

MANORIAL HERITAGE REGISTRY HISTORICAL RECORD EXTRACT

MHR-M-0003142 • MANOR
Workshop

Evidence status: Unverified
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Location: Nottinghamshire
Associated places: Nottinghamshire

LORDSHIP / TITLE ASSOCIATIONS

- Lordship of Worksop | Associated | medieval period | Provisional

ABOUT THE MANOR

With the Historic Right (Grand Serjeanty) to Perform Service at the Coronation and
Accompanying
Regalia

The Descent of the Title

Worksop lies in the northern part of Nottinghamshire, close to the borders of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. It is a busy market town of 40,000 inhabitants.

The name, Worksop, is thought to derive from the Anglo-Saxon Weorc hop meaning the valley of

Weorc . The latter is a name and is possibly that of a woman named Verca. In Domesday book it is

referred to as Werchesope. When it was recorded it was one of the largest villages in the county and

was comprised of two manors. After the Norman invasion the whole of the area was given to Roger

Busli, or de Bully and Worksop was tenanted by one Roger. As a reward for endeavours in helping

conquer England he was granted swathes of land throughout England but especially in Nottinghamshire

where he became the largest landholder. As well as the manor of Workshop he possessed the manors of

Clifton, Egmanton, Boughton, Eaton, Loudham, Holme Pierrepont, and Thrumpton among a host of others.

He had manors in many other counties, including Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire as well as

Somerset, where he made his home, at Sutton. It is possible that his surname gave rise to the word

we associate with intimidation today though there is little record of his nature nor activities

which could be used to verify this. The surname itself is obviously Norman in origin since his

family were seated at Bully in Normandy and there are a multitude of variations to the spelling;

Buslei, Busli, Builli, Buulli, Boulli, Bulli, even Busliaco. It is supposed that Roger was

very close to William and the king is recorded as witnessing a charter for the sale of the abbey of the holy Trinity of Rouen by Bully. He was also thought to have been allied with Count e Du, who was his brother in law. Like most men of his calibre, Bully balanced a military outlook with the need to enhance his prospects in the after life and, together with his wife Muriel, he endowed the monastery he had founded at Blyth with two tithes of the hall at Lowdham. Other than this we know little of Bully, or his tenants who operated the Lordship for him. It appears that Busli was likely the overlord of Worksop since the manor itself descended with the family of his tenant, Roger. He was succeed by his nephew, Richard de Lovetot and from him it passed to William de Lovetot, Lord of Hallamshire and the founder of the city of Sheffield. William de Lovetot died in 1181 and his large estate passed to his seven year old daughter, Maud, who was made a ward of Henry II. In 1199 Richard I gave permission for the marriage of Maud to Girard de Furnival, whose father had served him on Crusade. Furnival was a keen supporter of King John, and entertained him at his castle in Sheffield. He was also a fervently religious man, not unusual in the 13th century certainly but he died whilst on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1219. His son, and successor as Lord of Worksop, Thomas, also died in the Holy Land, at the hands of Saracens, his body being brought home by his brother and buried at Worksop. His son Thomas was the first to be summoned to Parliament as a Baron by writ, in 1294. He attended the Parliaments of Edward I, II and III and fought in the Scottish wars of Edward II, being appointed Captain- General of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. As Lord of the Manor of Worksop, Thomas was granted a charter of market and fair by Edward I in 1296 to be held at the manor. The market was to be held on Wednesday, and the fair on the eve, the day and morrow of the Feast of St. Cuthbert, (the patron saint of the Priory) in March. On his death in 1332, Thomas Furnival was succeeded by his son, also Thomas (II), but he died not long afterwards. The estate then passed to his step-mother, Elizabeth, who died in 1354 and is buried at Christ s Church, Oxford. Worksop eventually passed to Thomas s son Thomas (III) who was a benefactor of Worksop Priory, the historian Robert White notes;

