earldom and Estates of Breadalbane, which lay in the counties of Argyll and Perth. Glenorchy lies in the county of Argyll, now Strathclyde in the parish of and close to the town of Dalmally. It is bounded on the north by the road from Inverary to Tyndrum and is intereseected by the valley or glen of the River Orchy.

The Campbells of Glenorchy entered Breadalbane as landowners during the 15th century, and the greater portion of the district in the early 20th century was still in possession of the lineal descendants of that long line of chiefs who, like the Campbells of Argyll, belong to the Macaillein branch of the family of Diarmaid o Duibhne. The common ancestor of these two powerful Scottish houses was Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochaw who was raised to the dignity of Lord Campbell in 1445.

Sir Duncan's first wife was Marjorie Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, and Regent of Scotland during the long imprisonment of King James I in England. By her, Sir Duncan had a son, Archibald, whose son Colin, was created first Earl of Argyll in 1457. On the death of his first wife, Sir Duncan married again into the Royal Stewart family, this time taking Margaret Stewart, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Ardgowan, who was a natural son of King Robert III. By this marriage, their son also Colin, born about 1406 became the ancestor of the Campbells of Glenorchy, whose chief in the person of Sir John Campbell was raised to the peerage in 1677 under the title of Earl of Breadalbane.

Sir Colin Campbell is said to have visited Rome three times and been made a Knight Templar at Rhodes. He was known by succeeding generations as Black Colin of Rome. He was granted the lands of Glenorchy on 20th October 1432, by his father and was granted the Barony of Lawers by James III for apprehending the murderers of King James I in 1473. Sir Colin's name occurs in the Exchequer Rolls from 1455 until the time of his death in connection with an annual payment made from Crown land. He was also granted permission to have a portable altar for his known devotion to the Roman Church.

Sir Colin was succeeded by Duncan, his eldest son, who in 1498 became Baron of Glendochart and Baron of Finlairg in 1513. Sir Duncan was accused of being involved in the Highland Rebellion of 1504 against the King; however on investigation the charge was dropped and Sir Duncan continued to be a friend of King James. Sir Duncan fell at Flodden in 1513 along with his brother John of Lawers and Archibald, Earl of Argyll.

Duncan was succeeded by his eldest son Colin. Sir Colin had three sons, all of whom were destined to be Laird of Glenorchy in their turn. Sir Colin, on his death in 1524 was succeeded by Duncan whose only son died young. Sir Duncan died in 1536 and was succeeded by his brother John who in 1536 was a member of the escort who accompanied King James to France for his marriage with Madeline de Valois. Sir John had two daughters but no sons and on his death in 1550 was succeeded by his younger brother Colin.

Sir Colin was known as Sir Colin the Grey Laird as he came into possession of the family possessions at the age of 51 yet his career, extended for a further 33 years. He took a leading part in promoting the Reformation, was a member of the Parliament in 1560 and he acted on Commissions that directed the policy of the church. Sir Colin was the first Laird of Glenorchy to attain the dignity of a Feudal Lord. Throughout the whole of his term, the Laird of Glenorchy was at war with "the MacGregor" clan resulting in a number of battles in his endeavour to stamp out the name of MacGregor. Although ultimately unsuccessful, a great number of the MacGregors were killed. Sir Colin's son Duncan and Duncan's second son Robert played a leading role in this persecution of the Clan Gregor.

Sir Duncan succeeded Sir Colin in 1583, and it is thought he was born sometime between 1552 and 1555. He was known as the Black Laird of Glenorchy and made vast additions to the family estate. He was Commissioner for the smaller Barons of Argyll in the Parliament of 1593 and in 1599 represented them at the Convention of the Estates. In 1617, Sir Duncan was appointed to the office of Keeper of the Royal Forest of Mamlorne, an office

that was to continue in his family. He was knighted in 1590 at about the time of King James VI of Scotland's marriage and was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1625. Sir Duncan was succeeded by his eldest son Colin in 1631 who was born in 1577. Sir Colin joined the Marquis of Argyll in upholding the cause of Presbyterianism in Scotland against King Charles I but died in 1640 and was succeeded by his younger brother Robert.

