

Lordship of Huntingdon Fee Wootton

Parish/ County	Wootton Northamptonshire	Principal source	Victoria County History
Date	History of Lordship		Monarchs
871	Creation of the English Monarchy		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	Leofnoth (son of Osmund) is a thegn (noble) to Edward the Confessor and Lord in 22 manors in Northamptonshire including the Huntingdon Fee in Wootton.		Edward the Confessor 1042-1066 Harold II 1066 William I 1066-1087
1066	Norman Conquest- Battle of Hastings		
1086	Domesday		
1086	Leofnoth retains only one of his manors and loses all his others, including the Huntingdon fee, to Winemar of Flanders one of William the Conqueror's companions during the invasion of England, who is made feudal Baron of Hanslope.		
Unknown	Winemar dies leaving 2 sons and heirs, Michael de Hanslope (the eldest) and Walter de Preston. The Huntingdon Fee has been increased by 1/3 of ½ hide.		William II 1087-1100 Henry I 1100-35
Unknown	Michael dies with only a daughter Maud or Matilda. He makes Henry I his rightful heir so that his barony will stay together. Henry I grants Maud in marriage to William Mauduit who already possesses the Wahull Fee in Wootton. This portion of the Huntingdon Fee is incorporated into the Wahull Fee. Walter is Lord of Preston Deanery and gives 2/3 of the tithe in the Huntingdon Fee to St Andrew's Priory.		Stephen 1135-54
Before 1167	Walter dies leaving a son and heir Gilbert, who receives the Huntingdon Fee.		Henry II 1154-89

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Before 1172	Gilbert dies leaving a son and heir Michael.	
1206	Michael has died and left the Huntingdon Fee to his son Walter, who becomes High Sheriff of Northamptonshire.	Richard I 1189-99 John 1199-1216
1212	Walter is given custody of Fotheringay Castle.	
1215	Magna Carta	
1215-1217	First Barons War	Henry III 1216-72
Unknown	Walter sides with the Barons against King John and has all his lands confiscated.	
1227	Walter has had his lands returned and receives a gift from Henry III of six does from Salcey forest to stock his park at Preston.	
1227/8	Walter is employed to assess the fifteenth (for taxation) in Warwickshire and Leicestershire and to fix the tallage (taxation on Crown lands) in Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire.	
1230	Walter dies leaving a son and heir Gilbert.	
1240	Gilbert is appointed a justice's itinerant (mobile judge) on the southern circuit.	
1242	Gilbert is appointed to the bench (made a seated judge). He is a judge of assize of novel disseisin (settle land disputes) at Northampton, Hereford and Cirencester.	
1258	Gilbert holds the King's bench at Westminster and is one of the most senior judges in England.	
1264-1267	Second Barons War	
1268	Gilbert is Head of the Justices Itinerant in various counties.	
1269	Gilbert becomes Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in England but does not use the title.	

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1272	Edward I re-appoints Gilbert as Chief Justice and grants him free to wear the livery of his robes.	Edward I 1272-1307
1274	Gilbert dies leaving a daughter, Sybil. She is not his heir with all his lands and rights going to the son of his younger brother (Sir William) Laurence.	
Unknown	Laurence dies leaving a son and heir of the same name.	Edward II 1307-27
1329	Laurence enfeoffs (entrusts) the Huntingdon Fee to George Longueville of Little Billing who is married to Laurence's daughter Isabel. Laurence retains a lordship for the service of a rose yearly.	Edward III 1327-77
1438	Another Laurence de Preston is still holding the mesne lordship.	Richard II 1377-1399 Henry IV 1399-1413 Henry V 1413-22 Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71
1455-1487	War of the Roses	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83
1459	The Huntingdon Fee passes to Margaret, wife of Sir Richard Ros (courtier and poet) for her life. Sir Richard dies leaving a son and heir John, who is only 33weeks old.	
1493	John marries Elizabeth (daughter of Sir Ralf Hastings) and John settles the Huntingdon Fee on both of them.	Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5 Henry VII 1485-1509
1527	John has a daughter but before he dies he conveys the Huntingdon Fee to his illegitimate sons; Thomas, Arthur, Richard and John.	Henry VIII 1509-47
1534	The Act of Supremacy – Church of England	
1540	Thomas dies and the manor is resettled on Arthur.	
1542	John challenges Arthur's ownership and Arthur settles the claim with land to the value of £20 annually and John renounces his rights in the Huntingdon Fee.	Edward VI 1547-53

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1557	Arthur dies leaving a son and heir Henry Longueville, aged 10.	Mary I 1553-58
1618	Henry dies leaving a son and heir of the same name.	Elizabeth I 1558-1603 James I 1603-25
1621	Sir Henry Longueville dies and the Huntingdon Fee is settled on his widow Katherine (daughter of Sir Edward Carey, sister of Viscount Falkland) for her life.	
1635	Katherine dies but the Huntingdon Fee is found in the hands of Samuel Fryers and his wife Elizabeth. They convey it to Caleb Stephens and Philemon Stephens and the Huntingdon Fee is not heard of again.	Charles I 1625-49
1642-1651	English Civil War	Charles II 1660-85 James II 1685-88 William III 1688-1702 Anne 1702-14
1750-1850	Industrial Revolution	George I 1714/27 George II 1727/60 George III 1760-1820 George IV 1820-30 William IV 1830-7 Victoria 1837-1901 Edward VII 1901-10 George V 1910-36 Edward VIII 1936
2018	The title appears not to have been used for 383 years.	George VI 1936-52 Elizabeth II 1952-