

Sale of
Lordships of the Manor,
Superiorities in Scotland
and a Barony



Auction, 5th December

A SALE OF LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR

In England and Ireland and Superiorities in Scotland

On the instructions of the The Rt Hon The Earl of Carlisle, The Rt Hon The Countess of Effingham, The Rt Hon The Viscount Gormanston, The Rt Hon The Lord De Freyne, The Rt Hon The Lord Luke, and others

AUCTION IN SEPARATE LOTS

at Lords Cricket Ground, in the Banqueting Centre, London NW8

Tuesday 5th December, 1989 at 2.00pm

(Car Parking through the Grace Gates, St John's Wood, at the Cricket Ground

Nearest Underground Station: St John's Wood, Jubilee Line)

MANORIAL HOLDINGS

104 Kennington Road

London SE11 6RE

Telephone: 01-735-6633, 01-582-1588

Fax: 582-7022

Catalogue Price: £5.00 or US\$15.00

Copyright: Manorial Holdings

ISBN 0 9513128 0 4

Front Cover:

A miniature of the White Tower c 1500, British Library Ms 16Fii, f.73

Typeset by Manorial Holdings (Design Division, PW:SP)



Foreword by Robert Smith BA, Chairman of the Manorial Society of Great Britain

THE LORD of the Manor of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, by holding a Court Leet and Baron in spring and autumn, continues a tradition in Bromsgrove that goes back to 1199. Manor Courts are held all over England, and the most recent was revived two years ago in Surrey and was featured on Channel 4's Money Spinner programme.

The similarity between Manorial Court, local council, and Parliament is not accidental. Councils and Parliament spring in many ways from the Manor Courts where public grievances were aired and people could have their "say", long before Britain had elected representatives, committees, and MPs to say them for them. These courts - fundamental to the evolution of our local and national democracy - have their origin in the Manorial System, ironically institutionalised by William the Conqueror in the twentieth year of his reign, 1086, and it was all written down in Domesday Book.

But the story really begins in 1051 when Edward the Confessor, who was childless, is said to have nominated William as his heir, with the consent and recognition of England's nobles. William was the only son of Robert Duke of Normandy and was born out of wedlock in Falaise Castle in 1027. Duke Robert the Magnificent died on the way back from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and William inherited the Dukedom of Normandy at the age of 8. William is recorded as being a brave warrior, having fought many wars in France at the head of his armed, comparatively well trained, force of heavy mounted knights, drawn from the elite of the Norman families.

The Dukes of Normandy were descended from the Norsemen of Scandinavia who conquered Normandy, Ponthieu, and Brittany in France in the 10th century, and thence right across Europe to Antioch in Syria. Norman society was a military system that broke down into three main sections: the priests who protected the country with their prayers; the chief land-holding families who defended their country with their swords; and the peasants who toiled for their Lords and country on the land.

When Edward the Confessor died on January 5, 1066, Harold, a mighty Anglo-Saxon Earl, the second son of Earl Godwin, seized the throne of England and had himself

crowned at Westminster on the very day of Edward's funeral. By this act he committed perjury, the chroniclers say, as he had taken a public oath of fealty to support William two years before. But it must be remembered that all chroniclers writing later were either Norman, or under the power of Norman Lords. In September, 1066, King Hardrada of Norway sailed up the River Ouse to York hoping to snatch the North from Harold. Harold forced-marched his army from London to York and joined the Battle at Stamfordbridge near that city on September 25. Hardrada was killed, but while Harold was celebrating his victory news came of a Norman invasion in the south, led by William Duke of Normandy, soon to be known as William the Conqueror. Harold again force-marched his army south in two weeks, hoping to surprise William; but William tricked Harold who was killed alongside most of his Anglo-Saxon followers at Hastings on November 14.

England had been invaded and William brought with him a new order which has lasted to this day - the Manorial System and Aristocracy. William was crowned King of England at Westminster on Christmas Day 1066, and he now had the difficult job of conquering the rest of the country and maintaining his and his Normans' hold of it. Between 1067 and 1085, he faced 10 important military challenges to his rule, but each time overcame them. He did so by building strong castles in commanding positions throughout the country, by meting out ruthless punishment to rebels, and giving lands to his followers in return for military service. We now call this the Feudal System, of which the Manorial Lordship was the pivot, and it is the foundation stone of the democratic system of local government we have to this day.

William as King and Lord of Honour of England, it is now commonly believed, sent his followers out from London to seize what they may, and such holdings they took were gradually confirmed by the King, who, in 1086, probably wanting to know the value of his kingdom and the distribution of lands held by his Normans, had it written down in Domesday Book. Those who held their lands direct of the King (bishops, abbots, barons) were tenants-in-chief who repaid the King with armed and mounted knights to fight. These tenants-in-chief in turn, keeping some of the land for their own use, sub-divided their large landholdings into smaller holdings and gave them to the knights and armed men in the

form of Lordships of Manors. They as Lords of the Manor, in return for military service, held sway and enjoyed the benefits of the lands they were given. The peasants - some totally unfree and known as slaves, others in a better position, known as villeins and sokeman, also received strips of land within the manor in return for working for their Lords.

Because the Norman aristocracy was military-based, the services owed by the leading Normans, the tenants-in-chief, were military services. England was divided into fees-called knight's fees- and the tenants-in-chief were obliged to supply a certain quota of mounted and foot soldiers, or the equivalent in money so that the King could employ mercenaries. To help him to determine the services due, William needed to know what his tenants-in-chief were worth. The tenants-in-chief shared these quotas among their sub-tenants, who gave service in person or paid what was called scutage, or a shield tax, which enabled the King to employ professional soldiers.

At a meeting of his Great council at Gloucester at Christmas, 1085, the King, wearing his Crown and with all the powerful men of his kingdom at his side, ordered a survey to determine the holdings of everyone. He sent out his commissioners to ask a list of questions about who held the land at the time of Edward the Confessor, who held it under William, how much land there was, how many tenants, how many villeins and freemen, how much wood, how much meadow, pasture, fisheries, and what its value was.

All this information was brought together in less than a year and written down in two big volumes which became known as Domesday Book, so called because it was the ultimate reference in any dispute over land ownership, the Last Trump of Doom. Domesday Book is a living record of Manorial Lordships and from it evolved the last 902 years of Royal administration and English government.

The Manorial Society of Great Britain today records many Manorial Lordships, some of whose owners are very active, taking their duties and ceremonies seriously. The Lord of the Manor was empowered and was held responsible for the control and administration of all the people in his Manor. He did this through his Steward, whom he appointed, and through the Manor Courts. The chief officer of the Court was the bailiff or Reeve, usually chosen by the people to execute the decisions of the Court. He can be roughly likened to a cross between Mayor and Magistrate. The Bailiff, who was appointed by the Manor Court to have supervision of his affairs and to see that the agricultural operation was run according to the custom of the area, had to give a full account of the income and expenditure of the Manor before the Court, and often had to make good any deficiency. The Court was held regularly and decisions were made by the vote of all the adult males.

The Court Leet and Court Baron of Bromsgrove has sat for centuries, and records the names of the Bailiffs for the past 500 years. All the former Bailiffs of the Court known as Ealdormen, are present at its sittings, and form a strong body of experience and

wisdom on which the court can draw. The financial accounts of the Manor and the proceedings of the Court are recorded in the Court Books of the Manor, and many have survived to this day, as court rolls and books, lists of presentments (people presented for misdemeanours), maps, surveys, terriers - as will be seen in the lists of documents associated with many Manors offered in this Catalogue, although it should be remembered that documents are kept in record offices because they are so historically valuable, and are not included in sales.

Domesday Book, whose 900th Anniversary the Manorial Society of Great Britain celebrated in 1986, is the cornerstone of the Manorial System. It was commissioned at Christmas 1085. Few passages in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle are better known than that which relates-how the King "came at Lammás to Salisbury, and his council came to him there, and all the landholding men of any account throughout England, whosoever men they were, and they all bowed to him and became his men, and swore oaths of fealty to him that they would be faithful to him against all other men".

The essence of a Baron's status, according to Professor Sir Frank Stenton (The First Century of English Feudalism, OUP, 1932), was his direct personal relationship with his Lord, and there can be no closer relationship in medieval society than the swearing of fealty to the King himself. The Lords of Manors, or "mesne tenants", as Stenton describes them, appear as a body of very important people" in the 12th century. "There can be no doubt of their identity, as a class, with the honorial barons of 12th century charters ... It is an important element in ... the Anglo Norman state." Such "mesne tenants" who held Manors in the 12th century were honorial barons, or territorial peers. Stenton adds that these early references to a lord's barons "are valuable, historically, for they show that the barons who appear at a later time in Shropshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Durham did not owe their style to a near analogy between their position and that of a tenant-in-chief of the Crown, but that they were representatives of men regarded as barons already in the Norman period. Their titles come, in fact, from the time before the conception of baronage was specialized ..." a specialization that was not to begin to take shape until the 13th century with barons by writ and, much later still, by letters patent.

Scotland has long recognized the "feudal barony" as distinct from the barony by writ or patent, and still does. There are no barons in Scotland; there are only Lords of Session. Many of England's most ancient titles of what we now call nobility are baronies by writ: eg Lord of Gilsland, Cumbria, becomes Baron Gilsland on being summoned to Parliament in 28 Edward I. The difference between the baron by writ, or patent, and the honorial baron, or baron by tenure is that the latter would not expect to sit in the councils of the realm unless summoned, the former can sit in the House of Lords as of right. Thus the Feudal Barony of Morpeth as an ancient tenure, but Viscount Morpeth, before becoming Earl of Carlilse, sat in the Lords as a Viscount not as a Feudal Baron.

Helen Cam, in her Introduction to Law -Finders and Law-Makers, in Medieval England (Merlin Press, London), says: "Whilst the King's vassals fulfilled their responsibilities and vindicated their rights in his court, all over England, their own sub-vassals, the baron's barons, were acting as judges in their Lord's courts, and helping to adjust the conflicting claims of the old and new tenants of the honour and the Manor"

If the king's barons had barons in the Middle Ages, then it would have followed that holding of the Honor of Clare after 1399, a military holding with overlordship of many Manors for example - as is the case of a number of the Lordships offered in this catalogue - one would have been a king's baron; while holding of the Honor of Newark, as is the case of some Nottingham Lordships, one would have been a baron of the Lords of Newark, who is Duke of Newcastle.

In describing the thegnship, Professor F W Maitland (Domesday Booke and Beyond, CUP, 1897) calls wealthy thegns Barones Maiores and "less - thegns barones minores. "The household of a great man, but more especially the King's household, is the cradle of thegnship ... Then the King ... begins to give land to his thegns, and thus the nature of thegnship is modified. The thegn no longer lives in his lord's court; he is a warrior endowed with land. Then the thegnship becomes more than a relationship, it becomes a status." Domesday Book abounds with thegns, soon after known as lords or barons not in any special legal sense, but in usage, as a consequence of their power, recognized by each other and the king in charters. The honor of Huntingdon was recently sold by the Earl of Sandwich. It was sufficient an honor in the 12th century for Henry I to bestow it on a king of Scots and for that king to be known as Earl of Huntingdon.

If then even lords of manors were barones minores, why did they slowly discontinue the use of this title? Beginning in the reign of Edward I, the barones maiores were summoned to parliament as barons by writ and it is easy to see how easy after this it would have offended against all conceptions of power and prestige if barones minores were similarly styled to barons who were summoned to deliberate on the weighty affairs of the realm. Even without any summonses to parliament, there would have long been a deference on the part of the "lesser-barons" towards the "greater-barons" since most of the former held the honors of the latter. But the barones minores were still a territorial peerage, for were many of them not required to furnish, armed men, or "shield-money", scutage? They became Feudal Barons, who hold tenure, but not necessarily entitled to be called to Parliament, save by writ of the King. Henry IV began to make this distinction in the Provisions of Clarendon.

Right into the early Angevin period (circa 1160) the king's barons, according to Stenton, "remained a large and indeterminate body, defined by a rough equality of rank and a general similarity of territorial position, but by nothing that even approximated to any rule of law". The word, "baron" is used by historians and writers today in a way that it is safe to assume that the author is thinking of of a tenant-in-chief of the king.. "In a general survey of constitutional history it is convenient to use the term in this limited sense. But the usage receives no support from the private charters of the Norman period,

in which earls, bishops, and many lords of lesser status and continually speak of their own tenants as barones". Indeed the very expression, "court baron" - which manor courts, are still held up and down England - was an expression of how the medieval Lord of the Manor saw himself; and the fact that the court baron gradually became the court of the freeholders of the manor (and the court of criminal justice) may be taken as an indication that the lord considered his freeholders as his "barons" - the "baron's barons" (supra).

"Dark as is the early history of the manor," writes Professor Maitland in The Constitutional History of England (CUP, 1926), "we can see that before the Conquest England is covered by what in all substantial points are manors, though the term manor is brought hither by the Normans," Since this is so and since "there can be no surer basis of prestige than to be able to say, 'it is my will'" (unpublished paper given by Robert Smith at Oxford University, 1984), then the lordship of a manor pre-dates the peerage of England, as it is understood today, by at least 200 years. The former is vested in jurisdiction over land, the second in the will of the sovereign and is purely honorific, except for the right (in most cases) to sit in the upper chamber of Parliament.

In purchasing a manor, therefore, one inherits the status that lordship implies and becomes the successor in title to a line of men and women, many of whom have had a pronounced influence on the history of this country. It is a title of honour, that descends from the Norman baronage.

The Nobility of England

MOST PEERAGES are granted by letters Patent, although there are a number of very old ones, usually prior to 1500 (except Scotland) which are Peerages by Writ: ie writ of summons to Parliament. A Manorial Lordship is not a Peerage by Patent or Writ, but is older than both (see above). Many Peers of the Realm who sit in Parliament take their Title from the Manors they hold. There are five ranks of Peerage in the United Kingdom.

First Rank: Baron, anciently a man, but by the 12th century denoting someone superior

Second Rank: Viscount, first created in 1440

Third Rank: Earl, late Saxon times

Fourth Rank: Marquess, first created in 1385

Fifth Rank: Duke, first created for Edward III's son, the Black Prince, Duke of Cornwall, 1337.

Form of Address

Baron (in writing if unknown) "The Rt Hon The Lord X", begin "Dear Lord X", end "Yours faithfully"; do not refer to in the text of the letter as "your Lordship" - this style is reserved for servants. (In writing if known) "The Lord X", begin "Dear Lord X", or by first name if known well enough: (In speech) just "Lord X", or first name, never "your Lordship".

Viscount (in writing if unknown) "The Rt Hon The Viscount X", begin "Dear Lord X", not "Dear Viscount, or Viscount X", the rest as for Baron.

Earl (in writing if unknown) "The Rt Hon The Earl of X", begin "Dear Lord X", never "Dear Earl or Earl of X"; the rest as for Baron.

Marquess (in writing if unknown) "The Most Hon The Marquess of X" - not "Marquis", begin "Dear Lord X", never "Dear Marquess or Marquess of X", the rest for Baron.

Duke (in writing if unknown) "The Most Noble The Duke of X", begin "Dear Duke"; "your Grace" and "My Lord Duke" is reserved for servants, tradesmen, and supplicants. (If known) "the Duke of X", omit the formal "The Most Noble", begin "Dear Duke", or by first name if well enough known. In conversation,

refer to as "Duke", not "your Grace".

Styles for the ladies of the five ranks of Peerage are more or less the same as for the Peers, and the same is true for a Peeress in her own right. There may be more than one lady living bearing a Noble Title; refer to in the normal way except a divorcée, who loses all prefixes, such as "Rt Hon" &c. Do not write, or refer to a lady as "The Dowager Countess or whatever, of X" - ladies do not like it much.

Children of Barons and Viscounts are styled "The Hon" on envelopes, and in the letter, Mr, Mrs or Miss, if they have no other title (eg doctorate or separate knighthood).

The eldest son of an Earl, Marquess, or Duke always has a courtesy title, the father's second most important title. Use as for the Ranks of Peerage given above, except omit "Rt Hon" &c. The daughters of Earls upwards are "Lady first name". If Lady Jane X marries Mr Joe Bloggs, she is called "Lady Jane Bloggs", not "Lady Bloggs" which is the style used for the first four ranks of Peers' wives and the wives of Baronets and Knights. Refer to as "Lady Jane". The sons of Dukes, and Marquesses except the eldest, are all "Lord first name, surname". So "Lord Joe Bloggs" is the second son or lower of a Ducal Family. His wife is "Lady Joe Bloggs" not her own first name. Address in writing and speech as "Lord Joe" or "Lady Joe" and on envelopes as "Lord Joe Bloggs", or "Lady Joe Bloggs".

Except for the junior members of a Ducal House, never introduce a Peer of the Realm socially as Joe Bloggs, or Lord Joe Bloggs. He is Lord Bloggs, or Viscount Bloggs, or Earl of Bloggs, or Marquess of Bloggs, or Duke of Bloggs. Peers do not use first names except among intimate friends and sign themselves by their main title: eg "Bloggs". Some Peers have more than one main Title: eg The Earl of Lindsey and Abingdon. Address fully on the envelope, but begin the letter by the superior (ie the older) title, so Dear Lord Lindsey. Consult Debrett's for superior and courtesy Titles.

Research: The historical research in this Catalogue was compiled by Roger Powell and if you wish to have further research into your Manor or your own personal ancestry, please contact him at: 28 Loughwood Close, Boyatts Wood, Eastleigh, Hants, telephone: 0703-615843

Introduction

While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy in these particulars, no responsibility can be accepted for any errors that may inadvertently occur. Where documents are associated with one of these Lots, their location and where they may be inspected by appointment, is given after the historical particulars.

Record Offices and Archives.

Norfolk: Central Library, Norwich NR2 INJ (0603-611277 ex 262)

Suffolk: County Hall, Ipswich IP4 2JS (0473-55801 x 4232) Bury St Edmunds Branch, School Hall Street, Bury St Edmunds IP33 IRX (0284-63141 ex 384)

Kent: County Hall, Maidstone ME14 IXQ (0622-671411 ex 3363)

Surrey: County Hall, Penryn Road, Kingston Upon Thames KT1 2ND (01-546 1050 ex 3561)

Muniment Room, Castle Arch, Guildford GU1 3SX (0483-573942)

Bedford: County Hall, Bedford MK42 9AP (0234-63222 ex 277)

Lincoln: the Castle, Lincoln LN1 3AB (0522-25158)

Shropshire: Shirehall, Shrewsbury SY2 6ND (0743-222406)

Durham: Department of Palaeography and Diplomatic, Prior's Kitchen, The College, Durham DH1 3EQ (0385-64561)

Yorkshire: Sheepscar Library, Chapletown Road, Sheepscar, Leeds LS7 3AP (0532-628339)

Berkshire: Shire Hall, Shinfield Park, Reading GR2 9XD (0734-85444)

Devon: Record Office, Castle Street, Exeter EX4 3PQ (0392-53509)

Public Record Office: Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1LR (01-876 3444)

Bodleian Library: Oxford OX1 3BG (0965-44675)

British Library: Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG (01-636 1544)

Hampshire Record Office, 20 Southgate Street, Winchester SO23 9EF (0962-63153)

Greater London Record Office, County Hall, London SE1 7PB (01-633 6851)

Wiltshire Record Office, County Hall, Trowbridge BA14 8JG

Nottinghamshire Record Office, County House, High Pavement,

Nottingham NG1 1HR (0602-54524)

Nottingham University Library, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD

Dorset Record Office, County Hall, Dorchester DT1 1XJ (0305 63131)

Somerset Record Office, Obridge Road, Taunton TA2 7PU (0823 87600/78805)

Dyfed Record Office, National Library of Wales, Department of Manuscripts and Records, Aberystwyth SY23 3BU (0970-3816 Ext 216)

East Sussex Record Office, Pelham House, St Andrews Lane, Lewes BN7 1UN (0273 475400 Ext 580)

West Sussex Record Office, County Hall, West Street, Chichester PO19 1RN (0243-785100 Ext 351)

Conduct of the Auction

This will be broadly in accordance with the National Conditions of Sale (20th Edition) and the sale is subject to Reserve Prices. The Vendors reserve the right for the Auctioneer to bid on their behalf up to the Reserve Price and the Vendors may withdraw properties without declaring such Price.

THERE IS A BUYER'S PREMIUM OF 10% + VAT

PRE-AUCTION OFFERS

It is intended that all the Lots in this Catalogue will be sold at the Auction. Offers, therefore, will not be accepted in advance, although the Auctioneers will bid on behalf of any person who is unable to attend. Such bids must be accompanied by a cheque in the sum of 20 per cent of the maximum offer price made payable to Manorial Holdings Client Account, together with a cheque for 10% plus VAT of the maximum amount offered payable to Manorial Holdings. Purchasers who wish to bid in this way are invited to complete the form accompanying this catalogue. In the event that such a bid is unsuccessful, the Auctioneers will return the deposit and buyer's premium cheque to the intending purchaser. Overseas purchasers may wish to obtain the services of a UK solicitor to act on their behalf in the conveyance and if so the Auctioneers can advise. It is, of course, possible to appoint a Solicitor, or other person to bid on your behalf, provided that the person is authorized to sign the Memorandum of Contract, to remit 20 per cent of the purchase price and the buyer's premium.

THE MANORIAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Founded in 1906, the Society is an association of Lords of the Manor. Its Governing Council consists of the Earl of Onslow, Lord Sudeley, Sir Colin Cole KCVO TD FSA (Garter Principal King of Arms), Desmond de Silva QC KStJ, Cecil R Humphery-Smith FSA, Norman J Fisher LLB and N J Deva BSc. Its Chairman is Robert Smith. The Society publishes a regular Bulletin, periodic papers and books, most recently, *The Sudeleys - Lords of Toddington* (price £16.50) inc. p&p). Drinks parties are held at the College of Arms, the House of Lords and other historical venues. The annual dinner is held in May and guests of honour have included Viscount Whitelaw, the US Ambassador, the former Lord Chamberlain, Lord McLean, Lord Home of the Hirsel, and the Rt Hon J Enoch Powell. The next annual conference will be held on the weekend of 21 to 23 September 1990. A Carol Service is being held at Temple Church on 12th December, followed by a drinks party at the College of Arms. Members of the Society are entitled to wear the insignia of the Society, authorized by the College of Arms, at formal functions, or at functions where they are invited as representatives of the Society when decorations are worn. Illuminated Certificates of Manorial Status and Membership may also be issued and arrangements made for those Lords who have Coats of Arms to have banners made for use at formal functions of the Society. Membership of the Society is £20.00 a year and it is hoped that all successful purchasers will apply for Membership. Lords or Ladies of the Manor may style themselves thus: "The Lord/Lady of the Manor of", or "The Lord/Lady of". The preposition "of" must be retained to differentiate from a title of peerage. A letter of confirmation may be obtained from the Society for those Members who wish to use their Manorial style on passports, driving licences, and other official documentation. The Manorial Society of Great Britain, 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE, telephone: 01-582 1588 (six lines), Fax: 01-582 7022; located 200 yards from the Imperial War Museum: nearest tube, Lambeth North on the Bakerloo Line; or walk over Westminster Bridge from the Houses of Parliament.

COATS OF ARMS

Manorial Lords have long been recognized by their Coats of Arms, or Amorial Bearings. Coats of Arms are personal and heritable. The Coats of Arms shown in this Catalogue are displayed for historical interest and are not capable of sale, but it is hoped that all purchasers will continue the long Manorial tradition of becoming Armigerous by applying to the College of Arms for a Grant of Armorial Bearings that may, with the permission of the Kings of Arms - acting under the Royal Warrant of the Earl Marshal His Grace the Duke of Norfolk KG GCVO - incorporate aspects of previous holders of the Manor acquired. Coats of Arms are unique and once granted are enrolled in the College's Rolls of Arms. Once granted, Coats of Arms may be used by sons and daughters with appropriate differencing. For further information contact Cecil R Humphery-Smith, Principal, The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury CT1 1BA (0227-68664), or Peter Spurrier, Portcullus Pursuivant, The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4 901-248-5214)

MANORIAL DOCUMENT RULES

Lordships of Manors are offered for sale subject to the Manorial Document rules 1959 (No 1399); the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1963 (No 976); and the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1967 (No 963); copies of which may be seen at the Solicitors' and Agents Offices and will be available at the sale. These Rules are mainly concerned with the safe custody of the documents.

LOTING

It is intended that the properties will be offered for sale in separate Lots, in the order mentioned in these Particulars

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Manorial Holdings for themselves and for the Vendors of these properties whose Agents they give notice that:

A deposit is payable by purchasers of 20% of the purchase price, and a 10% buyer's premium + VAT. Contracts for sale shall be completed and signed on the day of the sale, immediately following the auction. Deposit cheques should be made payable to Manorial Holdings Client Account as agents for the vendors, the buyer's premium to Manorial Holdings

1. The statements and descriptions contained in these Particulars are given as a general outline only for the guidance of intending purchasers and do not constitute nor constitute any part of any offer or contract and whilst they are given in good faith and believed to be correct any intending purchasers should not rely on them as statements or representations of fact and their accuracy is not guaranteed. They are made without responsibility on the part of Manorial Holdings and the Vendors and any intending purchasers must satisfy themselves by their own investigations, inspections, searches and otherwise as to the correctness of them.
2. Any rights referred to in these Particulars as being part of or any rights which may be associated with Lordships are to be taken as historical only. Manorial Holdings and the Vendors do not warrant or guarantee that such rights are still subsisting or capable of being exercised now or at any time in the future.
3. Reference in these particulars to the geographical extent or the former extent of the Lordships is provided for information and interest only.

Special conditions of sale are available for inspection.

Glossary

Compiled by Dr John Moore, Bristol University

Abbey: monastery or nunnery

Ancient Demense: 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 DAN-ELAW; 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: 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

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

Curia Regis: Royal Court; the royal household in its capacity as the administra-

tive and especially judicial machinery of Anglo-Norman central government.
Custom, customary: traditional landholdings, rights, and rents on a MANOR which were invariable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Freeman: before the Norman Conquest, a man who could transfer himself and his land from one LORD to another by COMMENDATION: after the Norman Conquest, a man holding lands within a MANOR in return for rent and very light services, unlike the VILLAGER who owed regular labour services on the DEMESNE, with access to the protection of the royal courts.

Free warren: charter of sporting rights.

Frenchmen: superior manorial tenants of French origin in DOMESDAY BOOK.

Gathering: a group of FOLIOS sewn together before binding.

Geld: see DANEGELD.

Gonfalon: banner or standard.

Gothic Revival: the period of fashionable building in REVIVAL GOTHIC, mainly in the 19th century.

Great Domesday: see EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

Gules: red in HERALDRY.

Halley's Comet: a COMET named after Edmond Halley, d. 1742, who observed it in 1682 and calculated its orbit round the Sun to be approximately every 76 years: illustrated in the Bayeux Tapestry

Hauberk: knee-length tunic made of MAIL.

Heraldry: system of personal identification of knights by means of insignia (COAT ARMOUR, COATS OF ARMS) on shields or standards.

Heriot: due to Lord on death of a tenant - usually his best beast.

Hide: originally a unit, varying between 40 and 1000 acres, thought sufficient to support one family. In DOMESDAY BOOK a fiscal unit on which DANEGELD was levied, and generally assumed to contain 120 acres.

High Justice: power to inflict death.

Homage: act of submission by a new VASSAL to his LORD.

Honor: land, normally comprising MANORs in several counties, held by a BARON or TENANT-IN-CHIEF.

Housecarl: a member of an élite 'Guards' infantry unit serving a King or Earl in Anglo-Saxon England.

Hundred: a unit of fiscal assessment and local government outside the DAN-

ELAW, 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.

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.

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.

Teamland ('land for one plough'): a Norman-French term for the English CARUCATE or HIDE used as a measure of land area of no fixed acreage.

Tenant-in-chief: a LORD holding his land directly from the King.
Tenure: the conditions upon which land was held under the FEUDAL SYSTEM by a VASSAL from a LORD who was a MESNE TENANT, a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or the King.
Terrier: register of landed estate.
Testamentary causes: cases concerning the probate of wills or the administration of the effects of those who died without making a will.
Thegn: a VASSAL, usually a manorial LORD, holding land by military or administrative services in Anglo-Saxon and early Norman England.
Treasury: the main financial department of late Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman government, located at Winchester.
Turbary: Manorial right to cut turf.
Valor: valuation
Vassal: a feudal inferior of tenant or a MESNE TENANT, of a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or of the King.
Vert: green in HERALDRY.
Villager: the normal peasant farmer of Anglo-Norman England, usually holding between 1 and 3 YARDLANDs from the LORD of a MANOR in 1086.
Wapentake: the equivalent of the HUNDRED in parts of the DANELAW.
Wergild: money-payment in compensation for death, injury or loss, graduated according to the social standing of the victim.
Witan: Anglo-Saxon and early Norman Royal Council.
Writ: royal letter conveying orders and information in a summary form.
Writ of summons: WRIT addressed to a named recipient to attend Parliament; as such, generally held to confer peerage status.
Yardland: a quarter of a HIDE.
Yoke: Kentish and East Anglia - same as plough.

