



**Manorial Services
A Sale by Private Treaty**

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The Lordship of the Manor of Banyards, Suffolk

Suffolk has always been one of the wealthiest parts of England and one of the earliest areas to develop sophisticated agriculture after the Roman Empire departed in the 5th century. Its rich, fertile lands ensured that a good living could be made from relatively small holdings. This is why most parishes in the county have a number of manors. The parish of Tunstall is no exception for this contains not just the named manor but also that of Banyards, or Baynards.

Tunstall is located a few miles East of Wickham Market and a five miles West of the North Sea coast. The manor of Banyards, or Baynards as it is sometimes referred, was centred on a farm of the same name and a number of other parcels of freehold and copyhold land found both in the main village and in surrounding parishes.

Little is recorded of the early history of the manor: It is likely that Banyards evolved from part of Tunstall Manor. The earliest known Lord of the Manor Richard de Holbroke, a wealthy Suffolk land owner but relatively obscure for our purposes. In the following century the Manor passed to Richard Baynard, presumably from whom the Manor is named and who was originally from Spexhall. The Baynard family laid claim to have descended from Ralph Bainard, a powerful Norman lord who was award 44 Manors in Norfolk after the invasion of 1066. At his death in 1428 Richard passed the Manor to his eldest son Robert. On his death it passed to his daughter Margaret and in turn to her husband Thomas Bacon of Baconsthorpe who died in 1485. That these ladies and gentleman are rather scantily recorded in history is really a testament to the wealth of Suffolk since these are families who began as villans, or free tenants, under noble lords who, over the course of the 12th and 13th century could accrue land to become farmers and then minor landowners, essentially the first expression of the English middle classes. There were wealthy enough to own manors but made little impression on the great historical moments of their day. It is through their property that there are remembered.

The descent of Banyards then become a complicated affair of female heirs and marriages. Thomas Bacon died in 1485 and the Manor remained with his wife Margaret. She is thought to have married gentleman of the name Wingfield. At her death in 1504 she left three granddaughters- Elizabeth, Eleanor and Katherine. The Manor ultimately appears to have passed to the former since it was her husband, Sir John Glemham, of Glemham Hall who was holding it at his death in 1537. Banyards passed to his son Sir Henry Glemham who served as deputy-lieutenant of Suffolk.

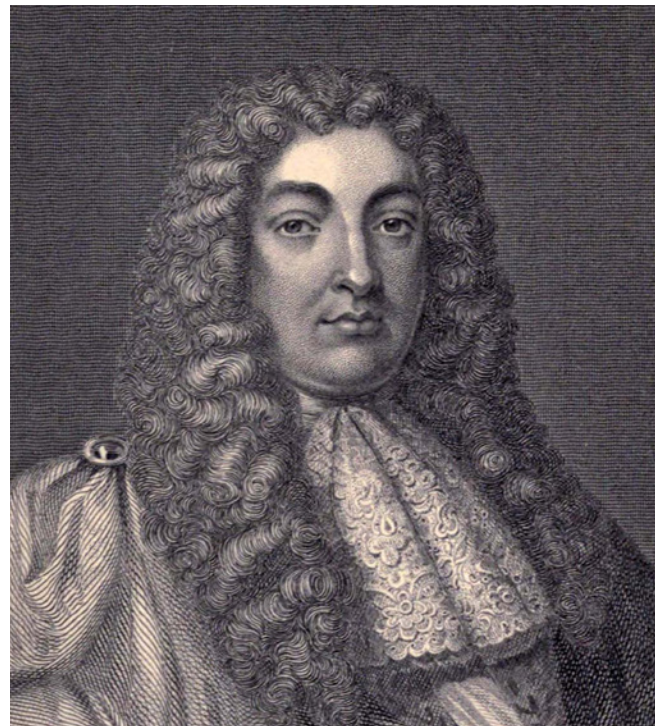


Glenham Hall

He was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas in 1632. This scion of the family is perhaps its most celebrated son. Born in 1594 he was educated at Oxford after which he betook himself to the German wars, serving in various continental armies until 1617 when he was knighted by James I. He was elected a member of Parliament for Reigate in 1621 and succeeded to the Glemham estate a year later though he continued his military career through the 1630s. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642 he rallied to the Royal cause and was with Charles I at York and he was appointed Governor of the city a few months later. The city was famously besieged by Parliamentary forces in 1643 and Glemham managed to organise a successful defence until relieved by Prince Rupert. after the Prince's sounding defeat at Marston Moor, Glemham was left with a mere 1500 men to defend York but he held out for two months before being allowed to leave the city with his men when his defeat became inevitable. He remained one of the king's most important and trusted officers. He was appointed as Commander in Chief of the four Northern Counties in 1644, and based himself in Carlisle. Later he was appointed Governor of Oxford and resisted a fierce siege at the hands of Sir

Thomas Fairfax before he was ordered to surrender by Charles, who had been captured by the Scots. Glemham remained loyal to the king to the bitter end of the war and in 1648 he was a commander of the Royalist remnant army which marched from Scotland into Northern England hoping to spark a royalist rebellion. At the Battle of Preston they were finally defeated and Glemham fled into exile in the Netherlands. He never returned to England.

After Glemham's death in 1649, Banyards passed to his son Sir Sackville Glemham and thence to his son, Thomas who sold the Manor to Sir Dudley North. Banyards eventually became the property of the Earls of Guildford, who retained it into the 20th century before it was purchased by the Cobbold family who held it until the 1980s when it was possessed by a private buyer.



Sir Dudley North

Manorial Documents Associated With This Manor

1575-1600: extent, with other manors
1360-1604: court extracts (vol, compiled 17th cent)
1603-1603: rental (in vol with other records)
1619-1921: court books (4, indexed)
1620-1708: steward's papers, chiefly surrenders, admissions, verdicts and presentments, with other manors (5 bundles)
1653-1682: minute books, with other manors (2)
1709-1763: court rolls (2)
1710-1710: schedule of court books, surveys and rentals, with other manors
1761-1921: minute book
1766-1779: quit rents, with other manors (14)
1780-1785: rentals (6)
1819-1833: rentals, with other manors (6)
1819-1831: steward's papers (1 bundle)
1820-1820: rental, with other manors
1832-1923: steward's papers, chiefly admissions, surrenders and enfranchisements (1 bundle)
1835-1941: papers relating to enfranchisement of copyhold land and compensation of manorial incidents, with other manors (7 bundles)
1842: rental, with other manors
1858-1858: rental, with other manors (in bundle with other papers)
1864-1870: steward's papers (1 bundle)
1876-1891: rentals, with Over Pistries (2)
1903-1903: rental, with other manors

British Library, Manuscript Collections
Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich Branch

The Lordship of The Manor of Begbroke, Oxfordshire

Begbroke is an ancient village and parish lying a few miles north of Oxford on the main road to Woodstock. Its boundaries, in part, predate the Norman invasion and include the Rowel Brook to the north and the ancient Frogwelldown Lane to the south-west. It takes its name from "Becca's Brook", a reference to its Saxon founder and its position by the river.

At the time of the great Norman survey of 1086, Domesday Book, Begbroke it is recorded as belonging to the fief of William FitzOsbern, earl of Hereford but in 1075 his son, Roger, rebelled against King William and the FitzOsberns were stripped of their lands. Begbroke was regranted to Walter de Lacy. In 1086 it was therefore in the possession of his son Roger. It was tenanted by Ralph and it was with his descent that the manor eventually passed. The De Lacy family remained as overlords, as part of the honour of Ludlow, until 1356 when it passed to the Roger Mortimer, earl of March. The last mention of the overlordship occurs in 1428.

Little is recorded of the manor until the end of the 12th, which is not unusual in an era of few records. In the 1180s it was the property of the de Saussay family of Kiddington. The male line became extinct in the mid-13th century and the manor duly passed to Richard Williamscot, grandson of Sibyl de Saussay. Around this time, or very soon afterwards, the manor of Begbroke appears to have been divided into two. One part eventually passed to the dukes of Marlborough but our manor descended quite separately. By the end of the 13th century it was held by the Lyons family of Duns Tew. This was an ancient clan who had arrived in England with the Conqueror and became established at Warkworth in Northamptonshire. It was one of the richest families in England who were not ennobled but money cannot buy everything and the male line ended with Sir John Lyons who died in 1385. He was succeeded by his only daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir John Chetwode, who in turn became Lord of Warkworth.

Begbroke remained as one of the Chetwode family's outlying manors until 1599 when it was sold to Sir William Spencer of Yarntom. His son, who inherited the manor in 1622 was described during the turbulent 1640s as a 'great papist' and fought with the Royalist side during the Civil War despite being investigated in 1636 by the king for his supposed 'scandalous living'. His son, Sir Thomas, sat as MP for Woodstock after the wars from 1660 and died in 1685. Ten years later Begbroke was sold once more, this time to Sir Robert Dashwood. He was the son of a London merchant and built up and was granted a baronetcy by Charles II in 1684 and sat as an MP for Banbury where he became identified with the ermine Tories, or county party within Parliament. At his death in 1734 the manor passed to his son James, the 2nd Baronet who built the family home at Kirtlington a few miles to the north. This Dashwood was an avowed Tory and even considered himself a Jacobite, refusing to join the Oxfordshire Militia at the time of the 1745 Rebellion. He died in 1779 and Begbrooke passed to his eldest son Henry. The manor remained in the hands of the Dashwood family until the latter half of the 20th century.



Sir Robert Dashwood Closteman

Begbroke was one of the last villages in England to use an open field system in agriculture. This traditional form of farming, using three or four huge open field divided into narrow strips was the common land form in central England until the 18th century when almost all were divided up by the Acts of Enclosure. A few survived into the 19th century and even fewer into the 20th. In 1910 it was reported that the meadows in Begbroke remained divided in strips which were let annually by lot. This was conducted using thirteen balls inscribed with the names of village families, most of whom had resided there since the 13th century. Each ball was drawn to determine who held which strip for that year. It is believed that the area of meadow thus allotted corresponds to the 4 and a half hides of meadow mentioned in Domesday Book as belonging to the manor. The practise continued until after the Second World War.



St Michaels Begbroke

Manorial Documents Associated With This Manor

1691-1692: rentals, with Yarnton (3)
1694-1694: rental and valuation, with Yarnton
1694-1694: valuation and rental, with Yarnton

Oxfordshire History Centre

The Lordship of The Manor of Ennerdale, Cumbria

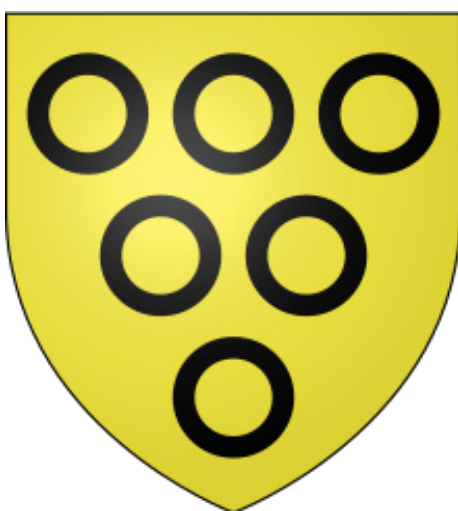
The Manor of Ennerdale lies in one of the wildest and beautiful parts of the Lake District. It includes, in its 13,000 acres, the glacial lake, Ennerdale Water; the most western of the lakes. Ennerdale Valley lies 8 miles from the coast and is surrounded by several fells including Great Borne (2019 ft), Great Gable (2949 ft) and Pillar Mountain (2927 ft).

The small village of Ennerdale Bridge lies two miles from the lake on the River Ehen which flows from the lake. The Churchyard here is the setting for the poem "The Brothers" by William Wordsworth.

There is some dispute as to the derivation of the name Ennerdale. It was thought by some scholars to have come from the Irish name of Lough Eaneth after the wild fowls which breed on the various islands in the lake. Later historians now believe it likely came from the Old Norse *Anundar-dalr* meaning Anund's Valley.

The earliest mention of the manor is found in the Register of St Bees, a chartulary of that priory written between 1120 and 1135. It was then part of the ancient Barony of Egremont and was possessed by the powerful Norman lord, William le Meschin. Little more is recorded of it until the 14th century when Thomas de Multon dies seized of Eynerdale within the free chase of Coupland fell. After the death of Thomas' son, John, in 1334 the manor passed to the Harrington family of Al-dingham. The Inquisition post mortem after Multon's death records the following

and there are at Enerdale (sic), which is within the Free Chase of Coupeland fell 31 tenants at will, who hold various places (loca) and pay per year £6 4/6d at the terms of Michaelmas and Easter equally. And there is a certain render (reditus) called Dalemale [payment for right of pasture, literally 'valley money'] coming from the said tenants 29/- per year at the Feast of St James for the whole year. And there is a certain place called Braythemire [now Broadmoor plantation] in the hands of the said tenants, and they pay per year for the same 13/4d at the said Feast of St James for the whole year. And there is there a certain place called Head of Ennerdale (Capud de Eynerdale) in the hands of the said tenants at will, and they pay per year £4 at the said Feast of St James for the whole year. And there are two vaccaries (vacarie) where the lord used to have his own stock (staurum suum proprum) and they are worth per year 60/-'



Lowther Coat of Arms

Ennerdale then passed successively through the Bonville family to the Greys. Lord Bonville married Elizabeth, sole heir of Sir William Harrington. William and Elizabeth had a son, William, who died in 1457 leaving a daughter and heir, Cecily. The Lordship of Ennerdale passed to her and she then married Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset. The Baronies of Harrington and Bonville also passed to Thomas through his wife although these titles were superfluous as he had been created Earl of Huntingdon in 1471 and Marquess of Dorset in 1475. He was, however, found guilty of high treason when Richard III assumed the throne in 1483, on account of his closeness to the dead Prince Edward (briefly Edward V). He escaped to Brittany and



Ennerdale

returned at the summons of Henry VII who had defeated Richard at the battle of Bosworth two years later. He was subsequently made a Knight of the Garter and died in 1501. His son, also Thomas, succeeded him and served King Henry VIII loyally until his death in 1530. His son, Henry Grey, was elevated in 1551 to the Dukedom of Suffolk and was Lord High Constable of England and Knight of the Garter. He married Frances Brandon, daughter of Charles, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, sister of Henry VIII and Queen Dowager of France. By her he had two daughters, Jane and Katherine. On the death of Edward VI, Henry Grey proclaimed his daughter Lady Jane Grey Queen of England. This failed, and Jane, her husband, and Henry, Duke of Suffolk, were all executed.