Sir Robert was a Member of Parliament for Argyll from 1639 - 1641 and again from 1643 - 1649. A John Campbell, Laird of Glenorchy, was Colonel of the Perthshire foot Regiment, and along with a large number of Bredalbane men, went with the Scottish army to England in support of Oliver Cromwell. Charles II landed in Scotland and was defeated at the Battle of Dunbar. The Scottish Regalia was entrusted to the Laird of Glenorchy and Charles II was crowned at Scone on January 1st 1651. Sir Robert died in 1657 and was succeeded by his son John who was a Member of Parliament for Argyll from 1661 - 1663. Sir John died in 1686 and was succeeded by his son John born about 1635.

On 28th June 1677, Sir John Campbell was created Earl of Caithness, Viscount of Bredalbane, Lord St. Clair of Berridale and Glenorchy and directed to assume the name and arms of Sinclair. When the rightful heir George Sinclair came forward, Charles II and his government acknowledged the mistake and annulled the patent of the Earldom. In 1681, Sir John Campbell was compensated for the loss of the Caithness titles by being given a new patent with the former precedence and created Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount of Tay and Paintland, Lord Glenorchie, Beneraloch, Ormelie and Wick in the Peerage of Scotland. He was granted special power to nominate, as his successor in the titles and the estates, whichever of his sons he should design by writ given under his hand. The Earl was a key figure in the Jacobite uprising of 1715, he died on 19th March 1717. After the Earl's death the Caithness lands were sold. He conveyed his estates and titles to his son John Lord Glenorchy who was not the eldest but through his special power to nominate he by-passed his eldest son Duncan.

Within the Bredalbane papers there are at least four letters bearing the signature of "the brave Rob Roy". The earliest letter is dated 17th December 1697. In 1713 the first Earl, Sir John Campbell appointed Rob to act as a Bailie on his Estates in Argyllshire with power to hold courts. The appointment caused Lord Glenorchy to write to his father protesting and it appears Rob's office soon came to an end with the last reference appearing in 1725.

John Lord Glenorchy and 2nd Earl of Bredalbane died in 1752 and was succeeded by his son, John Lord Glenorchy, the 3rd Earl of Bredalbane. The 3rd Earl was a member of the Whig Party and a Member of Parliament from 1725 - 1741. He was one of the Lords of the Admiralty in 1741 - 1742. The 3rd Earl was a key figure on the Government side during the quashing of the 1745 Jacobite rebellion and died in 1782 to be succeeded by his third cousin, also John Campbell. The 4th Earl was born in 1762 and in 1806 was created Baron Bredalbane of Taymouth Castle and in 1831 at the coronation of King William IV he was made Earl of Ormelie and Marquis of Bredalbane. The 4th Earl was in command of the Scottish army that was formed to protect Scotland from the French during the Napoleonic War. The 4th Earl and 1st Marquis of Bredalbane died in 1834.

The 4th Earl was succeeded by his only son John Campbell, Lord Ormelie, born in 1796. In 1820 he entered Parliament and in 1838 was appointed Knight of the Thistle and the following year has made Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire. In 1848 he was appointed to be a Privy Councillor and held the office of Lord Chamberlain of the Household from 1848 - 1852 and 1853 - 1858. The 2nd Marquis died without issue in 1862, the Marquisate became extinct, but the Scottish peerage and the estates devolved upon the heir male in general of the first Earl of Bredalbane under the patent granted him in 1677.

After five years of various claimants coming forward John Campbell of Glenfalloch succeeded as 6th Earl of Bredalbane, he was a fourth cousin twice removed of the second Marquis. The 6th Earl died in 1871 and was succeeded by his eldest son

Gavin, who after further disputes became the 7th Earl in 1872. The 7th Earl Lord Bredalbane held many important offices of State including Lord in waiting to Queen Victoria 1873 - 1874 and in 1885 was raised to the dignity of Marquis of Bredalbane and created Knight of the Garter in 1894. From 1907 he acted as keeper of the Privy Seal in Scotland. He was also A.D.C to the King. His possessions covered some 400,000 acres of land in Scotland until 1920.

The 3rd Marquis died in 1922 and was succeeded by his nephew Iain Campbell. The 8th Earl survived his uncle by only seven months and died in 1923. By the provisions of the 3rd Marquis' will the 8th Earl was excluded from succession to the landed Estate, but in due time was succeeded by Charles Campbell who became the 9th Earl and 19th Chief of Glenorchy.

