

Lordship of Shoddesden or Shadsden

Parish/ County	Kimpton Hampshire	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	Aghmund (or Agemund) of Wellow is a Saxon thegn and Lord of Shoddesden, holding of Queen Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor.		Edward the Confessor 1042-1066 Harold II 1066 William I 1066-1087
1066	Norman Conquest- Battle of Hastings		
1086	Domesday		
1086	Aghmund retains Shoddesden after the Norman Conquest, holding directly from William the Conqueror.		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
1264-1267	Second Barons War		Edward I 1272-1307 Edward II 1307-27 Edward III 1327-77 Richard II 1377-1399 Henry IV 1399-1413 Henry V 1413-22
1340	Stephen Malory (clerk) and William Randolph settle Shoddesden on Roger Cormeilles.		
Prior to 1366	Roger Cormeilles dies and his wife inherits Shoddesden as she is granted a licence to hear divine service during the episcopacy of Ebedon.		

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1433	John Skillyng is recorded as Lord of Shoddesden.	Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71
1455-1487	War of the Roses	
Unknown	John dies with no male heir and leaves Shoddesden to his daughter Elizabeth who is first wife of John Wynnard.	
1465	John and Elizabeth convey Shoddesden to John Wydeslade.	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83
1482	Thomas and Elizabeth Waite are holding Shoddesden when Thomas dies. Elizabeth is rumoured to be a mistress of King Edward IV and had an illegitimate son by him called Arthur Plantangenet. Thomas and Elizabeth have no male heir so Thomas leaves Shoddesden to his brother William Wayte.	Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5 Henry VII 1485-1509 Henry VIII 1509-47
1511	John Thornborough has acquired Shoddesden and is holding of the Prioress of Easebourne who is the superior lord. John dies leaving a son and heir Robert.	
1522	Robert Thornborough dies and is succeeded by William. Robert's widow Anne retains Shoddesden for her life and marries Sir Anthony Windsor.	
1534	The Act of Supremacy – Church of England	
1535	William dies leaving a son and heir John.	Edward VI 1547-53 Mary I 1553-58
1561	John sells Shoddesden to his brother-in-law Richard Kingsmill.	Elizabeth I 1558-1603
1566	Richard served on a Parliamentary committee to decide whether all MPs should take the oath of supremacy or just new MPs appointed. He was said to argue “very boldly and judiciously” in the face of Queen Elizabeth’s displeasure for the continuation of the Commons’ suit concerning the succession, an emotive subject as Queen Elizabeth did not wish to marry and thus had no direct heir.	
1573	Richard is appointed as Attorney of the Court of Wards.	

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1584	In a speech to Parliament he defends his position as Attorney of the Wards. He claims that he is “an honest poor man” who made no profit from his post: “For any profit I get in my office, more than the dignity of serving her Majesty, I would rather another have it. I have gotten no lease since I was officer”	
1585	Richard is made Knight for Hampshire.	
1590	Sir Richard is subject to a petition to the Privy Council by Richard Beckinsawe on behalf of 500 persons living on Sir Richard’s manors in Hampshire, which included Shoddesden, alleging his “breach of customs, innovations of titles, encroachment of pasture” and “alterations of tenures”.	
Unknown	Richard dies with no male heir and Shoddesden passes to his nephew William Kingsmill.	James I 1603-25
1638	William conveys Shoddesden to Arthur Evelyn.	Charles I 1625-49
1642-1651	English Civil War	Charles II 1660-85 James II 1685-88 William III 1688-1702
1705	Shoddesden is held by Dame Barbara Henley, widow of Sir Robert Henley MP. Dame Barbara sells her life interest to her son and Sir Robert’s second son, John Henley of Abbots Wootton, Dorset. He immediately sells Shoddesden to Thomas Richmond nee Webb.	Anne 1702-14 George I 1714/27
1720	Shoddesden is now owned by John Richmond nee Webb and his wife Anne. They sell it to Edmund Stradwick.	
1750-1850	Industrial Revolution	George II 1727/60
1756	Shoddesden is owned by Thomas Humphries and his wife Frances who convey it to John Peachey. This is the last known reference to the Manor and Lordship of Shoddesden.	George III 1760-1820 George IV 1820-30 William IV 1830-7 Victoria 1837-1901 Edward VII 1901-10

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Date	History of Lordship	Monarchs
2018	The title appears not to have been used for 262 years.	George V 1910-36 Edward VIII 1936 George VI 1936-52 Elizabeth II 1952-