Ennerdale was forfeited to the Crown and the land later granted by Queen Elizabeth to the manorial tenants in 1568 though the Crown remained as Lord of the Manor. The manor was managed for the Crown by a succession of bailiffs, stewards and greaves who administered the estate. During the 17th and 18th centuries the Lowther family became successful and prominent in Cumberland and entered into several leases with the Crown for land and rights in Ennerdale. In 1822 the whole manor was purchased outright from the Crown by William, Earl of Lonsdale and remained in the hands of this family until 198 when it was sold in auction to a private buyer.



Thomas de Multon (Thomas de Moulton) Coat of Arms

There are many documents associated with the Manor including

There are many documents associated with Manor including the following;

1515-1516: bailiffs' account roll, with other manors

British Library

1563-1564: surveys, with other manors

National Archives

1567-1568: rental (copy)

1604-1636: estreats (4 sheets)

1604-1636: estreats (4 sheets)

1613-1613: estreats, with other manors

1649-1660: parliamentary survey

1664-1668: court rolls

1676-1677: jury's survey (4 ms)

1679-1679: estreats, with other manors

1632-1633: appointment of bowbearer of forest,

Cumbria Archive and Local
Studies Centre, Whitehaven

1632-1632: census of deer

1664-1664: appointment of deputy bailiff, collector
and bowbearer

1687-1696: call roll

1668-1688: appointment of officers

1824-1827: 19th cent surveys and rental (3)

1673-1766: court book, indexed

Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle

1702-1899: court rolls (copies), tenants' papers,
and admittances

1703-1885: papers incl boundary, copy of 1650 survey

1703-1854: verdicts

1765-1817: court baron verdicts

1765-1817: court leet verdicts

1765-1765: court book, with other manors

1765-1781: steward's account book, with other manors

1765-1768: steward's account books, with other manors (4)

1766-1833: court book, indexed

1768-1817: call book

1834-1933: court book



Sir Thomas Grey, 1st Marquess of Dorset, coat of Arms

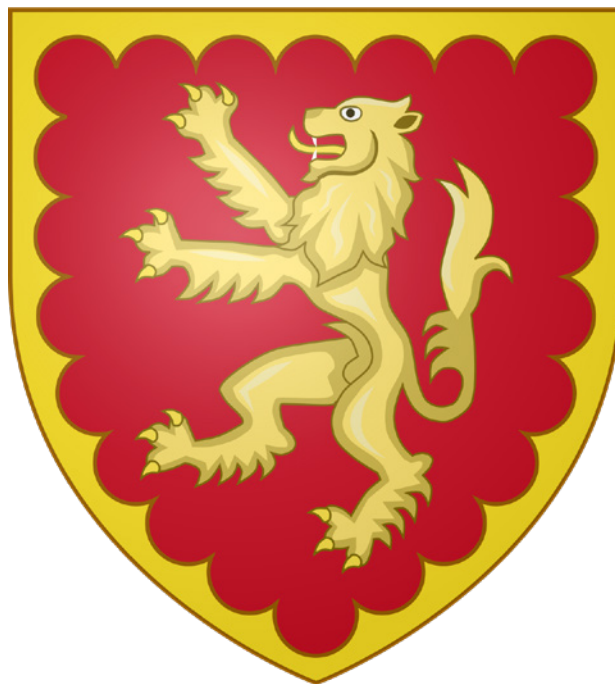
The Lordship of the Manor of Gratwich, Staffordshire

At the time of the great survey made of newly conquered England, known as Domesday Book, the manor of Gratwich, or *Crotewiche* as it was then referred, was held by Robert de Stafford. He was a powerful Norman nobleman who controlled much of Staffordshire and held dozens of manors in the county. He founded Stafford castle but his personal history is somewhat obscure for such a powerful man.

In 1086 the manor consisted of one virgate of demesne land (around 120 acres) which consisted of pasture, meadow woodland and a mill. It was valued at 24s. The name Gratwich derived from its location on the Blythe Valley; *Groet* was the Old English word for gravel and *wic* meaning *lying on*. It is four miles from the old roman town of Uttoxeter.

The history of the manor is somewhat obscure after Domesday. Some sources appear to suggest that it was held by the Goring family whilst Samuel Erdeswicke writes that by the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) Gratwich was a possession of Sir Ralph de Mutton who held other manors nearby and land in Ireland. According to this transmission, Gratwich passed to Ralph's son Adam, a beneficiary of St Thomas's convent in Stafford and who was reportedly a retainer of the powerful Audley family. It is suggested that it had passed from the de Muttons to the Chetwynd family by the reign of Henry III (1216-1272), probably towards the latter end of the reign. It is mentioned as belonging to Phillip Chetwynd in a Plea Roll dating to 1292. The waning influence of the overlordship also confirms that the manor belonged to the Chetwynds in 1402 when it was recorded in the Inquisition into the death of Edmund, Earl of Stafford that the barony received income on

Mitton, Ingestre and Gratwich, 2 1/2 fees held by the heir of William Sheteswynde, knight.



Coat of Arms Talbot

Gratwich remained in the hands of the Chetwynds for several centuries. Based at Ingestre, the family consolidated their wealth on estates in Staffordshire and Warwickshire. During the reign of Henry VI Sir Phillip de Chetwynd served during the French wars and in 1441 was made Governor of Bayeux in Normandy. He later married Elene, the daughter of Earl Ferrers of Chartley. His grandson, William was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Chamber of Henry VII (1485-1509) but became involved in court intrigue. He obtained the post ahead of another Staffordshire gentleman, Sir Humphrey Pipe who sent Chetwynd a letter asking to meet him early in the morning at Stafford; the story continues that *being thus allured out of his house at Ingestre, and going thither, with no other attendants than his son, and two servants, he was way-laid on Tixall Heath, by twenty men, seven of whom were of Sir Humphrey's own family, all completely armed: who, issuing out of a sheepcote and a deep dry pit, furiously assaulted him, saying that he should die, and accordingly slew him; sir Humphrey, in the instant passing by, with a least twenty-four persons on horseback, under the pretence of hunting a deer"* Despite pleas from Chetwynd's wife Alice that the king arrest Sir Humphrey, this was neither carried out nor was he ever tried for his crimes.

The Chetwynd family retained Gratwich and it eventually descended to Walter Chetwynd who sat as a Member of Parliament for Stafford and Lichfield from 1703. During the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714) he was made Master of the Buck- Hounds and Chief Ranger of St James' Park and Keeper of the Mall. After George I came to the throne in 1714 he was made Baron of Rathdowne and Viscount Chetwynd of Beerhaven in the Irish Peerage. After his death in 1735 his titles, including the Manor of Gratwich passed to his brother John, the 2nd Viscount. On the marriage of his daughter Catherine to the Honourable John Talbot the manor passed to the Earls of Shrewsbury who held the title until the last years of the 20th century when it passed into private hands.



St Mary's Gratwich

Manorial Documents Associated With This Manor

1450-1458: ministers accounts, with other manors

Staffordshire County Record Office

1476-1476: court roll, with Tixall and Ingestre

1825: map of manor

1801-1801: survey and plan, with Kingstone and Birchwood Park, Leigh (2 copies)

1836-1839: court rolls (2) with notice of court

William Salt Library



The Lordship of the Manor of Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire

Some Lordships of the Manor have a deep and varied descent, passing down from family to family and charting the changes in the English landowning order whilst others, such as Great Horwood had long eons of institutional ownership which similarly reflects an English sense of stability.

Great Horwood lies on a low ridge in the north of the county a few miles south of Buckingham. Its name derives from the Old English for muddy wood and part of the woodland from which it took its name has survived a 1000 years. It is now known as College Wood in the north of the manor and in 1865 some of its largest oaks were used to restore the roof of New College and can still be viewed today.



New College, Oxford

Before 1066, the Manor was held by Alward Cilt, a thegn of King Edward but after the Invasion it became part of the estates of Walter Giffard, first Earl of Buckingham. Giffard held Great Horwood until 1102 when he made it part of a substantial gift to cluniac priory of St Faith, Longueville in Normandy of five manors: Great Horwood, Newton Longville, Great Witchingham, Akeley and West Hannay. This was part of the foundation gift Giffard made when he established the priory. In England he founded a cell of the priory at Newton Longville and the Buckinghamshire manors became the lands attached to this cell. However it appears that the Lord of the Manor of Great Horwood was the Prior of the Norman Priory. In 1254, the prior claimed the frankpledge twice a year as well as a assize of bread and ale. However, a change may have taken place by the beginning of the 14th century since in 1316 the Prior of Newton Longville, William de Talley, is mentioned as the Lord of the Manor. With reign of Edward III came the beginning of the 100 year war and the culmination of the suspicion of 'foreign houses' which had begun during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272).

The exact date is not know but it was likely during the 1350s when the English estate of the St Faith's were forfeited to the Crown. Between 1377 and 1390 Great Horwood was granted, probably on a lease, to the Talbot family and again in 1403 to Sir Ralph Rocheford. This was as a result of Rocheford's long adherence to John of Gaunt and his son Henry IV (1399-1413). Rockford accompanied Henry to Prussia in 1390 and on his great journey to Jerusalem in 1392. When Henry took the throne in 1399 Rocheford was rewarded with several positions in the defence of his new regime as well as landed estates such as Great Horwood. By 1410 his positions and gifts from Henry had made Rocheford a wealthy man, far richer than any of his ancestors. After the death of the king in 1413 he was given several diplomatic missions by his successor, Henry V. In 1414 he travelled as part of the English retinue to the Council of Constance in Germany which had been called to try to solve the papal schism which had resulted in three men claiming to be the pontiff. In 1417 he landed at Harfleur in Normandy with Henry and was a commander at the siege of Rouen. After Henry's death in 1422 Ralph retreated from public life but, now in his sixties, was called back to royal service in 1428 as one of a small retinue of knights assigned to protect the six year old Henry VI. After Rocheford's death in 1440 the manor of Great Horwood returned to the Crown and was then bestowed on New College, Oxford.

Despite its name, New College is on of the oldest colleges of the University, founded in 1379 by William de Wickham as means to train priests after the Black Death had devastated their ranks. It was the first college to be built in the form with which the University is now synonymous.

Great Horwood and the other four Longville Manors formed a reasonably sized estate in Buckinghamshire from which the College derived a good income. In 1447 the warden and scholars obtained the grant of a Wednesday market and a yearly fair on the vigil, day and morrow of St. James the Apostle. The fair proved to be a great success and ran through the centuries. Over time the fair evolved into a celebration and feast which is still held today in the village green. In the 17th and 18th centuries it lasted almost a whole week and was famed for its dancing for which couples had to pay 2 pence to take part. Today the feast is celebrated over two days with a funfair. Perhaps the most famous event in the village, and one which gave rise to its modern appearance was a great fire in 1781 in which over half the village was consumed. It meant that most of the village was rebuilt in brick and gives a Georgian appearance to the area around the green.



Sir Ralph Rocheford (left) jousting at St Inglevert

Manorial Documents Associated With This Manor

Oxford University: New College Archives

1302-1374: court rolls
1320-1320: extent, with draft (2 rolls)
1383-1484: court rolls
1432-1482: account rolls
1487-1502: court rolls (draft; limp vols), with other manors
1494-1495: account rolls
1494-1610: court rolls
1528-1528: court rolls, with other manors
1529-1529: court roll, with other manors
1547-1569: court rolls
1593-1594: court rolls (2) with other manors
1593-1624: court books (draft) (3) with other manors
1614-1614: rental (roll)
1616-1648: court rolls (draft)
1616-1775: court rolls
1628-1628: rental (roll)
1637-1637: rental (roll)
1646-1646: list of customary tenants
1680-1680: rental
1700-1900: accounts of fines and heriots, with rents of various properties (vol)
1705-1705: court roll, with other manors
1727-1736: court minutes, with surrenders and presentments
1776-1925: court books (3)
1776-1784: court minutes, with surrenders and presentments
1777-1780: quit rental, with other manors (vol)
1783-1783: court roll (draft)
1784-1784: properties with tenants, admission
dates and quit rents, with Tingewick (vol) 1816-1833: court minutes (7 items)
1860-1860: terrier, with other manors and estates (vol)



Great Horwood village sign

The Lordship of the Manor of Lanhadron, Cornwall

Lying midway between Plymouth and Penzance the Manor of Lanhadron is recorded in Domesday Book as a possession of Robert of Mortain. William the Conqueror's great survey notes that Lanhadron consisted of

*3 ploughlands, 1 lord's plough team
60 acres of pasture
5 acres of woodland
4 smallholders, 2 slaves
Worth 10 shillings.*

Lanhadron forms part of the parish of St Ewe, a few miles south of St Austell. Until the 19th century an ancient Celtic cross stood here near a place known as Nunnery Hill. In 1873 a local farmer decided that this might be good prospect for treasure and tore down the cross head and shaft, leaving the base, which remains today. Fifty years earlier the manor had its own antimony mine, south of Lanhadron Farm, known as Wheal Prosper. Antimony, was used as an alloy in printers type as well as variety of industrial uses such as in pottery glazes. These mines were extremely rare in Britain. The name Lanhadron probably derives from the celtic forms of *church of St Hadron*

The name of the Manor has had various spellings over the centuries including Lansladron, Lanshadron and Lanlaran, before it settled on the more modern form of Lanharon. At the time of Domesday, when its overlord was Earl Robert, its local lord was Reginald de Valletort. He had likely inherited from his father, Godfrey, a Norman who had arrived the the Conqueror in 1066. Reginald held numerous manors and estates in Cornwall and Devon, including Appledore and Bigbury. The Valletorts held the manor into the early 13th century when, at some point unrecorded it passed to a local landowner, Sir Serlo de Lansladron. He was summoned to attend the first parliament of Edward I in 1275. The manor remained with this family for two further generations until the line failed and it passed to the Trerice family. They were the descendants of the marriage of Sir Serlo's daughter Miranda. From them the manor passed either by descent or purchase, to the Arundel family of Lanherne.

