

# Lordship of Hawkley

Parish/ County	Hawkley Hampshire	Principle source	Victoria County History
Date	History of Lordship		Monarchs
871	<b>Creation of the English Monarchy</b>		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	<b>Norman Conquest- Battle of Hastings</b>		
1086	<b>Domesday</b>		William II 1087-1100 Henry I 1100-35 Stephen 1135-54 Henry II 1154-89 Richard I 1189-99 John 1199-1216
1215	<b>Magna Carta</b>		
1215-1217	<b>First Barons War</b>		Henry III 1216-72
1249	Robert de Pont de l'Arche is the first known Lord of the Manor of Hawkley. It derives from the Manor of Newton Valence owned by Ralph Russell who is Overlord of Hawkley. Robert dies leaving Hawkley to his brother William. Before Robert's estate is settled King Henry grants Hawkley to William de Valence (until the King restores the estate to the right heirs) with the proviso that William would be provided with a property of similar value is he has to surrender it.		
1252	William de Pont de l'Arche receives his brother's estate and grants Hawkley to Sir William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (in the right of his wife), half-brother of King Henry. Sir William is reported as boastful, proud, violent and acting in an unlawful and unknighly manner.		

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1257	Sir William's conflicting interests in West Wales bring him into violent opposition to Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester. Sir William's steward raids de Montford's lands.	
1258	De Montford becomes hostile to the Crown and in the London Parliament Sir William calls him an "old traitor". At the later Oxford Parliament (or Mad Parliament) established by de Montford, Sir William is one of the King's 12 nominees. He refuses to adhere to the provisions of Oxford and flees to Wolvesey Castle at Winchester being pursued by the Barons. The castle is besieged, and Sir William agrees to leave the country, but still retains his lands and titles.	
1259	King Henry and de Montford broker a peace in Paris. Sir William and de Montford also make peace.	
1264-1267	<b>Second Barons War</b>	
1264	Sir William fights along side King Henry at the siege of Northampton and at the Battle of Lewes. After the defeat Sir William is one of those who escapes to France. Sir William's possessions are forfeit.	Edward I 1272-1307
1265	Sir William returns to England as part of a strong force of crossbowmen and knights. He joins with Prince Edward and participates in the sieges of Gloucester and Kenilworth and the Battle of Evesham. The victory brings the restoration of Sir William's lands.	
1275	Sir William increases the limits of the Pembroke palatinate and is appointed Constable of Cilgerran Castle and Warden of St Clears.	
1280	A writ of Quo Warranto (requirement to prove ownership) is brought against Sir William for Hawkley. He pleads that by a charter of King Henry III Hawkley is "quit of suit at shire and hundred court and that no sheriff shall enter the manor for view of frankpledge" (Sir William is responsible for adjudicating the King's law in Hawkley).	
1282	Sir William is appointed commander of the army of West Wales fighting against Llewelyn.	
1289	Sir William is one of the negotiators of the Treaty of Salisbury with the Scots.	

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1294	Sir William with the Earl of Norfolk is sent to put down another Welsh revolt.	
1296	Sir William dies leaving a son and heir Aymer. Aymer is his third son as his first two sons have pre-deceased him.	
1297	Aymer does military service in Flanders.	
1298	Aymer does military service in Scotland.	
1302	King Edward grants Aymer lands in Scotland and Aymer builds Selkirk Castle to defend them.	
1306	King Edward makes war on Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and appoints Aymer as Guardian of Scotland	
1307	With the accession to the throne by Edward II Aymer loses the guardianship of Scotland.	Edward II 1307-27
1310	Aymer is one of many discontented nobles and they are forbidden from bearing arms to Parliament. They ignore the command and attend Parliament in arms and demand the appointment of a council of reform. Aymer is one of two Earls selected as Ordainers.	
1312	Aymer is a leading voice against the House of Lancaster. He is sent to France by the King to seek aid and on his return acts on behalf of the King negotiating with the earls supporting Lancaster. A peace is brokered, then Scotland demands attention. Aymer is appointed Lieutenant of Scotland and is sent north with a royal army.	
1316	Aymer is sent on an embassy to the Pope. On his way home he is taken prisoner by a Burgundian named Moiller, who claims the King of England owes him wages for service he has undertaken for him. He is taken to Germany and ransomed.	
1324	Aymer dies without issue (childless) whilst on an embassy to Charles IV of France and Hawkley passes to Laurence de Hastings (son and heir of John de Hastings, and grandson of John de Hastings, husband of Isabel, sister and co-heiress of Aymer). Laurence is a minor and Hawkley is taken into King Edward's hands.	
1331	King Edward III grants Hawkley to the prior of Selborne and Richard de Bromley during the royal pleasure.	

