



Manorial Services

A sale by private treaty

Vol. 9
Winter Catalogue 2024

A private treaty sale of
Lordships of the Manor
with

Hoxne or Hoxne Hall, Suffolk
In association with Strutt and Parker

All prices are subject to a 20% buyer's premium.
Please see "Conduct of sale" inside.

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LIST OF LOTS

<u>Lordships of the Manor</u>	<u>Asking price</u>	<u>Pages</u>
Barforth, Durham	£ 8,000	p.5
Bunshill, Herefordshire	£ 8,500	p.7
Great Raveley, Huntingdonshire	£ 8,500	p.10
Hoxne or Hoxne Hall, Suffolk In association with Strutt and Parker	£ 9,000	p.13
Michaelotts, Cambridgeshire In association with Strutt and Parker	£ 8,500	p.16
Stanton Drew, Somerset	£9,000	p.19
Staunton, Devon	£ 8,000	p.21

The Lordship of the The Manor of Barforth, Durham

This manor is of an ancient lineage. It is first mentioned as a possession of Bishop Aldun of Durham, in the early 11th century, when it was granted to Ughtred, Earl of Northumberland, and the Danes, Ethred and Northman. The Lordship lies in the parish of Forcett and formed one of the berewicks within it but it formed a detached part, to the north, on the south bank of the River Tees.

The early history of the manor, after the Norman Invasion, is rather unclear but it appears to have been essentially divided into two parcels of roughly three carucates each- this being a measurement which, today, is hard to gauge but is thought to have been between 20 and 50 acres. This is a division of one manor into two separate manors which ultimately descended to different owners after being reunited for a time in the 15th century. This, our manor of Barforth, eventually passed to the Bowes family, and then to the family of the present owner in the mid-twentieth century and this history will do its best to describe this descent. The Bowes family are best remembered today in the person of the late Queen Mother, who died in 2002.

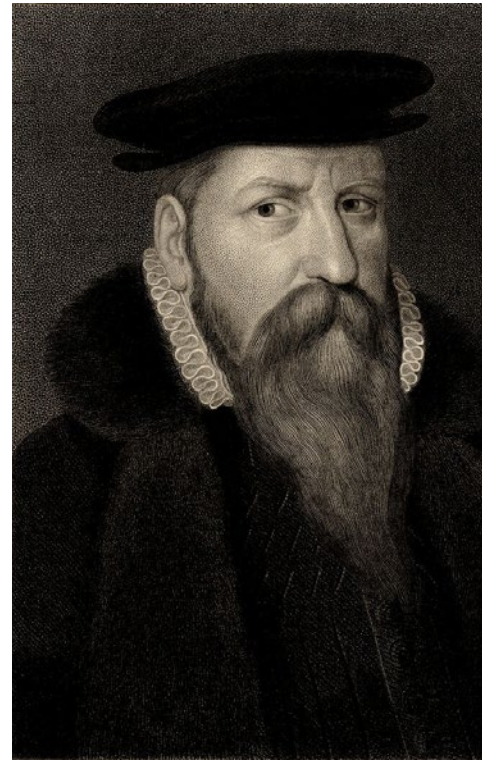
The descent of the division of Barforth which passed to the Bowes' until the 13th century is obscure, to say the least. The earliest reference comes when the manor was granted to Agnes, the niece of Barnard Balliol on her marriage to Sir John Trayne in around 1300. The gift also included the manors of Stainton, Broomlaw and Streatlam. There is evidence to suggest that the Trayne family had been tenants of the Baliol family, who held the barony extending from Barnard Castle, and may have even been Lords of the the manor of Barforth. Their daughter and heiress (whose name is not recorded) married Sir Adam Bowes, captain of Bowes castle and leader of 500 archers. The Bowes (and Bowes-Lyon) ownership of the manor would last for the next 650 years. Sir Adam is thought to have descended from the Norman commander, Alan the Black, who had come to England with The Conqueror.

The Bowes were a martial family. Adam's son, Sir William was created a knight banneret after the battle of Poitiers in 1346. His son, Sir Robert, was killed at the Battle of Beaurge with the Duke of Clarence, in 1421. His son, also Sir Robert, fought at the Battle of Verneuil in 1424 and on his return home from the French Wars, oversaw the construction of Streatlam Castle.



In 1540 Sir George Bowes granted the manor of Barforth to his kinsman, Robert Bowes of Aske for a lease of 21 years. In 1603 it formed part of a legal case in the Court of Chancery between William Ewre and his wife Katherine and George Bowes. This followed the death of Sir William Bowes, who had been Lord of the Manor. Katherine was his daughter and George, his son. It appears that George was the winner of the case since, on his death in 1609, there was a further legal battle between his eldest son Sir William Bowes and his brother, Talbot. Barforth was one of a number of manors, including the Bowes home estate at Streatlam, included in the action.

In 1760 the Bowes estate passed to Mary Eleanor Bowes, daughter and heiress of Sir George Bowes. At the time the vast estate was estimated to be worth between £600,000 and £1,000,000 - between £100M and £200M today. She was easily the richest woman in England at the time of her marriage, in 1767 (aged 18) to John Lyon, the 9th Earl of Strathmore. Their son and heir, John, took the surname Bowes-Lyon on inheriting the Earldom in 1776.



Sir George Bowes

He is widely remembered as having a long relationship with Mary Milner, the daughter of his gardener, and they had a son, John Bowes, who was known as Lord Glamis. The Earl attempted to legitimise his son by marrying Mary on his death bed in 1820, but the estate instead passed to his younger brother, Thomas. The manor was 'sold' in 1801 by the Earl to his tenant, but this arrangement was a legal fiction in order to raise money on the estate and to 'bar the entail'. This was likely an attempt by the Earl to prevent the estate passing to his brother.

The manor remained in the hands of the Earls of Strathmore until 1954 when it was sold to Mr R H Edelston. It has since descended to the present owner.



Streatlam Castle

The Lordship of the Manor of Bunshill, Herefordshire

The Lordship of Bunshill can be traced back to Domesday Book where it is recorded as being a possession of Gruffydd ap Mareduid. It was among several manors that the Welshman held in the area, including two other manorial estates in the parish of Mansell Lacy, to which *Bunshill* belonged. In fact Bunshill, here recorded as Bunesulle, formed a detached part of that parish, surrounded by the lands of Kentchester. The Domesday record reads;

*The same Gruffydd holds Bunesulle. Godric held it
and could go where he would .
There is one hide paying geld.
There are three villans
and 1 bordar with 1 plough and
there could be 3 ploughs.
It was and is worth 3s.*

Gruffydd was a Prince of South Wales, and son of King Mariadoc and his ownership of the manor appears to have been allowed as part of a policy of conciliation between the Normans and the Welsh. It appears that Bunshill had been granted specifically to Gruffydd's father, King Mariadoc after 1066, having taken it from the free Saxon, Godric. It seems that Bunshill may have passed eventually to Gruffydd ap Rhys and then followed this familial line to his son, Anarawd ap Gruffydd (1136-1143) then to his brother, Cadell ap Gruffydd (1143-1151). It then descended to his brother, Maredudd ap Gruffydd (1151-1155) and finally to his brother, The Lord Rhys (Rhys ap Gruffydd) (1155-1197), though this is open to some uncertainty.

At the beginning of the 13th century, the Lordship became the possession of Sir Walter de Lacy, a Marcher Lord. By the time of his death the Manor had been gifted to the nuns of Aconbury, a religious house founded by Walter's wife, Margaret. Evidently though the Manor was tenanted on behalf of the Priory during this period and this method continued after the estate had been taken by the Crown after the suppression of the religious houses. Aconbury Priory itself was dissolved in 1536.