Which Thomas, stern and right hasty man
The hasty Fournival, but he was good founder
To the place of Wyrksoppe.
Thomas died in 1366 and is memorialised in alabaster in Worksop Priory church. Thomas was
succeeded
briefly by his brother William and after his death in 1383 the estate passed to Thomas
daughter
Joan and hence passed to her husband, Thomas Nevill, brother of the 1st Earl of
Westmoreland. Nevill
was summoned to Parliament by Richard II as Lord Furnival but fell in with the company of
Henry
Bolingbroke, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. After Bolingbroke became Henry IV,
Furnival was
made Treasurer of England. He died in 1407, aged around 45 and bequeathed his body to
Worksop Priory
to be buried without great pomp. A part of his alabaster memorial is said to remain in the
church,
his wife buried with him on his left side.
Once more the Manor of Worksop passed to a female. Maud, the only surviving child of Thomas
and Joan
inherited his estate and on her marriage to John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, it passed
into the
possession of this ancient family. Known as the English Achilles, John was the fourth
son of
Richard, Baron Goodrich and one of the most famous of all English warriors. Born in 1387,
John's
life was one of battle, he fought in Wales as teenager and by 1413 he had been made
Lieutenant of
Ireland by Henry V. In 1419 Talbot travelled to France, fighting at the sieges of Melun and
Meaux,
and later, after warring with his adversary in Ireland, the Earl of Ormonde, he returned to
France
where he took part in the siege of Orleans. His fame and repute as a warrior was such that
Joan of
Arc was said to have believed that Talbot led the English forces. He was later captured by
the
French at Patay where he had fought against overwhelming odds. He remained a prisoner until
1433
when, on his release he joined forces with the Duke of Burgundy. He remained in France and
is
considered to have done much to keep Normandy in English hands. In 1442 he was created Earl
of
Shrewsbury and made Constable of France. The next year he finally returned to England and
was made,
for the third time, Governor of Ireland, as well as receiving the Earldom of Waterford and
the
Hereditary Lord Stewardship of Ireland. In 1452, as the French threatened Calais, Shrewsbury
was

sent to France to serve as Lieutenant of Aquitaine, with almost regal powers. After a bloody campaign Shrewsbury made a stand with his English and Gascon troops at Castillon. Despite a brave charge from his men, to cries of Talbot, Talbot, St George the battle was lost and Shrewsbury killed. Despite this loss Shrewsbury remained one of the most famous warriors of his age, on both sides of the channel.

Shrewsbury reserved a particular regard for his manor of Worksop, so much so that he built a house there. It later served as a temporary prison for Mary Queen of Scots in 1568 and was rebuilt in 1580. In 1603 King James stayed there on his procession south to be crowned king of England and held court there on his birthday, 19 June.

His son and heir as Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord of Worksop was his son John who was knighted as a young man in 1426 and married Elizabeth daughter of James Butler, fourth earl of Ormond. In 1445 he was made Chancellor of Ireland, a post he held until 1451. In the political turmoil of the 15th century, Talbot gave only tepid support to the Duke of York and was careful never to offer his full support to any one camp. Instead he attached himself to Queen Margaret in 1456, who was opposed to York and this may explain why he was made Lord Chancellor at that time. When Civil war broke out in 1460 he fought for the king against the Yorkists at the Battle of Northampton on July 10 1460 and was killed in the battle.

Worksop then descended to his son John, the third Earl, who died in 1473 and in turn he was succeeded by his son George, the fourth earl of Shrewsbury. He was a minor at his father's death, and his wardship was granted to Edward IV's favourite, William, Baron Hastings. He fought at the battle of Stoke in 1487 on behalf of Henry VII, after which he was made a knight of the Garter. In 1494 he was present at the creation of Prince Henry as duke of York in so well horsed and so richely ... that it was a tryumphant sight. On the accession of Henry VIII in 1509, Shrewsbury became involved in diplomacy and travelled to Spain as well as being at the king's side at his meeting with the king of France at the Field of Cloth of Gold in 1520. During the revolts of 1536 Shrewsbury personally raised a force of 3,654 of his own men to assist the king in Lincolnshire.