ABBREVIATIONS

AO: Archive 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
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 Terrarum (1290)
SR: Statutes of the Realm
supra: above
temp: in the time of
TRHistS: Transactions of the Royal Historical Society
vide: see

THE MONARCHS OF ENGLAND FROM THE 9TH CENTURY

The Saxon Heptarchy

<i>Northumbria</i>		<i>Mercia</i>		<i>Essex</i>	
Erdulf	801	Cenulf	801	Sigered	801
Alfuold	808	Cenelm	819	<i>Kent</i>	
Erdulf	810	Ceowulf	819	Cuthbert	801
Aenred's son	843	Burnwulf	821	Baldred	805
		Ludecan	823	<i>Bernicia</i>	
<i>Wessex</i>		Wiglaf	825	Osbert	862
Egbert	801	Bertulf	838	Ella	863
Ethelwulf	836	Ceolwulf	874	Eva or Ingwar	866
Ethelbald	856	<i>East Anglia</i>			
Ethelbert	860	Guthrum	870	<i>Deira</i>	
Ethelred	866	Eoric	890	Guthred	877
Alfred	871				

Saxon and Danish Kings

Edward	904	Edward the		Harold I	1035
Athelstan	924	Martyr	975	Hardicnut	1040
Edmund I	941	Ethelred	978	Edward	
Edred	946	Ethelred	1001	the Confessor	1042
Edwin	955	Edmund	} 1016	Harold II	1066
Edgar	959	Ironside			
		Cnut			

The Norman Dynasty

William I		William II		Stephen	1135
the Conqueror	1066	Rufus	1087	(dispute with	
		Henry I the		Maud)	
		Lion	1100		

The House of Plantagenet (descendants of the Empress Maud, daughter and heir of Henry I and Geoffrey the Handsome, Count of Anjou)

Henry II	1154	John (Lackland)	1199	Edward II	1307
Richard I		Henry III	1216	Edward III	1327
Lion Heart	1189	Edward I	1272	Richard II	1377

The House of Lancaster

Henry IV	1399	Henry V	1413	Henry VI	1422
----------	------	---------	------	----------	------

The House of York

Edward IV	1461	Edward V	1483	Richard III	1483
-----------	------	----------	------	-------------	------

The House of Tudor

Henry VII	1485	Edward VI	1547	Elizabeth I	1558
Henry VIII	1509	Philip & Mary	1553		

The House of Stuart

James I	1603	Charles II	1660	William III,	1689
Charles I	1625	James II	1685	Mary II	
Commonwealth	1649			Anne	1702

The House of Hanover

George I	1714	George III	1760	William IV	1830
George II	1727	George IV	1820		

The House of Saxe-Coburg Gotha

Victoria	1837	Edward VII	1901	George V	1910
----------	------	------------	------	----------	------

The House of Windsor

George V	1917	George VI	1936	Elizabeth II	1952
Edward VIII	1936				

Scottish Feudal Land Law and Superiorities

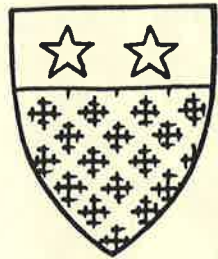
The essential feature of the Feudal System of landholding in Scotland is that no proprietor below the Crown owns any piece of land absolutely. The Sovereign as paramount superior of all the land in the country, except allodial and *udal* land in Orkney and Shetland, has granted lands to subjects to hold of and under him for specified returns; these subjects have in turn granted or may grant smaller areas to others, who have in turn granted or may grant smaller pieces to others, and so on. The Barons of Scotland and many Superiors hold their lands directly of the Crown. Feudal land holding thus involves the grant of lands to another on conditions and subject to the performance of services, and a continuing relationship between grantor and grantee. Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton's *Jus Feudale*, completed about 1600, contains a clear and authoritative statement of the feudal system as it existed in his day. See Lord President Clyde's translation (1934). Although the law has been altered since Craig's time, the *Jus Feudale* remains a standard authority on the original conditions of the Feudal Law in Scotland. There is no legal limit to the amount of subfeuding which may be effected nor to the number of subjects-superiors there may be in the chain between the sovereign and the vassal who actually possesses the land. According to the feudal system of landholding, a number of persons, the Crown, possibly several subject-superiors, and the vassal, all simultaneously have certain interests in any given piece of land; no one of them owns the land outright but each has simultaneously a defined interest or estate in the land conferring rights defined partly by general law and partly by the terms of the grant to him from his superior. The superior retains an interest in land granted and may intervene to prevent it being diminished in value. The interest of the Crown is that of ultimate and absolute ownership, except in so far as rights in and to a part of land have been granted to a vassal-in-chief. But any and every right not so granted remains to the Crown. By virtue of this *dominium eminens* the Crown may compel any proprietor to surrender his property for public necessity. There may be several, or many, interests of superiority, one vested in a vassal-in-chief, who holds directly of the Crown, and each other vested in one who as vassal holds of a superior higher in the chain but is himself of one or more vassals. The interest which each superior retains to himself in lands is called *dominium directum*, as the highest and most eminent right, and in questions with the over-superior he is the *dominus*. His title bears to be of the whole lands, not only of

the superiority. The property of *dominium utile* is vested in the vassal who has nobody below him in the feudal pyramid and enjoys the actual possession and use of the piece of land. The vassal and not the superior is entitled to possess the land. For practical purposes he is the owner. Thus, Scottish Superiorities are feudal titles to land, although normally the Superior has no right to actual use or possession of the lands provided the occupiers (the *feuars* and vassals) of the pieces of ground (*feus*) observe the conditions of their tenure. However, from time to time, when a *feuar* desires to seek variation of any of the valid conditions of the *feu*, the Superior may charge a grassum or feudal payment for granting his consent. In extreme cases, when valid and reasonable *feu* conditions have been contravened, the Superior (the feudal landlord) may have right to "irritate" the *feu*, that is, obtain real and actual possession and remove the vassal. In many cases, feuduty is payable to the Superior by the vassal as a form of rent. In terms of the Land Tenure Reform (Scotland) Act 1974, vassals are entitled to redeem the feuduty for a capital sum to be paid to the Superior. Ownership of Superiorities in Scotland (as opposed to mere investments) is a legal means of obtaining an interest in a locality which can be developed for historical, armorial and commercial purposes. A purchaser may be known as "Superior ('Dominus') of xxxxx". In some cases, the Superior can adopt the territorial designation and be known as (say) "John Smith of xxxxx" as he is the proprietor of named lands in Scotland, in terms of an Act of the Scots Parliament in 1672, which provides that "it is onlie allowed for Noblemen and Bishops to subscribe by their titles; and that all others shall subscribe their Christned names, or the initial letter with their surnames, and may, if they please, adject the designation of their lands; prefixing the word 'Of' to the said designations". The Lord Lyon King of Arms' official recognition is required before the new name and designation is accepted at Court (that is, by the Royal Household) or by the government, for example, to be used on a passport. - B.H.

SUMMARY OF LOTS

1	Felbridge	13	Croften & Whinnow	26	Elberton
2	Carlton	14	Liscool	27	Stourton Caundle
3	Link Hill	15	Great Ellingham	28	Brighton Lewes
4	Egmanton	16	Upper Denton	29	Boundhall
5	Gages	17	Pavenham	30	Olveston
6	Stoke Breune	18	Clinterty	31	Elm
7	Eynsford	19	Gwynfe & Fabon	32	Kimberworth
8	Luxulyan	20	Bodmin Francis	33	Pounceneys
9	Stamford Bridge	21	Milton Mansfield	34	Stevington
10	Stowey	22	Bishop's Stortford	35	Blackfriars
11	Whitecairns	23	Stoke St Michael		
12	East Markham	24	Calthorp		
		25	Morgallion		

LOT 1



St John

The Lordship of Felbridge



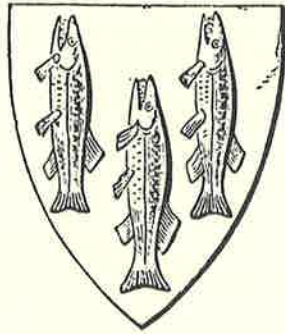
Greenwell

Surrey

THIS IS A subinfeudation of the Domesday Lordship of Walkinstead or Walkhamstead and was held in the reign of Edward the Confessor by Oswald, who must have been a considerable landowner for the Manor extended into Southwark, where it held 15 houses worth 6s and 2,000 herrings. It is worth noting here the "outlier", which crops up from time to time in our Catalogues. For a variety of very ancient reasons, Manors not infrequently "extended" into areas with which the main landholding was far from contiguous. Such is the case here. An outlier was, of course, a potential form of income, such as the tribute of 2,000 herrings due, but it was also a duty. By associating rural Lords, so to speak, with a town or city the King associated them with duties within the city: principally, defence, or payment in lieu. Such is almost certainly the case, we assert, here. By being responsible for the "rent" of these 15 houses in Southwark, Oswald and his successors, were also responsible for defence of the capital. The first tenant of whom any record has been found is Richard de Lucy who was succeeded by his son, Reginald, who gave lands in Felbridge to Lesnes Abbey. The Lucys were soon replaced by Odo de Dammartin who married Richard de Lucy's sister. Odo was succeeded by his daughter and heiress, Alice, wife of John de Wauton, perhaps of the same family who held Wharton in Lancashire also offered in this Catalogue. Alice seems to have favoured Roger de St John for he is Lord in 1251 when he obtained a grant of Free Warren and, 10 years later, was licensed to crenelate his house. Roger was killed at Evesham, the last important battle of the Barons' War, in 1265, but his grandson, John, died Lord in 1317. The St Johns remained Lords until

1356 when Margaret St John brought it in marriage to Philip St Clare. The Manor remained in the St Johns until 1435 and one of his heiresses, Edith, brought it to Sir Richard Harcourt. The St Clares must have disposed of Felbridge sometime before 1509 for in that year it is mentioned as part of the possessions of Sir David Owen, son of Owen Tudor, father to King Henry VII. The Harcourts had recovered the Lordship by 1543 for in that year Simon Harcourt was Lord. Towards the end of the 16th century, it passed into the Evelyns, of which family the most famous scion is John Evelyn, the poet, before passing in 1734 to Charles Boone. Charles' son sold Felbridge to Sir Kenrick Clayton whose descendant sold in the last century to Sir Walpole Greenwell, Baronet, in whose direct descendants the Manor remains.

There are no documents associated with this Manor



de Lucy

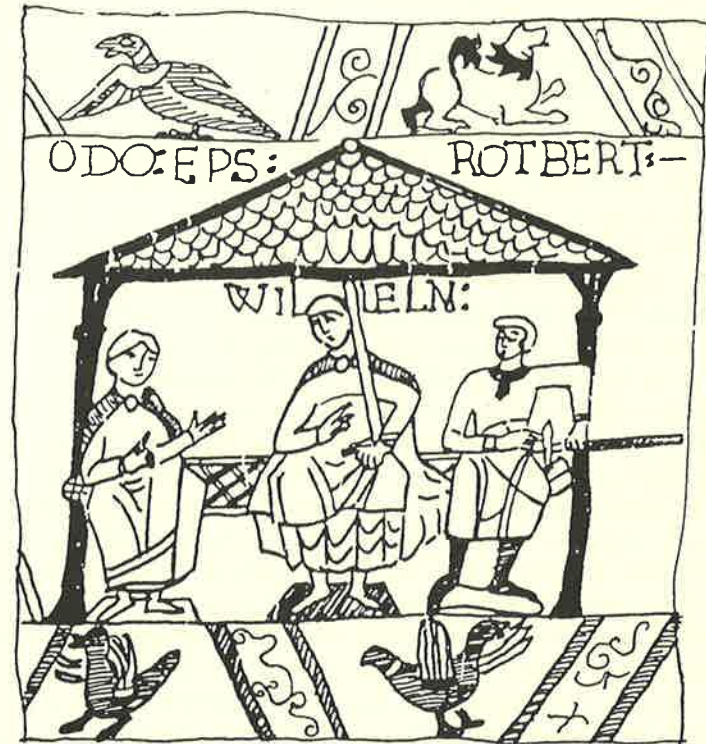
The Lordship of Carlton



Luke

Bedfordshire

THIS LORDSHIP is not given the status of a Manor in the Domesday Survey. It is situated in the parish of Carlton and bounded on the west by the River Ouse; across the river lies Buckinghamshire. In 1086 there were several landowners in the parish, among them Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, a half brother of William I. His estate consisted of 1 hide and 1 virgate and was held by Herbert son of Ivo who in turn had 2 sokemen holding of him, a most unusual case of an undertenant also having undertenants. On the Bishop's death in 1097 he held by gift of the Crown no less than 439 lordships throughout the country. The next reference we have to this Lordship is in the 13th century when it appears to have come into the possession of the Pavenham family. The Testa de Nevill records that John de Pavenham held land in Carlton by one fifth of a Knight's fee, while an inquisition taken in 1269 described his land there as a messuage, 4 1/2 virgates of land, 6 acres of meadow and 12 acres of wood, which is almost identical in size to the land held by Herbert son of Ivo. The Pavenham family continued to possess this lordship with that of Pavenham until 1348. It then passed through the hands of several families, including the Lucys. Alice Pavenham married as her first husband Thomas Lucy and their son Sir William de Lucy, of Charlecote, Warwickshire, KB, entered into possession of the Lordship in 1471. On his death in 1492 he was succeeded by his son Edmund Lucy a soldier of very high repute who commanded a division of the royal army at the Battle of Stoke in 1487. Edmund's great-grandson Sir Thomas Lucy, MP for Warwick 1584, was the



One of the scenes from the Bayeux Tapestry which shows Bishop Odo

last member of this family to hold the Lordship. In 1564 it was sold to Agnes Adams and in 1594 to William Goddard whose descendants continued to hold it until 1704. Eventually it was acquired by the Alston family, who held until until the early part of this century. The present owner is Lord Luke.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1-9 Henry VIII	PRO
Court Roll	1670	Beds RO
Part of Court File	1600	
Rental	1670	
Map showing ownership of river meadows	n d	
Draft Court Roll (Court Baron of Lewis Mordaunt, Kt)	2-4-1597	Northants RO



LOT 3



Cobham

The Lordship of Link Hill

Kent



Dyke

THIS LORDSHIP used to belong to the ancient family of Hever which name they took from the Parish in which the manor lies. It was held of the King in capite according to inquisitions taken in the reign of King John 1211 and 1212, when it was held by Hugo de Tokington by the service of one Knight's Fee, held of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The manor was the first residence of the Hevers in this country, although they eventually moved to Hever Castle near Tonbridge. William de Hever accompanied Richard I, the Lion Heart (1189-99) on the Third Crusade to the Holy Land and was present at the seige of Ashkelon in 1192. In 1206 Walter de Hever was one of the justices of the Great Assize. Richard de Hever, in 1291, accompanied Edward I (1272-1307) to Newcastle when that King summoned the claimants to the Scottish throne to appear before them to state their cases. In the reign of Edward III (1327-77), the manor passed to Richard de Hever's two daughters, Joan and Margaret who, respectively, married Reginald Cobham and Sir Oliver Brocas, one of whose descendants sold his share to Reginald, Lord Cobham, in about 1486. In the 16th century, the Lordship was purchased and sold on numerous occasions and the lords of the manor included John Rickell, Edward Lymsey, Sir John Rainsford, John Barrow, and Richard Child. Anne Boleyn, Henry VIII's second Queen, lived nearby at Hever Castle and owned this Manor. In the 17th century, the Childs sold the lordship to Dame Frances Burton, widow of Sir Thomas Burton of Leicestershire. It passed through the hands of the

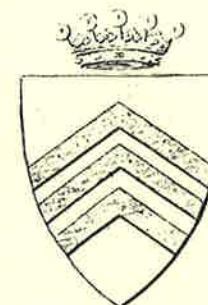
Cripps and Tokes families until it became the property of the Hart Dykes in the last century.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Books 1423, 1444-52 Canterbury Cathedral Library
Court Books 1533-38

LOT 4

The Lordship of Egmannton



Clare



Newcastle

Nottinghamshire

Descent from Domesday Book

THIS LORDSHIP, 12 miles north of Newark and 2 miles south of Tuxford, covers an area of 2,200 acres and was originally in the possession of the de Torchard family whose principal Manor in Nottinghamshire was at Hucknall, eight miles south of Mansfield. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was held by Vichel who paid Danegeld on 12 bovates, but was held by Rāph de Buron in the reign of William II Rufus and Ralph had two carucates in *demesne*. The Overlord was Roger de Bully. Osmond, Ralph's tenant, had 1 carucate. There were also three carucates for 5 villans. The next reference to the Lordship occurs in the reign of Richard I when Gaufred Torchard with the consent of his wife Maud, and his son Henry, gave one carucate to the Monks and the Church of the Holy Trinity at Lenton. Henry married Alina, the daughter of William Pitie. By the end of the 13th century, the Lordship was in the hands of Henry de Winckburne and Albreda, his wife who by fine, 5 Edward III passed the Manor to Alexander de Gonaldeston and his heirs. The same Alexander, and Alice his wife, during their lives, by another fine, conveyed it to Ralph or Radulphus de Crumbewell and Avicia his wife during their lives and after their decease to Volker son of Ralph and Avicia during his life, remainder to the right heirs of Ralph. On the death of Volker the Lordship passed to his brother Ralph de Crumbwell, Lord of Tatershale, who then levied a fine on it in 43 Edward III, to Richard de Chesterfield, Richard de Tyssington, William de Wakebrugg, and John de la Pole of Asseburn. They then passed

it on to Hugh de Annesley of Rodyngton and others who conveyed it to the Priory of Beauvale. It remained with the Priory until the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII and after that it descended with the Lordship of Newsted until the reign of Elizabeth I. On 27 June 1600, Queen Elizabeth I granted it to Michael Stanhope, Esquire, a Groom of the Privy Chamber and Edward Stanhope, Doctor of Laws. Sir John Holles, 1st Earl of Clare, purchased Egmannton from the Stanhopes in the early part of the 17th century. The fourth and last Earl of Clare left the Manor with considerable other properties in the county to the 1st Duke of Newcastle in whose family it has remained ever since.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Bailiffs Accounts	1431-2	Kent Record Office
Court Books	1568-1575	Public Record Office
	1584-1590	
Valor	1436-38	

The Lordship of Gages - Wellingborough

Northants

THE LORDSHIP of Wellingborough was from the earliest times divided into four Fees or Manors. In 948, Aedrid King of Mercia granted five and a half hides here with the advowson of the church, sac, soc, and other privileges to Crowland Abbey, Lincolnshire. The grant was confirmed by King Edgar in 966 and by William the Conqueror. In the reign of Henry II, Nicholas de Cogenho seems to have been Lord of Gage's in Wellingborough. In 1330, William de Raundes, according to a writ of *Quo Warranto*, was asked to show why he claimed view of frankpledge and other privileges twice a year of his tenants. He pleaded the immemorial enjoyment of them by his predecessors. Henry de Cogenho held the Manor at the time of the Third Crusade and conveyed it in the 1190s to Herlwin de Raundes whose successor in 1330 was William, who held the Manor of the Honor of Huntingdon. At the Dissolution of the possessions of Crowland in Wellingborough Henry VIII granted the Manor to Princess Elizabeth who on her accession as Queen granted them to Robert Earl of Leicester, her favourite. On Lord Leicester's death in 1588 without issue the Lordship was granted by Elizabeth to another favourite, Sir Christopher Hatton, "the handsomest man in all England" who never married, hoping that one day he would be able to marry the Queen. Sir Christopher was eventually succeeded by his great nieces Frances and Cicely, and Gage's passed in marriage to Fulk Lord Brooke. It belonged to George Shaepard in the 18th century before passing to the Langham Baronets in whom it remained until alienated to the present proprietor. The Lordship lies in the town of

Wellingborough. A large number of documents to all four original Manors are at Northampton Record Office.



Langham

The Lordship of Stoke Bruene



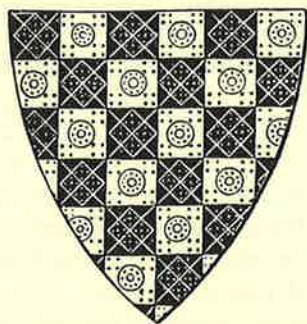
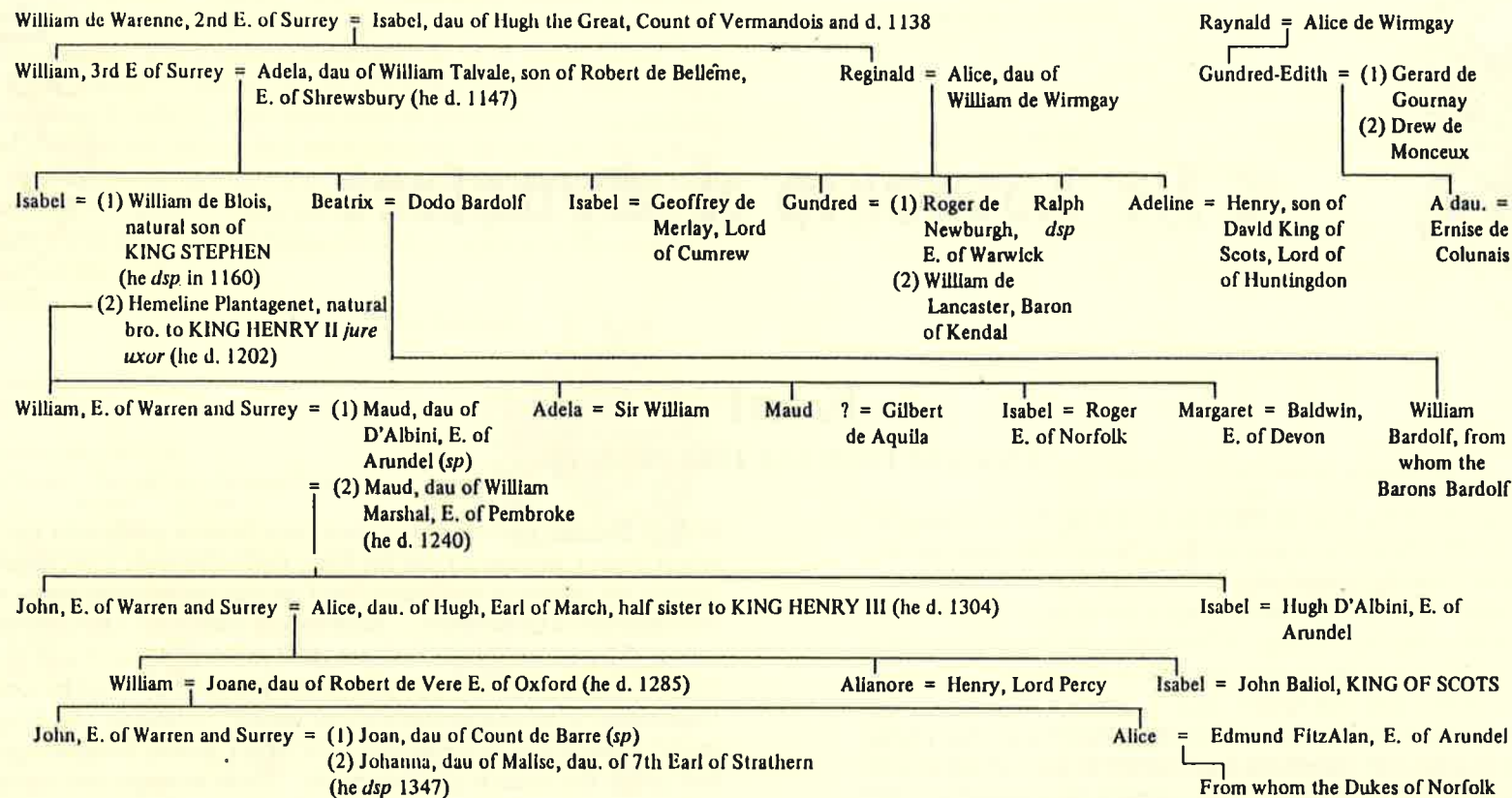
Hesketh

Northamptonshire

IN 1086 this lordship was held by Swain, son of Azor and it provides us with a rare instance of a Saxon Lord holding his land *in capite* directly from the Crown. In addition a three generation pedigree of a Saxon family cannot often be displayed. The lordship contained 4 hides, with 10 carucates of arable land, of which one was in demesne, 14 villeins with a priest had 5 carucates and the remaining 4 were waste or unaccounted for. There was also a mill worth 13s 4d yearly, 30 acres of meadow and a wood. It was valued at £3 per annum. Within half a century of Domesday Stoke had passed to the Norman family of Malenci or Malquinci, who were early benefactors to the abbey of St James. In the reign of King John it was seized by the Crown and given to William de Warren, Earl of Surrey in compensation for the loss of his estates in Normandy. The Warren descent is on the following page. By the 13th year of this monarch's reign the Earl had granted it to William Briwere and his heirs by the service of one Knight's fee. William was held in high regard by King Richard I, who associated him in the administration of the Kingdom during his absence in the Holy Land and when the King was taken prisoner by the Emperor of Germany he assisted in the negotiations for his ransom. He was also a favourite of King John and was rewarded with many lucrative wardships and grants. However on the death of his only surviving son in 1231-2, his inheritance was divided among his remaining sisters and their heirs. Towcester fell to the lot of the third sister Margaret wife of William de la Ferte or Feritate, subject to the dower of her brother's widow Joan. It then descended to her

great-great-grand daughter Matilda Maud who married Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. In 1306 Henry conveyed the Lordship to William de Combemartin. Thereafter it was divided between his heirs until was purchased by the Crown in 1538. The sub-divisions of the Manor, thus reunited, continued in the Crown's possession until 1673 when it was granted to Henry Fitzroy, 1st Duke of Grafton, illegitimate son of King Charles II and Barbara, later Duchess of Cleveland. This nobleman who was born in 1663, was created Baron Sudbury, Viscount Ipswich, Earl of Euston in 1672 and Duke of Grafton in 1675. He was also created Lord High Admiral of England and died as a result of wounds received during the siege of Cork in 1690. The First Duke's great-grandson, Augustus Fitzroy, the Third Duke became First Lord of the Treasury in 1765 and the Lordship remained in the possession of this family until at least the early part of this century. It is presently owned by Lord Hesketh.