It was only in 1571 that the Crown gave up its interests in Bunshill and it was purchased by William Barroll, a clerk to the Earl of Essex, and his brother Thomas. Evidently the manor descended to the former since, after his death in 1600, Bunshill passed to the Traunter family. Thomas' daughter Bridget was married to Simon Traunter and her sister and coheir, Joanna had married Simon's brother, William. In the National archives there is a record of a legal dispute between Simon Traunter and Richard Savacre which took place in 1608 and concerned a messuage or parcel of the manor known as Looffes. Simon Traunter, who died in 1630, was succeeded by his eldest son Francis. A record held at Herefordshire RO (AW28/22/3) records that the manor was granted in trust to Francis on his marriage to Eleanor Evans, by his mother, Bridget.

Francis was succeeded by his only son, Simon who sold Bunshill to the Hon. James Brydges, for £2,250 in 1712. Brydges, who had been born in nearby Dewesall and was created the first Duke of Chandos in 1719, when he was already Lord of Bunshill. Though Chandos was not a politician of the first rank, he held a number posts in various Governments of the early 18th century whereby he was able to accrue vast wealth. As paymaster-general in 1705 he organised provisions for the British forces involved in the War of the Spanish Succession. He was later commissioner for taking subscriptions to the South Sea Company, whose over-inflated stock values led to its infamous collapse. He is chiefly remembered as a patron of arts and architecture. He used his wealth to build the magnificent mansion known as Cannons in Edgeware (demolished in 1747). Perhaps his most lasting memorial was his patronage of George Frederick Handel. Handel lived at Cannons between 1717 and 1718 where he composed his oratorio Esther and the opera *Acis and Galatea*. In return for this largess, Handel composed the *Chando Anthems*, which the composer himself played on the (still existing) organ at the church of St Lawrence, Great Stanmore.

In 1731, facing bankruptcy after vast overspending, Chandos sold the bulk of his Herefordshire estates, including Bunshill, to Guy's Hospital for £60,000 and it remained a possession of the Hospital and its state successor bodies until 2007 when it was sold to the present owner. Thomas Guy (1645-1724), founder of Guy's Hospital in London, 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. Guy founded the hospital in 1721 after serving as a governor of St Thomas' and after his death in 1724 was buried in the hospital chapel.

Bunshill forms part of the parish of Mansel Lacey which lies several miles west of Hereford.



James Brydges, 1st Duke of Chandos

Documents in the Public Domain Associated with this Lordship

1325-1338: reeve's accounts
1339-1351: court rolls, with Mansell Lacy Rectory
1343-1345: bailiff's accounts
1353-1354: rental
1393-1401: overseer's accounts
1393-1394: court rolls
1434-1437: court rolls
1445-1452: court rolls
1493-1494: court roll
1502-1536: court rolls,
1521-1522: court roll
1550-1553: court rolls

The National Archives



The Lordship of the Manor of Great Raveley, Huntingdonshire

Great Raveley is the largest village in a group known as The Raveleys. It is situated a few miles from Ramsey in the centre of the modern county of Cambridgeshire, but was historically part of the small county of Huntingdonshire. The parish includes Great Raveley Fen to the north, which is just 3 feet above sea level though the remaining land is higher pasture. Its name has been written in many forms from *Rorflea*, *Roflea*, *Raflea*, or *Reflea* in the 10th Century to *Magna Rauele*, *Great Ravele* and *Raffleya* in the 14th.

The Manor can be traced back as early as 974, when it was granted by King Edgar to Ramsey Abbey. After the Norman invasion of 1066 the Abbey was able to hold onto its estate here and the manor was under the control of several officials, sometimes monks, sometimes laymen. The reeve, who arranged and accounted for all work carried out, was chosen by the tenants at the manorial court. He (always a man) also collected rents. In addition there was a seneschal who supervised the Abbey's manors in the area, a kind of regional manager and the bailiff, who lived in the manor. The effect of the Black Death which killed as many as half of the population of the village was still felt in a number of vacant tenancies. It is possible that the relatively large amount of demesne land was caused by the Abbey taking empty land in hand.

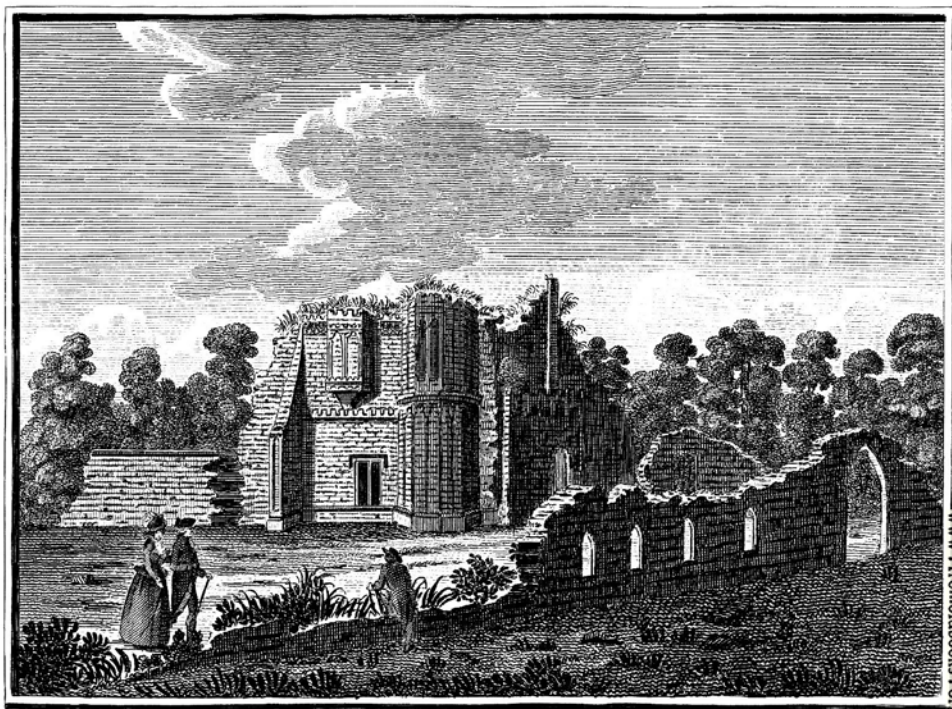
After the Dissolution the manor was granted to Sir Richard Cromwell (alias Williams). The family's fortune was made by the Protector's great-grandfather, Richard Williams, son of a Welsh gentleman from Glamorganshire, Morgan ap William. This Richard was introduced to the Court of Henry VIII by his kinsman, the great courtier and royal secretary Thomas Cromwell, later Earl of Essex. Some sources suggest that Richard's mother was Cromwell's sister, others that Cromwell himself had married the widow of a Williams'. Richard soon became a favourite of the King and was one of the gentlemen sent to suppress the northern Catholic rebellion known as the Pilgrimage of Grace. In recognition of his services he was appointed one of the Visitors of the religious houses as his kinsman pursued the policy that led to the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The rewards started to pour in - Richard was granted the estates of the nunnery of Hinchinbrook and the great abbey of Ramsey, both in Huntingdonshire, as well as several other smaller religious houses. Then, in 1540, he distinguished himself at a joust in Westminster. During the tournament he was knighted by Henry VIII and presented with a diamond ring off the King's own finger. On Henry's recommendation he changed his name to Cromwell in honour of his relation, the Earl of Essex.



Cromwell's fortunes were in no way injured by the sudden ruin and execution of the Earl. In 1541 he became High Sheriff of Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire (the two counties were then, as they have been again in recent years, counted as one civil administration, and the High Sheriff was chosen in rotation from the old county of Cambridge, from the Isle of Ely, and from Huntingdonshire) and in 1542 he was elected to Parliament as MP for Huntingdonshire. He was appointed a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber and served in France as a general of infantry. And all the while he accrued more and more honours and more and more estates and wealth. It was said when he died in 1546 that he must have left a prodigious fortune to his two sons, as big an estate as any peer. Sir Richard was the great-great grandfather of Oliver Cromwell and can be found as a character in Hilary Mantel's brilliant *Wolf Hall*.

