

# Lordship of Sudbury

Parish/ County	Eaton Socon Bedfordshire	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
Pre 1066	Ulfech, King Edward's steersman (pilot of boat) holds the lordship of Sudbury from King Edward.		
1066	<b>Norman Conquest- Battle of Hastings</b>		
1086	<b>Domesday</b>		
	William the Conqueror appoints a Norman, Osbern to take custody of Sudbury. Countess Judith is the overlord.		
1214	Wischarde Ledit quitclaims his rights in Sudbury to Roger de Sudbury.		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
1264-1267	<b>Second Barons War</b>		
1286/7	William, son of William de Sudbury claims a view of frankpledge (ability to hold criminal courts for the tenants) and freedom from the hundred and county court for the manor of Sudbury as a right immemorial. William le Moyne and his wife Juliana are holding Sudbury in dower (land held for the support of a widow).		Edward I 1272-1307
Before 1302/3	William de Sudbury dies, and Sudbury is held in dower for both Margery and Juliana who is also a widow.		

# Lordship of Sudbury

Date	History of Lordship	Monarchs
1315	Margery dies leaving a son and heir John.	Edward II 1307-27
1318	Sudbury is held by John for a share of a knight's fee and is valued at 40 shillings. His service is due to the Honour of Huntingdon.	
1324	John makes a settlement of Sudbury on himself and his wife Joan.	
1330	John is summoned to prove his right of a view of frankpledge. He does not answer the summons and the liberties (rights to hold criminal courts) are taken into the king's hands. They are restored upon payment of a fine.	Edward III 1327-77
1333/4	John dies followed by Joan the following year. Sudbury includes a capital messuage (farmhouse), a broken-down dovecot, a garden, 200 acres of arable land, 6 acres of meadow and 20 acres of woodland. It also has rents from free tenants of 36 shillings and 3lb of pepper rents. It also includes its own island in the River Ouse, from which reeds are cut at the Feast of Purification. Their son and heir is William.	
1348	William dies leaving a son and heir of the same name aged 13 who remains in the custody of his mother Katherine.	
Unknown	Sudbury is conveyed to Thomas Ruggerwyk and his wife Margery	
1376	Thomas and Margery convey Sudbury to Sir John Ragon and others. Sir John is an attorney and career politician having served as a Member of Parliament for Bedfordshire in 7 Parliaments.	
1377	Sir John dies leaving a son and heir Reynold.	Richard II 1377-1399
1377/81	Reynold receives a Royal Commission to suppress the Peasants Revolt in Bedfordshire.	
1385-1404	Reynold serves as a Member of Parliament for Bedfordshire and as a Justice of the Peace in Bedfordshire.	Henry IV 1399-1413
1396 & 1402	Reynold serves as High Sheriff of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire.	
1428	Reynold dies leaving a son and heir. His widow Elizabeth is left Sudbury in dower (an estate left to support a widow until her death).	Henry V 1413-22 Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71

# Lordship of Sudbury

Date	History of Lordship	Monarchs
1442	Elizabeth grants Sudbury to Thomas Ayard.	
Unknown	Thomas conveys Sudbury to John Fray, Chief Baron of the Exchequer.	
1455-1487	<b>War of the Roses</b>	
Before 1459	John is knighted.	
1461	Sir John dies leaving four daughters as his heirs. Sudbury passes to Katherine (wife of Sir Humphrey Stafford).	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83
1482	Katherine dies leaving an infant son Humphrey as her heir.	Edward V 1483
1486	Sir Humphrey snr. is executed on the order of King Henry VII for siding with Richard III.	Richard III 1483-5 Henry VII 1485-1509
1515	Sir Humphrey jnr. receives a pardon from King Henry VIII and partial restoration of his father's lands.	Henry VIII 1509-47
1534	<b>The Act of Supremacy – Church of England</b>	
1555	Sir Humphrey with his wife Elizabeth settle Sudbury on their son Sir William Stafford.	Edward VI 1547-53 Mary I 1553-58
1606	Sir William dies leaving a son and heir William aged 2 ¾. The resulting inquisition refers to; the son William, his daughters Bridget, Elizabeth and Mary (who are to receive portions) and his brothers John, Walter and Anthony. Sudbury is sold to Charles Bolle.	Elizabeth I 1558-1603 James I 1603-25
1616	Sudbury is conveyed by fine (a transfer recorded by a Crown Court) in preparation of the sale to Roland Squire.	
1642-1651	<b>English Civil War</b>	Charles I 1625-49
1644	Roland dies leaving a son and heir Gaius. Roland is recorded as only holding a parcel of the manor of Sudbury and a free fishery. Gaius inherits the principle manor of Eaton Socon and Sudbury is not recorded again and is lost.	Charles II 1660-85 James II 1685-88 William III 1688-1702 Anne 1702-14 George I 1714/27

# Lordship of Sudbury

<b>Date</b>	<b>History of Lordship</b>	<b>Monarchs</b>
1750-1850	<b>Industrial Revolution</b>	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-
2020	The title appears not to have been used for 376 years.	