This family were one of the most important gentry family in Cornwall and claimed their lineage to the Norman invasion. The family estate was based at Lanherne and Trerice and throughout the 15th and 16th centuries gradually increased their wealth and influence. Though never one of the most powerful families in western England they nevertheless served both the Lancastrian and Yorkist monarchs in the 15th century, mainly as local royal enforcers. They added land in Devon and Dorset and were reputedly the largest free tenants in Cornwall by 1500. When Prince Henry (the future Henry VIII) was made duke of York in 1494, Sir John Arundel was made a knight of the Bath and led his own troops against Cornish rebels in 1497. Though the family were wealthy they were not among the richest in society. In 1525, Sir Thomas Arundell turned down a barony because he knew that he was unable to afford the rank. However, in Cornwall, were there few if any aristocrats the family were known as the Great Arundells. They reached their peak of influence in the 1540s but as a strictly Catholic family they were forced into a decline on the when Queen Elizabeth ascended to the throne. Sir John, the last of the Great Arundells prospered during the reign of Mary but was sidelined under Elizabeth when he refused to accept the Act of Uniformity in 1570.



Arundell Arms

The Arundells of Laherne continued as Lords of Lanhadron into the 17th century. The manor was described in the 17th century by the antiquary, John Norden, as *an auintient howse of the Arondells, where was the moste statelieste parke within the shire, now utterly decayde, and the woodes rooted up and the land sowed with corne. There is an oke within the circuit of this decayde parke, called Arondell's oke, which is sayde to beare leaves as whyte as whyte paper. Some suche leaves are ordinarye on manie others, but to be so generall is more straunge.*

In the 18th century the property of the Arundells of Lantern and the Arundells of Trerice became united in the figure of Mary, who married Henry, the seventh Baron Arundell of Wardour and Lanhadron then passed to this line. In 1801 the manor was sold the Cood family but was repurchased by the Arundells not long afterwards. The family retained Lanhadron until the last quarter of the 20th century when it was sold by Lord Talbot of Malahide, to a private purchaser and thence to the current owners.



Ancient Cross Base

Manorial Documents Associated With This Manor

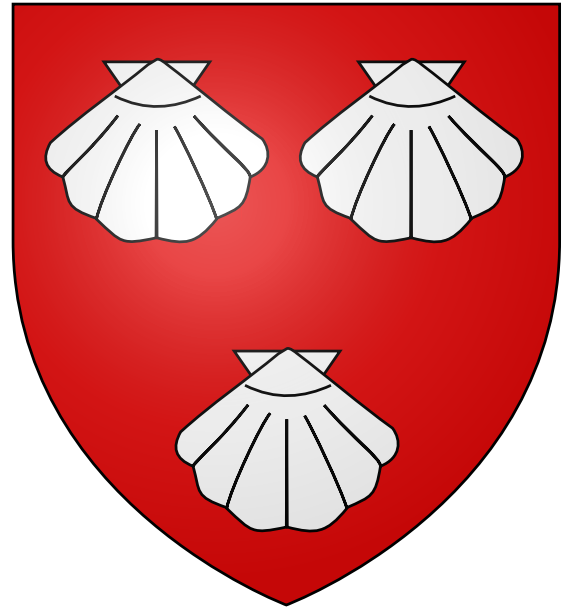
Account Roll	1398-1401
Court Roll	1459-1460
Court Roll	1470-1471
Court Roll	1494-1499
Court Roll	1490-1500
Court Roll	1539-1540
Court Book	1664-1671
Court Book	1678-1731
Rental	1797
Particulars of Tenements	1788

Cornwall Record Office

The Lordship of the Manor of Motcombe, Dorset

Motcombe is an extensive, scattered Lordship which covers more than 5,000 acres of mainly pasture land. It lies two miles north of Shaftesbury and three miles south-east of Gillingham.

Little is recorded of Motcombe's early history but by 1454 it was in the possession of Nicholas Payne, who had inherited it from his father, Richard. Evidently the Paynes had held the Lordship for several generations previously, likely from the 14th century. Richard Payne had inherited the family's estates on the death of his cousin Isabel, who had been the heiress of William Payne, son of John Payne. It was Nicholas Payne who sold Motcombe to John Kaylway, or Kailway who had also been lord of the neighbouring manor of East Woodsford. The male Payne line seems to have died out at this point. The Dorset historian, John Croker, writes from Mr Payne it (Motcombe) came hereditarily to *Sir William Webb, who hath adorned it with building, and from him, by his only daughter, it is likely to descend to Sir John Croke.* Sir William Webb was the younger son of William Webb a Salisbury merchant, Webb was knighted by James I and in the Chapel at Caius College, Cambridge, there is a mural monument to Sir William, who died in 1613.



The Dacre family, illustration by Jimmy44

Motcombe descended from Sir William Webb to his daughter and heir who did indeed marry Sir John Croke whose family had been involved in the law for almost a century. His great-grandfather John Croke had been a Sergeant at Law in 1546 and sat as a Member of Parliament for Chippenham in 1547. His grandson, Sir John Croke, had been called to the Bar in 1591 and sat as MP for Windsor in 1585. In that same year he was appointed Recorder of London and sat as a M.P. for the City from 1597 to 1601. In the October parliament of 1601 Croke was chosen as Speaker of the House of Commons. When presented to the aged Queen Elizabeth for the first time he is recorded as having said that the land had been defended by *the might of our dread and sacred queen.* The Queen interrupted Croke and reminded him that the land had in fact been protected by the mighty hand of God, Mr Speaker. Croke earned the admiration of the Queen during the vote on the Bill for the Enforcement of Church Attendance. On the vote, the 'ayes' numbered 105 and the 'noes' 106. The ayes expected Croke to cast his vote with them but Croke asserted that *'he was foreclosed of his voice by taking place which it had pleased them to impose upon him and that he was indifferent to both parties.'* The bill was lost and at the close of the session Elizabeth conveyed her compliments on Croke's 'wisdom and discretion.

On the Queen's death in 1603 Croke was knighted and became deputy to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Hume, in 1604. In 1607 he became a judge and served on the King's Bench for 13 years until his death in 1620. He was succeeded in the Lordship of Motcombe by his son John, who had been knighted in 1603 and who sat as Member of Parliament for Shaftesbury. On his death in 1640 the Croke estates fell to his son, also Sir John. This Sir John was said to have lived a *'corrupt and dissolute life.'* In 1667 he conspired with Robert Hawkins clerk of Chilton to commit robbery. He arranged for Hawkins to steal for him, but Croke seemed to have reneged on his deal to pay Hawkins off. When Hawkins was brought to trial, Croke had failed to bribe Lord Chief Justice Hale, who was trying the case and Hawkins, unsurprisingly revealed all to the court. Croke was rightly ruined and forced to sell his entire estate, including Motcombe, which was purchased by the Nicholas family who then sold it on to William Whitaker of Lancaster.

The Whitaker family held the Lordship well into the 18th century. Henry Whitaker was Lord of Motcombe until his death in 1736 and had served as Sheriff of Dorset. Henry's estate passed to his brother Walter, who died childless and Motcombe became the possession of his nephew the Rev. William Whitaker, son of Narcissus Whitaker, vicar of Fifehead Magdalen. William died unmarried in 1809 and Motcombe passed to his nephew, also William Whitaker. William was the last of the Whitakers and he resided at Motcombe House until his death in 1816. Motcombe House was purchased by the Marquess of Westminster but the Lordship was subsequently sold to Henry Sturt of Criche, whose family was raised to the peerage as the Barons Alington in 1876. The family retained the Lordship into the 20th century.

Manorial Documents Associated With This Manor

Survey (with other Manors)	mid 17th C	National Archives
Surveys	c1816	Privately Held
Rental	1699	John Rylands Library



A map of the Isle of Purbeck, drawn by Ralph Tresswell in about 1585-6, marking some of the Dorset Manors

DESCENT OF STURT, BARONS OF ALINGTON,

SOMETIME LORDS OF MOTCOMBE, DORSET

William Alington, 1st Baron Alington (Created 1642 in Peerage of Ireland) of Horseheath, Cambs = Elizabeth, dau of Sir Lionel Tollemache of Helmingham, Lincs
born 1610, died 1648

Giles, 2nd Baron died a minor, 1659	William, 3rd Baron, created Baron Alington (1682) in the Peerage of England as Alington of Wymondley, Herts, died 1684	= (1) Catherine, dau Henry Lord Stanhope, son of the 1st Earl of Chesterfield (2) Joanna, dau of Lord Campden (3) Lady Diana Russell, dau of William, 1st Duke of Bedford
(2)	(3)	

Giles, 2nd and last Baron of the English created, 4th in the Irish Peerage, which title passed to his uncle, Hildebrand, 1691 = Catherine = Sir Nathaniel Napier, Bart of More CricheI, Dorset, Dorset

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

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



Alington

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

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

Henry Charles of CricheI, MP, 1825-46, died 1866 = (1) Lady Charlotte Brudenell, dau of George, Earl of Lucan GCB Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea
(2) Evelyn, dau of Henry Blundell Leigh of Portland Place, London

Humphrey Napier, 2nd Baron Alington, KCVO, DC, MP, died 1919 = Lady Foedorowna Yorke, dau of 5th Earl of Hardwick

Gerard, died of wounds, 11 Nov 1918 (Armistice Day) = Napier George Henry, 3rd and last Baron Alington, died 1940 = Lady Mary Ashley Cooper dau of 9th Earl of Shaftesbury

The Hon Mary Anna Sibell Elizabeth, the Hon Mrs Marten, who was the Lady of Motcombe until her death, five years ago.

The Lordship of the Manor of Penistone, Yorkshire

For doyens of English place names, Penistone - pronounced *Penniston* - has always attracted attention for obvious reasons. However the name itself is a corruption of the original *Pengestone*, meaning 'settlement on the hill'. Those looking for more lurid explanations may be a little disappointed.

Penistone is a market in the historical West Riding of Yorkshire. It lies 8 miles west of Barnsley. It was and remains a town servicing a rural community and there has been a sheep market in the town since it received a royal charter for one in 1699. The manor of Penistone is one of a number in the extensive parish and is said to comprise the 1,110 acres of the original eponymous township.



Penistone Grammer c1900

The lordship of the manor can be dated to before the Norman Conquest when it was held by Alric. He was an unusual figure in that he was one of the few Saxon thegns who retained their lands after 1066 although Penistone was absorbed into the newly created Honour of Pontefract, held by the Norman lord, Ilbert de Lacy. Alric went one better than most of his Saxon counterparts by leaving Penistone to his son, Swein. The manor remained as a possession this family until it passed from the daughter of Adam FitzSwein to a local clerk called John de Pengiston. Penistone then remained as an estate of this family until 1306 when it was granted to William Clarel of Aldwark. This Clarels had founded Tickhill Priory in South Yorkshire and claimed descent from the Norman Invasion.

In 1392, John Clarel, Lord of Penistone made a gift of land for the establishment of a school in the town. Penistone Grammar has existed ever since and is recorded as the 45th oldest school in England. Its modern alumni includes the historian Professor David Hay and the England footballer, John Stones.

The Clarel family remained as Lords of the Manor of Penistone until 1489 but never resided at Pensitone Manor house, which had been built by the Pengistons. They were succeeded by the Fitzwilliam family and then the Foljambe of Worksop, one of the major landowners in South Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. By the 17th century the manor has come into the hands of the Bosville family and Geoffrey Bosville, Lord of the Manor, was instrumental in reviving the market for the town at the ned of that century. Despite protests from other Yorkshire market towns, Bosville organised a potion, signed by 2000 residents and in 1699 a Royal Charter was granted to the towns people allowing a three day summer fair (10-12 June) and a weekly Thursday market every Thursday in front of the church of St. John the Baptist.



Foljambe crest

By the 18th century the manor came into the possession of former copyholders in the manor; the Wordsworth family. This local clan appears to have resided in the Manor for many generations prior to their elevation. Nicholas de Wordulworth is recorded as living here in 1408 and William Wordelsworth in 1441. By the end of the 15th century the family had proliferated in the parish and several branches were established nearby at Stainborough, the ancestors of the great poet, William Wordsworth. By the 17th century, Ralph Wordsworth of Water Hall is described as a gentleman and certainly a prosperous landowner. Several of his sons became merchants and increased the family fortunes considerably. Josias Worsdworth was successful merchant trading with Sweden and Russia in the lucrative Baltic trade. His son, Josias was instrumental in leading the public subscription drive to pay for and establish the Penistone Cloth Hall in 1763. However, it was around this time



Wordsworth on Helvellyn by Benjamin Robert Haydon

that the family moved from Water Hall to Sheffield. Although William Wordsworth's family had moved to Cumbria by the time he was born there in 1770 they remained in close contact with their Yorkshire relatives. Indeed, Wordsworth married a Yorkshire woman and in later life he investigated his roots there.

After the death of Josias Wordsworth the manor passed to his two daughters but was sold soon afterwards to the Vernon Wentworth family of Wentworth Castle, a few miles to the west. The Vernon-Wentworth family held the manor until very recently when it was privately sold.

Manorial Documents Associated With This Manor

1500- 1600: customs of copyhold tenants
 1530: extent, with valuation of rents (copy 1753)
 1696: notice of holding court
 1672: rental, with Hoyland Swaine
 1681-1685: rentals, with Hoyland Swaine
 1743: rentals, with Hoyland Swaine
 1743-1749: presentments, with Hoyland Swaine
 1749: call book, with Hoyland Swaine
 1792- 1792: call book, with Hoyland Swaine
 1792: notice of perambulation, with Hoyland Swaine
 1792- 1792: rental, with Hoyland Swaine
 1792- 1792: verdict, with Hoyland Swaine
 1805- 1805: verdict, with Hoyland Swaine
 1805- 1805: apointment of steward, with Hoyland Swaine
 1808- 1808: rental, with Hoyland Swaine
 1818: papers rel to boundaries, with Oxspring
 1811-1935: court rolls

Leeds University Library, Special Collections

Hull History Centre (Hull University Archives)
 Sheffield City Archives

West Yorkshire Archive Service, Kirklees

The Lordship of the Manor of Piccots, Saling, Essex

THE LORDSHIP of Saling is recorded in Domesday Book (1086) as belonging to Hugh de Ramis, who attended William, Duke of Normandy, in his invasion of England in 1066, culminating at the Battle of Hastings and the killing of the English King Harold II. Hugh was succeeded in 1090 by son Robert, who was Lord until his death in 1130, when his cousin Roger supplanted him. He was a member of the Knights Templar, formed by Pope Urban during the First Crusade to help to retake the Holy Land from the Muslims in 1095. A namesake accompanied Richard I (the Lionheart) in the Third Crusade of 1189-93.