After 1542 the manor passed to the Sewster family who held it until the later 17th century when the family became the Peytons, on the marriage of Francis, the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Sewster, to Sir Algernon Peyton in 1667. He died just four years later and the estate passed to their son, Sir Sewster Peyton, the Master of Buckhounds to Queen Anne. He married Anne, the daughter of George Dashwood of London and died in 1717.

Great Raveley then passed to his son and heir Sir Thomas Peyton and he died without having had children, in 1771. The manor then passed to his nephew, Henry Dashwood who was required by an Act of Parliament to take the name Peyton. It was this Henry Peyton who was instrumental in obtaining an Act of Enclosure in 1786 for the open land in the manor. The manor remained in the Peyton family until the late 20th century when it was purchased by the present owner.



Documents in the Public Domain Associated with this Lordship

1252-1253: ministers' accounts, with other manors

British Library

1375-1400: rental, with Upwood

1399-1399: rental, with other manors

1487-1487: court roll

1497-1497: court roll, with other manors

1533-1537: court rolls

1451-1461: bailiffs' and collector's accounts

The National Archives



The Lordship of the Manor of Hoxne or Hoxne Hall, Suffolk

In association with Strutt and Parker

The village of Hoxne (pronounced locally as Hoksan) lies a few miles from the local market town of Diss. It is known principally for two widely different reasons. Firstly it gives its name to a regional subdivision of the Pleistocene geological era (which dates from 2.58 million years ago to as recently as 11,500 BC.) The Hoxian Era dates from roughly 500,000 BC and is so called due to various deposits found in the village which confirm this as an interglacial era. Perhaps of more relevance to this history is the Hoxne Hoard - the largest collection of late Roman gold and silver coins ever found from the entire Roman Empire. The hoard, consisting of over 14,000 coins and dozens of larger pieces of tableware and jewellery, was discovered by a detectorist, Eric Laws, in 1992. The collection is on display at the British Museum and has an estimated worth of £4.2 million.

Of even more recent importance, is the connection between Hoxne and St Edmund, King of East Anglia. The martyred king was patron saint of England until the 14th century. Edmund was killed by Norsemen at a battle in the village in 869 and a cross marks the site. This was formerly the spot of an oak tree - known as St Edmund's Oak, or the Royal Oak which collapsed in 1848. The oak stood within the manor of Hoxne and the then Lord of the Manor, Sir Edmund Kerrison erected a memorial in its place. This too collapsed during a storm and was replaced by his daughter, Agnes Burrell Bateman-Hanbury.

A local myth has it that Edmund hid under Goldbrook Bridge to escape the Norsemen, but a glint of his spurs alerted a local newly married couple and then alerted his enemies. It is said that he cursed any newly wed couples who crossed the bridge.

The connection between Hoxne and St Edmund was such that in 1101 the parish was granted a chapel by the Lord of the Manor, the Bishop of Norwich, dedicated to the saint and granted to his priory at Norwich. The manor was also recorded as forming part of the grant the gifts seems to have lapsed since his successor as Bishop was noted as Lord of the Manor in 1227. The Manor itself had been in the hands of the Church since the 10th century.



Hoxne Monument

Hoxne remained a possession of the Bishops of Norwich until 1535 when it was leased by an Act of Parliament to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. In 1539 it was leased to Thomas Southwell. The manor is thought to have included the episcopal palace, the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage and was valued at £92 19s - a valuable asset. In 1543 it was granted once more, this time as a freehold, to Sir Robert Southwell, Master of the Rolls. Southwell came to prominence as the tutor to Thomas Cromwell's son, Gregory. Through his service to Cromwell he married Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Neville. In 1536 he entered the service of the King and became a solicitor of the court of augmentations. In 1542 he was made Master of the Rolls and was knighted. As a servant of the Crown he was able to amass a large landed estate and this included Hoxne, for which he paid the extraordinary sum of £1500. He continued as Master of the Rolls until 1550 still was on good terms with the regime of Edward VI. After the king's death in 1553 he witnessed the document which vested the crown to Jane Grey but he swiftly switched his allegiance to Mary after this succession fell apart. He served Mary in a number of capacities, and was sheriff of Kent in 1554 during the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt in 1554. He died in 1559 and the manor of Hoxne passed to his son, Thomas.

Thomas died in 1567 and the title descended to his son, Sir Robert Southwell, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of the Earl of Effingham. Southwell had a distinguished naval career, being Vice-Admiral of Norfolk from 1585-1598. During this time he fought the Spanish Armada in 1588, in command of the Elizabeth Jonas. He died in 1598 and Hoxne passed to his son, Sir Thomas, who sold it, in 1621, to Alexander Prescott. Prescott died within weeks of its purchase and it then descended to his son, Sir John Prescott, High Sheriff of the county in 1627. He died in 1640 and the Manor passed to his son, William. He lived for just two more years and then it passed to his sister Jane, who was married firstly to Sir Thomas Fisher and secondly to William, son of Lord Maynard. It therefore came to this family.

Jane and William had no children, and after her death in 1675, he married Susan, daughter and heiress of Thomas Evans of Bow in Middlesex. When William died in 1704 the manor came to his son, Thomas. He attended Christ's College, Cambridge and then devoted his time to looking after his estates at Hoxne and at Passenham in Northamptonshire. He became the MP for Eye in 1710 and was later employed as the Commissary-general of Stores in Minorca from 1717. From 1723 Thomas gained the position of Commissioner of Customs a post he retained until 1730. He never married and on his death in 1742 his estates passed to his cousin, William Maynard, later the 6th Lord Maynard.



William Maynard was Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk from 1762 to 1769 and died unmarried in 1775. Hoxne passed to his great-nephew, Thomas Hesilrige. On his death in 1817, the manor passed to his cousin, Viscount Maynard, who quickly sold the estate to Mattias Kerrison. He was known locally as the 'Bungay Millionaire' having made money through the development of the Staithe navigation. The manor eventually passed as part of the estate to the Maskell family and their descendants in whom it remains.

Until the 19th century the Lords of Hoxne had often lived at Hoxne Hall. This was demolished and rebuilt as Oakley Park by Sir Edward Kerrison.

Documents in the Public Domain Associated with this Lordship

1326-1327: bailiff's accounts
1414-1416: bailiff's accounts
1445-1446: reeve's accounts
1631-1631: rental
1648-1648: rental
1650-1650: rentals
1652-1658: court roll
1665-1666: court roll
1667-1667: rentals (quit rents)
1669-1727: court rolls, with Hoxne late Priory
1679-1683: rentals (quit rents)
1689-1689: schedule of arrears of quit rents
1689-1689: reeve's accounts, 1631-1664
1689-1689: rental (quit rents)
1690-1690: rentals (quit rents), with Hoxne late Priory
1697-1697: rental and draft rental (quit rents), with Hoxne late Priory
1706-1706: rental (quit rents), with Hoxne late Priory
1720-1720: copy rental (quit rents), with Hoxne late Priory, 1706
1727-1732: rentals (quit rents), with Hoxne late Priory
1886-1887: rental
1887-1906: quit and free rent accounts
1887-1887: schedules of court records

Norfolk Record Office
The National Archives
Norfolk Record Office
Suffolk Archives - Ipswich



The Lordship of the Manor of Michaelotts, Cambridgeshire In association with Strutt and Parker

Many manors were created after 1066 by a process known as sub-infeudation. A large manorial estate was divided into two or more estates and the feudal characteristics which made up a 'manor' were transferred to the new manor which became self administering. This process can be seen in the creation of the Lordship of the Manor of Michaelotts, which lies in the Cambridgeshire parish of Linton, a few miles from the county town. This was created in around 1267 by Sir Simon de Furneaux from his manor of Barham. He took 60 acres of demesne and 50 acres of tenant's land to create a new Lordship which was held by a knight's fee from the Lords of Barham and was granted to his son Michael.

