



*On the Instructions of Members of the Aristocracy and Gentry*

**A Sale**

**by Auction**

**of 33 Lordships of the Manor**

**and Feudal Baronies**

at 2.30pm o'clock

on Wednesday 11 December 1996

At Stationers Hall, Ave Maria Lane, London EC4M 7DD

Catalogue: £15.00 or US\$30.00

All prices are subject to a buyer's premium of 10% plus VAT:  
please see "Conduct of the Sale" *infra*

Value Added Tax Reg No: 547826410

*Auctioneers:*

Manorial Auctioneers Ltd  
104 Kennington Road  
London SE11 6RE

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## Manorial Auctioneers

104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE

Tel: 0171 735 6633 Fax: 0171 582 7022 (international: 44-171)

**Auction - 11 December 1996**  
**Stationers Hall, Ave Maria Lane, London EC4**

### Estimate Prices

<u>Lot No</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
1	Kirkby la Thorpe	\$11,550 - \$14,850
2	Great Bricett	\$9,100 - \$12,400
3	Marr	\$8,250 - \$11,550
4	Shinglehall	\$8,250 - \$11,550
5	Baronsrath	\$9,100 - \$12,400
6	Stourbridge	\$13,200 - \$19,800
7	Boughton	\$8,250 - \$11,550
8	Dunmow Rectory	\$9,100 - \$12,400
9	Kersey Priory	\$9,100 - \$12,400
10	Barony of Kilcoleman	\$33,000 - \$41,250
11	Adwick le Street	\$9,100 - \$12,400
12	King's Barton	\$13,200 - \$16,500
13	Woodbury Salterton	\$9,100 - \$12,400
14	North Rauceby	\$8,250 - \$11,550
15	Bedlow	\$8,250 - \$11,550
16	Holnest	\$9,100 - \$12,400
17	Little Saxham	\$9,100 - \$12,400
18	Dearham Row	\$8,250 - \$11,550
19	Stanbury	\$8,250 - \$11,550
20	Barony of Greencastle	\$33,000 - \$41,250
21	Chilford	\$9,100 - \$12,400
22	Brauncewell	\$8,250 - \$11,550
23	Borehouse	\$8,250 - \$11,550
24	Giffords	\$8,250 - \$11,550
25	Coddington	\$9,100 - \$12,400
26	Sleaveroe	\$8,250 - \$11,550
27	Bedcote	\$8,250 - \$11,550

28	Fenny Stratford	\$9,100 - \$12,400
29	Arreton	\$9,100 - \$12,400
30	Sleaford	\$13,200 - \$19,800
31	Tuddenham	\$9,100 - \$12,400
32	Cloghmacsimon	\$8,250 - \$11,550
33	Barony of Blair	\$82,500 - \$115,500



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### Results

Lot 1:	Kirkby la Thorpe	Lincolnshire	£7,750.00
Lot 2:	Great Bricett	Suffolk	£7,250.00
Lot 3:	Marr	West Yorkshire	£10,000.00
Lot 4:	Shinglehall	Hertfordshire	£7,000.00
Lot 5:	Baronsrath	Co Kildare	£8,500.00
Lot 6:	Stourbridge	Worcestershire	£8,750.00
Lot 7:	Boughton	Lincolnshire	£9,000.00
Lot 8:	Dunmow Rectory	Essex	£7,000.00
Lot 9:	Kersey Priory	Suffolk	£7,250.00
Lot 10:	Barony of Kilcoleman	Co Sligo	£20,000.00
Lot 11:	Adwick le Street	West Yorkshire	£9,000.00
Lot 12:	King's Barton	Gloucestershire	£10,000.00
Lot 13:	Woodbury Salterton	Devon	£14,250.00
Lot 14:	North Rauceby	Lincolnshire	Withdrawn*
Lot 15:	Bedlow	Bedfordshire	£7,000.00
Lot 16:	Holnest	Dorset	£7,500.00
Lot 17:	Little Saxham	Suffolk	Withdrawn*
Lot 18:	Dearham Row	Cumbria	£7,000.00
Lot 19:	Stanbury	West Yorkshire	£13,250.00
Lot 20:	Barony of Greencastle	Co Down	£24,000.00
Lot 21:	Chilford	Cambridgeshire	£8,000.00
Lot 22:	Brauncewell	Lincolnshire	£6,750.00
Lot 23:	Borehouse	Suffolk	£6,000.00
Lot 24:	Giffords	Hertfordshire	£6,750.00
Lot 25:	Coddington	Nottinghamshire	£11,750.00
Lot 26:	Sleaveroe	Co Roscommon	£5,000.00

**Auction 11 December 1996 - London - results continued**

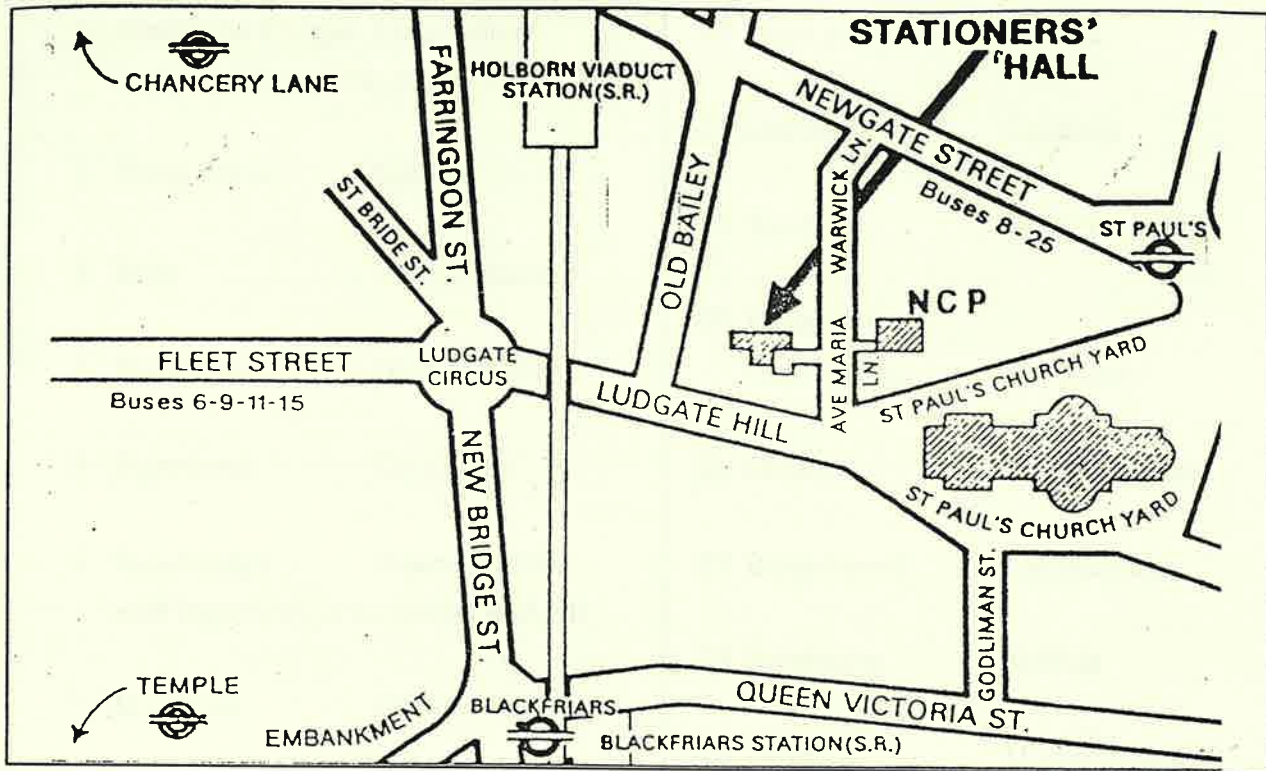
Lot 27:	Bedcote	Worcestershire	£7,000.00
Lot 28:	Fenny Stratford	Buckinghamshire	£7,000.00
Lot 29:	Arreton	Isle of Wight	£8,000.00
Lot 30:	Sleaford	Lincolnshire	£11,250.00
Lot 31:	Tuddenham	Suffolk	Withdrawn*
Lot 32:	Cloghmacsimon	Co Cork	Withdrawn*
Lot 33	Barony of Blair	Ayrshire	£70,000.00
Sub-Lot 33	Barony of Waughton	Lothian	£53,000.00

**Total** **£385,000.00**

*Please note that these prices are nett and do not include the 10% buyer's premium*

\* These Lots were withdrawn before the sale

# HOW TO GET THERE



Stationers Hall is located in the City of London, close to St Paul's Cathedral. It is a few minutes walk from St Paul's and Blackfriars Underground stations and there is ample car parking space in the vicinity of the Hall.



# LIST OF LOTS

*Some with interesting documents, histories, and historic rights*

- |   |                 |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 Kirkby La Thorpe                            | Lincolnshire    | 17 Little Saxham                              | Suffolk         |
| <i>with historic right to market and fair</i> |                 |   |                 |
| 2 Great Bricet                                | Suffolk         | 18 Dearham                                    | Cumbria         |
| 3 Marr  | West Yorkshire  | 19 Stanbury                                   | West Yorkshire  |
| 4 Shinglehall                                 | Hertfordshire   | 20 Barony of<br>Greencastle                   | Co Down         |
| 5 Baronsrath                                  | Co Kildare      | 21 Chilford                                   | Cambridgeshire  |
| 6 Stourbridge                                 | Worcestershire  | 22 Brauncewell                                | Lincolnshire    |
| <i>with historic right to market and fair</i> |                 |   |                 |
| 7 Boughton                                    | Lincolnshire    | 23 Borehouse                                  | Suffolk         |
| 8 Dunmow Rectory                              | Essex           | 24 Giffords                                   | Hertfordshire   |
| 9 Kersey Priory                               | Suffolk         | 25 Coddington                                 | Nottinghamshire |
| 10 Barony of<br>Kilcoleman                    | Co Sligo        | 26 Sleaveroe                                  | Co Roscommon    |
| 11 Adwick le Street                           | West Yorkshire  | 27 Bedcote                                    | Worcestershire  |
| 12 King's Barton                              | Gloucestershire | 28 Fenny Stratford                            | Buckinghamshire |
| <i>with historic right to fishery</i>         |                 |   |                 |
| 13 Woodbury<br>Salterton                      | Devon           | 29 Arreton                                    | Isle of Wight   |
| 14 North Rauceby                              | Lincolnshire    | 30 Sleaford                                   | Lincolnshire    |
|   |                 | <i>with historic right to market and fair</i> |                 |
| 15 Bedlow                                     | Bedfordshire    | 31 Tuddenham                                  | Suffolk         |
| 16 Holnest                                    | Dorset          | 32 Cloghmacsimon                              | Co Cork         |
|   |                 | 33 Barony of Blair                            | Ayrshire        |

## LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

In 1922, the Government of the day enacted the most thoroughgoing legislation touching property in England and Wales. So far as the Lord of the Manor was concerned, the Law of Property Act abolished copyhold tenure, taking

away his right to be Lord of the soil save that which he owned directly. He was compensated and the copyholds were converted on 1 January 1926 into freehold, or 999-year leasehold.

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

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

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

The right to hold market and fairs

The right to interests in common land and manorial waste

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

The rights to mines and quarries within the Manor

Fishing rights

Rights of free warren, free chase, and free forest

Timber rights

Rights over rivers and foreshore.

The essence of a Baron's status, according to Professor Sir Frank Stenton (*The First Century of English Feudalism*, Oxford University Press, 1932), was his direct personal relationship with his Lord, and there can be no closer relationship in medieval society than the swearing of fealty to the King himself. The Lords of Manors, or "mesne tenants", as Professor Stenton describes them, "appear as a body of very important people" in the 12th century. "There can be no doubt of their identity, as a class, with the honorial barons of 12th century charters... It is an important element in... the Anglo-Norman state". Such mesne tenants who held Manors in the 12th century were honorial barons, or territorial peers. Professor Stenton adds that these early references to a lord's barons "are valuable, historically, for they show that the barons who appear at a later time in Shropshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and

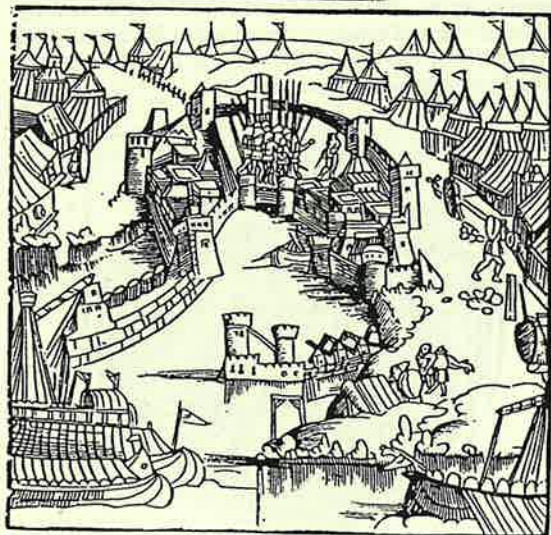


Durham did not owe their style to a near analogy between their position and that of a tenant-in-chief of the Crown, but that they were representatives of men regarded as barons already in the Norman period. Their titles come, in fact, before the conception of baronage was specialized... a specialization that was not to begin to take shape until the late 13th century with barons by writ and, much later still, by letters patent".

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

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



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

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

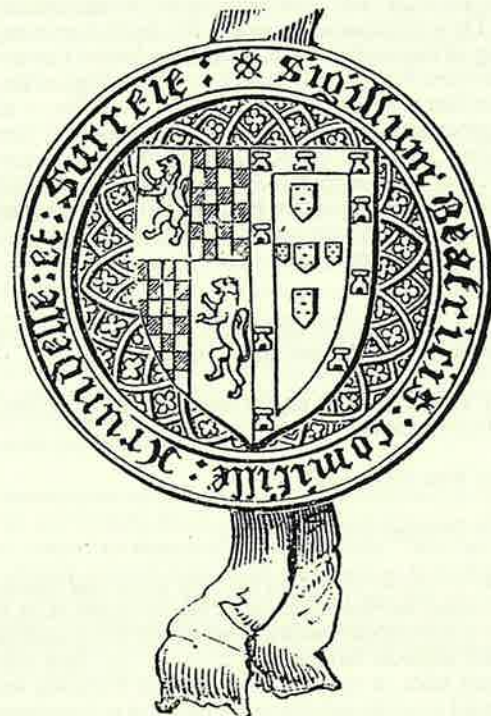
Such efforts were thwarted by economic realities and the Kings of England themselves, the Tudors particularly, preferring new wealth and the cleverness that spawned it, to the old wealth and jealousies that sustained it.

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

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

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

Robert Smith  
Chairman  
The Manorial Society of Great Britain



## BARONIES BY TENURE IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND

FROM THE reign of the Conqueror to the middle of the 13th century at least, the dignity of Baron in England was annexed to territorial possessions *derived* from the Crown, for which the grantee was bound to render homage, fealty, and military or other honourable services. To such possessions was annexed the privilege of holding courts, or the civil and criminal jurisdiction as it has been called, which right sometimes passed with the Seignory as an incident without being expressly named: but more generally was specially granted by the words *justitiam, curiam, or socha* and *sacha, infangenthef* and *oufangenthef*. The Sheriff could not for the most part enter the Barony, and the Baron's officers received the King's writs. In such courts, justice was dispensed by the Baron to his tenants and vassals, or those under him. Besides attending the King in his wars with the number of knights reserved by his tenure to the Crown, the Baron, as its vassal, was bound to attend the King's Court, the *Curia Regis*. This Court, at first held at stated periods in each year, was afterwards extended to the *Magnum Consilium* (Great Council), to which the King summoned his Barons for their *advice* and *consent* at such times and on such occasions as his exigencies required. When *extra-feudal* services were agreed by the Barons at this Court, the consent of their tenants and vassals was also sought by the holders of such Seignories in their Courts Baron. In possession of one of these Seignories as a *Feodum Nobile*, with its incident service of attending the *Curia Regis* or *Commune Concilium*, originated the dignity of the Feudal Peerage, a Feudal Barony is perhaps a literal Territorial Peerage, as opposed to a nominal one today. After the Barons' War of 1264-5, a change took place in England which affected the rights of the English Baronage, by which it was established that no person should attend Parliament (*Commune Consilium*) without express writs from the King, with a sitting in consequence, and has since been held to have vested in the person so summoned and his heirs lineally an hereditary Barony. Such rules have never applied to the Barony by Tenure, though there are still some Baronies by Writ, whose holders sit in the House of Lords, whose ancestors sold their Baronies by Tenure centuries ago. The most recent example of this is the Parliamentary Barony of Dacre of Gilsland, held by the Earl of Carlisle, who sold the Barony by Tenure of Gilsland without affecting his right to sit in the House of Lords, even if he, or his successors, were to lose their superior Parliamentary titles of Earl of Carlisle and Viscount Howard Morpeth. Indeed, Lord Carlisle in 1990 sold the Barony of Morpeth. In 1992, the Earl of Lonsdale sold the Barony of Burgh, though his ancestor was first summoned to Parliament under the *Parliamentary* Barony of Burgh.

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

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

Barons by Tenure were of old the King's principal tenants, who holding an Honor, castle, or Manor of the King *in capite* by Barony (*per integram Baroniam*) were called his *Barones majores*, having their titles usually from their principal seats, or heads (*caputs*) of their Baronies, and continued to be the *only* Barons summoned to Parliament until 1265, when Henry III, having overcome Simon de Montfort and the rebellious Barons at the Battle of Evesham, called a Parliament to have such of them as were slain, taken prisoner, or escaped, attainted and disinherited; but the number of his faithful Barons being small, he supplied their number with other persons of known worth, wisdom, and

repute who, by means thereof were henceforth Barons by Writ, although they had no possession that was *Feodum Nobile*, for they were only tenants *in capite*, which were not really Barons at all (though some were, some were restored, and some married ladies - the daughters or widows of Barons - who conferred Baronies, or at least respectability, upon them). Many, however, were not, though they were often called to Great Councils as Barons and Peers. This continued to be the practice until the reign of Richard II who, in 1388, introduced the creation of Barons by Letters Patent, which is now the only method by which a person is summoned as a Peer to Parliament, saving occasionally those people who can demonstrate to the Privileges Committee of the House of Lords that they be entitled to such a summons by descent from a Baron by Writ. The Feudal Baronage in England predates by as much as two centuries the Parliamentary Peerage. The context of the Scottish Feudal Barony is broadly similar except that in most cases there is some form of real property, properly speaking the original manse or its ruins, or its site which was ennobled by Charter before 1707. The holders of such Baronies in Scotland are routinely granted Letters Patent of Recognition in the Lyon Court.



In the reign of King John, an alteration of great importance took place in the rights of the Barons and tenants *in capite*; for only the principal barons, or *barones majores*, were summoned to attend parliament, by particular writs from the king; and the rest, who acquired the name of *barones minores*, were called by one general summons from the sheriffs of their respective counties. This practice was recognized and legally established by the *Magna Carta* of King John. Selden supposes that in consequence of the quarrels between King John and his Barons, several Baronies had escheated to the Crown, either by attainder, or otherwise, which were partly granted to others, and partly retained as rewards for those who should come over to the King. That several Barons were also so decayed in their estates as not to be able to support their rank; and the ancient Barons, or *barones majores*, who retained their possessions, foreseeing that their dignity might be diminished if the new tenants in chief, or grantees of the escheated Baronies, and the decayed Barons, should remain equal to them, procured a law no longer extant, or some understanding, in some of the parliaments preceding the Great Charter, by which they only in future should be styled Barons, and the

rest tenants in chief, only, or knights. And because their ancient name could not be wholly taken from them, therefore, the addition of *majores* was given to the ancient and more powerful Barons, and that of *minores* to the others. Barons by Tenure, like Scottish Barons and later Irish Barons, are one of the *minores* sort, but only because they no longer sit in Parliament. (The use of the word "Parliament" in this context is not in its specialized sense, but in the sense of a deliberative assembly).

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

With respect to the different orders, and names or titles of nobility and dignity in England, the most ancient are those of Baron and Earl. It has been stated that the word *baro* was originally synonymous with *homo*; that all those persons to whom feuds were granted by Kings and sovereign princes, were called *barones et homines regis, sive qui hominum regi debent.*

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

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

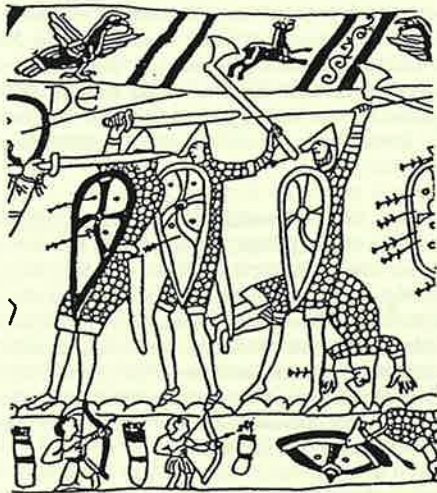
Lord Coke has observed that in ancient records the Barons included the whole nobility of England, because regularly all noblemen were Barons, though they had a higher dignity; and the great council of the nobility were all comprehended under the name of the Council *De Baronage*. This is confirmed by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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

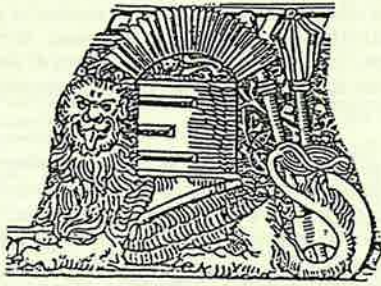
Every estate of this kind had a capital mansion on it, as of which the lands granted out to the tenants were held. And being the residence of the Lord, it was called in old French *Manoir*, a *manendo*, from which the whole acquired the name Manor. It is also called, and with more propriety, a lordship,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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

It has been stated that to every Manor was annexed a jurisdiction, and a court, called the court baron, for the

exercise of it. The civil jurisdiction was called *soca et sacha*, the criminal *infangthef* and *oufangthef*. These latter words are thus explained by Spelman:—

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

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

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

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

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

In some ancient copies of the *Magna Carta* of King Henry III, referred to in the folio edition of the Statutes the relief of a Barony is stated to be *centum libras*. But this reading appears erroneous, and *marcas* to be the true one. First, an earldom was always considered, not only on the continent, but also in England, as superior to, and of greater annual value than a Barony; therefore the relief ought to be greater. Second, in the text of the old *Coustunier* of Normandy, c. 34, the relief of a Baron is stated to be 100 livres; and in the Glossary the relief of an Earl is said to be 500 livres. By the laws of the Conqueror, the relief of an earl consisted of eight horses, &c and that of a Baron of four horses &c. Third, in Bracton is the following passage:— *Quale sit rationabile relevium antiquum de feodo militari distinguitur in Charta Libertatum, c. 2. Scil de comitatu intergro dandae sunt c. librae de herede comitis, pro relevio, et de herede baronis pro baronia integra c. marcas.* And this is the reading in the copy of *Magna Carta* published by Lord Coke, which is adopted by him, and by all the other writers of that age.

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

In 9 Henry III, Walter de Clifford was charged with £100 for his relief, as for a Barony. But it being found by inquisition that this Walter held of the King, *in capite*, by one knight's fee, and not by Barony, he was acquitted of £93

and half a mark, and charged for his relief with ten marks only. The words of the record are:- *Quod per inquisitionem quam rex praecepit fieri, idem Walterius tenuit de rege, in capite per feudum militis, et non per baroniam.*

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

West observes that in consequence of the law of Henry III, which has been already stated from Camden, the circum-



# Do all to whom these Presents

shall come, I, Donat Begley, Chief Herald of Ireland, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as presented to me by Alon Richardson

Whence petition hath been made unto me by Alon Richardson Godson Broole, Baron Rakath of County Meath, Ireland, which Barony was Chartered by King Richard I in 1190, being presently resident in Sandford, South Africa, son of Edmund Godson Broole, grandson of William Broole and great-grandson of Thomas (Montague) Broole, in accordance with the pedigree deposited by him in my Office, that he is a desirous that certain Supporters be duly granted and assigned by lawful authority unto him, his Heirs and Assigns having been duly recorded in the College of Arms, London, to wit:— Being worthy of eight Argent and Azure, on a Canton Vert a Crown pattoado Or, Crest:— On a Wreath of the Colours out of a Chapelet of Roses a Tree naturally Argent and Gules barbed, seeded, and leaved a semi-lion proper holding between the fore paws a saltire Vert gantled by a Chapelet of Or, fretty Or.

Now, I, the said Chief Herald of Ireland, do, by these Presents, grant On the dexter side a Lion rampant Or, on the sinister side a Dragon naturally Argent, the wings charged with a Cross of St. George Gules, the Compartment comprising a grassy Mount Vert growing thereon a Shamrock Proper.

As in the margin hereof more clearly depicted. In Witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my Name and Title and affixed the Seal of my Office this 22nd day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-one.

Ver. X. fol. 16

Done Begley  
Chief Herald of Ireland



A typical grant of Arms made for a Baron in Ireland

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maurice de Berkeley, the brother of William never had the dignity of Baron Berkeley, but having recovered several estates belonging to the family, he died in 22 Henry VII leaving Maurice, his eldest son, who was summoned to Parliament in 14 Henry VIII, but did not have the place of his ancestors, in regard that the castle of Berkeley and those Lordships belonging thereto, which originally were the body of that ancient Barony, then remained in the Crown, by virtue of the entail, and therefore he sat in Parliament as a new Baron, in the lowest place; of which, says Dugdale, he had no joy, considering the eminency of his ancestors and the pre-eminency which they ever had. Though in point of prudence he was necessitated to submit. On his death, however, King Edward VI, who was the last heir male of the body of Henry VII, the reversion of Berkeley castle and all the estates limited by William to that King fell into the possession of Henry de Berkeley as the right heir of William Lord and Marquis of Berkeley in consequence of which he was summoned to parliament in 4 & 5 Philip and Mary and was seated in the place of the ancient barons of Berkeley. The Earldom of Berkeley died out in 1945, but Captain John Barclay, as inheritor of Berkeley Lordship is Baron Barclay of Berkeley. Berkeley is the largest Manor in England, covering 28 parishes. Thus at a much earlier date than in Scotland (*circa* 1596) the Barons By Tenure in England became *barones minores*. The Barons by Tenure in Ireland follow a similar pattern to those in England after 1170, with an exception in the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I, where Baronies were erected with the purpose of local government by the undertakers.

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

## GLOSSARY

Compiled by Dr John Moore, Bristol University

**Abbey:** monastery or nunnery

**Ancient Demesne:** MANORS held by the King in 1086, the VILLAGERS of which later successfully asserted the right to special protection and privileges.

**Arrayer:** royal official responsible in later medieval and early modern England for assembling military forces.

**Baron:** a Lord, especially in the 11th and 12th centuries, a TENANT-IN-CHIEF holding an HONOR or capital manor in return for military service, later a peer called to Parliament by a WRIT OF SUMMONS.

**Bastard feudalism:** later medieval version of the FEUDAL SYSTEM in which the LORD rewarded his VASSAL with a money payment rather than a grant of land.

**Bend:** broad diagonal line in HERALDRY

**Boldon Book:** compiled in 1183 for the Bishop of Durham.

**Bordar:** SMALLHOLDER, usually holding between five and fifteen acres in a MANOR, but sometimes identical with a COTTAGER.

**Borough English:** succession by the youngest (son)

**Bovate:** same as yardland.

**Breviate:** a 13th-century summary of DOMESDAY BOOK, usually containing only the names of the landholder and his tenant (if any) for each MANOR, and its assessment to the DANGELD in terms of a CARUCATE, HIDE or SULONG.

**Byzantine:** relating to the Byzantine (earlier the Eastern Roman) Empire ruled from Byzantium (Istanbul).

**Cadet Line:** junior branch of a family.

**Canon Law:** law of medieval Catholic Church.

**Capital Manor:** one held direct of the King with no mesne Lord

**Carolingian:** relating to the Empire ruled by Charlemagne and his successors.

**Carolingian Renaissance:** intellectual and cultural revival of the CAROLINGIAN period.

**Carucate:** the equivalent of the HIDE, both as a unit of 120 acres for assessing DANGELD in DOMESDAY BOOK and as a real land measure, in the DANELAW; also used elsewhere in ENGLAND in DOMESDAY BOOK as a real measure of land exempt from DANEGELD

**Chancery:** royal secretariat of late Anglo-Saxon and subsequent medieval kings.

**Charter:** a formal document witnessing the grant of land or of special privileges by a LORD, especially the King to a VASSAL.

**Chausses:** legging made of MAIL

**Chief point:** a location in the upper third of a shield of HERALDRY.

**Circuit:** a group of three to six counties surveyed by one set of COMMISSIONERS in the DOMESDAY INQUEST.

**Coats armour, coats of arms:** insignia in HERALDRY, relating to a specific family or branch of a family, borne on shields or standards.

**Coif:** cap or under-helmet made of MAIL

**Colibert:** West Country: freeman

**Commot:** A Welsh landholding, a division of a cantrefi (hundred), implying a superiority, but less institutionalised than those Manors or Lordships along the southern coast of Wales which were occupied by the Normans at an early date.

**Commendation:** the act by which a VASSAL acknowledged the superiority of his LORD in Anglo-Saxon times; the equivalent of FEALTY in Norman times.

**Commissioners:** groups of BARONS and royal officials sent to survey the CIRCUITS and to check the returns made by manorial officials and the juries of each HUNDRED or WAPENTAKE.

**Common Land Act:** Act of Parliament, 1965, under which all those with an interest in Common Land, mainly LORDS, should register

**Compoti:** accounts

**Consanguinity:** close family relationship forming the "forbidden degrees" within which marriage was forbidden without special permission from the Pope.

