

Lordship of Brettgrave or Bryttesgrave

Parish/ County	Epsom Surrey	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		
1197	Sampson de Horton is Lord of Brettgrave, the manor and lordship being separated from the abbot of Chertsey's Epsom manor but remaining a subordinate to the Epsom lordship.		William II 1087-1100 Henry I 1100-35 Stephen 1135-54 Henry II 1154-89 Richard I 1189-99
1215	Magna Carta		John 1199-1216
1215-1217	First Barons War		Henry III 1216-72
Unknown	Brettgrave passes to John de Tichemarsh and remains under the lordship of Epsom.		
Unknown	Brettgrave passes to Reginald de Imworth.		
1264-1267	Second Barons War		
1280/7	Reginald dies leaving a son and heir John, who is a minor.		Edward I 1272-1307

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Prior to 1327	John grants the manor in fee to Henry Gerard (chaplain) and John his illegitimate son.	Edward II 1307-27
1346	After the death of John, son of Henry, John the Abbot took possession of Brettgrave by escheat (legal transfer of ownership when a subordinate lord die with no heir). Nicholas de Tonstall, his wife Joan and Thomas de Saye unlawfully take crops, impound the beasts from the abbot's plough and otherwise persecutes him until he renounces his rights to Brettgrave. The abbot of Chertsey brings a suit against Nicholas, Joan and Thomas. The abbot wins the case and confirms his ownership of Brettgrave and receives damages. The abbot and convent receive a licence from the Crown to grant Brettgrave to Guy de Bryan, the younger, to be held of the king in chief at a rent of 8s 3d.	Edward III 1327-77
1348	Guy enfeoffs (exchange land for service) Brettgrave with John Gogh and other clerks to the manor in trust for Henry, Earl of Lancaster.	
1350	Henry receives a grant of free warren for the demesne (not rented) lands in Brettgrave.	
1352	Henry is created Duke of Lancaster.	
1361	The Duke dies leaving no son so Brettgrave passes to his eldest daughter Maud (wife of the Duke of Bavaria).	
1362	Maud dies and Brettgrave passes to her sister Blanche, wife of John Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, who is now made Duke of Lancaster in the right of his wife.	
1399	John dies leaving a son and heir Henry who in addition to being Duke of Lancaster is also made Duke of Hereford. Henry usurps Richard II and becomes Henry IV and Brettgrave becomes part of the Duchy of Lancaster.	Richard II 1377-1399 Henry IV 1399-1413
1455-1487	War of the Roses	Henry V 1413-22 Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71 Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83 Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5

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Unknown	William Merston acquires the fee simple (manor and lordship) for Brettgrave after his father John had held a lease of Brettgrave as a tenant. John was a personal attendant and courtier to Henry IV.	Henry VII 1485-1509 Henry VIII 1509-47
1511	William dies with no male heir so Brettgrave passes to his daughter Joan, wife of Nicholas Mynne.	
1520	Nicholas dies Joan re-marries William Sander of Ewell.	
1534	The Act of Supremacy – Church of England	
1540	Joan dies leaving Brettgrave to her son John Mynne by her first marriage.	
1595	John dies leaving a son and heir William.	Edward VI 1547-53 Mary I 1553-58 Elizabeth I 1558-1603
1618	William dies leaving a son and heir John.	James I 1603-25
1626	John marries Alice, daughter of William Hale and settles various lands on his wife. Unfortunately, he has financial problems, and with the permission of William Hale, sells these lands including Brettgrave to George Mynne. George makes his money as a trader and served as a Member of Parliament twice.	Charles I 1625-49
1633	George finds himself in various legal battles, one being with the Admiralty Commission for refusing to allow saltpetre men to dig for salt in Brettgrave and his other Surrey estates.	
1634	George is also prosecuted in Star Chamber (a court for cases that affect the interests of the Crown) for taking excessive fees as Clerk of the Hanaper. The Clerk charges for sealing charters patents, writs etc. He is found guilty and fined £3,000 and is suspended from the office.	
1642	George sides with Parliament and seeks to recover his office as Clerk of the Hanaper but fails.	
1642-1651	English Civil War	

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1643	Royalist forces seize George's stock of iron and wire allegedly worth £40,000 (£4.6M in today's money). George petitions Charles I for his property to be returned only to find himself imprisoned at Oxford. This sum may have been exaggerated as Charles I later approves a payment of £6,000 to George for the supply of iron. Parliament thereafter classes him as a delinquent and confiscates his estates including Brettgrave.	
1647	George recovers his property and pays a £1,500 first instalment of a fine to Parliament.	
1648	George dies leaving a son and heir George.	
1651	George dies with his father's estates still unsettled.	
1654	George snr's affairs are finally settled and George jnr's daughters inherit. Elizabeth (married to Richard Evelyn) inherits Brettgrave along with Horton also in Epsom parish. From this date Brettgrave is amalgamated into Horton and disappears as a sperate legal entity.	
1750-1850	Industrial Revolution	Charles II 1660-85 James II 1685-88 William III 1688-1702 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-
2019	The title appears not to have been used for 365 years.	