When the Northern Catholic rising, known as the Pilgrimage of Grace broke out a few weeks

later,
Shrewsbury moved swiftly, if somewhat rashly to try to defeat the rebels. Though he failed, he did manage to stall their advance and Henry was grateful for this. Shrewsbury showed little sympathy for Protestantism but was loyal to his king and his influence in the Midlands, especially in Staffordshire, prevented any serious disturbances there. He died in 1538 and was succeeded by his son Francis. He was a supporter of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who ruled as Protector during the first years of the reign of Edward VI. He was also one of the peers who welcomed the accession of Queen Mary in 1553. When Elizabeth came to the throne in 1558, Francis found it difficult to fully accommodate his Catholicism with the new regime. He died in 1560.
George, the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, became Lord of Worksop at his father's death. In 1553 he had signed the instrument, settling the Crown on Lady Jane Grey but was later pardoned. During the reign of Elizabeth he was selected for the Order of the Garter and although he dominated local politics he never established himself on the national scene. He is perhaps best known for his marriage to Elizabeth St Loe, best known as Bess of Hardwick. She had been married three times and was regarded as something of a gold-digger. Despite an early warmth in their relationship, Shrewsbury soon soured towards his wife, describing her as my wyked and malysyous wyfe. Since he was one of the richest men in England it was assumed that she had one eye on his fortune in order to repair her own. The couple soon separated and there followed a lengthy legal suit to settle their affairs. In the later 1560s, Shrewsbury was made custodian of Mary Queen of Scots and she was delivered to him at his castle at Tutbury as well as at Worksop Manor.
Worksop descended with the Earls of Shrewsbury until the death of Gilbert, the seventh Earl, who died in 1616. The Manor of Worksop passed to Alethea, daughter of the 6th Earl, who was married to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, and so passed into another of the illustrious families of English History. Thomas was the 14th Earl and scion of the family which had been disgraced during the reign of Elizabeth. He acted as a diplomat for James I and entered the Church of England in 1615, an act which would ultimately enable him to enter the House of Lords and become Earl Marshal in 1630. He

died in 1646 having spent a vast fortune on supporting the Royal cause during the early years of the Civil War. His son, and successor to the Manor of Worksop, Henry, played less of a role in public life but spent time petitioning for the restoration of the Dukedom of Norfolk. This was duly granted to his son and heir, Thomas, who became the 5th duke in 1652 but died childless. His brother, Henry, became the sixth duke in 1677. Worksop remained in the hands of the Dukes of Norfolk until 1815 when the 12th Duke gifted the Worksop Manor Estate to his son, the Earl of Surrey. By this time the splendid manor house built by the Shrewsbury family had burnt down (in 1761) and been replaced with a Georgian house. In 1838 Surrey sold the whole estate and the Lordship of Worksop to the Duke of Newcastle for £375,000. Sadly the new owner blew up the manor house, having stripped it bare and sold the lead from the roof. He used the money to further develop his estate at Clumber Park a few miles south of the town. The Lordship remained in the hands of the Dukes of Newcastle until 1994 when it was sold by the Trustees of the 7th Duke to the family of the present Vendor. The Historic Right to Support the Sovereign's Right Hand at the Coronation This historic right, which is carried with the Lordship of Worksop, actually originated with another manor, that of Farnham (Royal) and Cere, in Buckinghamshire. At the time of Domesday this manor was held by Bertram de Verdun. According to *A Genealogical History of The Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited and Extinct Peerage of the British Empire* by Sir Bernard Burke (1866 p 547) Verdun held the manor by grand serjeanty: viz by the service of providing a glove on the day of the king's Coronation for his right hand; and of supporting the monarch's right arm during the ceremony, so long as he bore the royal sceptre. On the death of Theobald de Verdon in 1316 *The Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem* Volume 6, Edward II 1316-1327) it was found that he was seized of The manor and hamlet of Sere . . . held of the king in chief by service of finding a glove or his right hand on the day of the king's Coronation for supporting the king's right arm with the said gloved hand whilst the king shall hold his sceptre (regalem virgam). According to *Chronicon Angliae 1328-1388* (London 1874) Richard II received a red glove at his