**Copyhold:** holding land by title of copy of COURT ROLL

**Cotise:** a narrow diagonal line in HERALDRY.

**Cottager:** person normally holding a cottage and four acres or less in a MANOR.

**Counties of the Empire:** provinces of the CAROLINGIAN Empire, usually larger than many English counties.

**Court Books, or Rolls:** lists of the proceedings at the Manorial Court

**Courts:** LEET and BARON, CUSTOMARY COURTS: Courts of the Manor presided over by the Steward or Bailiff. The Leet was the determination of minor crimes and civil affairs within the Manor. The Court Baron was the Court of the freeholders of the Manor. Many Courts are still held for traditional purposes today: eg Henley-in-Arden, Altrincham, Heaton, Alcester, Bromsgrove, Langport, Warwick.

**Crucks:** curved vertical roof-timbers joining at the ridge of a roof.

**Curia Regis:** Royal Court; the royal household in its capacity as the administrative and especially judicial machinery of Anglo-Norman central government.

**Custom, customary:** traditional landholdings, rights, and rents on a MANOR which were invariable

**Danegeld:** a land tax levied on the CARUCATE, HIDE or SULONG, originally to buy off Danish attacks on late Anglo-Saxon England; in Norman times a normal peacetime tax raised almost every year.

**Danelaw:** East Anglia, the East, North Midland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire: the areas settled by Danes or Norsemen and under Danish law rather than the laws of Wessex or Mercia.

**Demesne:** the land in a MANOR held by its LORD and worked by his men for his benefit, or held on lease from him: the later "home farm".

**Dissolution:** Henry VIII's abolition of Roman Catholicism and the taking of Church land into the Crown.

**Domesday Book:** strictly speaking, only the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY OR GREAT DOMESDAY, but this is often termed Volume I, LITTLE DOMESDAY being Volume II; the final product of the DOMESDAY INQUEST.

**Domesday inquest:** the inquiry started in January 1086, in which England was divided into CIRCUITS surveyed by sets of COMMISSIONERS whose returns, after checking and at least two stages of abbreviation, became the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

**Earldom:** the territory administered by an earl, normally comprising several counties, often previously an ancient kingdom, eg Mercia, Northumbria or Wessex.

**Enfeoffment:** a grant of land, forming a FIEF or HONOR according to its size by a LORD to his VASSAL to be held in return for FEUDAL SERVICE.

**Engrailed:** with an indented edge in HERALDRY.

**Entail:** system of fixed succession to land which cannot be altered by a will.

**Escallop:** scallop-shell ornament in HERALDRY.

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

**Estreat:** an exact copy.

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

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

**Exemplification:** an official copy or extract by royal

officials of another document, eg DOMESDAY BOOK.  
Fealty: oath of loyalty sworn by a VASSAL to his LORD after the LORD had accepted the VASSAL's HOMAGE.



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

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

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

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

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

**Franklin:** a freeman or yeoman in later medieval England.  
**Frankpledge, View of:** Assembly of the tenants of the Manor at which they swore to uphold the custom of the Manor

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

**Free warren:** charter of sporting rights.

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

**Gathering:** a group of FOLIOS sewn together before binding.

**Geld:** see DANEGELD.

**Gonfalon:** banner or standard.

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

**Great Domesday:** see EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

**Gules:** red in HERALDRY.

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

**Hauberk:** knee-length tunic made of MAIL.

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

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

**Hide:** originally a unit, varying between 40 and 1000 acres, thought sufficient to support one family. In DOMESDAY BOOK a fiscal unit on which DANEGELD was levied, and generally assumed to contain 120 acres.

**High Justice:** power to inflict death.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Keep:** central tower of a Norman castle.

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

**Lineage:** authenticated genealogy or pedigree.

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

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

**Lord:** feudal superior of a VASSAL: always a Manorial Lord

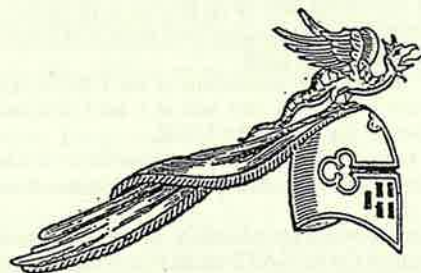
**Lordship:** the mutual loyalty and support joining LORD and VASSAL.

**Mail:** flexible armour made of interlocking iron rings.

**Mancuse:** Old English coin worth 30 pence.

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

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



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

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

**Nasal:** metal nose-piece attached to a helmet.

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

**Or:** gold or yellow in HERALDRY.

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

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

**Pannage:** right to pasture swine.

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

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

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

**Piscaries:** fishing rights.

**Plain:** blank, uncoloured space in HERALDRY.

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

**Presentment:** to introduce into court.

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

**Proper:** natural colours in HERALDRY

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

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

**Rape:** Equivalent to a hundred in Sussex

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

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

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

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

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

**Sable:** black in HERALDRY.

**Saracenic:** relating to the Arabs of Syria or Palestine.

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

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

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

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

**Smallholder:** see BORDAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Terrier:** register of landed estate.

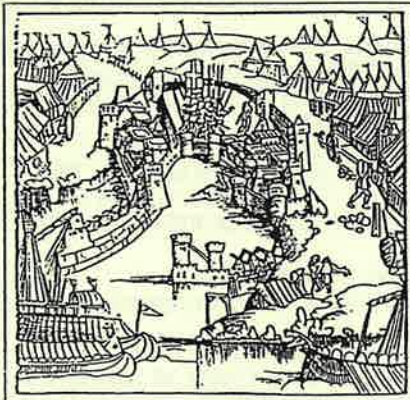
**Testamentary causes:** cases concerning the probate of wills or the administration of the effects of those who died without making a will.

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

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

**Turbary:** Manorial right to cut turf.

**Valor:** valuation



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

**Vert:** green in HERALDRY.

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

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

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

**Witan:** Anglo-Saxon and early Norman Royal Council.

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

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

**Yardland:** a quarter of a HIDE.

**Yoke:** Kentish and East Anglia - same as plough.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

AO: Archive Office

BL Cat: Catalogue of the British Library

BExtP: Burke's Extinct Peerage

BLG: Burke's Landed Gentry

Bod: Bodleian Library

BP: Burke's Peerage

BRS: British Record Society

Bull IHR: Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research

Bull MSGB: Bulletin of the Manorial Society of Great Britain

C: century

c: circa

Close R: Letters from the Close Rolls

CR: Charter Rolls

d: died

dau: daughter

dsp: died without issue

dvp: died in life of father

ex: executed

HA: Historical Association

infra: below

k: killed

kn: knighted

m: murdered

NLI: National Library of Ireland

NRA: National Register of Archives

PR: Patent Rolls

PRO: Public Record Office

qv: which see

Rec Com: Record Commission

Rec Soc: Record Society

RO: Record Office

Rot Parl: Rolls of Parliament

RS: Rolls Series

SQE: Statute Quia Emptores Terrarum (1290)

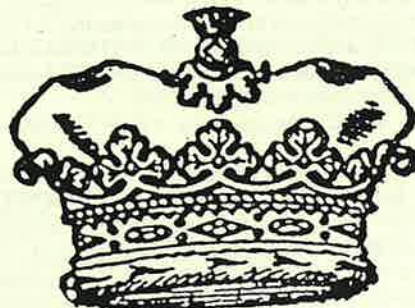
SR: Statutes of the Realm

supra: above

temp: in the time of

TRHistS: Transactions of the Royal Historical Society

vide: see



# CONDUCT OF THE SALE

## The Auction

The Auctioneers mean Manorial Auctioneers Limited, 104 Kernington Road, London SE11 6RE.

The Solicitors mean the Solicitors to the Vendors.

The Auction will be held at 2.30pm o'clock at Stationers Hall, Ave Maria Lane, London EC4 on Wednesday 11 December 1996

## 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. 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. Manorial Auctioneers Limited 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. It is well to check a day or two beforehand to make sure that a Lot in which you are interested is still available.

## Deposits

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

## Buyer's Premium

The buyer shall pay to Manorial Auctioneers Limited a premium of 10% of the hammer price, together with Value Added Tax at the prevailing rate. Each Manor is zero-rated for Value Added Tax; therefore, VAT does not apply to the price of the actual Lordship acquired. Where Lots may be sold before or after the Auction, the Buyer's Premium shall apply.



## Pre-Auction Offers

The Auctioneers are happy to receive offers in advance of the Auction. If an offer is accepted before the Auction, the purchaser must pay to Manorial Auctioneers Client Account, as agents to the Vendors, a deposit of 20% of the price, together with the buyer's premium of 10% (plus VAT), 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 0171-582-1588 (international code: 44-171-582-1588).

## 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. *This service is free.* Lots will be bought as cheaply as allowed by such other bids and reserves as are on our books, or in the room. 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. *NB:* "top limit" does not mean that this is what you will spend. If the Auctioneer can buy cheaper, he will. A postal bid form is enclosed with this Catalogue.

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

## Credit Cards

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

## Other payments

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

## Currency Conversion

The Auctioneers will credit foreign monies at the prevailing rate on the day that they are converted into sterling, and copies of the bank advice will be forwarded to the purchaser's solicitors. Any shortfall shall be paid to the Auctioneers on demand, and any excess will be applied to the purchaser's account of the Lot bid for immediately.

## 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 paddle 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 paddle and that it is your number that is called out. If you mislay your paddle, inform one of the attendants *immediately*. Please return your paddle 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.

## Estimates

Estimates are intended as a guide for prospective purchasers. Any bid within 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 also 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 recommend: Hopkins Williams Shaw Solicitors, 110 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (telephone: 0171-582-4643; facsimile: 0171-735-0719; international: 44-171\*). As a general guide, Halsbury's *Laws of England*, vol 8, title *Copyholds*, glosses the subject well.

\* A Partner from Hopkins Williams Shaw will be present at the Auction to take instructions and to advise intending purchasers

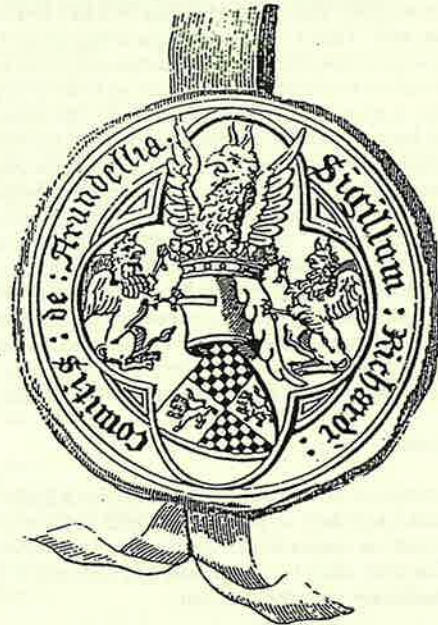
## The Catalogue

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

## Manorial Documents

Some of the Lots include valuable manorial documents. Where these are to hand, as opposed to in archives, they may be inspected at the offices of Manorial Auctioneers by appointment, 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); the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1963 (No 976), and the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1967 (No 963), copies of which may be applied for from the Auctioneers in return for a self-addressed and stamped envelope. These Rules, made by Statutory Instrument, are mainly concerned with the safe custody of the documents. Where documents are associated with Lots, their location and where they may be inspected by appointment, are given after the Particulars for further historical research. Most archives have photocopying and facsimile facilities, which are available at the expense of purchasers or intending purchasers. While there is no ban on foreign ownership of Manorial Documents, overseas purchasers should note that such documents cannot be removed from Great Britain without the consent of the Master of the Rolls.



## The Manorial Society of Great Britain

Founded in 1906 as an association of Lords of the Manor. The Governing Council today includes: The Earl of Shrewsbury & Talbot DL, The Earl of Shannon, The Lord Sudeley MA(Oxon) FSA, Sir Colin Cole KCB KCVO (former Garter Principal King of Arms), Cecil R Humphery-Smith FSA, Desmond de Silva QC, Denis B Woodfield DPhil (Oxon) (US Chairman), Bruce King-Siem JP (Australian Chairman), Victor T Podd (Canadian Chairman), N J Fisher LLB, Gerald F Rand, Robert Smith BA (Chairman of the Council). The Society has 1,500 members and publishes a regular Bulletin and periodic books. It holds a series of events throughout the year, the next being the Annual Carol Service at Temple Church, London, in December.

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

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

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

The Sudeleys; Lords of Toddington (£14.95)

Royal Armada (£6.00)

Mutiny on the Bounty (£6.00)

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

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

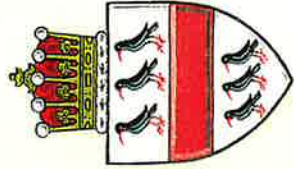
In preparation for publication, *The Monarchy, fifteen hundred years of British tradition*



# The Manorial Society of Great Britain



This is to Certify That The Armorial Bearings  
videlicet Azure, three bars Argent and in chief a pair of  
balances Or, over all an escutcheon Azure two bars wavy Or  
with a dove rising displayed Argent thereon.



Motto: EX MARE FAX



borne by **GIULLIO MARGINI Esquire**  
Lord of the Manor of **ORSTON PEVERELL,**

County Northampton

has been duly entered onto the Roll of Members of  
The Manorial Society of Great Britain this  
Twentieth day of June Nineteen Ninety-Five ❖ ❖



Chairman

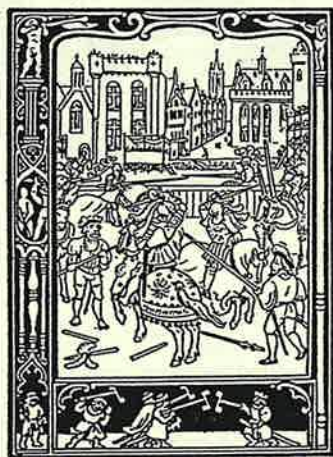
Head Office: 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE (telephone: 0171-735-6633; fax: 0171-582-1588 (international, drop the first "0" and dial 44-171 plus last seven digits\*)

US Office: The Box Stall, 883 Lawrenceville Road, Princeton NJ USA 08540: telephone: 609-252-1866; fax: 609-252-1730 (international dial 1 plus next 10 digits\*)

Australian Office: PO Box 63, Hawksburn, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3142: telephone: 03-822-8551; fax: 03-827-3715 (international drop the first "0" and dial 61 followed by the next eight digits\*)

Canadian Office: 1250 René Lévesque Boulevard West, Suite 4019, Montreal, Quebec, H3B 4W8, Canada: telephone: 514-731-5775; fax: 514-731-4374 (international dial 1 plus next 10 digits\*)

\* Don't forget to dial your country's international access code when calling overseas. In the US this is 011 and in Europe 00, but it varies elsewhere in the world. So, if you were calling the Manorial Society from America, you would dial: 011-44-171-735-6633



#### Use of Title

Suppose your name is Commander Alec Francis, one of this century's holders of the Manor of Bedlow, which is being sold at the Auction. The style would be: Cmr Alec Francis, Lord of the Manor of Bedlow, or Cmr Alec Francis, Lord of Bedlow. Properly speaking, women in their own right are Lord of the Manor, just as the Queen is Duke (not Duchess) of Lancaster, but the Society sees no difficulty in the use of "Lady of Bedlow" or "Lady of the Manor of Bedlow" after the normal style. The style may be used on UK passports, but a letter of confirmation from the Society is required. This is available to all members.

#### Coats of Arms

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

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

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

Ireland: The Chief Herald of Ireland, Heralds' Office and Museum, 2 Kildare Street, Dublin 1; telephone: 00-353-1-618811

\* Mr Humphery-Smith and his team from the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies will be available at the Auction to answer any questions

#### Stewardship Services

There is much more that can be said for every Lot in this Catalogue than the economies of scale will permit. Stewardship Services, headed by Mr Sheldon Rooks, is well placed to assist. There are maps and documents, pictures and engravings which can be used to build up a much larger history. Rights can be researched and (sometimes) exercised. Stewardship Services will undertake this kind of work on a fee basis. Stewardship Services will arrange meetings for the new Lord or Lady and the local community, and establishes rights to courts and other traditional incidents. For further information, contact Mr Rooks at: 122 Great Western Road, London, W11 1AS Telephone/fax: 0171-229-5263.



## Lot 1

### The Lordship of Kirkby La Thorpe Lincolnshire

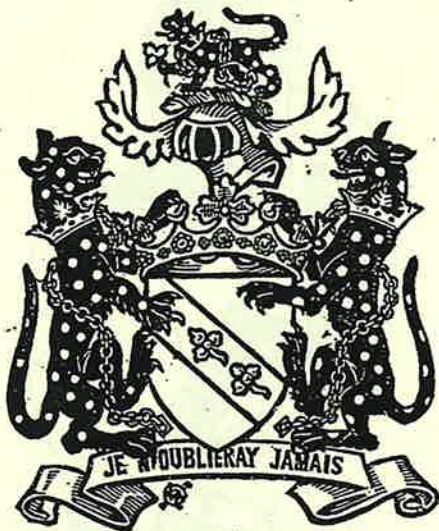
in association with



*including the historic right to market and fair*

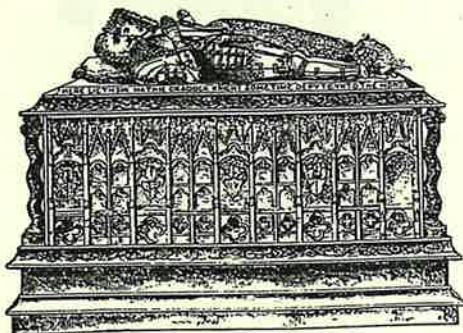
KIRKBY LA THORPE (also known as Kirkby-Les-Thorpe of Laythorpe) is a small village situated two miles south-east of Sleaford. The Manor was originally called *Ledulthorpe* after *Ledulf*, whose settlement it once was. At the time of the Domesday survey, the lands were held by the King. *In Kirkby Earl Morcar has 5 carucates of land taxable. Land fro 4 ploughs. Now the King has 1 plough there. 14 Freemen with 2 ploughs and 5 villagers and 5 smallholders with 1 plough. One-half church. Value before 1066 £4; now £8 weighed and assayed.*

There was some dispute over this, however. Domesday Book records a claim by *Kolsveinn* of 2 bovates of land and 1 garden against the King from Earl Morcar's land which *Thorketill* held. The entry goes on to say that *The Wapentake states that not only was the jurisdiction Earl Morcar's but also that this land does not lie in another Manor.*



*Bristol*

A market and fair was granted on October 16 1246. By the end of the 16th century the Manor was in the possession of the Carr family and it thereafter follows the descent of the Manor of Sleaford (*qv*) to the Marquess of Bristol, the vendor. The Lordship covers approximately 2,500 acres including inland water.



## Lot 2

### The Lordship of Great Bricett Suffolk

GREAT BRICETT is a village and parish near Needham Market in one of the more rural parts of Suffolk. The local church of St Mary and St Lawrence has a fine Norman doorway and a monument to the Bright family, dated 1680, who were important local landowners and lived at Tollemache Hall.



*King's College*

During the Saxon period there were two Manors in this area, Great Bricett having 10 bordars, 2 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the peasants, 6 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for ten hogs, 2 rouncies, ten beasts, thirty hogs and eighty sheep. By the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) one of the men's ploughteams had disappeared but there seems to have been an increase in the grazing, since the number of sheep had risen to 140, and the hogs to 50.

By the time of the reign of Henry I (1100-1135) there is only one Manor existing here, that of Great Bricett. It formed part of the Honor of Peverell (Ralph Peverell had held 41 acres here up to the time of the Conquest), and in 1096 this was still vested in Ralph FitzBrian, the subtenant at the time of Domesday Book (1086). He and his wife Emma, in 1110. "*for the health and redemption of their souls, and the souls of their children, for the safety of King Henry, for the souls of their friends, and for the salvation of the people of God, erected here a Priory of Austin Canons, under the protection of Herbert de Losinga, Bishop of Norwich, and endowed it with the Manor and tithes of Bricett*".

This Priory was a sub-house to the Monastery of Nobiliac in the diocese of Limoges, France. Ralph's son Brian confirmed his father's gifts to the Priory. His descendant, Sir Almer Peche also confirmed the gifts and added to the revenues of the Priory for "*the benefit of the souls of Bartholemew and Edmund his children and others.*" He was granted permission by Walter, the then Bishop of Norwich, to have a chantry in his chapel of Bricett on condition that the chaplain should swear to pay all the oblations he received to the chapel in the mother church and not to admit any parishoner to either sacrament unless in immediate danger of death, and that Almer himself in token of submission to his mother church "*should repair to it with his family on the five holy days of Christmas, Easter, Whitsunday, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and St Leonard's day.*"

Sir Almer de Peche granted the Manor to Roger Loveday, who held under the Prior and Convent by the service of one knight's fee. Roger died in 1287 and was succeeded by his son Richard. Richard lived until 1319, but died without issue and was succeeded in the Manor by his four sisters. They were Margaret, who married a Thomas Durrant or Durraunt: they alienated their fourth to John de Bohun in 1340. Anne, who married Richard Hacun of Great Melton in Norfolk in 1318, alienated it to the Prior of Bricett in 1346. John de Bohun also acquired the parts of the Lordship left to Richard's other two sisters Catherine and Alianora.

By 1350 the whole Lordship had been reunited, and was vested again in Bricett Priory. The Priory was suppressed, along with other foreign houses in 1414 and was granted by Henry VI in 1426 to King's College, Cambridge, who have been Lords of the Manor ever since. The Lordship, which occupies approximately 900 acres, is five miles south-west of Needham Market.

#### Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1445-6	King's Coll
Deeds & Awards etc	1862-1925	PRO
Certificates/Agreements for compensation for extinguishment of Manorial incidents	1930-35	

### Lot 3

## The Lordship of Marr West Yorkshire

*anciently held by the service of a white glove*

MARR IS a village and parish on the old Doncaster and Barnsley road, now the A635. In Saxon times, the Lordship was held by Ulstan and Uchil. At the Norman Conquest (1066), the Manor was granted to Roger de Bully, with a sub-grant by him to Fulk de Lizours, who lived at Marr.

Later, Jordan and Philip "de Marr" held land here which they seem to have granted to the Abbey of Roche. Their descendant, Jordan de Marr, fought a duel during the reign of King John (1199-1216): *John de Curci offered himself against Philip de Marr concerning a plea of an oxgang of land with the appurtenances in Marr, and it is witnessed by William de Chaurles, and William, the son of Robert, knights, who brought the record of the court in Tickhill, in which a duel was waged between John de Curci, plaintiff, and Jordan de Marr, brother of the aforesaid Philip, tenant, and by fine and concord made between them in the aforesaid court; the same Jordan hath rendered unto him that oxgang of land as his right. And Elias de Waddeworth brought an assize of novel disseisin, and recovered, by means of a false jury, seisin of that land, after Jordan had quit-claimed it. Therefore it is adjudged that the said John should have his seisin thereof, and that all the jurors who were in that assize should be attached, that they might be at the coming of the Justices to show why they said that John did unjustly and without judgment disseise Elias aforesaid.* (Pleas, Michaelmas term, 1200)

The Lordship was later granted to Sir William de Hamilton by Sir Robert Willoughby; *I, Robert Willoughby, Knight, grant to Sir William de Hamilton all his Manor of Marr, which Sir Adam de Newmarch, his grandfather, gave to Robert, his father, in frank marriage with Margery his*

*mother, to hold to the said William rendering yearly one pair of white gloves, value one penny.*

William de Hamilton was Dean of York, and Chancellor to Edward I (1272-1307). He settled the Manor of Marr on his relatives. In 1304, the Manor was held by John de Metham and his wife, Sibil, Sibil being described as the daughter and heir of Sir Adam de Hamilton. This was the first time the Methams settled at Marr, where they remained for about four centuries, though still maintaining their seat at Metham in the East Riding (now North Humberside). In Bernard's survey of 1577 it was found that Sir Thomas Metham held a capital messuage at Marr. The 1577 survey described the house as a very substantial mansion. There was apparently one vaulted room 47 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 14 feet high. Over this was "a noble chamber with Gothic windows". It is presumed that this is the house of few miles north of Doncaster at which "the king of late dined", referring to Henry VIII on one of his royal progresses north.



*Kinnoull*

The Metham interest at Marr was eventually acquired by the Lewis family, who also built a mansion here. The family married into the Reresby family of Thribergh. Viscount Mayo married the widow of Thomas Lewis the younger, but he was shot at Galway on 15 January 1653 after being sentenced to death for his part in the massacre at the Bridge of Shrule. Sir John Lewis amassed an enormous fortune in India and Persia, where he was a factor for the East India Company.

The last of the Lewis family to reside at Marr was Edward Lewis, and he left his estate divided among his two nieces, the daughters of Sir John. The division of the property gave Marr to Lady Deincourt, who died early in her life, and before her husband had succeeded to the title of Earl of Scarsdale. The Scarsdale family sold the Manor to the Earl of Kinnoull, from whom it passed to the trustees under the will of Peter Thelluson Esq. The descent of the Lordship then follows that of Adwick le Street in this Catalogue and it belongs to the Grant-Daltons.

The church has an interesting coat of arms on the pulpit, with the initials CB. This is a memorial to Christopher Barker, the printer to Queen Elizabeth, who supervised the printing of the Elizabethan Bible. Marr lies four miles north-west of Doncaster and covers approximately 1,800 acres.

#### Documents associated with this Manor:

Estreats of fines & Amerciaments	1730, 1731, 1733
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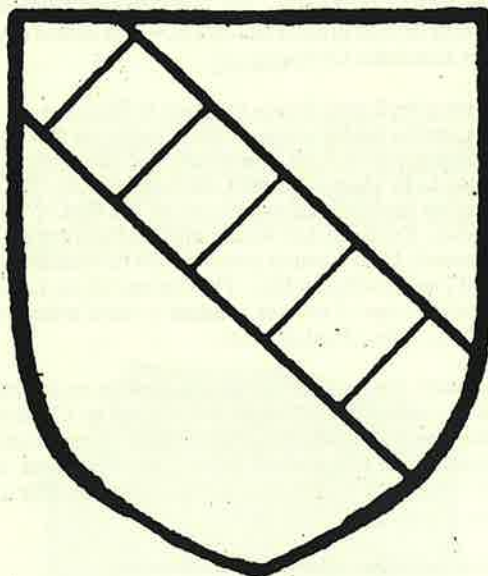
## Lot 4

### The Lordship of Shinglehall Hertfordshire

THIS MANOR descended to the Earls of Essex from the de Say family, when Beatrice de Say married Geoffrey Fitz Piers who was created Earl of Essex in 1199. Their son Geoffrey took the name of Mandeville. There is a possible site of an ancient park and mill, which are remembered by the names Park Field and Mill Field, which lie within the boundaries of the Manor. Maud, the sister and heir of William de Mandeville, married into the Bohun family, who were Earls of Hereford, and the Lordship eventually passed to the Crown on the marriage of Mary de Bohun to Henry VI, when the Manor was annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. Edward IV granted it to John Leventhorpe, the member for Hertfordshire in 1467, who had a grant of free warren and a market and two fairs in Sawbridgeworth and Thorley. He also gained a licence to inclose 400 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow and 80 acres of wood in these Manors to make a park. He died in 1484 and was succeeded by his son Thomas, then aged 60, who died seised of the Manor in 1493.

John, his son, who was Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1509, died in 1511, when Shinglehall passed to his son Thomas, who received a confirmation of the grant of market, fair, and park made in 1447. Their descendent John was knighted at Theobalds in 1603, and was Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1593-94 and 1607-8 and was created a baronet in 1622. Thomas, who was his second son, succeeded him, his eldest son having died earlier. Thomas's eldest son died of smallpox in infancy in 1649, and the property passed to his brother, Sir Thomas Leventhorpe. Sir Thomas had no male issue, so the title passed to his uncle, Sir Charles Leventhorpe, but the Manor passed to his daughter Mary, who married John Coke of Melbourne, County Derby.

Their son Thomas sold the Lordship of Shinglehall to Ralph Freeman, DD, who conveyed it to Edward Gardiner in 1755. His daughter, Rose, married Jeremiah Milles, and they held the Manor jointly in 1781. Jeremiah died in 1797, but Rose survived until 1835. On her death the Lordship passed to Rowland Alston who had married her eldest daughter and co-heir. He sold it in 1847 to a Mr Ede, and on his death the estate was sold to Mr B Colvin of Waltham whose executors disposed of it in 1865 to Andrew Caldecott.



Leventhorpe

After this the Manor passed by marriage to the Bowlby family, who are the present Lords. The Lordship lies in the Parish of Sawbridgeworth, about five miles south of Bishop's Stortford and twelve north-east of Hertford. The church at Sawbridgeworth contains many monuments of the Leventhorpe family, including a fine tomb dating from 1625. The memorial brass to a John Chauncey has been lost, but his shield remains and is dated 1546.

#### Documents associated with this Manor:

Steward's Papers	1745-9	Herts RO
Court Book	1828-1935	
Deeds & Awards &c	1889-1925	PRO
Courts Baron &		
Customary	1828-1925	Herts RO
Schedule of Court Rolls (w other Manors)	1879	

## Lot 5

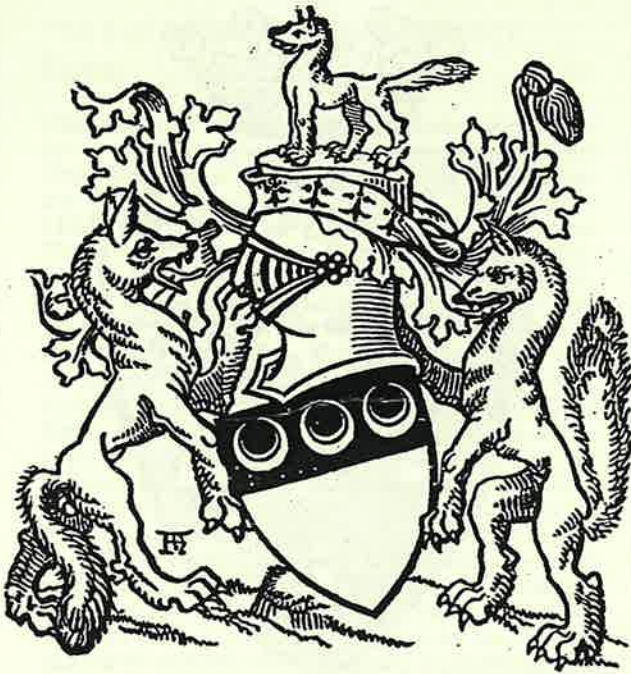
### The Lordship of Baronsrath Co Kildare

THE ANTIQUITY of this Lordship is not known, but it was probably ruled by a sub-King during the Dark Ages, in common with many such Lordships at the time.

