

**LORD OF THE MANOR
OF EAST HIDE OR THE HIDE
(EAST HYDE)
IN THE PARISH OF LUTON
IN THE COUNTY OF BEDFORDSHIRE**

Manorial Title Register - Research

**LORD OF THE MANOR OF EASTHIDE / THE HIDE / EAST
HIDE**

IN THE PARISH OF LUTON

IN THE COUNTY OF BEDFORDSHIRE

The UK's Leading Authority on manorial and feudal titles is the MANORIAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

www.manorialsociety.co.uk

We research Manorial and Feudal titles (Lord of the Manor and Barony) for their historical history and lineage of holders. Most manorial titles originated around 1080 and were issued by William the Conqueror to his right hand men in battle.

The term 'Lord of the Manor' came about in the 16th century. Before that the manors and castles with administrative duties were held by barons.

Many titles appear to be dormant and unused for several hundred years, but in reality, this is not the case much of the time. A manorial title found in the historical history via online platforms such as British-History, may look to be dormant as its history is not detailed after a certain time in the past, but the reality is that many titles do have current holders up to today. The Church holds hundreds of titles as indeed Universities up and down the country hold hundreds of titles, families of nobility are sitting on hundreds of titles, some titles are escheat (returned to the Crown) others are held by Parish, Town and County Councils, many titles are held within normal families. There is not any requirement under the law to register a manorial title.

Unfortunately, this has led to several platforms selling titles of which they simply do not own.

If you are interested in purchasing a title from a company/platform, then it is best to refer to our website: www.manorialtitlesbeware.com for free advise and help/

We can research the validity of a title for you.

LORD OF THE MANOR OF EASTHIDE or THE HYDE

LORDSHIP OF EAST HYDE

IN THE PARISH OF LUTON

IN THE COUNTY OF BEDFORDSHIRE

01 October 2024

LUTON

With The Hamlets Of
East And West Hyde, Stopsley, Limbury Cum Biscott, And Legrave

Lygetune (viii cent.); Lygeanburh (x cent.); Loitone (xi cent.); Lectuna, Lutune (xii–xiii cents.); Leweton (xvi cent.).

Bissopescote (xi cent.); Byscote (xiv cent.).

Lightgrave, Litgrave (xv–xvii cents.).

Luton is a large parish comprising, with its hamlets, 15,434 acres, of which 9,897 acres are arable, 3,427 permanent grass, and 692 woods and plantations.

The property afterwards known as *EastHide MANOR* or *THE HYDE* appears to have been held by a family of Hyde in the twelfth century, but is not mentioned as a manor until 1535. (fn. 178) It was parcel of Luton manor, but the only reference that has been found to the overlordship occurs in 1253, when the heirs of Alan de Hyde were distrained by the bailiff of Luton manor. (fn. 179) As early as 1197 Fulk de la Hyde is mentioned in a fine as holding the moiety of a mill here. Alan de Hyde, who is the next owner of whom mention has been found, was holding in 1232, when he acknowledged the right of Alice, wife of Roger de Luton, to her dower in his lands of Luton. (fn. 180) In 1240 he was admitted to Dunstable Priory and gave, 'with his body,' 1 virgate and rent of ½ a mark in Stopsley, which were leased to Walter de Hyde, who appears to have been his successor. (fn. 181) Roger de la Hyde was holding in 1247, in which year he held two parts of the moiety of a mill in Luton of Agnes de la Hyde.

LORD OF THE MANOR OF EASTHIDE or THE HIDE

(fn. 182) His name appears in 1252 and again in 1262, and finally he released to his son Henry all his inheritance in La Hyde for the rent of one clove of gilliflower. (fn. 183) In 1305 Thomas de la Hyde was holding land in Luton, (fn. 184) and then all trace of this property is lost until 1534, when it reappears as a reputed manor in the possession of Richard Fermor, who in that year mortgaged it to Thomas Pope, together with Luton Hoo (q.v.). (fn. 185) Its history is the same as that of Luton Hoo manor until the death of Sir John Brocket in 1599, (fn. 186) when it passed by settlement to his brother Edward. His son John in 1647 conveyed it to Thomas Mitchell, (fn. 187) by whose family it was retained until 1717, when Richard Mitchell transferred it by fine to Samuel Hannot. (fn. 188) It was subsequently purchased by Philadelphia, widow of Sir Thomas Cotton, (fn. 189) who some time after 1741 sold it to Mr. Floyer, governor of Fort St. David, from whom it was purchased by Dr. Bettesworth, chancellor of the diocese of London, who died in 1779. (fn. 190) John Bettesworth, probably his son, held this manor in 1782, (fn. 191) and in 1806 John Bettesworth Trevanion (fn. 192) sold it to Robert Hibbert, the founder of the Hibbert Trust to provide lectures and scholarships for the spread of Christianity. (fn. 193) **It was purchased in 1833 by Levi Ames, whose direct descendant, Lionel Ames, of Ayot St. Lawrence, holds it at the present day. (fn. 194)**

You will see from the first sentence that it was not mentioned as a manor until 1535. Manors were not given administrative duties in the 1500's, so, this is just a manor and it did not have the dignity attached of Lord of the Manor. Manors with administrative duties were in decline in the 1500's. It was a sub manor of Luton Manor which was the primary manor.

There are breaks in the lineage of holders.

You will see that the last sentence shown the holders in the late 1800's

It was purchased in 1833 by Levi Ames, whose direct descendant, Lionel Ames, of Ayot St. Lawrence, holds it at the present day. (fn. 194)

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A quick search on the family name will reveal that the title is held within the family.

