

Lordship of Passelewes or Paslows

Parish/ County	Wavendon Buckinghamshire	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 Edward the Confessor 1042-1066 Harold II 1066 William I 1066-1087
1066	Norman Conquest- Battle of Hastings		
1086	Domesday		William II 1087-1100 Henry I 1100-35 Stephen 1135-54 Henry II 1154-89
1166	William Passelewe is lord of Passelewes with Walter Giffard as his overlord.		
1170/1	William is succeeded by Gilbert Passelewe and pays taxes for 3 knight's fees.		
After 1190	Simon Passelewe is recorded as Lord of Passelewes.		Richard I 1189-99
1199	Simon makes a life grant to his uncle Gilbert Passelewe, to take effect after the death of Liveva, Simon's mother, who was holding an interest in Passelewes from her late husband.		John 1199-1216
1215	Magna Carta		
1215-1217	First Barons War		Henry III 1216-72
1221 to 1228	Simon dies leaving Gilbert Passelewe as his heir.		
After 1262	Gilbert dies and is succeeded by William Passelewe		

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1264-1267	Second Barons War	
Before 1314	William subinfeudates (creates another lordship whilst retaining his own) Passelewes to Peter Passelewe.	Edward I 1272-1307 Edward II 1307-27
1314	Peter conveys his lordship of Passelewes to John Pever who holds the Passelewes lordship with his other lordship in Wavendon.	
1333	William's lordship of Passelewes is last recorded.	Edward III 1327-77
1359	Passelewes has passed to Nicholas Pever who conveys it to Sir Henry Green.	
1361	Sir Henry is Chief Justice and is allegedly dismissed for heinous breaches of trust.	
1369	Sir Henry dies and the bulk of his estates pass to his eldest son Sir Thomas. Sir Henry has made provisions for his younger son Henry, who receives Passelewes as well as other lordships in Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire.	
1373	Henry is knighted. And enters the service of John of Gaunt, 1 st Duke of Lancaster.	
1375	Sir Henry is made Commissioner of Arrest in Nottinghamshire.	
1380	Sir Henry starts a 9 year career as a Justice of the Peace.	Richard II 1377-1399
1381	Sir Henry assists with the suppression of the Peasant's Revolt	
1384	Sir Henry is reported as one of a small group of men who viciously torture and kill a Carmelite friar who accuses the Duke of treason.	
1386	Sir Henry advances a loan of £1,000 on the Duke's behalf to the King of Portugal in preparation for the invasion of Castile. Sir Henry supports the Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Arundel who take control of the government.	
1390	Sir Henry is elected to Parliament for Huntingdonshire.	

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1391	Sir Henry hears appeals in the Court of Chivalry.	
1397	Sir Henry serves as an MP for Northamptonshire and comes to the personal attention of Richard II. He immediately wins his trust and becomes a leading role in manoeuvring the Commons into furthering the King's plans. Sir Henry gains rich rewards from lands being forfeit.	
1398	Sir Henry receives a pardon from King Richard for his support to the overthrow of the government back in 1386. Sir Henry is appointed to an important committee of 12 lords and 6 commoners to deal with all the outstanding matters not covered by Parliament before its final session.	
1399	Sir Henry is sent to Scotland to redress infractions to the truce between England and Scotland. He is successful. Sir Henry is appointed co-keeper of the Royal Castles of Rochester and Leeds in anticipation of the invasion by Henry Bolingbroke (to be Henry IV). With Bolingbroke making a rapid advance Sir Henry rushes to Bristol Castle. The castle falls and Sir Henry is beheaded.	Henry IV 1399-1413
1400	Sir Henry's estates are seized however King Henry shows generosity to Sir Henry's children and passes the seized estates to Ralph, Sir Henry's eldest son, at his majority.	
1404	Ralph is made Sheriff of Northamptonshire and takes part in the wars against the Welsh.	
1410	Ralph is made a Justice of the Peace in Northamptonshire.	
1411	Although Ralph has occupied his father's estates for some years his acquisition of them has not been confirmed by Parliament. Ralph successfully petitions for this and Parliament confirm his royal pardon. Ralph's favour is confirmed by his appointment to be an Esquire of the Body of Henry IV (personal servant to the King).	
1417	Ralph takes part in Henry V's second invasion of Normandy where he dies, probably while on active service, leaving Passelewes to his brother John. Although a handsome settlement is made for Ralph's widow, Katherine.	Henry V 1413-22

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1433	John dies leaving a son and heir Henry.	Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71
1455-1487	War of the Roses	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83
1468	Henry dies with no male heir and his estates including Passelewes passes to his daughter Constance, wife of Sir John Stafford, third son of the Duke of Buckingham.	
1469	Sir John is made Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall for life.	
1470	Sir John is created Earl of Wiltshire by King Edward IV. He is also made Chief Butler of England.	
1472	He is made a Knight of the Garter.	
1473	Sir John dies leaving a son and heir Edward who is still a minor.	
1475	Edward is made a Knight of the Bath.	
1483	Sir Edward bears the Queen's crown at the coronation of King Richard III.	Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5
1499	Sir Edward dies and Passelewes passes with his other estates to his cousins; Elizabeth, Anne, Constance and Audrey (or Etheldreda). It is at this time Passelewes is once again treated as a separate lordship from Wavendon.	Henry VII 1485-1509
1534	The Act of Supremacy – Church of England	Henry VIII 1509-47 Edward VI 1547-53
1560	Passelewes is held by William Fitz Hugh, who settles it on Robert Fitz Hugh.	Mary I 1553-58 Elizabeth I 1558-1603
1609/10	Robert dies with no direct male heir but has 3 daughters. His estates are shared between his daughter Anne (wife of Thomas Cranwell), his grandson Robert Saunders (son of Robert's daughter Frances) and daughter Mary (wife of William Astrey).	James I 1603-25
1615	William and Mary Astrey have died and their share in Passelewes passes to Robert Saunders giving him 2 shares.	

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1622	Anne Cranwell dies and Robert Saunders agrees to sell his moiety to Thomas Cranwell and his son Fitzhugh for £625. It is to be paid in 2 instalments however Thomas is so badly in debt Passelewes is pulled into a litigation with Robert Dixon, one of Thomas' creditors.	
1642-1651	English Civil War	Charles I 1625-49
1656	Fitzhugh Cranwell finally inherits Passelewes and sells it to Giffard Beale.	
1672	Passelewes passes to John Cullen.	Charles II 1660-85
1682	John is made Sheriff of Buckinghamshire.	James II 1685-88 William III 1688-1702 Anne 1702-14
Prior to 1727	John dies leaving Passelewes to his grand-daughter Mary (wife of Robert Isaacson).	George I 1714/27 George II 1727/60
Post 1735	Robert dies leaving 2 daughters as co-heirs, Arabella and Mary who will marry Roger Altham)	
1750-1850	Industrial Revolution	George III 1760-1820
1759	Arabella marries Rev, William Denison, Principal of Magdalen College, Oxford and as part of their marriage settlement her moiety of Passelewes will pass to the children of her marriage who are to hold this share of Passelewes in common.	
1781	Mary Altham dies and her moiety of Passelewes passes to her husband Robert.	
1788	Roger Altham dies and this moiety in Passelewes passes to their 5 daughters.	
About 1801	Roger's heiresses convey their moiety to the Denisons and Passelewes disappears from records.	George IV 1820-30 William IV 1830-7 Victoria 1837-1901

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2018	The title appears not to have been used for 217 years.	Edward VII 1901-10 George V 1910-36 Edward VIII 1936 George VI 1936-52 Elizabeth II 1952-