The Furneaux family had held Barham since the Norman invasion and the manor formed part of the Honour of Richmond. They remained landowners in the parish until the 1370s, but Michaelotts (Michael's Lot) was conveyed by Michael de Furneaux in the late 13th century to Simon de St Omer who then granted it to his brother, Ralph, in 1315. The family of de St Omer could trace their lineage to 11th century Normandy and a Baron of that name had come to England with The Conqueror. They had a number of estates in the east of England, including Brundale and Thraston in Norfolk.

The descent of the manor in the 14th century is a little obscure but in 1397 it was found to be in the possession of Nicholas Parys (Paris) who owned the largest manor in the parish, namely Linton. He died in 1425 and his lands passed to his nephew, Henry Parys. His son was aged just 3 years old when his father died in 1427 and at his death in 1466 his own son Robert was also a minor. He lived until 1504 when he was succeeded by his son John. His son and heir, Philip was treasurer to Bishop Gardiner during the 1530s and became a wealthy courtier. In the same decade he purchased the wardship of Anne Bolyen's cousin, Edward Bolyen, which allowed him an income from Bolyen's land and gave him the right to marry the young man to whomever he chose. In 1540 he was given the lucrative position of receiver-general of the Court of Augmentations and married Edward to his own daughter, Agnes. Parys was a staunch Catholic and on the accession of Mary in 1553 was knighted after publicly disavowing the crowning of Lady Jane Grey.

Philip was succeeded in his estates at Linton, including the Lordship of Michaelotts, by his grandson, Robert but he died whilst still a minor in 1572. The title therefore passed to Sir Philip's younger son, Ferdinand who died in 1601. It descended then to his eldest son, Philip who died in 1617. His heir was his eldest son, Charles, who was still a child. He appears not to have married and died without having had children in 1658. The family remained Catholics and Charles was fined by the Commonwealth government in the 1650s, but did not have his estates seized. There is no record of him having taken part in the Civil War. His brother and heir, John, was also fined as a papist and a royalist and was forced to raise a mortgage on the Linton estates from two Londoners, Robert Tempest and John Carter, who are briefly named as Lords of the Manor. John died in 1667, having taken back control of his lands and Michaelotts passed to his son Philip.



Sir Thomas Sclater

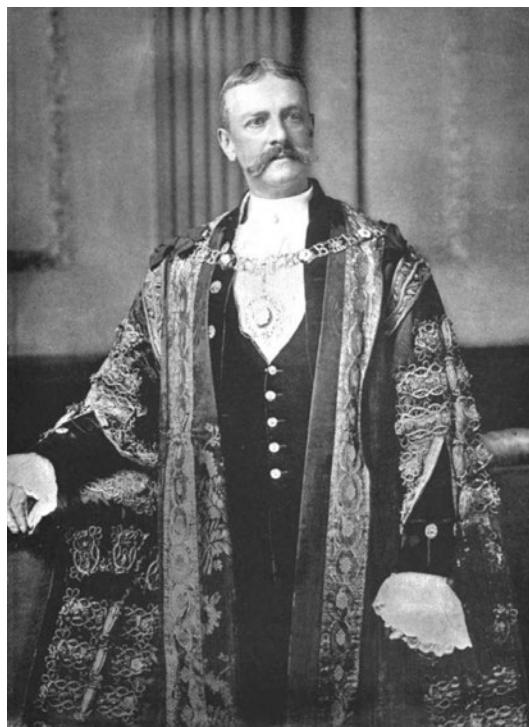
Philip Parys was the last male member of this long lived family and he died without leaving an heir, in 1672. His lands and estates were sold to pay off his debts but Michaelotts was retained by Philip's mother, Anne, and her husband, Sir Joseph Colston. The Parys estate was then bought by Sir Thomas Sclater. Born in Halifax, Sclater attended Trinity College, Cambridge and became a doctor of medicine in 1649. In 1659 he was elected to the third and final Protectorate Parliament but supported the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, for which he was created a baronet in the same year. He became a wealthy man in the 1660s and bought Catley Park in Linton and later Michaelotts in 1677.

Sclater was Lord of the Manor for only a few years before his death in 1684. He settled his lands on Thomas, the son of the his nephew Edward Sclater. Edward trained as a lawyer and through his many connections sat as Member of Parliament for Bodmin in Cornwall from 1713. Though a relatively wealthy man in his own right, Thomas married Elizabeth Bacon who appears to have been his own ward. She was the heir of a London merchant who had purchased considerable estates in Huntingdonshire. Unusually, Edward adopted her surname and at the time of his death, in 1736, was said to have been worth £200,000; around £25 million today. It was reported at the time that he died not having made a will but this was later shown to be incorrect when a will of 1724 was produced leaving his estates to a 'kinswoman' Sarah, the wife of his coachman, Edward King, and her two sons.

Both Robert King or his brother Thomas, appear to have earned the reputation of being disreputable. His life was described by the Reverend William Cole in the 1740s;

He was at college when he inherited, and was married while at school to a porter's daughter in Bishopsgate-street, a very good sort of woman and makes him an admirable wife. His son by her died about 1746. Mr. King's father was a coachman and the estate came to his family by means of his wife. Mr. King died of drink at Bath in 1749.

His brother, Thomas fared little better and had run through the fortune by 1777. By this time the Linton estate, including Michaelotts had been sold to Thomas Bromley, Lord Montfort. In 1772 it was sold again, to Edmund Keene, Bishop of Ely. It then passed to his son, Benjamin, who died in 1837 and was succeeded by his son, the Revd. Charles Edmund Ruck-Keene in 1837. He died in 1880 and Michaelotts passed to his son, Edmund. At his death in 1888 the manor came to his son, Capt. Charles Edmund Ruck-Keene who sold the Catley Park estate in 1904 to Sir Walter Henry Wilkin, retaining the lordships of the manor, which passed on his death in 1919 to his daughter Olive, who married Lt. N. Nightingale in 1936. The family sold the title in 1987 to David Broad.



Walter Wilkin

Documents in the Public Domain Associated with this Lordship

1577-1577: terrier

Cambridgeshire Archives

1775-1775: notes

1800-1850: notes relating to a terrier

1800-1850: copy of a terrier



The Lordship of the Manor of Stanton Drew, Somerset

The Lordship of Stanton Drew lies in the parish of the same name, between Pensford and Chew Magna. Perhaps the most notable feature in the Lordship is a large standing stone known as Hautville's Quoit. This was once a much larger rock, supposed to have weighed over thirty tons, but it was gradually chipped away over the centuries as the local inhabitants used it for mending their roads and houses. The quoit is a late megalithic burial chamber with a romantic legend attached to it. It is said that a local giant, named Sir John Hautville, lived nearby on the top of May Knole Hill and was supposed to have thrown the rock from the summit of his hill to where it now lies when he was clearing land to build a house. In the 18th century it is recorded as lying in a full circle of other stones but many since appear to have been lost or removed, though many remain. Nevertheless it formed part of a large complex which some archaeologists think may have been a structure to rival Stonehenge.

The Lordship of Stanton Drew is first mentioned after the Norman Conquest when it was found in the hands of the Stanton family. First Roger, then William and then Hugh de Stanton were its lords and by the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) it was in the possession of Robert de Stanton who held it by service of two knights fees. His heir was Geoffrey de Stanton who held a number of estates in the area as well as this Lordship, including Timborough and Stowey. A Lord of the Manor from a following generation was known as Drogo de Stanton and from this name came the derivation of Drew, for which the Lordship was subsequently known. By the reign of Edward III (1327-1377) the family had adopted the surname Drew, and in 1338 we find Walter Drew as Lord of the Manor.