Piccots appears to have been an area of the capital Manor until the second Roger's time, for we find Ralph Piccot, or Piccot, Lord of Piccots, a subinfeudation of the Domesday Lordship. Ralph,



Guy's Hospital Coat of Arms

who is sometimes called 'Sir Ralph', was Sewer (Bailiff) to Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and he was succeeded by Sir William Piccot who was Lord in the reign of Henry III (1216-72). He was also Lord of Piccots in Ardleigh, in Essex, and Saling itself. He held the fee of the King by keeping a sparrow-hawk should the monarch ever visit. His son and namesake succeeded at the age of 22, dying in 1283. He was to keep a sparrow-hawk at Court, but at the King's cost. The King, Edward I, also undertook to maintain for him 'three horses, three boys or grooms, and three greyhounds.' His wife Maud bore him two sons, William and Robert, the former of whom seems to have succeeded their father. He died in 1334 and is buried at Dunmow Priory, Essex, of which he was a benefactor. His estate at Piccots was described at the time as comprising a house, a curtilage (an area of land adjoining a house) of 12 acres, 280 acres of arable, 11 acres of meadow, 16 of pasture, and 20 of wood. From his tenants on the Manor, he received 17d and a pound of cumin, a valuable spice.

William was succeeded by his son John who held 165 acres of the King and 137 acres of Geoffrey de Reynes, Lord of the adjoining Manor of Raynes. He sold the Manor in 1349 to Thomas de Mandeville and his wife Elizabeth, who conveyed it later to Sir John HendeHendle was an extremely rich man. He Sheriff of London in 1381 (during the Peasants' Revolt) and Lord Mayor 10 years later and again in 1404. In 1407, a charter mentions that, in addition to Piccots, he was Lord of the Manors of Little Canfield, Little Chifhall, Bradwell, Panfield, and West Roding, all in Essex, and Lord of Langport, Kingsweld, and Charlton, near Dover, Kent. On his death in 1418, he gave his mansion in St Swithins, London, and £1,000 to his widow Elizabeth and to his two sons, he gave each £1,500 in cash, enormous sums at the time, and to the eldest son John, aged nine, the bulk of his estate. Elizabeth remarried Ralph Boteler, Lord Sudeley. John was Sheriff of Essex in 1443 and 1447 and died before his mother in 1461. His widow was Gresild or Griselda, whose only daughter and heir Joane married Walter Writtle, an old family. Walter Writtle's grandson John died without issue, and Piccots descended to a relative, John Basset, and then to Gregory Basset. Gregory's daughter Dorothy married twice to Robert Bonham and Anthony Maxey, who died in 1592. She died 10 years later and her successors until 1665 were Sir William Maxey, ? Greville, and Antony Massey. The last sold Piccots to Martin Carter, who conveyed it to a son and namesake of the Revd Samuel Collins, of Braintree, the nearest market town. Samuel II sold Piccots to Sir Martin Lumley, Bart, whose heir Sir James sold the Lordship to Guy's Hospital, the owners until recently, in the form of Guy's and St Thomas's Charitable Foundation. Thomas Guy (1645-1724), founder of Guy's Hospital, ended his life a very rich man, but started his commercial life

by selling Bibles on the black market, it being the law in England that the Bible be only printed and sold by authority (ie in return for a royalty). Guy profited immeasurably from the South Sea Stock, multiplying his original investment of £45,400 sixfold before the stock crashed with the widest possible implications for company investment until the 1840s. For more information on these ancient hospitals, please refer to the Lordship of Bridewell in our Catalogue of November 2003. Piccotts lies in the parish of Little Saling, about six and a half miles north-west of Braintree.



Thomas Guy

The Lordship of the Manor of Rushmere, Suffolk

Glimpses of the ancient land of England can sometimes be found in the names of places. Rushmere in Suffolk is one such place. Before the Norman conquest this area of northern Suffolk was a swampy, waterlogged fen where rushes and reeds grew in abundance. This was a place of wild fowl and eel catches. Over the centuries, perhaps even before the Conquest, the land began to be drained and converted to extremely fertile agricultural land. The entry for *Riscemara*, as it was referred to in Domesday Book, notes that the manor, held by Hugo de Montford, was worth 5 shillings and 300 herrings which indicates that at this remote time fishermen were able to navigate the River Hundred the three miles inland to Rushmere to land their catch.



Rushmere Church of St Michael & All Angels

Hugo de Montford was one of William of Normandy's trusted companions. He was Lord of Montfort-sur-Risle and personally provided 50 ships and 60 knights to the Duke's invasion of England in 1066. Rushmere was one of the numerous manors and estates he was granted after England had been subdued. The early history of the manor is rather obscure but it is believed to have been administered for much of its history with the neighbouring manor of Mutford. It was held in the late 12th century by Balderic de Bosco and on his death it passed to his daughter Hildeburga and to her two daughters, Alice and Maud. The former married Stephen "The Crusader" Longchamp and the latter, Henry de Vere and Rushmere was divided between the two men into separate moieties. Stephen received his moniker after fighting at the Siege of Acre in 1189 on the Third Crusade. Once Acre has fallen to the Christian army he was made Governor of the city. He died in 1214 at the Battle of Bovine fighting on the side of the French king against King John and his German allies and as a result Stephen's share of the manor was forfeited to the Crown. Henry de Vere died childless and his share escheated to the Crown and united once more. In 1232 Henry III granted Rushmere in whole to Sir Thomas de Hengrave.

Rushmere remained in the possession of the Hengrave family for almost 200 years. It passed from Sir Thomas to his grandson Thomas, in 1254. Ten years later it descended to his son Sir Edmund. He was a powerful local magnate, serving as Sheriff of both Norfolk and Suffolk and as Governor of Norwich Castle, before his death at the age of 80 in 1334. The Lordship remained in the Hengrave family until 1419, after the death of the last of the line, Sir Thomas. Since he was childless he bequeathed proceeds from the sale of the estate to the chancel of the church in Mutford. However, his widow, Joanna, challenged this and successfully revoked the will but Rushmere appeared to have escheated once more to the Crown not long afterwards.

Rushmere remained as a Crown Manor until 1386 when it was granted along with the lands in the county to Michael de La Pole, Earl of Suffolk. The Suffolks retained the title until the reign of Henry VII. The last of this family to hold the manor Edmund, the eighth Earl. As young nobleman, Edmund managed to escape the upheavals of the reign of Richard III and the accession of Henry VII and became close to the new king's wife, Elizabeth, despite the activities of his treasonous brother John and the fact that he was related to the Yorkist kings. Though he had some issues with his inheritance he remained a stalwart of the early Tudor aristocracy, serving the king in various military and diplomatic capacities. However, as the 15th century drew to a close

his position began to slip, aggravated by financial concerns and a certain creeping suspicion at Court of his loyalty. In 1498 he was arrested on suspicion of murdering Thomas Crue near the Tower of London. The episode is shrouded in some mystery as to both the guilt of the earl and its aftermath. It is thought that the king was prepared to pardon the earl in return for punitive financial reparations. Instead Edmund fled to Flanders but was eventually persuaded to return. However, he remained deeply unhappy and began to conspire to have himself recognised as a claimant to the English throne through his descent from the Yorkist kings. He was fled England once more and enlisted the support of the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian to raise an army to invade England. However, Henry had an excellent network of spies, something a speciality for the Tudor monarchs, and knew all of Edmunds plans. He was officially outlawed in December 1502. He remained at large in Europe, an increasingly forlorn figure, until 1506 when he was imprisoned by Henry at Calais. When his brother, Richard proclaimed himself king of England in 1512, Edmund was executed.

Rushmere therefore returned to the possession of the Crown for a third time as early as 1499 and was then soon granted to Edward Jernyngham. Three generations of this family later the manor reverted yet again to the Crown and was then granted by James I to Clement Hine. A few years later it was sold to Sir John Heveringham. It descended to his son William, who was famously, or notoriously, a judge at the trial of Charles I but then refused to sign his death warrant. He later served the Commonwealth but on the Restoration of Charles II in 1660 was attainted and Rushmere seized for a final time by the Crown.

Rushmere was then granted to Viscount Cullen and others as trustees of Lady Mary Heveringham. In 1678 the manor was purchased by Sir Thomas Allin from who they eventually passed to Samuel Morton Peto. In the 19th century the Manor passed to the Marquis of Bristol and remained a possession of this noble family until the late 20th century when it passed to a private owner.

Rushmere lies 5 miles from Lowestoft.



Sir William Heveringham

Manorial Documents Associated With This Manor

1453-1454: rent collector's accounts
1757-1789: court fines book, with other manors

Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich Branch
Suffolk Record Office, Bury St Edmunds Branch

The Lordship of the Manor of South Rauceby, Lincolnshire

South Rauceby lies in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire, 3 miles west of Sleaford. This an area of large scale arable farming on fertile fen soil. The township measures some 2430 acres. It was the site of a medieval beacon, lit in times of danger. Reportedly it could be seen as far as way as Donington, ten miles to the East.

The history of the Manor can be traced to before the Conquest when it was held by the Saxon thegn, Turvert, who was lord of a number of manors in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. After 1066 the land was stripped from him and granted to the Bishop of Durham. When South Rauceby was assessed for Domesday Book in 1086 it was found to be held by Aland, his vassal and populated by 15 sokemore and 6 bordars. The former were a class of tenants peculiar to Eastern England, especially in what had become to be known as the Danelaw. They were neither wholly free nor bonded to their lord. They could buy and sell their own land and pay tax on it but were required to do service at the lord's court, or soke. Aland's manor consisted of nine carucates of land and a further five oxgangs of land belonging to the Gemote-house. This was something like the manor house or manor court.



The actual descent of the Manor from these early times is quite difficult to discern, as is admitted by several Lincolnshire historians. It is likely that the manor remained in the hands of the Bishops until the 13th century. It then appears that it may have passed, with North Rauceby, to Hervy Bagot, who is recorded as holding land here at this time. In 1302 the largest landholder is recorded as the St Lando family but their descent is very obscure. It may be that the Lordship passed to the Earl of Stafford, who held land here in the late part of the 14th century. However, there are a number of other candidates as lords of the manor of South Rauceby in the 15th century including Sir Hugh Basinges, who was seized of two messuages here in 1446 and John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, was seized of a manor at his death in 1470.

The picture becomes clearer when we reached the 16th century. In 1540 John Puller died in possession of several lands and tenements in South Rauceby, more than likely including the manor. In 1553 the Manor was purchased by Sir James Huddleston of Sawston. By the end of the 16th century the manor was in the hands of the wealthy Carr family. Robert Carr is noted as Lord of the Manor in 1593. The Carrs or Carres, flourished in the area around Sleaford and south Lincolnshire gradually acquiring lands such as South Rauceby to become one of the wealthiest family's in the area. Indeed, by they were known locally as the "Landlords of Lincolnshire". They had originated in Northumberland, near to the Scottish border and liked to think of themselves as being 'bred from Saxon stock'. The Northumberland properties remained in Carr hands until the late 17th century. The family prospered until the end of the 17th century, serving the Crown in a number of capacities and accruing land. After another local landlord, Baron Hussey of Sleaford involved himself in the uprising against Henry VIII, known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, the Carrs were able to obtain the latter's estates after they were forfeited to the Crown. This only added to their growing wealth. In 1590, John Carr was recorded as being Lord of 21 manors in Lincolnshire and the principal landowner in 50 parishes. In 1611 Edward Carr was created a baronet. He first married Katherine, daughter of Charles Betts of Thorpe Hall, near Louth in 1607 and he he two sons and a daughter from the marriage. He became High Sheriff of the county in 1615 and died in 1618. His wife, who became known as Dame Anne Carre, was left a jointure of 5,000 acres. Lucy, the only daughter, died on a visit to the Cromwells of Ramsey Abbey, and was buried there.

South Rauceby is included in a codified ledger made of the Carr estates in 1637 alongside their other manors of New Sleaford, Old Sleaford, Quarrington, Spalding Hall, Kirkby le Thorpe, Asgarby, Holdingham, Whitehall, Anwick, Anwarby, Brauncewell, Barrowpies, Little Hale, Dunsby and Whaplode. Rochester Carre was named after his godfather, Sir Robert Carre, Viscount Rochester, and Earl of Somerset, who was mentioned in the memoirs of Oliver

Cromwell, Lord Protector, between 1653 and 1658 when the great military leader died. The Carres split between Royalists for King Charles I and Parliamentarians. One son Robert took control of Asgarby Hall forcibly and was put out by the Cromwells after complaints to the High Sheriff, who sent troops under two colonels to achieve this. At his Restoration in 1660, Charles II granted the property to Robert Carr who had been knighted. Sir Robert settled it on his mother who began improvements to the estate at Asgarby.

The last of the male line was Sir Robert Carr and his daughter and heiress Isabella married the 1st Earl of Bristol, in 1688. The Carr estate thus passed to the Hervey family in whom it remains today. The Herveys are an ancient family. The name is of Frankish origin and derives from 'warrior of the host' and the first of the family in England are thought to have arrived with the Conqueror. The present Marquess of Bristol can trace his lineage directly to John Hervey who was born in around 1290. The family achieved national status during the reign of Henry VIII, when Sir Nicholas Hervey was appointed as ambassador to the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. John Hervey, the 1st Earl, and Lord of South Rauceby, served as MP for Bury St Edmunds and was raised to the rank of earl in 1714. His grandson, George, the 2nd Earl, served as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1766. Frederick, the 4th earl, was Bishop of Cloyne and later Bishop of Derry but is famed for his great love of travel and there are hotel Bristols, named in his honour in Paris and Vienna. He was described by Sir Jonah Barrington *as a man of elegant erudition, extensive learning, and enlightened and classical, but eccentric mind: bold, ardent, and versatile; he dazzled the vulgar by ostentatious state, and worked upon the gentry by ease and condescension. It is likely that it was this earl who inspired Voltaire to comment; When God created the human race, he made men, women and Herveys.*

In 1826 the 5th earl was created the first Marquess of Bristol. The present Lord of the Manor of South Rauceby is the 8th Marquess of Bristol.