The descent of the Warrens



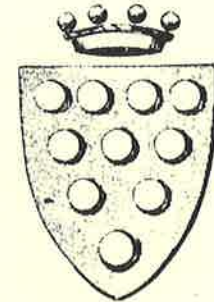
Warren

Documents associated with this manor:

Court Rolls	1543-1558, 1677-80	PRO
	1628-33, 1666-1705	
Estreats	1600, 1637-40, 1673	
Surveys	Commonwealth 1660-1	
Schedule of Tenants	18th century	
Court Rolls	1554-1824	
Minister's Accounts	1615-6, 1620-23	Duchy of Cornwall Off
Court Files	1723-77	Northants RO



Dyke



Zouche

The Lordship of Eynsford

Kent

Descent from the 10th century

THE FIRST mention we have in charters for the capital Lordship of Eynsford is 950 when it was granted by a Saxon nobleman named Aelphege to Christ Church, Canterbury, in the time of Archbishop Dunstan. But Aelphege's nephew, Leofson, despite the demise by his uncle, would not release it to the Archbishop. Whereupon, an inquiry was held at Erith before Ulsi, King's judge, in the presence of Archbishop Dunstan, the Bishops of London and Rochester, and "a great multitude of lay people". Dunstan swore on a book of the Ecclesiastical Laws that Christ Church had been granted it by Aelphege, but Leofson refused to swear, and Ulsi found in favour of the Archbishop. According to the chronicler, 1,000 "of the choicest me of Suthex, Westsex, Middlesex, and Eastsex... took their oaths also on the Cross to the truth of it". What happened to Leofson is

23

; of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Archbishop Ralph, son of Aospak, held it of Christ Church: *Eynsford from the Archbishop. It answers for six hundred five ploughs. Twenty-nine villagers (ie 29 male smallholders have 15 ploughs. Two churches; nine tithes; 29 acres; woodland, 20 pigs. Value before 1066 Manor Richard de Tonbridge holds as much woodland as the Bishop of London. Value 5s. and one fishery in his territory. We know of no other tenant than the Survey tells us and the records of Eynsford for the next 90 years. William de Eynsford was Sheriff of London and held the Manor and Castle of Eynsford of Arch-*

bishop Thomas Becket. This must have been sometime in the late 1160s when Becket, having served the King faithfully until 1160, turned against him on the matter of ecclesiastic and secular jurisdiction when he became Archbishop of Canterbury. Becket had preferred one Lawrence to the living at Eynsford which William de Eynsford, as Lord and presumably Patron, considered his prerogative and put Lawrence out by force. Becket responded with excommunication which "offended the King exceedingly". According to the Register of Christ Church, William's grandfather had given the church to Canterbury. There is some very early Norman architecture, in addition to a Saxon doorway, which may well have been built by this Lord of Eynsford. What happened to his grandson William is unknown, but Becket soon after was murdered on the steps of the High Altar of his archaepiscopal see in 1170. However, a William de Eynsford, probably a son, was Lord of Eynsford in the reign of King John at the beginning of the 12th century. We do not know when the de Eynsford died out, or sold their Lordship, but in 1293 John de Criol and Ralph de Sandwich held the Manor. A search of Canterbury Cathedral Library is likely to prove rewarding in tracing these two men's posterity. All that we give here is that Nicholas de Criol conveyed Eynsford in 1380 to William Zouche of Harringworth, who died two years later. The Zouches of Haryngworth (*sic*) are still with us in the person of the 16th holder of this Peerage, which, rarely for English Titles, is transmittable in the female line. They are of most ancient lineage, branching from the pre-Conquest Counts

fall Off
his RO

and Dukes of Brittany. Our William was second Baron Zouche and during the life of his grandfather was summoned to Parliament as "Baron de Zouche of Haryingworth Juniori", and interestingly *juniori* is omitted when Baron William succeeds in 1352. He was succeeded at Eynsford by his third son, Thomas, who was Lord at his death in 1428. Between that date and *circa* 1460, Eynsford passed to Sir William Chaworth and in 1502 William's widow, Elizabeth, died possessed of Eynsford. The adjoining Manor of Lullingstone was at this time held by Sir John Peche whose daughter, also Elizabeth, married John Hart Esquire who in right of his wife became Lord of Lullingstone. Their son, Sir Percival Hart, an Esquire of the Body to Henry VIII, purchased Eynsford and the Lordship has remained in this family ever since:

Marlborough



DESCENT OF THE HART DYKES

Percyvall Hart = Frediswide Bray

b. 1496

d. 1580

Henry Hart = Cloely Bowes

b. 1531

Dsp

George Hart = Elizabeth Bowes

b. 1532

d. 1589

d. 1587

Anne Manwood (1) = Percyvall Hart = (2) Jane Stanhope
d. 1595 d. 1642 = (3) Mary — d. 1637

Elizabeth Weldon = William Hart

d. 1677

b. 1593

osp 1671

Henry Hart = Elizabeth Burdet

m. 1696

d. 1643

d. 1637

Anne = Percyvall Hart

d. 1712

b. 1630

d. 1687

Catherine Bramstone = Thomas Dyke

b. 1619

d. 1695

b. 1618

m. 1639

d. 1669

Thomas Dyke = Joan Walsh

b. 1563

d. 1632

b. 1586

d. 1632

Sarah Dixon = Percyvall Hart

b. 1663

d. 1720

b. 1666

m. 1689

d. 1738

Anne Hart

b. 1692

d. 1763

Philadelphia Nutt = Thomas Dyke (1st Bt)

d. 1720

b. 1649

m. 1695

d. 1706

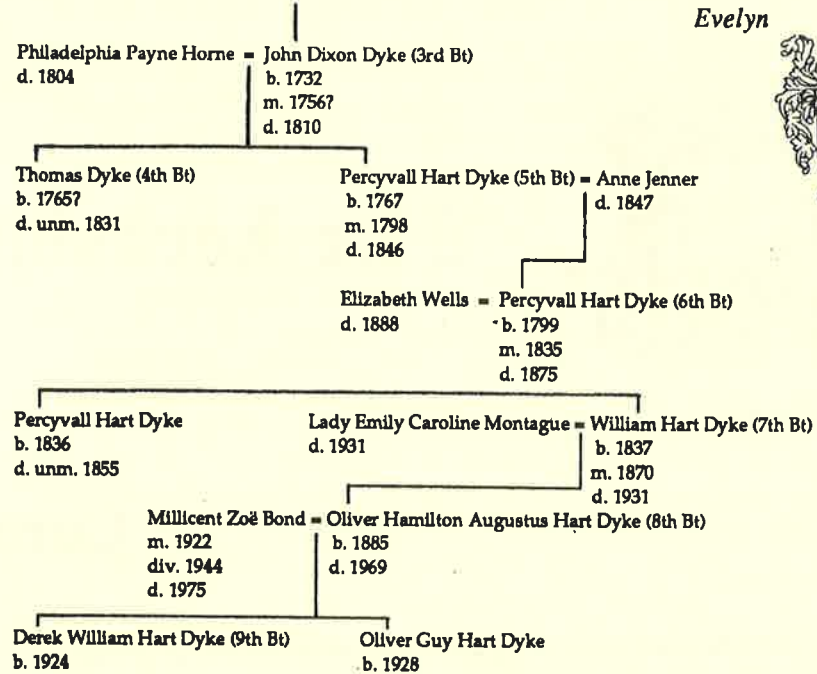
Thomas Dyke (2nd Bt)

b. 1698

m. 1728

d. 1756

Evelyn



The ruins of Eynsford Castle are still just visible, being four feet at the thickest point, and covering about three-quarters of an acre. There was a keep in the centre and it was surrounded by a moat, served by the River Darent. The Manorial Court used to choose a Constable for the Liberty of Eynsford which extended over the whole parish and into Farningham Street. Eynsford covers approximately 3,536 acres and is a large and pretty village. Lullingstone Castle nearby is still occupied by the Hart Dykes. The Lordship lies eight miles north of Sevenoaks and 18 miles south-east of London.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Roll with other Manors nd Kent AO



Clifden

The Lordship of Luxulyan

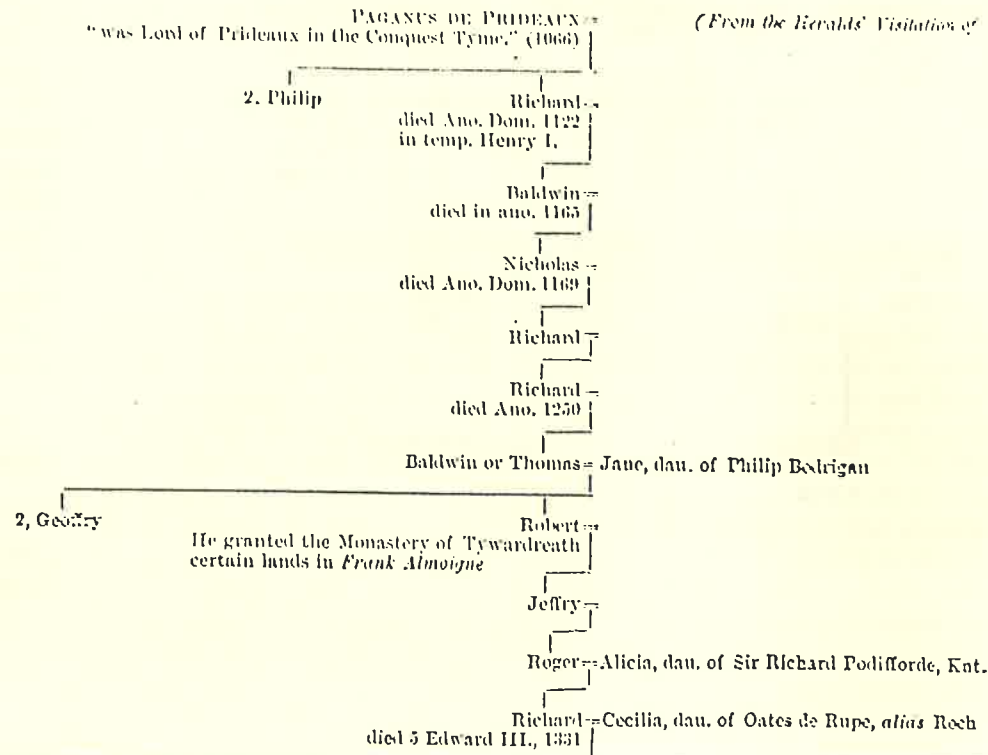
Cornwall

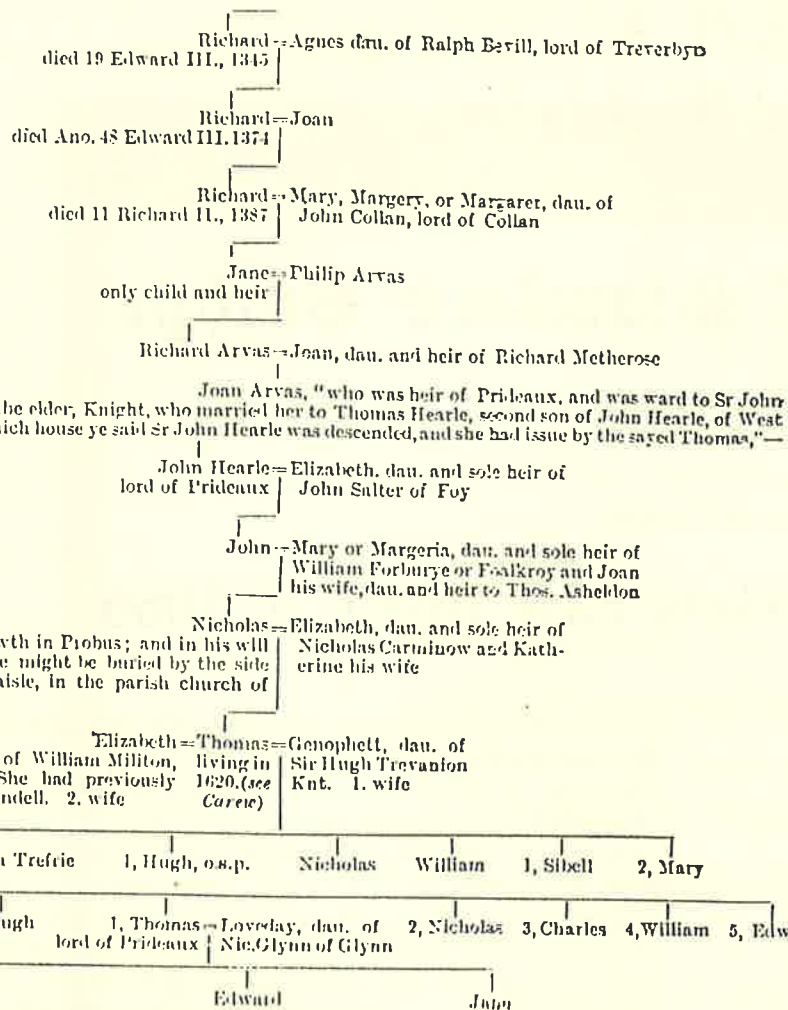


LUXULYAN is not given in the *Exon Domesday*, but was probably part of the capital Manors of Trevelyan and Bodwithgy which are in that Survey. The former was the Lordship of Alric in the reign of Edward the Confessor and had become the property of Reginald or Rainald de Vautort by 1086. The latter was held in 1086 by Richard, Steward of the Household. Luxulyan seems at an early date to have superseded the Domesday Manors and was held by the Prideaux family for most of the Middle Ages. The descent on the opposite page of the family is taken from the Heralds' Visitation in 1620:

LUXULYAN.—PEDIGREE OF THE PRIDEAUX-HERLE FAMILY OF PRIDEAUX.

(From the Heralds' Visitation of 1620.)





Their Manor house at Prideaux stood until early last century when it was replaced by Sir Colman Rashleigh, Baronet. The descent of the Prideaux remained in the male line until the end of the 14th century when Jane, daughter and sole heir of Richard Prideaux, brought the Lordship in marriage to Philip Arvas *alias* Kernick. Their son, Richard, married Joan, daughter and heir to Richard Metherose and their daughter and heir, also Joan, took the Manor in marriage to Thomas Hearle or Herle of Northumberland. There are effectively two Manors of Luxulyan, probably originally one, which share the modern village. Luxulyan offered here had passed out of the Kernicks by the reign of Queen Elizabeth for the Collins family were holding in the 1580s. In 1628, Richard Robartes, Baron Truro and father of the first Earl of Radnor, acquired Luxulyan, and it has remained in the Robartes's, later Agar-Robartes, Viscounts Clifden, until now (for the descent of the Clifdens *vide* Bodmin Francis in this catalogue). The church of SS Cyricus and Julitta contains many stained windows showing the Arms of Prideaux, Herle, and Robartes. The records of the Blackmore Stannary were kept in the church tower until the last century. The Lordship lies five miles north-east of St Austell and four miles south-west of Lostwithiel.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Survey and Valuation	1792	Cornwall RO
Rental	1739	
List of lives	1741	
Surveys	1815, 1820, 1827	
Precepts, rentals		
presentments, court papers	1790-1896	
Acknowledgement of homage	1573	



LOT 9

Manorial Rights in

The Lordship of Stamford Bridge

Parish of Catton

Where King Harold slew Earl Tostig in 1066

IT IS only certain Manorial rights in the Township of Stamford Bridge, that are for sale here and not the Lordship itself. They include the right to receive one shilling acknowledgement rent from the Pocklington Rural District Council and the right to hold a Fair "for the buying and selling of all sorts of cattle, goods, wares and merchandise upon payment of the accustomed tolls" and the right to order a Court to be held in the Manor House wherein all matters of difference and controversy arising during the continuance of this Fair may be determined according to strict law and justice". The township of Stamford Bridge lies in the Parish of Catton and covers an area of 1,147 acres of land and inland water. It was here on 25 September 1066 that King Harold II defeated an army led by Earl Tostig and King Harold Hadrada of Norway. Both the leaders of the invading army were slain and the course of English history irrevocably changed. King Harold force-marched part of his army south to meet the imminent invasion by William Duke of Normandy. Harold met William at Senlac Hill where he was killed and the battle has come down in history as the Battle of Hastings. On the next pages are some press cuttings illustrating a commemoration which took place in 1934 of this Battle. Medieval historians have long speculated that if Harold had not been forced to face a northern invasion, but had been able to face the Normans with his entire army, the course of English history might have been very different. Prior to the Conquest, the Lordship of Catton was held by the

Crown, ie King Harold, and it consisted of 40 carucates of which 12 appear the latter was probably a berewic of Catton. Its value was assessed at £28 originally. In 1086 it was held by William, probably William de Percy, of Hugh, Earl of Chester and assessed at 100 shillings. The whole Lordship including its berewics had 24 ploughs, of which 17 were in the outlying areas, 32 villagers and 6 Freemen. There was also 1 mill, valued at 10 shillings and woodland pasture, 2 leagues long and 4 wide. Thereafter the Lordship was held by the Percies in chief of the Honor of Chester. This great family's possession of the lordship continued until 1537, when Henry Percy the 6th Earl of Northumberland was forced to surrender it to the Crown. However it was restored to the Earl's widow in 1555, for life, and then a reversionary grant was made the Earl's nephew Thomas who succeeded him as Earl of Northumberland. On the death of the 11th Earl in 1670 it passed to his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset. Algernon, the 7th Duke, died in 1750 died without surviving male issue and his unentailed estates then passed to his nephew Sir Charles Wyndham, 2nd Earl of Egremont. Lord Leconfield, the present owner, is a direct descendant of the Earl of Northumberland through an illegitimate line. The Manorial rights in Stamford Bridge were sold in 1923 to John Hetherington.

The Manor House, which stood immediately south of the church at Low Catton, was apparently moated in 1258-9, but in 1577 it was described as "so utterly ruined... that it hardly can be judged where it hath stood". A House 'in the side' of Hall garth was said to be used as the court house.

GARROWBY,
YORK.

TELEGRAMS: BISHOP WILTON.

14th September, 1934.

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your letter. I shall certainly hope to attend the Stamford Bridge Pageant on September 26th, unless I have to go to London, which I am afraid is a possibility, but I shall do my best to avoid it.

In your letter the hour of the performance was unfortunately indistinctly typed, am I right in thinking that it is 4.p.m.?

Yours faithfully,

Halifax

STAMFORD BRIDGE BATTLE

Episodes Depicted In Pageant

The 868th anniversary of the Battle of Stamford Bridge occurs on Wednesday next, and Mr. John Hetherton, of York, Lord of the Manor of Stamford Bridge, will produce on that day a small pageant depicting some of the scenes of the battle of 1066, when King Harold defeated his brother Tostig and slew the Norwegian King Hardrada.

Mr. Hetherton is 72 and is the producer of the pageant. The scene is almost ready and a wooden bridge has been erected near the site of the original bridge which crossed the River Derwent. The space known as the Shallows has been cleared for the "battle," and a number of boats will be converted into Norwegian ships. The players are to be grandchildren of Mr. Hetherton and employes from York. His grandson, Master John Hetherton, who is 15, is to be King Harold, and one of his employes will be King Hardrada.

In the original battle it is believed there were about 60,000 men in the opposing armies. It is expected that the Norsemen will be in camp at Stamford Bridge and their ships will lay in the river. While Hardrada's men are talking over the plunder of York, Harold and his men approach from the direction of York, which they entered the previous night unknown to the invaders.

Harold meets his brother Tostig, who is on Hardrada's side, and persuades Tostig not to fight, with a promise that he will give him Northumbria. Tostig, apparently satisfied, then asks Harold what he will give to Hardrada, who by this time had approached. Harold answered, "Seven feet of land for a grave or, seeing that he is taller than other men, as much more as his corpse may demand."

In the battle Hardrada is killed, but the fight continues, since the Norwegian ships have brought up reinforcements. One Norwegian standing on the wooden bridge at Stamford Bridge holding the pass killed 40 Saxons before he was slain by a javelin from the hand of a Saxon sailing under the bridge in a tub.



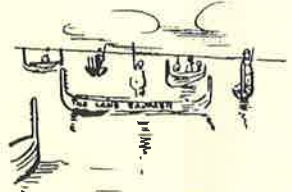
THE PRODUCER

868th Anniversary of the BATTLE OF STAMFORD BRIDGE

THE STABBING SCENE. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1934.



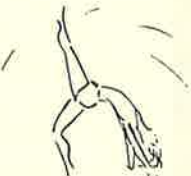
"I'LL GIVE HIM SEVEN FOOT OF ENGLISH LAND"



NORWEGIAN BOATS



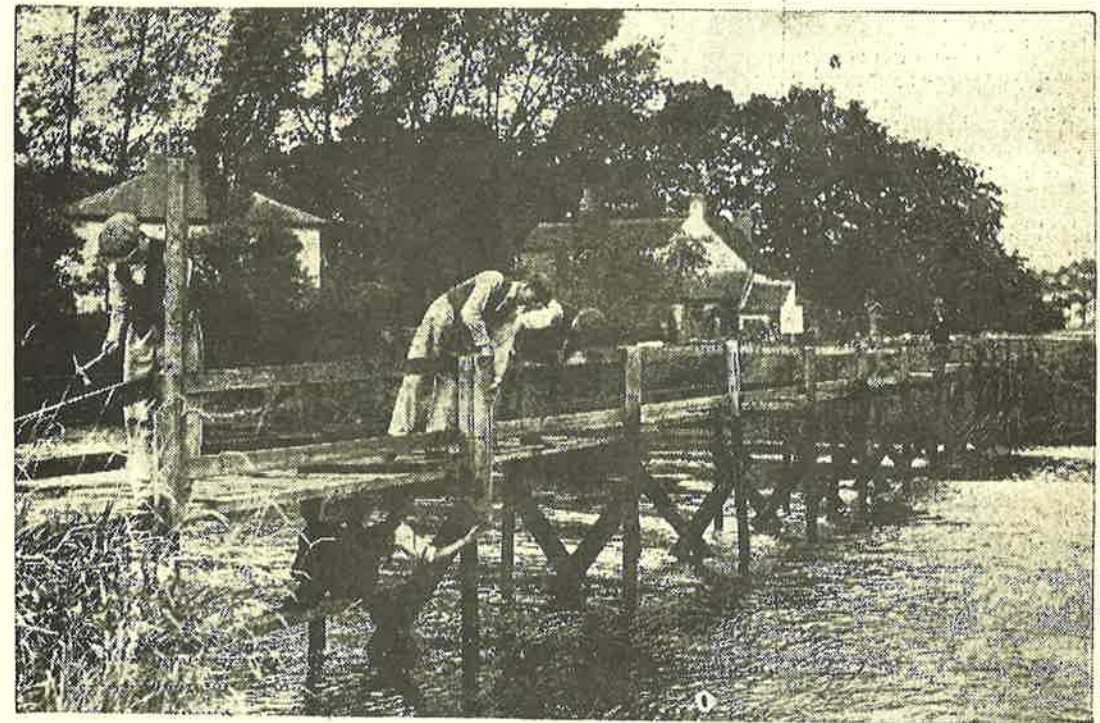
PIPER



MADAME FAY'S CHILD DANCERS



OFFICIAL PROGRAMME - - PRICE 1d.



PREPARING FOR A PAGEANT.—Building a bridge at Stamford Bridge in readiness for a pageant which is to be held next week to commemorate the battle fought on the site in 1066.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by Ernest Osborn at Bond Street, in the CITY of Leeds.—Thursday, September 20, 1934.



Three of the characters in the pageant "The Battle of Stamford Bridge," which was held yesterday on the actual scene of the battle.



One of the scenes in the pageant.

The Lordship of Stowey



O'Hagan

Somerset

IN KING Edward's time this Lordship was held by Siwold who paid Danegeld for 3 virgates of land. In 1086 Dodo, a Thane, held it and it consisted of 3 carucates of arable land and one in demesne, 3 servants, six villains, 2 cottagers and an untaxed mill, 5 acres of meadow, 30 acres of pasture and 3 acres of wood. It was valued at 20s. Little of its subsequent history is known but it is recorded that in 7 Henry VI John Candell held half a Knight's fee here, which Hamon FitzRichard formerly held. At some unknown point it came into the possession of the Jones family. William Jones of Stowey, Commissioner of the Peace in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I, 2nd son of Samuel Jones of Ramsbury, Wiltshire, married Elizabeth daughter of John Strachey of Sutton Court, a friend of John Locke, by his wife Jane daughter of George Hodges of Elm. Elizabeth died in 1743 and the Lordship seems to have passed back into the possession of the Strachey family. Elizabeth's brother John Strachey, Fellow of the Royal Society and a distinguished antiquarian, was the grandfather of Sir Henry Strachey, 1st Baronet, a Joint Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of State and Master of the Household to King George III. Henry's great-grandson Edward was created Baron Strachie in 1911 and when he died in 1936 the Lordship passed from the Strachey family to the O'Hagan family. Charles Towneley Strachey, the present Baron, is the grandson of the 1st Baron Strachie and the husband of Her Serene Highness Princess Tamara Imeritinsky, a descendant of Bagrat II, King of Imeritia, who died in 1478.

Documents associated with this Manor

Court Rolls (with Chew)	1463-4	Somerset RO
Court Rolls	1590, 1593	



LOT 11

The Feudal Superiority of the lands of Whitecairns



Scotland



Aberdeen

Scotland

The lands and estate of Whitecairns are situated to the north-west of the town of Aberdeen, quite close to the villages of Newmacher, Balmedie and Udny. Whitecairns formed a portion of the ancient Barony and Thanage of Belhelvie. Belhelvie was part of the dowry pledged to Eric King of Norway when Princess Margaret was to have been married into the Scottish Royal family in the thirteenth century. The warrior king, Robert the Bruce, gave Belhelvie to a Walter Berkelay in 1307. In about 1340, Sir William de Fodringay had a Charter of the lands of Belhelvie in the sheriffdom of Aberdeen from King David II. By about 1379, Belhelvie with Whitecairns was granted by King Robert II to his natural son, Alexander, the "Wolf" of Badenoch. Towards the end of the 1400s, Belhelvie came into the hands of John Lord Glamis, an ancestor of the present Queen Mother. In 1667 Glamis' descendant Patrick Earl of Kinghorne resigned the Barony of Belhelvie, and King Charles II re-granted the Barony to George Earl of Panmure. The Maule Earls of Panmure were fervent Jacobites and took part in the Rebellion of 1715 on behalf of the Royal Stuarts. For this, the Panmure estates including Belhelvie and Whitecairns were forfeited to the Government. From documents in the collection of the forfeited estates of the Jacobite Lairds in the General Register House at Edinburgh, it appears that the rental of the Panmure estates amounted to £3,168 9s 6d. The estates were sold to the York Buildings' Company for £60,400, a massive sum in the early eighteenth century. This company got into financial difficulties, and

in 1782, the Belhelvie lands were divided up into lots and sold to various parties. The Forfarshire estates of the Panmure family, near Dundee, were subsequently bought back into the family, now represented by the Earl of Dalhousie. However, Whitecairns was purchased by the Earls of Aberdeen of nearby Haddo House. George Gordon, the fourth Earl of Aberdeen, was a distinguished statesman and diplomat. He became Prime Minister in the 1850s at the time of the Crimean War. The fourth Earl sold the Superiority of Whitecairns in 1808 to Thomas Leys. There is a Charter of Resignation granted by King George III in favour of the Earl, a copy of which will be assigned to the purchaser. The principal farms and crofts upon the Estate of Whitecairns are Easter Horsecrook, Craigie, and Overhills.

The Lordship of East Markham

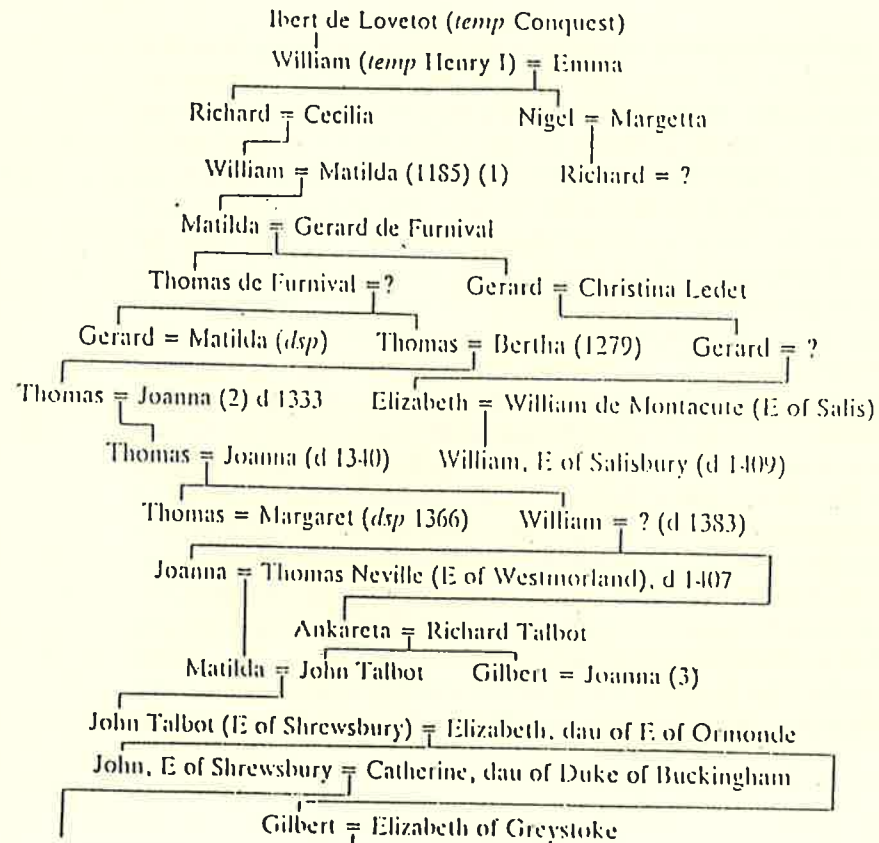


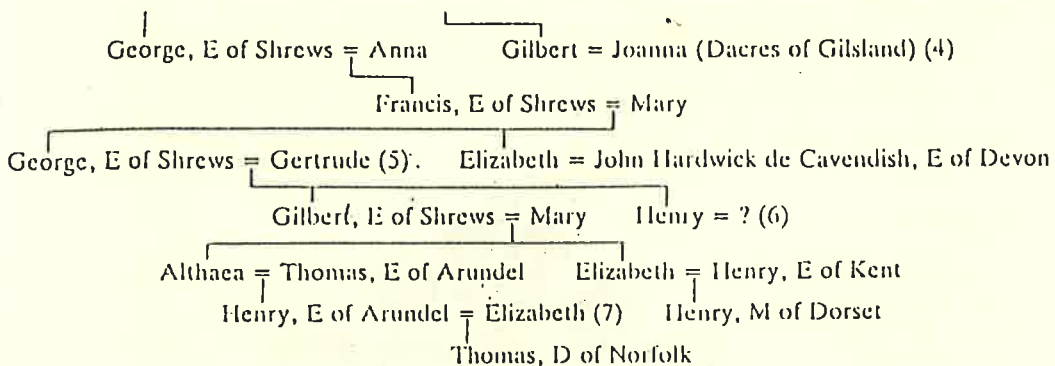
Norfolk

Nottinghamshire

Descent from Sheriff Hugh Fitzbaldric

THIS LORDSHIP is a large village, one mile north-west of Tuxford and 133 miles north of London. Before the Norman Conquest the chief part of East Markham was held by one Colegrim who paid Danegeld on 3 bovates. The total area of the Lordship was 2 carucates, and its value in the time of Edward the Confessor was 30s. In 1086 Ausger held it of Hugh FitzBaldric (the Sheriff) and it was valued at 20s. The next reference to the Lordship is in the reign of Henry II, when William Morin, who married Beatrix daughter of Randulf and sister of Robert, granted one bovat of land for 2s per annum to his brother-in-law Robert; he was also granted 1 bovat in Alurington. Confirmation of this transaction was given by Ranulf Morin, William's son, who died in the first half of Henry III's reign. He was succeeded by William Morin and his 3 sons married the 3 daughters of Oliver de Lovetot. Robert Morin married Joan, the eldest, Ranulf married Isabell, the second, and William married Alice, the youngest daughter. The descent of the Lovetots is on the opposite page.





- (1) Daughter of Walter de Mandeville
- (2) Daughter of Hugh le Despencer
- (3) Daughter of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester
- (4) Ancestor to the Earls of Carlisle,
- (5) Daughter of the Earl of Rutland
- (6) Daughter of the Earl of Devon
- (7) Daughter of the Duke of Lennox



At length, all three sisters became co-heiresses of their brother's estates. In the reign of Edward III it was recorded that Robert Morin, the son of William, held this Lordship of Hugh de Rabaz of Ardingworth by the service of 3s 4d which service Hugh conveyed to Sir Geoffrey de Staunton, Knight, in the 21st year of that King's reign 1348. In the meantime, Robert and his wife Joane had disposed of their interest, which consisted of 7 messuages, 1 mill, 16 bovates of land and 40 acres of mdward III. Three years later, Sir William settled these lands on Richard de Bingham his son and Annora his wife and the heirs of their bodies with remainder to the rightful heirs of Richard. Joane, the widow of Robert Morin, held the lands for the duration of her life. By the reign of Henry IV, the Lordship was in the hands of John de Leeke and his wife Isabell, who settled it plus 4 messuages, 64 acres of land, 16 of meadow, and 20s rent on Simon de Leeke and Joane who had previously been the wife of Sir Thomas de Malory, Knight. Joane was the daughter of Sir John Talbot of Swannington, Leicestershire, and bore Simon 4 daughters and co-heirs, one of whom Mary became the second wife of Sir Charles D'Aubeny. Jane, the daughter of Sir Charles and his wife Mary, married Robert Markham of Gotham, Esquire; and he sold his lands here to Robert Staunton of Staunton, Esquire in 1574. Robert was succeeded by his son William, whose wardship fell to Edward (Manners), 3rd Earl of Rutland a great-grandson of Lady Anne Manners, neice of King Edward IV and King Richard III. It remained in the possession of the Staunton family until it was sold by Colonel William Staunton, who served in the army of King Charles I during the Civil War, to William Cartwright. About the year 1750 the Lordship was enclosed. The most recent owner is the late Duke of Newcastle whose family seem to have acquired the Lordship from the Duke of Norfolk with other lands in 1810.