In the 14th century the Drew family were succeeded by the Clerke family and in the 1440's Robert Clerke granted Stanton Drew to a local man, Richard Choke and this family held it until the early 16th century. The most noted member of this family was undoubtedly Sir Richard Choke who inherited the Lordship from his father, John. Sir Richard was born in the parish and the family were so prosperous that he could afford to seek a career in the law. He was a member of the Middle Temple in London and in 1453 was created king's serjeant a position which he served until 1461. He then served as a justice of the Common Pleas until 1483 and during this period was knighted (in 1465). His activities in the law were widespread and lucrative and he often received royal commissions. For instance, he was granted a commission to raise money for the defence of Calais during the reign of Henry VI. During the reign of Edward IV he acted as a justice of assize for seven counties and as a justice of the peace for Staffordshire and Worcestershire. In 1469 Choke was a party to a sentence of attainder against Sir Thomas Hungerford, who had been arrested for planning to assassinate King Edward in a Lancastrian plot. Evidently he served the Yorkist cause well since he



Artist reconstruction of the Standing Circle



retained influence into the 1480s and was summoned to the Parliament of 1482. When Lord of the Manor of Stanton Drew he entered into a protracted law suite against John Boteler over possession of it. The basis of Boteler's claim on the manor is not known but it may have been connected to a mortgage that Choke took out on his property. The suite ended, after a number of years, in 1452 when he achieved a final release from Boteler of any interest he may have held. Hostility between the two families was finally ended two years later by Boteler's sister, Edith Sampbroke, who confirmed Choke as the legitimate Lord.

Choke's advice and administrative skills were sought after and he acted for a number of eminent men of his day, including William, Lord Botreaux, Sir John Fastolf (on whom Shakespeare's Falstaff is based) and Humphrey, duke of Buckingham. As well as Stanton Drew he held the Manors of Long Ashton, Temple Cloud and Ranston in Dorset. He is thought to have kept a 'great house' at Long Ashton which was lavishly furnished and there is a monument and effigy to him at the parish church there.

The grandson of Sir Richard, Sir John Choke, eventually sold the Lordship of Stanton Drew to Giles, Lord Daubney. Daubney had served both Edward IV and Richard III but finally rebelled against the latter and joined the forces of Henry Tudor in Brittany. When Tudor invaded England in 1485 Daubney accompanied him and fought at the battle of Bosworth at which Richard was defeated and Henry ascended to the throne as Henry VII. Daubney became one of Henry's most trusted advisors and a powerful figure in the South-West of England. A year after Bosworth he was raised to the peerage as a baron. He served Henry in a number of capacities until finally becoming Lord Chamberlain in 1495. At his death in May 1508 he was rewarded with a magnificent funeral in Westminster Abbey and an alabaster effigy of him still survives.

After Daubney's death, Stanton Drew came into the hands of Sir John Cooper. His son and heir, Anthony-Ashley Cooper was a notable politician of the era who fought for Charles I and then Parliament in the Civil War. He was raised to the Peerage as the first Earl of Shaftesbury in 1672. The Lordship of Stanton Drew later passed out of the Cooper family and into the possession of the Coates family before later descending to the Strachey family in the 19th century. The Strachey family held the Sutton Court Estate, which Stanton Drew formed part, until 1973 when, on the death of the 2d Baron Strachey it passed to his great nephew Lord O'Hagan, who held the manor until 2008.



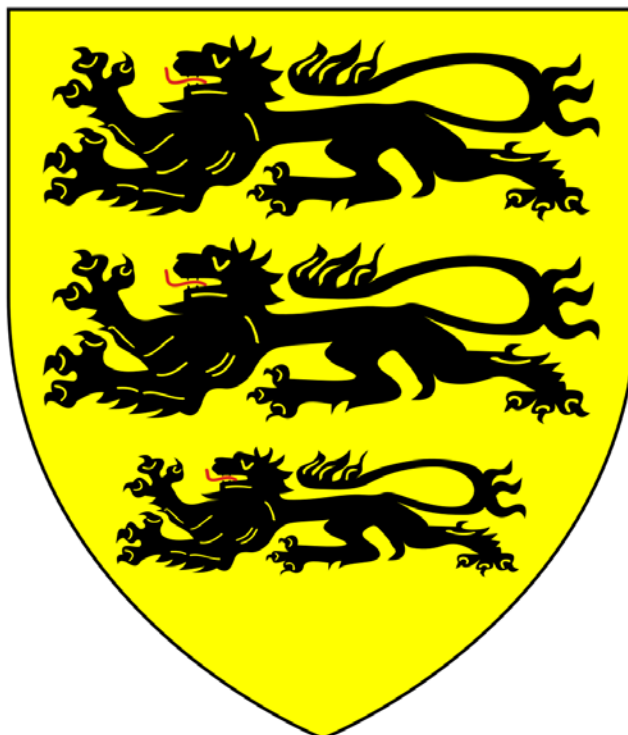
Top: Remaining quoit and stones Bottom: Round Cottage

The Lordship of the Manor of Staunton, Devon

The Lordship of Staunton, or Stanton, as it is sometimes known, lies in the parish of Loddiswell in the beautiful district of Devon known as The South Hams. In ancient times it formed one of two villages in the parish but has declined over the centuries to become a hamlet. The manor however persisted, descending to the famous Carew family who retained it until the 20th century.

The very early history of the manor is uncertain but it is likely to be linked to the larger manor of Loddiswell. At the time of Domesday this manor was held by Joel of Totnes. Little is known about this noble, other than that he obviously hailed from Totnes in Devon and that he founded an order of Clunian monks in Barnstaple - St Mary Magdalene, which he made subordinate to the monastery at St Martin de Campis in Paris and that he was Baron of Barnstaple. After Joel's death the manor passed to his son Alured, who died in 1139. By the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) the manor had been returned to the Crown and was granted to William Bruis. In around 1194 William was succeeded by his second son who was also William. By this time the family had become powerful in the West of England. William came to possess the Barony of Chepstow and he inherited other vast Welsh estates through his mother, Bertha, who was the sister and daughter of two Earls of Hereford. During the reign of Richard I (1189-1199) Braose acted as Sheriff of Herefordshire for the years 1192 to 1199 and was a Justice Itinerant for Staffordshire for the year 1196. By now he had secured Barnstaple and Totnes for himself and he spent the next two years with Richard before returning to Wales in 1198 to fight the Welsh army. He was besieged by them at Maud's Castle (otherwise known as Pain's Castle), in Radnorshire and some sources record that he was defeated and only escaped by negotiating his own release.

When John came to the throne in 1199, William was one of the most vocal nobles in urging that the new king should be crowned at once. As a reward for his loyalty John granted him a charter allowing him to keep any land he could wrest from the Welsh in Radnorshire and he was again made Sheriff of Herefordshire. Evidently his connection to John gained him huge wealth and influence and tellingly he was present with the King at the death of Prince Arthur at Falaise, in April 1203.





The causes of his eventual fall from grace are obscure. The main authority on the subject is an ex-parte statement made by the king after William's ruin and is entered in the 'Red Book' of the exchequer. From this it appears that a quarrel arose between the king and Braose revolving around money. Another source, the Monk of Lanthony in Ireland, indicates that John banished Braose because of his cruelty to the Welsh. Certainly John's subsequent treatment of William's wife and son were considered one of the outrages of the period since it was not seen as proper for women and children to suffer for their husband's crime. Maud and her son were imprisoned at Windsor Castle and, in effect, starved to death. Matthew of Westminster, writing in 1240 writes of the episode

'the noble lady Maud, wife of William de Braose, with William, their son and heir, were miserably famished at Windsore, by the command of King John, and William, her husband, escaping from Scorham, put himself into the habit of a beggar, and privately getting beyond sea, died soon after at Paris, where he had burial in the abbey of St Victor'.

