

Lordship of Ashleys

Parish/ County	Rickmansworth Hertfordshire	Principle 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		
Prior to 1364	Ashleys consists of a farmhouse, 1 carucate of land, 14 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture and 5 acres of wood together with a virgate (approx.30 ac) of land called Hawkwelleslond. The lord is John, son of William Aignel.		Edward I 1272-1307 Edward II 1307-27 Edward III 1327-77
1364	John dies leaving a son of the same name, just 3 years of age. At the inquisition (similar to a probate hearing) taken for John's death the manor of Ashleys is said to be held of the heirs of Stephen atte Grove for a service of £4 annually but free of knight service. John had granted a rent from Ashleys together with other manors in Rickmansworth for the life of John de Chilterne (father-in-law of John).		

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1364 cont.	The findings of the inquisition are disputed by the Abbot of St Albans, who claims John held Ashleys by knight's service to him. The Abbot also disputed the burden of any rent payable to John de Chilterne, whom he accuses of intruding on his possession of the manor.	
1366	The jury finds in favour of the Abbot and he is given possession of the manor and custody of the heir John.	
Approx. 1382	John comes of age and takes possession of his inheritance including Ashleys.	Richard II 1377-1399
Unknown	John dies leaving Ashleys to his wife Katherine and a kinswomen Joan (wife of John Impey).	Henry IV 1399-1413
1416	Katherine (now wife of John Curteys) and Joan convey their rights in Ashleys to William Flete and others.	Henry V 1413-22
1431	A dispute arises between the Abbot and William as to the tenure of the manor. William quotes the inquisition at the death of John Aignel to hold it of the heir of Stephen atte Grove, who had granted the manor by fine to Robert de Ashele (it had previously been held by William de Ashele). The Abbot acknowledges that there was a fine but that the heir had held the manor from the Abbot as overlord. The jury upholds the rights of the Abbot.	Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71
1455-1487	War of the Roses	
1456	The manor has come to Sir Ralph Boteler, Lord of Sudeley. Sir Ralph loses his son and decides to sell the reversion of the manor (estate after his death). The Abbot decides to buy it and an agreement is made for 3,000 marks and the prayers of the convent for Ralph, his wife and son.	
1460	The manor is conveyed to trustees John Eure, Thomas Clopton and others, who then convey it to the Abbot and convent.	
Unknown	The Abbot sells Ashleys to George Neville, Archbishop of York (brother of Richard Neville, The King Maker).	
1471	Richard raises a rebellion in Yorkshire and George is arrested for corresponding with the exiled Earl of Oxford. Ashleys and other manors are seized with goods worth £20,000.	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83

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1475	Ashleys is granted to the Dean and Canons of St George's, Windsor.	
1483	King Edward wishes Ashleys to be conveyed back to the Crown and the Dean concedes to his request.	Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5
1486	The Crown grants Ashleys to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, his wife Margaret, and the heirs of their bodies. He is invested in the Knight Order of the Garter. He is made godfather to King Henry's eldest son, Arthur, Prince of Wales giving a pair of gilt basins with a gilt cup of assay.	Henry VII 1485-1509
1487	John commands the vanguard at Stoke, the last battle of the War of the Roses.	
1499	John presides as Lord High Steward at the trial of the Earl of Warwick.	
1509	John officiates as Lord Great Chamberlain at the coronation of Henry VIII.	Henry VIII 1509-47
1513	John dies without issue (no children) and Ashleys returns to the Crown. It is leased for 70 years to Thomas Ruthall, Bishop of Durham.	
1517	King Henry grants Ashleys, subject to a lease to Bartholomew Westby and others, in trust for Thomas Wolsey (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Abbot of St Albans in exchange for 3,000 marks and lands at the Steel Yard and Baynards Castle in London. Later this year the trustees convey Ashleys to the Abbot and convent.	
1529	Ashleys is granted to Sir John Russell for life with 4d per day.	
1531	Sir John is created Earl of Bedford and surrenders Ashleys to the Crown, only to have it re-granted to him and his son Francis for their lives. King Henry obtains a grant of Ashleys from Robert, Abbot of St Albans in exchange for the possessions of the Priory of Pray. This is to ensure Robert has no legal interest in Ashleys. The land of Ashleys manor is incorporated into the Manor of Moor (the principle manor in the parish) and the lordship of Ashleys is not recorded again.	
1534	The Act of Supremacy – Church of England	Edward VI 1547-53 Mary I 1553-58

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Date	History of Lordship	Monarchs
1642-1651	English Civil War	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	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 488 years.	George VI 1936-52 Elizabeth II 1952-