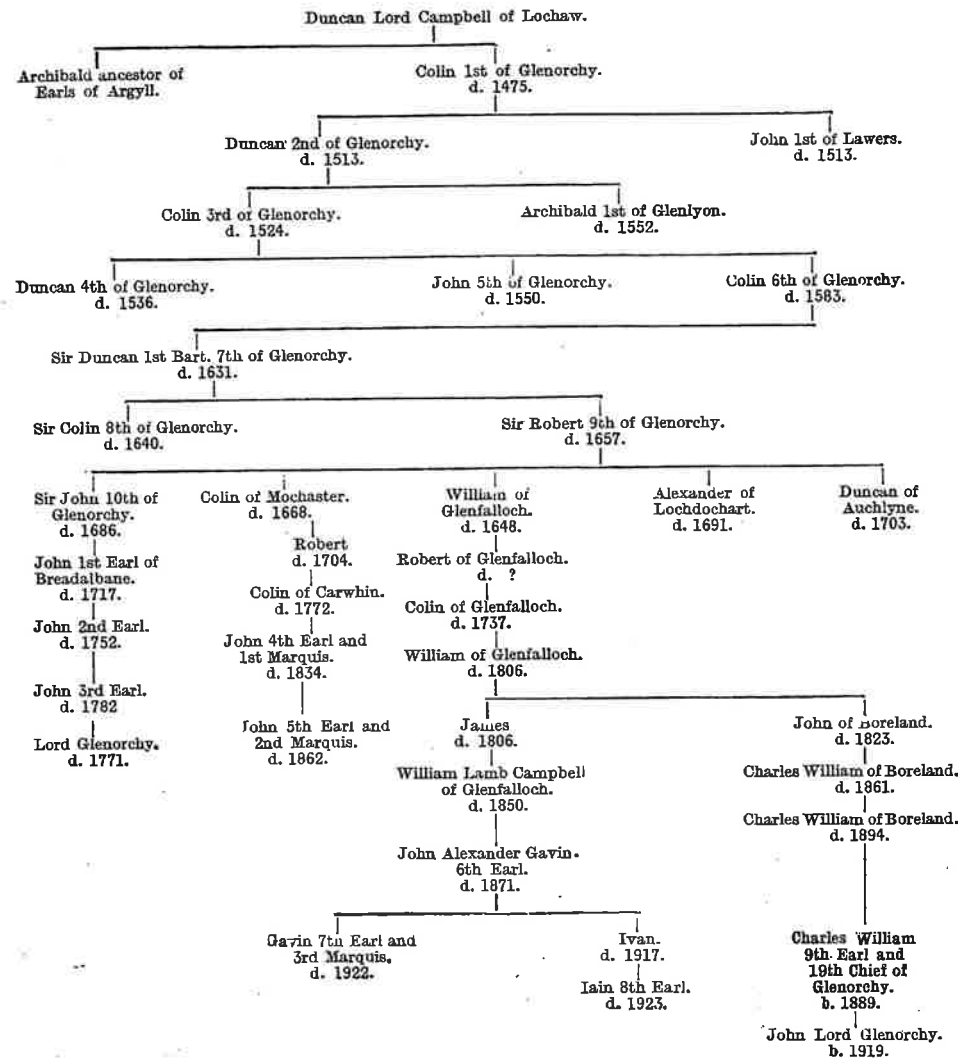
Reference Works associated with the Barony of Glenorchy