It is under the ownership of Buis' granddaughter, Eve de Canitilupe, that Staunton is first mentioned. She had inherited the manor by 1262 by which time she was a widow. She gave 100 shillings worth of land in Loddiswell to the Church of St Mary Studley in Warwickshire, for the soul of her husband. It appears that the manor of Staunton, which included Staunton Moor, was gifted to the Canons of St Mary, Studley. The Priory remained as lords of the manor of Staunton until it was dissolved in 1536. It was then in the hands of the Crown until 1557 when it was granted to Katherine Champernowne. It is described as including;

Staunton Moor and all other places belonging to the same, with a messuage, a furlong and a parcel of moor in the tenure of John Scoos the Younger and a yearly rent of 14 shillings

The manor was surveyed as part of the Loddiswell Estate in 1602 by which time the manor had passed to the Arundells of Lanherne. Among the freeholders was Helen Carswell, widow, who

holdeth certain lands in free socage and payeth top the Lord 1s and two suits of court.

John Cawker held by;

copy, a tenement and one furlong of land there by rent of 18s 6d and Simon Dery had a tene-ment at Staunton containign one furlong by rent of 26s and pasture for one beast on Stonland.

Stonland was likely another name for Staunton, both of which mean farm in a stony place.

By the end of the 17th century the manor had passed to the Carew family, one of the major landholders in South Devon. They made a survey of the manor in 1676 which noted 8 renters. The Lord of the Manor at that time, Sir Henry Carew, died in 1695 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Henry. He died, childless and unmarried, in 1708, at which point Staunton passed down to his brother Sir Thomas. He served as Sheriff of Devon in 1731 and died in 1746. His immediate heir was his son, Sir John, who died in 1773 and he was succeeded by the 6th Baronet, Sir Thomas.

Sir Thomas' son and heir, Sir Henry, the 7th Baronet married Elizabeth Palk in 1806 and from her family gathered an host of manors in eastern Devon. The 8th Baronet, Sir Walter Palk Carew died in 1874 and was followed by his nephew, Sir Henry Palk Carew. He was succeeded in turn by his son, Sir Thomas, in 1934. He was educated at Wellington College, Berkshire and then Pembroke College, Oxford University, Oxford. He fought in the First World War, gaining the rank of Lieutenant in the service of the Indian Army. He lived until 1976 when he was succeeded by the present Baronet, Sir Rivers Carew, who still has a home in Devon. Sir Rivers enjoyed a career in journalism and was editor of the Dublin Magazine from 1964 to 1969 and was Lord of the Manor of Staunton until the 1990s.



St Mary's Studley

OUR TERMS OF SERVICE

1. THESE TERMS

1.1 **What these terms cover.** These are the terms and conditions on which we supply services to an intending purchaser of a Lordship or Barony Title.

1.2 **Why you should read them.** Please read these terms carefully before you seek to instruct us. These terms tell you who we are, the process for purchasing a Title (which we refer to as a “Lot”), how we will provide certain services to you, what to do if there is a problem and other important information. If you think that there is a mistake in these terms or you want to negotiate a change to any of our terms, please contact us as indicated below.

2. INFORMATION ABOUT US AND HOW TO CONTACT US

2.1 **Who we are.** We are Manorial Services Ltd a company registered in England and Wales. Our company registration number is 12712329 and our registered office is at 426/428 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, Dorset, BH8 9AA. Our registered VAT number is 359 6672 44.

2.2 **How to contact us.** You can contact us by telephone on 07957 444 473, completing the contact form on our website or by writing to us at info@manorialservices.com

2.3 **How we may contact you.** If we have to contact you we will do so by telephone or by writing to you at the email address or postal address you provided to us when you engaged us.

2.4 **“Writing” includes emails.** When we use the words “writing” or “written” in these terms, this includes emails.

3. OUR CONTRACT WITH YOU

3.1 **Our services to you.** Our services to you will consist of arranging the reservation of, and putting your offer to a vendor to purchase, a Lordship or Barony Title.

3.2 **Display of Titles.** Available Titles may be viewed in Lots from our catalogues. These are available on request. If you are interested in a Lot then you are invited to apply to us with instructions to put an offer to the vendor for the purchase of that Lot.

3.3 **How we will accept your instructions.** Our acceptance of your instructions will take place when we write to you (by letter or email) to accept them, at which point a contract will come into existence between you and us.

3.4 **If we cannot accept your instructions.** If we are unable to accept your instructions, we will usually inform you of this by telephone or in writing but if you do not receive our acceptance in writing then no contract is in existence between us.

3.5 **Limited to the UK.** Our services are limited to Lordship and Barony Titles in the UK. We accept instructions from intending purchasers outside the UK but we cannot reserve or put offers for Titles outside of the UK.

4. **PROVIDING THE SERVICE**

4.1 **When we will provide the service.** We will begin the services on the date we accept your instructions.

4.2 **Reserving a Title.** After you have applied to us for a particular Lot and we have accepted your instructions, we will promptly put an offer to the vendor. Subject always to contract as explained below, the Lot will be reserved on receipt of the Buyer Premium and the deposit from you in accordance with clauses 5.5 and 6.3 below and will stay reserved for a period ending three months from your receipt of the contract for purchase as explained in the next clause (or such longer period as we may confirm in writing after discussing with the vendor; depending on the Title the preparation of the contract for purchase may take longer than any timescale we may have outlined to you when we accepted your instructions).

4.3 **Contract for purchase.** On the vendor's acceptance of your offer, we will arrange with the vendor's solicitor the preparation of a contract for the sale and purchase of the Title between you and the vendor. Such contract will be on terms similar to the purchase of any land or property. Upon receipt of the contract we recommend that you take legal advice and appoint your own solicitor. To proceed with the purchase of the Title you must sign and date the contract and return it to us with the deposit and our fee referred to below.

4.4 **We are not responsible for delays outside our control.** If our supply of the contract for purchase to you is delayed by an event outside our control then we will contact you as soon as possible to let you know and we will take steps to minimise the effect of the delay. Provided we do this we will not be liable for delays caused by the event, but if there is a risk of substantial delay of more than six months from our acceptance of your instructions then, as a goodwill guarantee, you may contact us to end your contract with us for our services and receive a refund of the deposit and our fees.

5. **OUR FEES**

5.1 **Our fees ("Buyer Premium").** The fees for our services to you, known as the Buyer's Premium, equate to a stepped percentage of the price of the Lot agreed with the vendor.

(a) You will pay us 20% of the price agreed with the vendor up to £50,000 and 15% of the price agreed above £50,000, plus VAT on the overall sum. For illustration purposes, if the price agreed for the Lot is £55,000, and the prevailing rate of VAT is 20%, the Buyer Premium will be £10,750 (comprising £10,000 for the first £50,000 (at 20%), £750 for the remaining £5,000 (at 15%) and £2,150 for VAT (at the 20% prevailing rate).

(b) You may also be required to pay a top-up fee too in the circumstances described in clause 6.7 below.

5.2 **Guide price for the Lots.** The guide price of each Lot is set out on our website and in the

catalogue. All Lots are zero-rated for VAT which will not be payable on the price you pay a vendor. Your instructions to us may be to offer the vendor less than the guide price but we may refuse to accept your instructions, and no contract for services will be in place between us, if we believe the vendor will not entertain that offer. Our business depends on good relations with the vendors and derisory offers therefore will not be actioned.

