

Lordship of Southcott

Parish/ County	Linslade 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 Richard I 1189-99 John 1199-1216
1215	Magna Carta		
1215-1217	First Barons War		Henry III 1216-72
1241	William Gernun is holding the land that is to become Southcott Manor.		
1264-1267	Second Barons War		Edward I 1272-1307 Edward II 1307-27 Edward III 1327-77 Richard II 1377-1399
Post 1382	Thomas de Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham inherits Linsdale, the principle lordship in the parish, from his brother John. Thomas acquires Southcott Manor.		
1397	Thomas is created Duke of Norfolk for being instrumental in the murder of King Richard II's uncle, the Duke of Gloucester while he is a Captain at Calais where the Duke is imprisoned.		

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1398	Thomas quarrels with the Duke of Hereford, however Richard II banishes them both.	
1399	While still in exile Thomas becomes Earl of Norfolk after the death of his grandmother.	Henry IV 1399-1413
1400	Thomas dies leaving Southcott in dower to his widow, Lady Elizabeth.	
1401	Elizabeth re-marries, Sir Robert Goushill, her third husband.	
Unknown	Southcott passes to Thomas and Elizabeth's son Thomas, who is the 4 th Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshall.	
1405	Thomas is beheaded for leading a rebellion in the north, leaving Southcott in dower to his wife Constance. Constance was a minor when married and the marriage was never consummated.	
1433	The manorial rights of Southcott are conveyed to the tenants, the first known to be Sir Walter Lucy, Earl of March.	Henry V 1413-22 Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71
1444	Sir Walter dies leaving a son and heir Sir William.	
1453	Sir William is made High Sheriff of Herefordshire.	
1455-1487	War of the Roses	
1460	Sir William is killed at the Battle of Northampton and Southcott passes in moieties to his niece Elizabeth (wife of Roger Corbett) and his nephew Sir William Vaux, High Sheriff of Northamptonshire.	
1461	Sir William is a zealous Lancastrian and after the Battle of Towton is charged with treason and his lands including the moiety of Southcott are attained (confiscated, to be sold for the Crown).	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83
1462	Sir William's moiety of Southcott is granted by Edward IV to Sir Ralph Hastings, Esquire of the Body, for services to the King. Sir Ralph also receives the offices of Lieutenant of the Castle of Guisnes in Picardy and Constable of Rockingham Castle.	Edward V 1483

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1485	Sir William Vaux is slain at the Battle of Tewkesbury and on the accession of Henry VII to the throne, Nicholas Vaux, who had fought with Henry at Bosworth, has a reversal of his father's attainder restoring most of his other lands to him, but not Southcott.	Richard III 1483-5 Henry VII 1485-1509
1498	Elizabeth Corbet dies and her moiety of Southcott passes to her grandson Sir Robert as his father also Sir Robert has pre-deceased him.	
1500	Sir Nicholas Vaux brings an action against Sir Robert Corbet for refusing to divide Southcott. Nicholas was due half of Southcott from the reversal of his father's attainder. Sir Robert takes possession of the whole of Southcott after Elizabeth Corbet's death. Sir Robert obtains a quitclaim from Sir Nicholas and retains all of Southcott.	
1513	Sir Robert dies leaving Southcott to his son and heir Roger.	Henry VIII 1509-47
1525	Roger settles Southcott on both himself and his wife Anne.	
1529	Sir Roger is made one of the Knights of the Shire to Parliament for Shropshire.	
1538	Roger dies and his son Andrew, who is an adolescent, inherits Southcott.	
1534	The Act of Supremacy – Church of England	
1547	Andrew serves in the Scottish Campaigns and is knighted by John Dudley, Earl of Warwick.	Edward VI 1547-53
1578	Sir Andrew dies leaving Southcott to his son and heir Sir Robert.	Mary I 1553-58 Elizabeth I 1558-1603
1584	Sir Robert dies childless and Southcott passes to his brother Richard a former MP and High Sheriff for Shropshire.	
1603	Richard is knighted.	
1606	Sir Richard settles Southcott on himself and his wife Judith for life with the remainder (title after death) to the male heirs of his grandfather Sir Roger.	James I 1603-25
1608	Sir Richard dies leaving Southcott to his brother Vincent.	

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1624	Sir Vincent dies leaving Southcott to his son and heir Sir Andrew.	
1637	Sir Andrew dies leaving Southcott to his son and heir Vincent.	Charles I 1625-49
1642	Vincent's great-aunt Judith (Sir Richard's widow) dies and Vincent takes possession of Southcott. Vincent is made a Baronet.	
1642-1651	English Civil War	
1646	Vincent is a Royalist and under threat of his lands being confiscated he is charged with a fee of £2,822 to retain them, however this is reduced to £2,389.	
1656	Vincent dies leaving a son and heir Sir Vincent.	Charles II 1660-85
1679	Sir Vincent is a Member of Parliament being a Knight of the Shire for Shropshire.	
1681	Sir Vincent dies in London of smallpox leaving a son and heir Vincent.	James II 1685-88
1688	Vincent dies and in line with the male heirs condition of 1606 Southcott passes to Richard Corbet, Vincent's great-uncle. The part of the estate not held "males entail" passes to Vincent's sister Beatrice (wife of John Kynaston).	William III 1688-1702
1690	Richard Corbet and Beatrice are both holding shares in Southcott. This is the last recording of Southcott as a separate manorial holding.	Anne 1702-14 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 George VI 1936-52 Elizabeth II 1952-
1750-1850	Industrial Revolution	
2018	The title appears not to have been used for 300 years.	