

"The manor of Banstead, with the park and other appurtenances, thus became vested in the Crown; and various grants were made from time to time of this estate to Margaret, the second wife of Edward I., Philippa, consort of Edward III., and other persons, by successive kings of England, until at length Henry VIII., in the beginning of his reign, settled it for life on the Princess Catharine of Arragon, then his brother's widow. She granted a lease of it to Sir Nicholas Carew,

this parish the following manors, or presumed manors:—Bergh, Great Burrough, or West Burrough; East Bergh, Little Bergh, or Little Burrough; Preston; North Tadworth; South Tadworth; and Perrotts.

The Manor of South Tadworth, or Tadworth Court, would appear to be one of some importance, seeing that it is thus noticed in the Domesday Survey:—"William de Braiose holds Tadorne, and Holsart holds it of him. Godtovi (or Goltovi)



"THE OAKS," IN 1840.

of Beddington, to whom the king gave the fee-simple of the estate." The disgrace and death of this once favourite courtier, with the forfeiture of his lands and tenements, and their restoration to his son, Sir Francis Carew, by Queen Mary, have been related in our account of Beddington.* The Manor of Banstead descended with the Beddington property to Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Fynes, Spencers, and Alcocks. It subsequently became, by purchase, the property of Sir John Cradock Hartopp, the present owner.

Besides the principal manor, there are also in

held it of Earl Harold, and he could remove at pleasure. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now at half a hide. The arable land amounts to 3 carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and there are two villans and five bordars with 1 carucate. The wood yields three swine. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 100s., afterwards at 20s., now at 45s." Early in the reign of Edward I. South Tadworth was among the possessions of the prior and convent of Merton, but it is uncertain when or in what manner they acquired it. After the suppression of religious houses it remained vested in the Crown till 1554, when Edward Hesenden obtained a grant of the estate to himself and his heirs.

* See ante, p. 126.