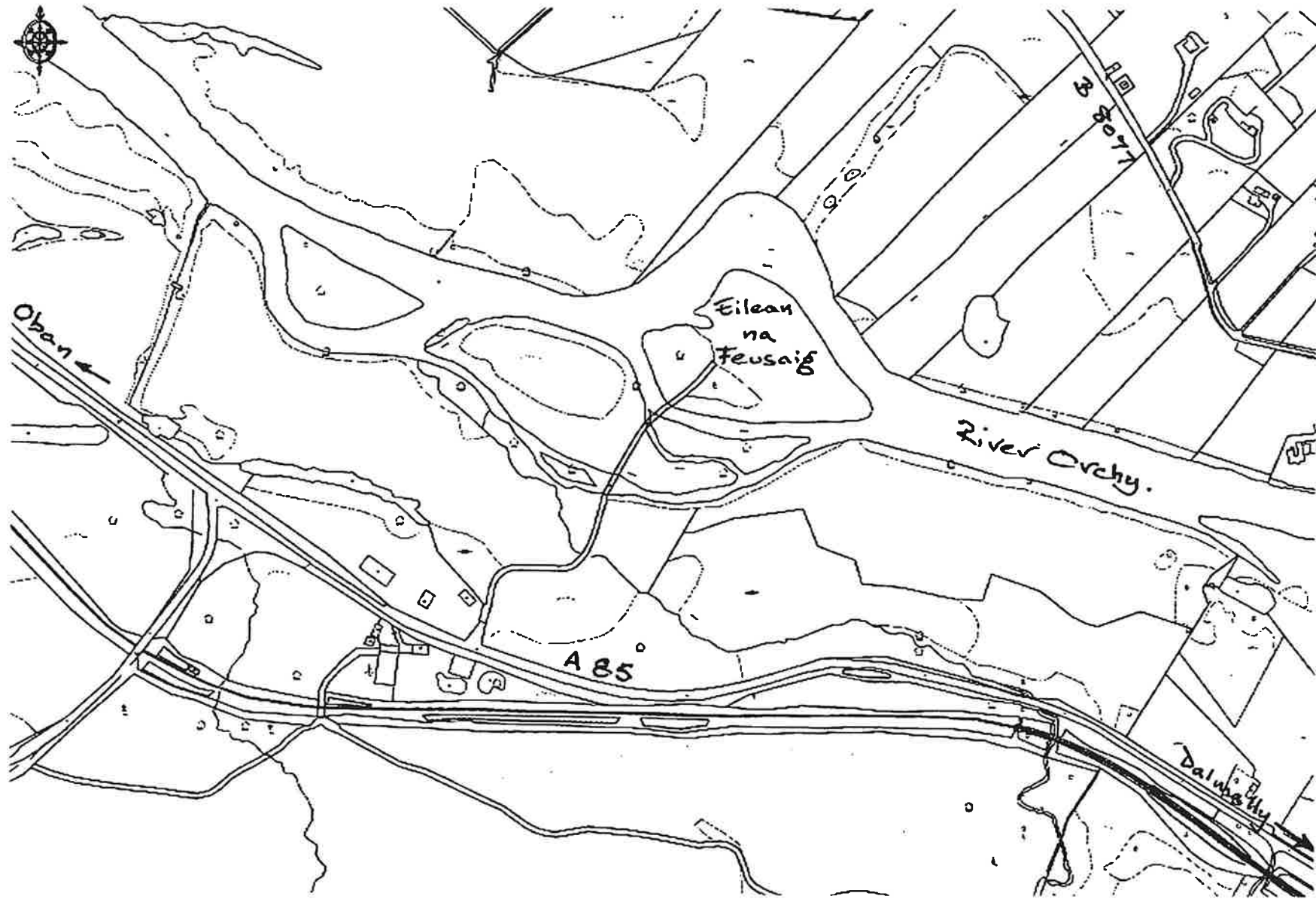
In famed Bredalbane 1938
The Bredalbane Papers
The Black Book of Taymouth
The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland
The Register of Sasines for Perth & Argyll
The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland
The Register of the Privy Seal of Scotland
The Kirk Session Records of the Parishes of Kenmore and Killin

Included in the sale is the Island in the River Orchy known as Eilean of Fensaig and fishing rights in the river Orchy. The Island can be approached from land by a Ford and is currently leased to a local farmer at a net profit of £100 per annum though it is understood that the owner may fish from the banks

The Reverend William. A. Gillies

Genealogy of the Lairds of Glenorchy and the Earls of Breadalbane.





Ordnance Survey

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Memorandum of Contract

I, _____
of _____

do hereby acknowledge that I have this day purchased the property describe as Lot ____ for the sum of £ ____ and have paid to the Agent a deposit and part payment of the purchase money I HEARBY AGREE to pay the balance thereof and complete the purchase in accordance with the Special Conditions of Sale annexed hereto.

Dated this 26th November 2003

Purchase money	£ ____
Deposit money and part payment	£ ____
Balance of purchase money	£ ____

As Agents for the Vendor we hereby confirm this Sale: _____

The Buyer's solicitors are: _____

Purchaser's Signature _____

Buyer's premium 10%	£ ____
VAT on Buyer's Premium	£ ____
Deposit 20%	£ ____
Total	£ ____

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