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1332	Henry de Eston dies holding Hawkley which is now a farmhouse, a dovecote and 72 acres of land. The Lord of Hawkley is required to provide 1/8 part of a knight's fee to the Crown.	Edward III 1327-77
Before 1334	King Edward grants Hawley to Hugh de St John in part satisfaction of certain debts the he owes him. It is then granted to the Bishop of Winchester.	
1339	Laurence has come of age and obtains a licence to convey Hawkley to Sir Thomas West.	
1346	Sir Thomas fights at the Battle of Crecy and the subsequent siege of Calais.	Richard II 1377-1399
1386	Sir Thomas dies leaving a son and heir of the same name.	
1399	Thomas is knighted and serves as a knight banneret in Ireland with the Duke of Aumale.	
1402	Sir Thomas is summoned to Parliament as the 1 <sup>st</sup> Baron West.	Henry IV 1399-1413
1405	Sir Thomas dies leaving a son and heir of the same name, just 14 years old. He marries Ida de Saint Amand the co-heiress of the Barony of St Amand.	Henry V 1413-22
1413	Thomas is knighted on the eve of Henry V's coronation.	
1415	Sir Thomas fights at the Battle of Agincourt commanding a retinue of 14 lancers and 40 archers. He is assigned to the garrison of Calais.	
1416	Sir Thomas is sent from Calais to capture a Genoese carrack (large ship). He is mortally wounded whilst putting on his armour before the battle. He was arming himself at the foot of the mast when a stone being hauled up to the catapults falls. He survives long enough to reach England before dying of his injuries. Sir Thomas had no children so Hawkley passes to his brother Reginald. He is knighted.	Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71
1418 & 1421	Sir Reginald serves as Captain of Saint Lo Castle in Normandy.	
1419	Sir Reginald serves as Captain of the fort at La Mott.	
1427	Sir Reginald is heir to his uncle Thomas la Warr and becomes the 5 <sup>th</sup> Baron De La Warr.	

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1427/29 & 1432/39	Sir Reginald is summoned to Parliament.	
1430/31	Sir Reginald accompanies King Henry to France.	
1435	Sir Reginald is appointed Justice of the Peace for Sussex.	
1446	Sir Reginald travels to Rome, then to the Holy Land with a retinue of 24 servants.	
1450	Sir Reginald dies leaving a son and heir Richard.	
1455-1487	<b>War of the Roses</b>	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83
1455/72	Richard is summoned to Parliament.	
1459	Richard fights for the Lancastrians receiving an annuity of £40 for life, for his service.	
1463	Richard obtains a licence to travel abroad for 3 years with a retinue of 12 servants.	
1471	Richard receives a general pardon.	
1476	Richard dies leaving a son and heir Thomas. Although Thomas is just 19 years old, he is granted special livery of his lands including Hawkley.	
1478	Thomas is knighted by Henry (to be Henry VII).	Edward V 1483
1489	Sir Thomas is made a Knight of the Bath at the creation of Arthur Tudor as Prince of Wales.	Richard III 1483-5 Henry VII 1485-1509
1491	Sir Thomas is one of the chief commanders of an English force sent to Flanders to assist Emperor Maximilian against the French.	
1510	Sir Thomas is made a Knight of the Garter.	Henry VIII 1509-47
1513	Sir Thomas is made a knight banneret after the French defeat at the Battle of the Spurs.	
1514	Sir Thomas attends Mary Tudor at her marriage to Louis XII of France.	

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Date	History of Lordship	Monarchs
1524	Sir Thomas is appointed High Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex.	
1525	Sir Thomas dies leaving a son and heir of the same name. The new lord of Hawkley is 50 years old and a Knight of the Garter.	
1534	<b>The Act of Supremacy – Church of England</b>	
1548	Sir Thomas' heir apparent is his nephew William. William tries to get his inheritance early by poisoning Sir Thomas. He is unsuccessful and is sent to the Tower of London.	Edward VI 1547-53
1549	Sir Thomas places a private bill before Parliament to disinherit William.	
1550	The bill is passed, and William disinherited. Sir Thomas conveys Newton Valence, the superior lordship over Hawkley, but Hawkley is not listed in the sale.	
1554	Hawkley is not recorded in Sir Thomas' estate at his death or any other historic records.	Mary I 1553-58
1642-1651	<b>English Civil War</b>	Elizabeth I 1558-1603 James I 1603-25 Charles I 1625-49 Charles II 1660-85 James II 1685-88 William III 1688-1702 Anne 1702-14
1750-1850	<b>Industrial Revolution</b>	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 465 years.	George VI 1936-52 Elizabeth II 1952-

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