John Hervey 1st Earl of Bristol
by Godfrey Kneller

The Lordship of the Manor of Trunch, Norfolk

THE continuator to the Revd Daniel Blomesfield's 'History, Topography &c of the County of Norfolk' could be robust in some of his descriptions when they involved Normans superseding Saxons.

William Earl Warren had the Lordship of this town (Trunch), of which three freemen were deprived: one of them belonged to Harold, late King of England, another to Ralph Saltre, and a third to Ketel.

The Domesday entry is a little more temperate, no doubt being enrolled by Norman clergymen:

In TRUNCH three freemen, one of Harold's, another of Ralph the Constable's, the third of Ketel, 90 acres of land... Fourteen smallholders. Always five ploughs among them. One church (with) 10 acres (which the priest would have farmed himself). Woodland for three pigs; meadow, three acres. Value always 30 shillings. Further there are six freemen, of Edrich's before 1066, at 34 acres of land. Two ploughs, meadow, two and a half acres. Value always 7s. 4d (seven shillings and four pence)... In MUNDESLEY and in TRUNCH (Robert) Malet claims 19 freemen, three in patronage and the others all with customary dues.- our brackets in parenthesis.



The Domesday Book from Andrews, William: "Historic Byways and Highways of Old England" (1900)

The Overlordship of the area belonged to Lord Warren under his capital manor of Gimmingham, and paid suit and service there. We next have a jump to the 13th century when, in 1250, we find Richer, son of Nicholas, purchasing a house, 48 acres of land, a mill, and a sixth part in others at Swaffield and Bradfield nearby. In 1287, a descendant of the Norman Warrens claimed a weekly market, on Saturday, in this manor. On the death of the last Earl Warren in 1348 the market was worth 10 shillings a year. Trunch passed by bequest to the Earl of Lancaster, and thence to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who died in 1399. By this date, Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford and Derby (being Derby, near Liverpool, not the county), had dethroned his cousin, Richard II, whom he had murdered, and became Henry IV. The manor passed into the Duchy of Lancaster. At an unrecorded date, Lord Suffield acquired the manor from the Crown through the royal Duchy, and Trunch has probably belonged to this noble family for the last 200 or more years.

We noted a church at the time of Domesday and this must have been the foundation of St Botolph's, now in the centre of the village. It is in the Early Decorated style (13th to 14th centuries) and Perpendicular Style (15th century), and consists of a chancel, nave, aisles, western tower with three bells, and a carved baptistry. A screen, dated 1502, is carved with painted figures of the Apostles. There are several inscriptions. Even in the 1930s, the local parson had 15 acres of glebe and a house known as the Rectory, a fine-sounding building, no doubt since sold by the Church Commissioners, and the rector turned out into a three-bed semi with little room to hold meetings. There is a war memorial to the local fallen of both World Wars to the south of the church.

Eighty years ago, Mrs F Greenwood lived at Trunch House and Mr Alfred Primrose occupied The Limes; his family in 1937 was said to have lived in the village since 1500. There was a family brewery here until the 1950s when it was sold to Morgans, a local firm. Engaged in an unusual occupation, we may think, in 1937 were Jack and Horace Bullen who were 'well sinkers', necessary no doubt to drain land subject to proximity of the North Sea and occasional stormy weather. The Crown Inn is still going, but two other public houses have fallen by the wayside. The Tudor Rose serves food. Many of the houses are of flint and others are 18th century. Thatched cottages are not forgotten for tourists who may be coming from North America.

The village lies about two and a half miles from North Walsham and covers some 1,357 acres. The population at the last Census was 909.

Sources: Internet, The Revd D Blomefield, History of Norfolk &c, 11 vols, Kelly's Directory (1937).

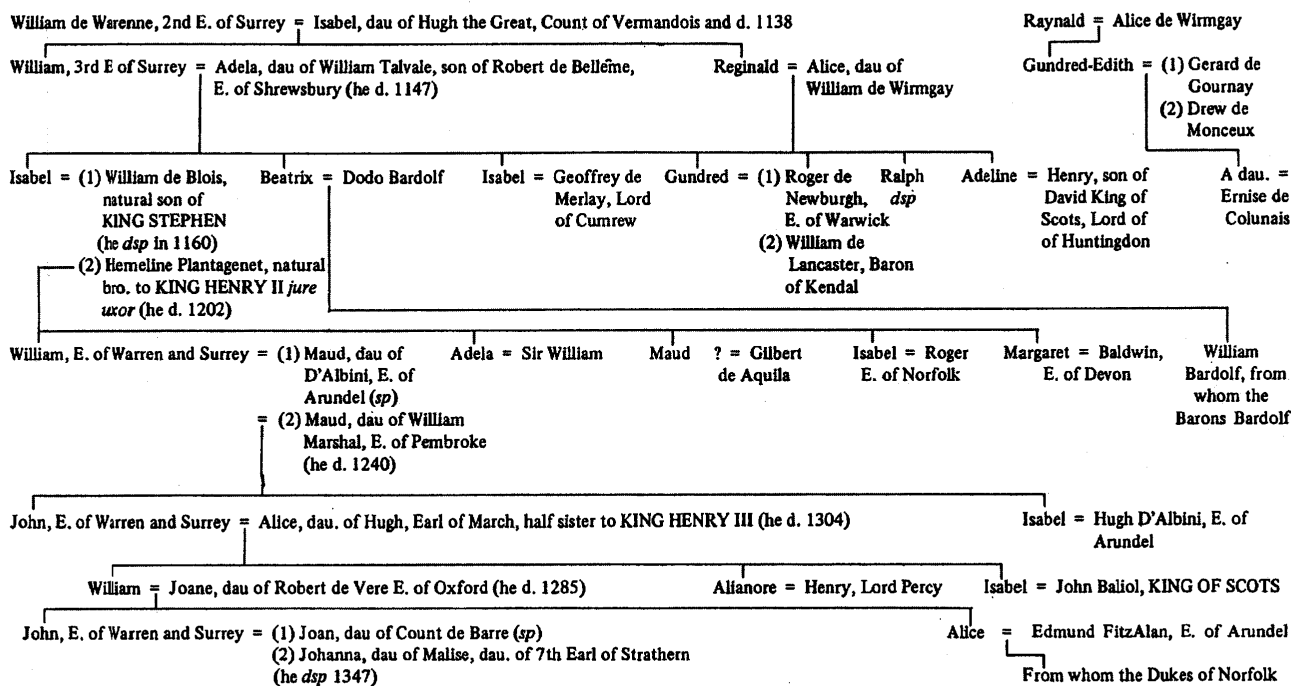
Documents associated with this Manor (not included in the sale, but available for inspection at Norfolk RO, Norwich).

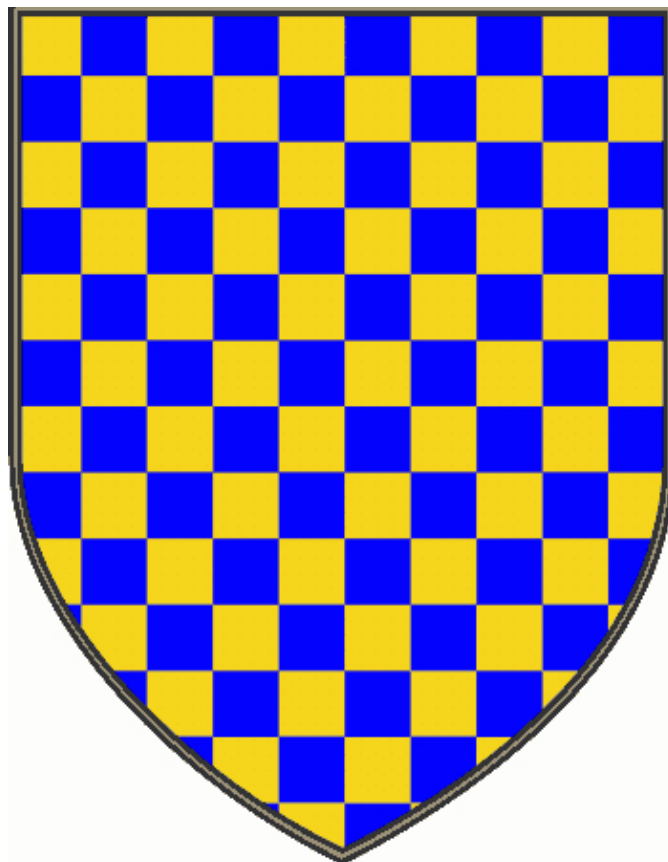
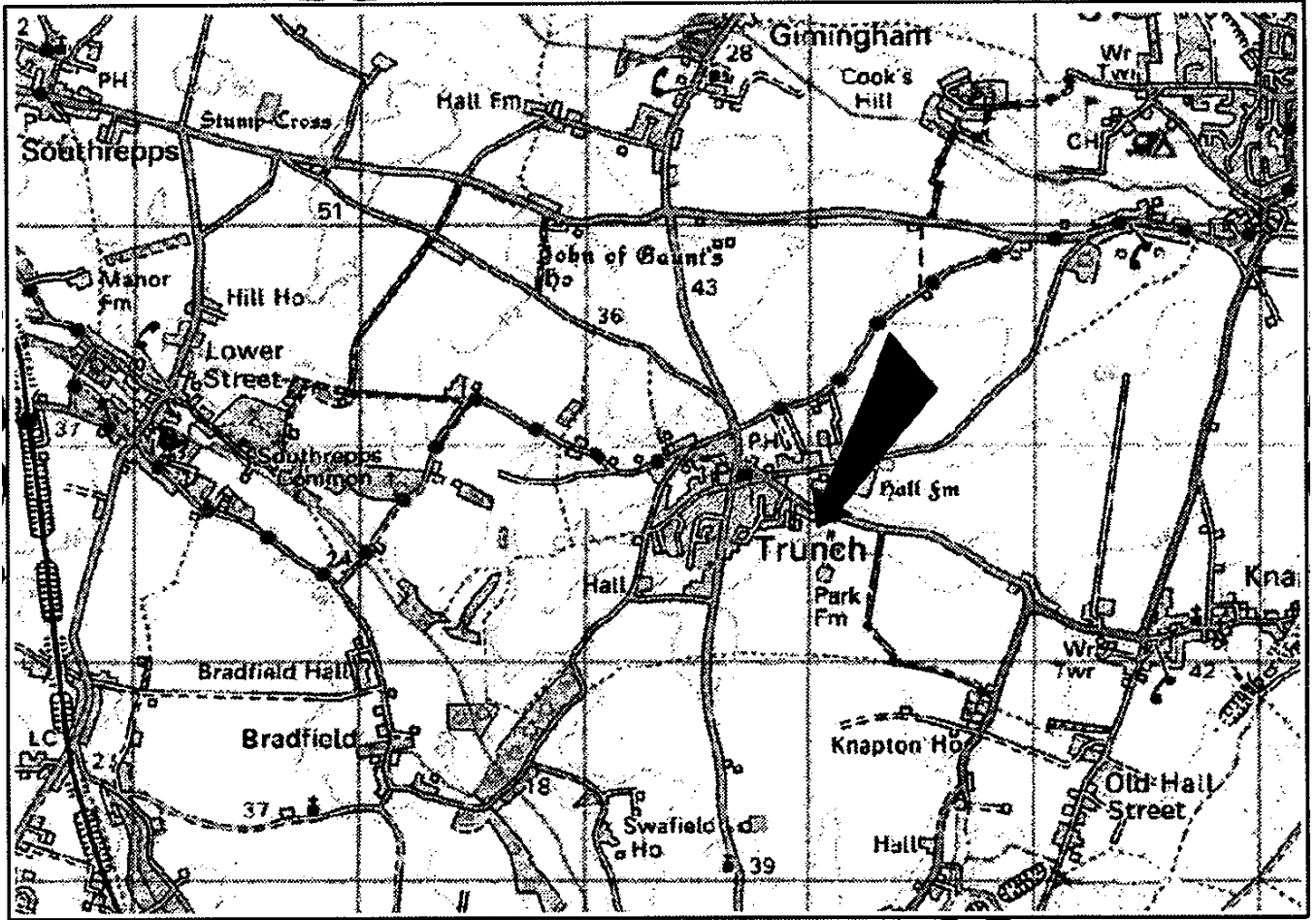
Manorial Documents Associated With This Manor

1400-1500 Custumal
 1558-1625 Court Rolls
 1672 Suit Roll
 1907-1918 Enfranchisements

Norfolk Record Office
 Norfolk Record Office
 Norfolk Record Office
 National Archives

DESCENT of the WARREN family, sometime LORDS of TRUNCH





Warren

The Lordship of the Manor of Ufford Hall, in Fressingfield, Suffolk

THIS MANOR was held by Robert de Ufford during the reign of Edward I (1272-1307), and seems to cover the area of the parish of Cheapenhall formerly known as the hamlet of Chepenhall, now spelt Chippenhall. Robert assumed the surname of Ufford once he had acquired the Lordship. There is a large entry for Chippenhall in Domesday Book (1086):

In CHIPPENHALL nine freemen under patronage; two and a half carucates of land (see Glossary). Always 17 smallholders; 10 ploughs. Meadow, 12 acres; woodland, 300 pigs. Value then 100 shillings now £6. Half a church, 20 acres. One plough. It has two leagues in length and one in width; 15d in tax. The jurisdiction is in the bishop (of St Edmunds) manor of Hoxne, but Edric held half from Bishop Aelmar. Of this manor, Walter holds four freemen; one carucate of land. (Value) 30 shillings. It is in the assessment of £6. Robert (Malet's) mother (holds) three (freemen); 80 acres. Humphrey (holds) one (freeman); 20 acres. Value 5 shillings in the same assessment. Walter son of Grip (holds) one (freeman); 120 acres. Value 40 shillings in the same assessment.