Descent of the Dukes of Newcastle

Geoffrey de Clinton. Lord Chamberlain to Henry I. Justiciar of England = ?

(vide Dugdale)

John de Clinton = Ida (dau. of Sir William Oddingsells)
(temp 1296-7)

John = ? (d. circa 1340) William (cr. E. of Huntingdon) = Juliana (dau. of Thomas Leybourne)

Sir John, 3rd Lord Clinton = ?
(d. ? 1380)

Sir William de Clinton = Elizabeth (dau. of Sir William d'Eyncourt)
(dvp)

William, 4th Lord Clinton = Alice (dau. of William, Lord Bottreau)
(d. 1432)

John, 5th Lord Clinton = Elizabeth (dau. of Richard Fynes, Lord Dacre of Herstmonceux)
(d. 1464)

John, 6th Lord Clinton = Anne (dau. of Sir Humphrey Stafford)
(d. 1488)

John, 7th Lord Clinton = Elizabeth (dau. of Sir John Morgan of Tredegar)
(d. 1515)

Thomas, 8th Lord Clinton = Mary (nat. dau. of Sir John Poyning's KG)
(d. 1517)

Edward, 1st Earl of Lincoln, KG, Lord High Admiral (d. 1585) = (1) Elizabeth (wid. of Gilbert, Lord Tailboys)
= (2) Ursula (dau. of 7th Baron Stourton) 3 daughters

Henry, 2nd E. of Lincoln (d. 1616) = (1) Catherine (dau. of 2nd E. of Huntingdon)

Thomas, 3rd E. of Lincoln = Elizabeth (dau. and coheir of H. Knivett of Wilts) (Lord Lincoln died 1619) Sir Edward = Mary (dau. of Thomas Dighton of Stourton)

Sir Francis Clifton (vide 6th E. of Lincoln *infra*)

Theophilus (3rd son) 4th E. of Lincoln = Bridget (dau. of Lord Saye and Sele)
(d. 1667)

Sir Henry = (1) Eleanor (dau. of Sir James Harrington)

Henry (dspm)

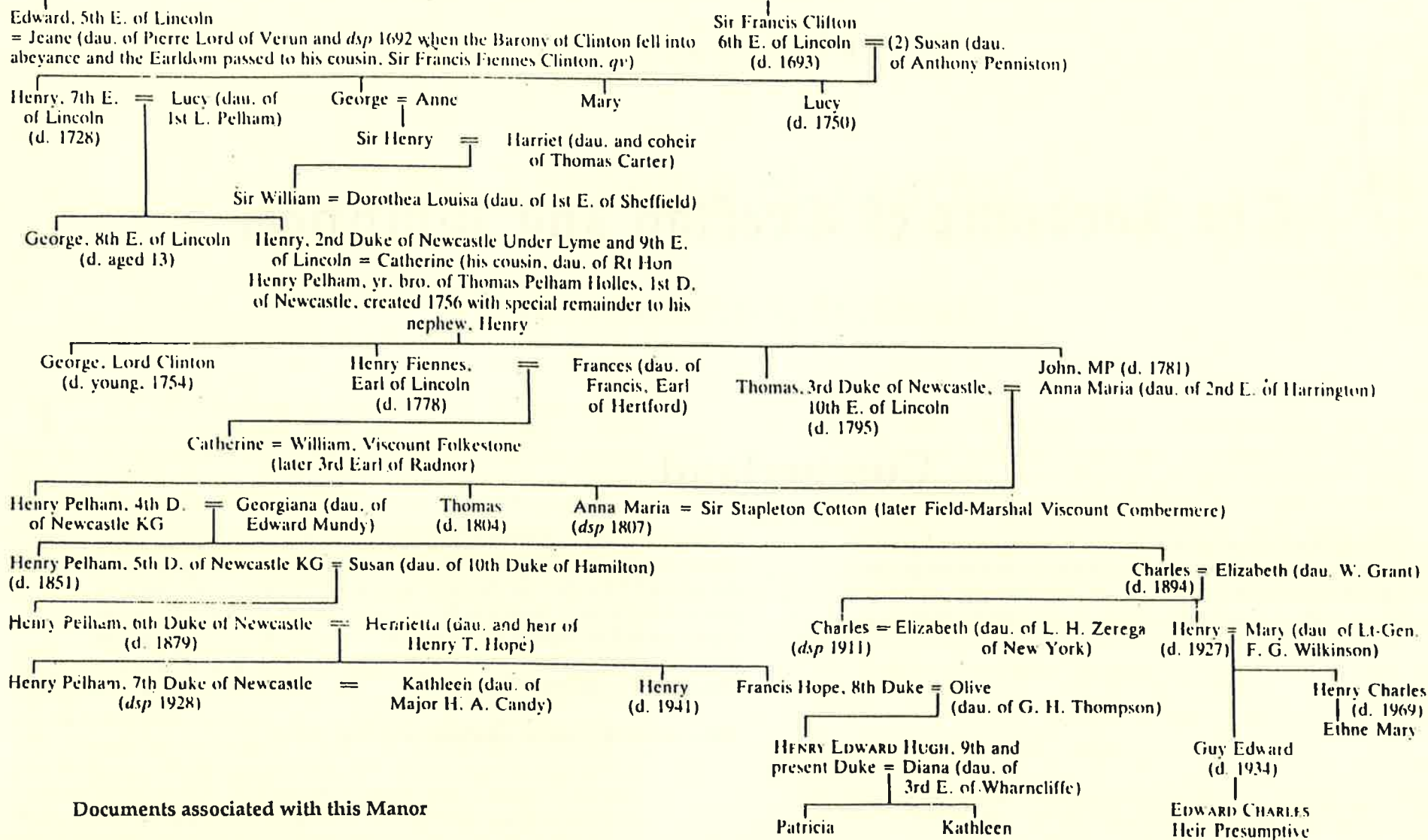
Harrington (d. unkm)

Norreys

Edward, Lord Clinton (dvp 1657) = Anne (dau. of John, E. of Clare) Catherine = George, L. Delamere Arabella = Robert Rolle (Baron Clifton) Margaret = Hugh Boscowen

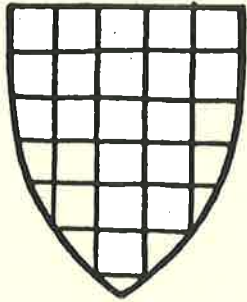
issue living today





Documents associated with this Manor

Court Roll	nd	Belvoir Castle
Court Rolls	1463-5	Nottingham University
Court Rolls	1502, 1588-94	Staunton Hall Notts
Customs	c1575	
Court Rolls (with Newark)	1535-1675	Public Record Office
Estreats (with Newark)	1662-1673	



Vaux

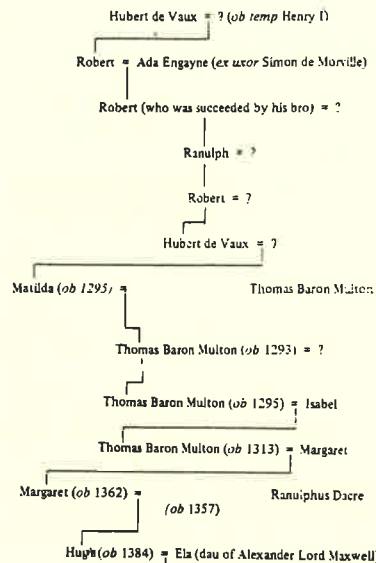
The Lordship of Crofton and Whinnow

Cumberland

IN COMMON with great tracts of land in Cumbria, Henry I granted the Manor now known as Crofton and Whinnow to Hubert de Vaux or Vallibus, and it remained in Hubert's successors (whose descent is given below) until the reign of King Stephen when it was held by Hildred de Carliell.

In King John's reign, the Manor had passed to Gilbert de Dundraw one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Stephen de Croften. Some 170 years later, in 1390, the Croften heiress Margaret, daughter of Sir John Croften, brought the Lordship to Isold Briscoe of Briscoe, near Carlisle. It remained in this family, created baronets in 1782, until very recent times when it became the property of the present owners. The Lordship lies in the parish of Thursby, about 4 miles north-east of Wigton.

There are no documents associated with this Manor:



LOT 14

The Lordship of Liscool

Co Roscommon, Ireland

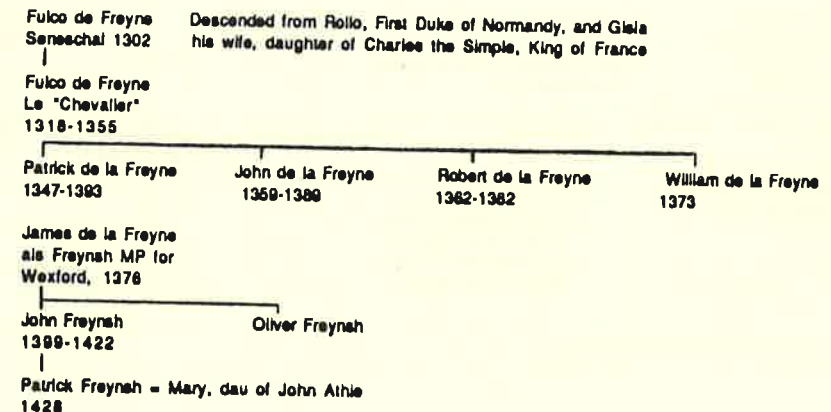


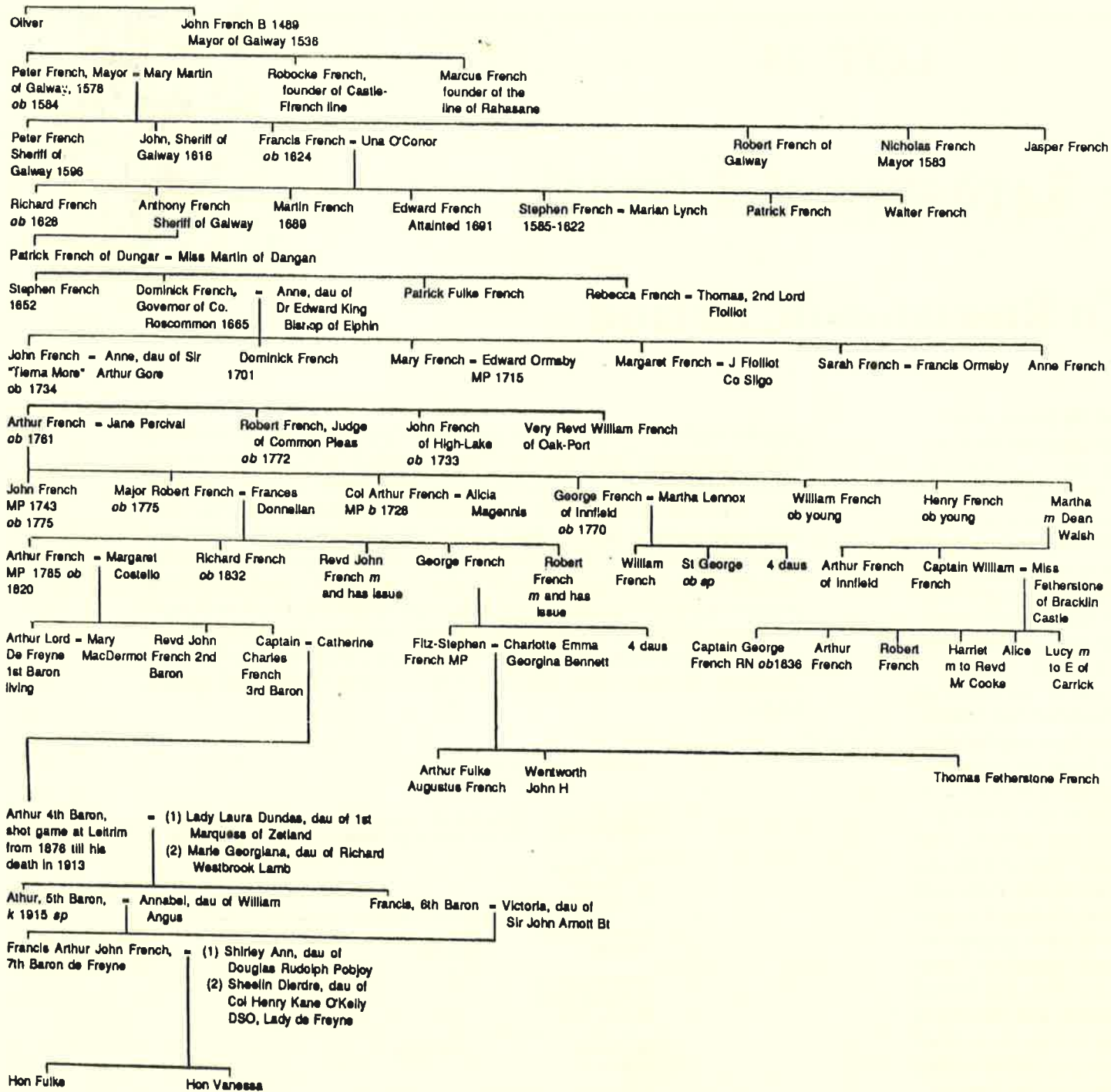
De Freyne

THIS LORDSHIP in Connaught belongs to Lord De Freyne whose ancestor attended William the Conqueror into England and is said to have descended from Rollo, First Duke of Normandy, who married Gisla, daughter of Charles the Simple, King of France in the 9th century. Liscool lies close by French Park, originally the Irish Seat of the De Freynes. On the establishment of Norman power in England, the family acquired a grant of lands in Herefordshire, and the line continued there for centuries, particularly at Moccas as Sutton. Sir Herbert or Humphery De Freyne (also variously spelt Frayne, Freigne, and Frenche) accompanied Earl Strongbow in 1169 in the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, and acquired large possessions in the province of Leinster. According to Burke, his descendants early on gained distinction and ranked among the most powerful of the Anglo-Norman Barons. It seems that Sir Herbert's descendant, Walter, was the first to settle in Connaught, at Galway, where he is first noted in 1473. He married the daughter and heiress of John Athie, of a family of great antiquity. Walter was succeeded by his son, Patrick, who became Bailiff of Galway in 1520. His son or grandson became Mayor of the town 18 years later. He had 3 sons, the elder of whom, Peter, was founder of the French Park line, of which the Lordship of Liscool is part. The Lordship lies in the Barony of Boyle and the family was dispossessed of it by Cromwell in the 1650s, but restored by Charles II in 1660. In 1666, Dominick French obtained a patent from the King confirming, among other properties, Liscool. Dominick's son, John French, MP was popularly called the Tierna More, the Great Lord. We learn from a directory in the 1830s that Liscool was divided between two members of the French family and the area is described as follows. "Whiskey shops abound here as they do in other towns, to the degradation of the people; and signs swinging before houses, pretending to be inns, promise accommodation to the traveller they are

utterly unable to afford. My servant, whom I had sent back with my horse to bait, had been unable, after two hours' search, to procure a feed of oats; neither was there at any one house, cheese, or any meat, except bacon, to be had. Yet there appeared to be considerable traffic on the road, and relays of posting jaunting cars of which several came up during the short time I remained in the town. Liscool has remained in the family to the present day and it is perhaps strange that a family of such wealth and importance for so many centuries as members of parliament and knights of the shire, charged with many Royal Commissions, should not have been raised to the peerage until 1839. A full history of the De Freyne family is available from Manorial Research. There are many memoirs of the family at the National Library, Dublin.

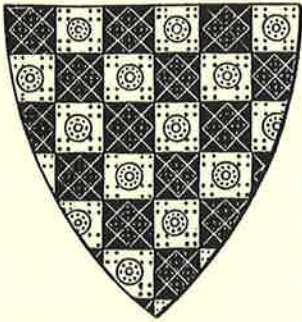
DESCENT OF THE LORD DE FREYNE





Zetland

LOT 15



Warrenne

The Lordship of Great Ellingham



Mortimer

Norfolk

THIS MANOR belonged to Turketel, the Dane, in the Confessor's days and to Warbold in the reign of William the Conqueror, who held it of Hermer de Ferrers, the ancestor of the first Earls Ferrers. By 1100, it had become the Lordship of Earl Warrenne and was held under this family by the Wirmegeyes for most of the 12th century. William de Wirmegeye granted it to William, son of Ralph de Ellingham, in about 1200 and we know from records in London that Ralph was the son of Walter de Ellingham who was living in 1194. The descent of the de Ellinghams as far as this has been pieced together is as follows:

Walter de Ellingham (living 1194)
|
Ralph
|
Robert (who obtained a Charter of Free Warren in 1252)
|
Alexander (living 1285)
|
Robert (living 1313) = Cassandra
|
Alexander de Ellingham.

This Alexander sold the Lordship in 1369 to Sir Robert Mortimer, although in 1372 Sir Robert sold it back to Alexander de Ellingham and his wife, Amy. Nevertheless, Sir Robert Mortimer was Lord again in 1381 and in 1388 we find Margery, Lady Mortimer, by then a widow, settling Great Ellingham on Sir George Felbrigg. Sir George released his rights in the Manor in 1399 and in 1401 Constantine Mortimer was the Lord. Constantine was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas of Attleburgh, or Attleborough, one of whose daughters and heiress married John FitzRalph. John was succeeded by Maud who married Sir Robert Conyers. Various disputes over this Manor are found in the magnificent Paston Letters, which are housed at the British Library, but which are available in printed form from Oxford University Press. Sir Robert Conyer's son John, dying without issue in 1472 left Great Ellingham to his niece, Anne, wife of Thomas Spelman. In 1524 the Manor passed into the hands of the de Greys of Merton. Where we note (*supra*) Margery, Lady Mortimer's settlement of 1388, we find on the grant her seal which illustrates one of the earliest known coats of arms held by a woman: viz a chevron, between three lions rampant, impaled with, and placed before, those of her husband. The Lordship lies 3 miles north-west of Attleborough and covers approximately 2756 acres.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Extent	<i>Temp</i> Edward IV	PRO
Survey	Undated	Bodleian
Records	1782-1875	Norfolk RO
Field Books	1556,1578,1614	
Survey	<i>post</i> 1631	
Court Rolls	1556-1628	
Court Book	1605-1755	
Rentals	C16th-C17th	Norfolk RO



Walsingham



LOT 16

The Lordship of Upper or Over Denton

Cumbria

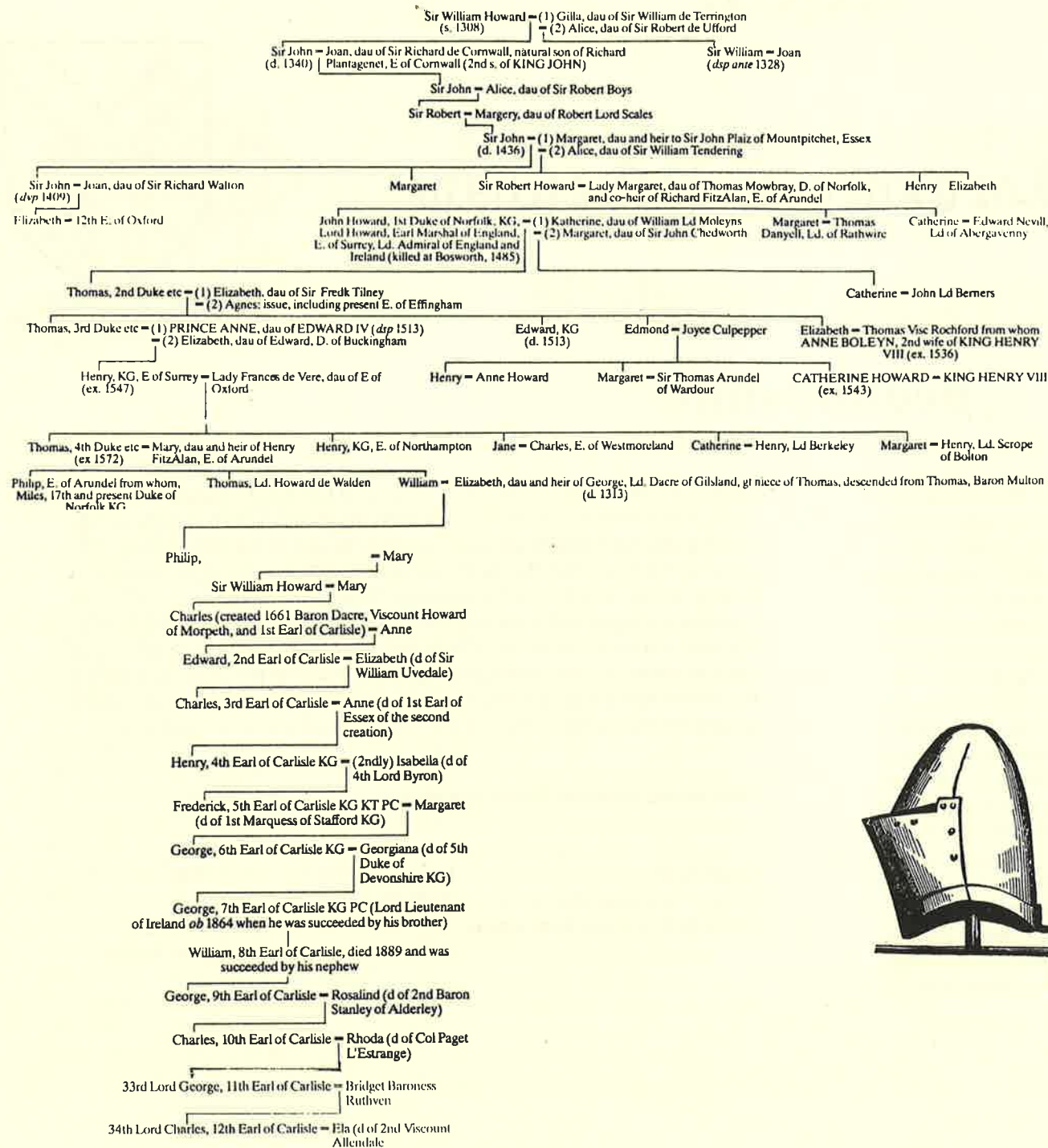
THIS MANOR which gives its name to the village and parish is bounded on the east by the Northumberland county border and on the south by Lanercost. On the north and west it is bounded by the River Irthing. It lies about a mile and a half east of Gilsland, in Eskdale ward. The Church at Over Denton is one of the oldest in the country being built before the Norman Conquest of material obtained from Hadrian's Wall. Part of the Roman Wall here is known as King's Stables and excavations have revealed the largest Roman Station known. King's Stables measured 60' by 70' and the outer walls are 9' 6" thick. There were originally north and south facing gateways and at the north-east corner there are the remains of a flight of steps leading to the ramparts of the great wall. A small unfinished altar, coins, pieces of scale armour, two incised gems from rings, and many items have been found in the course of excavation. In common with a number of the Cumberland Lordships offered, this Manor was anciently a parcel of the Barony of Gilsland and was conveyed in the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) by Richard Stonland to John Witherington in whose family it remained for a number of generations. The Tweedales seem to have been proprietors in the 15th century before the Lordship was conveyed to Lord William Howard, a predecessor of the present owner, the Earl of Carlisle. The descent of the Howards, Earls of Carlisle, is on the following page.

Documents associated with this Manor:

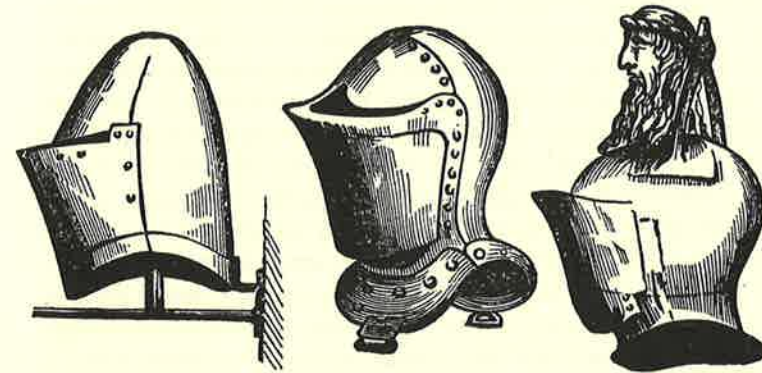
Rentals	1763	Dept of Palaeography & Diplomatic, Durham University
Court Roll	1413	



Descent of the Howards, Earls of Carlisle



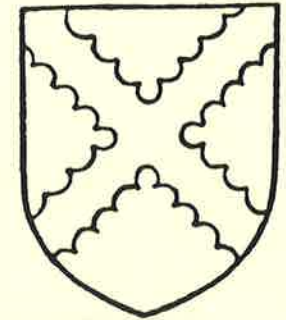
Carlisle





Luke

The Lordship of Pavenham



Tyringham

Bedfordshire

AT THE time of the Domesday Survey there were three manors in Pavenham. The largest, covering 5 hides, was held by Robert son of Nigel from Ranulf brother of Ilger. There was land for 6 ploughs with 9 villagers, 2 smallholders and 3 slaves and it was valued at £3; before 1066 it was £6. In the reign of King Edward the Confessor it was held by Godwin, one of his Thane's. Ranulf also claimed 12 acres of land from Gilbert son of Solomon and 4 acres of meadow from Hugh of Grandmesnil of which he was wrongfully dispossessed in 1066. The remaining Manors each covered an area of two and a half hides. One was held by Arnulf of Ardes from Count Eustace of Boulogne and it consisted of land for 3 ploughs, 1 mill assessed at 20 shillings, 2 smallholders and a meadow. When it was acquired it was valued at 40 shillings but in 1086 it was only 25 shillings; before 1066 it was £4. Prior to the Conquest it was held by Alfwold a Thane of King Edward's. The third Manor was held directly from the Crown by Thurstan the Chamberlain and again there was land for 3 ploughs. There were also 6 villagers and 1 smallholder plus a meadow. For several centuries each of these Lordships operated as a separate unit. The Overlordship of the first was eventually acquired by the de Clare's, Earls of Gloucester. In the 13th century it was held by the d'Abernon family and they continued to possess it until the middle of the 14th century when it

passed to various other families. The second Lordship followed the same descent as Ernulf de Ardres' Manor in Stevington in which it more or less became absorbed, reappearing as a separate Manor in the 16th century. The third Lordship was held by the Pabenham family for many generations and they were followed by the Tyringhams. In the early 17th century all three Lordships merged and were acquired by William Alston who died in 1638. Thereafter it was held by the Alston family of Odell until the beginning of the 20th century. The Lordship which is bounded on the south and east by the River Ouse covers an area of 1,345 acres of land and 25 of water and is situated in the Parish of Pavenham. The present owner is Lord Luke.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1-3 Edward IV	PRO
Honour of Gloucester	25-26 Henry VI	
Court Roll re Pavenham town		Lord Stafford's Muniment Room

LOT 18

The Feudal Superiority of the lands of Bishops Clinterty



Bannerman



Scotland

Scotland

THE LANDS and estate of the Bishops Clinterty are situated generally to the west and just outside of the City of Aberdeen. The lands anciently pertained to the Bishops of Aberdeen, but at the time of the Reformation in Scotland, the Superiority was taken from the Church and given to King's College in Old Aberdeen, which academic institution had been founded in 1494-5 by Pope Alexander VI and King James IV of Scotland. There is a Charter granted by King James VI (later James I of England) at the Castle of Stirling and dated 8th April 1579 of various lands and privileges in favour of the *principalis, sub-principalis, magistrorum, regentium, bursariorum et officiariorum* of the King's College. The College's Rental Book for 1637 reveals that "Bischoppis Clintartie" yielded the sum of £4 and 10 shillings Scots money for the benefit of the institution. Sometimes the rent (otherwise called feuduty or *teinds*) would be payable in kind. The Rental Book for 1685 shows that the tenants of Bishops Clinterty had paid to the College two *bolles* of meal. A *boll* is an old Scottish dry measure of potatoes, barley, oats, etc., containing six bushels. The lands of the Bishops Clinterty, mostly in the parish of Newhills, now encompass the small estates and farms of Bishopston, Tyrebagger, Kinellar, Kingswells, Little Mill, Kirkhill, Glasgoforest, Glasgoego, and also the old Toll house on the main Aberdeen to Inverness Road. Feuars and vassals (the actual occupiers and tenants under the Superior) have included the Elphinstone Dalrymple Baronets, the late Countess of Southesk, the Bannerman Baronets and Major Malcolm V Hay, the First World War cryptolo-

gist and author.

Note: this is a feudal Superiority over-lordship - there is no actual land remaining. However, the Superior has right to collect a small sum in feuduty (ground rent) payable by vassals as feudal tribute.