The first English invasion of Ireland took place in 1169 and was led by Henry II and Richard "Stranbaw" (Stongbow, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, whose father, Gilbert de Clare, was created Earl by King Stephen in 1138). The chronicler of Jervaulx Abbey, writing of the invasion, has this to say: "The realm of Ireland, being miserably oppressed with war by the many Kings there who banded against each other, one of them sent his son into England to procure soldiers thence for his aid. Which soldiers full for the hope of gain, giving him assistance, were so well recompensed, as that they rather chose to stay there than return to England. But after a short time, the stoutest people of Ireland, being much offended with that (Irish High) King for getting aid from England, the English already fixed in Ireland sent for more from hence to strengthen their party, and because they had no chief they made choice of this Earl Richard (a stout and valiant man) to be their Captain, who, yielding to their request, rigging a good fleet, prepared for the journey... Getting on shipboard and landing safe, he assaulted, he assaulted Dublin and took it; the tidings whereof so terrified those that lived afar off, that they were content to be at peace with him; and to confirm what he had got, gave him in marriage Eva, daughter of Dermot McMurrrough, one of their Kings, with whom he had in dower a great part of the realm".

Prince John, Earl of Mortain, younger son of Henry II, and brother to Richard I, as Lord of Ireland, confirmed to William FitzMaurice the Grant of the Lordship of Baronsrath made by Earl Strongbow in 1176. This Charter was granted in 1186. William was succeeded by his son, David. This David married Matilda, daughter of Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster (the de Lascis are found in Domesday Book in England with very great landholdings, especially in Yorkshire).

By marriage, Richard de Londres (or London) acquired Baronsrath and was Lord there by 1306. In a Charter, dated 1318, among the Gormanston archive in the National Library, Dublin, the Manor is found: *Charter. William de London, knight, has given to master Walter de Istelep, clerk, all lands which belong to him by inheritance of his purparty of the barony of the Naas, and all lands which William had of the gift of Alexander de London of his purparty of the barony, viz.: in Barownesrath and Kyllyn,*



Gormanston

*and all lands which were of Henry Baroun in said barony, except ten librates of rent issuing out of Barounesrath, which rent William reserves to himself. To hold to master Walter and his assigns, for the life of Walter, of the chief lords of those fees, by the services due. William and his heirs will warrant. Grantor has put his seal. Witnesses, John de Wellesley, and Milo de Rocheford, knights, Henry de Badowe, William de Wellesley, Henry de Nasshe, John Shynnagh, Geoffrey son of Rogin.*

The Lordship came into the Prestons, whose head is the present Viscount Gormanston. Their descent seems to follow this pattern:

William de Preston, who was succeeded by his grandson

Roger, Justice at Common Pleas

Sir Robert, knighted in the field in 1361 by the Duke of Clarence and purchased Almeric de St Amand the Manor of Gormanston; he was also Lord Preston from which Lancashire port the family derives its surname, and he was succeeded by

Sir Christopher, 2nd Baron of Gormanston = Elizabeth, dau and heir of William de Londres, Baron of Naas, in right of his mother, Emma, dau of William FitzMaurice, Baron of Naas (so created by Henry II) and his wife, Helen, sister of Richard, Earl of Pembroke; he was succeeded by

Christopher Preston, Lord of Baronsrath in right of his mother

The whole area was laid waste by Robert Bruce, King of Scots, in 1316. Sir Robert Preston was created Viscount Gormanston in 1478 and was appointed deputy to Edward IV's youngest son, Richard, Duke of York, murdered in the Tower of London in 1483.

The Gormanstons suffered somewhat for their adhesion to the Catholic cause in the 16th century and temporarily lost

Baronsrath to Lord Deputy Skeffington, an ancestor of the Earls of Massereene, now represented by Viscount Massereene and Ferrard. In 1577, some 800 houses were burned to the ground by Roderic Oge O'Moore and Cormuck O'Connor at the head of a party of Catholic insurgents.

The Gormanstons survived the Plantations of Elizabeth and James I, but espoused the folom cause of James II who was dethroned in 1688. The then 7th Viscount was indicted for high treason and outlawed in 1691, although he had died the month before. The family was restored in blood and honours by George III in 1790 and thrives to this day.

## Lot 6

### The Lordship of Stourbridge Worcestershire

in association with **STRUTT & PARKER**

*including historic rights to market and fair*

THERE HAVE been two Manors of Stourbridge. The first was partly comprised of the Manor of Bedcote (*qv*) and became part of that same Manor after 1641. The second Manor of Stourbridge was first mentioned in 1482. That year, for the first time, certain liberties of this Manor were granted to the Dean and Chapter of St George's, Windsor, by Edward IV.

Soon after, in 1485, the Lord of the Manor was granted the right to hold markets and fairs at Stourbridge. The market was held weekly on Tuesdays and the fairs were held on 18 March (the feast of Edward the Confessor) and 28 August (the feast of St Augustine) yearly. The rights included a court of pie-powder and all issues and tolls.

The grant of the Manor of Old Swinford, and that of Stourbridge to the Dean and Chapter of St George's, Windsor, was apparently cancelled towards the end of 1485. The Manors reverted to Thomas Butler, the seventh Earl of Ormond. Thomas had been attainted, along with his brother in 1461. He was pardoned in 1471 and later became Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Richard III in 1483. He attended the funeral of Henry VII in 1509 and was chamberlain to the Queen, Elizabeth of York, at the coronation of Henry VII. He died in 1515, leaving two daughters, Anne and Margaret, as his heirs.



Foley

The Manor passed to Anne, widow of Sir James St Leger, and she died in 1532. Her son, Sir George St Leger, succeeded to the Lordship followed by his son, John. John sold the Lordship to Sir John Lyttelton in 1565. The Manor of Stourbridge passed to his son, Gilbert, who was succeeded in 1599 by his son, John. John Lyttelton was involved in Essex's *coup* and was condemned to death for treason. He died in jail in 1601. His lands were forfeited to the Crown, but were later restored to his widow, Muriel, and her children.

The Manor descended to Thomas, son of Muriel. He was created a baronet in 1618, and was a noted Royalist, and colonel of the King's forces in Worcestershire. He was taken prisoner at Bewdley and died 1649-50. His eldest son, Henry, was imprisoned in the Tower of London between 1651 and 1653 on a charge of supplying arms without a licence to the Scottish army. He was released for lack of evidence, but returned to the Tower in 1659 with two of his brothers for his part in the insurrection in Cheshire led by General Booth. He was released at the time of the Restoration, again due to the lack of evidence against him.

Soon after, in 1661, the Manor was sold to Thomas Foley. From him it descended to his son, Thomas, and to his son, also Thomas. This last Thomas was Member of Parliament for Co. Worcester and Droitwich in 1700/1 and served as MP for Stafford from 1694 to 1712. He was an eminent iron-master and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1696. He was created Baron Foley of Kidderminster in 1712 and died in 1733. The lands passed through the family until the sixth Baron Foley sold the Manor in 1844-5.

It was purchased by the trustees of William, Lord Ward. He was eleventh Baron Ward of Birmingham, and was created, on February 17 1860, Viscount Ednam of Ednam and Earl of Dudley of Dudley Castle. The Manor of Stourbridge is owned by the present Earl Dudley, whose descent is given at the back of the catalogue. The Lordship is 12 miles south-west of Birmingham.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Court Roll	1529	B'ham Ref Lib
Court Books	1569-1643	
Court Roll	C16th-17th	Herts & Worcs RO
Survey	1601-2	PRO
Court Rolls	1767, 1770	
	1773, 1786	Wm Salt Lib

**Lot 7**

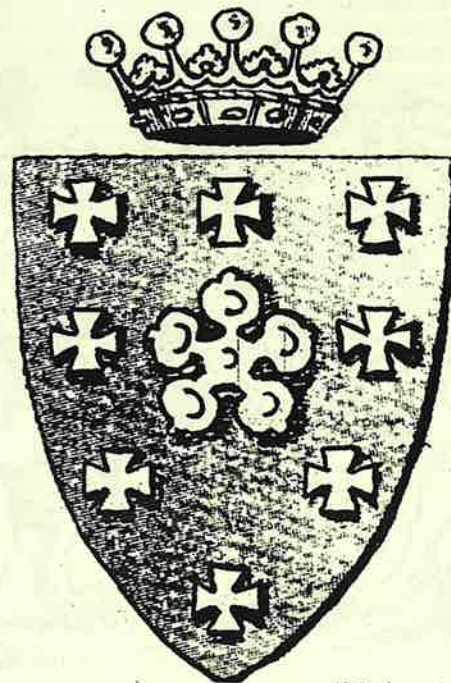
**The Lordship of Boughton  
Lincolnshire**

in association with



BOUGHTON IS a hamlet of Asgarby in the Ashwardhurn Warpentake, half a mile north-east of Kirkby Lay Thorpe. At the time of Domesday (1086), the Lordship belonged to Ivo Tallboys; *In Asgarby 3 carucates of land taxable. Land for 3 ploughs. 20 Freemen and 2 villagers have 3 ploughs and meadow, 80 acres.*

After the Conquest, Gilbert de Gaunt (or Ghent) was apparently Lord of the Manor. Gilbert was the son of Balwin, Count of Flanders, and Maud, sister of William the Conqueror. He accompanied William to England and fought at the battle of Hastings in 1066. He was at York in 1069 when the Danes invaded, killing 3,000 Normans. He



Angus

died before 1100, being succeeded by his son, Walter. Walter fought in the "Battle of the Standard" (1138) at Northallerton, Yorkshire, where the Scots were heavily defeated. His son, Gilbert, was taken prisoner by King Stephen in 1142 at the battle of Lincoln. He was compelled to marry the daughter and heir of William de Romare, Earl of Lincoln, and he succeeded to that title by the right of his wife. He died in 1160, his two daughters succeeding him. They died without issue, the lands passing to Robert, his brother.

The Lordship appears to have been transferred to Simon de Kyme, who was Lord of the Manor in 1200. The Kyme family owned large amounts of land in Lincolnshire. Simon's father had been steward to Gilbert de Gaunt, the Earl of Lincoln mentioned earlier. It is possibly through this connection that the Manor came into the family's possession. Simon took up arms with the barons in the reign of King John (1199-1216) and was excommunicated by the Pope. His lands were seized and transferred to Geoffrey Nevill, but they were later reinstated to him.

After his death in 1219, he was succeeded by his son, Philip, who died in 1242. His eldest son, Simon, died without issue, and the lands and title of Baron Kyme passed to his second son, William, who also died without issue. He was succeeded by Philip de Kyme, who had a military summons in 1294 and spent the following three years engaged in battles in France. He died in 1322. The lands passed to his son, William, who was summoned to Parliament from December 26 1323 to January 22 1336. He died leaving his sister, Lucie de Kyme, as heir. She married Robert de Umfamvill, Earl of Angus

The Manor was sold to Blasius Holand, who died siezed of it in 1553. His trustees conveyed the Manor to Robert Carr of Sleaford, and the Manor has since followed the descent of the Manor of Sleaford (*qv*) to the Marquess of Bristol, the present owner. The Lordship lies three miles east of Sleaford

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Rental of Mr Rooe's estate at Boughton	Mid C17th	John Rylands' Lib
List of Court Rolls & c	nd	

## Lot 8

### The Lordship of Dunmow Rectory Essex

THE MANOR was held by Wigfar during the reign of Edward the Confessor, passing to Hamo Dapifer and Richard Fitz-Gilbert, son of Earl Gilbert, at the time of the Domesday survey. It then passed to Hamo's eldest daughter Mabel, who married Robert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. The Clare family held it for a time until the Honors of the Clare and Gloucester were united in the Duchy of Lancaster. The Manor was held by the Fitz-Richard family under the Earls of Clare, and later by the Fitz-William family. Both Gilbert Fitz-William and Simon Fitz-Richard were summoned before the assizes in 1285, Gilbert to show by what right he held a view of frankpledge in Dunmow, and Simon why he held a Court there. Richard Fitz-Simon impleaded before the King's Bench at Westminster in 1298 for hunting in his free warren in Dunmow. On the 10th of June 1509 Henry VIII granted the Lordship to Catherine of Aragon in satisfaction of Dower: this was confirmed by Act of Parliament in the same year. The Lordship continued in possession of the Crown until 1634 when it was bought by William, the fifth Lord Maynard. At the time of this sale, Dunmow Rectory produced £12 8s 11d for free rents and £12 10s 8d from other sources. Henry III granted the right to hold a Saturday market in Dunmow to John de Berners in 1253, and there were also two fairs held here on the sixth of July and the eighth of November. The town was incorporated as a borough in the 32nd year of Elizabeth I reign, with twelve burgesses to whom the market house and the tolls from the fairs belonged. The name seems to have originally derived from two Saxon words, Dun, a hill, and mow, a hill. This would seem to refer to its position on the old raised Roman road between Bishop's Stortford and Colchester. This accounts for the many Roman antiquities which have been found here.

The adjacent Lordship of Great Dunmow still continues the tradition of the Dunmow fitch which a couple who can show the Town Mayor and Council that for the previous 12 months they have not quarrelled are rewarded with a fitch (side) of bacon. Dunmow Rectory Manor is the property of Sir George Beaumont.

#### Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls (6)	1743	Bernard Halliday, 1 King Richards Rd Leics
Admission Court Roll	1725 1743-1768	Essex RO

NB: 'The Court Rolls of this Manor were almost certainly destroyed during the war when one of the strong rooms of Messrs Lee, Bolton and Lee, Solicitors, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster SW1 was flooded after a bomb burst a water main close by'. F G Emmison, Essex PRO, November 1951.



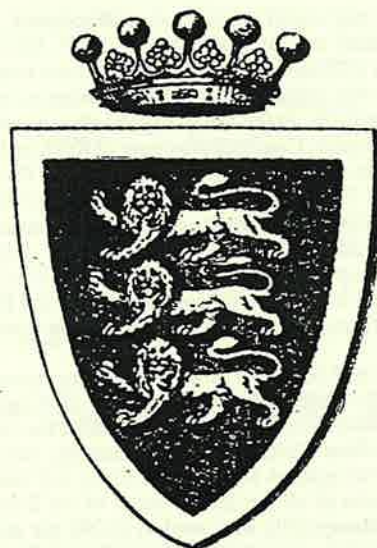
Beaumont

## Lot 9

### The Lordship of Kersey Priory Suffolk

*anciently held by the service of a pair of gilt spurs*

THIS MANOR was originally a part of the lands of the Abbey of Charteris, and at the time of Domesday Book (1086) possessed three and a half carucates of land, 6 villeins, 18 bordars, one serf, two ploughteams in demesne, four ploughteams belonging to the men and four acres of meadow. There was wood sufficient for the support of 60 hogs, a mill and three hives of bees. It was valued at 100 shillings. There was a Priory here as early as 1184, founded by the Cokefield family, the "*Parvum Monasterium de Kersey*" being then accounted as half a leet to the Hundred of Cosford. Later benefactors, including Thomas de Burgh, founded a hospital or free charity of St Mary and St Anthony here in about 1218, his brother, the Archdeacon of Norwich, being witness to the grants which were confirmed by Pope Honorius in 1219.



Edmund of Woodstock

The hospital was converted into the new Priory in (some ruins of which are still extant in Kersey) a few years later, the denomination being "*the Church and Canons of our Lady and St Anthony of Kersey*". After the death of Thomas de Burgh his wife, Nesta, became the wife of John de Beauchamp, making further gifts to the Priory, bestowing among other hereditaments the mother church of Kersey.

During the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) this was the Lordship of Hubert de Roylii, who gave the Manor to the King in order to secure his goodwill in a "*certain trespass he had made against the King's peace*". The King granted it to Philip Bassett, of Wycombe in Buckinghamshire in 1243, the grant being signed at Bordeaux. The King was in France at this time because of an expensive military campaign which he had been persuaded into by his French half brothers. The Manor was held from the King by the service of one pair of gilt spurs, price 6d annually, and the payment of £10 annually to the Prioress of Charteris and 10d to the Prior of Canterbury.

Philip Basset died in 1272, when his widow Ela claimed a third of the Manor as dower which she later released to Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, and his wife Aliva, the daughter of Philip Basset. Aliva survived Roger Bigot and married Hugh le Despenser. After the battle of Lewes (1264), when Henry III and his son Edward were captured by rebellious Barons, le Despenser was given custody of the King and the guardianship of the castles of Orford, Devizes,

and Barnard Castle in the Bishopric of Durham. He was killed at the Battle of Evesham in 1265 and his estates were forfeit, but his widow had the King's favour and was allowed to retain a great deal of her husband's property, including this Lordship. On her death in 1281 her property passed to her son, also Hugh le Despenser and one of the favourites of the future Edward II, on the payment of a fine of 500 marks.

This Hugh paid a fine of 2,000 marks in 1287 for marrying Isabel, the daughter of William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, without a licence. The patent rolls of 1299 have a commission issued to inquire into the persons who "*entered into the Manor of Hugh le Despencer at Kersey, fished in his stews, and carried away the fish*". The close rolls of 1310 have an order not to intermeddle with the Manor, as it had come into the King's hands by the confiscation of the lands of Hugh le Despenser the younger, and they were to be restored to Hugh le Despenser the Elder. Both the elder and the younger le Despensers were executed by Queen Isabella and her lover Edward Mortimer in 1326 after they had both fled westward with the King when Isabella and Mortimer rebelled.

The Manor was vested in Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent and third son of Edward I in 1327, but he was beheaded in 1329 and the Manor seems to have returned to the Crown, who granted it to Thomas de Weston for life in 1331. Despite this, in the following year it was granted in dower to Margaret, Countess Dowager of Kent, and passed from her to the second and then the third Earl of Kent, John Plantagenet. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William, Marquis of Juliers, and on his death without issue on 27 December 1352 it was vested in his sister Joan - known for her extraordinary beauty as "the Fair Maid of Kent" - who first married Sir Thomas de Holland and second Edward, the Black Prince, and was the mother of King Richard II.

She died on the 8 July 1385, and the Lordship passed to her son and heir Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent. This Thomas de Holland distinguished himself at the Battle of Castill, and when Richard II, his half brother, came to the Throne he was granted a pension of £200, and was made general warden of all the forests south of the Trent. His grant was subsequently increased to £1000 per annum, a very considerable sum at this period. He was Marshal of England between 1380 and 1385, but was discharged from office when the post was confirmed on Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham. He married Alice Fitz-Alan in 1366 who maintained possession of the Manor as dower until her death in about 1416 when it passed to her son and heir Thomas, Earl of Kent, who was created Duke of Surrey in 1397 and was Marshal of England 1398-99, the same year in which he was made a Knight of the Garter. He engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow Henry IV, and was taken prisoner and beheaded along with the Earl of Salisbury at Cirencester in 1399 by the mob.

His brother, Edmund Holland, appears to have succeeded to the Earldom of Kent and to have held the Manor, though it was not a part of the ancient entail which entitled him to most of his landholdings. On his death the Lordship passed to Edmund Mortimer, fifth Earl of March. Edmund was only six when his father died and was committed to the custody of the Prince of Wales. On reaching adulthood he took part in the wars in France with Henry V, and was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He married Anne, the daughter of the Earl of Stafford, in 1424, but died without issue. The Manor then passed to Anne to be held in Dower. Subject to her life interest the Manor passed in moieties to Joan and Joyce, the two daughters and coheirs of Edward Charlton.

The Manor later passed to the Grey family, and in 1444 Henry de Grey, Lord Powis, was empowered to grant the Manor to the College of St Mary and Nicholas, Cambridge, and in 1448 he granted the Priory Manor, with all its revenues and lands to King's College, Cambridge. The Provost and Fellows of the College remain the Lords of this

Manor and Priory estate. The Priory was leased to William Kellett in 1603. The Lordship lies two and a half miles north-west of Hadleigh.

#### Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1446-7	King's Coll, Cambs
Terrier	1843	Suffolk RO

### Lot 10

## The Barony of Kilcoleman Co Sligo

This Barony belongs to Lord De Freyne whose ancestor attended William the Conqueror into England and is said to have descended from Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, who married Gisla, daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France in the 9th century.

The De Freynes, on the establishment of Norman power in England, acquired a grant of lands in Herefordshire and the line continued here for centuries, particularly at Moccas and Sutton. Sir Herbert or Humphrey de Freyne (also spelt variously Frayne, Freigne, or Frenche) accompanied Earl Strongbow in 1171 in the Plantagenet invasion of Ireland and acquired large possessions in the province of Leinster. According to Burke, his descendants early on gained distinction and ranked among the most powerful of the Anglo-Norman Barons.

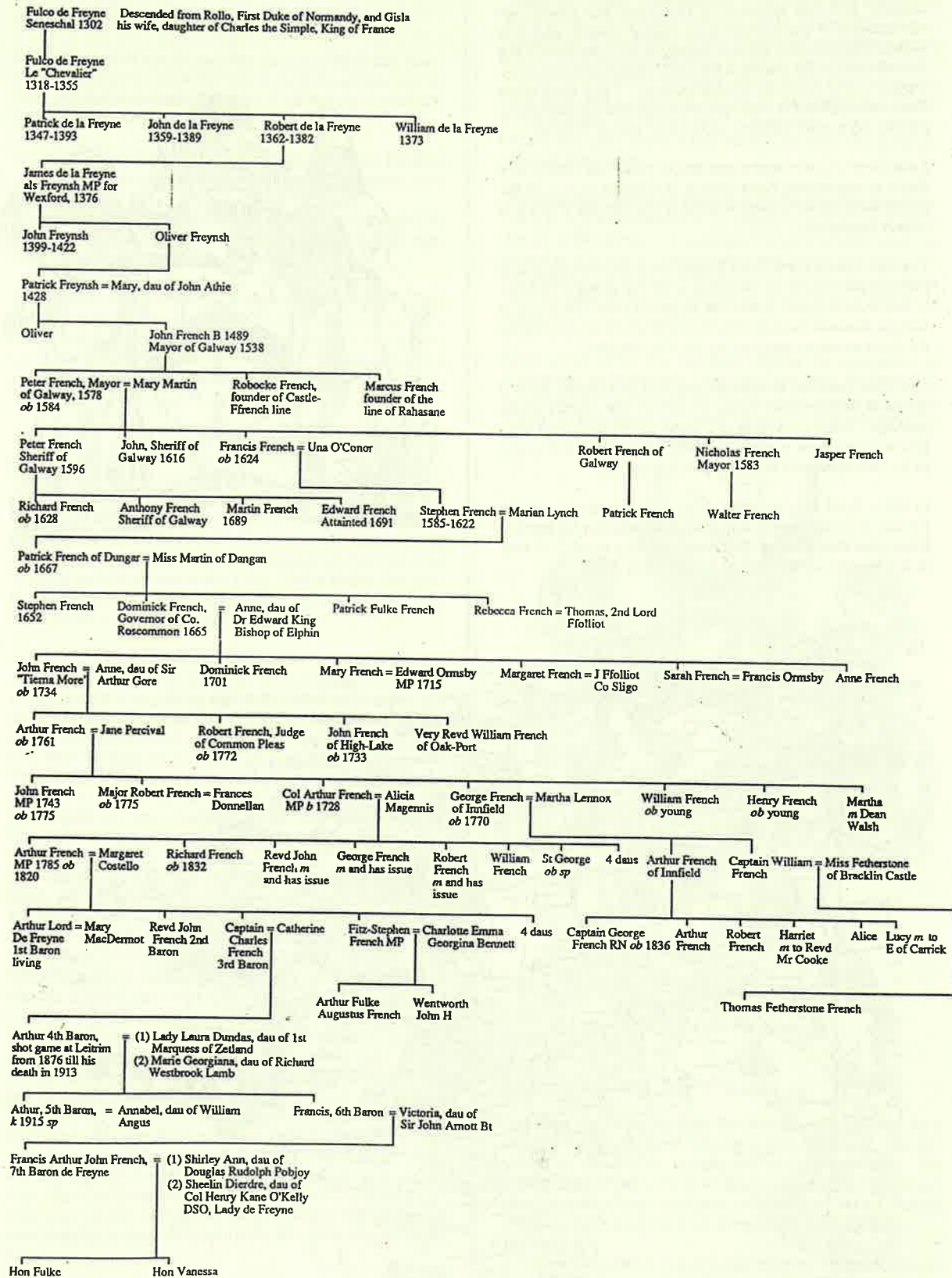
It seems that Sir Herbert's descendant, Walter, was the first to settle in Connaught, at Galway, where he is first noted in 1473. He married the daughter and heiress of John Athie, of a family of great antiquity. Walter was succeeded by his son, Patrick, who became bailiff of Galway in 1520 while his son, or grandson, became Mayor of the town 18 years later. He had three sons, the elder of whom, Peter, was founder of the Kilcoleman line.

The family was dispossessed of Kilcoleman by Cromwell, which wrong was righted at the Restoration of Charles II in 1660. In 1666, Dominick French obtained a patent from the King confirming, among other properties, Kilcoleman. Dominick's son, John French MP, was popularly called the Tierna More - The Great Lord.

The Barony has remained in the family to the present day, and it is perhaps ironic that a family of such wealth and importance for so many centuries, as Members of Parliament, and Knights of the Shire charged with many Royal commissions, should not have been raised to the Peerage until 1839, in the person of Arthur French. But as he was already an old man whose wife was dead, the title would have died out on his death except for the intercession of his friend, a member for Sligo, O'Connell, who wrote the following letter to O'Conor Don on 1 August 1846:

*My dear O'Conor, I think that you are bound as a member of Lord John Russell's Government to communicate to him the great mortification the Irish Party supporting Lord Melbourne's Government felt at the manner in which their unanimous request on the subject of the De Freyne peerage was rather evaded - I don't use the word offensively than complied with. The promise was understood to be a peerage to the De Freyne family - a promise which I submit to you was by no means fulfilled by making a peer of an aged gentleman whose wife was dead and who it was well known determined not to marry again. It was a kind of Lord Mayor peerage and not the peerage which we suppose we were promised.*

## DESCENT OF THE LORD DE FREYNE, Baron of Kilcoleman and Lord of Sleaveroe (Lot 26)



*I feel myself personally committed to getting you to explain these matters to Lord John Russell as the head of the Government.*

*No man can better explain to Lord John than you can how suited this family is to a permanent peerage. There is the singular fact that upwards of 160 years this family has represented in parliament their native county and that without intermission, always voting for the Liberal or Whig interest and being amongst the most active and continuous supporters of Catholic Emancipation. They have more than once refused a peerage when offered by unfriendly parties, by parties adverse to the interests of Ireland.*

*Lord Grey's Government certainly treated the family very badly in appointing Lord Lorton, a virulent enemy, to the Lieutenancy of the county instead of the then Mr French, a steady supporter.*

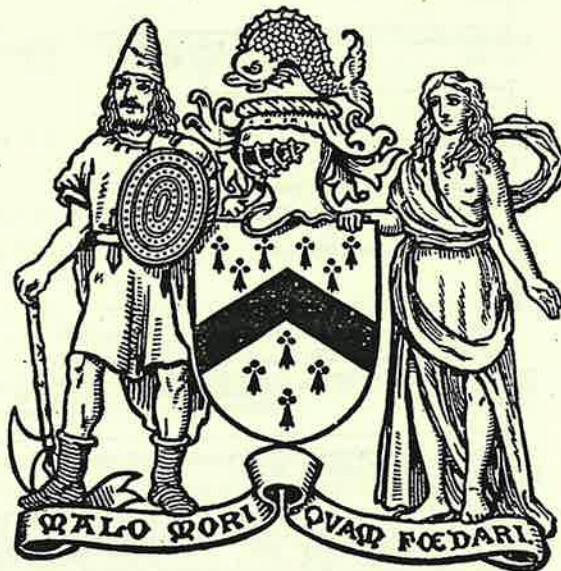
*You can assure Lord John Russell that the making of this peerage permanent by entailing it on the younger brother of Lord De Freyne would be received with the greatest satisfaction and considered as a mark of singular favour by the Irish members supporting the Government.*

*It is also material to remind you that this family have a splendid fortune quite equal to sustain the dignity of the peerage. I think, my dear O'Conor, I have a right to urge you to submit those matters to Lord John Russell as strongly as is consistent with the most perfect respect.*

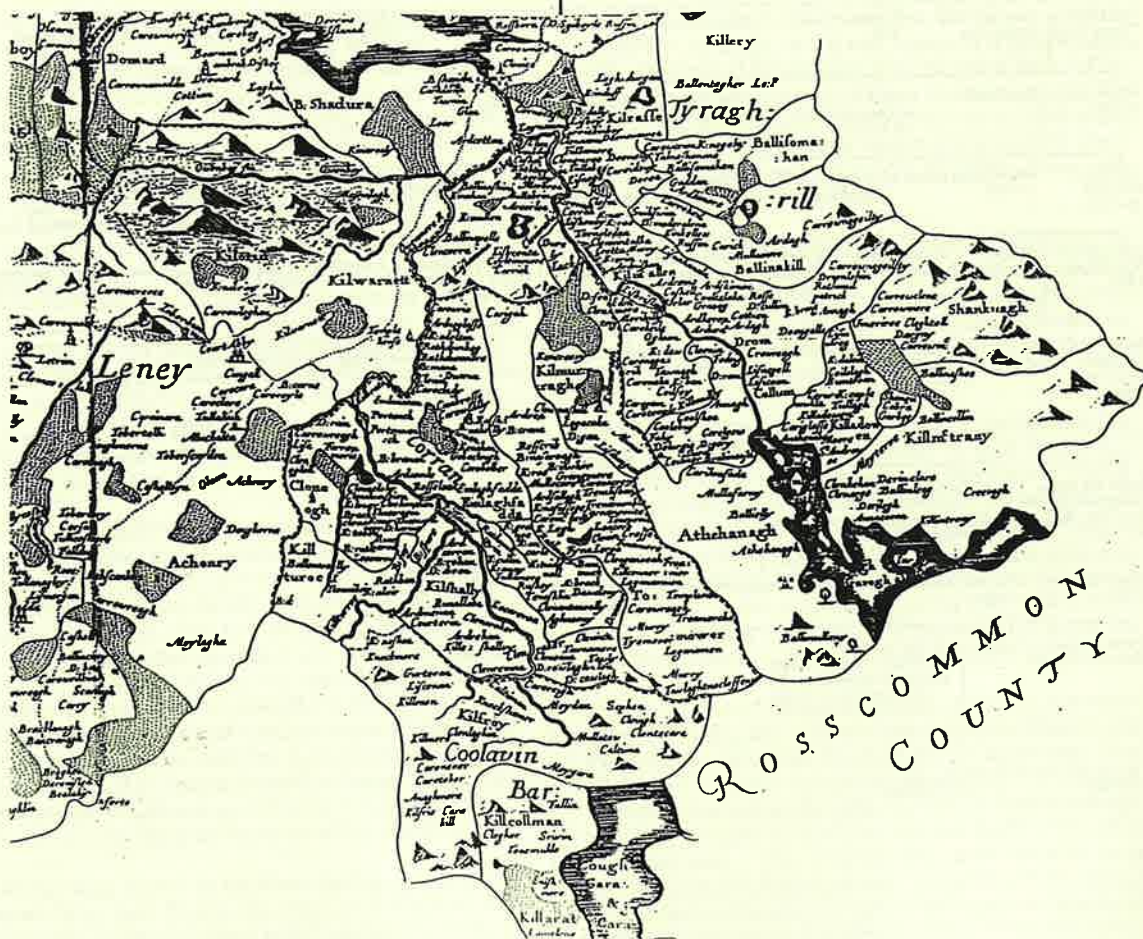
*In 1851, Lord De Freyne of Artagh was created Lord De Freyne of Coolavin with a special remainder for his brother John, who succeeded as 2nd Baron De Freyne of Coolavin in the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1856.*

Kilcoleman lies at the south-west corner of Co Sligo bordered on the east by Lough Gara, and covers approximately 13,030 acres.