Robert de Ufford was the younger son of the Suffolk landowner John de Peynton, and attended Edward I on his crusade to the Holy Land between 1270 and 1273. On their return Edward sent him to intensify the introduction of English laws into Ireland, which had been started by King John more than sixty years before. He also built Roscommon Castle 'at countless cost'. On the 21 November 1281 Stephen de Fulburn, the Bishop of Waterford, was appointed as Justice in his place, since Ufford 'by reason of his infirmities' could no longer perform his duties. Later in Edward's reign, Adam, son of Sir Robert le Bevant granted and confirmed by 'deed without date, to Henry, son of William de Sancroft and Margery his wife and the heirs of the said Henry a certain messuage together with his houses and buildings in this parish of Fressingfield.' The centre of the Lordship was and remains Ufford Hall, a half-timbered building, dating from the 16th century (for the avoidance of doubt, not included in the sale of the Lordship of Ufford Hall).

The de Sancroft family held the Lordship of Ufford Hall for several centuries, starting with William, who was married to a Margery, and living in the reign of Edward I. The male pogeny of this family has been worked out as follows:

Henry
Simon, 1304
John, 1338
John, son or more distant descendant, such as
great grandson, 1414
Stephen, 1432
John, 1470
John, 1478
Robert married Alice
William, 1528, married another Alice
Francis, perhaps a great great grandson, died 1628,
married Margaret
Francis, married Catherine
Dr William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury



William Sancroft

Francis Sancroft married Margaret Boucher and was the father of Archbishop William Sancroft. The Archbishop was born at Ufford Hall, and was the leader of the seven Bishops who were imprisoned in the Tower of London in the autumn of 1688 for opposing the policies of the Catholic James II (VII of Scotland). More specifically, Archbishop Sancroft and his eminent colleagues refused to read the king's Edict of Toleration, which included Catholics. It was in this year that James married Mary Beatrice, the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Modena, a Catholic. This prompted Parliament, to attempt to prevent the the marriage being consummated, or to ensure that any children were brought up as Protestants. James was one of our more bone-headed kings and was totally committed to the Catholic cause in a country that was Protestant. He had started to fill the shrievalties and lord lieutenancies with Catholics. Army officers who were Catholic were promoted, and his inability to perceive the resentment of the overwhelming protestant population at his actions. He also 'dispensed', of his Royal Prerogative.

Six leading noblemen wrote to the the Stadtholder of the Netherlands, William of Orange, a Protestant, to come to England with an army. He was married to King James's daughter Mary, by his first wife, Anne Hyde. Archbishop de Sancroft and many Anglicans refused to read the 'Second Declaration of Indulgence' and he, with six other top bishops, were tried for seditious libel. The king, however, unlike his ancestors, no longer controlled the judiciary, and the Seven Bishops Case was dismissed. Their acquittal was greeted with popular rejoicing. William of Orange landed at Torbay, Devon, and began marching towards London. James sent John Churchill, Earl of Marlborough, to stop him, but Churchill was also a Protestant and joined William. James then took to flight and went to France where Louis XIV welcomed him. Despite his opposition to Catholic James, Archbishop Sancroft was greatly troubled in accepting Willaim who had been offered the crown by Parliament in 1689 jointly with his wife. He would have to crown them William III and Mary II. Consequently, Sancroft was removed as Archibishop of Canterbury in 1690. He died at Ufford Hall in 1693, where he was buried in the Chantry of the Chapel.

Francis Sancroft died in 1708, and the Lordship passed to his son William, and on his death it was devised to his widow Catherine for life. The Lordship was purchased by Sir John Major, whose posterity were created Lord Henniker and Lord Hartismere, and he sold Ufford Hall Lordship in 1987 to the present owner. A descent of the Henniker family is given with this Memoire. There are about 900 inhabitants and the architecture of the manor house is printed in Nikolaus Pevsner's *Buildings of England series*.



Ufford Hall

Conduct of the Sale

1. Pricing

Lordship and Barony Titles are priced according to their desirability, prestige, and the work involved. The pricing is at the discretion of Manorial Services Limited. Manorial Services Limited offer a unique product and therefore no comparison can be made with any other product to influence its pricing.

2. Contract of Purchase

Customers will apply to purchase a Lordship or Barony Title. On receipt of their application Manorial Services Limited will prepare a contract of sale. Upon receipt of the contract the customer may take whatever legal advice they deem appropriate. To proceed with the purchase the customer must sign, and date the contract (both parties for joint names) and email the contract to Manorial Services Limited with the payment and their identification.

3. Title Reservation / Making an Offer (Deposit)

This can be done, over the telephone, or by letter, or email. We will put the offer to the seller and if it is accepted, we will let you know as quickly as possible, and then write to you requesting a 20% (twenty percent) deposit and part payment of the agreed price. The deposit will be paid to Manorial Services Ltd as Agent to the Vendor and on receipt will form the Contract to sell and to buy.

The deposit of 20% is non-refundable of the purchase price of the Lordship or Barony title and is required at the time of reservation. The reservation fee is non-refundable however it may be transferred to reserve another title of equal or less value, this is at our discretion. If the revised title is less than the reserved title the amount paid will stand as the deposit for the new title. If the revised title is more than the reserved title, then the customer will need to increase the deposit to 20% of the price of the revised title. Manorial Services Limited reserves the right to vary these conditions for individual circumstances. A reservation will last for one month unless extended by Manorial Services Limited and will be lost if agreement is not reached. Extensions will be at the discretion of Manorial Services Limited only. If for some reason Manorial Services have to cancel the sale the deposit will be refunded.

4. Buyer's Premium

At the same time as making the 20% deposit and part payment, the purchaser shall also pay Manorial Services a premium of 20% of the price of the offer up to £15,000; and from £15,001 and upwards, the buyer's premium falls to 15% (i.e. on an offer of £20,000 the buyer's premium would be £3750 [$£3000 + £750$] plus vat). The buyer's premium is subject to Value Added Tax (VAT) at the prevailing rate. Each Lordship of the Manor, Barony, or Seignory is zero-rated for VAT, so VAT does not apply to the property acquired.

There is no VAT charged on buyer's premium for buyers whose residence are outside EU and UK. Once payment of the 20% deposit and buyer's premium, is made, the Lot will be withdrawn from sale.

5. Currency Conversion

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

6. 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 Agents can advise. As a general guide, Halsbury's Laws of England, vol 8, title Copyholds, covers the subject well.

7. Manorial Document Rules

The Lots in any catalogue are offered for sale subject to the Manorial Document 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. These rules 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. Intending purchasers should consult their Solicitor before bidding at an auction or offering for private treaty.

8. The Catalogue

While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy in catalogue particulars, no responsibility can be accepted by the Manorial Services, Vendors, their Agents or Solicitors for any errors that may inadvertently occur. The statements and descriptions contained in the particulars are given as a general outline only for the 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, as to the correctness of each of them. References in the particulars as to the geographical extent of a Lot is given for historical interest. Any rights referred to in the particulars being part of or any rights which may be associated with Lordships, Baronies, and Seignories are to be taken as historical. The operable historic rights associated with their purchase must be legally established by each new owner.

9. Bespoke researches for Customers

This is a FREE service; however, we reserve the right to refuse unreasonable requests. We also trust that all searches are requested by individuals who understand our service and wish to purchase a title through ourselves.

If substantial research is required, we may require a fee.

10. Research and intellectual Property

12.1 The purchaser shall not be entitled to copy or publish or sell or make available to any third parties any documentation in connection with the sale and transfer of the rights without the written permission of Manorial Services Limited, nor shall the purchaser allow either through acts or omissions anyone else to do so.

12.2 The intellectual property rights to any written contract, conveyance, report, research, Manorial Services Limited methodology and any other documentation associated with the sale and transfer of the rights, whether or not provided to the purchaser by Manorial Services Limited, in performing its services, shall belong to Manorial Services Limited.

What is a Manorial Lordship?

1.1: Introduction

1.2: Importance of Solicitors

1.3: Taxation

1.4: British and overseas owners and death

1.5: Land Registration Act, 2002 (LRA)

1.6: Scottish baronies

2.1 Property: Real and Incorporeal

2.2: Treasury Solicitor (BV)

1.1: Introduction

UNDER the laws of real property in England, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Republic, Lordships of the manor are known as 'estates in land' and in Courts, where they may crop up in cases to do with real property, they are often simply called 'land'.

They are 'incorporeal hereditaments' (literally, property without body) and are well glossed from the English and Welsh point of view in Halsbury's Laws of England, vol viii, title Copyholds, which is available in most solicitors' offices or central reference library.

Manors cover an immutable area of land and may include rights over and under that land, such as rights to exploit minerals under the soil, manorial waste, commons and greens. While it has always been the case that manorial rights can sometimes have a high value, this is rare because the rights are frequently unknown and unresearched (or are just not commercial). There is no value in owning mineral rights if there are no commercially exploitable minerals, such as granite or aggregate, and purchasers should not expect a manorial Eldorado. If such benefits were routine, then asking prices by agents would be considerably higher to reflect this.

We are sometimes asked whether Lordships are a 'good investment' to which the answer is, 'what goes up can also come down.' The average price of a Manor was about £300 in 1955; about £600 in 1976; about £2,500 in 1981; about £10,000 in 1989; about £7,000 in 1992, during the last recession; about £12,000 in 1998, and about £7,000 now. Some Lordships command a premium price because of their names: Stratford Upon Avon and Wimbledon, sold respectively in 1993 and 1996 for £110,000 and £171,000. These are exceptional. At sales, some Manors will go higher or lower than the average, depending on the current financial climate. If you should enjoy a capital gain, then treat it as serendipity.

1.2: Importance of Solicitors

Like any other real property (known as real estate in the United States), Manorial Lordships belong to some one and are conveyed in precisely the same way as you would convey a house. Just as you would not contemplate the purchase of a house without legal advice, so you would be unwise to contemplate the purchase of a Manor without legal advice and you should appoint an independent solicitor/attorney. Agents Manorial Services and Strutt & Parker have panels of solicitors who are well versed in this arcane area of property law and will advise, but an intending purchaser is free to appoint any solicitor of his or her choice.

Solicitors will be looking principally for one thing: whether the person or company selling is the legal owner. 'Legal owner' is an important expression in law, and is quite different from a similar expression in law 'beneficial owner' (eg such as a beneficiary under a Will where the legal owner is the Executor or Trustee). The solicitor will also make inquiries with the seller's solicitors about any rights that may be passed. He will also make Land Searches at HM Land Registry.

Once you have made your offer and it is accepted, your solicitor will ask the vendor's solicitor for what is

known as an Epitome of Title: ie proof of ownership over not less than 15 years (20 years in Ireland). With Lordships, in practice in the Civil Law, title is generally traced back 50 or more years. Proof of ownership is sometimes found in family or estate documents: viz Assents, Probates, Wills, Mortgages, Settlements. Statutory Declarations are common, the latter supported by persuasive exhibits from secondary sources. In effect, they are similar to the authentication of an unsigned painting, unmarked porcelain or furniture. They are as good as the person making the Declaration and the evidence adduced in exhibits. The legal expression that will appear in a Conveyance or wording very similar, in such Conveyances is 'All and Singular that Manor or Lordship or Reputed Manor or Lordship of X, in the parish of Y, in the County of Z...'

A purchaser's solicitor will check also by Searches that the seller is not a bankrupt or (if a company) where it is incorporated and not struck off or in receivership.

A solicitor will also check that the Manor is purchased 'unencumbered' (ie that there are no unexpected costs, such as the duty to repair the chancel of the local church, known as the 'lay rectorship', or 'lay impropriatorship' or to maintain the village green).

1.3: Taxation

It is not a very complicated job, but it is worth spending about £400 with a solicitor who will ask the right questions of the seller's solicitor and to get the correct paperwork. We mentioned commercial rights and capital gains on the asset: do not forget that if by chance there were potentially valuable rights on the Manor, the first thing you need to prove any legal entitlement to them is good title and conveyancing.

Value Added Tax (VAT) does not apply to the Lordship or Barony/Honour itself, but VAT on commissions paid to the agents will attract VAT at the prevailing rate (presently 20% in the UK) to all purchasers within the European Union. All other purchasers are exempt, as they are if they buy most goods in the UK. Those non-EU visitors who know the large London shops, such as Fortnum & Mason, will have seen signs about 'tax free shopping.'

Other taxes, such as Capital Gains or any income from a Lordship (eg mines and minerals, manorial waste) may well apply in the national jurisdiction of the owner. Owners should consult a tax accountant if need be.

1.4: British and overseas owners and death

A Lordship has a value and for all Lords of Manors, it will count as an asset at death, unless a lifetime arrangement has already been made. If you are domiciled outside the UK and your Lordship is your only UK asset, you will still need a Probate Certificate, even though the value is very likely to be well below the threshold for Inheritance Tax. This is usually a formality - an important one - and the solicitor who helped you to acquire the Lordship can do this for a deceased estate inexpensively. A Probate Certificate is important where the beneficiary wishes to sell the Lordship for a cash amount, as a purchaser's solicitor will want evidence that it was transferred lawfully: ie that no tax was due on the death of the Testator. The Probate Certificate confirms that tax was not due, or if it formed part of a larger portfolio of assets in the UK, that took the value of the estate above the Inheritance Tax threshold, that it was included as part of the entire deceased estate in the UK.

1.5: Land Registration Act (LRA) (2002)

Lords of the Manor in England and Wales have been given until 13 October 2013 to register any rights they may have in the Manor. The LRA does not oblige owners to register their rights, and non-registration does not mean that the Lordship or its rights are lost. It just means that the traditional paper conveyancing continues, as opposed to electronic conveyancing today.

An advantage of registration, however - especially if an owner does not live on the spot, enabling him or her to see what is going on - is that a solicitor to a landowner, developer, or house owner, mineral excavation company, wind farm operator, and so forth, where manorial rights might apply, will make a search of the Land Registry as a matter of course. Your name and address, or the address of your solicitor, will be available on

the Certificate and one of you will receive a letter from a solicitor acting for some one who may need to come to an arrangement on manorial rights with the Lord. This is known as First Registration.