This is a snippet of the Levi Ames family:

These two families are of interest to residents of the neighbouring Hertfordshire parishes of Ayot St Lawrence and Ayot St Peter because when their tithe maps were drawn up and tithe apportionments settled (in 1846 and 1838 respectively) 93 per cent. of the parish of Ayot St Lawrence was owned by **Lionel Lyde** (1775-1851) while in Ayot St Peter **Levi Ames** (1778-1846), with 35 per cent., was second only to Lord Melbourne of Brocket Hall in terms of land ownership. Despite their different surnames, these two men were in fact brothers. The purpose of this work is to explain how this state of affairs arose.

I have the full history of the Levi Family, up to today.

The Lordship of EastHide or The Hide remains within this family

There are dubious platforms/companies who undertake cursory searches and when they cannot find a lineage of a title take it upon themselves to steal the title and sell it.

Here is one such dubious Company/Platform:

This title is being sold by Manorial Counsel at the price of £2,145. It is a 'Possessory' title in name only as Manorial Counsel do not sell titles which have a complete set of deeds. All people are buying is the use of the manorial name only. However, time and time again I have found many titles that Manorial Counsel are selling and have sold that belong to other people. This is fraudulent behaviour as it shows that Manorial Counsel do not undertake due care and diligence of their research. It can take weeks to research a title thoroughly. It also shows that their solicitors, Hattons, are complicit in this highly dubious practice which is illegal. **There is not a Lordship of East Hyde.** It is the Lordship of EastHide or The Hyde.

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FOOTNOTES:

[178](#). Pat. 25 Hen. VIII, pt. I, No. 29.

[179](#). *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), iii, 187.

[180](#). Hunter, *Fines*, p. 11; Feet of F. Div. Cos. 16 Hen. III, No. 38. Petronilla daughter of Aylward de la Hyde was holding lands here about the same time; *ibid.* No. 13.

[181](#). *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), iii, 154–7.

[182](#). Feet of F. Beds. 31 Hen. III, No. 5. This mill, later known as Hyde Mill, reappears in extents of the manor in the sixteenth century.

[183](#). *Ibid.* 36 Hen. III, m. 7; 46 Hen. III, m. 15; Add. Chart. 28705.

[184](#). Feet of F. Beds. 33 Edw. I, No. II.

[185](#). Pat. 25 Hen. VIII, pt. 1, m. 29.

[186](#). Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cclvii, No. 42.

[187](#). *Harl. Soc. Publ.* xxii, 33; Feet of F. Beds. Mich. 23 Chas. I.

[188](#). *Ibid.* Mich. 3 Geo. I.

[189](#). Lysons, *Mag. Brit.* i, 109. Hester Lynch Piozzi (1741–1821), Johnson's friend and biographer, spent her early years here with Lady Cotton, her maternal grandmother; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

[190](#). Lysons, *Mag. Brit.* i, 109.

[191](#). Feet of F. Beds. East. 22 Geo. III; Recov. R. Mich. 20 Geo. III.

[192](#). Recov. R. Trin. 46 Geo. III.

[193](#). Lysons, *Mag. Brit.* i, 167; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

[194](#). Davis, *Hist. of Luton*, 27.

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FREE RESEARCH SERVICE

If you are thinking of purchasing a title from a platform/company and you are unsure if the title is valid, then we can provide a free preliminary research of the title to establish if it is genuine or not.

We can help with legal paperwork and providing a solicitor.

We provide a full research service.

We have huge files of manorial historical titles covering the whole of England. We constantly work with various universities and various archives and the Crown's solicitors.

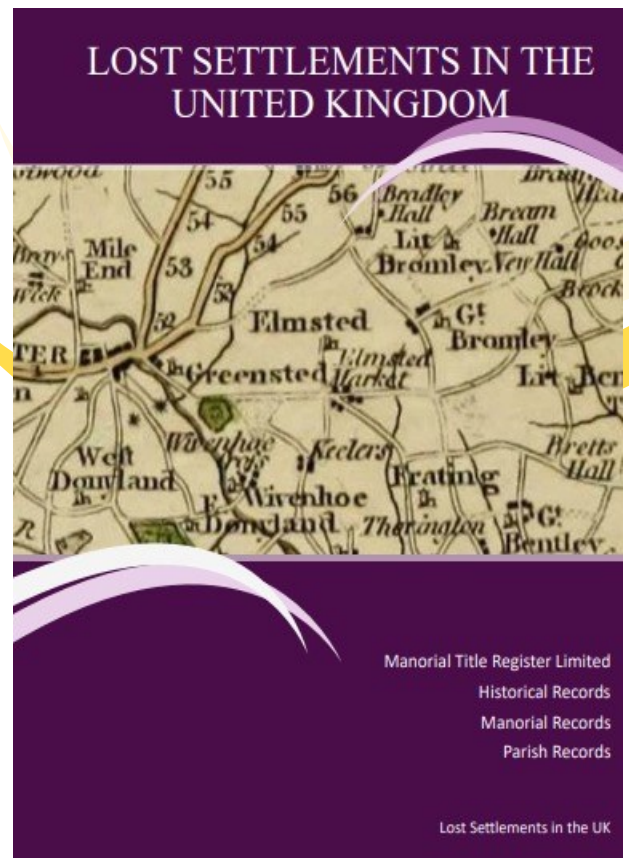
HAVE YOU PURCHASED A TITLE AND YOU ARE NOW UNSURE IF IT IS GENUINE?

If you have purchased a title and it was sold to you as genuine and not as a novelty title, and you wish for confirmation on the status of your title, we can research it for you.

If your title is found to be invalid or a fake, then we can help you to claim your money back.

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