Many documents and memoirs of the Manor and family will be found at the National Library, Dublin



De Freyne



Map of Co Sligo showing the Barony of Kilcoleman, for identification purposes only

## Lot 11

### The Lordship of Adwick le Street Yorkshire

*linked to President George Washington*

AT THE time of the Domesday Survey (1086) this Lordship is listed as "In ADWICK (le Street), 2 bovates taxable. The jurisdiction is in MARR. Now Nigel has 1 plough there. Value before 1066, 5s; now 5s."

The name derives from Wick, which means a fortified enclosure, or possibly a small collection of tenements, from the Latin *vicus*.

The "le Street" refers to the Roman road which runs near the village, and forms a mile and a half of the boundary between this Lordship and that of Brodsworth.

At the time of Edward the Confessor, Swein Glunier and Archil had six carucates here. Their lands were given to Roger de Bully by William I (1066-1087), who had two carucates in demesne, and there were 12 villeins and eleven borderers, who had five acres and nine acres of meadow. There was also a small wood.

Roger's sub-tenant was Fulk de Lizours, who is actually named in the Domesday Book, which is a very unusual. Fulke de Lizours' interest in the Manor descended to Albreda, the heiress of the family, and passed through her to the Fitz-Williams. Her grandson, Thomas Fitz-William, gave the monks of Bretton half a windel of wild pease in Adwick, saving the service which belongs to the Honour of Tickhill and the service to the King. Ralph Haket also gave them half the mill, and the monks held a court here as if they were Lords of the Manor.

In 1303 it was found by an inquisition held at Marr that Alice Lund held the Lordship of Adwick of Payn de Tibetot as one knight's fee, doing suit at the court of Bentley. By 1315, during the reign of Edward II, John de Tours and John de Tibetot are returned as Lords. A year later, the Manor was held by Stephen de Evers or Eure (the family names Tours and Evers seem to be interchangeable). He was a member of the party led by Gilbert de Middleton who "plundered the two Cardinals who were accompanying Lewis Beaumont, Bishop of Durham, to his see".

The Fitz-William family were possessed of the Manor in 1459, when Nicholas Fitz-William obtained a licence from the Archbishop to make an oratory at his house at Adwick. His widow, Margaret, who is described as daughter and co-heir of John Tansley, of Tansley in Nottinghamshire, made her will in 1474, expressing the desire to be buried in the church of Adwick.

John Fitz-William, who died in 1498, had enfeoffed George, Lord Strange, in his Manors to the use of his will. In his inquisition *post mortem* it was found that he died seised of the Lordships of Adwick and Warren Hall, and also of Potter Newton in Yorkshire, Hayton and lands in Nottinghamshire. His grandson and heir, John Fitz-William, was then aged nine. The last John died on 25 September, 1512, leaving his only daughter Anne, then aged two years as his heir. She died three years later when all his direct descendants were extinct. William Fitz-William of Sprotborough was found to be her cousin and next heir to the Fitz-William lands.

Adwick eventually passed to the Washington family, who suffered considerably in the Civil War, Robert Washington leaving the country until the restoration of Charles II. He lived for a time as a merchant at Rotterdam, later returning to England and living in Leeds. His son, Joseph Washington, is buried in Temple Church in London. The Washingtons sold Adwick to Sir Charles Cooke, who later sold it to

Anthony Eyre. His son, also Anthony, bought the estate of Grove in Nottinghamshire and sold Adwick to Mr Thomas Bradford, a member of the Doncaster corporation. In 1791 Mr Bradford sold the Manor of Adwick, the mansion and part of the lands to George Wroughton who had acquired a fortune in India. The Lordship was acquired by Charles Thelluson in the 19th century. Thelluson was descended from Peter Thelluson who made a vast amount of money as a merchant in the 18th century. His estate, which was worth £600,000, was eventually dealt with in the Thelluson Act of Parliament in 1800. Adwick remained in the direct male line until 1931, when it passed to his nephew, Charles Grant-Dalton, in whose line it remains. The Lordship, which occupies about 3,000 acres, lies four miles north-west of Doncaster.

An interesting aspect of this Manor is the George Washington's family once owned it. As the descent of the American family of Washington is a point of considerable interest, we annex an abstract of the genealogy as it was transmitted by the late Hon Mr Bushrod Washington. It is the more curious and valuable as having been transcribed from a document prepared by General Washington himself.

In or about 1657, but certainly during the usurpation of Cromwell, two brothers, John and Lawrence Washington, emigrated from the north of England and settled at Bridges Creek, in Potomac river, in the county of Westmorland, but from whom they descended is unknown.



*Thelluson*

John was employed against the Indians in Maryland. As a reward for his services he was made a colonel, and the parish in which he resided was named after him. He married Anne Pope, and had issue two sons, Lawrence and John, and one daughter, Anne, who married Major Francis Wright. He was interred in a vault at Bridges Creek.

Lawrence, the eldest son of John, married Mildred, daughter of Colonel Augustine Warner, of Gloucester county, by whom he had two sons, John and Augustine, and a daughter named Mildred. He died in June 1697, and was interred in the family vault at Bridges Creek.

John, the eldest son of Lawrence and Mildred, married Catherine Whiting, of Gloucester county, where he settled, died, and was buried. He had two sons, Warner and Henry,

and three daughters, Mildred, Elizabeth, and Catherine, who married Fielding Lewis. Mildred and Elizabeth died without issue.

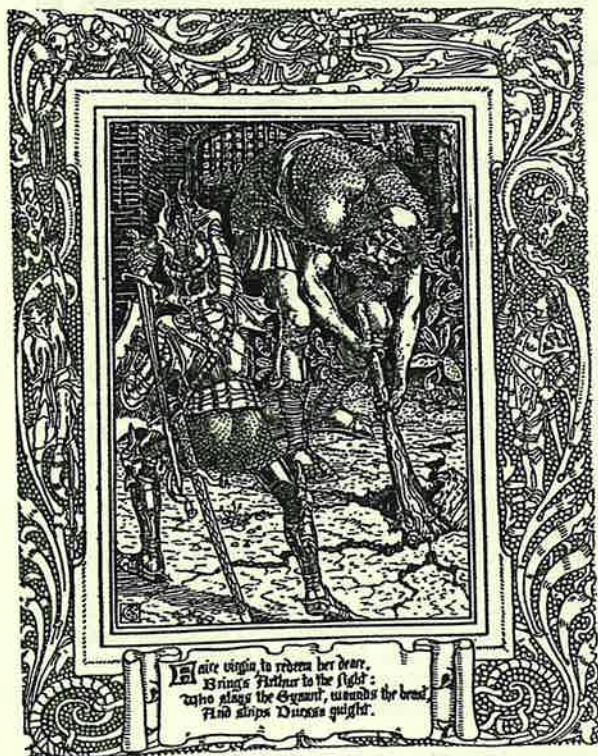
Warner Washington married, 1 Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel William Macon, of New Kent county, by whom he had one son, Warner Washington; 2 Hannah, daughter of the Hon William Fairfax, by whom he had two sons, Fairfax and Whiting, and five daughters, viz Mildred, married to .... Throckmorton; Hannah, to .... Whiting; Catherine, to .... Nelson; Elizabeth, and Louisa. After his second marriage he removed from Gloucester, and settled in Frederick county, where he died in 1791.

Warner Washington, the eldest son of Warner, married .... Whiting, of Gloucester, and had Warner and many other children.

Henry, the other son of John and Catherine, married the daughter of Colonel Thacker, of Middlesex county, and had a son, Thacker Washington, and two or three daughters. Thacker Washington married the daughter of Sir John Peyton, of Gloucester county, and lived on the family estate left to his grandfather John at Machodac in the county of Westmorland. He had several children.

Augustine, son of Lawrence and Mildred, married Jane, daughter of Caleb Butler, of Westmorland, 20 April 1715, and had three sons; Butler, who died young, Lawrence, and Augustine; and a daughter, Jane, who died young. On the death of Jane in 1728, he married, 2ndly .... Ball, on March 6 1730, by whom he had issue General George Washington, President of the United States, who was born February 11 1732; Betty, Samuel, John-Augustine, Charles, and Mildred; the last died an infant. Augustine died 12 April 1734, aged 49, and was buried at Bridges Creek in the vault of his ancestors.

Lawrence Washington, son of Augustine and Jane, married Ann, daughter of the Hon William Fairfax, of Fairfax county, and had issue Fairfax Washington and others, most of whom died young.



## Lot 12

### The Lordship of King's Barton City of Gloucester

*including the historic rights to fishery in the River Leaden*

THE ORIGINAL site of this Manor is given as Barton Street in the 13th century, and seems to have had a Court House at the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s. In the middle of the 13th century, the king's hall at Kingsholm was the centre of an estate held under King's Barton Manor by the "serjeanty of keeping the door of the King's pantry". The hamlet of Barton Street now forms part of the City of Gloucestershire.

When the Manor was sold as a part of William Singleton's estate on 27 June 1786 as Lot III it was described: *The Manor of King's Barton, in the County and City of Gloucester, and in the County of Gloucester, or one of them, and the Hundreds of King's Barton and Dudston, in the said County of Gloucester, together with the Courts Leet, Courts Baron, Hundred Courts, View of Frankpledge, Franchises, Wastes, Commons, Profits, Priviledges, Rights, Members and Appurtenances, thereunto respectively belonging.*

*THE ANNUAL CHIEF RENTS and RESERVED RENTS, issuing out of FREEHOLD ESTATES in this Manor, and from copyholds of inheritance, from Cottages and from common Fines, including the right of fishing in the River Leaden, Granted by Mr Singleton to Sir John Guise, Bart. by Lease dated the first day of February, 1770, for 99 years, from the 25th December 1769, at £4 4s per annum, clear of land tax, amount to about per annum £22 2s 6d.*

The Royal Manor of Barton had nine hides at the time of the Norman Conquest (1066) and included half a hide in Droitwich, said in the Domesday Survey (1086) to belong to the hall of Gloucester. In 1244 the Manor was held in farm by Gloucester Abbey and was called King's Barton to distinguish it from the Barton estate held by the Abbey in its own right. The Abbey later failed to pay the farm (1265) because of the civil wars, and the Crown granted the Lordship at farm to Roger de Clifford. The Abbey regained the farm in 1267, but in 1273 the estate was assigned with the town and the castle to Henry III's widow, Eleanor of Provence, under whom it was called Queen's Barton. In 1299 it was included in the dower of Queen Margaret. The estate was later granted by Edward II in 1318 to his brother Edmund of Woodstock. In 1322 it was committed during pleasure to Gilbert Talbot and Hugh le Despenser the younger was appointed to a superior custody.

Queen Isabella had a grant for life in 1327, and the reversion for life to Thomas de Bradeston in 1330. He is again recorded as holding it in 1331, and kept it until 1345 when Edward III granted the Manor to Gloucester Abbey at fee farm. The Abbey, which from 1316 also held Dudstone hundred at fee farm was granted free warren in 1354, and retained the estate until the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

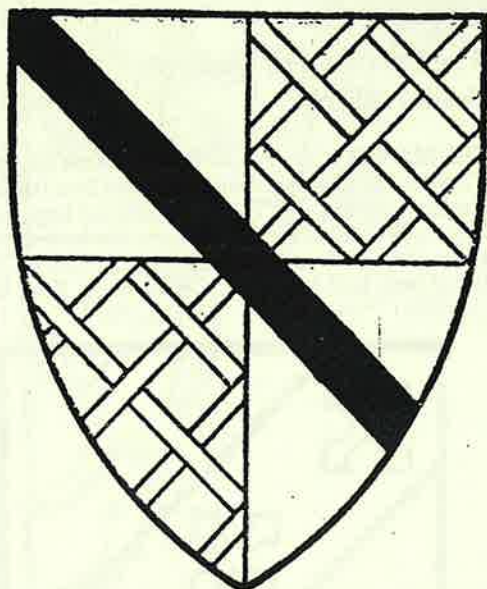
The Crown granted the Lordship of King's Barton in March 1611 to George and Thomas Whitmore of London. George later released his interest to Thomas who was succeeded by his brother Sir William Whitmore. As a Royalist sympathizer, Sir William's estate became forfeit to the Parliamentarians in 1645: he later recovered them and they passed on his death three years later to his second son Richard, who was discharged from the sequestration in 1653. It passed to his daughter Catherine, who married George Walcot, a London merchant. They sold it to Catherine's cousin, also Sir William Whitmore, who released his interest in it to her nephew, William Whitmore of Lower Slaughter, Glos. The family sold it in the mid-1750s to Samuel Blackwell of Northaw, in Hertfordshire.

By 1780, John Price and Thomas Mitchell held the Manor

## Lot 13

### The Lordship of Woodbury Salterton Devon

WOODBURY SALTERTON is a small attractive hamlet near the larger town of Woodbury, with a church in the Gothic style erected in 1844 by Miss Marianne Pidsley, who also had the school built. Both the church and the old school contain stained glass windows designed by Miss Pidsley and the vicar's wife of that time, Mrs Thornycroft. The village lies between Exeter and Exmouth, near the estuary of the River Exe, and between the A3052 and the B3179.

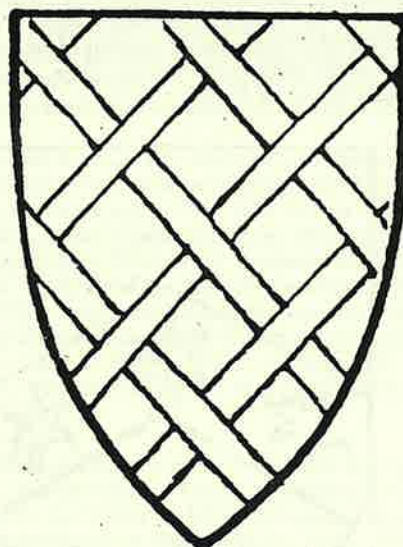
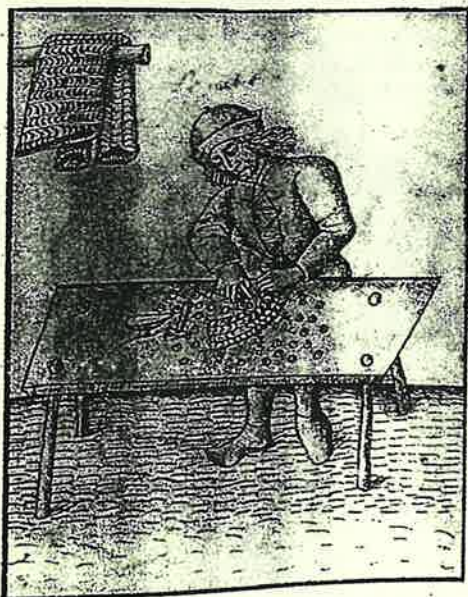


*le Despenser*

as assignees of Messrs Walker and Singleton, bankrupts, and in 1784 it was mortgaged to Edmund Probyn. The income of the Manor at this time comprised rent from freehold and copyhold and fishing rights in the River Leadon was sold under a Chancery decree in 1786. It was bought by Sir John Guise, Bt, and descended with his nearby Highnam estate to Sir John Wright Guise. After his death in 1865, King's Barton passed in the direct line to Sir William Vernon Guise (d 1887), Sir William Francis George Guise (d 1920), and Sir Anselm William Edward Guise, who relinquished his manorial rights in 1986 to the present owner.

#### Documents associated with this Manor:

Manorial Docs	1705-55	Glos RO
Court Leet		
Presentments	1769-1851	
Court Books	1787-(?) 1854	
Rentals (w/Dudstone)	1828-40	
Steward's precepts	1800-51	
List of Names	1835, 1840	
Court Book	1854-1946	



*Mandeville*

Woodbury Hill has long been famous for its extensive views, particularly of the remains of the Saxon Woodbury Castle on the Common. Henry I seems to have given this Manor to Roger de Mandeville, the castellan of Exeter Castle. His son Stephen Mandeville, with licence from Henry II, granted it to William Carbonell whose son was confirmed in it by Roger de Mandeville later. Carbonell's daughter, Mabile, married twice, first to Galfride de Albermarle, and secondly to William, the son of Richard, Lord Levenstone. The Lordship remained in the de Albermarle family, descending through Reginald and a second Galfride de Albermarle to Sir William de Albermarle. It was in Sir William Damarell's possession when he died in 1363. His son William died without issue before reaching his majority. The Lordship then passed to Sir William Bonville, who had married Damarell's sister Margaret, and through whom it descended to Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk.

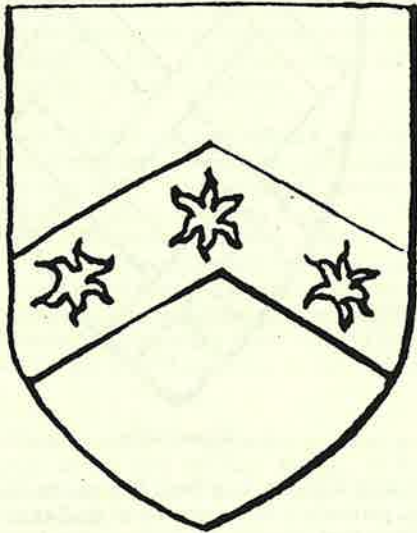
It later became escheated to the Crown, and was purchased by John Prideux, serjeant at law, and then passed to his grandson Sir Thomas Prideux. Sir Thomas and his family had extensive landholdings in in this part of the country grouped around his manor house at Nutwell. The house seems originally to have been a castle until Lord Dinham "in the time of Edward IV [1461-1483], altered it, and made it a fair and stately dwelling house. It is open only to the west; being otherwise sheltered by a little semi-circle of hills. It stands low and so near the river, that upon spring tides the floods rise almost to the outer gate of the house. The house has a very handsome chapel, adjoining a spacious dining room at the east-end" At one point the Manor of Nutwell belonged to Sir Francis Drake, who converted the chapel into a library. There are several monuments in the church to the Prideaux family. Woodbury Salterton passed into the ownership the Marker family of Honiton in the last century. The Lordship lies six miles south-east of Exeter.

Lot 14

**The Lordship of North Rauceby  
Lincolnshire**

in association with **STRUTT & PARKER**

NORTH RAUCEBY is an ancient village on a commanding eminence 4 miles west of Sleaford. The parish of North Rauceby also incorporates that of South Rauceby, the two being joined by Act of parliament in 1788. The lands in the area form some of the highest "table lands" in the county, and the region is famed for the growing of barley. A market was formerly held on the village green. Rauceby was originally known as *Rosbi*.



*Carr*

Domesday Book states that the lands were held by the Bishop of Durham. There were 3 carucates of land and 1 bovate taxable, with land for 4 ploughs. Alnoth, the Bishop's man, had 15 Freemen and 6 Smallholders who have 5 ploughs. There was half a church.

The Manor was owned by the Carr family and passed from them to the family of Lord Bristol, and thereafter follows the same descent as the Manor of Sleaford (*qv*) to the present Marquess of Bristol, the vendor.

Documents associated with this Manor:

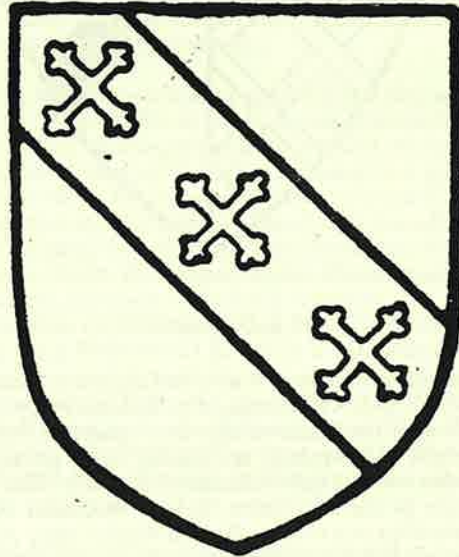
View of Frankpledge 1426-1427 PRO



Lot 15

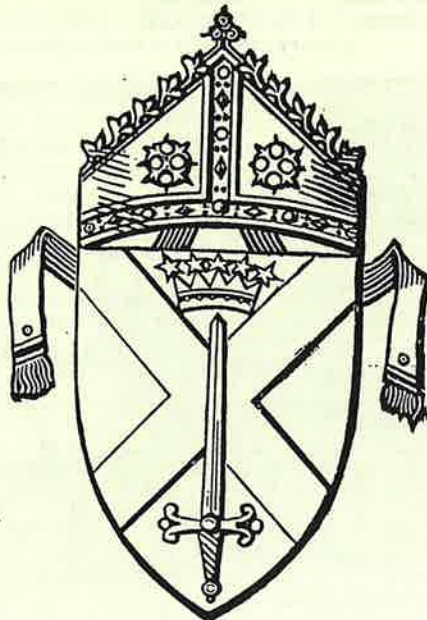
**The Lordship of Bedlow  
Bedfordshire**

THE MANOR of Bedlow, or Beadlow, is in the parish of Clophill. The Manor probably originated from land held by Azelina, wife of Ralph Taillebois, who had large holdings in the area at the time of Domesday. The land at that time amounted to one hide and was held of Azelina by Turstin. It had been held by Ulvric, a sokeman of King Edward (1042-66).



*Charnock*

Between 1140 and 1146 the Manor was given to Beaulieu Priory, also in Clophill parish. This Benedictine priory was a cell of St Albans Abbey and the site is now occupied by Beadlow Farm. The founder of the Abbey, Nigel D'Albini, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk, owned the neighbouring Manors of Clophill and Cainhoe which he inherited from his family. The priory still held the land in 1346 when it was held by a knight's fee of the Barony of Cainhoe. The overlordship passed to the Crown, from whom it was held as late as 1586.



*See of St Albans*



Cowper

Beaulieu Priory ceased to exist in 1428 and became incorporated with the Priory of St Albans. The Manor stayed with the Abbey until the dissolution when it passed to the hands of the King. In 1553 it was bestowed on Sir William Fitzwilliam and his wife, Joan. Sir William died in 1558 and his wife shortly afterwards. The lands were split equally among their four daughters: Mabel, wife of Sir Thomas Browne; Katherine, who married Christopher, Viscount Gormanston; Elizabeth, wife of Francis Jermye; and Elizabeth, wife of Innocent Rede. Mabel Browne died in 1564 and her son Matthew sold his share of the Manor in 1585 to Richard Charnock, who had already acquired the remaining parts of the Manor from the three other daughters of Sir William Fitzwilliam.

Upon his death, Richard Charnock left the Manor to his son, John. His son, Richard, was knighted in 1619 and died in 1670, leaving a son, St John, as heir. He had been created Baronet in 1661 and died in 1680. The Lordship passed to his son, Sir Villiers, who represented the county of Bedford in Parliament. His son and heir, Sir Pyncent, succeeded him in 1694. He was High Sheriff of the county of Bedford in 1703, and represented the county in Parliament. Upon his death in 1734, his estate passed to his brother, Sir Boteler Charnock, whose brother, Sir Villiers, succeeded him in 1756.

Sir Villiers apparently sold the Manor to Lady Amabel Grey, who was in possession in 1772. The Manor since then has passed through the de Grey family, Earls of Kent, to their descendent, Lord Lucas and Dingwall. The descent is shown at the back of the catalogue. The Manor is being sold by the estate of Captain ADC Francis of Biggleswade. The Lordship was acquired from the Trustees of Earl Cowper in the early part of this century by Captain Francis' grandfather. The Manor lies about 10 miles south-east of Bedford, in the parish of Clophill.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Book

1864-1934

Beds RO



## Lot 16

### The Lordship of Holnest Dorset

THE DOMESDAY entry for Sherborne, which was held by the Bishop of Salisbury, included Holnest without naming it which was not uncommon among ecclesiastical holders in the West Country. Most of the villages in the environs of Sherborne were surveyed by the Domesday commissioners under the abbey.

In Saxon times, Sherborne provided a bishopric, but had become part of the see of the Bishops of Sarum (Salisbury) by 1086. In a survey of Knight's Fees during the reign of Henry I (1100-35), Holnest was found to be held of the Bishop of his Barony of Sherborne from the King. An account for the Manor in 1525 by the Woodward (or Bailiff) returned its value in that year at more than £45.

It remained in the Church until the Dissolution of the 1530s. The Bishops must, however, have retained it, for Bishop Capon granted it out in 1549 on a 99-year lease to Henry Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, during the minority of King Edward VI. Somerset was beheaded for treason in 1551 and the Lordship reverted to the Crown until 1592, when Queen Elizabeth granted the remainder of Bishop Capon's lease to Sir Walter Raleigh, who periodically resided at Holnest Park with his wife, Elizabeth (Betty), after whom a rose is first named in England, the Lady Betty Pink.

With the accession of James I in 1603, Raleigh was arrested, confined in the Tower, and forced to transfer his interest in the Manor to John FitzJames, a Royalist, who was sequestered by Parliament in 1645. Holnest was purchased from the Parliamentary Commissioners by Sir Walter Erle of Charborough, Dorset.

Sir Walter was one of the managers of the State Trial against Charles I's chief minister, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, which led to that nobleman's execution on Tower Hill, before a crowd of 200,000, in 1641. Sir Walter was a confederate of John Pym (ancestor of Francis Pym, Lord Pym of Sandy, formerly Foreign Secretary), an inveterate opponent of the King. In 1645, Sir Walter deciphered some Royal correspondence during the Civil War and received the thanks of Parliament and became Master of the Ordnance. Despite being an ardent Parliamentarian, he died in his bed five years after the Restoration, in 1665.

He was succeeded in the Lordship by his grandson, Thomas Erle, later a General in the armies of William III and Queen Anne. On his death in 1720, he was succeeded by his only daughter and heir, Frances, who took his estates, including Holnest, to Sir Edward Erle (*sic*) of Echilhampton, Wilts, 3rd and last Baronet, on whose death, in 1729, the Lordship passed with the marriage of his second daughter, Elizabeth, to Henry Drax, who assumed the surname of Erle-Drax.

The Manor remained in this family for three generations when it was taken in marriage by Henry Drax's great granddaughter, Jane Frances, in 1827, to John Sawbridge, who assumed the surname of Sawbridge-Erle-Drax, whose descent until 1937 is given in that year's edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry*. The last of the Sawbridge-Erle-Drax family to be Lords here was Wanley Ellis, who died in 1928, and whose trustees conveyed the Manor in the following year to Reginald Addington Ingle and Charles Fiennes Ingle.

Forty-nine years later, in 1977, these gentlemen conveyed Holnest to John Harris Rea, who died in 1994 and whose trustees conveyed the Lordship to the present owner. The Lordship, which covers approximately 1,648 acres, lies about five miles south-east of Sherborne.