NB: not being registered does not affect your ownership of title and rights, but it is better to be registered as anyone seeking changes of use of land where the Lord of the Manor may be involved will come to you. You do not need to find the developer or other individual or company if your Lordship is registered.

You should also note that claims to manorial rights are not retrospective. For example, if you discover that a developer has used a route across the manorial waste or Common, known as a ransom strip, to gain access to a number of houses he has built, and the houses have been built, the Civil Courts of England will not entertain a 'late claim.' The Courts will take what is known as the 'balance of convenience:' ie if you did nothing about a ransom strip before building, or other activity, took place (regardless of whether you knew about it or not), you are most unlikely succeed in such a claim.



1.6: Scottish Baronies

Scottish Baronies are essentially what in England are called 'manors', but are called 'baronies'. Indeed, Scottish Dispositions (Conveyances) routinely refer to the 'manor place' in barony documents going back centuries. Some land was still held feudally in Scotland until reforming legislation in the Scottish Parliament was enacted and came into force in November 2004. Purchasers should engage a Scottish solicitor (Scotland being a separate legal jurisdiction from England and Wales), and a seller will provide what is called an 'Opinion' or an 'Advice' from a lawyer or other land historian, who has made such things a speciality, as to the existence of a barony and the seller's entitlement to sell. Its effect is the same as an English Statutory Declaration.

It should also be noted that Scottish baronies were stripped of all interests in land in November 2004. Rights, therefore, in superiorities, reversions, mines, minerals, solum (common and waste) were abolished, and the shell title 'barony' is all that remains. In England, a Lordship stripped of all its rights exists as a 'Lordship in Gross.' There is no comparable term in Scottish Law of which we are aware.

Conveyances in Scotland tend to be called 'Dispositions' and some legal words differ, but one acquires a barony in much the same way as a Lordship in England. It should be noted that Scottish solicitors are very much more expensive in these matters than English or Irish solicitors. It is wise to get a written quotation from a solicitor before committing.

2.1: Property: Real and Incorporeal

It is perhaps obvious to state, but for the avoidance of doubt, real property is property capable of physical possession, such as a house, a field, a wood, a painting, furniture, and so forth.

Incorporeal property is incapable of physical possession. As already noted, Lordships of the Manor (and Honours or Baronies) (all from now on in this advice called 'Lordships') are incorporeal property ('incorporeal hereditaments' - literally property without body). Other forms of incorporeal property, with which readers might be more familiar, are copyright, patents, intellectual property. The important aspect of both forms of property ownership is that property belongs to some one come what may. The vast majority of Lordships

belong to some individual or to trustees or might be held in a limited company, or a 'corporation sole,' such as the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, who are Lords of the King's Manor, Southwark, an Oxford College, a hospital charity, as Residuary Estate, and so forth.

Statute and recent Case Law is clear that incorporeal hereditaments (here meaning Lordships) cannot be claimed or prescribed: the Limitations Act (1980) and the Land Registration Act (2002), and Case Law in 2009.

2.2: Treasury Solicitor (BV)

However, one institution can lay claim to Lordships and other property.

It sometimes happens that there are no heirs to all sorts of property, including Lordships, or property is in a dissolved limited company or other defunct body. In cases such as these, this property passes to the British Treasury, in the person of the Treasury Solicitor BV (BV stands for bona vacantia, literally 'good vacancy') when the British Treasury becomes the owner. Since it was not the intention of Parliament to deny property to lost heirs or assigns, who may live at the other side of the world and be hard to locate, the Treasury does not normally seek to make sales of unclaimed property for 50 years, but maintains a friendly protective ownership in case an heir turns up within that period. Thereafter, the Treasury comes to market with the property. Lordships are no different, in this instance, from any other property and periodically Treasury (BV) Lordships come up for sale 'on the instructions of the Crown.'

The conception of the Treasury Solicitor (BV) derives from an ancient word, 'escheat.' Escheat came into being in English from the French word 'eschete' from the verb 'eschoir' which itself originates from the Latin 'escadere' 'to fall to the lot of So and So.' Some members may find, in their conveyance, that they are said to have the right to escheat within their manor. In fact, the private ownership of escheat was done away with in reforming legislation many years ago, and transferred to the Crown (ie the British State), which had always enjoyed the right of escheat where there was no heir, or a family had been forfeited and their property escheated. That 'escheat' sometimes appears in conveyances of Lordships today is a legal solecism, usually included because it appears in earlier documents connected with the Lordship, and solicitors, quite rightly, add it to a modern conveyance because 'you never know.' There may be some loophole not yet tested in the Courts, unlikely to succeed as that must be.

Lordships, therefore, always belong to some one and cannot legally be 'claimed' by third parties as being somehow left vacant or unused. Since they are property we strongly recommend that a potential buyer should always use their own solicitor.

Manorial Society of Great Britain

Manorial Rights

The essence of a manorial Lordship, other than the title itself, is its relationship to the land which falls within its geographical extent. While today, and in many cases in the past as well, the great majority of land will be freehold, there might be some areas which remain under manorial ownership, as well as a range of historic rights held by the manorial Lord. Before the reform of the manorial system which took effect on 31st December 1925 the manorial Lord had greater authority, included over the land remaining under the jurisdiction of the manor court, together with any rights that could be exercised over it or within the manor more broadly. From 1st January 1926 these rights were generally retained with the title, but the interests in the land were largely abolished (but see below, in the section on manorial waste). The rights may remain as part of the Lordship today, but it is important to appreciate that this will depend on the particular history and circumstances of the manor in question.

When a vendor offers a Lordship for sale, any manorial rights of which they are aware may be included in the particulars. However, in many cases the vendor does not know which specific rights remain, because it is almost a century since they were considered to have had value and were recorded. Furthermore, the vendor may retain all of some of the rights, so that the sale is of the title only. If a purchaser is interested in manorial rights, research must be undertaken to ascertain what, if any, rights remain. This can be a challenging task, though always an interesting one, and it requires expert input. Although in principle there may be potential commercial benefit to the owner in identifying rights we would not recommend that this should be a motive for purchase: any returns are likely to be nominal and indeed exercising the rights may be controversial in the 21st century. Instead, we see it as a means of breathing new life into a manor and protecting its heritage.

The legal basis of manorial rights, and likewise the procedures for the administering the practical business of a manor, were highly complex and very technical. Manorial law evolved piecemeal over a period of six centuries, and often remained operative long after the original rationale for its development had disappeared—as we discuss below, not until the early 1920s was a serious effort made to reform the law. Crucially, although there were common frameworks and general procedures which applied to most manors, how these worked in practice and in detail varied very widely—no two manors were exactly the same, so it is vital to research each case in depth and to avoid making assumptions.

There are three major categories of manorial rights: (a) franchise and administrative rights which had been granted by the Crown to the Lord of the manor, such as the right to have a market or to hold manorial courts; (b) rights relating to the former existence of copyhold land (see below for an explanation), such as the potential ownership of mines and minerals; and (c) rights to any residual areas of non-freehold land in the manor, generally known as manorial waste. As already noted, although the history and administration of manors are broadly similar across England and Wales, each manor has its own individual history, descent, tradition and topography which means that general observations can only serve as a guideline. Each manor must be researched individually, and those general historical characteristics are only a framework.

Some rights may potentially be formally registered if sufficient evidence can be found to satisfy the rigorous requirements of the Land Registry. These include franchise rights, such as the right to hold a market; reservations of mines and minerals under land which is not registered or has not been reregistered since October 2013; in some circumstances, reservations of general manorial rights (for which only a caution can be registered) on former copyhold land; and areas of manorial waste which can be shown to have existed within the bounds of the manor and have not been made freehold or sold off.

Manorial Lords generally held courts, with a jurisdiction relating to the administration and governance of the manor. Manorial courts were absolutely standard in almost all manor until the early 18th century, but thereafter they often became infrequent or occasional, or even ceased to be held at all. There were two main types of court. The court leet dealt with the day-to-day administration of the manor and the regulation of communal interests, such as the management of grazing animals and the scouring or cleaning of drainage

ditches. The court baron dealt with manorial tenancies, the admission of new tenants, and administrative and financial regulations relating to tenanted land. As already noted, by the 19th century manor courts were rarely held or had fallen into disuse. Others, though, still functioned, and there the Lord of the manor or his steward exercised his authority. Eventually, the Law of Property Act 1922 compulsorily abolished feudal or manorial tenancies and with it ended the legal jurisdiction of manorial courts, taking effect on 1st January 1926. Nevertheless, since then a few manorial courts have continued to operate, without legal powers but held as ceremonial community occasions—several still sit on a regular basis.

Franchise Rights

Some manorial rights were granted or gifted to the Lord of the manor by the Crown, allowing him to exploit the economic and commercial potential of his land. For instance, if a Lord sought to obtain a grant giving him the right to hold a market, he anticipated that—assuming the venture was a success—he would have a lucrative asset. He could charge tolls, fines and stall-rents, and would have the power to exclude others from holding competing markets in the surrounding area, giving him a local monopoly. Other franchises, such as the right to enclose land or to authorize others to do so, and to keep certain types of game could also be granted by the Crown. The latter was known as the right of Free Warren. These grants and charters can usually be traced using the medieval government records held at The National Archives in London, or from published sources. Changes more recently might well mean that the commercial benefit of such rights has ceased: thus, since the deregulation of markets in the 1990s the original charters no longer guarantee exclusivity—but they remain a key part of the historical character of a manor.

Enfranchised Copyhold

Copyhold was an ancient form of land tenure, which goes back to the early medieval period and survived for over eight centuries. It was abolished under the Law of Property Act 1922, effective from 1st January 1926. Land which was defined as copyhold was in practical terms owned by the copyhold tenant, who was given a written copy of the entry from the manorial court roll confirming his right to the tenancy and land (hence the name). This copy document could be used as legal evidence in disputes, or when the tenancy was transferred. A copyholder could sell his land, lease it out to a third party, or bequeath or gift it to whomsoever they wished, so it was theirs to dispose of as they saw fit. Crucially, though, any such change had to be recorded at the next session of the manor court, being written up in the court roll or court book.

This indicates that it was not held as an outright simple freehold property. There were residual duties, fees and customs owed as obligations or encumbrances to the Lord of the manor. Copyholders could, for example, be summoned to appear as jurors at the court leet—where administrative business was dealt with, ranging from the appointment of officials such as the constable to orders to clear ditches—and they admitted to their tenure at the court baron.

Copyholders who wanted to sell their land surrendered their copyhold tenancy to the Lord of the manor, who would then 'present' it to the purchaser, who was the next tenant. Likewise, if a copyhold tenant died his tenancy was surrendered and then his heir would be 'admitted' as the next tenant. On these occasions details of the extent of the copyhold were recorded and the customary rent was noted. In most cases the rent was very small, because had been fixed in perpetuity centuries before, and could not be altered to allow for inflation of increasing land values. Remaining largely unchanged and unaffected by market forces for centuries, these rents of a few pence or a few shillings often carried on well into the 20th century.

As we have seen, the agricultural and industrial revolutions propelled England into a very different world and the institution of manorial courts, and the associated feudal tenancies, were increasingly viewed as outdated and cumbersome. Court leets were very often abandoned through a combined lack of interest and refusal to comply, while new structures of local government created in the 19th century took over the quasi-judicial role of Lords of the manor. Given the relatively small amount of rent income received by the Lord of the manor the courts, and the ancient copyhold tenure, were a real anachronism.

And another factor had seriously undermined their role: from the late 17th century there had been a steadily

growing practice of enfranchising copyhold—that is, a procedure whereby the tenant, in return for paying a one-off lump sum to the Lord of the manor—was granted freehold ownership over his land, severing the connection between the property and the manor. This process was extremely uneven and spasmodic: in some manors all the copyhold land was enfranchised in one fell swoop whereas in others the manorial Lord steadfastly refused to allow the change. Agitation by copyholders eventually led to legislation granting them the right to seek enfranchisement where the Lord of the manor may have been reluctant or refused to undertake the process. Legislation in 1852 required the Lord to grant enfranchisement if a tenant demanded it, and an Act in 1894 obliged the Lord to offer enfranchisement to all copyhold tenants. It was, therefore, clear that the system was dwindling away, and in 1922 the whole edifice was finally abolished and the link between the manorial title and the land was broken.

The detailed process of enfranchisement was very similar to that of a conveyance. The tenant and the Lord would negotiate an agreement, whereby the tenant consented to pay the Lord a certain sum of money and he in return agreed to sever the link with the manor, releasing the tenant from the feudal relationship. The tenant's fee was in compensation for the Lord's loss of the residual rights, duties and customs which the tenant owed. Very often however, and as in some conveyances, the Lord could reserve to himself (with the tenant's agreement) certain continuing rights and privileges, or rights would be reserved if either the 1852 or 1894 Acts were invoked.

The most widely reserved right was that which gave the Lord the mines and minerals in and under the former copyhold land. In areas such as the northern and western counties of England which had mineral wealth, and where there was a long tradition of the exploitation of mineral resources (which might include not only coal and the ores of iron, copper, lead and tin, but also stone, clay, sand and gravel) such reservations were generally made, so that the manorial Lord retained these valuable assets. They were less common, but by no means unknown, in other areas, such as the southern and eastern counties. There could have been other reservations, such as rights of escheat or easements or sporting rights, but these are much less common. Many of these rights are connected to the manorial title itself, and will be transmitted to new owners unless the vendor or a predecessor has specifically excluded and reserved them. The unreserved rights, if they can be reliably established by documentary research, can potentially be registered as overriding rights on land which is unregistered, or which has not been sold and re-registered since 13th October 2013.

The Land Registry understandably requires very detailed, accurate and certifiable evidence in order to make a registration. Suitable records can be investigated by a competent and qualified researcher. However, remember that not all manors had copyholders and many enfranchisements did not include any reservations. Research can take time and patience, and success is not guaranteed!