- 5.3 **We will pass on changes in the rate of VAT.** If the rate of VAT changes between your instruction and the date the vendor agrees the price of the Lot with you, we will adjust the rate of VAT that you pay.
- 5.4 **Currency conversion.** If we agree to accept foreign monies, these will be credited at the prevailing rate on the day that they are converted into sterling. Any shortfall shall be paid to us promptly on demand and any excess will be applied to the price payable to the vendor on completion which we will send to the vendor's solicitor.
- 5.5 **When you must pay and how you must pay.** We prefer BACS payments but we do accept payment by all major debit and credit cards subject to a surcharge of 1.5% (UK/EU) or 3.5% (non-UK/EU). You must pay the Buyer Premium on receipt of our invoice which we will issue at the same time as we confirm the vendor's acceptance of your offer. You must pay our invoice at the latest within seven calendar days after the date of the invoice.
- 5.6 **We can charge interest if you pay late.** If you do not make any payment to us by the due date we may charge interest to you on the overdue amount at the rate of 2% a year above the base lending rate of the Bank of England from time to time. This interest shall accrue on a daily basis from the due date until the date of actual payment of the overdue amount, whether before or after judgment. You must pay us interest together with any overdue amount.
- 5.7 **What to do if you think an invoice is wrong.** If you think an invoice is wrong please contact us promptly to let us know. You will not have to pay any interest until the dispute is resolved. Once the dispute is resolved we will charge you interest on correctly invoiced sums from the original due date.
- 5.8 **Right to a refund of our fees.** Your rights to the refund of our fees are as follows
- (a) Even if we are not at fault but you end the contract under our goodwill guarantee set out in clause 4.4, you will receive a full refund of our fees.
 - (b) If, pre-contract with the vendor, your solicitors discover a defective title during their investigations which affects the vendor's ownership of the Lot, you will receive a full refund of our fees (as well as the deposit paid in accordance with clause 6.5). You will need to provide us with satisfactory evidence of the defect (usually via a letter from you solicitor) before we refund our fees.

6. THE DEPOSIT

- 6.1 **Reasons for the deposit.** There are two reasons why we take a deposit:
- (a) **Protection for the vendor.** As any vendor requires when selling a residential property, a deposit will be payable on the entry into of the contract for the sale and purchase of a Lot too with the vendor (see clause 4.3). The deposit will form part payment of the purchase

price you agree with the vendor should you proceed to complete the purchase of the Lot.

- (b) **Protection for us too.** Our business depends on good relations with the vendors and it is imperative that you will go on to honour the purchase if your offer is accepted by a vendor. As the Lot will be reserved to you and withdrawn from sale, our opportunity to sell the Lot to a genuine buyer may be lost if you unreasonably pull out of the transaction. Accordingly, should you pull out of the purchase pre-contract with the vendor for any reason other than as explained in clause (c) below, you will forfeit the deposit which will be charged to you as a reservation fee.

6.2 **Amount of the deposit.** The deposit payable to reserve any Lot will equate to 25% of the price of the Lot agreed with the vendor.

6.3 **When you must pay the deposit and how you must pay it.** As with our fees, we prefer BACS payments but we do accept payment by all major debit and credit cards subject to a surcharge of 2.5% (UK/EU) or 3.5% (non-UK/EU). You must pay the deposit at the same time as you pay our Buyer Premium – on receipt of the invoice for our fees (which we will issue at the same time as we confirm the vendor's acceptance of your offer). It must be paid at the latest within seven calendar days after the date of the invoice for our fees.

6.4 **Holding and release of the deposit.** We will hold the deposit as stakeholder for the vendor until completion of the purchase at which point it will be released to the vendor (or until it may otherwise be released to the vendor in accordance with the terms of the contract for the sale and purchase of the Lot between you and the vendor). If you pull out of the purchase pre-contract with the vendor for any reason other than as explained in clause (c) below, you will forfeit the deposit as explained above and, by way of set off, it will be released to us in payment of the reservation fee.

6.5 **Return of the deposit.** Your rights to the return of the deposit paid are as follows:

- (a) Even if we are not at fault but you end the contract under our goodwill guarantee set out in clause 4.4, you will receive the deposit back from us.
- (b) Once you have entered into a contract for the sale and purchase of the Lot with the vendor, the deposit may be returnable by the vendor under the terms of the purchase contract (for example if the contract is rescinded) but you will need to take this up directly with the vendor and enforce your contractual rights against the vendor.
- (c) If, pre-contract with the vendor, your solicitors discover a defective title during their investigations which affects the vendor's ownership of the Lot, you will receive the deposit back from us (as well as a refund of our fees in accordance with clause 5.8). You will need to provide us with satisfactory evidence of the defect (usually via a letter from you solicitors) before we return the deposit to you.

6.6 **Deposit is also a reservation fee.** As explained above, the deposit also acts as a reservation fee if, and only if, you pull out of the purchase pre-contract with the vendor for any reason other than as explained in clause 6.5. If this occurs, we will charge you a reservation fee equal to the amount of the deposit inclusive of VAT at the prevailing rate. We may issue you with an invoice at any time after you have pulled out and we will set off your liability for the payment of our invoice by retaining the deposit.

6.7 **Election to re-use the deposit (and top-up fee).** Rather than incur the reservation fee should you decide to pull out of the purchase pre-contract, you may elect to use the deposit to make an

offer on another Lot for an equal or lesser value so long as you make such an offer within six months (or longer as agreed with us) of you pulling out of your previous Lot. If the amount agreed for the new Lot is less than the previous reserved Lot then the deposit will still stand as the deposit under your contract with the new vendor (albeit for more than 25% of the purchase price) but if the amount agreed for the new Lot is more than the previous reserved Lot then you will need to increase the deposit to 25% of the price accepted by the new vendor. We also reserve the right to charge you an additional “top-up” fee for the new Lot on the same basis as clause (a) above, save that the additional fee will be reduced by the amount already charged for the previous reserved lot (ignoring the VAT charged when calculating the reduced fee).

7. YOUR CONSUMER RIGHTS

7.1 **Ending your contract with us.** Your rights to end the contract you have with us are limited:

- (a) **If you want to end the contract because of something we have done or have told you we are going to do**, please see clause Ending the contract because of something we have not been able to do. If you are ending your contract with us because you are legally entitled to after we have done something wrong (i.e. broken the contract) or you want to exercise our goodwill guarantee in clause 4.4 above your contract with us will end immediately. We will refund you in full the deposit and the payment of our fees if you exercise our goodwill guarantee. You may be entitled to compensation if you have a legal right to end the contract because of something we have done wrong but please note our responsibility in respect of your losses in clause 11.;
- (b) **In all other cases**, please see clause 7.3.

7.2 **Ending the contract because of something we have not been able to do.** If you are ending your contract with us because you are legally entitled to after we have done something wrong (i.e. broken the contract) or you want to exercise our goodwill guarantee in clause 4.4 above your contract with us will end immediately. We will refund you in full the deposit and the payment of our fees if you exercise our goodwill guarantee. You may be entitled to compensation if you have a legal right to end the contract because of something we have done wrong but please note our responsibility in respect of your losses in clause 11.

7.3 **You are unlikely to have the right to change your mind.** As we are providing services to you, you will not have a right to change your mind once we have accepted your instructions and contacted the vendor with your offer. At that point, we feel that our services to you are complete and you cannot then change your mind. Notwithstanding this position, this does not affect your rights to a refund of our fees and the return of the deposit in accordance with clause 5.8 and clause 6.5 which are more generous than your legal rights under consumer laws and, of course, we will only charge you fees in the first place if the vendor accepts your offer (or indeed any revised offer). If you wish to end the contract in what is likely to be a small window before we contact the vendor then you will need to do this as soon as possible after we have accepted your instructions (you have 14 days from our acceptance but only if we have not contacted the vendor; if we already have then our services are complete and you cannot cancel).

8. HOW TO END THE CONTRACT WITH US

8.1 **Tell us you want to end the contract.** If you are entitled to end the contract with us, please let us know by doing one of the following:

- (a) **Phone or email.** Call us on 07957 444 473 or email us at info@manorialservices.com.
- (b) **Online.** Complete our contact form on our website.
- (c) **By post.** Write to us at 113 Bellenden road, London SE15 4HY, United Kingdom.

8.2 **How we will refund you if a refund is due.** We will refund you by the method you used for payment.