Coronation from William de Furnival as Lord of Farnham and this is also recounted in the Close Rolls
for 1377 - William Furnival tenant of the manor of Farnham with the hamlet of Cere. Petition to find
a glove for the King's right hand, and support the king's right arm so long as he should hold
the rod. Claim admitted, the said William first taking the order of knighthood, which he did at
Kenyngton on Tuesday before the Coronation. Service performed.
In 1541 King Henry VIII exchanged with the Earl of Shrewsbury, the property confiscated after the
dissolution of Worksop Priory, which, as has been noted, was considerable, for the manor of
Farnham
and Cere. The King included with this grant the historic right which had descended with the
ownership of Farnham Royal and became attached the manor of Worksop. In the grant the land
is
recorded as the late manor or priory of Worksop.
The constitutional historian, J Horace Round notes in *The King's Serjeants & Officers of
State: Kings & Sergeants* (1911 Page 376) that the 7th Earl of Shrewsbury performed the
service
at the Coronation of James I by right of being Lord of the Manor of Worksop. Once the manor
had
passed to the Howard family the Dukes of Norfolk continued to perform service at subsequent
Coronations.
At the Coronation of James II The then Lord Thomas Howard (second son of the late Duke of
Norfolk)
pursuant to his Claim, as Lord of the Manor of Worksop in Nottinghamshire, presented His
Majesty
with a Rich Glove, which the KING put on His Right Hand, immediately before He received the
Scepter; and His Majesty still sitting in His Chair, the Archbishop took the SCEPTER; with
the
Cross, and put it into the KING'S Right hand, saying - Receive the SCEPTER, the ENSIGN of
KINGLY
POWER and JUSTICE - Whereupon the Lord Thomas Howard, before mentioned, in further pursuant
of his
Claim, supported the KING'S right arm, or held the sent Scepter for His Majesty, as
occasion
required. (Sandford 1687)
At the Coronation of George III the Marquis of Rockingham, acting as a deputy to the Duke of
Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor of Worksop, next presented the king with the right hand glove,
who
putting it on, received from the Archbishop the Sceptre with the Dove and that surmounted
with a
Cross. (Thomson 1820)
Robert Huish, notes in *An Authentic Description of the Coronation of George IV* (1821 p39)
that the
claim of the Duke of Norfolk to present the glove was allowed at that event.

At the Coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838, Then the Duke of Norfolk, who holds a manner by service of presenting the monarch with a right-hand glove on the day of Coronation, handed to Her Majesty a pair of gloves embroidered with his arms, and these being put on the Archbishop delivered the sceptre and cross into the Queens right hand saying - Be so merciful that you be not too remiss; so execute justice that you forget not mercy. (Bussey & Reid, 1879)

On the death of Victoria, Henry, the 8th Duke of Newcastle, asserted his right as Lord of Worksop to perform the service of the glove at the Coronation of Edward VII in 1902. This claim was contested by Henry, 20th Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, Earl Talbot, and the counterclaims were referred to the Court of Claims, a court preside over by High Court Judges before every Coronation. Lord Shrewsbury argued that it was his right by blood, claiming descent from the Verduns and not alienation or transfer although none of his predecessors since the 7th Earl had claimed the right. The court found that the Manor had been alienated on numerous occasions in the past, most pertinently the exchange with Henry VIII, and that Lord Shrewsbury s ancestor had passed it to his daughter. The judgement was in favour of the Duke of Newcastle because the Lords of the Manor of Worksop had performed the service on many occasions. The 7th Duke of Newcastle duly performed the office at the subsequent Coronation of George V and Queen Mary.

The following is extracted from the service used at the Coronation of King Edward the seventh and shows where the glove is presented by the Lord of the Manor; Then the Officer of the Jewel House delivers the King s Ring to the Archbishop, in which a Table Jewel is encased; the Archbishop put it on the fourth finger of his Majesty s Right Hand and saith, RECEIVE this Ring, the ensign of Kingly Divinity, and of Defence of the Catholic Faith; and as you are this day solemnly invested in the government of this earthly kingdom, so may you be sealed with that Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of an heavenly inheritance, and reign with him who is blessed and only Potentate, to whom the glory forever and ever. Amen.