LOT 19

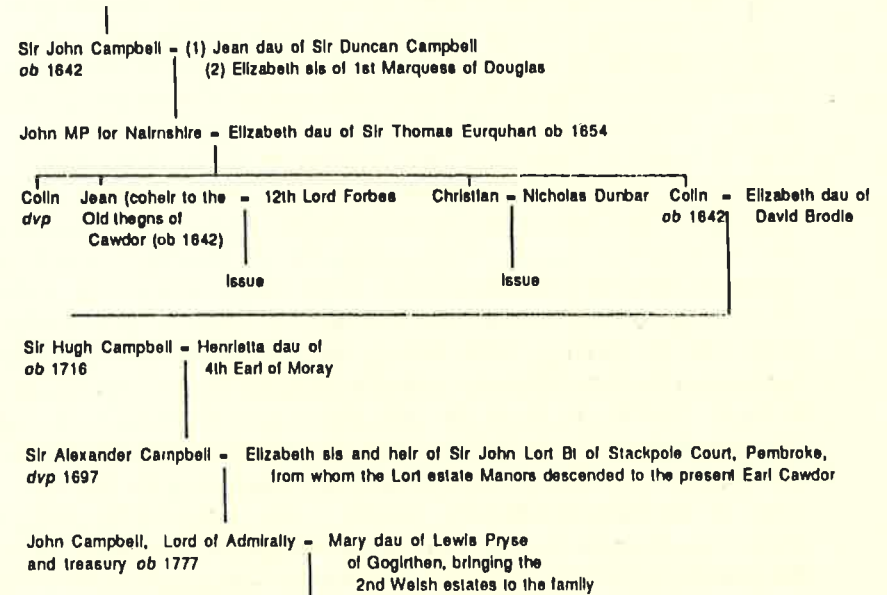
The Lordship of Gwynfe and Fabon



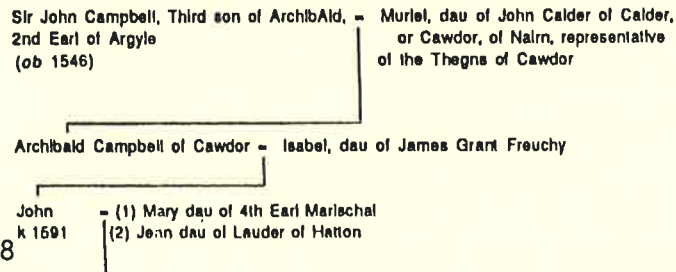
Cawdor

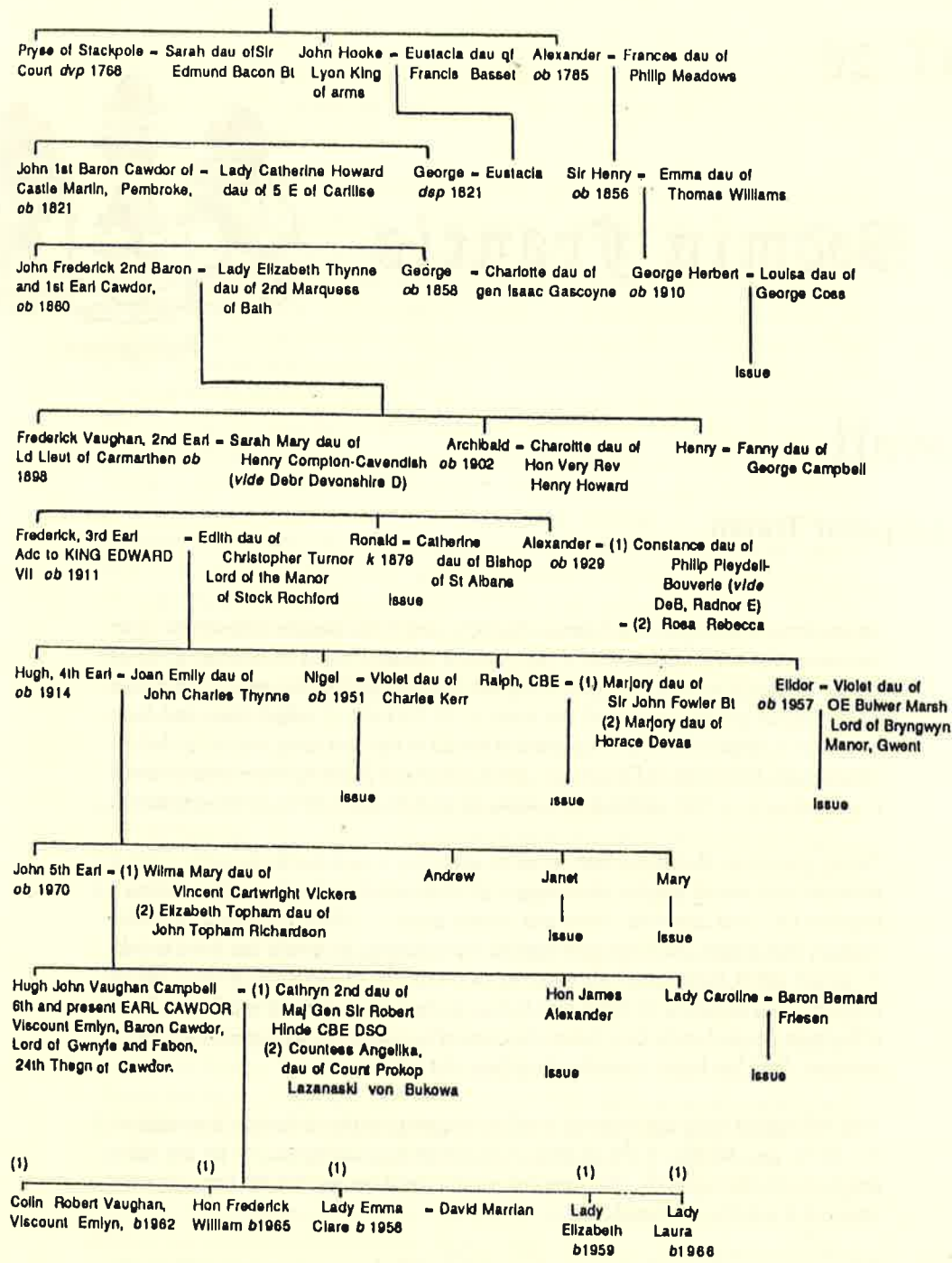
Dyfed

AT THE height of their power in the last century, the Cawdors held more than a score of Lordships or Commots in South Wales, and direct landholdings in Pembroke covered 33,782 acres, while in Carmarthen it was 17,735 acres. In Scotland, they owned 50,119 acres, bringing their total upto just over 100,000 acres so that they were one of the select group of 40 families who held more than 100,000 acres in the United Kingdom. According to the Government return of landholders, often known as the New Domesday Book, which was compiled between 1874 and 1876, they were only outstripped in the Principality by the Williams Wynn family which held 141,909 acres, mostly in central Wales. The Lordship lies just south of Felindre Sawdde and adjoins the Commot of Iscennen on its west. We have noted the vicisitudes of the Campbells in the Middle Ages, the Carberys and the Boltons in the 17th and 18th centuries.



DESCENT OF THE EARLS CAWDOR, VISCOUNTS EMLYN, BARONS CAWDOR, DESCENDED IN THE FEMALE LINE FROM THE THEGNS OF CAWDOR





This is by no means the first sale of the Vaughan Carmarthen Lordships; there was one 200 years ago when five had to be sold to meet the Vaughan debts. While the Duchess of Bolton was owner, she never once visited her Welsh estates, and dues and rent went unpaid, she complaining that her "Father's Bookes (were) dark and Abstruse to such as have not been long versed in them". The 5th Earl Cawdor began the first big disposal in the 1950s and the present Earl sold most of the remaining land in the 1970s, concentrating instead on his Scottish estates, especially Cawdor Castle.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Presentments	1756	
List of jurors	1735	
Rent roll	1742	
List of Suitors	1756-9	Dyfed RO Carmarthen
Jury lists, homages estreats	1837-87	
Court Minutes	1797-9, 1802-4	National Library of Wales



Argyll

LOT 20

The Lordship of Bodmin Francis



Clifden



Normanton

Cornwall

Dating from the Emperor Trajan

THIS IS the county town of Cornwall and it is divided into four Manors: the Honor and Borough of Bodmin, Bodmin East Port, Bodmin Priory, and Bodmin Francis: the first and third belonging to the Town Council, the second to the Molesworths, and Bodmin Francis to the Trustees of Viscount Clifden. It is a very old settlement and coins from the reigns of the Roman Emperors Trajan (second century) and Vespasian have been found here. Legend has it that St Guron, a recluse, came here in AD518, having resigned his hermitage to St Petrock. According to tradition, St Petrock landed at Padstow from Brittany with SS Credanus, Medanus, and Dacunus, and pushing his way inland settled in the solitary vale of Bodmin. Petrock was given a site for a monastery by two Romano-British leaders, Theodore and Constantine, and this monastery was eventually to become the focal point of the town that grew up around it and whose Lord the Prior of the monastery was to be in the future. St Petrock died in AD564 and was immediately venerated, his bones, contained in an ivory coffin, being until recent times kept at Barclays Bank here. We have a contemporary account of the theft of the holy remains in the 12th century from Benedictus Abbas:

In the same year, namely 1177, immediately after the Epiphany of our Lord, a certain canon of the Abbey of Bodmin, in Cornwall, by name Martinus, secretly took away the body of St Petrock; flying with it, he passed beyond the seas, and carried the body to the Abbey of Mevennus, in Lesser Britain (Brittany). When this transaction

became known to Roger, the Prior of Bodmin, and to the canons who served Goin the same place, the aforementioned Prior, with a council of his bretheren, went to Henry, King of England, son of the Empress Matilda, that by his powerful aid they might again get possession of the body of St Petrock, of which they had been fraudulently deprived. The King granted his aid to their intreaty, and by his letters commanded Rolandus de Dinamnus, the Justiciary of Brittany (over which Henry II was protector), that, without any delay, he should cause the body to be restored.

When, therefore, Rolandus had received the King's command, he came with a powerful and armed band to the Abbey of St Mevennus, and ordered that the body be given up. And when the Abbot and Monks were unwilling to comply, he added threats, that unless the body were yielded immediately, he would use force to take it; which when they heard, they feared to incur the displeasure of the King of England, and therefore restored that blessed body to the beforenamed Roger, Prior of Bodmin, on the Lord's Day, being the Feast of St Gervasius and of St Prothasius, martyrs, the 13th before the calends of July (19 July).

And that sacred body was restored in all its integrity, without the least diminution' the Abbot and Monks of the church of St Mevennus having sworn on the relics belonging to their church, that they had not retained any part of the body; but had restored it wholly unaltered.

When this was done, the beforenamed Prior of Bodmin, returning with joy to

England, brought the body of the blessed Petrock, closed in an ivory shell, to the city of Winchester. And when it was brought into the King's presence, the King having seen and adored it, permitted the Prior to return in peace with his holy charge to the Abbey of Bodmin.

The King in question, two years later, was to cause four knights to murder Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the steps of the High Altar at Canterbury! Bodmin was an important town by the 10th century, for in 926, we find King Athelstan here to venerate St Petrock and to give lands to the Abbey: on the seal of the old Corporation of Bodmin (whose corporate identity was demolished during the wretched boundary changes of 1974) is the figure of that Saxon King. The Church of St Petrock is given as the Lord of Bodmin in Domesday, but dissolution was no modern invention of Henry VIII, for shortly afterwards we find Robert Count of Motain and Earl of Cornwall seizing the Benedictine Abbey and passing it to his son, William, on whose death the Manor became vested in the Crown. Henry I granted these lands to William Warlewast Bishop of Exeter who re-founded the monastery with Austin Canons. At the final dissolution in the 16th century, the Abbey was worth annually £270. 0s. 11d. and claimed, among other privileges, a market and fair, gallows, and pillory. That the Prior of Bodmin was a good Lord is indicated in a Vulgate Bible now at the British Library in which there are 46 manumissions (freedoms) of slaves in the ninth century, written partly in Latin and partly in Anglo-Saxon. Here are some specimens:

This is the name of that man, Madsuth, whom Iosa freed for the redemption of his soul, on the altar of St Petrock, before these witnesses seeing it... and whosoever shall infringe this liberty let him be accursed, and whosoever shall defend it may be blessed... These are the names of those women whom Erman freed for the soul of his mother, Guenguin and Elisaved, on the altar of St Petrock...

The practice of manumitting slaves in the church, as recorded in these entries, appears to have existed from the early fourth century. As noted, Bodmin was an important town from the middle Saxon period and its burgesses acquired privileges as early as 1179. Richard Earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III, granted a gild merchant which gave Bodmin merchants the right to buy and sell throughout the county without paying toll. By 1563 in a Charter of Elizabeth, the Town Corporation had obtained the Lordships of the Honor and Borough, and that of the Priory. The Rashleighs by then had obtained East Port and the Robartes's Bodmin Francis. The Robartes's became Earls of Radnor, while a collateral branch (*infra*), married into the wealthy Agar family and were eventually enobled as Viscounts Clifden.

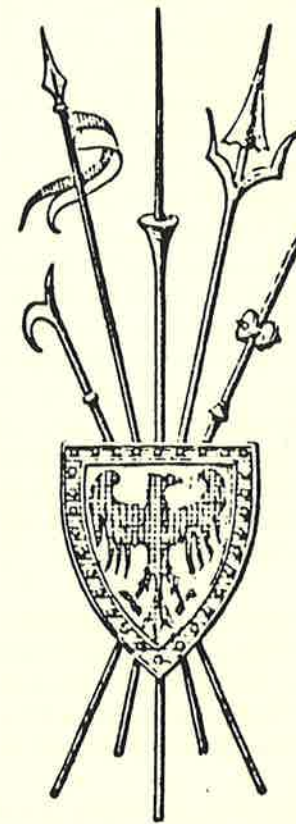
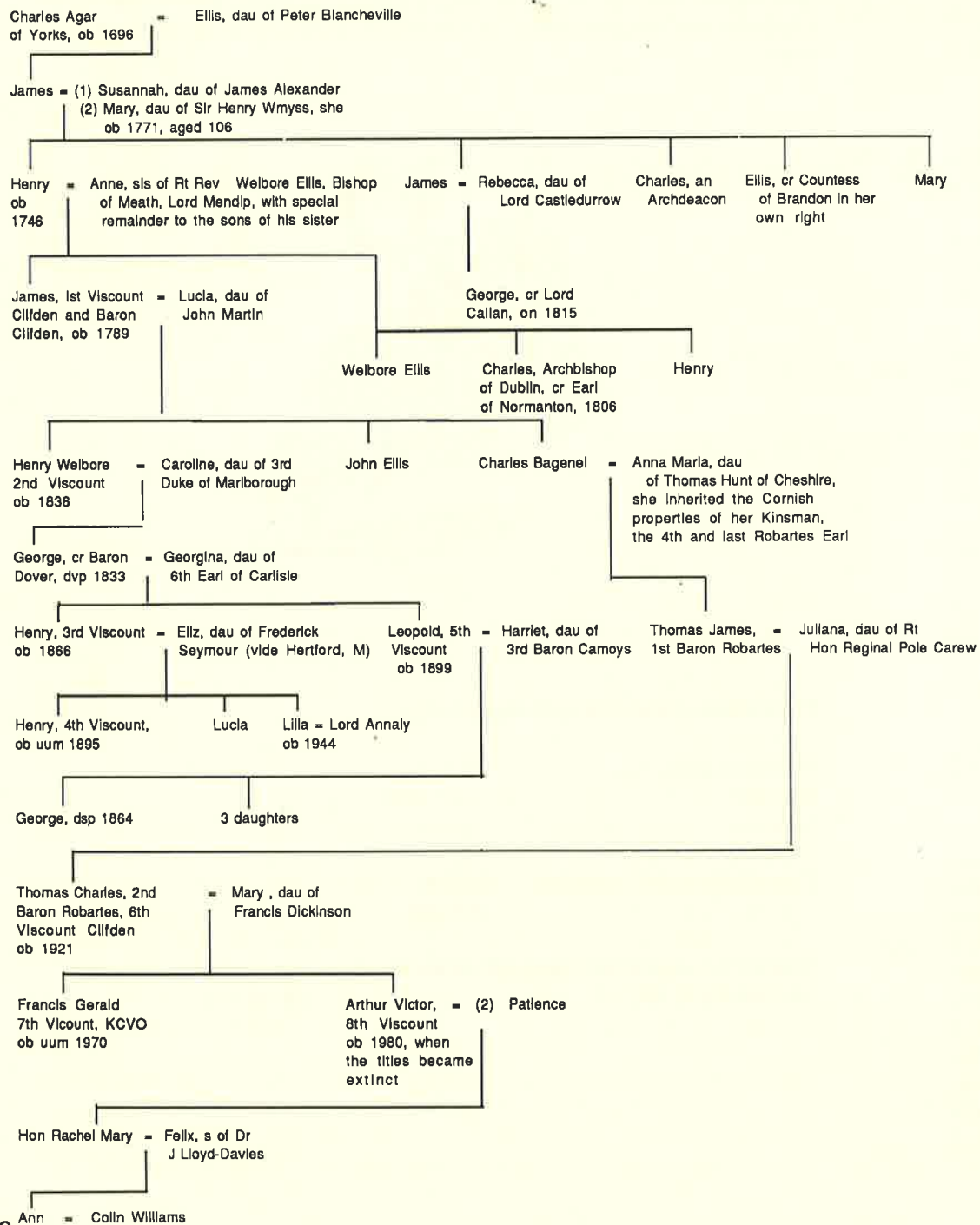
The eighth and last Viscount Clifden's granddaughter now holds the Lordship and the descent of the Clifdens is illustrated on the following page.



Documents associated with this Manor:

Minister's accounts	1548-9	Corwall RO
Rentals	1695-1739	
Surveys	c 1670	
Papers incl rentals	1780-9	
Court Rolls with Tremollett	1555-6, 1579-80	
Minister's Account for Duchy of Cornwall audited 5 Feb 1605/6		Kent AO

DESCENT OF AGAR-ROBARTES, EARLS OF RADNOR, BARONS BODMIN AND ROBARTES OF TRURO,
VISCOUNTS CLIFDEN, BARONS CLIFDEN AND MENDIP

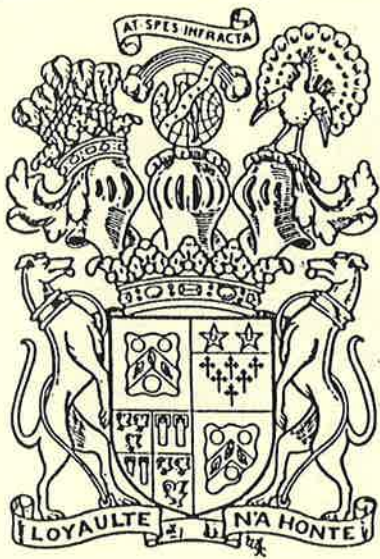


LOT 21

The Lordship of Milton Mansfield

Nottinghamshire

Ancient Demesne of The Crown



Newcastle

THERE IS no record of this lordship in the Domesday survey, and it is assumed that it was a sub-ifeudation of Mansfield. At Domesday, the Manor probably fell under the Overlordship of the de Bully family. The earliest record of it appears in 1 and 2 Edward III when the King, who was the Lord of the Manor, gave the tenants of Mansfield common pasture in a place called Woodhouse wood although the Manor was probably Ancient Demesne long before this.

THE DESCENT OF BULLY

Jordanus de Bully, *temp* Conquest,

Lambert de Bully died 1081

Jordanus de Bully

Lambert de Bully

Hugo de Bully = Mabel,
dau of Henry of Braybrook; he died 1219

Lambert de Bully = Lucy, dau of Gilbert de Benningworth

Hugo died 1279

Lambert de Bully, = Elizabeth
who married, 2ndly, 1294, John de
Albany, Earl of Sussex

Hugo de Bully = Elizabeth
(he living *temp* Edward II)

William de Steynesby held some parcels of land here for 3s.1d. per annum and died leaving 2 sons Joscelin aged 19 and Nicholas aged 14. In 12 Richard II a jury found that Godfrey Foljambe, son of Godfrey and grandson of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, Kt., held, when he died one messuage and half a carucate of land in Milton Mansfield, ancient demesne of Mansfield.

Roger d'Amundeville (*temp* William II) = dau of Gerard Sylvan

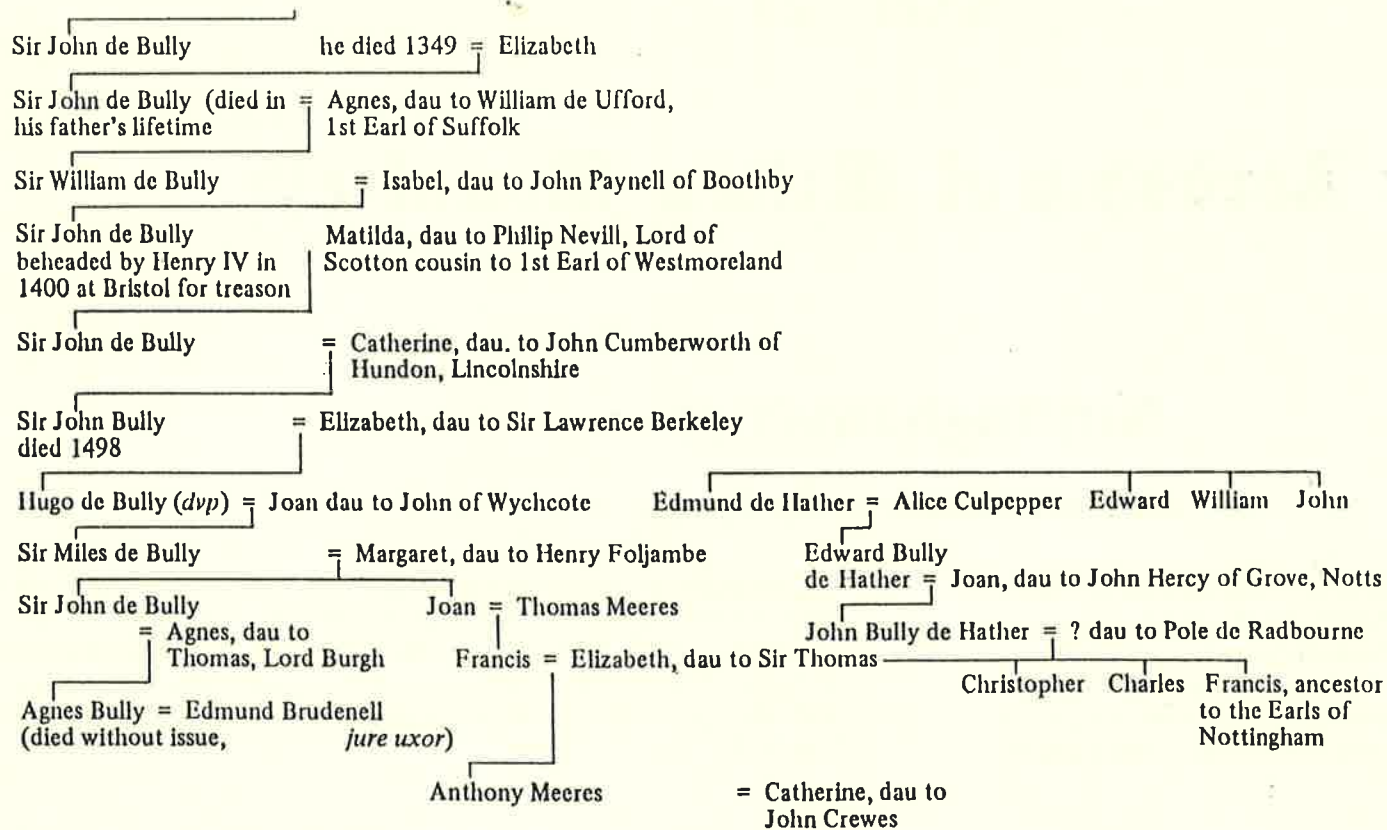
Julian d'Amundeville = Beatrix, dau of ? Pagaenel John Robert

Walter William Elias d'Amundeville = Emma Radulph Alan

Peter d'Amundeville = Joan

Ermentrude d'Amundeville = Sir William de Dyve

John, died young Joan = Radulph



Norfolk



Alice, his daughter and heir, was the wife of Sir Robert Plumpton, Kt., and she died about 11 Henry VI, seised of one bovat, called Wolfhunt Land. By Act of Parliament, 6 Henry VIII, the Manor with many others, was then settled on Thomas (Howard) Duke of Norfolk for his great victory over the King of Scotland at the Battle of Flodden in 1513. Shortly afterwards, however, they were exchanged for others and were purchased by the Stanhopes at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Thereafter they descended to the family of the late Duke of Newcastle.

Documents associated with this manor

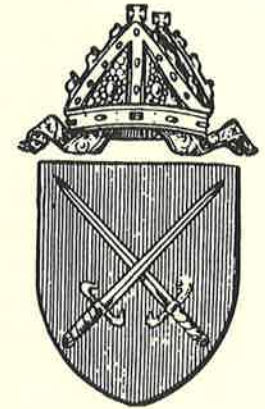
Perquisites of Court Leet (with Mansfield)	1290-92	PRO
Rental	1294-95	

LOT 22



Gilbey

The Lordship of Bishop's Stortford



London

Hertfordshire Including the Freehold of the Market Square

THIS IS a most important offer and includes the Lordship of the town of Bishop's Stortford which anciently carried with it the high honorific dignity of Precentor of St Paul's Cathedral, London. The Precentorship has customarily been appendant to the Manor, and while licence was granted by Edward III in 1352 to appropriate Stortford to the Bishop's Table, it was not severed. Bishop's Stortford was the head of the Bishops of London's Barony, stretching from Essex to Hertfordshire and containing more than 36 Knights' Fees. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was held by Eddeva the Fair and after the Norman Conquest (1066) it was sold by William I to William, Bishop of London (1051-75). It is unusual that, with one or two exceptions when the Bishops of London fell into Royal disfavour, the Lordship of Bishop's Stortford remained in the same hands until the turn of this century when it was acquired by Sir Walter Gilbey. It seems that throughout the Middle Ages four Manorial Courts were held a year: Michaelmas, Epiphany, Easter, Trinity and one held the view of frankpledge, usually the day after the feast of Holy Trinity. Two constables were chosen at this court and the common fine payable by the chief pledges was 16d. Headboroughs aletasters, flesh and fishtasters, and cattle drivers were appointed by the Court Leet until 1872. Indeed, the Manorial Courts also appointed the surveyor of the highway until his duty was superseded by the highway board in 1856. During the intrigues of King Stephen's reign (1135-54), Bishop's Stortford played a part of great importance. From its

position on the main road London to Saffron Walden, it cut the communication between those places for Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex. In 1141 or 1142, the Empress Maud, daughter to Henry I and claimant of the English Crown, promised to acquire the Lordship from the Bishop of London and give it to Mandeville. This she seems to have failed to do. William St Mere le Eglise, Bishop of London in the reign of King John (1199-1216), was one of the Bishops who published the Interdict in 1208 because of the King's misrule. John forced him out of the country and Bishop's Stortford together with his other property was seized by the Crown. John was excommunicated in 1211, but submitted in 1213 and restored Bishop's Stortford to the Bishop of London. The Bishops had a prison in Stortford Castle, now the property of the local authority, and it seems to have been a grim place for in 1344, there were 50 prisoners in the goal of whom 29 died. It was reckoned at the time that each of them cost a farthing a day to keep. The accounts of the gaolers include such items as lights for the prisoners at night, shackles, fetters, iron for staples, stocks, and so forth. At the Dissolution, Bishop's Stortford Lordship was regranted to the Anglican Bishops of London and it remained in their hands until the end of the 19th century. It was sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to Sir Walter Gilbey, whose family's informal motto is "blood is thicker than gin". The Lordship will include the conveyance of the freehold soil of the market square.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Fines	1640	Herts RO
Draft Court Rolls	1948, 1849	
Court Book	1859, 1906	
Steward's Accounts	1848	
Quit Rents	1834, 1842, 1866	
Survey of Copyhold	1824-1890	
Court Books	1713-1734, 1738-1740, 1489-1509	Guildhall Library
Court Rolls	1576-85	
Court Rolls	1661-83	
Surveys	1811-53	
Estreat Books	1566	
Court Leet and Baron Rolls	1681-1951	
Court Rolls	1278-1679	
Account Rolls	1407-1856	
Survey and Valuation	1646-47	
Court Rolls	17th and 18th century	British Museum





Robert Smith, Chairman of the Manorial Society, at an audience with his Holiness The Pope in the summer



Sir Colin Cole (far left) and Mr and Mrs Arnold Davies, members of the Manorial Society at 1989's conference - Christ's College, Cambridge



Members of the Manorial Society at the Banquet during the annual conference, September 1989.



