

Lordship of Twyfords

Parish/ County	Tottenham Middlesex	Principal Source	Victoria County Histories
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
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
End 14 th Century	The origin of the Twyford lordship is unclear. Nicholas Twyford repeatedly fails to do fealty at the Bruce's Manor court between 1380 and 1383. Nicholas, a London gold-smith, supports John of Northampton who holds Balliol's Manor. This is probably the same manor held by John Twyford who holds a manor subject to the Balliol manor's lordship.		
1412	John Twyford is holding a manor worth 100s. a year in Tottenham.		Henry V 1413-22
1414-5	John is in a dispute with John Walden over the Tottenham land. He holds Twyford as a junior lordship to Bruce's Manor.		

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1454-5	William Drayton is holding several parcels of land in Tottenham with tenants, which is called Twyford Manor.	Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71
1455-1487	War of the Roses	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83 Edward V 1483
1482	Sir John Elrington is holding Twyfords. He is made treasurer of King Edward IV's household after accompanying Richard with an army to Scotland.	
1483	Sir John is made a knight banneret (commands a section of troops in an army under their own banner). He is made a Knight of the Body (a personal attendant and courtier to a King of England). He attends King Richard's coronation. He is appointed to the Commission of Oyer and Terminer (a court hearing the most serious criminal cases) for London.	Richard III 1483-5 Henry VII 1485-1509
1483/4	Sir John is made Constable of Windsor Castle.	
1484	Sir John dies leaving a son and heir Simon. Sir John's lands in Tottenham, including Twyfords is subject to disputes between his widow, brother and children.	
Unknown	Simon dies leaving a son and heir Thomas.	
1523	Thomas dies leaving a son and heir also called Thomas, who is just 2 years old. Twyford is measured as 380 acres and held of a superior lordship in favour of Sir William Compton.	
Post 1523	Thomas spends his childhood living with his mother's (Alice Middleton) stepfather, Sir Thomas More (Lord Chancellor 1529-1532).	
1534	The Act of Supremacy – Church of England	Henry VIII 1509-47
Unknown	Twyford passes to John Cayzer (of Keyser)	Edward VI 1547-53 Mary I 1553-58
Unknown	John dies and his brother Nicholas (a London wine merchant) as executor, is instructed to sell Twyfords and other property for the benefit of John's children.	
1599	Twyfords comes to John Boulton, who dies leaving a son and heir Simon.	Elizabeth I 1558-1603
1618	Simon dies and leaves lands in Twyfords near Hanger Lane to his son Abraham.	James I 1603-25

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1619	Twyfords is now held by Matthew de Questor. Matthew, with his son, also called Matthew share the office of Postmaster for Foreign Parts, a role granted by James I. The letters of patent instruct the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Secretaries of State and all mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, bailiffs and special commissioners to support the father and son in their role.	
1623	Matthew jnr. marries Mary Fitzherbert and his father enfeoffs (grants land in return for service) to trustees for Twyfords.	
1624	Matthew jnr. dies and Twyfords passes to his widow.	
1641	Mary, and her second husband William Lewyn convey Twyfords (which includes 3 houses) to Henry Browne. Twyfords is not referred to again as a manor and the legal entity and title are lost.	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
2019	The title appears not to have been used for 378 years.	George VI 1936-52 Elizabeth II 1952-