*Sawbridge-Erle-Drax*

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Court Rolls	1543-5, 1546-7	North Yorks RO
Court Book	1523-1609	Dorset RO
List of Fines	1590-92	
Amercements	1625-6	
Rentals	1599-1620	British Museum
Rent Roll		
w Long Burton	1788-9	Dorset RO
List of		
Chief Rent	1789	
Quit Rents	1789	
Rental	1832	

**Lot 17**

**The Lordship of Little Saxham  
Suffolk**

in association with **STRUTT & PARKER**

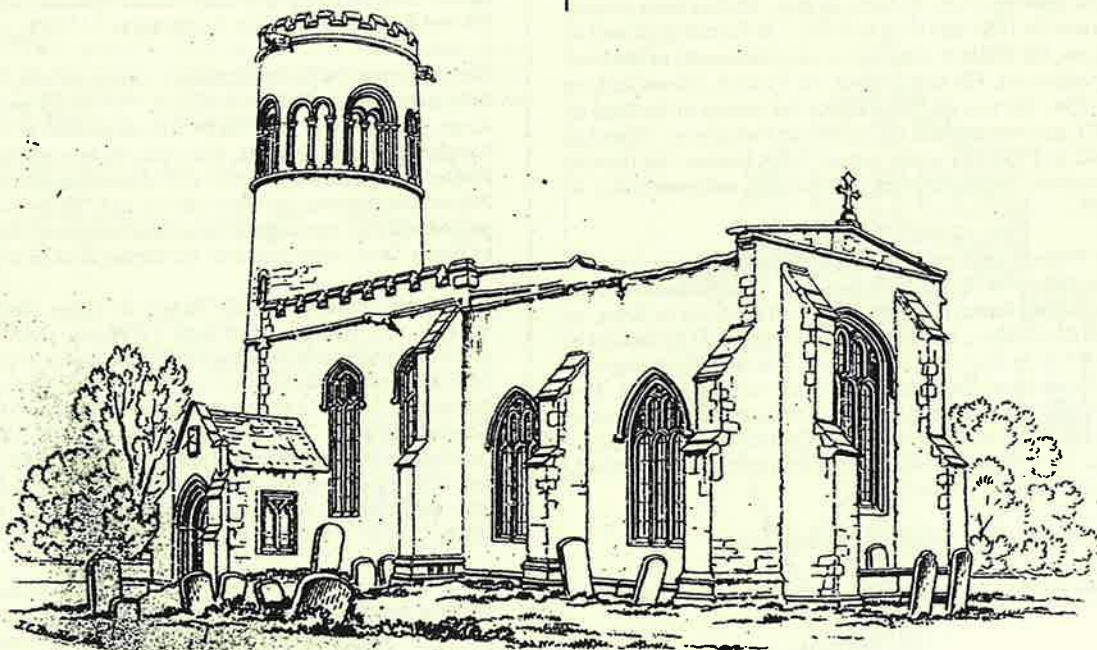
THE MANOR of Little Saxham (also known as Grace's Manor) lies four miles west of Bury St Edmund's in the Hundred of Thingoe. At the time of the Domesday survey the Manor was held by the Abbot of St Edmund's. Two Normans, Albert and Fulcher held of the Abbot three freemen upon two and a half carucates of land. The church held two portions of land totalling six acres.

When Samson became Abbot in 1180, Gilbert Fitz Ralph and William Fitz Robert each held a Knight's fee, doing one suit each to the Hundred. In 1197, Walter de Saxham, who had succeeded William Fitz Robert, acknowledged the service of one knight's fee for his lands in Saxham and Ashfield.

The overlordship was still in the hands of the Abbot in 1290, but the Lordship of the Manor of Little Saxham belonged to Godfrey de Bruario or Hethe. Godfrey died in 1293, the Manor passing to his son, Walter de Hethe. Walter was succeeded by his son, Willam, and he by his son Robert. His son, John, died siezed of the Manor in about 1360, and was succeeded by his son, Robert, who died in 1396.

His son and heir, Thomas, was only 13 at this time and Abbot William of Bury St Edmund's gave his mother, Robert's widow, the wardship and marriage of Thomas, and if he died in the wardship, she was granted the wardship and marriage of Anne, her daughter. This proved unnecessary; Thomas lived until 1439 leaving the Manor in his will to his wife, Anna, for the duration of her life. His only heir, Elizabeth, died in her mother's lifetime leaving a daughter, Margaret, by her marriage to William Berdewell.

Margaret married John Harleston and had by him two daughters, Alice and Margaret. Upon her death in 1484, the Manor passed to Margaret and Sir Thomas Darcy, her



*Little Saxham Church*



## Lot 18

### The Lordship of Dearham Row Cumbria

THE HISTORY and descent of this Lordship is shrouded in mystery. It is almost certainly a sub-infeudation of the the Lordship of Dearham, which in ancient times was owned by Allan, second Lord of Allerdale, who gave a moiety of it to Simon Sheftling, whose posterity took the name de Dearham; the other moiety was given to Dolphin, son of Gospatric .

Simon's moiety passed by marriage of an heiress to the family of Barwise and on the death of the last heir male, Richard Barwise of Islekirk, to his sister who married into the Lamplugh family. The latter's son, Richard Lamplugh Esquire, sold Dearham proper to Sir James Lowther, Baronet in 1722. However, Dearham Row appears to have been retained by Richard Lamplugh and descended to Frances Lamplugh, wife of John Woodhall Esquire, of Dovenby and their daughter Frances wife of John Brougham Esquire, of Cockermouth.



*Ballantine-Dykes*

It passed into the possession of the Ballantine Dykes family on the marriage of Mary Brougham, daughter of John and Frances, to Frescheville Dykes, in 1763. Frecheville, who was a companion in arms to General Wolfe, died without male issue leaving an only daughter Mary who was married in 1800 to her cousin Joseph Dykes Ballantine, whereupon he assumed by Sign Manual 1797 the additional name and arms of Dykes. The present owner is directly descended from John and Mary.

#### Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Books	1736 - 1835	Cumbria RO
Stray Papers draft admittances	1903 - 16	
Manor Books & Records	nd	



*Mountgarret*

## Lot 19

### The Lordship of Stanbury West Yorkshire

STANBURY is a small hamlet situated on the fringe of Keighley Moor, near the town of Haworth, to which it was once a chapelry. Haworth is, of course, famous as the burial place of the Bronte family. The wildness of the moorland in this area formed part of Emily Bronte's inspiration for writing *Wuthering Heights*. The church was founded in the 14th century, but rebuilt at the time of Henry VII (1485-1509) and afterwards enlarged. The tombs of the Bronte family are close to the Communion Rails. There used to be a fair here on Easter Monday and the first Monday after Michaelmas.

This Lordship has long been in the possession of the Viscounts Mountgarret, and the present Viscount, the 16th, is the current Lord. The Mountgarret family descended from the Marquesses of Ormonde, an ancient Irish title. The Viscounty title was created on the 23 October 1550 when the Hon Richard Butler, the second son of Piers, eighth Earl of Ormonde and first Earl of Ossory and fourteenth Chief Butler of Ireland, was created Viscount Mountgarret and Baron of Kells. The third Viscount, Richard, was in command of the Irish forces at the battle of Kilrush, 15 April 1642, and was President of the Supreme Council of the Irish Confederation at Kilkenny on the 15 November that year and remained as President until 1648. He also negotiated articles of peace at Dublin in 1646. A strong Royalist supporter, his second son Edward was executed by an officer of Cromwell's army in Kilkenny in 1652. The fourth Viscount had his honours restored to him by Charles II on the 12 December 1660, and to his estates on the 1 March 1661, having been a captain in the army of Charles II in exile.

The Lordship has since descended to the current Viscount Mountgarret, by marriage in the last century with Miss Elizabeth Pawson, an heiress. Stanbury lies approximately four miles south-west of Keighley. The Manor occupies approximately 1,900 acres and a lake of 21 acres.

#### Documents associated with this Manor:

Account	C13th - 14th	Notts RO
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*Mountgarret*

## The Barony of Greencastle Co Down, Ulster

THE political geography of Ireland can be traced with some accuracy from the seventh century AD. At that time, the country was divided into about 150 "units of government", or petty kingdoms, called *tuatha*. A *tuath* was an autonomous group of people of independent political jurisdiction under a chief, sometimes called in the ancient documents as *sub-rege*. Larger units were built up by conquest or marriage, comprising several *tuatha*, by local leaders whose families maintained their ascendancy traditionally. Some 30 such larger units existed by the 12th century when Henry II of England ordered the first Anglo-Norman invasion 1169. The English version of the King's reasons for entering Irish politics is summarized by the chronicler of Jervaulx Abbey:

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

To understand the position and achievements of the great Norman leaders, and to grasp the true course of Irish history, we must bear in mind that immense grants of land and Palatine privileges were largely speculative, in the sense that the subjects of the gift were seldom at the time of the grant in the King's possession or power, but had to be won and held by the sword of the donee and his followers. The description of the grant of Ulster to John de Courcy in the Song of Dermot shows that it was left to the grantee to make effectual his dominion over the lands given:

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

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

The English adapted their methods of government to suit the conditions which they found in Ireland, and so did not interfere with the provincial divisions which they encountered there. They did, however, superimpose on those parts of the country over which they had control the political divisions that obtained in England. During the late 12th and early 13th centuries, therefore, began the division of Ireland into shires, later called counties. To correspond with the subdivision of the English shires into Honors or Baronies, Irish counties were granted out the Anglo-Nor-

man noblemen in cantreds, later known as Baronies, which in turn were subinfeudated, as in England, into Manors or Townlands.

At the time of the de Courcy grant, Down was known as Ulidia, from the chiefs of the area. The Craobh Ruadh (Creeveroe) or the portion of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster, a large territory which comprehended the central parts of the present Co Down, with some adjoining parts of Armagh, is given in O'Dugan in his Topography: The principal chiefs of the Creeveroe were O'Duinshliebhe or Mac Duinshliebhe, King or Princes of the territory (of this family was Rory, the last King of Ulidia. This name has been anglicized to Donlevy, Dunlevy, and MacDunlevy); O'Heochadha (anglicized O'Heoghy, Hoey, Howe &c), a branch of the O'Dunlevys; O'Haidith (Headly or Head), O'Eochagain (or O'Geoghagan), O'Lavary, O'Lowry, O'Luingsigh (anglicized Longsy, Linksy, Linch, and Lynch), O'Moran, O'Mathghamhna (O'Mahan, McMahon). O'Garvey and O'Hanby were chiefs of Hy-eachach Coba, now the Barony of Iveagh. Mac Aongusa, chief of Clan Aodha, or Clan Hugh, the tribe name of the family. (The Mac Aongusa, or Guinness or Mac Guinness, and Magenis, had the Baronies of Iveagh and Lecale, and part of Greencastle; and were Lords of Iveagh, Newry, and Greencastle. They were the head of the Clan-na-Rory in Ulster). Macartan, Chief of Cinel Fogartaigh, now the Baronies of Kinelarty and Dufferin, which gives title to the present Marquess of Dufferin and Ava. O'Duibheanaigh (Devany, Duffany, Doony, Downey) Chief of Cinel Amhalgaidh, now Clanawley, in Co Down. Mac Duileachain or O'Duibhleachain (Doolecan or Doolan), Chief of Clan Breasail Mac Duileachain, near Kinelarty, in the Barony of Castlereagh.



O'Neill

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

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

John de Courcy with his forces overran a great part of Orgiall and Ulidia; and for a period of 20 years carried on an incessant war with the native chiefs. He fixed his headquarters at Downpatrick, the county town, so names because St Prick was buried there. Adter de Courcy had been driven out of Ireland by his great rivals, the de Lacys, Lords of Meath, the latter obtained possession of Ulidia and were created Earls of Ulster; which title and possessions afterwards passed to the Mortimers, Earls of March in England. In the 14th century, Hugh Buidhe O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, with his forces, cross the River Bann and took possession of the northern part of Ulidia, which from its being possessed by his posterity, who were called Clan Aodh Buidhe, was anglicized to Clanaboy or Clandeboy. This territory was divided. A part of northern Clanaboy also obtained the name of Brian Carragh's country, from its having been taken from the O'Neills by a chief of the Macdonnalls, who was called Brian Carragh. Southern Clanaboy comprised the Baronies of Greencastle, Ards, Castlereagh, Kinelarty, and Lecale; and extended according to Mac Geoghegan, from the Bay of Dundrum to the Bay of Carrisfergus on Belfast Lough.

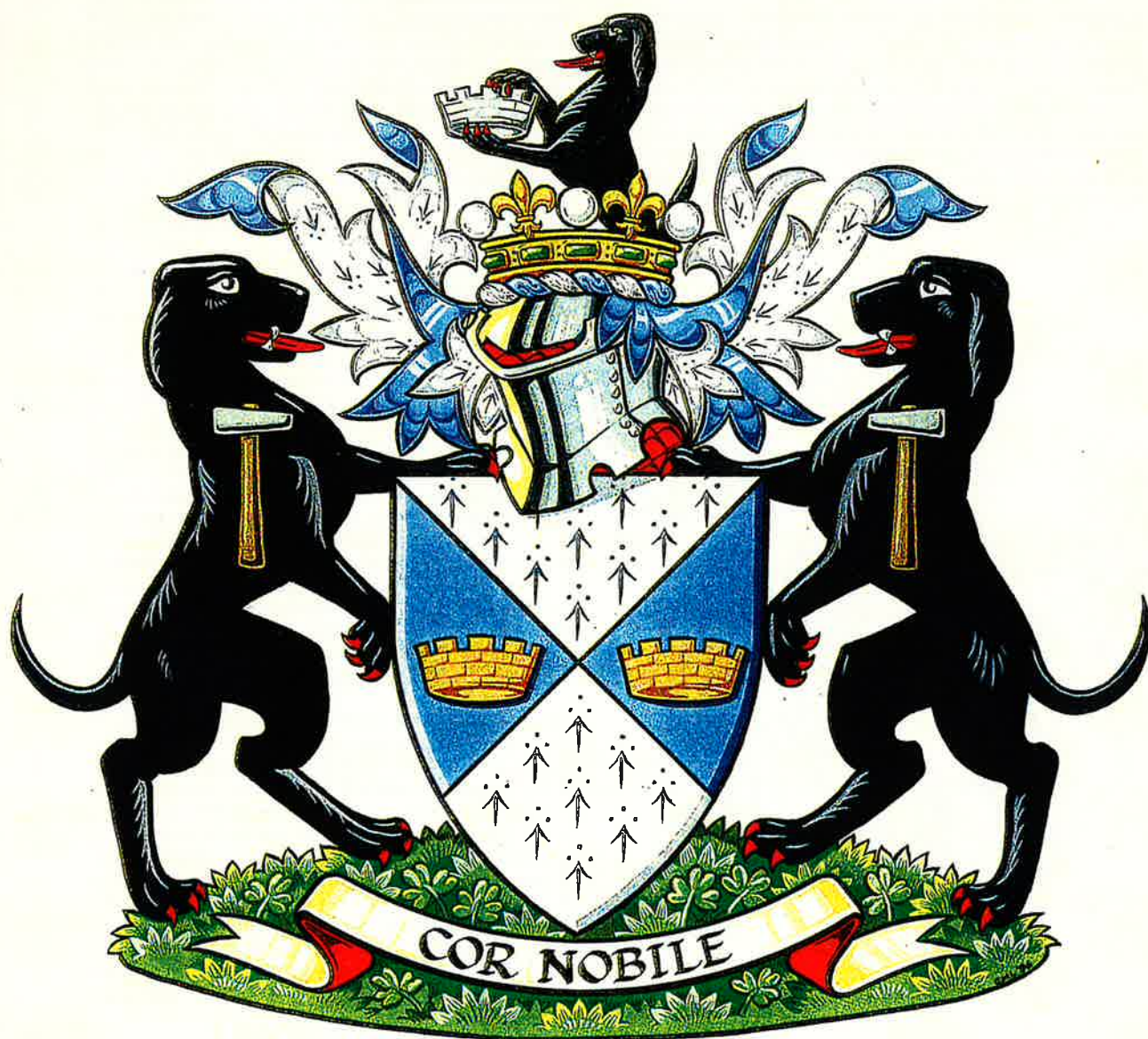
The chief settlers in Ulidia, under de Courcy and his successors, were those of Audley, Bisset, Copeland, FitzSimon, Chamberlain, Bagnall, Martell, Jordan, Mandeville, Riddle, Russell, Smith, Staunton, Logan, Savage, Walsh, and White. In the reign of Queen Mary (1553-8), the FitzGerald, Earls of Kildare, obtained Greencastle on the forfeiture of Gerald, the 11th Earl. This lord, known

as the Wizard Earl, was born in 1525 and, 12 years later became the male representative of the Geraldines. So great was the sympathy for him, from one end of Ireland to the other, that the English government became, beyond measure, anxious to get him into their power. But all their efforts were in vain to corrupt the fidelity of those to whose charge he had been entrusted. By then, he was safely taken to the continent, where he found a welcome reception; and, though the Henry VIII was successful in having him dismissed from one place of refuge after the other, yet he could not persuade any of his friendly allies to give the boy up. At length, he obtained a safe retreat on the continent with his kinsman, Cardinal Pole, who casued him to be educated, and subsequently sent him upon his travels. Afterwards, he entered the service of Cosmo d'Medici, Duke of Florence, who appointed him Master of his Horse. Returning to England after the death of King Henry, in company with some foreign ambassadors, he was present at a masque given by Edward VI and restored to some of his lands, but not those in Co Down. These were given to the O'Neills, Earls of Tyrone, recently restored to favour by Henry VIII.

The O'Neills had maintained much of their independence, with a few breaks, down to the end of the 16th century as quasi-princes of Tyrone, and in the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, bore the titles of Earls of Tyrone and Barons Dungannon. The last celebrated chiefs of the name were Hugh O'Neill, the great Earl of Tyrone, famous as a commander of the northern Irish in their wars with Elizabeth, and Owen Roe O'Neill, the leader of the Ulster Irish in the Civil War. Several of the O'Neills were subsequently distinguished in the military service of Spain, Austria, and France. Because of the adherence of the Ulster chiefs to the Great Earl and his eventual defeat, the counties of Tyrone, Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Armagh were all confiscated by James I. Con Baccach O'Neill, having joined the unsuccessful rebellion of the Geraldine eighth Earl of Kildare (he was O'Neill's father-in-law), sailed to England and renounced his O'Neill titles and received the Earldom of Tyrone and Barony of Dungannon from Henry



Map of part of Co Down showing Greencastle, for identification purposes only



The proposed Armorial Bearings of  
Leon Parmeter Carter OBE  
Baron of Connello

VIII be Letters Patent, dated 1542 (Henry VIII had created himself King of Ireland in 1536). Shane a Diomais, the Proud, the first Earl's son, travelled to England in 1561 to make peace with Queen Elizabeth. He arrived in London attended by his bodyguard of gallowglasses with their captain, MacSweeney, and his standard bearer, MacCaffry. William Camden relates how the Londoners were astonished at the appearance in their streets of these stalwart warriors, habited in the military costume of their country. Shane was killed by the O'Donnells in 1567, despite being married to Margery, the daughter of Manus or Magnus O'Donnell, Lord of Tyrconnell. Shane also had a natural son, Hugh na Gavalloch, by Jane, the wife of Calvagh O'Donnell, Lord of Tyrconnell, whom the first Earl hanged, and which may account for Shane's own death at the hands of the O'Donnells.

The first Lord Tyrone's grandson, Hugh O'Neill, was chiefly educated at the Court of Elizabeth, where he met the Queen's great minister, Robert Cecil, and from whom he learn statecraft which marked his whole life. He eventually threw off his allegiance to the English Crown, disclaimed the Irish Earldom granted by Henry VIII, and proclaimed himself the O'Neill. To the Queen, he became the "Arch-Rebel" and he defeated every army sent against him by the English, including that of the ill-fated Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, until 1603 when, after the siege of Kinsale, he surrendered to Lord Mountjoy. Four years later, he fled to France and ended up in Rome, where he was maintained on pensions from Pope Paul V and Philip III of Spain. He died old and blind at Rome in 1616 and was buried with much pomp in the church San Pietro Montorio, where his tomb is still the object of attraction among English and Irish visitors. His five sons either died before him, or very shortly after, the fifth, Con, dying in the Tower of London in 1617. Earl Hugh was attainted in 1611.

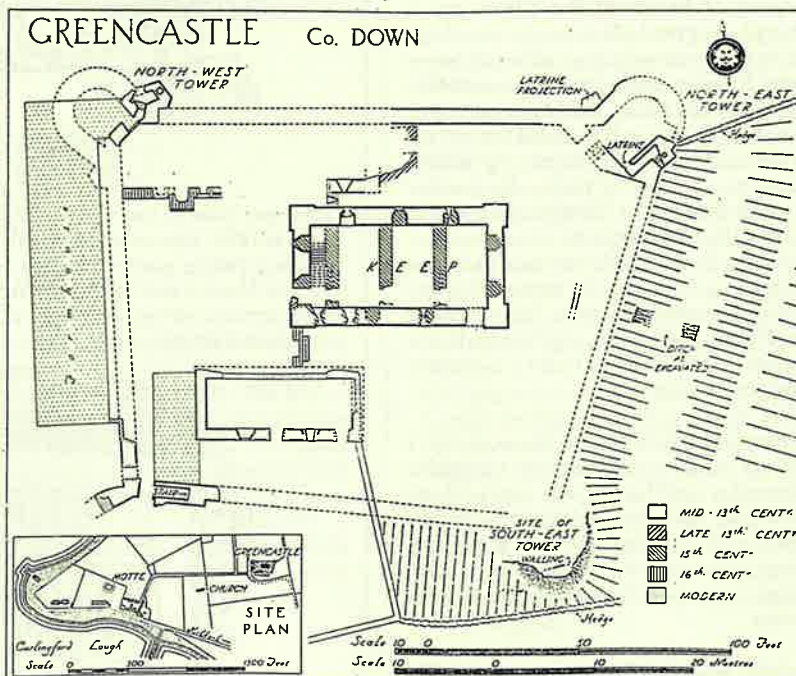
The English government now began what history has called "the Plantation of Ulster", the transference on very favourable terms, of loyal, often Protestant, Scots and English into Irish lands in the province. The whole of Ulster (3,780,000 acres) was confiscated. James I became very much engrossed in the business from the moment he heard of the flight of Hugh O'Neill in 1607, and before the end of the month in which that event occurred, he demanded that information be furnished without delay "respecting the lands to be divided; what countries are most meet to be inhabited; what Irish fit to be trusted; what English meet for that plantation in Ireland; what offers are, or will be, made there; and what is to be done for the conviction of fugitives,

because there is no possession or estate to be given before their attainder." Some of the chief of these "planters" were Robert Needham of Shenton, Shropshire, whose son was granted the Barony of Greencastle among others in Co Down by James I (1603-25) and created Viscount Kilmorey.

Greencastle has remained with the Needhams, now Earls of Kilmorey and Viscounts Mourne and Newry, ever since. The Barony, which is located in the present administrative district of Newry and Mourne, is dominated by the ruins of the castle of Greencastle. Lord Kilmorey still has a home at this end of Mourne, which overlooks the Greencastle peninsula on the slopes of Knockchree. Greencastle covers an area of approximately 1000 acres. The ruined castle is maintained by the Department of Works and is not included in the sale.



Needham



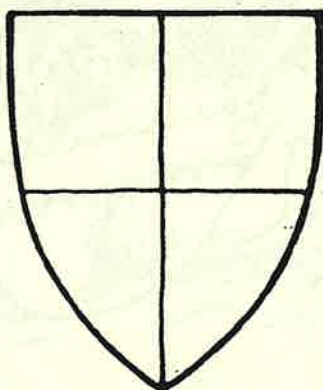
Plan of Greencastle castle

## Lot 21

### The Lordship of Chilford Cambridgeshire

THIS MANOR was created from lands which descended with the Linton Lordships. After the Norman Conquest, these Manors were held under the Barony of Richmond by William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex. On his death in 1189, it was assigned as dower to his widow Hawise. On her death it seems to have been assigned to Geoffrey de Saye, the male heir of Earl William's aunt Beatrice. Geoffrey's son William held Chilford by 1236, holding it of the Earl of Hereford, Beatrice's heir general.

He granted the Lordship to John Northwood, a Kentish man, for life with the remainder to Northwood's son John. The interest in the Manor was subsequently divided between his heirs, and Chilford was not reunited until sometime before 1366, when the whole was held by Robert le Busteler on his death. He died without issue, and his co-heirs, the descendants of his five sisters, transferred their interest to Robert Parys of Cheshire. Robert died about 1377, and his Linton Lordships passed to son Nicholas. Nicholas died without issue in 1425, the Manor passing to brother Robert's son Henry. He died in 1427, leaving his three-year-old son Henry as his heir. Robert Parys owned property in Chilfords, and this Manor is referred to in a Court Roll dated 1547.



Mandeville

It became the property of Ferdinand Parys later, and it continued in the Parys family until 1667, though John Parys had been forced to mortgage the property to meet his heavy fines as a Papist and Royalist under the Commonwealth. On his death in 1667 his son Philip inherited, but on his death without issue in 1672 his lands were sold to pay the family's accumulated debts. Sir Thomas Sclater, the wealthy Royalist physician, bought them in 1674. He married Susan, a daughter of Mr Freeston of Norwich, was created a Baronet in 1660, and High Sheriff of the county in 1684. Sir Thomas settled all his lands, which were then known as the Catley Park estate, on Thomas, his nephew Edward Sclater's son. Thomas married Elizabeth, sister of Peter Standley of Paxton House, Hampshire, which lady died in 1726 and was interred at Linton church under a handsome monument, designed by Wilton.

Thomas left his estates, for life, to Sarah, his coachman's wife, with the remainder to her sons. The estate was sold in 1764 to pay the debts of her son Thomas, who seems to have been somewhat dissolute, and shortly afterwards the purchaser, Lord Montfort, sold it to Edmund Keene, the Bishop of Ely. Bishop Keene transferred it to his son Benjamin in 1779, and on his death it passed to his heir the Rev Charles Edmund Ruck-Keene.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Roll

1548

Cambs RO

## Lot 22

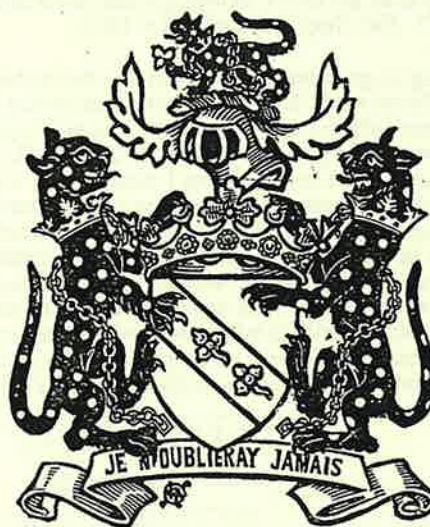
### The Lordship of Brauncewell Lincolnshire

in association with  STRUTT & PARKER

The Manor of Brauncewell incorporates the small village of the same name. It is situated four miles north of Sleaford in the Wapentake of Flaxwell. At the time of the Domesday survey, the Manor was 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 in a plough. Value before 1066, 20s; now 10s.*

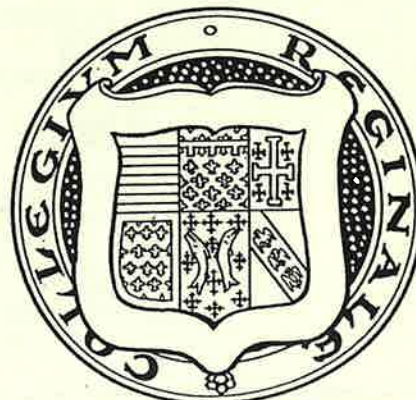
The Manor is believed to have come into the possession of the Carr family and from them descended as with the Lordship of the Manor of Sleaford (qv) and now belongs to the Marquess of Bristol.

Isabella Carr was the heiress of Robert and is believed to have brought this Manor along with the many other estates in Lincolnshire with her in marriage to John Hervey. Hervey was born in 1665, and was a very ambitious man. He succeeded his father in 1694 as hereditary High Steward of Bury St Edmunds and in the same year he became Member of Parliament for Bury.



Bristol

John and Isabella had one son, but Isabella died in childbirth in 1693. John married again Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Felton, another wealthy heiress who brought him further Manors and estates in Suffolk. She bore him six daughters and eleven sons, three of whom succeeded to the Earldom of Bristol and to the Lordship of this Manor.



## Lot 23

### The Lordship of Borehouse Suffolk

THIS MANOR forms a part of the Parish of Edwardstone, a village on the Boxford river six miles east of Sudbury. The parish has an area of 1,870 acres and lies in the Hundred of Babergh.

The Manor here was held from Robert Malet by Hubert de Munchensi or Montchensey during the reign of William the Conqueror (1066-1087). The Munchesi family came to England with William in 1066, and his name is on the roll at Battle Abbey. Hubert gave the church at Edwardstone, with all its appurtenances, lands and title to the same to the monks of Abingdon Monastery in Berkshire. He also made other grants of land to the monks of Eye and Thetford. Dugdale says "*It is said that this Hubert had issue Warin de Munchesi, and he another Hubert which is likely enough to be true; for in 1187 it appears that Hubert de Munchesi was in Ward to the Bishop of Ely with his land at Stretford, part of the Honour of Henry de Essex. At the same time also Agnes de Munchesi (widow of Warine as I guess) daughter of Payne Fitz-John then sixty years of age had three sons, viz, Ralph and William both knights and Hubert a clerk; as also two daughters, the one married to Stephen de Galnville and the other to William Painell, her lands at Holkam in Norfolk being then valued at eleven pounds per annum.*"

The younger Hubert was a benefactor of the Abbey of Colne in Essex in about 1160, since the Convent there appointed two monks to pray for his father's soul in their church of Edwardstone, and afterwards to pray for Hubert's soul and those of his heirs in the church of Colne. The impropriation of the great tithes of the parish was given by Hubert to Colne, and remained in their possession until the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530s. The Lordship remained with the Munchesi family for some time, and the family became remarkably wealthy. Sir Warin de Munchesi died in 1255 leaving a fortune of 2,000 marks, a vast fortune at that time.



See of Ely

The family became connected with the Earls of Arundel by the marriage of William de Montchesei to the Earl's daughter during the reign of Edward I (1272-1307). The Manor was held by the Bishops of Ely on several occasions during the minority of the de Montchesei heirs, and eventually passed to the Waldegrave family, who granted the Manor to Michael Blundell in 1420. Borehouse appears from a grant in the muniment room of King's College, Cambridge, to have been granted to the Provost and Scholars in the 1450s by Henry VI. The Manor is currently in possession of the College.