Then the Dean of Westminster brings the Sceptre with the Cross and the Sceptre with the Dove to the Archbishop. The Glove, presented by the Lord of the Manor of Worksop, being put on, the Archbishop delivers the Sceptre with the Dove into the King s Right Hand.

RECEIVE the Royal Sceptre, the ensign of Kingly Power and Justice.
And then he delivers the Sceptre with the Dove into the King's Left Hand and saith,
RECEIVE the Rod of Equity and Mercy: and God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels,
and all
just works to proceed, direct and assist you in the administration and exercise of all those
powers
which he has given you. Be so merciful that you be not too remiss; so execute Justice that
you
forget not Mercy. Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in
the way
where they should go.

The Lord of the Manor of Worksop supports his Majesty's Right Arm.

When George VI was crowned in 1937 Henry, Earl of Lincoln performed the service as a deputy
to his

father, the 8th Duke Of Newcastle. A copy of a letter from the Office of the Earl Marshal to
the

Earl on 9 April 1937 can be found with this history.

At the Coronation of the present Queen, the 9th Duke of Newcastle was living in the United
States

and the office was deputed to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Viscount Woolton.

Intending purchasers should note that all claims to service office and the next Coronation
must be

submitted to the Court of Claims which will be convoked shortly before. Claimants to any of
the many

Coronation duties - whether a Duke or a commoner and whether served for generations or not -
must be

approved by the special court. No one can prejudge the court, but it tends to follow
precedent.

The Regalia

The purchaser of the manor of Worksop will also receive regalia previously belonging to the
Dukes of

Newcastle and which was likely used at the Coronation of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra in
1902.

The Coronation Robes - made of crimson silk velvet with a cape of ermine and four rows of
tails to

denote a duke. There is a white fur collar and white fur edging. The robe is lined with
white silk.

The Duke's Undercoat - made of crimson velvet, lined in white silk and edged with white
fur

The Ducal Coronet - made from silver gilt stamped with alternate oval and lozenge shaped
jewel

motifs. Above the upper band are nine strawberry-leaves to signify a duke. There is a band
of white

fur and contained within the circlet is a cap of crimson silk velvet.

Blue Velvet Cushion and Page's Costume - with silk brocade. This was carried by the
Duke's

Coronation page whose blue costume coat is also included. This is made from blue silk
velvet,

ivory silk velvet and silver lace. This was worn at the Coronation of George V in 1911.

There is an

ivory silk satin waistcoat with silver lace; also breeches, stockings and gloves. The

page s sword

and scabbard are made from engraved steel, with ivory hilt and gilt brass, with a cipher of

the king

on the blade. There is a tricorne hat of blue silk satin and ostrich feathers.

Rights, customs and incidents With the Historic Right (Grand Serjeanty) to Perform Service at the

Coronation and Accompanying Regalia

As Lord of the Manor of Worksop, Thomas was granted a charter of market and fair by Edward I in 1296

to be held at the manor.

Which Thomas, sterne and right hasty man

The Historic Right to Support the Sovereign s Right Hand at the Coronation

This historic right, which is carried with the Lordship of Worksop, actually originated with

another

manor, that of Farnham (Royal) and Cere, in Buckinghamshire.

According to A Genealogical History of The Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited and Extinct Peerage of the

British Empire by Sir Bernard Burke (1866 p 547) Verdun held the manor by grand serjeanty:

viz by

the service of providing a glove on the day of the king s Coronation for his right hand;

and of

supporting the monarch s right arm during the ceremony, so long as he bore the royal

sceptre.

On the death of Theobald de Verdon in 1316 The Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Volume 6, Edward

II 1316-1327) it was found that he was seized of The manor and hamlet of Sere . . . held of the king

in chief by service of finding a glove or his right hand on the day of the king s

Coronation for

supporting the king s right arm with the said gloved hand whilst the king shall hold his

sceptre

(regalem virgam).

