

# Lordship of Hawkridge

County	Berkshire	Principal Source	Victoria County Histories
Parish	Bucklebury	Other information	Manor lying to the north of the parish.
Date	History of Lordship – Page 1		Monarchs
874	<b>Creation of the English Monarchy</b>		Alfred the Great 871-899  Edward Elder 899-924 Athelstan 924-939 Edmund I 939-946 Edred 946-955 Edwy 955-959 Edgar 959-975 Edward the Martyr 975-978 Ethelred 978-1016 Edmund II 1016 Canute 1016-1035 Harold I 1035-1040 Harthacnut 1040-1042
1066	The only reference to Hawkridge is as part of Sutton Courtney. This Lordship was held by Godric, Sheriff of Berkshire directly of King Edward the Confessor.		Edward the Confessor 1042-1066
1066	<b>Norman Conquest- Battle of Hastings</b>		Harold II 1066 William I 1066-1087
1086	<b>Domesday</b>		
1086	Sutton Courtney including Hawkridge and over two hundred other lordships are given by William the Conqueror to Henry Ferrers, Baron of Tetbury, Staffordshire, a Norman soldier who fought at the Battle of Hastings. The lordship is held direct of King William. Henry is also appointed the first Anglo-Norman High Sheriff of Berkshire. Among Henry's famous descendants are King George I, Princess Diana, George Washington, and Winston Churchill.		William II 1087-1100 Henry I 1100-35
1101	Henry dies leaving three sons and a daughter. Enguenuf, the oldest son, inherits the English estates, William, his second son, inherits his Norman estates. Enguenuf dies shortly after his father and his inheritance goes to Robert, Henry's third son.		
1139	Robert dies leaving his peerage of Earl of Derby, his feudal Barony of Tetbury and his assets (including Hawkridge) to his son and heir Robert II.		Stephen 1135-54

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1160	Robert II dies leaving a son and heir, William.	Henry II 1154-89
1190	William dies leaving William II as his son and heir.	Richard I 1189-99 John 1199-1216
1215	<b>Magna Carta</b>	
1215-1217	<b>First Barons War</b>	Henry III 1216-72
1247	William II has had an interesting life having been the forth Earl of Derby, Sheriff of Lancaster and also joined the crusades. He dies leaving his estates to his son William III.	
1254	William III 5 <sup>th</sup> Earl of Derby and also Constable of Bolsover Castle dies leaving his estates to Robert III.	
1264-1267	<b>Second Barons War</b>	
1266	Robert III has joined the barons against King Henry and forfeits all his assets to the Crown.	
1274	Sir Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon, is granted lands in Sutton including some cottars and their land in Hawkridge.	Edward I 1272-1307
1292	Sir Hugh dies and leaves a son and heir of the same name, aged 16.	Edward II 1307-27
1340	Sir Hugh dies leaving a son and heir Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon.	
1377	Hugh dies leaving approximately eight children. It is his grandson, Edward (son of Edward) who inherits all his father's estates.	Edward III 1327-77
1419	Edward dies and his second son Hugh Courtenay inherits as Edward's first son Edward, pre-deceases the Earl by a year.	Richard II 1377-1399 Henry IV 1399-1413 Henry V 1413-22
1422	Hugh dies leaving a son and heir Thomas.	Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71
1455-1487	<b>War of the Roses</b>	
1458	Thomas dies leaving a son and heir of the same name.	

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1461	At the Battle of Towton, Thomas fights for King Henry and after the battle he is beheaded and his lands forfeit (including Sutton Courtney with Hawkridge).	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83
1466	King Edward grants Sutton Courtney with Hawkridge to Sir Walter Devereux in reward for his services.	Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5
1485	On the accession of Henry VII the Courtenay family came back into favour and Edward Courtenay (nephew of Edward Courtenay above) is made Earl of Devon and among the lordships granted is that of Hawkridge.	Henry VII 1485-1509
1487	Edward becomes a Knight of the Bath.	
1495	Edward's son, William marries Katherine Plantagenet, youngest daughter of Edward IV.	
1503	On the death of Queen Elizabeth, William Courtenay is committed to the Tower of London as the family is feared for the influence the family has gained during the Queen's lifetime.	
1509	Sir Edward dies and William is released from the Tower and carries the sword at King Henry VIII's coronation.	Henry VIII 1509-47
1511	Sir William is allowed to succeed to his father's Earldom, however he shortly dies leaving the family estates, including Hawkridge, to his son and heir Henry.	
1520	Henry finds favour with Henry VIII and is made a Privy Councillor and a gentleman of the Privy Chamber.	
1521	Henry is made Knight of the Garter in the place of the Duke of Buckingham who is tried and convicted for treason. Henry also attends Henry VIII at Calais, at the Fields of the Cloth of Gold, and took part in tournaments.	
1522/3	The stewardries of the Duchies of Exeter, Somerset and Cornwall are all granted to Sir Henry.	
1525	Sir Henry becomes constable of Windsor Castle and Marquis of Exeter.	
1534	<b>The Act of Supremacy – Church of England</b>	

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1535	Sir Henry is made a steward for many abbeys and priories in the western counties.	
1538	Sir Henry becomes the supreme authority in the west of England and he and Cromwell (a minister to King Henry) become enemies. Cromwell manages to convince King Henry of a potential threat from Sir Henry and he is committed to the tower with his wife and son, Edward. Sir Henry is tried by his peers in Westminster Hall. He is condemned to death and beheaded at the Tower on 9 <sup>th</sup> December.	
1544	Henry VIII grants Hawkridge to Sir Henry Norreys.	Edward VI 1547-53 Mary I 1553-58
1601	Both Henry's sons pre-decease him and his grandson Francis (who was Williams's son) inherits Hawkridge.	Elizabeth I 1558-1603
1622	Sir Francis, Earl of Berkshire, sells Hawkridge to Sir Peter Vanlore who also owns the lordship of Tilehurst and Wallingford castle.	James I 1603-25
1627	Sir Peter dies and Hawkridge is left to his son of the same name and his four sisters.	Charles I 1625-49
1642-1651	<b>English Civil War</b>	
Unknown	Various assignments of Hawkridge are made along with the manor of Beenham, Berkshire Hawkridge comes to the Vanden Bempde family.	Charles II 1660-85
1697	Hawkridge is owned by Richard Lyford but it is unclear which member of the Vanden Bempde family conveys it to him.	James II 1685-88 William III 1688-1702
1741	Hawkridge has come into the possession of four co-heirs; Sarah, Margaret, Betty Lyford and Mary (wife of Robert Chase) as they convey Hawkridge to William Hercy and Richard Matthews. This is the last known reference to the Manor and Lordship of Hawkridge.	Anne 1702-14 George I 1714/27 George II 1727/60
1750-1850	<b>Industrial Revolution</b>	George III 1760-1820 George IV 1820-30 William IV 1830-7

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<b>Date</b>	<b>History of Lordship – Page 5</b>	<b>Monarchs</b>
2018	The title appears not to have been used for 277 years.	Victoria 1837-1901 Edward VII 1901-10 George V 1910-36 Edward VIII 1936 George VI 1936-52 Elizabeth II 1952-