Documents associated with this Manor:

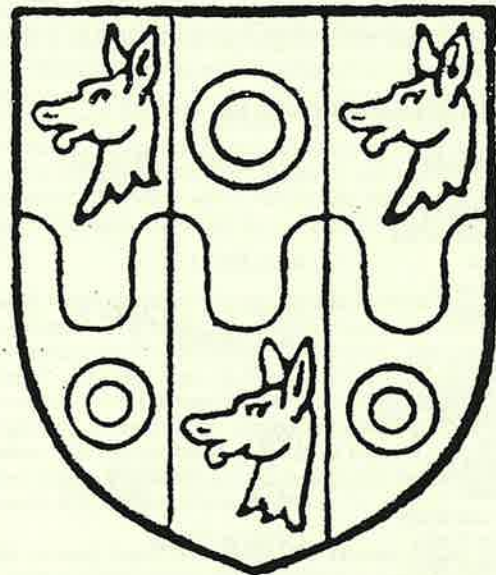
Court Rolls 1446-7

King's Coll, Cambs

## Lot 24

### The Lordship of Giffords Hertfordshire

THIS MANOR was the holding of a family named either Giffard or Gifford in the 1190s, when Giffard de Gilston called Peter de Goldington to "warrant to him a quarter of a virgate of land in Gilston", which he had by charter of Thomas, his father. In 1307, Ralph Giffard was among the tenants at Gilston assessed for a lay subsidy, and in 1324 this Ralph was in debt to the younger Hugh le Despenser for £40, levied on his lands in Essex and Hertfordshire. In 1341, John Gifford made a settlement of two messuages, two mills, 240 acres of land with appurtenances in Gilston, Sawbridgeworth, and Eastwick on himself and his wife Margaret in 1341. William Gifford, probably the son of John, left his daughter Margaret as his heir. She married John Chauncy, and in 1418 a quitclaim of a moiety of the estate mentioned above was made to them by William Johan of Hatfield Broadoak in Essex who had married Joan, another heiress of the estate.



Bowlby

Their son John died in 1479 siesed of this Manor, and it passed to his son, also John. He settled it on his son William, and a quitclaim was made to him by Leonard Skillingham and his wife Griselda, James Frauncys and Alice his wife, and John Whyppall and Winifred his wife in 1549. It passed to his second son Henry, and immediately after his death in 1587 it was conveyed to George Chauncy by his heir William. William's eldest son, Maurice, became a monk at the Charterhouse in London, and the family was accused of "seditious practices favouring Poperly" in 1581. George Chauncy sold it to Alexander Williams of the Pipe Office, who married Elizabeth Carleton, the sister of Sir Dudley Carleton, the Ambassador at the Hague.

Giffords was later sold to John Gore, the Lord Mayor of London in 1624, who died siesed of the Lordship in 1636. His son was Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1639, and he was knighted by Charles I in 1641. He fought as a royalist during the Civil War, but later was reconciled with Cromwell's government. He died in 1659, having settled the messuage and farm called Upperhall, a mill in Hunsdon, and the Manors of Overhall, Netherhall, and Giffords on his son Humphrey Gore "on the occasion of his marriage to Persis English".

Humphrey was knighted in 1660, and was succeeded by his second son Henry in 1699, his eldest son having died within

his father's lifetime. Henry sold the Manors to John Plumer of Blakesware, who died in 1719, and is buried at Eastwick. The Lordships passed to his second son, William, who was MP for Hertfordshire in 1754. He settled the Manors on his son, also William, who was MP for Hertfordshire from 1768-1806. He was also buried at Eastwick in 1822, and his widow married Robert Ward, who assumed the name of Plumer. They lived at Gilston Park, and he was sheriff of the county in 1832. Ward was a well known politician, and a great friend of the Prime Minister of the time, William Pitt the Younger. He was later an under-secretary at the Foreign Office, and had a seat on the Board of the Admiralty. He wrote several books on the law, and also gained a reputation as a novelist, though Canning's remark "His law books are as pleasant as his novels, and his novels as dull as law books" has a grain of truth in it.

The Manor passed to Henry George Ward, who sold it to John Hodgson, whose brother William succeeded in 1882. On his death in 1886 the Manor passed to his nephew Edward Salvin Bowlby. His son, Arthur Salvin Bowlby, inherited the title in 1902 and Giffords remains in that family. The courts leet and courts Baron for his Manor and the Manor of Netherall used to be held at the Plume and Feathers Inn. The Lordship lies in the parishes of Gilston and Sawbridgeworth, about four miles south of Bishop's Stortford.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Court Rolls	1526-1690	Herts RO
Extent	1304	PRO
Pedigree of Villeins on the Manor	temp Edw I	
Extracts of the Court Fines	1619-38	Herts RO
Courts & View of Frankpledge Estreat of Court Rolls	1627, 1634/5	
Accounts & Rentals	1539-55	PRO
Extracts from Court Baron	1598	
Extracts from Court Rolls	C17th	Herts RO
Account Roll	C18th & C19th	
Rentals	1603	Kent AO
	1615	
	late C19th	Hunts RO



**Lot 25**

**The Lordship of Coddington Nottinghamshire**

in association with **STRUTTS & PARKER**

DOMESDAY BOOK records that Coddington was held by a Saxon called Ulric in the reign of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror gave it to his half-brother, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent. On Odo's disgrace in 1088, William II Rufus gave Coddington to the Bishop of Lincoln. Land was also held here by Robert Pysun who in the early 12th century gave one bovate "in the fields of Coddington (sic) of his demesne" with the consent of his brother, William, to the canons at St Peter's Priory, Thurgarton. The grant, according to the Thurgarton Register (page 42) described this gift as "between his own Lands next the Sun to God and St Peter of Thurgarton, and the Canons the serving God, and for Selions to make a Toft nigh the Cross, without the town Coddington on the west".

Robert Pysun was the grandson of Paganus de Newark and Sarah. Prior Elius immediately reconveyed the gift to Robert and William and their heirs at 4s a year. Shortly afterwards, probably in the reign of Henry II, the Manor was held by the great Pierrepont family whose descent becomes much clearer in the 13th century.

Robert de Pierrepont, according to the Caturlarly of Lincoln, held this Lordship with others as a Knight's Fee of the Bishop in 1166. His son or grandson was John le Pierrepont of Kirkby in Ashfield who was succeeded by:

Sir Henry de Pierrepont, Lord of Coddington = Annora, dau of Michael and heir to Lionel de Manvers; he was succeeded by

Simon, who in 1304 was one of those by special writ, dated June 8, summoned with the other Barons of the realm to "repair with all speed to the king, wheresoever he should then be in England, to treat of certain weighty affairs, relating to his and their honour". Simon left a daughter, Sibila, who married Edmund de Ufford, ancestor of the Earls of Suffolk, he was succeeded as Lord of Coddington by his brother

Robert de Pierrepont = Sarah, dau of John Heriz. By charter, dated at Nottingham, October 27 1316, Edward II granted to Robert de Pierrepont free warren in Coddington. The following year, Edward wrote from Woodstock on June 27 to Robert and other great holders in the county demanding 2000 footmen; and from York, on August 20 of the same year, the King wrote to Robert to attend him with horse and arms for the war against Scotland. Robert was succeeded by his son

Robert = Cecily

George de Pierrepont = ?

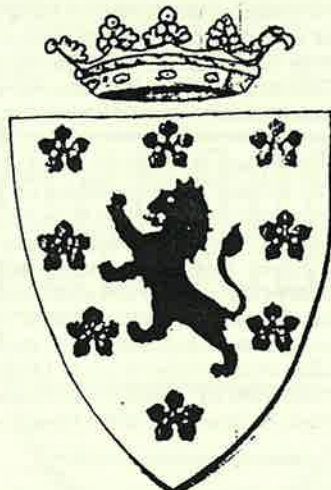
Henry de Pierrepont, Lord of Coddington = ?

Sir Edmund de Pierrepont, Lord of Coddington, who attended John, Duke of Lancaster, on his expedition to Portugal in the 1360s. He was succeeded by

Edmund, Lord of Coddington = ?

Sir Henry Pierrepont, living 1341-2. Henry was a supporter of the Yorkist King, Edward IV, and an ancestor of the Viscounts Newark, Earls of Kingston upon Hull, Marquesses of Dorchester, and Dukes of of Kingston upon Hull.

There were a number of other landholders under the Bishop of Lincoln in the Middle Ages, including John de Nevill, Walter de Moresco in the reign of Henry III, and Henry de Coddington who founded a chantry in the reign of Richard II at the altar of St Peter in the parish church of All Saints which was rebuilt in 1864.



Pierrepont

Coddington, in common with all Church land in the reign of Henry VIII was seized by that King and the lands that had supported the chantry were granted to Sir Edward Bray. In 1602, Elizabeth I granted the Manor to Thomas Leonard alias Pocklington and his heirs. It became the property of the Duke of Newcastle's family in the late 17th century and remained in that family until recently. Coddington lies two and a half miles east of Newark and is held of the soc of that Barony, of which the last Duke of Newcastle, who died in 1988 when the Dukedom became extinct, was Lord Paramount. The Lordship covers approximately 1,970 acres.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Court Rolls	1536-1687	PRO
Estreats	1626-75	
Rentals	temp Eliz I	
Accounts	1618-21	Duchy of Cornwall Office



Newcastle

**Lot 26**

**The Lordship of Sleaveroe  
Co Roscommon, Ireland**

THE MANOR of Sleaveroe in Connaught belongs to Lord De Freyne. It lies some four miles due west from the family seat of the French family, French Park, the fine house completed of Dutch brick in 1667 by Patrick French, now sadly demolished, standing by the small village of Frenchpark.

It is recorded that Sir Humphrey De Freyne accompanied Strongbow into Ireland in 1172, just as his grandfather had accompanied William the Conqueror into England in 1066. The Norman original, de Freynes, was from the latin *Fraxinus* - an ash tree. It seems that Sir Humphrey's descendant, Walter, was the first to settle in Connaught at Galway where he married the daughter of John Athie in 1473 and another "Tribe of Galway" was founded. Over the centuries, the Frenchs were to become powerful and respected traders in salt.

Walter French became Sovereign (Mayor) of Galway in 1520. A descendant of his, Peter French, was the founder of the French Park line and moved into Roscommon around 1620, acquiring many lands. The family were dispossessed of their lands under Cromwell, but on the restoration of Charles II, Dominick French obtained a patent from the King in 1666 confirming among many other properties the Manor of Sleaveroe which lies in the Barony of French Park. This important family was raised to the peerage in 1839.

Sarah, the daughter of George French, married in 1787 the Reverend Arthur Hyde, Vicar of Killamey, Co Kerry, thus connecting the French and Hyde families. The Hon John French, son of the Lord De Freyne of that time, built Ratra House in the neighbouring Lordship of Ratra, and at the beginning of the century rented the house to Dr Hyde's father. On the occasion of Douglas Hyde's marriage to Lucy Kurtz, the Gaelic League bought the house from Mr French and presented it to Dr Hyde.

The present Lord De Freyne, the current owner of the Lordship of Sleaveroe, succeeded his father in 1935 aged eight and has many childhood memories of his kinsman and neighbour. On Hyde's election as the first President of Ireland in 1938 aged 78, he remembers his sisters riding over on their ponies to congratulate Dr Hyde personally. There then followed many highly prized visits to *Aras an Uchtarain* in Dublin.

In 1949, President Hyde died in Dublin and was buried at Portahard in state. Standing beside the moss lined grave was the late President De Valera and Lord De Freyne, who paid his last respects to his famed kinsman by casting a branch of a tree freshly lopped from the French Park Demesne on his coffin. The branch symbolized the pseudonym *An Craoibhin Aoibhinn* (the delightful little branch) which the President had used in his literary work.

Further French family documents are held at the National Library in Dublin.



**The Lordship of Bedcote  
Worcestershire**

in association with **STRUTT & PARKER**

THE MANOR of Bedcote was held of the Manor of Old Swinford. In 1289-90 William de Boys conveyed a messuage and land in Bedcote and Foxcote to Geoffrey de Kynsedele. William Stafford appears to have owned property in Bedcote early in the 14th century. He owned the adjoining Manor of Amblecote during the same period. In 1317 he enfeoffed his grandson, James de Stafford, of a mill in the Manor to hold in tail with reversion in default to himself.

James de Stafford held the Lordship until 1322, when he forfeited it as a rebel. It was granted by Edward II to John de Somery, the overlord of the fee. James de Stafford was pardoned later in that year, but the Manor was not restored to him. In 1338, William de Stafford, father of James, was in the possession of Bedcote. In that year he granted it to another son, John and his wife, Margaret, in tail, with a remainder in default of their issue to James de Stafford and his heirs.



*Strangeways*

After the death of John de Stafford, his son, Humphrey, and his widow, Margaret, had to make good their claim during prolonged legal action. Another Margaret, daughter of James de Stafford, fought with her son, Thomas de Erdeswick, to prove their right to the Manor. The case was finally settled in favour of Humphrey de Stafford. Upon his death in 1413, the Lordship passed to his son, also Humphrey. He later became Sir Humphrey Stafford of Hook, and was known as "Humphrey with the silver hand".

The Manor had been settled on Sir Humphrey's granddaughter, Avice, before his death in 1442. She was the daughter of Sir Humphrey's eldest son, Richard. She had married the Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire some time before 1438. She died without issue in 1457, the Manor passing to Humphrey, the son of Sir Humphrey's second son, John de Stafford. Humphrey also died without issue in 1461 and the Manor passed to his cousin, also called Humphrey, who was son of Sir Humphrey's third son, William.

Humphrey received a grant for the lands of his uncle, Humphrey, on July 7 1461. He had been knighted by Edward IV on Towton field on March 29 of that year. He

was created Baron Stafford of Southwick in 1464 and in 1469 was created Earl of Devon. He refused to assist the Earl of Pembroke in suppressing the rebellion led by Sir John Conyer, for which he was attainted and beheaded in 1469. The Lordship, with his other lands, were forfeited, but were restored by licence to his heirs on November 9 of the same year.

The death of the Earl of Devon heralded a troubled period for the Manor of Bedcote. It was occupied by Humphrey Stafford of Grafton until 1473. He claimed to be the rightful owner under the provisions of the will of Sir Humphrey Stafford, who had died in 1442. The provisions stated that failing heirs to Avice, or the children of his other sons, the Lordship was to pass to the Staffords of Grafton. As the only heirs to the Earl of Devon were the daughters of his aunt, Alice Stafford, Humphrey Stafford of Grafton felt secure in his claim.

In 1473, Humphrey was ejected from the Manor by Robert Willoughby de Brooke, grand-son of the said Alice Stafford. His victory was short-lived, as Humphrey, being "in favour and conceit" with Richard III ejected Robert and resumed occupation. This situation lasted until 1485, when Henry VII restored the property to Robert Willoughby and his two aunts. One of these aunts, Eleanor Strangeways, appears to have gained sole possession of the Manor. Her son, Henry, died seized of the Manor in 1504 and his son, Sir Giles Strangeways Kt, inherited. It would appear that his son, William, became Lord of the Manor and he sold it in 1541.

It was bought by Richard Jervois, a merchant, and his grandson, Sir Thomas Jervois, later sold the Manor to Nicholas Sparry. It afterwards passed to the Lyttleton family, who owned nearby Manors. They conveyed the Manor, along with that of Stourbridge (qv), to Thomas Foley in 1660-1. Thereafter the Manor follows the same descent as the Manor of Stourbridge to the present owner, the Earl of Dudley. The Lordship is now part of the old municipal borough of Stourbridge.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Rentals	1549-50	B'ham Ref Lib
Court Books	1626-41	
Court Rolls & views of		
Frankpledge	1767-86	Wm Salt Lib

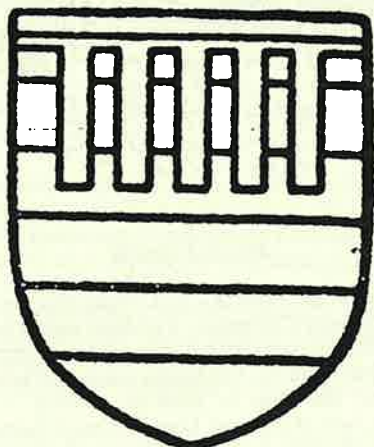


*Dudley*

## The Lordship of Fenny Stratford Buckinghamshire

*including the historic right to market*

FENNY STRATFORD is a market town and ancient borough which gained importance due to its position on Watling Street, the Roman Road. It was an important place of call on this road, the main highway from London to the north-west of England. The town attained the rank of borough before 1370 and an annual fair had been granted to the Lord of Fenny Stratford in 1252. The town suffered badly from the civil war (the chapel was destroyed) and the plague of 1665. It never regained its earlier significance.



Grey

The first record to the Lordship of Fenny Stratford is in 1252, the time when the annual fair was granted to the Lord of the Manor. At that time the Lord was John Grey, who was Sherriff of Buckinghamshire in 1238. Upon his death in 1266, he was succeeded by his eldest son Reynold. Reynold was summoned to parliament in 1295 as Lord de Grey. He was appointed Justice of Chester and Keeper of County Chester in 1281 and fought at the battle of Falkirk with Edward I in 1298. The Manor passed to his son, John, upon his death in 1308. John, Lord Grey, was made Justiciar of North Wales and keeper of the King's lands in those parts. From him it passed to his son, Henry, in 1323 and from him to his son, Reynold, fourth Lord Grey, in 1342.

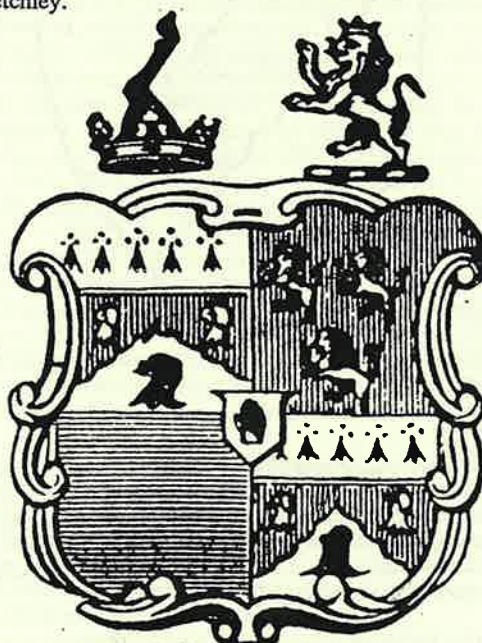
Reynold died in 1370 and his son succeeded him. Henry was summoned to Parliament in 1377 and served until 1394. Upon his death in 1396 the Lordship passed to his son Richard who died in 1442. His widow, Margaret married Thomas Grey, younger brother of Edmund (Grey), Earl of Kent. He was later made Baron of Richemount Grey and served as Justice of the Peace in Buckinghamshire between 1453 and 1458. In 1448, Margaret renounced her life interest in the Manor to her first husband's son, Reynold Grey. Reynold served in Parliament from 1444 to 1495. He settled the Manor in fee-tail on himself and his wife Tacina in 1454. He died in 1493.

His heir, John, died in 1499. His widow, Elizabeth, married Sir Edward Stanley, later Lord Mounteagle, and sued her son Edmund Grey for her dower in the Manor. Edmund settled Fenny Stratford on his wife Florence for life, and after his death in 1511, his fourth son (the elder three dying as minors) succeeded to the title in 1520. William obtained the Manor in 1536 upon the death of Florence. He was one of the 26 peers who signed the letters patent of 16 June 1553 settling the Crown of England on Lady Jane Grey. He was soon pardoned on the accession of Queen Mary and was even supposed to be "*master of the queene's hawkes the day of the coronacion*"

Before he died in 1562 he quitclaimed the Manor for £1,000 to the Marquess of Winchester, to whom the Manor was granted in 1563 by Queen Elizabeth. It was quitclaimed by Arthur, William's son and heir, in 1564, both grant and quitclaim to be void if Arthur paid £3,000. He was regranted the Manor in 1572. Arthur died in 1593 and his son, Thomas 15th Lord Grey, was attainted in 1603. Fenny Stratford became forfeit to the Crown, and was leased to George Fleetwood and others in 1609. In 1616, after the death of Thomas, Lord Grey, the Manor was granted in fee to Sir George Villiers, James I's great favourite. The lease to the Grey family was surrendered to Villiers in 1616, and he was created Duke of Buckingham in 1623.

The Manor was sold by the 2nd Duke of Buckingham in 1674 to Thomas Willis MD who died the following Autumn. His son, also Thomas, died in 1699 and was succeeded by Browne Willis, the famous antiquary. Fenny Stratford was settled on the marriage of his eldest son, Thomas, in 1735. Thomas died in 1756 and his son, Thomas, proved the will of his grandfather, Browne Willis, upon the latter's death in 1760. Thomas Willis took the name of Fleming after an inheritance of land from a distant cousin. He died in 1762, the Manor passing to his half-brother John.

John obtained an Act of Parliament in 1767 enabling him to take the name Fleming and later sold the manor to the Rev Philip Barton of Great Brickhill. He died in 1786, leaving the Manor in trust for his godson Philip Duncombe Pauncefort on the condition he should take the name Duncombe on inheriting. This he did in 1805. The Manor then descended through his son Philip (created Baronet in 1859), to Philip Henry Pauncefort-Duncombe to the current owner, Sir Everard Philip Digby Pauncefort-Duncombe. The descent of the family is given at the end of this Catalogue. The Lordship lies in the modern parish of Bletchley.



Pauncefort-Duncombe

### Documents associated with this manor:

Court Roll	1771	Bucks RO
Court Book	1776-1832	
Court Rolls	c1334-1470	Greater Manchester RO
Court Rolls (Compoti)	C14th-15th	
Account Rolls	1371-96	Bucks RO
Court Rolls	1372-94, 1679	
Court Books	1771, 1776-1832	
Survey	1669	
Quit Rental	1824	

Lot 29

**The Lordship of Arreton  
Hampshire**

ARRETON LORDSHIP lies on the south slope of Arreton down, four miles east of Newport. The Manor house and Church are at the extreme western end of the village, and on the left of the lane leading to the church is a 17th century cottage called Stile House, which was once used for the holding of church ales. It is part of the Liberty (Hundred) of East Medine, which had its seat at "the Hatt of trees down nere the parke gate going in to Arreton". The parishes of north and south Arreton were formed in 1894, but the Lordship extends over both to an area of approximately 9,000 acres. Arreton was well known in the 16th and 17th centuries for having a fine bowling green, to the west of St George's Down. The contemporary historian, Sir John Oglander (1595-1648), described it: "I have seen with my Lord Southampton at St George's Down at bowls some 30 or 40 Knights and gentlemen, where our meeting was then twice every week, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and we had an ordinary (game) there and card tables."



Colepeper

Before the Conquest this Manor was held by King Edward, and at the time of the Domesday survey (1086) by King William. At that time there were "Four hides with land for five ploughs, in the demesne three ploughs, 10 villeins, 12 bordars with 10 ploughs. There were seven serfs and one mill worth fifteen shillings."

The first holder of Arreton after the Isle of Wight was re-granted by the Crown was Richard de Redvers, and his son Baldwin gave it as part of his first endowment of the Abbey of Quarr in 1131. The grant was confirmed to the convent by Isabel de Fortibus in 1278. The Manor was farmed by the Abbot's Steward until 1525, when the last Abbot, William Rippon, leased it to a John Leigh, who already had extensive landholdings in the parish. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries it was granted to various farmers by the Crown, until Charles I vested it in trustees in 1628 as a means of paying his debts in the City of London.

The Trustees sold the Lordship to John Lamott and William Kinge who conveyed it to Sir Humphrey Bennett in 1632. It passed from him to his brother Thomas Bennett of Braham, who was created a baronet in 1660 and died in



Willis Fleming

1667. His son and successor Sir Levinus sold the Manor in 1668 to Cheyney Colepeper, a younger son of the Rt Hon John Lord Colepeper and to Alexander Colepeper of Leeds Castle. From them it seems to have passed to Thomas, Lord Colepeper, who died in 1688-89, leaving a daughter Katherine, wife of Thomas, Lord Fairfax of Cameron. She had two sons, Thomas and Robert, both of whom died without issue. Robert left his estates, including this Lordship, to the children of his sister Francis by her husband Denny Martin.

Dr Denny Martin, afterwards Fairfax, the elder son of Frances, died in 1800, his elder brother General Philip Martin dieing in 1821. He left the estate to his paternal relative Fiennes Wykeham under condition he changed his name to Martin. He was succeeded by his son Charles Wykeham Martin who shortly afterwards sold the Manor to the Willis-Flemings who are the current owners.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Survey	1583	Cambs Univ
(w other Manors)		
Court Rolls	1404-5, 1486	
	1471, 1473	
	1490-1	PRO
Court Books	1603-5,	
(w other Manors)	1625-31	Isle of Wight RO
Survey	1608	PRO



## Lot 30

### The Lordship of Sleaford Lincolnshire

in association with



*including the historic right to market and fair*

THE MANOR of Sleaford contains the parishes and towns of New and Old Sleaford. New Sleaford is a flourishing market town eighteen miles south of Lincoln. The town was extensively beautified in the last century and earned the name "the flower of Lincolnshire" as a result. In the 16th century, part of the town of Sleaford developed quickly, becoming known as New Sleaford. The estates in Old Sleaford were owned separately for many centuries but were united under the same ownership as New Sleaford in the 1500s.

The Lordship of Sleaford is recorded in the Domesday book as belonging to the Bishop of Lincoln. *The Bishop has in Lordship 3 ploughs; 29 villagers, 6 Freemen and 11 small-holders who have 14 ploughs. A priest and a church; 8 mills at £10; meadow, 320 acres; underwood, 1 acre; marsh, 330 acres. Value before 1066 £20; now £25.* The lands were valued at £20 in the time of Edward the Confessor (1042-66), when the Manor was held by Bardi, a Saxon Lord, who was dispossessed by William the Conqueror.

The Bishops of Lincoln also had a castle in what became New Sleaford. This was a fortified mansion built in the early part of the 12th century. In 1546, Leland describes the castle as *cumpasid with a running streme, cumming by a cut out of a little fenne. In the gate-house of the castelle, be two porte collices: There is a high toure in the middle of the castelle, but not set upon a hille of raised yearth.*

King John stayed here on his fateful journey to meet the King of Scotland in 1216. He had previously stayed at the Cistercian abbey at Swineshead, where he is said to have surfeited himself on peaches and a new type of beer. As a result he suffered from dysentery, which turned into a fever. He arrived at Sleaford on October 14 1216 where he was bled. While there he sent a letter to the new Pope, Honorious, commending his children to him. He struggled on and reached Newark on the October 16, where he died three days later. Market and fair charters, granted to the Abbots as Lords of Sleaford, are found at the Public Record Office, London, under Reference: C. 53/116, m. 24, 172, m. 6, 156, m. 7.

The Manor was sold by Bishop Holbeach between 1547 and 1552. It was bought by the Duke of Somerset, brother-in-law to Edward VI, Protector of the Realm, and highest-ranking peer of the non-royal blood. He was executed for felony (being cleared at his trial of high treason) in 1552 and was posthumously attainted. The Manor passed, with his other estates, to the Crown.

In the reign of Queen Mary (1553-8) the Manor was given to Edward, Lord Clinton, who was created Earl of Lincoln by Elizabeth I in 1576. He died in 1584, but had before that sold the Manor to the Carr family, who later made their base in Sleaford.

Old Sleaford, meanwhile, had been owned by the Saxon Abbot of Ramsay. There was an old manor house here which was visited by Henry VIII in 1540 during his progress to York to meet the Scottish King, James V. At that time, the house was owned by Sir John Hussey, later Baron Hussey. He had served as Sheriff of Lincolnshire, "esquire of the King's [Henry VIII] body", and was mentioned as

chamberlain to Princess Mary in 1533 and 1535. He was attainted and was beheaded in July 8 1537 for high treason. The lands were forfeited to the Crown and although his children were later restored in blood, his property was sold to the Carr family, thus uniting the lands of Old Sleaford with the Manor of New Sleaford.

The founder of the Carr family, George Carr, was a rich merchant of the Staple. He died in 1521, and was succeeded by his second son, John. He died in 1529 without issue. His brother, Robert, inherited the family lands in Kirby La Thorpe and added to his local estates by purchasing the castle and Lordship of Sleaford from the Crown. He lived until 1590. His first son, George, had died in 1588, leaving a son and heir, Robert. This Robert sued out his livery in 1591 and died without issue in 1593.

His 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 estates passed, however, to his uncle, also Robert Carr of Aswarby, the second son of the Robert Carr who died in 1590. Robert Carr of Aswarby founded the Grammar School of Sleaford in 1604 and was Treasurer of the Army of the North. The Grammar School was endowed 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. The Manor thus 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. The Lordship was then inherited by his brother Edward, the fourth son of Robert Carr. Edward was created a baronet on May 22 1611 and was Sheriff of the County of Lincoln in 1615. He died in 1618, leaving three children.

His eldest son, Sir Robert Carr, founded the almshouses 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, 3rd Baronet. This Sir Robert enjoyed a flourishing political career; he was MP for County Lincoln from 1661 to 1681 and Deputy-Lieutenant in 1681. More importantly, he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from 1672 to 1682. He was also brother-in-law of Henry, Earl of Arlington, for whom he acted as secretary in 1673. He was a member of the Privy Council and was removed briefly, from 1678 to 1680 over an election. He died in 1682, the Lordship descending to his son, Sir Edward, who died in 1683 without issue. The title appears to have gone to his great-uncle, Sir Rochester, who was found to be a lunatic and died without issue. Sleaford, perhaps on account of this, passed to his sister, Isabella.

Isabella Carr married John Hervey of Ickworth, Suffolk, who was later made Earl of Bristol. Isabella died in childbirth in 1692-3, her estate passing to her husband. The Manor of Sleaford continued in the Bristol family to the present owner, the Marquess of Bristol. The Bristol descent is shown at the back of the catalogue, and the Lordship covers approximately 2,300 acres.

#### Documents associated with this Manor:

Estreats and Court Roll 1593 PRO



**The Lordship of Tuddenham  
Suffolk**

in association with **STRUTT & PARKER**

A MANOR was held here in Saxon times by Canute (1015-38), a freeman under Earl Algar, and consisted of 3 carucates of land, 6 villeins, 4 serfs, 3 ploughteams in desmene and one-and-a-half belonging to the men. There were 3 acres of meadow, a mill, a fishery, a church with 30 acres, 11 beasts and 200 sheep. It was valued at £4.