8.3 **When your refund will be made if due.** We will make any refunds due to you as soon as possible and in any event within 14 days of notifying you that you are due one.

9. **OUR RIGHTS TO END OUR CONTRACT WITH YOU**

9.1 **We may end the contract if you break it.** We may end our contract with you at any time by writing to you if you do not make any payment to us when it is due and you still do not make payment within seven days of us reminding you that payment is due.

9.2 **You may have to compensate us if you break the contract.** If we end the contract we may charge you reasonable compensation for the net costs we will incur as a result of your breaking the contract.

10. **IF THERE IS A PROBLEM WITH THE SERVICES**

10.1 **How to tell us about problems.** If you have any questions or complaints about our services, please contact us. You can telephone us at 07957 444 473 or write to us at info@manorialservices.com or at 113 Bellenden road, London SE15 4HY, United Kingdom.

10.2 **Problem with the Title.** After you have entered into a contract for the sale and purchase of a Lot with the vendor (see clause 4.3), any questions or complaints about the Title should be referred directly to the vendor and you should enforce all your rights against the vendor under that contract.

11. **OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE SUFFERED BY YOU**

11.1 **Particulars may vary slightly from the catalogue.** Please note that all catalogue particulars are given as a general outline only. Although we have made every effort to display accurate particulars, these are for guidance only and are not intended to amount to advice on which you should rely. Intending purchasers will need to satisfy themselves by their own investigations, inspections, searches as to the correctness of the particulars before entering into a contract with the vendor. In particular, any 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 and the operable historic rights associated with their purchase must be legally established by each new owner.

11.2 **Manorial rules.** The Lots in our catalogues are offered for sale subject to the Manorial Document Rules 1959 (No I 399); 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 consider consulting with a solicitor before instructing us to make an offer to the vendor.

- 11.3 **Recourse against the vendor.** We recommend that all intending purchasers consult with a solicitor in respect of investigating the Title and agreeing the contract with the vendor. 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, we can make a recommendation. We do not accept a duty of care to you in respect of your contract with the vendor and once you have entered into a contract with the vendor, your only recourse in respect of the Title is a claim against the vendor under that contract and we are not responsible for any loss or damage under that contract, whether that relates to the Title to the Lot you have purchased or otherwise.
- 11.4 **What we are responsible to you for.** We are responsible though for loss or damage you suffer that is a foreseeable result of our breaking our contract with you, particularly our failing to use reasonable care and skill in arranging and reserving a Lot for you with a vendor. If we are responsible for foreseeable loss or damage then, nonetheless, in no circumstance will we be responsible for more than the fees you paid to us for our services.
- 11.5 **We are not liable for business losses.** We only provide services to individuals. We will have no liability to you for any loss of profit, loss of business, business interruption, or loss of business opportunity.

12. **HOW WE MAY USE YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION**

How we may use your personal information. We will only use your personal information as set out in our privacy policy which is available on our website.

13. **HOW YOU MAY USE OUR MATERIALS**

- 13.1 **Ownership of materials.** We are the owner or the licensee of all intellectual property rights in our materials, including our catalogues of Lots and the content on our website. Those works are protected by copyright laws and treaties around the world. All such rights are reserved.
- 13.2 **Permitted acts.**
- (a) You may print off one copy of our current catalogue, and may download extracts of any page(s) from that catalogue or generally on our website, for your personal use and you may draw the attention of others to content posted on our website.
 - (b) You must not modify the paper or digital copies of any materials you have printed off or downloaded in any way, and you must not use any illustrations, photographs, video or audio sequences or any graphics separately from any accompanying text.
- 13.3 **Acknowledgment of our rights.** Our status (and that of any identified contributors) as the authors of content in our catalogues or on our website must always be acknowledged.

13.4 **Prohibitions.** You must not use any part of our catalogues or the content on our site for commercial purposes without obtaining a licence to do so from us or our licensors. If you print off, copy, download, share or repost any part of our materials in breach of these terms of use, your right to use our materials will cease immediately and you must, at our option, return or destroy any copies you have made.

14. **OTHER IMPORTANT TERMS**

14.1 **We may transfer this agreement to someone else.** We may transfer our rights and obligations under these terms to another organisation. We will always tell you in writing if this happens and we will ensure that the transfer will not affect your rights under our contract.

14.2 **You need our consent to transfer your rights to someone else.** You may only transfer your rights or your obligations under these terms to another person if we agree to this in writing.

14.3 **Nobody else has any rights under this contract.** This contract is between you and us. No other person shall have any rights to enforce any of its terms.

14.4 **If a court finds part of this contract illegal, the rest will continue in force.** Each of the clauses of these terms operates separately. If any court or relevant authority decides that any of them are unlawful, the remaining clauses will remain in full force and effect.

14.5 **We are not your partner or agent.** Nothing in this contract is intended to establish any partnership between us or constitute either of us as the agent of the other.

14.6 **Even if we delay in enforcing this contract, we can still enforce it later.** If we do not insist immediately that you do anything you are required to do under these terms, or if we delay in taking steps against you in respect of your breaking this contract, that will not mean that you do not have to do those things and it will not prevent us taking steps against you at a later date.

14.7 **Which laws apply to this contract and where you may bring legal proceedings.** These terms are governed by English law and you can bring legal proceedings in the English courts. If you live in Scotland you can bring legal proceedings in either the Scottish or the English courts. If you live in Northern Ireland you can bring legal proceedings in either the Northern Irish or the English courts.

What is a Manorial Lordship?

- 1.1: Introduction
- 1.2: Importance of Solicitors
- 1.3: Taxation
- 1.4: British and overseas owners and death
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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. If such benefits were routine, then asking prices by agents would be considerably higher to reflect this. However there may be future value in minerals trespass, where developers must dig down below the surface to put in footings for buildings or roads. Evidence for ownership of minerals rights is largely dependent on the individual administration of the manor and what records may be in the public domain. The Land Registry require robust proof of ownership and the Society would always recommend that Lords use a professional researcher to undertake such work, which can be expensive.

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 such as 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.

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 were given until 13 October 2013 to register any rights they may have in the Manor against properties on the register. Registration of rights against unregistered properties and those which have not been sold since 2013 can still be made. Registration can therefore continue

indefinitely BUT if they weren't registered when the freehold is re-registered they lapse on re-registration. However the change in law did not affect freehold rights such as manorial waste, which is by definition freehold belonging to the manor and this can still be registered if sufficient evidence to satisfy the LRA can be presented. 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. The LRA has a goal of registering everything in the next 30 years so it might be worthwhile considering research before this deadline.

An advantage of rights 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 manorial 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 rights are 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 or more 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, which is what some websites assert.

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

Abbey: Monastery or Nunnery

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

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

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

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

Bend: broad diagonal line in HERALDRY

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

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

Borough English: succession by the youngest (son)

Bovate: same as yardland.

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

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

Cadet Line: junior branch of a family.

Canon Law: law of medieval Catholic Church.

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

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

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

Carucate: the equivalent of the HIDE, both as a unit

of 120 acres for assessing DANGELD in DOMESDAY BOOK and as a real land measure, in the DANELAW; also used elsewhere in ENGLAND in DOMESDAY BOOK as a real measure of land exempt from DANEGELD

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

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

Chausses: legging made of MAIL

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

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

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

Coif: cap or under-helmet made of MAIL

Colibert: West Country: freeman

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

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

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

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

Compoti: accounts

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

Copyhold: a tenure by way of 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, Heaton, Alcester, Bromsgrove, Langport, Warwick.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ealdom: A governorship of an Anglo-Saxon area, held by appointment by an Ealdoman; this may be a root of the Norman EARLDOM as may also be derived from Danish Jarl (pron Yarl); 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

Hauberik: 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 MESNETENANT, 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

The 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 Copping (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 £70 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

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