Lord Sudeley of the Governing Council of the Manorial Society and members in the Cholmondeley Room, House of Lords drinks party



The Insignia of the Manorial Society of Great Britain



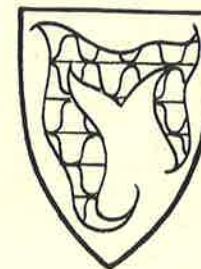
*Denis Woodfield,
USA Chairman of the Manorial Society*



O'Hagan

LOT 23

The Lordship of Stoke St Michael



Mohun

Somerset

This Manor lies four miles north-east of Shepton Mallet and seven miles west of Frome, on the north-east side of the Mendips, amid the pleasant valleys of those hills. The Lordship is divided into four tythings: Stoke Bottom, East End, West End, and Fish Pond. The earliest reference we have to Stoke St Michael, or Stockland, is 926 when a widow, Uffa, gave the village of Stoke, taxed at five hides, to Glastonbury Abbey who held it as thegnland. The grant was confirmed by King Athelstan who reserved the right to call on the monks to the *fjrd* and *murage* and *pontage*. The Lordship had passed out of Glastonbury by the time the Domesday Survey was taken in 1086, for two Thegns held it in the reign of Edward the Confessor together with Algar (*Exon Domesday*, 356 a3). It was held by William de Mohun of the King in 1086 and was worth £4 10s then, compared with 60s. In 1066, clearly a prosperous Manor and an interesting comparison with those Manors in this Catalogue in the north of England, particularly Nottinghamshire, north of Trent being wasted by the Normans in the 1070s after the rebellion of the Earls. William was a noted follower of the Conqueror and for bringing 47 armed knights to Hastings was rewarded with 55 Lordships in Somerset alone and the Barony of Dunster. His grandson, also William, supported the Empress Matilda, last legitimate heir of King Henry I, whose husband, Geoffrey the Handsome Count of Anjou, pressed her claim to the English Throne against King Stephen from 1135. For this support, William de Mohun Lord of Dunster, was deprived of Stoke St Michael and his other Manors by Stephen, though is said to have been created Earl of Dorset by the Empress (so styled by her widowhood

to the Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund). Stoke St Michael was restored to him in 1154-5 when Matilda's son ascended the Throne as Henry II and the Lordship was granted to the Priory of Bruton which William founded sometime before his death in 1165. Stockland remained in this house until the Dissolution of Henry VIII and seems to have remained in the Crown until the reign of King Charles I who granted it to William Strachie. The Manor has remained in the family ever since. In the person of Henry they were raised to a Baronetcy by George III in 1801 and Sir Edward Strachie (or Strachey), Treasurer of the Royal Household, was raised to the Barony of Strachie in 1911 by King George V. The Peerage became extinct in 1973 and the family is now represented by Lord O'Hagan MEP.

Documents associated with this Manor:

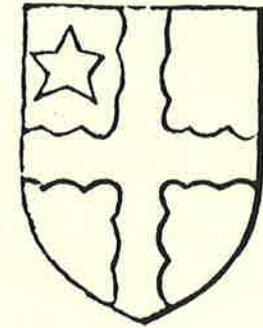
Court Rolls	1490-1596	W Suffolk RO
Accounts	1494-1540	
	1566- 1602	
Survey	temp Eliz I	Herts RO

LOT 24



Grafton

The Lordship of Calthorp



Peyton

Suffolk

THOUGH NOT mentioned in Domesday, Calthorp almost certainly is described among the lands described as belonging to Earl Hugh and Roger Bigot, later Earl of East Anglia, under the Lordship of Barnham. It emerges with its present name in the reign of Henry III when it was held by William Calthorpe who held it of the Honor of George's. According to the Charter Rolls, William Calthorpe had free warren within his Manor in 1271 and another William Calthorpe had the same sporting rights confirmed by Charter of Henry VI in 1449. Shortly after, the Manor passed to the Peytons, later Baronets, now represented by Major Charles Peyton, Lord of the Manor of Isleham, Cambridge, and a distinguished member of the Manorial Society. The ancient Lordship and seat of the Peytons, Peyton Hall Manor in Boxford, was conveyed in 1982 by the heiress of the last Peyton Baronet to a local businessman. John Peyton sold the Manor in 1548 to Sir John Croftes. Sir John Croftes' eventual successor, also John, was created a Baronet in 1660 and on his death in 1664 without issue he was succeeded by his wife Dame Bryers. On her death, five years later, she left Calthorp to Edward Progers, son of Col Progers of Monmouthshire, an equerry to King James I. Progers was a great favourite of the King and received the following letter from Charles II's adviser in exile, the Duke of Hamilton:

Dear Ned, I fear my last letters to you from Stirling are miscarried wherein

I gave you a large account of your Master's condition which (now being surprised with the sudden going of this bearer) I cannot possibly do, more than to tell you that the late misfortune (ie the King's defeat at the Battle of Worcester) a party of his had in Fife by the imprudent carriage of one of his general persons doth not discourage him from prosecuting his designs of going into England whither he is now upon the march and advanced within 20 miles of Carlisle, it is his positive pleasure that you make all the haste you can to him and I hope you shall not need to fear a purge. Farewell.

Appended to this letter is a note in the handwriting of the King and signed "CR":

The army being on their march I could not write to you myself, pray make all the haste you can hither. Remember my services to CR.

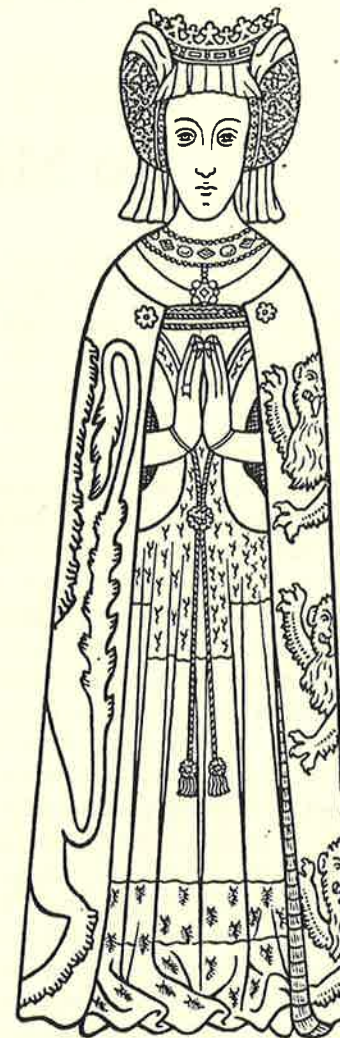
This extraordinary man died at the great age of 92 in 1713, apparently of the anguish of cutting teeth! By the middle of the 18th century, Calthorp had passed into the hands of Charles Second Duke of Grafton and it remained in the Dukes of Grafton until very recent times. The Lordship lies in the parish of Barnham about 9 1/2 miles from Bury St Edmunds.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Rentals	1706-10	(Suffolk RO Bury)
Court Books	1672 - 1859	
Draft Court Books	1720 - 1820	
Abstracts	1714 - <i>circa</i> 1735	



The Seal of Roger Bigot



The Barony of Morgallion

co Meath, Irish Republic



Gormanston

THIS BARONY was formerly of considerable importance and the township of Morgallion was built shortly after the first English invasion of Ireland in 1169. It was fortified by Geoffrey FitzRobert, one of Earl Strongbow's followers. The celebrated Strongbow was Richard de Clare, second Earl of Pembroke, whose father, Gilbert, was created Earl by King Stephen in 1138. Strongbow was one of the witnesses to the solemn Agreement, made in 1153, between King Stephen and Henry, Duke of Normandy, by which Henry was to succeed to the Throne which he did as Henry II the following year. Strongbow won fame in Ireland and the chronicler of Jervaulx Abbey had this to say: "The realm of Ireland, being miserably oppressed with war by the many Kings there who banded against each other, one of them sent his son into England to procure soldiers thence for his aide. Which soldiers full for the hope of gain, giving him assistance, were so well recompensed, as that they rather chose to stay there than return to England. But after a short time the stoutest people of Ireland, being much offended with that King for getting aid from England, the English already fixed in Ireland sent for more from hence to strengthen their party, and because they had no chief they made choice of this Earl Richard (a stout and valiant man), to be their captain, who, yielding their request, rigging a good fleet, prepared for the journey Getting on shipboard and landing safe, he assaulted Dublin and took it; the tidings whereof so terrified those that lived afar off, that they were content to be at peace with him; and to confirm what he had got, gave him in marriage Eva, daughter of Dermot McMurrough, one of their Kings, with whom he had in dower a great part of the realm." The Earl was made Justice of Ireland by Henry II and died in 1176. He was buried in the Chapter house at Gloucester where his tomb can still be seen. In understanding the various English conquests of Ireland one must take into account three basic groups of people. These are: The Irish themselves; the Anglo-Irish, who came over

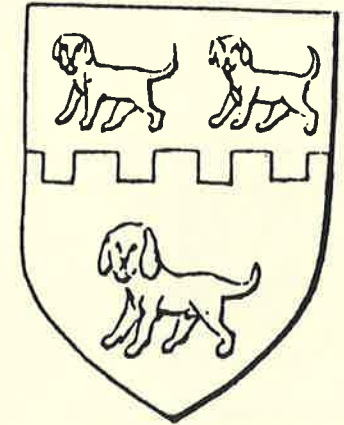
from England with the Angevins and were and mostly remained Roman Catholics; and the English aristocracy "planted" from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who were exclusively Protestants. Earl Strongbow founded a monastery in Morgallion which he filled with monks from Bodmin, Cornwall. The Lordship of the Barony passed to the de Bermingham family and the township of Morgallion was burnt to the ground by William de Bermingham in 1252 during a dispute with one of the St Aubans, which family is still represented in Cornwall to this day. Edward Bruce, brother to Robert Bruce, King of Scots, was crowned King of Ireland here in 1316 but was killed the following year at the battle of Dundalk. In 1327, the town was again burnt by the de Berminghams and soon after Edward III granted it to Sir Eustace le Poer. The le Poers had been Lords of Waterford since 1179 and the Barony was brought into the de Preston family in the 15th century. The titular Feudal Barony is offered. A map of the Barony is available from the offices of Manorial Research, upon request

Documents are held at the National Library, Dublin, where they may be inspected.

Exchange	25 June	1305
Charter	4 December	1198
Agreement	23 March	1227
Letter of Attorney	11 April	1304
Release of Warrenty	25 June	1305
Indenture	18 August	1305
Quit Claim	1 March	1311
Covenant	19 August	1257
Quit Claim	18 August	1330
Quit Claim	2 July	1329
Agreement	21 February	1317
Quit Claim	27 January	1320

LOT 26

The Lordship of Elberton



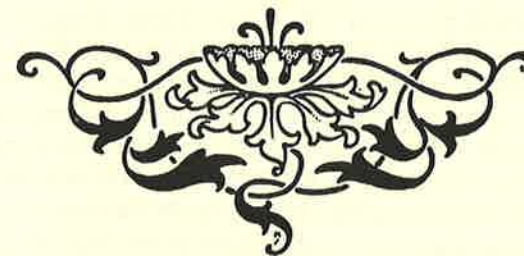
Lippincott

Gloucestershire

THE MANOR of Elberton lies in the Lower Division of Berkeley Hundred and in Domesday is written as Eldbertone, meaning an old barton or farm. Five hides belonged to the Manor of Berkeley, the largest Lordship in the country, covering some 28 parishes. It was probably a Roman station for there is the remains of a ditch on a hill to the east of the village. King Henry II granted the Lordship to Robert FitzHarding and he devised it to his son, also Robert, who was married to Alice de Gaunt or Ghent. Robert and Alice had two children, Maurice and Eva. Eva married Thomas Harpetre who was descended from Gouel de Yvry, surnamed Lupus (from whom the Norman Earls of Chester), who attended William of Normandy in the conquest of England. Maurice died childless and left much of his estate to the King, but Elberton went to his sister, Eva, who was succeeded as Lord by her son, Robert, who took the surname Gournay in 1231. The Gournays as they had become now disappear from the records and we can find only one Lord (John Tropyng in 1318) between Robert Gournay and Sir John Walsh who died seised of the Manor in 1546. The Walsh family held until the end of the 16th century and by 1608 George Smith is the Lord of Elberton. It passed from him to Sir Thomas Cann of Bishops Stoke and from him to Cann Jeffreys, a relation of the infamous Judge Jeffreys of the Bloody Assize in 1685-6. On Cann Jeffrey's death, Elberton became the property of his sister who married Henry Lippincott to form the later well-known landed gentry family of Cann-Lippincott in

whom it remains to this day. There is some manorial waste and a map of the Manor is available in return for a large self-addressed envelope.

There are no documents associated with this Manor:





Hoare

The Lordship of Stourton Caundle

Dorset

DOMESDAY SURVEYS several parcels of land in this Manor where it is called Candel or Candele and they were probably among the lands of William Count of Eu. The most ancient landowners were found here after Domesday were the Malherbers and the Haddons, and from the latter the Manor has taken on the epithet, Caundle Haddons. In 1208, Robert Malherbe granted 2 1/2 hides to Henry Haddon by service of 1 silver mark a year. Mills in a rural economy, of course, are crucial and very profitable which is why in 1256 we find Henry Haddon and Alan de Wodebrigge agreeing with Alan Malherbe, presumably a son of Robert, that they would maintain the mill at Candel provided they had a moiety of the tolls - in modern parlance a share of the profit. John Malherbe in 1280 granted further lands to Henry Haddon for 48 silver marks and an annual payment at Michelmas of 1 clove. Clearly, the Haddons were almost as important as their Malherbe Lords for in 1431 we find the Haddons receiving a grant of free warren in their demesne from Henry VI. By the end of the 14th century, the Malherbes disappear from the scene leaving the de Haddons Lords of the Manor. The Haddons married into the FitzWarrens and the Manor went to this family before passing to the Chidiocks. Sir John Chidiock was succeeded at Candel Haddon by Margaret, his eldest daughter, the wife of Sir William Stourton. Sir William was created Baron Stourton in 1448 which title is now represented by Charles Edward Stourton CBE, 26th Baron Mowbray, 27th Baron Segrave, and 23rd Baron Stourton. Stourton

Caundle remained in Lord Stourton's family until purchased by Henry Hoare in 1727 and is still held by this eminent banking family whose descent is on the following page. There was a small castle here, now a pleasant Manor house called Haddons. The Lordship lies 7 miles south-east of Sherbourne, and covers approximately 2,004 acres.

HOARE BARONETS OF STOURHEAD

Henry Hoare = Catherine Nott
 Henry of Walton, Bucks = Olive
 yeoman farmer, ob 1655
 Henry of Aldersgate = Cicely
 ob 1669

Sir Richard Hoare Kt of Headon, = Susanna, dau of John Austen
 Lord Mayor of London, 1713 of Brittons, Essex
 and an MP, founder of Hoare's Bank

Richard = (1) Sarah, dau of Edward Colston
 ob 1718 (2) Mary, dau and coheir of William Bolton
 Henry, goldsmith and = Jane, dau of Sir
 partner in the Bank, William Benson Kt
 bought the Stourhead
 Estate from Lord
 Stourton in 1720
 ob 1725

of whom *infra**

Henry = (1) Anne, dau of Samuel
 ob 1785 Lord Masham *dsp* 1727
 (2) Susan, dau and heir of
 Stephen Cole
 Sir Richard, Lord Mayor of London = (1) Sarah, dau of James Tully
 (2) Elizabeth, dau of John Rust

Henry = Henry = Cole = Susannah = Charles Viscount = Anne (1) = Sir Richard Hoare, 1st Baronet = (2) Frances Ann, dau of Sir Hugh Ackland, Bt
 ob young 1730-52 1733-40 Dungarvon ob 1787

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, = Hester, dau of William,
 2nd Baronet ob 1838 1st Lord Lyttleton
 Sir Henry Hoare = Maria, dau of Arthur
 3rd Baronet, ob 1841 Acland of Fairfield

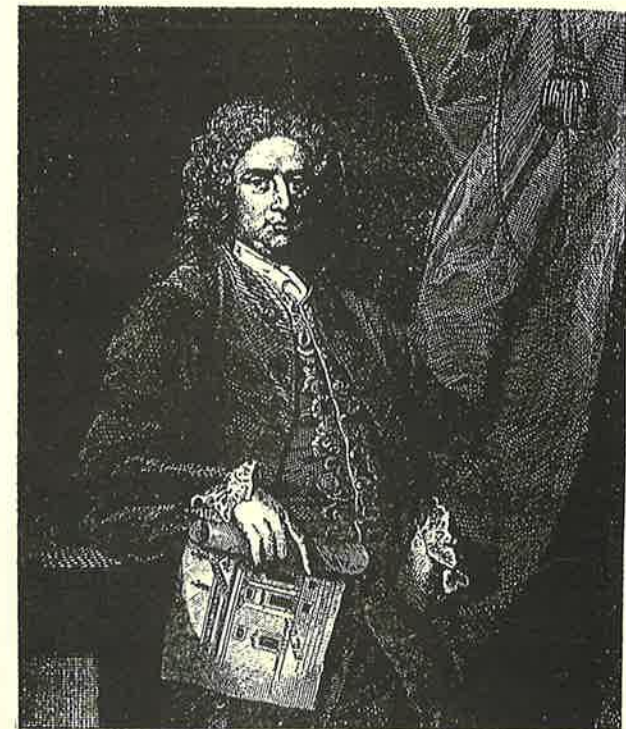
Anne = Sir George Mathew
 Sir Hugh Hoare, 4th = Anne, dau of
 Baronet, *dsp* 1857 Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake
 of Sharloes, Bucks
 Henry Charles = Anne Penelope,
 ob 1852 dau of General
 George Ainslie
 Richard
 Henry = Julia Lacy, dau of
 ob 1873 Thomas Veale Lane,
 gd-dau of 2nd Viscount
 Exmouth

no living male issue

Sir Henry Hoare, 5th = Augusta Frances, dau of
 Baronet, ob 1894 Sir George Clayton East Bt
 Sir Henry Hoare, 6th = Alda, dau of
 Baronet William Weston

no living male issue

Henry Colt Arthur, k. 1917, *sp*



Henry Hoare of Stourhead

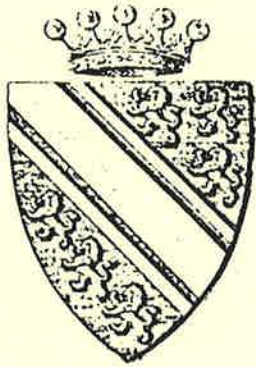
*On the death of the 6th and last Baronet, Henry Peregrine Rennie Hoare, a Partner in Hoare's Bank, succeeded to the Stourhead Estates of his relative. Mr Hoare is in direct male descent from Sir Richard Hoare (*supra*) Lord Mayor of London and founder of Hoare's Bank. Sir Richard was grandfather to the 1st Baronet and father to Richard Hoare who died in 1718 of Ellisfield Manor, Hampshire, where the family still live. The Lordships have, therefore, come into the senior branch of the family.



Sepulchral Effigies in Stourton Church

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court and Contract Book	1719 - 49	
Court Books	1813- 21, 1790 - 1812	
Court Papers	1669, 1707, 1719 - 48	
Presentments	1790 - 1813	
Particular	1704, 1710	
Surveys	1693, 1704, 1719, 1798	
Rental, tenants lists, and survey with ancient demesne	<i>circa</i> 1694	
Rentals	1781 - 90, 1798	Wiltshire RO



Bohun

The Lordship of Brighton Lewes



Thomas Plantagenet

Sussex

THE EARLIEST reference to this Lordship is in 1284 when it was held in demesne by John, Earl Warenne. In the time of Edward the Confessor, Brighton was divided into three holdings, two of which belonged to the King and the Third to Earl Godwin, the father of King Harold. It is almost certain that Earl Godwin's portion became known as Brighton Lewes, from his holding of the Honor or Barony of Lewes. In 1086 it was held by Ralph of William de Warenne and consisted of five and a half hides of land, land for three ploughs with eighteen villagers and nine smallholders. There was also a tribute of 4,000 herrings. Its value before 1066 was £8.12s; later 100s but in 1086 £12. The herring rent was still being collected from the Brighton Fishermen as late as 1862. The Domesday tenant was probably Ralph de Chesney and it remained in his family until at least 1175 when the Third Earl Warenne, the First Earl was reputedly a near kinsman of William the Conqueror, granted land in Brighton to the Priory of Lewes which suggests that the Third Earl was already holding the Manor in demesne. The Third Earl's only daughter and heir Isabel married firstly William de Blois, Earl of Mortain and on his death without issue, Hamelin natural son of Geoffrey of Anjou and brother of King Henry II. William de Blois was the natural son of King Stephen. Upon the death of the last Earl Warenne in 1347, the Lordship passed to his sister Lady Alice and her descendants. Lady Alice's eldest son Richard FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, married Eleanor, the daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, a lady of Royal Blood. His son and successor Richard, the Tenth Earl married Elizabeth de

Bohun daughter of William Earl of Northampton, a great-grand daughter of King Edward I. The Tenth Earl, Thomas, married Beatrix, illegitimate daughter of John King of Portugal. Upon her death in 1440 without issue, the Lordship passed to John Mowbray, Third Duke of Norfolk, her late husband's nephew. He in turn married a grand-daughter of Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, a son of King Edward III. On the marriage in 1478 of Anne, the only daughter and heir of the Fifth Duke of Norfolk, to Richard, Duke of York, son of King Edward IV, the Lordship was settled upon them both for their lives. On the deaths of Anne in 1481 and Richard in 1483 the Manor was divided between the four heirs of Elizabeth FitzAlan, John Howard Duke of Norfolk, William Lord Berkeley, Thomas Lord Stanley, and Sir John Wingfield. The Duke of Norfolk and Lord Stanley agreed to divide the Lordship of Brighton Lewes between them. The Duke's moiety remained in the possession of his family until 1651 when it was sold. In the 18th century it was in the possession of the Sparrow family but was sold in 1771 to Charles Scarse whose descendants still held it as late as 1940. Lord Stanley's moiety, Brighton Michelham, passed to the Sackvilles Earls of Dorset and it remained in their possession until last year. In 1664, Brighton Lewes was part of the inheritance of Margaret the wife of John Tufton, Earl of Thanet, she being a daughter of Richard, Earl of Dorset. It then passed to Margaret's youngest son, Colonel Sackville Tufton, whose son the Seventh Earl sold it in 1737 to Thomas Friend of Brighton. In 1862 Thomas Wisden was Lord of this moiety and his family

long continued to hold it until sold the present owners in the 1920s.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Rental with other Manors	1618-9	East Sussex RO
Rental & Survey with other Manors	1664	
Court Book with Duddleswell	1664	

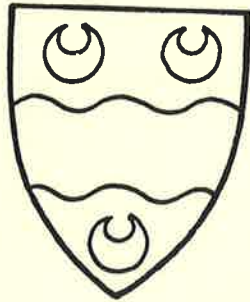


Seal of Richard, Earl of Arundel



Geoffrey of Anjou

LOT 29



Pateshull

The Lordship of Boundhall



Hesketh

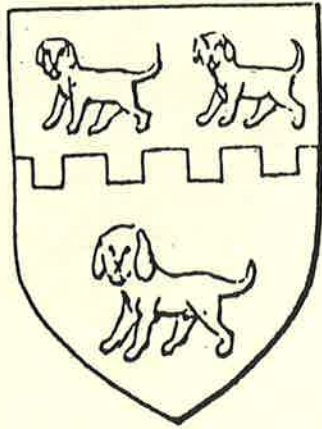
Northamptonshire

THIS LORDSHIP was an early sub-infeudation of the main Manor of Pattishall alias Wodhull but until 9 Elizabeth it was called Strange-ways. Ernulf de Pattishull, is the earliest known tenant in 1167. Simon de Patishull, probably his son, was a personage of considerable importance. He was Sheriff of Northamptonshire from 6 Richard I to 5 John and was buried in the chapter house of Pipewell abbey leaving a son and heir, Walter. Hugh another son was treasurer of the exchequer and Martin de Pateshall, a contemporary, a justice in the King's court. Hugh subsequently became Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. Walter de Pateshall died in 1232. John de Pateshall, Walter's grandson was elected a Member of Parliament for Bedfordshire in 1290 but died the same year and the Lordship remained in the possession of his descendants until the death with issue of Sir William Pateshall in 1359. On the division of his estates this manor passed to Sir Thomas de Fauconberg, his nephew but during his minority the Crown held it. On the death of Joan de Fauconberg, daughter of Sir Thomas, in 1490 aged 83 it passed to her grandson Sir James Strangeways. In 1539 he sold it to Thomas Tobbye of Benham in Berkshire of whom it was purchased by Dame Elizabeth Englefield, who died seised of it in 1543-4. She in turn was succeeded by her son, John, who died in 1567 and he by his son, Francis, who was created a Baronet in 1612. In the mid 17th century it was sold to Theodore Marks of Pateshull, gent whose daughter Bridget, wife of John

Theed, conveyed it to the Reverend John Baron in 1730. In 1791 it was purchased by Thomas Pirkins of Pateshull, gent, son-in-law of Theodore Marks, who then sold it to Peter Denys, esquire brother-in-law of George Fermor, 3rd Earl of Pomfret. The present owner Lord Hesketh is a direct descendant of the 3rd Earl.

Documents associated with this manor:

Court Baron	1708, 1716, 1734 n d	Northants RO
-------------	----------------------------	--------------



Lippincott

The Lordship of Olveston

Gloucestershire

OLVESTON Lordship was noted as recently as the 18th century as a place where *vervain*, or *herba sacra*, grew, the herb being thought to be a cure for the King's Evil (*scrofula*). Queen Anne was the last Monarch to touch for this disease, a form of tuberculosis. Touching for the King's Evil was a relic of the sacerdotal nature of Kingship which began to evolve in the late Saxon period and reached its apogee under Elizabeth and the concept of Divine Right, or, as Shakespeare put it, "the divinity that doth hedge a King". For those less fortunate than to be near a reigning Monarch, or more practical, repaired, it seems, to Olveston and imbibed this paliative herb occasionally with success. The Manor is found in Domesday and is called Olvestone, or Olwy's-town, presumably taking its name for a Saxon owner. It lies in the Hundred of Langley and was from early times held by Bath Abbey until the reign of Henry VIII. *Saint Peter of Bath held Olvestone in Langelei hundred. There are five hides, of which three pay tax, and two do not pay. There are two plough-tillages in demesne, and nine villeins, and six bordars, and a priest, and one ridingman with 10 ploughs. Seven slaves; meadows and woodlands to maintain the Manor. The value was 100s, now £4. The Church itself still holds it* (Domesday, f165b). The sub-Manor of Olvestone and Berwick was held under the Abbey by Roger Crook in 1328 and passed into the hands of Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham who held until his attainder and execution when it fell to the Crown. Henry VIII granted it, together

with the reversion of the Capital Manor to Thomas Heneage in 1532 and in 1537, Sir John Walsh died seized of it. He was succeeded by his son, Maurice, and he by his son, Nicholas, who died in 1578. Sir Robert Cann bought Olveston from Henry Walsh in the early 17th century and was succeeded in the Lordship by his younger son, Sir Thomas Cann. Sir Thomas left two sons, of whom the elder, Robert, succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of a cousin, Sir William Cann, and William, the second son, was Town Clerk of Bristol. William succeeded his brother Robert and had two children, another Robert, and Elizabeth who married a Mr Jeffreys of Bristol, related to the infamous Judge Jeffreys mentioned under Elberton in this Catalogue (*qv*). Their son, Cann Jeffreys, died unmarried and Olveston passed to Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Lippincott. The Manor is still held by a direct descendant of the Cann-Lippincotts. It lies about 10 miles north of Bristol and three miles south-west of Thornbury, and includes areas of Manorial Waste, although intending purchasers should refer to the Solicitors acting for more details. A map of the Manor is available from 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE, in return for a large self-addressed envelope.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Survey and Terrier of tithe lands	1704-5	Cloucester Pub Lib
Rental	1641	
Compotus roll of Ralph Sadleir	1563-4	Bristol RO
Court Rolls	1543-45	Wilts RO
Court Roll	1555	Glouc RO
Surveys	1610, 1649	Bristol AO

Carta Thome de Annyvalle
de. S. iudicis in Schizoles

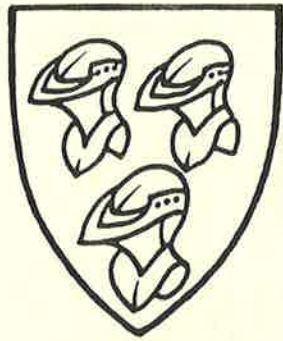


in unibus

Christi fidelibus. hoc scriptum visum
vel auditum, Thome de.

Annyvalle dno de hallm...
saltem in dno sempiternam. Nominis me
pro salute anime mee. et omnium Antecessorum meorum
et Successorum meorum concessisse et per
scripto confirmasse Deo et Beate
Marię. et Beate Eufemie de Worlespore. et
Canonicis ibidem deo sumentibus. In
Pauam. et ppetuam elemosinam impetunt
Omnes terras. et Tenementa. que dicti
Canonici habent de dono Antecessorum meorum
in Schizoles. cum terris. Arabilibus
Prate. Boscage. Alnetis. Agnis. Molendinis
Stagnis. Maris. Pascuis. et
Pasuis. et ad omnia pertinentia. Ita quod
nec ego Thome. nec aliquis hereditarius
sen assignatorum meorum. in predictis. terris. et
Tenementis. cum terris. Arabilibus. Pratis.