Manorial Waste

The majority of land in England is freehold, and at some point has been bought and sold, or alternatively it might be registered commonland. However, there are often small parcels of land, such as village greens and roadside verges, which historically belonged to the Lord of the manor as part of the manorial extent, but which have never been sold off or converted into freehold. These areas are known as manorial waste. These, too, can be investigated but nothing can be done unless the legal extent of the manor, and its boundary, is first established—which is often a considerable challenge. For some Lordships there are full maps but these are certainly not common. The boundary can potentially be reconstructed by a skilled researcher using archival evidence. If, however, a Lordship is being sold with manorial waste which is reliably identified, this should be included in the particulars for that manor.

Stephen Johnson and Alan Crosby

Glossary of Manorial Terms

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

Compti: accounts

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

Copyhold: holding land by title of copy of COURT ROLL

Cotise: a narrow diagonal line in HERALDRY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ealdom: A governorship of an Anglo-Saxon area, held by appointment by an Ealdorman; this may be a root of the Norman EARLDOM as may also be derived from Danish Jarl (pron Yar!); not an hereditary office originally, but becoming so in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

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.

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

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

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

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

Nasal: metal nose-piece attached to a helmet.

Open fields: the major divisions, normally two or three, of the cultivated arable area of a medieval village outside the Highland Zone of England and Wales, in which one field each year in succession

was left in rotation-fallow, the other one or two being communally ploughed and sown with winter and spring grains.

Or: gold or yellow in HERALDRY.

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

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

Pannage: right to pasture swine.

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

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

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

Piscaries: fishing rights.

Plain: blank, uncoloured space in HERALDRY.

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

Presentment: to introduce into court.

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

Proper: natural colours in HERALDRY

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

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

Rape: An area of jurisdiction 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

NA: National Archives formerly Public Record 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, see NA

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 (1290)

SR: Statutes of the Realm

supra: above

temp: in the time of

TRHistS: Transactions of the Royal Historical Society

vide: see

Manorial Society of Great Britain

The Society was founded in 1906 and included among its committee the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Master of the Rolls. It was based in Mitre Court, Temple, London, and in origin sought to locate and to protect manorial records which - with the exception of institutions, such as the Ecclesiastical (now Church) Commissioners, the Crown in its several forms, Oxford and Cambridge colleges - were in private hands.

By 1906, the lands of the majority of Manors had been enfranchised and the need to maintain and keep manorial records (such as court rolls) for estate purposes disappeared. We can judge how many of these must have been left lying around an estate office and almost certainly thrown away from the date gaps in the records of some Manors in this catalogue. Even where copyhold continued into the 20th century, it must have been the case that many medieval and Tudor records, mostly in Latin were discarded as being of no further use.

The 19th century, however, saw the blossoming of county histories, often in multi-volume sets, many editions of which are at the Society today. These were written by highly educated men, often clergymen with leisure. Men, like Blomefield and Lipscomb (1810 and 1850), then Coppinger (1904 - 11) produced remarkable histories by Hundreds, then the Manors within each Hundred, using records in private ownership. We can only be amazed at their determination and grasp of palaeography and topography, knowledge of genealogy and national history.

Such records are not only of use in understanding the management of landed estates, but are also records of the names of ten-ants, many of whom succeeded one another. It became law to register births, marriages, and deaths in England and Wales in 1538, and this was done by the Church. But what of the many people who were never married - there were far more than the modern mind might expect? What of those generations of ordinary folk who were born before 1538? There may be some kind of record in a gravestone, but these are fewer the longer you go back. But there are, in some cases, medieval and early Tudor Court Rolls, listing tenants which can take a family back to the Middle Ages. The growth of interest in family history has grown enormously in the last 40 years, with television programmes tracing celebrities descended from 'ordinary folk'. In fact, these do not seem to go back beyond the reign of Queen Victoria, and in that sense the impression may be gained that this is far as can be attempted. This is not so in many cases. The Society began to publish list of Manors and their documents from such diverse sources as individuals in Surrey or the Manors of New College, Oxford, producing 16 publications. Unsurprisingly, the Great War disrupted this work, but with peace in 1918 the Prime minister of the day, David Lloyd-George, began to look at the many Acts affecting Manors, copyhold, and real property generally, and it was decided to consolidate them and abolish copyhold in several Property Acts in the 1920s. The important one, so far as records are concerned, was the 1922 Act, subsection (7) of Section 144A(7), which sought to define manorial documents and place them under the protection of the Master of the Rolls. 'Manorial documents', in the meaning of the Act as affected by several Statutory Instruments, have come to be Court Rolls, surveys, maps, terriers, documents and books of every description relating to the boundaries, franchises, wastes, customs, and courts of a Manor, whether in being on 1 January 1926 or obsolete.

County Record Offices were charged with maintaining such documents as these that were donated, and as Manors ceased to enjoy Copyhold income so solicitors, who had often acted as Stewards and kept records at their offices, handed documents over to the local CRO. The British Record Society was formed in 1931 and the publications part of the Society was taken over by this body.

The Society was headed in the late 1920s, until his death in 1945, by Hubert Knocker, a solicitor in Guildford, Surrey, who was Steward to many Manorial Lords in the county, and he was summoning Courts for as late as 1935. The Society has notices of Courts at Otford, for example, which were pinned up on church and other

noticeboards. Mr Beaumont, an East Anglia solicitor, did much the same in his area.

Mr Knocker was succeeded by Hubert Hughes, whose committee gave evidence in 1955 to the Common Land Committee of the House of Commons, which translated into the Commons Registration Act of 1965. He was succeeded by his wife, Constance, on his death in 1967, and she handed over to Robert Smith in 1980.

The Society's public face is its social functions and publications, some of the latter of which are given below. But we regularly receive inquiries from government, local authorities, quangos, solicitors, historians, genealogists, and the general public on some manorial aspect, all of which are answered as fully as we can .

The Society has members who pay a subscription of £75 a year, or £500 for life, and for this they can ask for advice and assistance on manorial matters. They also receive information about social events, the last of which was the Annual Reception at the House of Lords. The annual carol service in December, are held at the Church of Most Holy Redeemer, Exmouth Market, London.

Visit the website: www.manorialsociety.co.uk

Further reading about Lordships of the Manor is available on the Manorial Society website.





Manorial Services

Email: info@manorialservices.com

www.manorialservices.com

The Lordship of The Manor of Ellington, Huntingdonshire

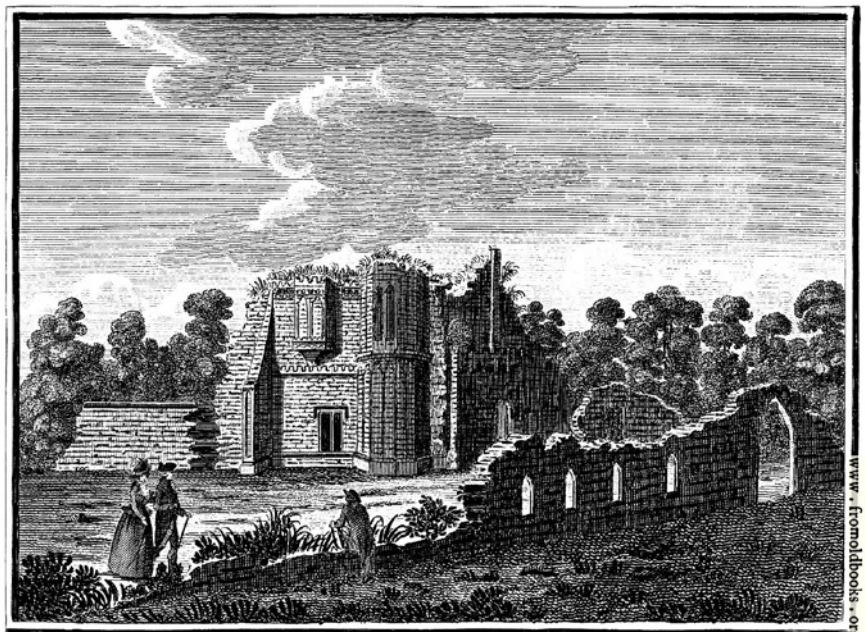
This Lordship is sold together with several parcels of common land.

Most manorial Lordships are of an ancient lineage but few can definitively trace their history back to a time before William the Conqueror's great Domesday Book of 1086. The manor of Ellington however can claim this distinction since it is recorded as being part of the the estate of Ramsey Abbey when it was founded in 969. It formed part of grant of land between Alfwold, brother of the abbey's founder, Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, and his wife Alfil. This grant was later confirmed by King Edgar (953-975) and Edward the Confessor (1042-1066) last of the Saxon kings.

After the Norman conquest the manor remained in the hands of the Abbey and was assessed in Domesday book as containing 10 hides, around 1,200 acres, which was a sizeable manor for the time and would have provided a handsome income for the Abbey. It remained part of the abbey's extensive estate for the entire medieval period. In 1379 it provided one of the Abbots, Edmund de Ellington who was therefore Lord of the Manor until his death in 1396. During one of the periodic assessments of the manor it was found to render to the abbey *40s yearly instead of 5 lbs. of cheese and 5 lbs. of lard and, like all the farm manors, gave 16d. to the poor from Maundy acre on Maundy Thursday.*

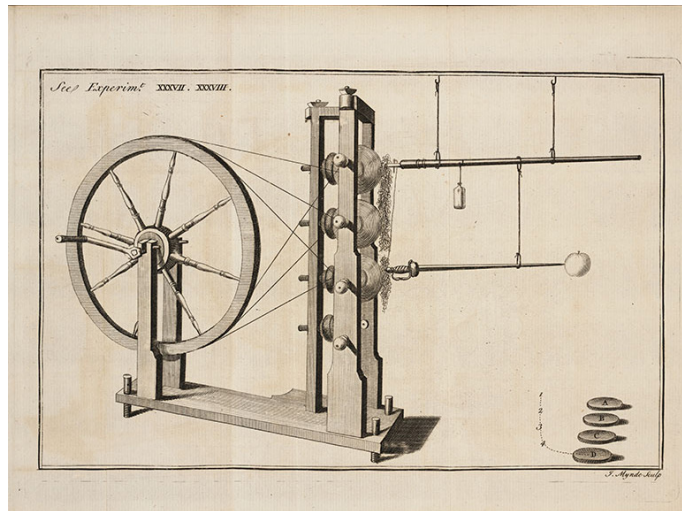
As Lord of the Manor the abbot had the right of gallows, tumbrial (right to check the weight of coins), view of frankpledge and amendment of the assize of bread and ale, waif, warren, hidage from Ellington also the market rights of; tallage, merchet, leyrwyte and other rights such as set-ting and collecting a poll-tax; wardship and marriage of his tenants. These were considerable rights and made the abbot literal lord and master over the villagers.

Ramsey Abbey was dissolved in 1539 and for a few years the manor was retained by the Crown. In 1547 it was granted to Sir Walter Hende who died three years later. It was purchased by Sir John Mason and his wife Elizabeth and included 1000 acres of wood land but then sold with a short time to Gabriel Throckmorton. It remained in the hands of this family until the 18th century. Robert Throckmorton, born in 1607, was close friends of the Cromwell family and invested heavily in the emerging American colonies, spending part of his life there. After his death and the proving of his will, Ellington passed to his oldest son Albion, who died childless in 1681. The family retained their America estates throughout this period and these passed, along with Ellington until 1720 when the latter was sold to Thomas Handasyd. He was a retired Governor of Jamaica and had spent a lifetime in the armed forces. Born in 1645 in Northumberland he fought in the Anglo-Dutch



Ramsey Abbey

War of the early 1670s but achieved prominence in 1688 when he accompanied William of Orange to England to claim the throne from James II in what became known as the Glorious Revolution. A year later he commanded an expedition to retake the town of St John's, Newfoundland, which had been captured by the French. When he and his 300 men arrived at the town he discovered that the French had left and that the conditions there were so harsh that when he eventually arrived back in England only 80 men remained alive. In 1702 he was appointed Governor of Jamaica, remaining in post until his retirement in 1710. His purchase of Ellington was part of the expansion of his estate at Gaynes Hall in Cambridgeshire and he remained Lord of the Manor until 1729.



Watson's electricity machine

He was succeeded by his son, Roger who was also a military man. He took part in the resistance to the Jacobite Rebellion in 1715 but afterwards became involved in politics and was elected MP for Huntingdon in 1722. In 1745, during the last and greatest of the Jacobite rebellions, Handasyd was called into action once more and after taking part on the Battle of Prestonpans where the rebels were finally defeated, he was appointed Commander in Chief of Scotland and made lieutenant-general, a position he held for six months. He later returned to politics and made only his second and final speech in the Commons in 1751. After his death in 1763 Ellington passed to his brother Clifford. In 1771 Ellington was sold to Sir William Watson, an early pioneer in the study of electricity, most famously conducting it through 12,000 feet of cable at Shooter's Hill in London in 1747. He later became a close ally of Benjamin Franklin in science and politics. Sir William died in 1787 and was succeeded by his son, another William, who was knighted in 1796 and died about 1825. The property passed to his sister Mary, widow of the Rev. Edward Beadon, and in the following year was held by the Rev. John Watson Beadon, apparently her son, who held it until 1835. It then descended to the Rev. Frederick Flemming Beadon, who died in 1880. Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Henry Beadon, his son, held it from 1880 to 1922, when his executors sold it to Mr. Kenneth Hunnybun. It was sold the present Vendors in 1950.

Ellington is described as a curiously shaped parish containing around 2,700 acres of mainly arable land.



Manorial Documents Associated With This Manor

1253-1254	Ministers Accounts	British Library
1415-1416	Valor of Manor	
1443-1446	Court Rolls	
1427-1428	Court Rolls	
1454	Court Roll	
1513	Court Roll	
1290	Court Rolls	National Archives
1294-1407	Court Rolls	
1425-1469	Court Rolls	
1300-1350	Extent	
1311-1319	Reeves Accounts	
1418-1421	Rental	
1441-1448	Rental	
1461-1483	Schedule of Rents	
1486-1509	Court Rolls	
1514-1537	Court Rolls	
1590-1710	Rent Roll	Huntingdonshire Archives
1591	Book of Customs	
1600	Terrier	
1672-1889	Admissions	
1755-1824	Court Books	
1763-1907	Minute Books	
1806-1852	Quit Rents	
1868-1925	Court Books	