Petition to find a glove for the King s right hand, and support the king s right arm so

long as

he should hold the rod.

The King included with this grant the historic right which had descended with the ownership of

Farnham Royal and became attached the manor of Worksop.

The constitutional historian, J Horace Round notes in The King s Serjeants & Officers of

State: Kings & Sergeants (1911 Page 376) that the 7th Earl of Shrewsbury performed the service

at the Coronation of James I by right of being Lord of the Manor of Worksop.

At the Coronation of James II The then Lord Thomas Howard (second son of the late Duke of Norfolk)

pursuant to his Claim, as Lord of the Manor of Worksop in Nottinghamshire, presented His Majesty with a Rich Glove , which the KING put on His Right Hand, immediately before He received the Scepter; and His Majesty still sitting in His Chair, the Archbishop took the SCEPTER; with the Cross, and put it into the KING S Right hand, saying - Receive the SCEPTER, the ENSIGN of KINGLY POWER and JUSTICE - Whereupon the Lord Thomas Howard, before mentioned, in further pursuant of his Claim, supported the KING S right arm, or held the sent Scepter for His Majesty, as occasion required.

At the Coronation of George III the Marquis of Rockingham, acting as a deputy to the Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor of Worksop, next presented the king with the right hand glove, who putting it on, received from the Archbishop the Sceptre with the Dove and that surmounted with a Cross.

At the Coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838, Then the Duke of Norfolk, who holds a manner by service of presenting the monarch with a right-hand glove on the day of Coronation, handed to Her Majesty a pair of gloves embroidered with his arms, and these being put on the Archbishop delivered the sceptre and cross into the Queens right hand saying - Be so merciful that you be not too remiss;

so execute justice that you forget not mercy. (Bussey & Reid, 1879)

On the death of Victoria, Henry, the 8th Duke of Newcastle, asserted his right as Lord of Worksop to perform the service of the glove at the Coronation of Edward VII in 1902.

Lord Shrewsbury argued that it was his right by blood, claiming descent from the Verduns and not alienation or transfer although none of his predecessors since the 7th Earl had claimed the right.

Then the Officer of the Jewel House delivers the King s Ring to the Archbishop, in which a Table

Jewel is encased; the Archbishop put it on the fourth finger of his Majesty s Right Hand and saith,

The Glove, presented by the Lord of the Manor of Worksop, being put on, the Archbishop delivers the Sceptre with the Dove into the King s Right Hand.

The Lord of the Manor of Worksop supports his Majesty s Right Arm.

Catalogue sourceLot #1 of Manorial Services Auction - July 2022 UNPUBLISHED - Stephen Johnson

Associated manorial documents / archive references1636-1636: survey of manor, Sheffield City Archives1638-1638: survey of manor and demesnes of the lordship of Worksop1639-1641: suit rolls1669-1693: pains, with verdicts and other court papers1670-1670: survey (3)1672-1681:

suit

roll1673-1673: enrolled accounts1698-1719: suit roll1699-1721: pains, with verdicts and other court

papers1700-1800: observations on matters taken from court rolls1700-1800: extracts from court

rolls1721-1734: jury lists1734-1772: pains, with verdicts and other court papers1734-1766: suit

books1736-1754: court books1736-1744: estreat books1736-1749: suit rolls1750-1750: steward s

commonplace book Arundel Castle1763-1763: map Nottinghamshire Archives1775-1775: map1812-1812:

perambulation verdict Nottingham Uni Library, Dept of Manuscripts and Special Collections1840-1840:

valuation of estate1895-1919: appointments of stewards1901-1901: map of the manorThere is a map of

the manor held at Nottinghamshire Archives.The details are as follows; MP/WS/13/1-6/Worksop manor:

map showing Worksop town and adjoining areas in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire

OWNERSHIP / HOLDER ACCOUNT

Historical holder / succession informationhis seven year old daughter, Maud [source claim requiring

identity review]1181 • passed_to • historical_holder_or_transfereeSource wording: William de