Dukeries Grant of land



Compton

The Lordship of Elm



O'Hagan

Somerset

VERY LITTLE is known about the early history of this Lordship. It is not listed in Domesday Book, but lies 3 miles northwest of Frome and is pleasantly situated on the edge of a deep woody vale, winding through several parishes and exhibiting some very beautiful and romantic scenery. The earliest record of it is in 33 Edward III, when Sir Thomas Cary, Knight, son and heir of Thomasine Cary, released all of his right in the Manor and advowson of the church to John de Edydone. By 7 Henry V, Elizabeth the widow of Reginald de Brecon, died seised of a moiety of it. In 36 Henry VI, John Panys, son and heir of John Panys, of Newbury, in Berkshire, granted a lease of this manor for the term of 40 years to Thomas Clerk and Margery his sister. Thereafter it came into the possession of Humphry Stafford, Earl of Devon, who died seised of it in 9 Edward IV. Although not a close kinsman of the great Duke of Buckingham, Edward Stafford, who was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1521 for high treason, he was descended, in the female line from Ralph Stafford, 1st Earl of Stafford, the Duke's ancestor, and was distantly related to the Duke in the male line. Shortly after being granted the dignity of an Earldom by Edward IV, this unfortunate nobleman was beheaded by direct order of the King. He left two daughters but they both died unmarried and thereafter the descent of the manor slips into obscurity until the reign of Elizabeth I, when it was held by Henry Compton, 1st Baron Compton; described by William Camden as "a person of fine wit and solid judgement". The Baron married a grand daughter of Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, neice of King Edward IV and King Richard III. His son and successor William, 1st Earl of Northamp-

ton, died in 1630 having married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor of London, in 1593. William's son, Spencer, 2nd Earl of Northampton, one of the most heroic of the Cavalier commanders during the Civil War, was killed at the battle of Hopton Heath, near Stafford in 1643. Before his death, he sold the Lordship to Robert Webb and Alexander Chocke who subsequently sold it to Thomas Hodges, Esquire from whom it descended to Sir Henry Strachey, 1st Baronet. George Hodges of Wedmore, Elm, Buckland and Streme, Somerset, died leaving 2 daughters and coheirs, the second Jane married John Strachey, of Sutton Court, Somerset, a friend of John Locke the philosopher, and Sir Henry was their great-grandson. This Lordship remained in the possession of the Strachey family until the early part of this century. The present owner, Baron O'Hagan MEP, is descended from the 1st Baron Strachie.

There are no documents associated with this Manor



LOT 32



Effingham

The Lordship of Kimberworth



Richard Plantagenet

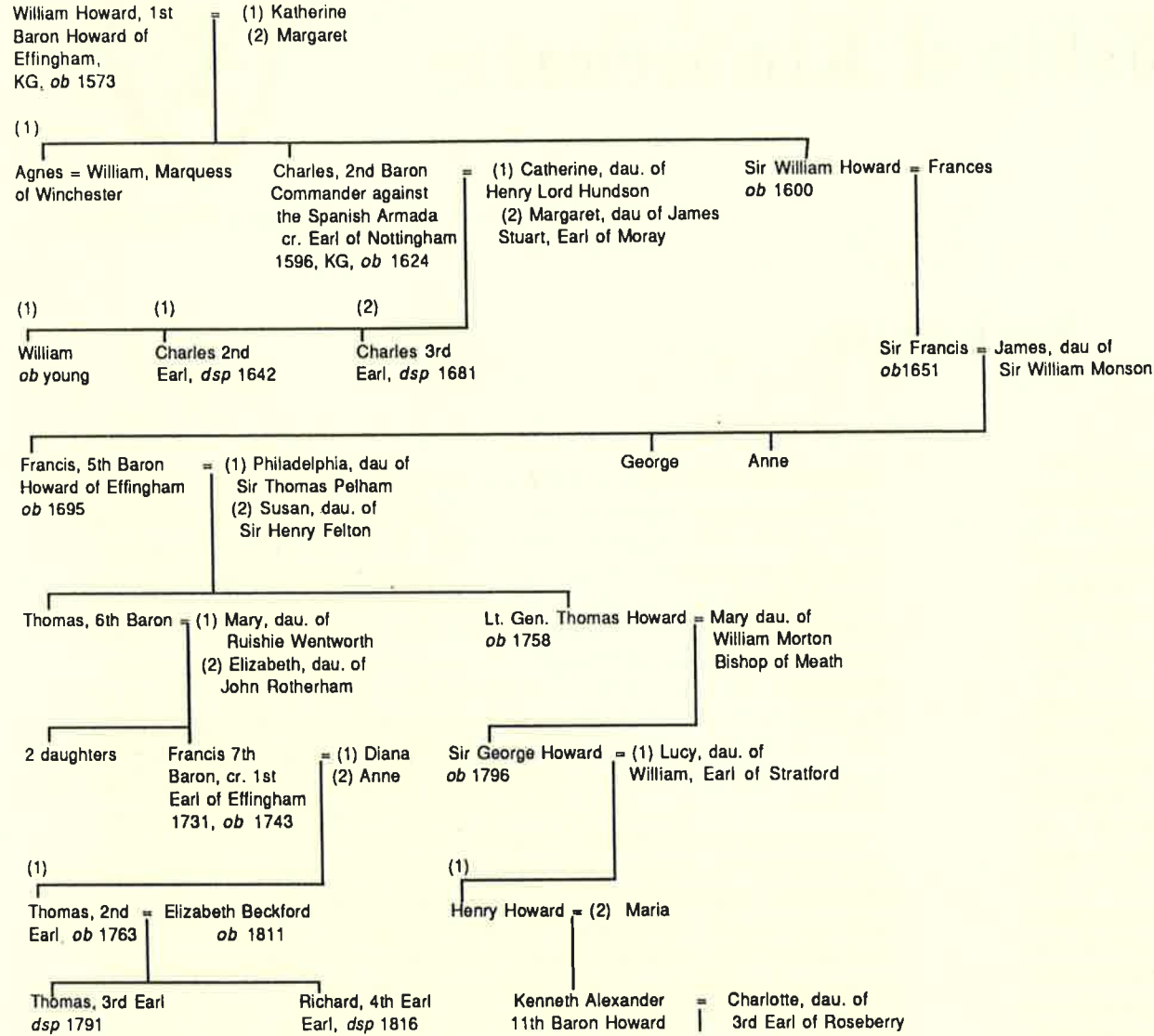
Yorkshire

THIS LORDSHIP is of particular historical interest because of its proximity to the great iron works that flourished on the Holmes close by in the 19th century. Its boundaries stretched from the river to the confines of the park at Wentworth. Nearly all of the populace were engaged in trades directly related to the iron works. Prior to the Domesday survey Alsige held 6 carucates of taxable land in this lordship and he was followed by Roger de Busli. Its value before 1066 was £4 but later it fell to only 30 shillings. This Nobleman, the first of this branch of the great Norman family of de Busli, probably derived his name from Bully-en-Brai in the Neufchatel canton of France. He was Lord of the lands which became known as the Honour of Tickhill and his estate included other lands in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. *Circa 1088* he founded Blythe Abbey and died between 1098 and 1100 leaving a son and heir who was a minor. It remained in the possession of the de Busli family until the death of the last heir male, John de Busli, in 1256. His daughter and heir married Robert de Vipont but after two or three generations this family also became extinct in the male line. Idonea Vipont, one of the heiresses of this noble house, married twice and in the partition of the estates Kimberworth was assigned to her. It became her principal residence and she was the lady of Kimberworth for nearly 70 years. Upon her death in 1334 the Lordship did not descend to her rightful heirs, the Cliffords,

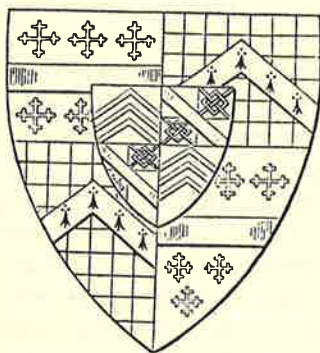
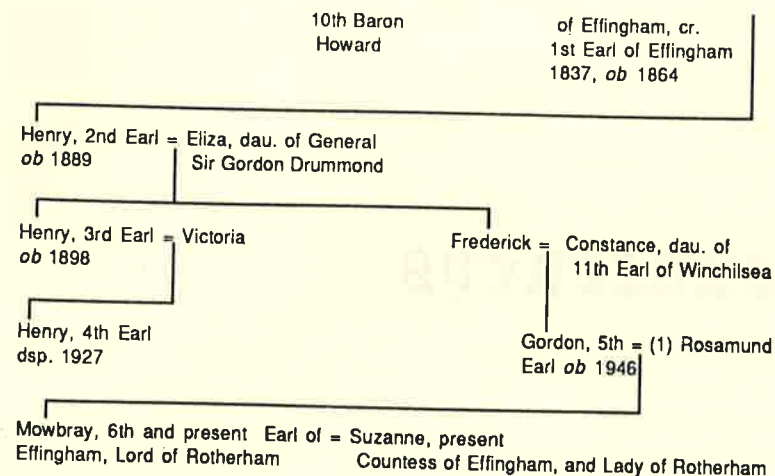
descendants of her sister Isabel, but to the Despencers who were also lords of Bawtry. Hugh Despencer, the ill fated Earl of Winchester and favourite of King Edward II, was executed in 1326. By his wife Eleanor, a granddaughter of King Edward I and neice of King Edward II, he had 3 sons and several daughters. The eldest Hugh died without legitimate issue and the Lordship passed to his nephew Edward, who was summoned to Parliament in 1357 as Baron de Spencer. His son and successor Thomas married Constance, daughter of Edmund Plantagenet, Duke of York, 5th son of King Edward III but like his ancestor he was beheaded in 1400 leaving a son and two daughters. The son died without issue and his eldest daughter Isabel married as his second wife Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. The Lordship then passed to the Countess of Warwick's daughter, Anne, who married Richard Neville, who became Earl of Warwick in his wife's right and who is recorded as Lord of Kimberworth and Bawtry in 18 and 24 Henry VI. Upon his death in 1470 it descended to his daughter Anne who married Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, subsequently King Richard III. On the latter's death at the Battle of Bosworth it became part of the Crown's demesne, where it remained until 6 Edward VI when it was granted to Francis Talbot, 5th Earl of Shrewsbury. George Talbot, the 5th Earl's only son and heir married the redoubtable Bess of Hardwick.

The Descent of the Earls of Effingham

Thomas, 2nd Duke of Norfolk = Agnes



Edmund Plantagenet



Beauchamp

She persuaded George Talbot to dispose of all of his estates to her children, to the utter prejudice of his daughters by his first marriage. According to Lodge, she was a woman of masculine understanding and conduct, proud, furious, selfish and unfeeling. Their eldest surviving son Gilbert, the 7th Earl, died without male issue and the Lordship then passed to his third daughter, Aleatha, wife of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel who but for his grandfather's attainder would have been Duke of Norfolk. This Lordship has remained in the possession of the Howard family until the present day, whose descent is illustrated opposite and on the previous page.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls	1518-1528	Yorks A Society
Rental, with list of wages; with Bolsterstone, Handsworth, Rotherham, Sheffield, Treeton & Wiston (Yorks) & Worksop (Notts)	1650	Bodleian Lib
Rental, with Dinnington, Meadow Hall, Rotherham, and Wadsley cum Worrall	1628 1650	
Extracts of Court Rolls & View of Frankpledge	35, 36 Henry VIII	PRO
Court Roll & View of Frankpledge	36 Henry VIII	
Chancery of Duchy of Lancaster decrees exonerating lords & tenants from suit to Tickhill Honor Court.	1618, 1620	
Crippling Books	1867/8-1878/9	
	1883-94	Sheffield City Lib
	1895-1907	
	1908-19; 1920-29	
Survey & Valuation Book	c1870-1903	
Survey Book	c1880-1883	
Court Books	1792-1831	Rotherham Lib
	1831-51	
	1795-1809	



Braybrooke

The Lordship of Pounceneys

Essex

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the half hundred of Clavering in the Parish of Clavering, and is a subinfeudation of the capital Manor of Clavering. It was held by Suene at the time of Domesday Book, although Pounceneys is not named. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was held by Robert, the son of Wimarc. Suene was one of the greatest landholders in Essex in 1086. Henry II granted Clavering to Robert FitzRoger who was surnamed de Clavering and it remained in the family until about 1240. John FitzRobert by his wife, Ada de Baliol, had a son Roger who was holding in *capite* of the honor of Rayleigh at his death in 1248. Roger's son, Robert, was summoned to Parliament between 1295 and 1309 when he died, leaving a wife, Margery de Zouche and a son John. John was called to Parliament between 1309 and 1331, and died in 1332. By his wife, Hawise, daughter of Robert de Tibetot, he left an only daughter, Eve, who married first Ralph de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and second Thomas de Audley by both of whom she had children. By marriage, probably with Eve's daughter, Ralph de Nevill came possessed of Clavering and Pounceneys which is how towards the end of King Edward III's reign this Lordship came into the Nevill family, Lords of Raby and and Earls of Westmoreland. Ralph's grandson, also Ralph, married Joan the Maid of Kent, daughter of Edward III and sister to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. She was succeeded by her son, Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury. In the 1460s, the Nevills made further marriages

with the Royal Family - Anne Nevill married Edward Prince of Wales, son of King Henry VI, then married Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III. The eldest daughter, Isabel, who inherited the Manor, married George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV. She died in 1478 and on the execution of her son, Edward, Earl of Warwick, in 1498 the Manor was forfeited to the Crown. The Earl of Warwick's sister Margaret married Sir Richard Pole and in 1513 successfully petitioned King Henry VIII for this Lordship. She was styled Countess of Salisbury, but was attained in 1539 as was her son, Henry Lord Montague, and both were beheaded in 1541 because of their Royal descent from the ancient Plantagenet line. The Lordship remained in the Crown until 1578 when Queen Elizabeth I granted it to William Lord Burghley, who sold it in the same year to Sir Francis Barrington Bt. The Nevills (sic) retained the Overlordship and resumed direct control of Pounceneys on the death of John Barrington in about 1700. It has remained in the Aldworth-Nevilles, Barons Braybrooke, whose descent is on the following page.

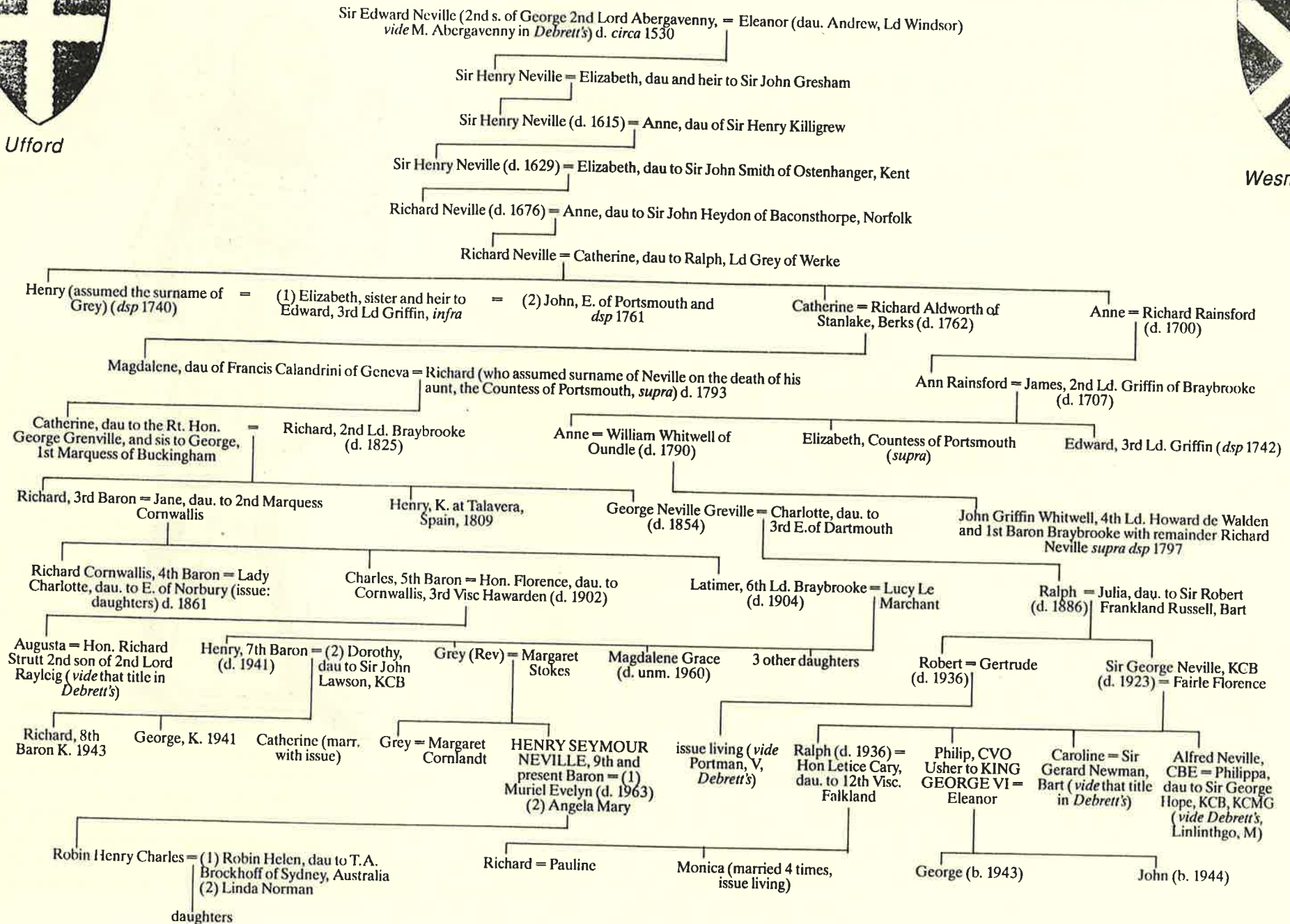


Ufford



Wesmoreland

Descent of Henry Seymour Neville, 9th Baron Braybrooke



Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Rolls: 1363-99, 1485-1561, 1567-1613, 1605,
1603-13
Accounts: 1503-90, 1581, 1583, 1583-90, 1592-1601
Court Book: 1568-90
Terrier: c1575
Surveys: 1546-1639
Rentals: 1613-14, 1687, 1695

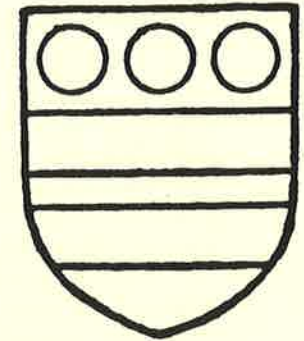


LOT 34



Luke

The Lordship of Stevington



Wake

Bedfordshire

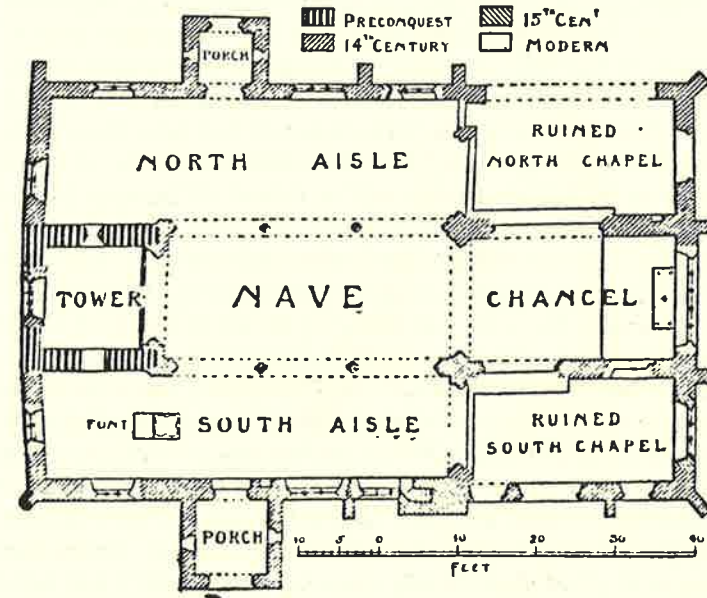
THIS LORDSHIP lies on the west bank of the river Ouse and covers an area of 1811 acres plus 10 of water. It is situated in the parish of Stevington, 5 miles north west of Bedford. In the reign of King Edward the Confessor it was held by Alfwold, a King's Thane and was valued at £30. When the Domesday Survey was taken Arnulf of Ardres held 3 hides from Count Eustace of Boulogne. There was land for 24 ploughs with 10 villagers, 11 smallholders and 2 slaves plus meadow for 4 ploughs, woodland and 20 pigs all of which was valued at £14. This Lordship was attached to the Honor of Boulogne but by the 13th century it had passed out of the hands of Arnulf's descendants and into the possession of the Count of Guines. However by 1252-3 it was held by Robert de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, and on his death in 1264, without male heirs, to his daughter Hadwisa wife of Baldwin de Wake. John de Wake did homage for his lands in 1290 and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Wake of Liddell in 1295. His son and successor, Thomas, was made Governor of Hertford Castle and the Channel Islands by King Edward III but died without issue in 1349. His sister and heir Margaret married Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, the youngest son of King Edward I and their daughter Joan married Edward, Prince of Wales, known as the Black Prince, and became the mother of King Richard II. By her first husband Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, Joan had 2 sons but it was the youngest son John, later to be created Duke of Exeter, who inherited the Lordship in 1385 on the death of his mother. It remained in the possession of the Holland family until the death in 1475-6 of Anne Duchess of Exeter, sister of King Edward IV and King Richard III, and then reverted to the Crown. In 1485 King Richard granted it to Thomas Stanley,

who was created Earl of Derby by King Henry VII. In 1602 it passed from the Stanley family to Sir Thomas Edgerton, Baron Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England. Thereafter it passed through various hands until it was acquired by William Alston in 1636 and with a few exceptions held by the Alston family until the early part of the 20th century.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Copy of Court Rolls	1606	Lincs Archives Office
Court Roll	1655	Beds Record Office
Rental & Fine	1656	
Court Leet and Court Baron	1656	
View of Frankpledge with Court Baron	1739	
Agreement between the tenants to combat Lord's claim re heriots	1733	
Court Books with indexes	1749-69, 1771-1919	
Rental	1777	
Orders & Byelaws	1749 1788	
Court Rolls-Views of Frankpledge with Court Baron	1749-99	
Court Rolls (in book form)	1799-1919	
Court Rolls	1820-1925	
Court Minutes	1865-1908	
Rentals	1902-3 1907-8	
Book re-enfranchisements of copyholds	1936-45	

Plan of Stevington Church

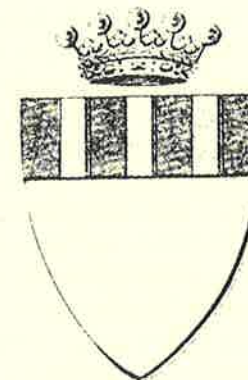




Scotland

LOT 35

The Feudal Superiority of the lands of Blackfriars



Marischal

Scotland

THE ORDER of the Blackfriars, the Dominicans, who were often distinguished by the name of *fratres praedicatores*, or preaching friars, from their office of preaching, and converting heretics, was originally founded about the year 1206, by Saint Dominic, a Spaniard, whose name they assumed; and confirmed by Pope Honorius in the year 1210. The Order is said to have inherited the persecuting spirit of its founder, having under its direction the tribunal of the inquisition. The superiors of the order were called priors, and their habit was a white gown and scapular. These friars were first established at Aberdeen by King Alexander II who bestowed upon them his palace and garden, situated on the north side of the Schoolhill, for a monastery and a church, which was dedicated to Saint John the Baptist. In ancient times, it was the place of sepulture of the family of the Earl Marischal, and continued to be so till the institution was suppressed at the Reformation. By the great influence which these friars possessed among all ranks, they very soon acquired considerable possessions in the town of Aberdeen and in the country, and also annuities, which were given to them as donations, by benevolent individuals, for pious purposes, and arose from various properties in the town. King Alexander III allotted them, as a provision, an annuity of twenty-six *merks*, from the fee farm of the borough. This grant was afterwards confirmed to them by Kings David II, Robert III, and James III. John de Keth de Kele, by a charter, dated at Kintore, 4 September, 1397 (see illustration opposite), granted and confirmed to Friar Robert de Raine, prior of the order, and to their convent, for the salvation of the soul of himself and his friends, four perches of land,

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris, Johannes de Keth de Kele etiam in Dno Sln Novit universis vna me dedisse concessisse nec non et hac pnti carta mea confirmasse Religioso viro fratri Roberto de Raine priori ordinis fratru pdicatoru burgi de Abirden et conventu ejusdem domus ex mea liba donaco ac spontanea voluntate atq; i pura alemosina p salute aie mee et amicor meor sine aio revocandi aut cotradicendi i petuu illa quatuor pticata mea seu crofta jacencia ifra ttoriu croftor de Kyntor ex pte boreali ejusdem et in illo loco fixo qui vocatur le bata le place in tiam Fynlai Glassyk tam ex occidentali pte q; ex orientali ex una pte et le Skabit insulam ad fine atq; viam regiam eodem ad secunda m finem ex pte altera. Insup do et concedo i petuu pdto frat' Roberto et pdtis fratrib' ipa duo pticata mea seu crofta jacencia ifra croftor eisdem ex boreali pte et de crofta lutosa in tiam Johis Gray ex occidentali pte ex pte una et tiam quondam Gilberti Kersen ex boreali pte ex pte alia Item do et concedo pdto frat' Robto de Raine et pdict' frib' i petuu alia duo pticata mea seu crofta jacencia ifra croftor ex australi pte ejusdem burgi in tiam seu croftum Johis Scherar ex occidentali pte ex pte una, et tiam Johis de Fodyrngame ex orientali pte ex pte alia ac etiam viam regia eodem versus unu finem et Euwyne Foneas ad relicu fine Tenend et habend omnia ipa pticata seu croft supdicta tam i longitudinib' q; in latitudinib' q; rectas metas antiquas et divisas ipi frat' Roberto et pdtis fratrib' eisd' conventu i ppetu de me heredib' meis et meis assigt' i feodo et heridate ac i libo burgagio libe quiete bene et i pace sine aliqua cotradicico vel revocaco inde facienda quoquo m et semp Ita q; nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius noie mee vel ex pte mea aliquod jus vel clameu in omnib' pticat' seu croft' q; sup' d'is nuc et semp p me heredib' meis et meis assigt' oib' excepcoib' cavillacoib' i petcoib' regis phibicoib' privilegiis papalib' vl regalib' et oi juris remedio caoicoi et civilis et oib' istrument' inventis vl iveniendis que nob' cotra tenorem pnti septi faciendo inde sepedictis frat' Robertus aut fies coctus vel saltem successores dti ordinis qui p medio tempo fuerint omnib' et singul hoibus oi alio svicio seculari exaco seu demada que de pdtis pticat' seu croft' cu univ' suis ptineciis quibuscq; p me vl heredes meos seu assigtos aliquali' exigi potunt vl requiri Et ego pdt' Johannes de Keth et heredes mei et mei assignati omes et singulas pticatas seu croft' supradict' pdtis fratri Roberto de Raine pori et fratrib' ac convent' dti ordi p oes redditus meos t'ras et possessiones meas quascq; ac univsa bona mea mobilia q; imobilia habita et hnda in omnib' et p oia ut supi' e expsu cont' omes hoies et feminas warandizabim' acqetabim' et i ppetuu fidelit defendem'. In cuj' rei testimon' sigillu meu pntib' est appensu Et ad majorem rei evidenciam et securitatem Sigilla burgoru commu videlicet Abirden et Kyntor cu magna istancia apponi peuravi i verit' omiu pmissoz. Apud Kyntor, quarto die mens' Septembert. anno dni millesimo treceimo nonagesimo septio, Testib' dno Willmo de Keth milit. Andrea fil' Willi de Kyntor; Joh'e de Narn, et Laurencio de Anande, cu ailtz aliis,