By the time of Domesday (1086), the Manor was held by Eudo Dapifer, the King's Steward. The valuation of the land in the Survey is different; there was only one serf, only 2 ploughteams in desmene and the fishery had ceased to exist. There were now 10 horses at the hall, 40 hogs and only 60 sheep. The Manor was a league long and 6 quarentenes broad, and was worth 100s.

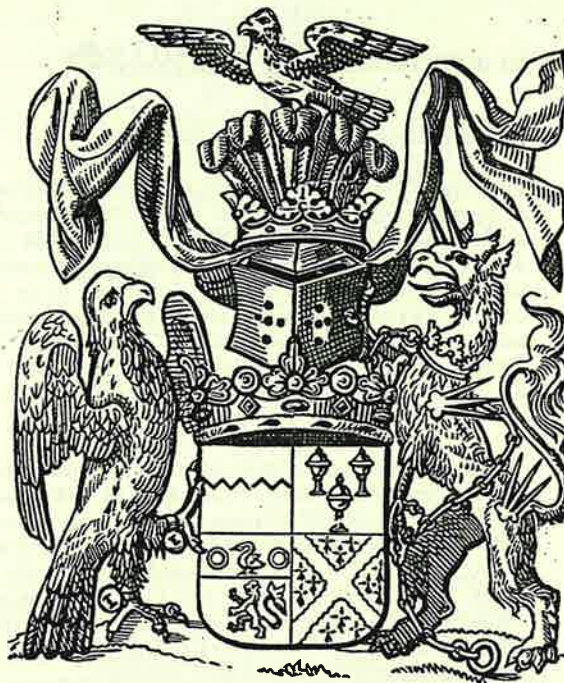
By 1236, the Lord of the Manor was Eborard de Trumpington, who granted half a fee by fine to William de Knapwell and his wife, Sara. The *Testa de Nevill* states that this Sara de Knapwell held half a knight's fee here from William de Kentwell, who held it from the King. The Manor was later held by John de Leyham. His successor, Peter de Leyham, sold or gave the Lordship away to Sir Thomas de Hemegrave. Peter de Leyham was said to hold the Manor from Sir Thomas by the service of two knight's fees. Sir Thomas died in 1264.

The Lordship then appeared to be held in trust by Roger de Trumpington who died in 1289. In 1316, it was held by the son and heir of Sir Thomas de Hemegrave, Sir Edmund. He was High Sheriff for Norfolk and Suffolk and in 1321 was Governor of Norwich Castle. He died on September 9 1334 and was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas de Hemegrave, who died in 1349. The Manor passed to his son, Sir Edmund de Hemegrave. Sir Edmund, in a deed dated in 1352, conveyed to trustees his Manors, lands and other property. He died in 1379, his son Sir Thomas succeeding him.

Sir Thomas died in 1419, his son, Edmund, having predeceased him in 1417 without issue. Sir Thomas, before his death, sold the reversion of the Manor to William Ampleford. Sir Thomas' widow, Joan, died in 1421, leaving instruction that the moneys for the sale of the Manor to William Ampleford should be left to her second husband to spend as he saw fit. William held the Manor in 1428 but by 1475 it had passed to Thomas Wellys. In that year, Thomas Wellys made a settlement of the Manor to several feoffees. After his death in 1477, the feoffees of the settlement enfeoffed his son, Thomas. By 1495 the Manor and advowson were said to be worth £6 13s 4d and they were held of Thomas, Earl of Ormond by fealty and 3s 4d rent.

In 1548, Edmund Smyth was Lord of the Manor. He was succeeded by his son, Robert Smyth. A fine was levied in 1553 by William Underhill and others against Edmund Smyth and others. A second was levied in 1581 by Robert Smyth against Michael Goodwyn and others. Among the Chancery Recordings there is an action by Robert Smyth against John Reeves and John Norman for the discovery as the premises parcel of this Manor to which the defendants claimed to be admitted on an alleged surrender. Robert Smyth died in either 1590 or 1598 and the Manor passed to his daughters and co-heirs, Mary and Jane.

By 1698, Tuddenham was in the possession of John Hervey, later Earl of Bristol. It has since passed in that family to the



*Ormond*

present Marquess, the vendor. The Bristol family descent is given at the back of the catalogue. The Manor, which lies nine miles north-west of Bury St Edmunds, occupies approximately 2,600 acres.

**Documents associated with this Manor:**

Court Roll	1510-45	Suffolk RO
Court Book	1620-1859	
Steward's Papers	1825- 1925	
Court Books	1860-1936	
Minutes	1884-1925	
Fines and		
Quit Rents	1766-1800	PRO
Deeds and Awards of Enfranchisement of Copyhold Land	1861	



## Lot 32

### The Lordship of Cloghmacsimon Co Cork

THE LAND was originally owned by the O'Mahoneys and in 1170 West Cork was granted to Milo de Cogan (Kingdom of Cork) whose descendants in 1340 were made Barons of Kinsale. The O'Mahoneys joined the 14th Earl of Desmond in the Desmond rebellion of the 1580's in which Conoher O'Mahoney of Castle Mahon was slain.

In 1588 the manor and most of the Barony of Kinalmeaky was granted to Phane Beecher. Beecher fled to England during the rising of 1598 and in 1611 the grant of the land was confirmed to his son, Henry Beecher.

In 1618 Richard Boyle (Lord Boyle of Yougall, cr 1616), later Earl of Cork (cr 1620), agreed to buy Beecher's lands of Cloghmacsimon and Bandon, perfecting the agreement on May 1st 1619. Boyle built his new frontier town of Bandon Bridge on part of Cloghmacsimon land, being in the parish of Ballymodan. A new church was built for Ballymodan and Cloghmacsimon in 1619 just outside the town walls of Bandon Bridge. The town walls were forty to fifty feet high and about nine feet thick. The town gate at Cloghmacsimon was named Lewis gate after his son, Lewis, Viscount Boyle of Kinalmeaky.

In 1641 the Irish Rebellion broke out in Ulster. The Earl of Cork raised among his English tenants, a troop of one hundred horses for his eldest son, Lewis to defend Bandon and Cloghmacsimon, but on September 3rd 1642, Viscount Boyle of Kinalmeaky was slain at the battle of Liscarrol. His widow became Principal Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen Dowager Henrietta Maria and one of Charles II's mistresses. In 1660 she was created Countess of Guildford.

In 1643 The Earl of Cork left in his will, the Manor of Cloghmacsimon to his son Francis with Lewis gate. Cloghmacsimon and Bandon fell to Cromwell in 1649. In 1660 Francis carried a letter to Brussels from his brother Roger Lord Broghill, to invite Charles II to come to Ireland. On the 6th September 1660 he was created Viscount Shannon.

Viscount Shannon left the Manor to his son, the second Viscount Shannon, who fought at the battle of the Boyne, Colonel of the newly raised Regiment of Marines, Colonel of 25th foot (KOSB), Colonel of 7th House 6th Dragoon Guards, Colonel of 4th Troop of Horse Guards (disbanded), Major General - 1706, and Lord Justice of Ireland.

In 1740 his daughter, Grace Sackville Countess of Middlesex, inherited the Manor. She died in 1763 and in her will, left her Irish estates to her husband (later 2nd Duke of Dorset and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), for life, and then to her cousin, The Earl of Shannon in 1778. Cloghmacsimon remains in the Earls of Shannon to this day.

*Memorial by the Viscount Boyle*



Shannon

## Lot 33

### The Barony of Blair Ayrshire, Scotland

BLAIR, the ancient seat of the Blair family, is situated in the Parish of Dalry in the County of Ayr, Scotland. The name derives from the Gaelic Dail-righ, meaning King's Valley. The income from the Barony of Blair was given as £2,200 in 1847. In Pont's topography Dalry is described as:

*The hauch or home of the river Ry. Altho some thinks ye river be named from it, vith ye rest of ye said parochin, vich, according to ye coniecture of divers, ves formerly called Dal-ry, yat is, the King's home. Ther is a little village ther, adyoining to ye said paroch church, the situatioun of this paroch of Dal-ry seems to decline to ye sunne.*

The valley mentioned is the outstanding feature of the parish, and is half-a-mile to a mile broad, and was originally under the Lordship of Galloway. It seems to have been included in that portion of the area which the King kept in his possession. The compiler of the Statistical Account of the Parish believes that the name comes from this connection:

*A field on part of which the village is built, still bears the name of Croftangry, doubtless a corruption of Croftanrigh, or croft of the King.*

The whole parish is about ten miles in length and varies from three to eight miles in breadth, spreading along the sides of the valley. It is bounded on the east by the Parish of Beith; on the South and East by the parishes of West Kilbride and Largs; and on the North and North-East by the Parish of Kilbirnie. On the north-west of the valley the hills form a ridge beginning at the coast of Largs, with the most prominent feature being Baidland Hill, which rises to 946ft. The Eastern approach is very mountainous, and end in the Black Larg, at 2,890 ft. The Parish contains the Lake of Lochinvar, and three smaller lakes, Boston, Knocksting and Knockman. All of these lakes are famous for trout and salmon fishing. There are the remains of an ancient fortified castle in Lochinvar which belonged to the Gordons, formerly the Knights of Lochinvar.

The Barony contains an interesting cave, backing into the limestone in Dusk glen. An early description says:

*It is about forty feet above the level of the stream, and is covered by sixty feet of rock and earth. It has two entrances. The western or main entrance is situated below a vast overhanging rock, 30 feet long by 28 in breadth, the brow of which is covered by the mountain ash, hazel and two large plane trees, which gives it a picturesque appearance. Its interior resembles Gothic arched work. Part of the roof is supported by two massy columns. Its length is about 183 feet and its breadth from 5 to 12. Near the middle it expands into a spacious chamber 35 feet long by 12 broad, and 12 high. Its internal surfaces are covered with calcareous incrustations, and numerous crevices branch off from the sides. In former times popular belief peopled it with elves. It consequently acquired the name of Elf-House. In later days during the tyrannical reign of Charles II, it afforded a hiding place to the Covenanters from the violence of their infuriated persecutors.*

The Parish also maintained the ancient Parish custom of creeling, which is also mentioned in the statistical account: *In former days, when penny weddings were in vogue, it was customary for parties who were at the wedding to assemble the following day in order to 'creel' the bridegroom. Having procured a creel or wicker basket, they tied it to the back of the young gudeman, and placed a long pole, with a broom affixed to the top, over his left shoulder. Thus*

equipped he was forced to run a race, followed by the young gudewife, with a knife to cut the cords, and who, according to the alacrity with which she endeavoured to release the creel, showed her satisfaction at the marriage. After which the parties returned to the house to consume the remains of the previous day's feast.

The parish of Dalry originally belonged to the monks of Kilwinning: *The monks enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues; and a vicarage was established for serving the cure. In Bagimont's roll, as it is stated in the reign of James V, the vicarage of Dalry was taxed £6 13s 4d.; being a tenth of the estimated value. At the Reformation the monks received £100 yearly for the rectorial tithes of the church of Dalry, which were levied for the payment of this annual rent. The lands which belonged to the church of Dalry were acquired by the Earl of Eglinton after the Reformation. Before the year 1610, the patronage of the church of Dalry was acquired by John Blair of Blair, the proprietor of the adjacent Barony of Blair. His son, Brice Blair, obtained, in May 1616, a lease of the tithes of the church of Dalry from Archbishop Spottiswoode, who was then commendator of Kilwinning. The patronage and tithes of this church continued with the family of Blair; and this family is now patron of the church of Dalry.* [Chalmers, Caledonia].

The Barony was originally granted by King William of the Scots to Jean Francois in about 1150. Jean's son changed his name to Blair, and he appears to have married one of the daughters of King John of England (1199-1216). The family of Blair of that Ilk is very ancient, enjoying high rank in Ayrshire for over 600 years. William de Blair is mentioned in a contract between Ralph de Eglinton and the town of Irvine in 1205, and is said to have died in the reign of Alexander II of Scotland, 1214-1249, and was succeeded by his son William. William was named in a charter of Alexander III, 1249-1286, to the Abbey of Dunfermline in about 1260, styled as "Willielmus de Blair, Dominus de oedum." He left two sons, Bryce and David, and was succeeded by the eldest, Sir Bryce Blair of that Ilk.

Sir Bryce fought with William Wallace, against Edward I of England, and was put to death by the English in the Barns of Ayr in 1296. The event was recorded by Henry, the blind minstrel:

*Schir Bryss the Blair, next, with his eyme\* in past;  
On to the ded thair haisty him full fast;  
Be he entrit, hys hed was in the swar,  
Tytt to the bawk, hangyt to ded rycht thar.  
\*an uncle by the mother's side*

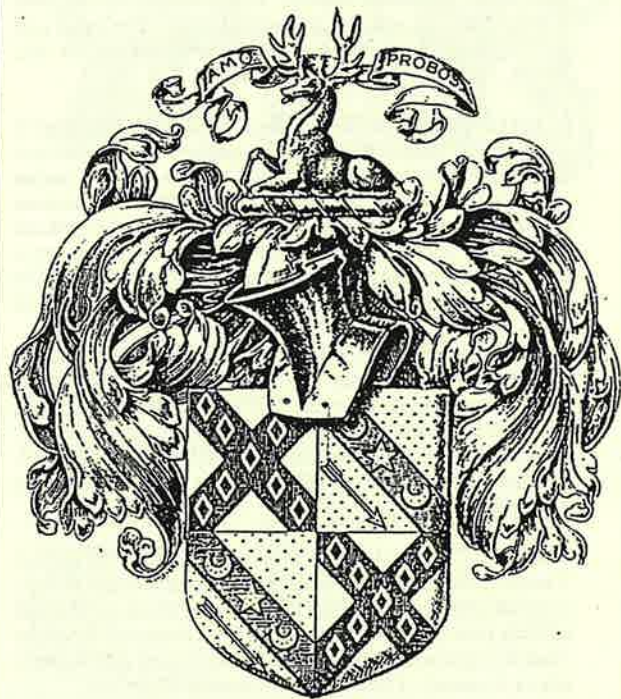
Sir Bryce had no issue, and was succeeded by his brother, David, who was, like most other Scottish magnates, to submit to Edward I of England (1272-1307). His son and successor, Roger de Blair of that Ilk, was a steady supporter of Robert Bruce who rose against Edward in 1306 and had himself crowned Robert I. Robert was helped by the death of Edward I in 1307, and the consequent unrest in England under Edward II. Roger de Blair was granted a charter by Robert I giving him "four chalders of victual out of the lands of Bourtree in the shire of Ayr". He died during the reign of David II (1329-1371).

He seems to have been succeeded by his son Hugh de Blair of that Ilk, who probably married the daughter of Sir William Mure of Rowallan. Their heir was James Blair of that Ilk who had a grant of several tenements of land in the vicinity of Ayr. The grant was confirmed by a charter from David I, 3 February, 1368. His sons were James and John. The younger son, John, was progenitor of the Blairs of Adamton.

The elder son, James, had a charter from Robert II (1371-1390), dated 8 May 1375, confirming his father's charter from David II of the "lands in Carchogyll, etc, in the Barony of Drumlanrig", and another dated 23 July that year "of the lands in Hartwood, etc". He was succeeded by Sir High

Blair of that Ilk, who is witness to a charter dating from the reign of James I in 1431 to Hugh Barclay. He was eventually succeeded by his great-grandson John Blair of that Ilk, who had a charter from James III (1460-1488) "Johanni Blair de eodem, nepoti et haeredi Jacobi, etc, terrarum baroniae de Blair". He had a charter of 2 merks 6s 8d land of Mydilachintrane, lying within the Earldom of Carrick, upon the resignation of James Shaw of Salquhy, which was dated Edinburgh, 10 March, 1501. His son, also John, had a charter granted him 12 August 1540, of the five merk of land of Dalquhone in Ayrshire, and another 12 March 1544 of the nine merk land of Bogton, Holmhead, and two third parts of the mill of Cathcart in the shire of Renfrew.

His son, John Blair, the thirteenth of that Ilk, got a charter from his father of the lands of Tunnybankhead and Blair in 1546. It seems probable that he got this grant because of his marriage to Margaret, the daughter of William Cunyngham of Glengarnock. Cunyngham's will is dated 10 September 1547, before he left for the fatal battle of Pinkie Cleugh against the Englis. Among other bequests he left "To John Blair, my son-in-law, the horse called Brown Staig."



Blair

Blair's son, also called John, had entered into a band of mutual assistance with Robert, Lord Boyd. Sometime between 1576 and 1577 he and his brother William were tried and found guilty of "persuading Thomas Crawford for his slaughter". He expanded the family landholdings into Edinburgh and Lanarkshire, as well as increasing those in Ayr and Renfrewshire. The name of John Blair of Blair and his son Bryce occur as witnesses in a charter of 1595. He was also a surety for the Earl of Menteith in 1593.

Bryce Blair, the fifteenth of that Ilk, was returned his father's heir in "the whole lands and Barony of Blair" 10 April, 1610. He had for some time been married to Annabell Wallace of the Craigie family, and her arms can still be seen impaled with Blair in their achievements over the main door of Blair House, dated 1617. His heir, Sir Bryce Blair, was knighted by Charles I at Innerwick 16 July, 1633. He survived his father by only a few months, and died in July of this year while in the King's service. He married Marian, daughter of Sir Walter Dundas of Dundas, and got £10,000 as a marriage contract, while the estate of Blair was provided to their issue. She was also life-rented

in the property except for Barrodder and part of Bogtoun. This was the jointure of Dame Isabel Boyd, the relict of John Blair the younger. She lived a long time, and was accused before Parliament in 1641 of bewitching Francis Hamilton of Silvertonhill.

There are earlier records of witchcraft in the Parish of Dalry, most of which seem to have centred on the ancient Tower of Linn. Bessie Dunlop, spouse to Andro Jak in Lyne, was tried for witchcraft here in 1576:

*Dilatit of the using of Sorcerie, Witchcraft and Incantation, with invocations of spirits of the devil; continewand in familiarities with thame, at all sich times as she thought expedient; dealing with charmes, and abusing peple with devilsch craft of sorcerie aforesaid, be the means after specefit.*

By 1664 the title had passed to William Blair of Blair, who was returned heir to his father in the whole estate and Barony of Blair in 1664. He was a member of the Convention of Estates, 16 March 1689, which gave the Crown of Scotland to William III of Scotland and his wife Mary II. Mary was the daughter of James VII of Scotland, and II of England, who had fled to France in December 1688. He raised a troop of cavalry to support the revolution, but on his way to Perth he was ambushed and captured near Dundee. He was taken as a prisoner to the Highlands, where he died later in the year. He was succeeded by his son William.

In the convention Parliament of 1689 William Blair of Blair, and William Blair the younger, are both mentioned as Commissioners of Supply for the County of Ayr. He married Magdalene Campbell, daughter of James Campbell of Gargunnoch, and they had a daughter, also called Magdalene, who succeeded to the Barony. She married William Scot of Mallenie, and their marriage contract shows the precision with which these matters were regarded in Scotland:

*...the estate is devised first to the said William Scot and Magdalene Blair, in conjunct fee and life rent, and the heirs male of the marriage in fee; whom failing, to the heirs male of William Blair the father; whom failing, to the heirs female of the marriage; whom failing, to the heirs of Magdalene, by any other marriage; whom failing, to the said William Scot, and his heirs by any other marriage; whom failing, to the heirs whatsoever of the said Magdalene Blair.*

The son by this marriage, also William, seems to have been looked after by his grandmother after his mother's death in about 1713. There is a contract between Dame Magdalene Campbell on one part, and Mr William Blair of Blair, advocate, her son-in-law on the other, in which Lady Blair accepts of an annuity of 2400 merks yearly, in full satisfaction of her own claims, and in satisfaction of all she can claim for the education and maintenance of William Blair, her grandchild. And further, the said William Blair, her son-in-law, is to lay out annually 500 merks in keeping up the house of Blair, fences and woods, which he is never to state at any time against the said William Blair, his son; and in the event of his son's dying before the said Lady Blair (which God forbid), he is to pay her or her heirs 300 merks yearly. (Dated 8 January 1725).

William eventually became Laird of Blair, but died in 1732 without marrying, and the title passed to his step-brother, Hamilton Blair. He joined the army in his youth, and by 1760 he was a Major in the Royal Scots Greys. His son William succeeded him in 1782, and rose to become a Colonel in the Ayrshire Regiment of Fencible Cavalry, and was for many years MP for the County of Ayr. He died in 1841, and was succeeded by his son, Captain William Fordyce Blair of Blair. Captain Blair laid out the Park and Policies, and planted many trees and shrubs, among them some fine specimen trees which may still be seen today. The Policies are open to the public every day between 9am-8pm.

The descendents of Colonel Frederick Blair, now called Borwick, still live at Blair House (see illustration). The oldest part of the house, which is not included in the sale, is the Guardroom Tower, which was probably built before 1200, and the next Pole Tower, also known as The Keep, was built in about 1202. There have been many later additions to the fabric including the South Wing, built in the 1660's and whose gables are decorated with the Fleur de Lys of France, showing the strength of the "Auld alliance". The Keep contains a stone reading "Roger de Blair and Marie Mair, his spouse", commemorating the Sir Roger de Blair who was knighted by Robert the Bruce for his services before and after the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314.

The caput of the Barony of Blair is the site of the former Blair schoolhouse, although there is no longer any sign of the structures on the ground, and part of the land has been planted with broadleaf trees. It lies opposite the chapel gates.



Blair House

# Scottish Baronies

Baronial prerogatives include several types of Baronial robes. Many Barons have the Baronial Mantle, based on the ancient Scottish baronial parliamentary robe, draped behind the shield as a part of their coat-of-arms as granted by the Lyon Court. Sometimes the robe is shown in the continental fashion, held up to *dexter* and *sinister* in two bunches, sometimes by knotted cords. The robe used in Baronial Arms is described as a *feudo-baronial Mantel, Gules doubled of silk Argent, fur edged of miniver and collar Ermine, and fastened on the right shoulder by five spherical buttons Or*". These five gold buttons appear on a flask, that is either *Argent* or else *Or*, edged with gold piping. In addition to the Baronial Mantle, the Baronial prerogative relating to robes includes the use of the very ancient red circular Mantle of the Nobility. This is similar to the Baronial Mantle and also has five gold buttons on the right shoulder, but has a simpler design. Further, Barons may use the old State-robe, which is scarlet or crimson velvet opening in front and lined with ermine. This has been compared to Royal robes of state, only of a somewhat simpler kind. Some Barons use the existing House of Lords style parliamentary robe appropriate to the rank of an English Baron or a Scottish Lord of Parliament, as the parliamentary robes of the Laird-Barons and Lord-Barons were usually the same in the Three Estates (Scottish Parliament). These are purchased from the 300 year old firm that makes Peers robes and barristers wigs, Ede and Ravenscroft Ltd of London. Barons and Baronesses in their own right use the Chapeau as the Baronial head wear and as the primary symbol of Scottish Baronial rank. The Chapeau is also called the Cap of Maintenance, the Cap of Dignity and the Cap of Estate. Most Barons use the Chapeau Gules (red) furred Ermine, which indicates the holder to be a Baron of the Kingdom of Scotland in possession of the Barony. A few use the Chapeau Gules furred Ermines (Contre-ermine) to indicate a Barony of Argyll and the Isles, or of some other very ancient source. Blair is a Barony of Scotland and as such the Baron on matriculation is entitled to the Chapeau Gules furred Ermine. The Chapeau is used in the same style as that of a coronet of a Parliamentary Peer. In fact, the Chapeau was often used in ancient times by Royalty and High Nobility instead of a coronet. Many of the oldest and highest ranking Noble families in Britain use the Chapeau as part of their ancient Arms. The Baronial Chapeau may be used to surmount the pole of a Baron's banner or his standard, to ensign the circlet of a Baronial crest badge when used on a pinsel flag or on the cap badge of the Baron and his family and retainers. The Chapeau has been linked to the "patriarchal hat" or cap of family jurisdiction, which itself dates back to the old *capitani tribunum* of late Roman times. The Queen uses a Royal Chapeau. This ancient cap is always borne on a wand before the Sovereign when she is within the precincts of Parliament. The Baronial Chapeau is often used in a Grant of a Baronial Standard and in Baronial Badges and on Baronial Seals. Many Barons use the chapeau on their stationery and as part of their monograms. The Baronial Standard, like that of a Peer, has a split (not rounded) end and is of four yards in length. The Baronial Banner is like that used by Baronets, and is three feet square, although a three foot by three foot six inch banner is allowed for processions. The Baronial Pinsel is triangular and contains the Baron's crest, usually surrounded by a strap and buckle bearing the Baron's motto, all encircled by a circlet bearing the owners' name (such as "Smith of Blair") and ensigned with the Chapeau. The pinsel and standard are subject to a formal Grant by the Lyon Court. Barons may also petition the Lyon Court to register their own unique tartan. Many use their tartan in their families' kilts and even as a pattern for carpeting and furniture upholstery. Baronial prerogatives include the right to two pipers who will usually wear the Baron's tartan. They may bear armorial pipe-banners. The Feudal Baron has the right to appoint various Barony Court officers to his own Court-of-law. These include a Bailiff or

Baillie, a Sergeant or Serjeant, a Dempster and Baron-Officers. Often the Baillie (also called the Baron-Baillie) serves as the presiding judge of a Baronial Court. The executive officer is usually the Serjeant (also called the Baron-Serjeant). A Baron-Baillie may request that the insignia of a Baronial Baillie be added to his own coat-of-arms by the Lyon Court. This insignia is the Cap of Justice and is used to ensign the shield without a helmet or crest. The Baron-Baillie also uses a medal-of-office worn round the neck. This medal-of-office hangs eight inches from a light silver chain and uses a two inches in diameter circle of white metal with the wording "Baillie of the Barony of Xxxx" engraved on it. Within this is placed the shield of Arms or the crest of the Baron. Sometimes the Chapeau is placed on top of the circle. Various robe types are used by the Baron-Baillie. These include black legal gowns with one-and-a-half-inch guards on the sleeves and a similar strip of blue-black velvet down the front of the gown. Others have used a red or crimson robe, sometimes with ermine collar and cuffs. Baronial prerogatives include the use of a Baronial Wand, also called a Eil-wand, a Wand-of-Peace, a Wand-of-Estate, or a Wand-of-Office. This wand is one Scots ell in length, about 37 inches long, and about one inch in diameter. The Baronial Wand is white in colour with black ends. The upper end may have the Arms or badge of the Baron enamelled along with a Chapeau at the very top. The Wand-of-Estate is the Baronial counterpart to the Scottish King's Royal Sceptre. That the Baronial Wand is white - as is the Wand of a Clan Chief - is indicative of the fact that the Baron is a *chef de famille* of his own Baronial Territorial House. The white wand has had a long use in Scotland as a symbol of power and high rank. The Baronial Wand and the Baronial Court Horn are used as the insignia of the Baron-Serjeant and the Baron-Officers. Baronial court appointments are the prerogative of the Baron and are considered to be a great honour. These offices are usually granted to trusted employees or good men of the local community, although it is not unknown for a Baron to be offered a substantial sum for the privilege. Such appointments are usually carried as news by local Scottish newspapers, and have been so carried for many years. Some Scottish castles have seen the use of Baronial chairs-of-estate and Baronial cloths-of-estate (usually the Baron's tartan) in the Great Hall or Baronial Hall, where Barony Courts were sometimes held. The Baronial Pinsel is used by the Baron's *tosheador*, or local commander, exercising his authority in the Baron's absence. The Convention of the Baronage of Scotland represents the interests of the Barons and has links with the Manorial Society of Great Britain. There is at least one social gathering a year held by the Convention of the Baronage of Scotland, usually in Summer at one of the larger Baronial castles in Scotland. Many Barons attend the St Andrew's Day Service (first Sunday in December) at St Giles Cathedral Edinburgh, and wear their Baronial robes in the formal procession during this service. The precedence of Barons is protected under the Act of Union of 1707. Further, the various rights and the existence of the Baronage of Scotland are guaranteed by Article 22 of the Treaty of Union of 1707 between England and Scotland, one of the most basic legal documents in constitutional law in the United Kingdom. Since this treaty, there have been no further creations of Scottish Feudal Baronies, adding all the more to the rarity and importance of such a title. Scottish Barons claim the right (although this has not been ruled on by the Lord Lyon) to wear two eagle feathers in their bonnets when in Highland dress. The British government uses the titles of Scottish Barons on official documents, such as passports and driver's licences. Many Barons legally take the name of their Barony as a part of their surname, for example "Smith of Blair". The Feudal Scottish Baron is properly styled "Baron" and is addressed as "Your Lordship". He may also be addressed by his Barony title only, such as "Blair", or "Dear Blair" in a letter from an equal, or "Dear

Lord Blair". The correct way to address a letter to a Scottish Baron is: The Much Honoured, The Baron of Blair, followed by the address. Many Barons use the modern form, "John Smith of Blair, Baron of Blair" below their signatures. However, they usually sign (per the above example) as "Smith of Blair". A similar modern style is used for wives of Barons (who are Baronesses) and for Baronesses in their own right. Thus they use the following under their signatures: "Jane Smith of Blair, Lady Blair, Baroness of Blair". Of course the older styles "Baron Blair", "The Baron of Blair", "Baron of Blair" and the "Laird of Blair" are used for Barons. There is historical evidence to support the use of "Baron Smith of Blair" (per our example), but this is seldom used at present. Baronesses also use the following styles: "Lady Blair", "Lady of Blair", "Baroness of Blair", "The Baroness of Blair". The widow of a Baron is known as "The Dowager Baroness of Blair" or as "The Dowager Lady Blair". The eldest son and heir of a Baron is called "The Younger of Blair" (per our example) and usually takes as his surname the style of "Smith of Blair, Yr". The eldest daughter of a Baron is usually referred to as "Miss Smith of Blair". Younger daughters are "Miss Nancy Smith of Blair" etc, as are all of the daughters of the eldest son. These daughters and granddaughters so entitled lose the territorial designation upon marriage. The younger sons of a Baron, and the younger sons of a Baron's eldest son do not use the territorial designation as a part of their surname. Every effort has been made by the Auctioneers, Vendors and Solicitors to perfect title, but no responsibility can be accepted as to correctness or otherwise of the foregoing and intending purchasers are advised to seek the assistance of a Scottish Solicitor. The Auctioneers can advise. It will be necessary for the successful purchasers to obtain the services of a Baronial expert in preparation for his or her application for Matriculation to the Court of Lord Lyon. Again the Auctioneers are in touch with the appropriate person. On Matriculation at the Court of Lord Lyon, the dignity is advertized in the Official Gazette and Royal Letters Patent are drawn up.