Lovetot died in 1181 and his large estate passed to his seven year old daughter, Maud, who was made

a ward of Henry II.his step-mother, Elizabeth [source claim requiring identity review]1354 •

passed_to • historical_holder_or_transfereeSource wording: The estate then passed to his step-mother, Elizabeth, who died in 1354 and is buried at Christ s Church, Oxford.Thomas

daughter Joan and hence passed to her husband, Thomas Nevill [source claim requiring identity

review]1383 • passed_to • historical_holder_or_transfereeSource wording: Thomas was succeeded

briefly by his brother William and after his death in 1383 the estate passed to Thomas daughter

Joan and hence passed to her husband, Thomas Nevill, brother of the 1st Earl of Westmoreland.a

female [source claim requiring identity review]passed_to • historical_holder_or_transfereeSource

wording: Once more the Manor of Worksop passed to a female.this ancient family [source claim requiring identity review]passed_to • historical_holder_or_transfereeSource wording: Maud,

the only

surviving child of Thomas and Joan inherited his estate and on her marriage to John Talbot, 1st Earl

of Shrewsbury, it passed into the possession of this ancient family.Alethea [source claim requiring

identity review]passed_to • historical_holder_or_transfereeSource wording: The Manor of Worksop passed to Alethea, daughter of the 6th Earl, who was married to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, and so passed into another of the illustrious families of English History.Abeyant, Forfeited and Extinct Peerage of the British Empire [source claim requiring identity review]1866 • held_manor • historical_holder_or_transfereeSource wording: According to A Genealogical History of The Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited and Extinct Peerage of the British Empire by Sir Bernard Burke (1866 p 547) Verdun held the manor by grand serjeanty: viz by the service of providing a glove on the day of the king s Coronation for his right hand; and of supporting the monarch s right arm during the ceremony, so long as he bore the royal sceptre.Howard family the Dukes of Norfolk continued to perform service at subsequent Coronations [source claim requiring identity review]passed_to • historical_holder_or_transfereeSource wording: Once the manor had passed to the Howard family the Dukes of Norfolk continued to perform service at subsequent Coronations.

CONVEYANCE / DESCENT

- 12th century - 1181 | William de Lovetot | inheritance | Manor Property |
- 1616 - 1646 | Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel | inheritance and marriage settlement | Manor Property |
- 1815 - 1838 | Earl of Surrey | gift and sale | Manor Property |
- 1838 - 1994 | Duke of Newcastle | sale | Manor And Title |
- 1383 - 1407 | Thomas Nevill, Lord Furnivall | inheritance and marriage | Manor And Title |
- 1407 - early 15th century | Maud Furnival | inheritance | Manor And Title |
- early 15th century - 1453 | John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury | marriage and inheritance | Manor And Title |
- 1453 - 1460 | John Talbot, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury | inheritance | Manor And Title |
- 1460 - 1473 | John Talbot, 3rd Earl of Shrewsbury | inheritance | Manor And Title |
- 1473 - 1538 | George Talbot, 4th Earl of Shrewsbury | inheritance | Manor And Title |
- 1538 - 1560 | Francis Talbot, 5th Earl of Shrewsbury | inheritance | Manor And Title |
- 1560 - 1590 | George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury | inheritance | Manor And Title |
- 1590 - 1616 | Gilbert Talbot, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury | inheritance | Manor And Title |

RECORDED RIGHTS

- Grand serjeanty to present a glove for the sovereign's right hand and support the sovereign's right arm while holding the sceptre at coronation: The service originated with Farnham Royal and Cere in Buckinghamshire and was attached to Worksop following the 1541 exchange between Henry VIII and the Earl of Shrewsbury. The right was performed or claimed at coronations including James I, James II, George III, George IV, Victoria, Edward VII, George V and George VI.
- Market and fair at Worksop: Edward I granted Thomas Furnival a charter in 1296 for a

Wednesday market and a fair associated with the Feast of St Cuthbert.

DISCLAIMER

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