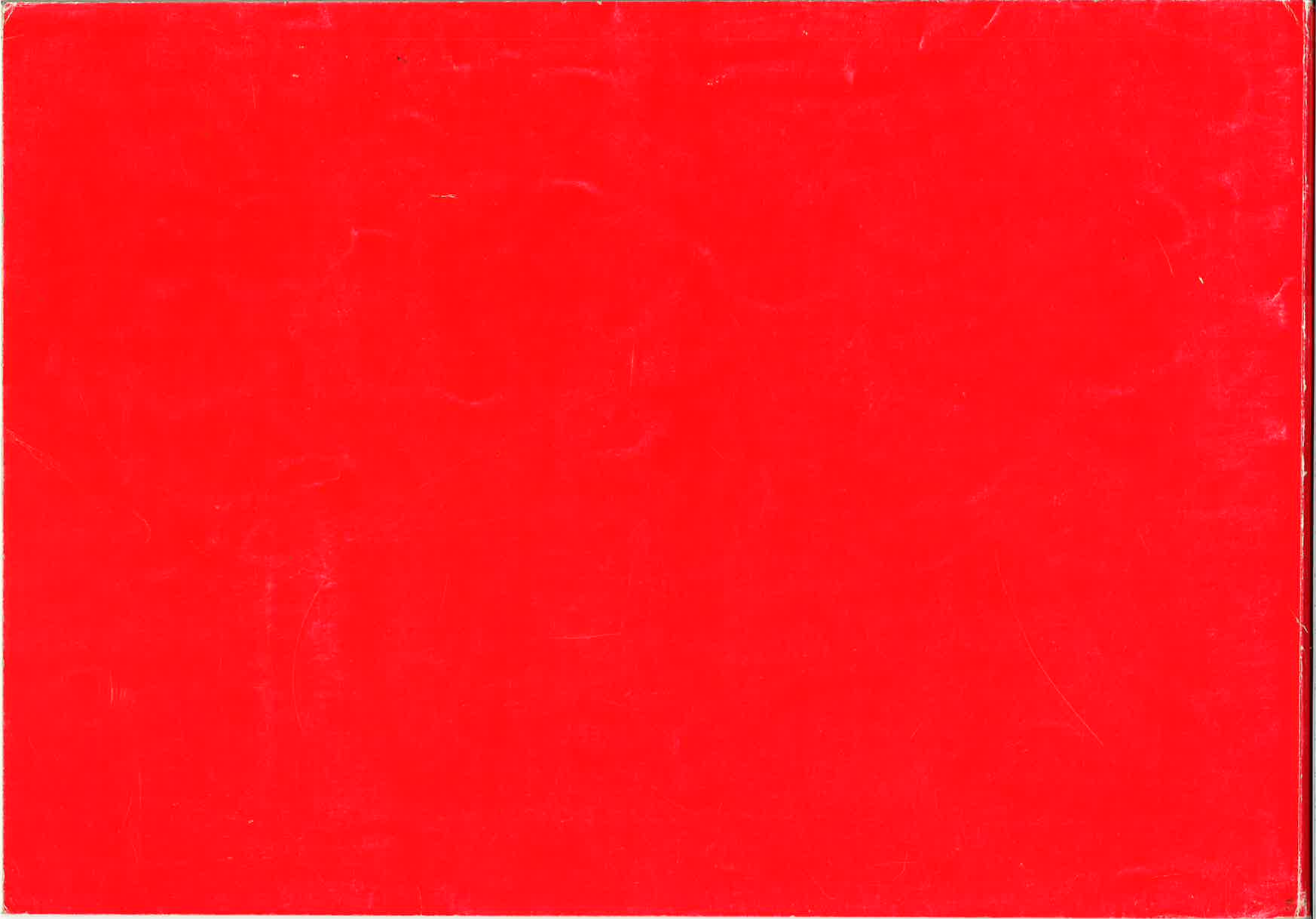
or crofts on the north side of the town of Kintore; two crofts adjacent; and two crofts, on the west side of the town. Robert de Camera, burghess of Kintore, for the same religious purposes, by a charter dated 2 May 1398, granted to God, the blessed Virgin Mary, Saint John the Baptist, and all the Saints, and to the preaching friars of Aberdeen, four crofts of land in the same borough. King James III, by a charter of confirmation, dated September 30th, 1477, granted and confirmed to his beloved orators, the prior and convent, the following donations and grants, made to them, *viz*: 1. the site of their monastery, church and manse. 2. A perpetual annuity of L10, which had been granted to them by Mr Richard Forbes, dean of Aberdeen, arising from the lands of Furthesbeg and Furthesmore, and mill thereof. 3. An annuity of twenty-six *merks* from the fee farm of Aberdeen. 4. An annuity of 100s which had been granted to them by King David, in the 33rd year of his reign, arising from the lands of Banchory Devenick, in the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine: and lastly, various crofts and land, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, with annuities arising from other properties in the town. Sir John Rutherford of Tarland, provost of Aberdeen, by a charter, dated November 8, 1503, granted to Friar John Adams, Prior of the convent, for pious purposes, two-third parts of certain tenements, on the east side of the Shiprow. William, Earl Marischal of Scotland, for the celebration of masses for the souls of himself; Elisabeth Gordon, his lady; William Keith, late Earl Marischal, his father; and of Mariotta Erskine, his mother; by a charter dated August 22nd, 1510, granted John Adams, and the convent, an annuity of £10, to be levied from the Earl's lands and Barony of Dunnotter. After the Reformation, the whole property which belonged to the Black and White friars reverted to the Crown. In 1587, George Earl Marischal having acquired right, by purchase, to the monastery and crofts of those Friars, obtained from King James VI a charter of *Nova Damus*, dated 11 January, 1588, confirming that right; and, in the year 1593, when he established the Marischal College, he transferred to the principal and regents these crofts and some annuities, with other property in the town, for a permanent provision to the members of that seminary. Some years previously, the Earl had disposed of the Manse, barns and yard, of those friars, to David Anderson of Finzeach, in whose family Sir John Wright, the last Prior of the Order, was maintained for several years. After the death of Mr Anderson, Jean Guild his widow, and his daughters, having succeeded to this property, bestowed it, along with a considerable sum of money, as a fund for a permanent provision, for the education and maintenance of 10 indigent orphans, male or female, of the town, by a deed of mortmain, dated March 15 and 17 1642. The priors of the Blackfriars monastery, whose names we have discovered from records, were:

1397 Friar Robert de Rane

1503 Friar John Adams
1528 Friar Andrew Macneil

Aberdeen's Marischal College thus became the proprietors of the lands of the Blackfriars. In 1640, the college received 18 *bolles of bear* (a payment in kind) as rent from one Alexander Thorne, the tenant of the lands. By Feu Charter of 17 March 1732, the College feued (let on perpetual lease) the lands to the Magistrates of Aberdeen for the building of Robert Gordon's Hospital. The rent (feuduty) was 20 *bolles of bear* with *grassum* (entry payment) of £30. Robert Gordon had amassed a considerable fortune in the Baltic trade and drew up a deed of Mortification leaving his entire estate to the establishing of a hospital (school) for the education of young boys. The administrators of his estate were to be the Aberdeen Magistrates and other eminent persons. William Adam was employed in the 1730s to build the school. Robert Gordon's College (as it became) has been an important Scottish boys' school. In recent times, the school has become independent and has now admitted girls.







**A Most important Collection of Baronies
and Lordships of the Manor to be offered for
sale by Auction**

**The Lordship of the Manor of Henley-in-Arden
*in Warwickshire, England***

(there is an active Court Leet and Court Baron which meets in
November and an operating fair - the first Lordship to be
offered within memory with benefit of formal Courts)

**The Barony of Wester Kinneff and the Castle of
Whistleberry
*Inverberrie, Kincardine, Scotland***

**The Barony and Manor of Morpeth
*in Northumberland, England***
(believed to be the first English Barony to come to auction this
century)

**The Seignory of Asketon
*Co Limerick, Ireland***

**The Lordship of the Manor of Oldham
*in the County Palatine of Lancaster, England***

**The Barony and Manor of French Park
*in Co Roscommon, Ireland***

**The Lordship of Fledburgh Woodcotes, Nottinghamshire
The Lordship of Croughton, Northamptonshire**

Lordship of Haxey Hall Garth, Lincolnshire
The Lordship of Darton, Yorkshire
The Lordship of Glodwick, Lancashire
The Lordship of Leigh, Staffordshire
The Lordship of Aust, Gloucestershire
The Lordship of Little Upon Severn, Gloucestershire
The Lordship of Bursted, Surrey
The Lordship of Tillingdon, Surrey
The Superiority of the Sclattie Estate, Aberdeen, Scotland
The Superiority of Auchterellon, Aberdeen
The Superiority of Westhall, Aberdeen
The Superiority of Magdalene and Calsey, Aberdeen
The Lordship of Talaton, Devon
The Lordship of Blencogo, Cumbria
The Lordship of Scales Demesne, Cumbria
The Lordship of Trevarth, Cornwall
The Lordship of Redruth, Cornwall

For sale by Auction

at 2.30pm

Thursday 26 July 1990

at

Stationers' Hall, Ave Maria Lane, Redgate Hill, London EC4
(200 yards from St Paul Cathedral West Door: nearest
Underground Stations: St Pauls and Blackfriars)

Both Catalogues will be collectors' items with colour pictures and maps:
price £15.00 UK and Europe; \$30.00 elsewhere

Available from: Manorial Auctioneers' Partnership, Hollow Hill
Lane, Iver, Buckinghamshire

Telephone: 0753-630100

Fax: 0753-653612

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

If you have a fax, give us the number so that we can get future
lists over to you faster. My number is:



LANDS, TENEMENTS, HEREDITARIES, AND
RENTS
To be Sold by Auction

MANOR

COUNTY

Barony of Whitehall Field	Berwickshire, Scotland
Hanworth	Staffordshire
Budock	Norfolk
Superiority of Carmelite Gardens	Cornwall
Swafield	Aberdeenshire, Scotland
Hurworth	Norfolk
Alderton	Durham
Bover	Northants
Tusmore	Cork, Ireland
Thorpe Market	Oxfordshire
Winnow	Norfolk
Pattishall	Cornwall
Esiton	Northants
Ballycashel	Yorkshire
Superiority of	Roscommon, Ireland
Springhill	Aberdeenshire, Scotland
Tiffield	Northants
Ainstable	Cumbria
Mickleby	Northumberland
Donnington Wykes	Lincolnshire
Flushing	Cornwall
Hundred of Forehoe	Norfolk
Culmore	Sligo, Ireland
Twerne Minster	Dorset
Grimscote	Northants
Landrake	Cornwall

Barony of Rathoath, Superiority of Belmont with Lilybank	Meath, Ireland
Thorpe	Aberdeenshire, Scotland
Halton	Nottinghamshire
Hempton & Northwick	Cornwall
Cowley	Gloucestershire
Tockington	Middlesex, London
Rogerstown	Gloucestershire
Garston in Blechingly	Meath, Ireland
Flushwaite	Surrey
Bishop's Stortford Rectory	Yorkshire
Trishtown	Hertfordshire
	Cork, Ireland

At
Glaziers Hall
9 Montague Close
London Bridge, London SE1

Friday 18 May, 1990 at 2.15pm

Please supply me with a catalogue @ £10.00 (British Isles)
@ US\$25.00 (Overseas)

Name

Address

.....
.....
.....
.....

Please make cheques payable to:

Manorial Titles

and send to:

The Moat House

Hollow Hill Lane

Iver

Buckinghamshire SLO OJW

FORM OF OFFER: SALE OF LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR
BARONIES & SCOTTISH SUPERIORITIES
FREE SERVICE

POSTAL BID - AUCTION SALE - 23 OCTOBER 1990

TO: Manorial Auctioneers Partnership
104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE
Tel: 071-735 6633 Fax: 071-582-7022

The Lots hereby referred to shall be as described in the full sale particulars prepared by Manorial Auctioneers Partnership in respect of the proposed sale on 23 October 1990

Bidder: _____ Solicitor: _____
(we can advise you if you*
have no British Lawyer)

Name: _____ Name: _____
Address: _____ Address: _____

Telephone: _____ Telephone: _____
Fax _____ Fax _____

1. I confirm that I have read the particulars and all such inquiries as I deem necessary

2. I offer the sum state below for the following:

Lot No	Name of Lordship	Price Offered (your bid can be
Lot		£ _____ transferable **)
Lot		£ _____
Lot		£ _____

3. This offer shall remain irrevocably open until 24.00 hours on the 23 October 1990 and I understand that it creates a legal and binding contract

4. I enclose a cheque in the sum of 20% of the offers stated which I understand will only be banked on the acceptance of my offer and will represent a part payment of the purchase price together with a separate cheque for 10% plus VAT being the buyer's premium***

5. I hereby authorize Manorial Auctioneers Partnership to sign the Memorandum of Contract on my behalf

Signed _____ Dated _____

* Approx legal fees £400.00

** If you bid up to £10,000.00 for Lot 1 and Lot 1 sells for more than £10,000.00, you can transfer your bid to subsequent Lots. Your transfer bid need not be the same as your first bid, it can be more or less as you deem fit but your deposit cheque of 20% should reflect your maximum price.

*** If your bid is accepted at less than your maximum amount then the pro-rata sum will be refunded from the buyer's premium. We will buy on your behalf as cheaply as allowed by other bids and the reserve price.

£ 7,500



Harbord

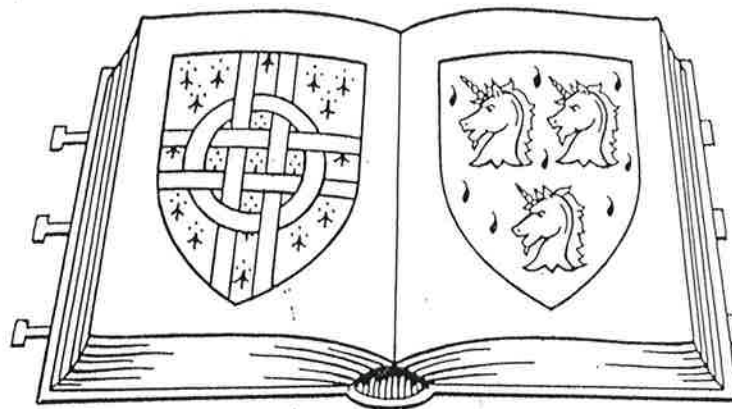
The Lordship of South Repps Brosyard



Suffield

Norfolk

A SUB-INFEUDATION of South Repps, this Lordship was originally in the possession of Brosyard Nunnery, from whence it took its name. Exactly when it came into existence is unclear, but on the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII, it was granted to Nicholas Hare, Esquire. However three years later in 1542 he alienated it to Sir John Gresham. In 1615, Sir Richard Gresham conveyed it to Robert Blofield, who together with his wife Elizabeth then sold it to Ralph Hartstong, gent. Ralph died 17 April 1634 leaving by his wife Thomasine a son Francis who married Elizabeth Standish. Sir Standish Harstong, Baronet, a chief Baron of the Exchequer in Charles II's reign, was then in possession; he married a daughter of Francis Jenny of Gunton and had issue a son Francis. The Lordship is now in the possession of the Harbord family, *vide* overleaf for this descent. South Repps Brosyard replaces Lot 24 which has been sold.



SUFFIELD:

William Cropley of
Hawley, Suffolk

Catherine, dau of Sir
Charles Harbord Kt,
Surveyor-General to
KING CHARLES I

Judith, heiress to her father
and coheir to her brother
Harbord Cropley Harbord of
Gunton

John Morden of
Suffield, Norfolk

Sir William Harbord,
cr Baronet 1746, Sir
William took the name
and Arms of Harbord by
Act of Parliament, 1742,
ob 1772

Elizabeth, dau and coheir
of Robert Brittle

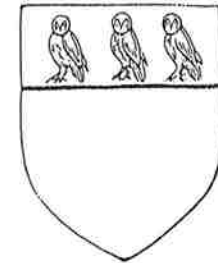
Sir Harbord Harbord, cr 1st
Baron Suffield of Suffield,
1786, ob 1810

Mary, dau and coheir
of Sir Ralph Assleton

William Assleton, 2nd Baron
dsp 1821

Lady Caroline Hobart,
dau of 2nd Earl of
Buckinghamshire

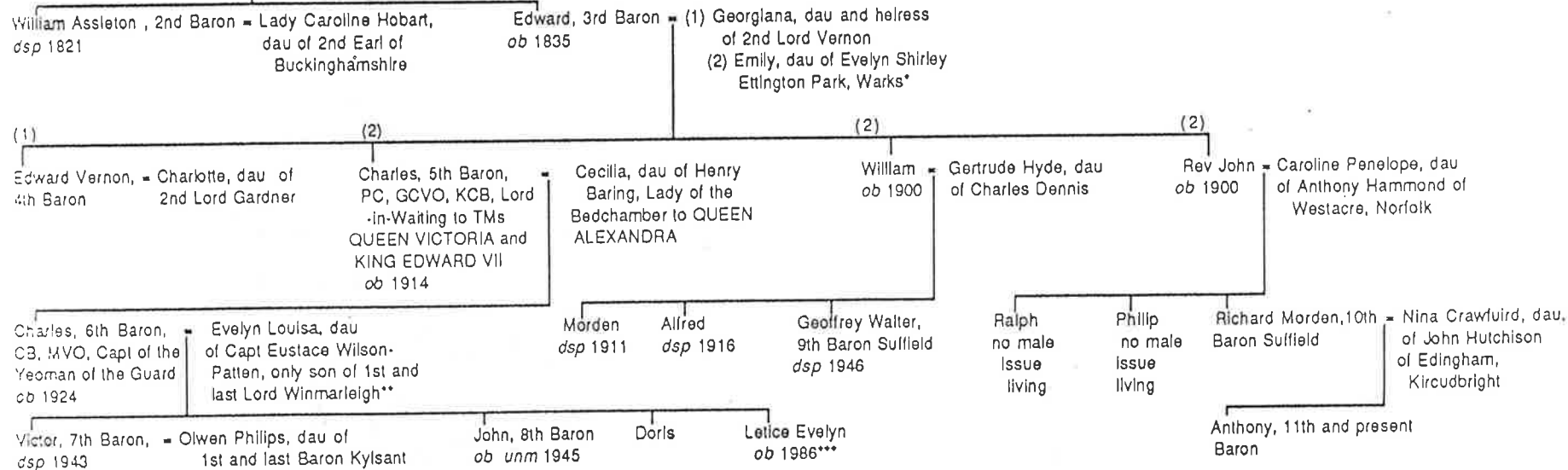
Edward, 3rd Baron
ob 1835



Cropley



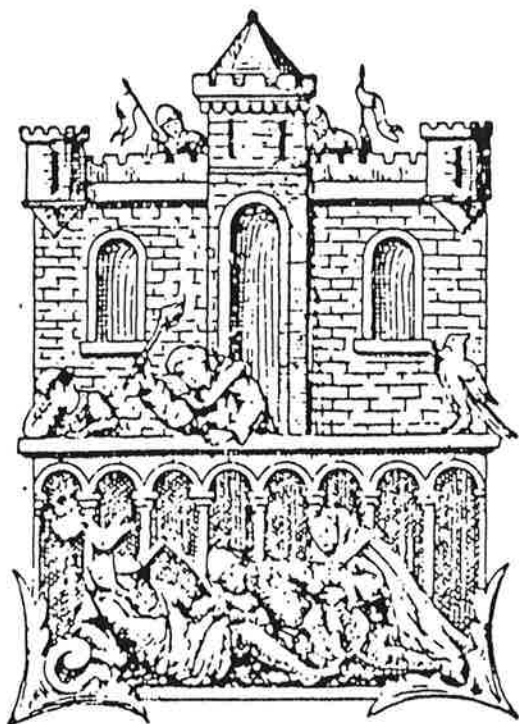
Shirley



*Ettington is of great Manorial interest. The present owner, Major John Shirley, is a direct descendant of the Shirley who came with WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR and the family name is found in Domesday Book. During the Domesday 9th Centenary Celebrations, organized by the Public Record Office and the Manorial Society, we established that Ettington was the only Domesday landholding to remain in the same family.

**Had Captain Wilson-Patten survived his father he would have become 2nd Lord Winmarlegh

***I met Miss Lettice Harbord in January, 1985, shortly before her death at Harbord House, Cromer. The main residence had been Gunton Park and Harbord House, large by the standards of the town, though not grand, served the Suffelds as a dower house till the 7th Baron. Miss Harbord was born at Gunton in 1900 and had vivid memories of life there upto the Great War. She and her sister, who lived with her till the latter's death in 1981, never married and inherited their father's estates absolutely on their brother's death without issue in 1943. - ROBERT SMITH

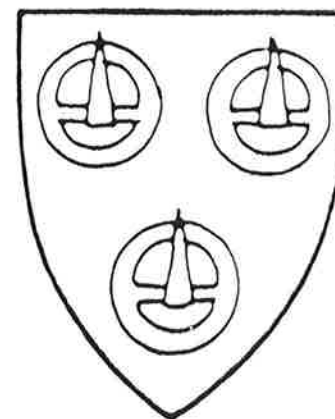


Documents associated with this Manor

Court Roll	1604-17	Norfolk RO
Court Minutes	1633,1636	
Rentals	c1600-78,1645,1721-23	
Particulars & Rentals	1675-1725	
Court Books	1616-71,1753-1916	
Survey	15th century	
Terrier	18th century	

£ 1,000

The Lordship of Faconshall



Malet

Suffolk

This Lordship in the Hundred of Hartismere was held by Robert Malet in 1086. Among the lessees was one Hubert on whose 30 acres was a freeman. Robert Malet held two carucates as domain with the Manor, in addition to eight acres of meadow, and there was a water-mill. There were 22 socmen who held between them half a carucate and six acres of meadow. The church held 24 acres in glebe. In 1208, there was a dispute between the abbey of Bury St Edmonds and John, son of William de Constantin, about 110 acres within the Manor. It is not known how this dispute was resolved, but by about 1225 this land was granted to Adam, Rector of St Edmond's. In 1302, there is reference to a pardon being granted by the Lord of the Liberty of St Edmund to Hugh Treype for the death of Eustace, son of John Sorrel of Birlingham. The Manor was granted in fee simple to Roger Jauyan, but forfeited in 1384 by his successor, William Baxter. At the end of Henry VIII's reign (1509-47), Nicholas Bacon possessed the Manor. It must, however, have passed out of the Bacon hands sometime after this, for in the reign of William and Mary (1689-1702), there is an action by the Crown against Thomas Thurloe and John Craddock for treason against the King and Queen. It then passed into the hands of a prominent Suffolk family until very recently.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Index from	1660
Court Roll	1805-1920
Minute Book	1833-1921
Court Roll	1915-1936





Gormanston

The Lordship of Carrick

Co Meath, Ireland

£8,000

Every invader has his apologist. Henry Plantagenet, second of that name, King of England, the son of Geoffrey the Handsome, Count of Anjou, and the Empress Maud, only surviving daughter of Henry I, had his in the Chronicler of Jervaulx who explains the English invasion of Ireland in 1169 like this:

The realm of Ireland, being miserably oppressed with war by many kings there who banded together against each other, one of them sent his son into England to procure soldiers thence for his aid. Which soldiers full for the hope of gain, giving him assistance, were so well recompensed, as that they rather chose to stay there than return to England. But after a short time, the stoutest people of Ireland, being much offended with that (Irish High) King for getting aid from England, the English already fixed in Ireland sent for more from hence to strengthen their party, and because they had no chief they made choice of this Earl Richard (Strongbow, 2nd Earl of Pembroke) a stout and valiant man, to be their captain, who, yielding to their request, rigging a good fleet, prepared for the journey... getting on shipboard and landing safe, he assaulted Dublin and took it; the tidings whereof so terrified those that lived afar off, that they were content to be at peace with him; and to confirm what he had got, gave him in marriage to Eva, daughter of Dermot McMurrough, one of their kings, with whom he had in dower a great part of the realm.

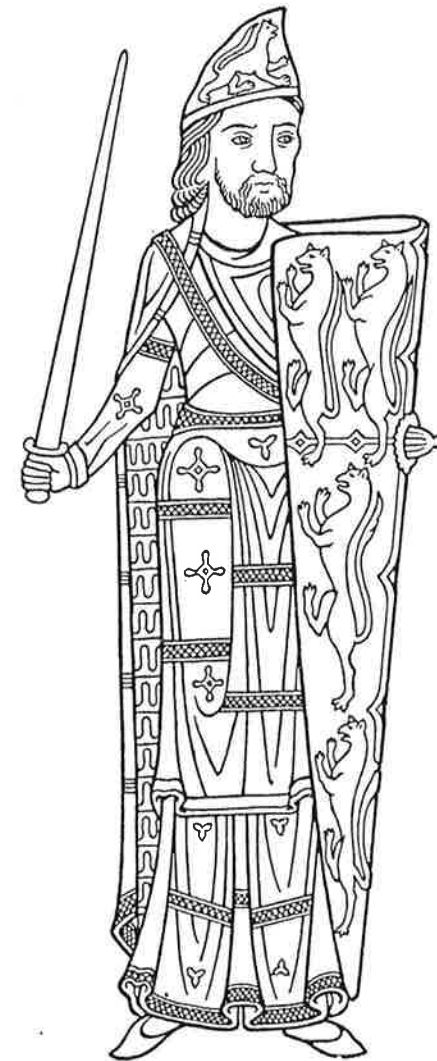
That was a gloss on what was to be a cruel conquest, begun by Lord Pembroke and Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, already noticed under Athlone (*qv*). The descent of Carrick follows that of Athlone to the present

Lord Gormanston, Premier Viscount of Ireland, but we might record some of the vicissitudes that attend so ancient and illustrious a family. The Lordship was laid waste, along with much of Meath and Ulster, in 1316 by Robert Bruce King of Scots. In 1478, Sir Robert Preston, grandson of Sir Christopher, Lord of Carrick in right of Elizabeth de Londres, was created Viscount of Gormanston, and a governor of King Edward IV's younger son, Richard Duke of York, murdered in the Tower of London by the Duke of Buckingham, a supporter of Richard III, in 1483-4. The Gormanstons suffered as Catholics in Ireland during the 16th century, particularly the plantations of Elizabeth I and James. They lost their lands in Meath under Henry VIII's Lord Deputy in Dublin, Sir Thomas Skeffington, an ancestor of the present Viscount Massereene and Ferrard of Chilham Castle, Kent. Their biggest political mistake was to espouse the forlorn cause of James II who fled England for France in December 1688 and was dethroned in 1689. When King James returned, as he thought, via Ireland to reclaim his crown with the assistance of Louis XIV, the then Seventh Viscount, Jenico, joined him and was present at the Battle of the Boyne, just north of the Gormanston lands, in 1690. James was defeated by the English under King William III. Lord Gormanston was indicted and found guilty of high treason, and outlawed in 1691, although he had died a month before sentence. He was succeeded by his nephew in his lands, but the Viscountcy was not acknowledged for the next three descents until 1790 when George III restored the family in blood and honours. The Lordship of Carrick continues in the present Viscount Gormanston.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Charter 1340
Charter 1344
Charter 1344

Many other documents will be found on the Gormanston Register,
presently on permanent loan to the National Library of Ireland, Dublin.

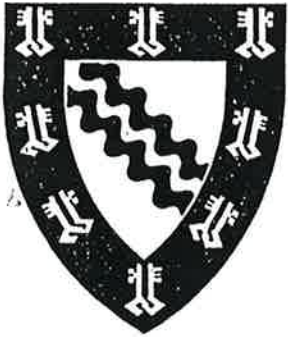


Geoffrey of Anjou

£8,000

In association with

SMITH-WOOLLEY



The Lordship of Stratton Hall

Exeter College, Oxford

Norfolk

IN THE time of Sigebert, King of the East Angles, this Lordship was given to Felix, the first Bishop of the East Angles and so became part of his bishopric. In Edward the Confessor's reign it was held by Bishop Ailmer and consisted of 2 carucates in demesne, 7 villeins, 6 bordars and a half, 26 socmen and 12 freemen whose rents and services were valued at 20 shillings a year. At the time of the Conquest, Walter the Deacon and Ralf held it of the bishopric, in right of which they had a Court Leet, half of which belonged to them and the other half to the King and Alan, Earl of Richmond (owning half a court meant participating in half the profits of justice). The whole of the profits of this manor were worth £6 a year. In the time of King Sigebert, we are told that he granted the southern part of the town of Stratton to Bishop Felix and from this we can probably infer that it was divided into two moieties, one of which was held by Walter the Deacon and the other by Ralf. Ralf's successors included the Malherbe family and it passed from them to Gilbert de Bourne who was lord *circa* 1273, Gilbert's wife being Elizabeth de Malherbe. On the death of Sir Nicholas de Bourne in 1348 without male issue, the Lordship passed to his daughter Margery, wife of John de Herling. On the latter's death it passed to the Bedingfield family by the marriage of Sir Edmund Bedingfield with Margaret daughter of Sir Robert de Tudenham. It continued in the Bedingfields possession until Sir Henry Bedingfield sold it to Sir Edmund Reeve, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. On his death in 1647, he left his estate to his brother Alexander and he to his son Henry who sold the manor to John Mallom of

Booton, in Norfolk. The Mallom's continued in possession of the lordship until it passed into the hands of the present owner, Exeter College, Oxford.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Account Roll	1409-10
Terrier	<i>temp</i> Philip & Mary
Court Books	1725-1945
Courts, tourns, extracts	1525-53
Court Books	1725-1935

British Library
Norfolk Record Office

Public Record Office
Lloyds Bank, 67
Kingsway W2.



£8,000



Bermingham

The Lordship of Herbardeston

Co Dublin, Ireland

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the Barony of Balrothery, about 15 miles north-east of Dublin, in the province of Leinster. It was granted by Henry II to Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, and the family later became Earls of Ulster and Earls of Lincoln which former title became merged in the Crown at the succession of Henry Bolingbroke as Henry IV. The Earldom of Ulster is now held by HRH The Prince Andrew The Duke of York. Herbardeston passed by marriage through a coheir to the de Bermingham family in the 13th century. John de Bermingham, Earl of Louth, who in 1329 had been elevated to the palatine county of Louth supported by Richard Lord de Malahide, fought the Vernons, Gernons, and Savages - who opposed this creation - at a battle near here. Lord Louth and 60 of his followers were killed. Shortly afterwards, the Lordship was taken in marriage to the de Prestons whose descent is opposite.

Sir Christopher Preston = Elizabeth; dau. and heiress of William de Londres.

Christopher = Jane

Sir Robert, 1st Viscount = Janet, dau. of Sir Richard Molyneux (he died 1503)

Sir William = Anne (he died 1532)

Jenico = Catherine, dau. of the Earl of Kildare (he died 1569)

Christopher = Catherine (he died 1599)

Jenico = Margaret, dau. of Lord Howth (he died 1630)

Nicholas = Mary, dau. of 1st Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland

Jenico who having adhered to the lost cause of James II was indicted and outlawed for treason in 1691. He was succeeded by his nephew

Jenico who was succeeded by his brother

|
 Anthony = Mary
 |
 Jenico = Thomasine (he died 1757)
 |
 Anthony = Henrietta (he died 1786)
 |
 Jenico = Margaret, dau. of 2nd Viscount Southwell (he died 1860)
 |
 Edward = Lucretia
 |
 Jenico = Georgina (he died 1907)
 |
 Jenico = Eileen, dau. of General Rt Hon Sir William Butler
 (he died 1925)
 |
 Jenico = Pamela, grand-daughter of the 9th Earl of Denbigh
 (he died 1940)
 |
 Jenico Nicholas Dudley Preston, 17th Viscount Gormanston

Herbardeston is adjacent to Balbriggan on the coast where William III of Orange camped on 3rd July 1690, just after the Battle of the Boyne. The Lordship until very recently was held by the present Viscount Gormanston.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Memorandum	1410	
Abstract	George I	
Settlement	1683	
Agreement	1699	
Grants	1627, 1688	
Leases	1728 - 90	
Settlement	1702	
Lease	1703	
Affidavit	?1741	
Rental	1744 - 58	National Library, Ireland



Gormanston