*Baronial Chapeau*



DESCENT OF THE MARQUESS BRISTOL, Lord of Kirkby La Thorpe (Lot 1), Boughton (Lot 7), North Rauceby (Lot 14), Little Saxham (Lot 17), Brauncewell (Lot 22), Tuddenham (Lot 32) and Sleaford (Lot 33).

John Hervey, cr Baron Hervey of Ickworth (1703), Earl of Bristol (1714), MP for Bury St Edmunds = (1) Isabella Carr, dau and heir of Sir Robert Carr, including the lands and manors in Lincolnshire  
ob/January 20 1750/1 (2) Elizabeth Felton, lady of the bedchamber to Queen Caroline

(2)

John, Lord Hervey, Keeper of the Privy Seal, ob August 5 1743 = Mary Lepel

George William, 2nd Earl, ob unim 1775 Augustus John, 3rd Earl, dsp 1779 = Elizabeth Chudleigh Frederick Augustus, 4th Earl = Elizabeth Davers  
Lord Bishop of Derry ob 1803

Frederick William, 5th Earl. Cr Marquess of Bristol and Earl Jermyrn, 1836 ob 1844 = Elizabeth Upton, 2nd dau of Lord Templeton

Frederick William, 2nd Marquess. MP for Bury St Edmund's, ob 1864 = Lady Catherine Manners

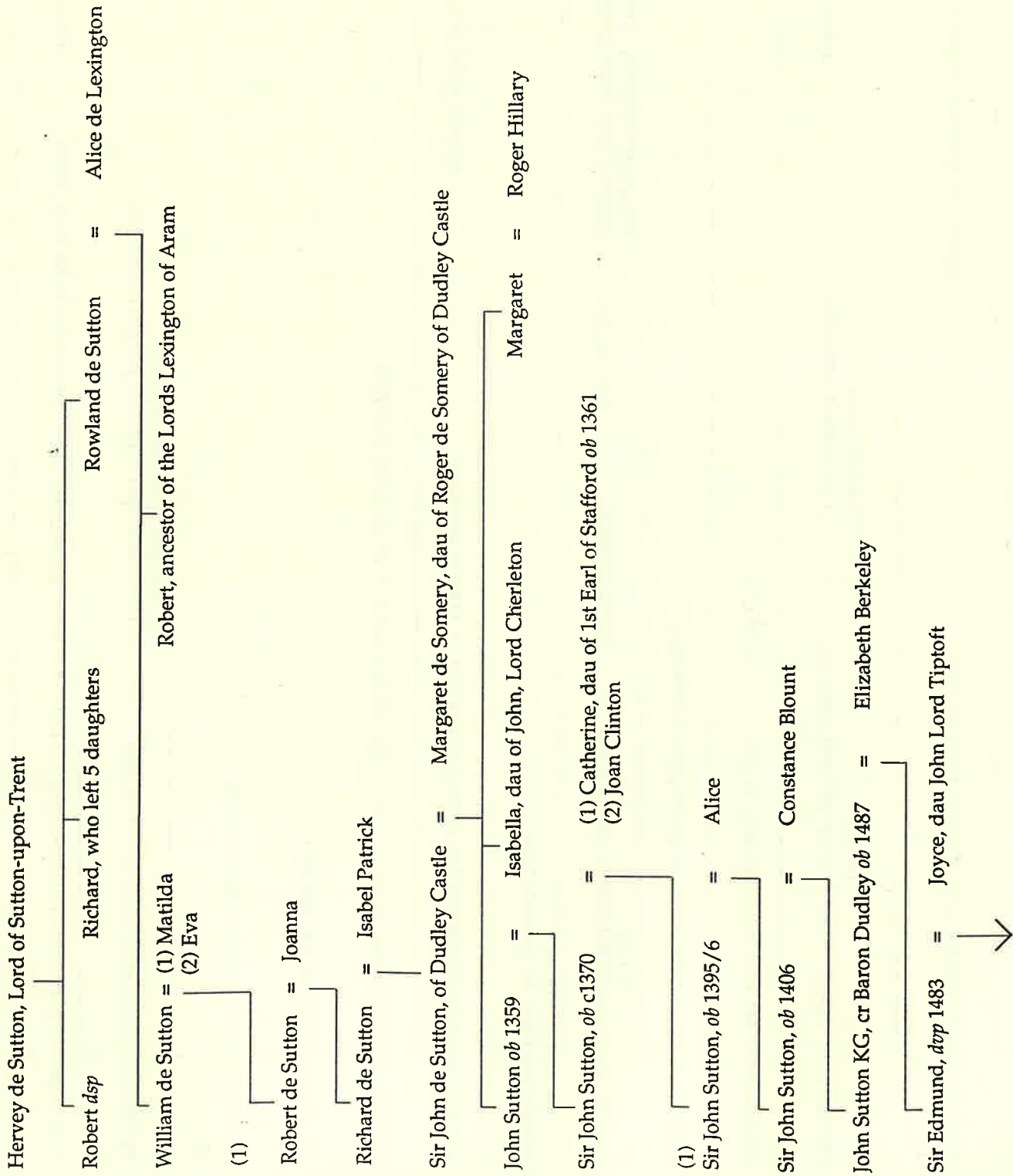
Frederick William John, 3rd Marquess. = Augustus Henry Charles = Marina Hodnett  
MP for W Sussex, 1859-64. ob 1907

Frederick William Fane, MVO, 4th Marquess, ob 1951 = Alice Wythes Herbert Arthur Robert, 5th Marquess, ob 1960 = Lady Jean Cochrane

Victor Frederick Cochrane, 6th Marquess. Chancellor of the Monarchist League. ob 1985 = Pauline Bolton

Frederick William John Augustus, 7th and present Marquess

DESCENT OF THE EARLS OF DUDLEY, Lords of Stourbridge (Lot 6) and Bedcote (Lot 27),



Edward de Sutton KG, 2nd Baron. MP in 1492 and 1495. *ob* 1508 = Cicely Willoughby

John de Sutton, 3rd Baron. Knighted 1513, *ob* 1553

Lady Cicely Grey, dau of 1st Marquess of Dorset

Arthur

Geoffrey

Thomas

Edward Sutton (or Dudley), 4th Baron *ob* 1586 =  
(1) Katherine, dau of Baron Chandos of Sudeley  
(2) Jane, dau of 3rd Earl of Derby

(2)  
Edward Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley *ob* 1643

Sir Ferdinando Sutton KB. *dtp* 1621

Frances, Baroness Dudley *ob* 1697 = Sir Humble Ward, cr Baron Ward in 1643/4

Edward, 7th Baron Dudley and 2nd Baron Ward *ob* 1701 = Frances Brererton

William Ward *ob* 1713

Humble

William *dtp* 1692 = Frances Dilke

Edward, 8th Baron Dudley and 3rd Baron Ward =  
*ob* 1704

Diana Howard

John *ob* 1696

William, 10th Baron Dudley  
and 5th Baron Ward. *d unkn* 1740

Frances  
*ob* 1737

= William Lea

Edward, 9th Baron Dudley and 4th Baron Ward *d unkn* 1731

descent of the Barons Dudley

William Ward, MP for County Stafford. *ob* 1720 = Mary Grey

John, 6th Baron Ward. cr Viscount Dudley and Ward 1763  
*ob* 1774

= (1) Anne Maria Bouchier  
(2) Mary Carver

William

Humble

(1)  
John, 2nd Viscount Dudley and 7th Baron Ward *dsp* 1788

(2)

William, 3rd Viscount Dudley and 8th Baron Ward *ob* 1823

John, 4th Viscount Dudley and 9th Baron Ward *d umm* 1833  
cr Earl Dudley in 1827. Upon his death the Earldom became extinct

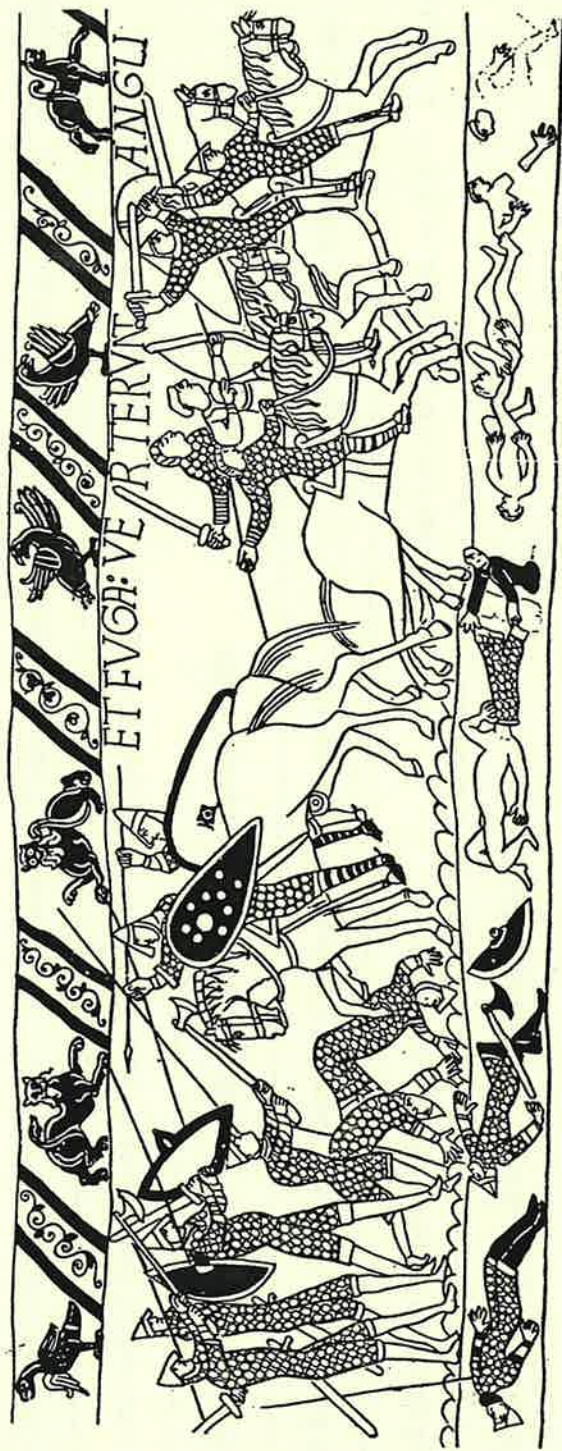
William Humble, 10th Baron Ward *ob* 1835 = Amelia Pillans

William 11th Baron Ward. cr Earl of Dudley 1860 *ob* 1885 =  
(1) Selina Constance  
(2) Georgina Elizabeth Moncrieffe

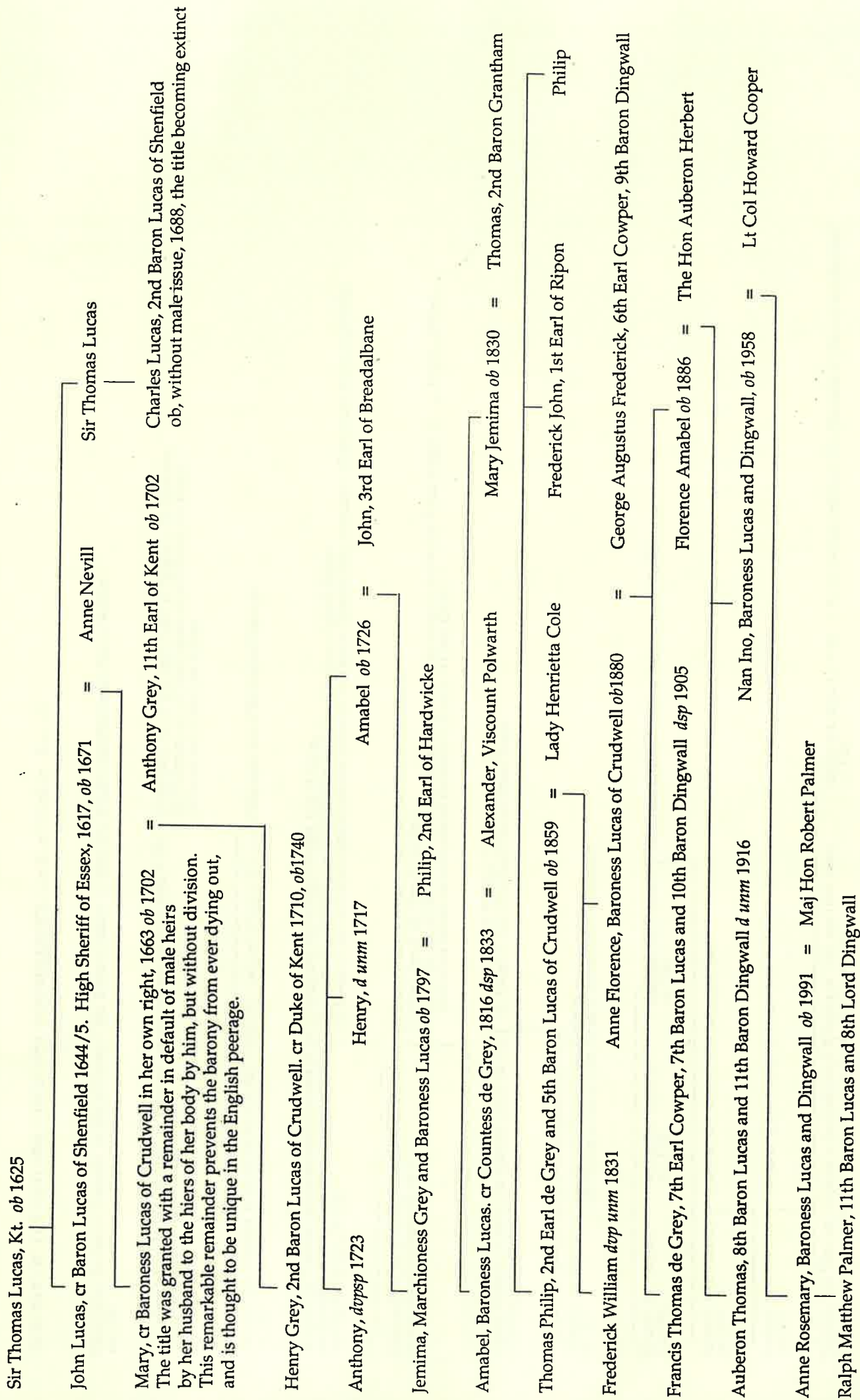
(2) William Humble, 2nd Earl of Dudley *ob* 1932 =  
(1) Rachel Gurney  
(2) Gertrude Monckton

(1) William Humble Eric, 3rd Earl of Dudley *ob* 1969 =  
(1) Lady Rosemary Sutherland-Leveson Gower  
(2) Frances Laura Charteris  
(3) Grace Maria Kolin

(1) William Humble David Ward, 4th and present Earl of Dudley



THE DESCENT OF THE BARONY OF LUCAS AND DINGWALL, formerly Lords of the Manor of Beadlow (Lot 15)



DESCENT OF THE BUTLERS, VISCOUNTS MOUNTGARRET, Lords of Stanbury (Lot 19)

Piers Butler, 8th Earl of Ormonde, 1st Earl of Ossory, Chief Butler of Ireland = Margaret, dau of Gerald FitzGerald, Earl of Kildare  
ob 1539

John, from whom the future Dukes of Ormonde now Marquess Richard, cr Viscount Mountgarret and Baron of Kells, 1550 = (1) Eleanor, dau of Theobald Butler of Neigham, Co Kilkenny  
ob 1571 (2) Catherine, dau of Peter Barnewall of Stackall, Co Meath  
(3) Anne, dau of 4th Lord Killeen

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

Richard, 3rd Viscount, played an ambivalent part in the Civil War and negotiated peace in Dublin in 1646 with the Parliament, ob 1651 = (1) Margaret, dau of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone  
(2) Thomasine Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Andrews of Newport Pagnell, Bucks  
(3) Margaret, dau of Richard Brauthwaite and widow of Sir Thomas Spencer Bart, an ancestor of the present Princess of Wales

(1) Edmund Roe, 4th Viscount, restored to his honours in 1660-1661 by Charles II, ob 1679 = (1) Dorothy Touchet, dau of Mervyn, 2nd Earl of Castlehaven  
(2) Anne, dau of Sir Thomas Tresham  
(3) Elizabeth, dau of Sir George Simeon of Brightwell, Oxon, she being an ancestor of Frank Wright, now of Brightwell Park, Lord of the Manor and a member of the Manorial Society of Great Britain

Richard, 5th Viscount, joined James II in the rebellion against William and Mary, but made his peace and was unmolested, ob 1707 = (1) Emilia, dau of William Blundell, of Crosby, Lancs  
(2) Margaret, dau of Richard Shee of Shee's Court

(1) Edmund, 6th Viscount = (1) Mary Buchanan of Londonderry ob 1735 (2) Elizabeth, dau of John Bryan of Bawnmore, Co Kilkenny

Richard, 7th Viscount James, 8th Viscount Edmund, 9th Viscount = Anne, dau of Toby Purcell of Ballymartin, of Co Kilkenny  
dsp 1736 dsp 1749 ob 1751 (1)

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

Edmund, 11th Viscount = Henrietta, dau of 1st Earl Carrick  
ob 1793

Edmund, 12th Viscount, advanced to the Earldom of Kilkenny in 1793, dsp 1846, when the Earldom became extinct and his other honours devolved to his nephew Henry of Linton, Co York = Anne, dau and coheir of John Harrison, of Newton and Bradford  
ob 1846

DESCENT OF BUTLER, VISCOUNTS MOUNTGARRET CONTINUED

Henry Edmund, 13th Viscount = Frances Penelope, dau of Thomas Rawson, Lord of Kirkby Hill  
*ob* 1900

Henry Edmund, 14th Viscount, or Baron Mountgarret of Nidd = (1) Mary Eleanor, dau of St John Chiverton Charlton, of Apley Castle, Salop  
 Co York, 1911, *ob* 1912, Lord of Kirkby Hill  
 (2) Robina Marion OBE, dau of Col E H Hanning-Lee of Brighton Manor, Alresford, Hants

(1)

Edmund Somerset, 15th Viscount,  
*dsp* 1918

(2)

Piers Henry Augustine, 16th Viscount =  
*ob* 1966

(1) Eglantine Marie Elizabeth, dau of William Lorenzo Christie of Jervaulx Abbey, Yorks,  
 Lord of the Manor of Jervaulx (*m diss* 1941)

(2) Elise Margarita, dau of Sir John Barran, 2nd Baronet of Sawley Hall, Ripon, Lord of the Manor of Sawley

RICHARD HENRY PIERS BUTLER, 17th and present Viscount Mountgarret, =  
 heir presumptive to the Earldoms of Ormonde and Ossory, Lord of Manningham,  
*b* 8 November 1936

(1) Gillian Margaret, dau of C F S Buckley of Chelsea, London (*m diss* 1969)

(2) Jennifer Susan Melville, dau of Capt D M Wills of Badley Wood, Brington, Somerset

(3) Angela Ruth, dau of Major Thomas Parter, of Church Fenton, Tadcaster, Yorks

Hon Piers James Richard

Hon Edmund Henry Richard

Hon Henrietta Elizabeth Alexandra



**THE DESCENT OF THE NEEDHAMS, EARLS OF KILMOREY, VISCOUNTS MOURNE, AND BARONS OF GREENCASTLE, CO DOWN**

Thomas Needham, living in Derbyshire 1330 = ?

William, his youngest son, Justice of Chester, living 1375 = Alice, dau and heiress of William de Cranach (Cranage), Cheshire

Robert of Cranage = Dorothy, dau of Sir John Savage KG, of Clifton, Cheshire (ancestor of the Viscounts Savage, Viscounts Colchester, and Earls Rivers)

Thomas of Cranage = Maud, dau of Sir William Brereton (ancestor of the Barons Brereton)

Sir William of Cranage and Shavington, Cheshire = Isabel, dau and coheir of Sir John Bromley (collateral line of the Barons Montfort)

Sir Robert, purchased the Lordship of Shenton, Salop, 1506, *ob* 1556 = ?

Thomas of Shenton = Anne, dau of Sir John Talbot of Grafton, Worcestershire, grandson of the 1st Earl of Shrewsbury (which line is now represented by Charles Chetwynd-Talbot, 22nd Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl of Waterford, and Earl Talbot of Hensol)

Robert of Shenton, served ELIZABETH I in her wars in Ireland against the O'Neils, = Frances, dau of Sir Edward Aston of Tixall, Staffordshire  
Earls of Tyrone, Vice President of the Council of the Welsh Marches

Sir Robert Needham, created 1st VISCOUNT KILMOREY, 1625 and received a grant of the lands and Barony of Greencastle, Co Armagh, from JAMES I, *ob* 1631

- = (1) Jane, dau of John Lacy of Borston, Somerset
- (2) Anne, dau of ? Doyley
- (3) Catherine, dau of John Robinson of London
- (4) Dorothy, dau of Humphrey Smith of Cheapside, London

(2)

Robert, 2nd Viscount Kilmorey, Feudal Baron of Greencastle, *ob* 1653 = (1) Anne, dau of Sir Henry Anderson, Alderman of London  
(2) Eleanor, dau and heir of Thomas Dutton of Dutton, Cheshire

(1)

Robert, 3rd Viscount and Feudal Baron of Greencastle = Frances, dau of Baron Gerard  
*dsp*, 1657

Charles, 4th Viscount and Baron of Greencastle = Bridget, dau of Sir William Drury of Besthorpe, Norfolk  
*ob* 1660

Robert, 5th Viscount and Baron of Greencastle Thomas, 6th Viscount and Baron of Greencastle = Frances, dau of Francis Leveson Fowler of Harmage Grange, Salop  
*ob unum 1668* *ob 1687*

Robert, 7th Viscount and Baron of Greencastle, *ob 1710* = Mary, dau of John Offley of Crewe

Robert, 8th Viscount and Baron of Greencastle, *ob unum 1717* Thomas, 9th Viscount and Baron = Mary, dau of 2nd Earl Ferrers  
John, 10th Viscount and Feudal Baron = Anne, dau of John Hurlleston of Newton, Cheshire  
*dsp 1768* *ob 1791*

Thomas, *ob unum 1773* Robert, 11th Viscount and = Frances, dau of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, Bart  
Francis, created Viscount Mourne and = Anne, dau of Thomas Fisher of Acton, Middlesex  
Baron of Greencastle, *dsp 1818* Feudal Baron of Greencastle, *ob 1832*

Francis, 2nd Earl and Feudal Baron of Greencastle, *ob 1880* = Jane, dau of George Gun Cunningham of Mount Kennedy, Co Wicklow

Francis, Viscount Mourne and Newry, *ob 1851* = Anne, dau of General the Hon Sir Charles Colville KCB, brother of Viscount Colville of Culross

Francis, 3rd Earl and Baron of Greencastle, *ob 1915* = Ellen Constance DGSJ, dau of Edward Holmes Baldock, MP for Shrewsbury

Francis, 4th Earl and Baron of Greencastle, *ob 1955* = Norah, dau of the 14th Earl of Huntingdon

Francis, 5th Earl and Baron of Greencastle, *ob 1977* = Helen, dau of Sir Lionel Faudel-Phillips, Bart

RICHARD FRANCIS NEEDHAM, 6th and present EARL OF KILMOREY, VISCOUNT MOURNE and NEWRY, = Sigrid Juliane Thiessen-Gardner, dau of FEUDAL BARON OF ORHERA, Hereditary Abbot of the Exempt Jurisdiction of Mourne and Newry, *b 1942* Ernst Thiessen of Hamburg, Germany

DESCENT OF THE PAUNCEFORT-DUNCOMBE BARONETS, Lords of Fenny Stratford (Lot 28)

Sir Richard Pauncefort of Hasfield, Glos, living reign of HENRY III (1216-72) = Isabel, dau of Robert Grimbald, of Clopton, Northants

Sir Grimbald Pauncefort of Hasfield = ?

Sir Emericus Pauncefort, ob 1330 = ?

Sir Hugh Pauncefort of Carrn and Hasfield = Catherine

Sir John Pauncefort of Hasfield = Alice, dau of Sir Andrew Herie

Sir Thomas Pauncefort of Northall, Glos = Agatha, dau of Sir Henry Owgan

Henry Pauncefort = Katherine, dau of John Guise

John Pauncefort of Hasfield, ob 1516 = (2) Bridget, dau of Sir John Tate, Lord Mayor of London

Richard Pauncefort of Hasfield, ob 1594 = Dorothy, dau of John Ashfield of Heythrop, Oxon

John Pauncefort of Hasfield = Dorothy, dau of W Hickman of Woodford, Essex

Richard Pauncefort of Hasfield = Anne, dau of Edmund Rudin of Walhouse, Worcs

Grimbald Pauncefort, Receiver for the Duchy of Lancaster, ob 1645 = Anne, dau of Samuel Tracy, of Clifford, Herefords

Tracy Pauncefort of Gray's Inn = Mary, dau of George Billingsley, of Middlesex

Tracy Pauncefort of Kingston, Surrey, ob 1728 = Jane, dau of John Partridge



Tracy Pauncefort of Withan = Anne, sis of Charles, Lord Whitworth

Edward Pauncefort of Withan, *ob* 1759 = Mary, dau of William Dodd of Berks

George Pauncefort of Withan, *ob* 1786 = Henrietta, dau of James Digby of Bourne, Lincs

Philip Duncombe Pauncefort, Lord of Great Brickhill, Bucks, *ob* 1849 = (1) Lady Alicia Lambert, dau of the Earl of Cavan  
(2) Sophia Frances, dau of Sir William Foulis, Bart

Sir Philip Duncombe Pauncefort-Duncombe, created 1st Baronet = Sophia Caroline, dau of Col Thomas Maunsell MP, of Thorpe Malsor, Northants  
of Brickhill, 1859, *ob* 1890

Sir Philip Henry Pauncefort-Duncombe, 2nd Baronet, DL, *ob* 1895 = Flora, dau of Sir Alexander Matheson, Bart

Sir Everard Philip Digby Pauncefort-Duncombe, 3rd Baronet, *ob* 1971 = Evelyn Elvira, dau of Frederick Denny, of Horwood, Bucks

Sir Philip Digby Pauncefort-Duncombe, 4th and present Baronet, Lord of Fenny Stratford = Rachel Moyra, dau of Major Henry Aylmer of London SW1

# MEMORANDUM OF CONTRACT

I,  
of

do hereby acknowledge that I have this day purchased the property described as Lot

For the sum of £  
and having paid the sum of £  
to the Agents as a deposit and part payment of the purchase money I HEREBY AGREE to pay the balance  
thereof and complete the purchase in accordance with the Special Conditions of Sale annexed hereto.

Dated this 11th day of December 1996

Purchase money £  
Deposit money and part payment £  
(Payable to: Manorial Auctioneers Client Account) £  
Balance £

As Agent for the Vendor ( ) we hereby confirm this Sale:

Buyer's solicitors are:

Purchaser's Signature:

Buyer's premium 10% £  
VAT on Buyer's premium £  
Total (Payable to Manorial Auctioneers) £



## Manorial Auctioneers

ON THE INSTRUCTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARISTOCRACY & GENTRY  
A SALE BY AUCTION OF 35 LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR AND FEUDAL BARONIES,  
SOME TO INCLUDE INTERESTING RIGHTS

AT

STATIONERS HALL, AVE MARIA LANE, LONDON EC4M 7DD

*Wednesday 11 December 1996 at 2.30pm*

Barony of Blair	Ayrshire, Scotland
Barony of Skreen	Co Meath, Ireland
Barony of Greencastle	Co Down, Ireland
Marr	West Yorkshire
Hampole	West Yorkshire
Adwick le Street	West Yorkshire
Stanbury	West Yorkshire
Arreton	Isle of Wight
Holnest	Dorset
Shinglehall	Hertfordshire
Eastwick	Hertfordshire
Bedlow	Bedfordshire
Great Bricet	Suffolk
Kersey Priory	Suffolk
Borehouse	Suffolk
King's Barton	City of Gloucester
Fenny Stratford	Buckinghamshire
Old Swinford or Stourbridge	Worcestershire
Bedcote	Worcestershire

Brauncewell	Lincolnshire
Kirkby la Thorpe	Lincolnshire
Sleaford	Lincolnshire
North Raunceby	Lincolnshire
Larges	Suffolk
Little Saxham	Suffolk
Tuddeneham St Mary	Suffolk
Dunmow Rectory	Essex
Dearham	Cumbria
Shannon Park	Co Cork
Sleaveroe	Co Roscommon
Baronsrath	Co Kildare
Preston	Gloucestershire
Woodbury Salterton	Devon
Coddington	Nottinghamshire
Chilford	Cambridgeshire

CATALOGUE AVAILABLE WITH HISTORICAL  
PARTICULARS & INFORMATION

@ US\$30.00 including postage & packing  
(Amex/Visa/MasterCard/Diners\*/Switch\*\* welcome)

From: Manorial Auctioneers, 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE  
tel: + 44 171 582 1588 fax:+ 44 171 582 7022

Name: ..... Card No .....

Address: ..... Expiry .....

..... Type .....

..... Cardholder .....

.....

Fax/Phone: .....

\* With an order by Diners Club please give valid from date as well as expiry date  
\*\*With an order by Switch please give issue number