

Lordship of Pomeroy-La-Slowe

Parish/ County	Wingfield Wiltshire	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
1385	Sir Thomas de Hungerford is granted free warren in the manor of Pomeroy-La-Slowe.		
1386-1393	Sir Thomas sits as a Member of Parliament for Wiltshire, a role he has held for many years, and in 1386 he is recorded as the first to hold the office of Speaker.		
1388-90	Sir Thomas sits as a Member of Parliament for Somerset.		
1397	Sir Thomas dies leaving a son and heir Walter.		
1399	On the accession of King Henry IV Walter is knighted.		

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1400-14	Sir Walter serves as a Member of Parliament for Wiltshire and becomes Speaker of the House of Commons in his last term.	Henry IV 1399-1413
1404	Whilst serving with the English army Sir Walter enters a duel with King Charles VI of France, outside Calais, and beats the King.	
1405	Sir Walter is made High Sheriff of Wiltshire.	
1409	Sir Walter serves as a Member of Parliament for Somerset.	
1414	Sir Walter is made High Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset. He is made an ambassador to negotiate a treaty with Sigismund, King of the Romans.	Henry V 1413-22
1415	Sir Walter fights at the Battle of Agincourt with 20 men-at-arms and 60 horse-archers. He is an English envoy at the Council of Constance in which Pope Martin V is elected.	
1417	Sir Walter is appointed an Admiral of the Fleet under the Duke of Bedford.	
1418	Sir Walter is at the Siege of Rouen with King Henry V. He is made Steward of the King's Household and granted the Barony of Hommet in Normandy.	
1420	A rent of 106s 7 1/2d is received by the King from Sir Walter, for land in Pomeroy.	
1421	Sir Walter is made a Knight of the Garter.	
1422	Sir Walter is an executor of King Henry V's will.	Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71
1424	Sir Walter is made Steward of the Household of King Henry VI.	
1425	Sir Walter is summoned to Parliament as Baron Hungerford.	
1426	Sir Walter is made Treasurer of England.	
1430	Sir Walter acts as Carver at Henry VI's Coronation of the French throne.	
1435	Sir Walter attends the Conference of Arras where a treaty is agreed with France to bring a close to the Hundred Years War.	

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1439	Sir Walter dies leaving a son and heir Sir Robert.	
1450-55	Sir Robert is a Member of Parliament as Baron Hungerford.	
1455-1487	War of the Roses	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83
1459	Sir Robert dies leaving a son and heir of the same name.	
1460	Robert was a Lancastrian supporter. After successive defeats he withdraws to the Tower of London. After the defeat at the Battle of Northampton he surrenders the Tower. Most of his lands are in Lancastrian possession.	
1461	He fights at the Battle of Towton, another Yorkist defeat. He flees with Henry VI to York, then onto Scotland. He visits France to try and enlist help but is arrested by the French authorities. He is attainted (convicted of treason) in the first Parliament of King Edward IV.	
1462	Pomeroy-La-Slowe is granted to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, brother of King Edward IV.	
1464	Robert fights at the Battle of Hexham and taken prisoner. He is executed at Newcastle.	
1483	Richard becomes King Richard III.	Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5
1485	King Richard is killed at the Battle of Bosworth. Walter, Robert's youngest son fights with Henry. During the battle he kills Sir Robert Brackenbury (Lieutenant of the Tower of London) in hand-to-hand combat. He has previously served under him. As a reward the Hungerford lordships are returned, including Pomeroy-La-Slowe. Henry VII knights Walter on the battlefield. Sir Walter serves on the Privy Council.	Henry VII 1485-1509
1487	Sir Walter is sent on a diplomatic mission to Rome.	
1509	Sir Walter continues to serve on the Privy Council after Henry VIII's accession.	Henry VIII 1509-47
1516	Sir Walter dies leaving a son and heir Sir Edward.	
1520	Sir Edward is present at the Field of Cloth of Gold (a summit and tournament with King Henry VIII and King Francis I of France).	

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1522	Edward dies leaving a 19-year-old son and heir Sir Walter. Sir Walter is made a Squire of the Body to Henry VIII.	
1533	Sir Walter is made High Sheriff of Wiltshire.	
1534	The Act of Supremacy – Church of England	
1536	Sir Thomas Cromwell (King Henry VIII's First Minister) is a supporter of Sir Walter and arranges for him to be summoned to Parliament as Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury.	
1540	Sir Walter is suspected of sympathising with the Pilgrims of Grace of the North of England, is attained by act of Parliament and his lands confiscated. He is beheaded at Tower Hill along with Cromwell.	
1554	The Hungerford estates including Pomeroy-La-Slowe are restored to Sir Walter's son also Sir Walter ('Knight of Farley').	Edward VI 1547-53 Mary I 1553-58
1596	Sir Walter dies without issue (no children) so his brother Sir Edward inherits Pomeroy-La-Slowe.	Elizabeth I 1558-1603
1607	Sir Edward also dies without issue, his heir being his great-nephew Edward although Pomeroy-La-Slowe is not recorded and is lost.	James I 1603-25
1642-1651	English Civil War	Charles I 1625-49 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 George VI 1936-52
2019	The title appears not to have been used for 412 years.	Elizabeth II 1952-