

Lordship of Coatham or East Coatham

Parish/ County	Kirkleatham North Yorkshire	Principle source	Victoria County History
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
Pre 1066	Coatham is held by Leising who has 13 lordships in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.		Harthacnut 1040-1042 Edward the Confessor 1042-1066
1066	Norman Conquest- Battle of Hastings		Harold II 1066 William I 1066-1087
1086	Domesday Coatham is held by William the Conqueror.		William II 1087-1100
1106	Coatham is granted to Robert de Brus, with other Yorkshire lordships, by King Henry after the Battle of Tinchbray.		Henry I 1100-35
1120	Robert is a military companion and friend of King David of Scotland who confers the title of Lord of Annandale on him.		
1138	King Henry dies and King David sides with Empress Maud against King Stephen. Robert renounces King David and is with King Stephen at the Battle of the Standard.		Stephen 1135-54
1141	Robert dies leaving son and heir Adam I, Baron of Skelton.		
1167	Adam dies leaving a son and heir Adam II, Baron of Skelton.		Henry II 1154-89
1188	Adam dies leaving a son and heir Peter I, Baron of Skelton.		
1200	Peter pays King John £1,000 250 marks for the barony and forest of Danby a title previously held by his family.		Richard I 1189-99 John 1199-1216
1207	Peter creates a "Charter of Liberties" providing ideas that will be included in Magna Carta.		

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1215	<p style="text-align: center;">Magna Carta</p> <p>Peter sides with the barons forcing King John to sign Magna Carta.</p>	
1215-1217	<p style="text-align: center;">First Barons War</p>	Henry III <small>1216-72</small>
1216	Peter flees Skelton Castle shortly before it is captured by King John.	
1222	Peter dies leaving a son and heir Peter II, Baron of Skelton and Danby.	
1240	Peter dies leaving a son and heir Peter III, Baron of Skelton and Danby.	
1264-1267	<p style="text-align: center;">Second Barons War</p>	
1272	Peter dies leaving daughters and co-heiresses, Margaret (wife of Robert de Ros), Agnes (wife of Walter de Faucunberg), Laderina (wife of John de Bella Aqua) and Lucy (wife of Sir Marmaduke Thweng). Coatham passes to Lucy and Sir Marmaduke.	Edward I <small>1272-1307</small>
1294	Sir Marmaduke dies leaving a son and heir, also Sir Marmaduke.	
1295	Sir Marmaduke fights for King Edward in Gascony.	
1297	Sir Marmaduke achieves fame after the Battle of Sterling Bridge when 100 English knights and several thousand infantry are being slaughtered by the Scots. He fights his way across the bridge and many lives are saved. He is appointed joint castellan of Stirling Castle. This is short-lived as the castle is starved into submission and he is taken prisoner.	
1307	Sir Marmaduke is summoned to Parliament.	Edward II <small>1307-27</small>
1314	At the Battle of Bannockburn, the English are defeated. Sir Marmaduke makes no attempt to escape wandering over the battlefield until he finds Robert the Bruce so that he can surrender to him. Robert the Bruce releases him without ransom, after first dining with him.	
1323	Sir Marmaduke dies and Coatham passes to his daughter Lucia (wife of Sir Robert de Lumley).	
1325	Sir Robert dies leaving a son and heir Sir Marmaduke.	

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1365	Sir Marmaduke dies leaving a son and heir Robert.	Edward III 1327-77
1374	Robert dies without issue (childless) and leaves a brother and heir Ralph, who is under-age and has a guardian of John Nevill.	
1383	Ralph receives his lands and is knighted following a good start to his military career.	Richard II 1377-1399
1384	Sir Ralph is summoned to Parliament as a baron.	
1388	Sir Ralph fights at the Battle of Otterburn and is taken prisoner by the Scots. He is released after the payment of a sizable ransom which is contributed to by King Richard and the Bishop of Durham.	
1391	Sir Ralph is appointed Captain of Berwick.	
1400	Sir Ralph conspires to murder King Henry and restore King Richard. He is captured, attainted (convicted of treason), beheaded and his lands forfeit to the Crown, apart from lands yielding £100 a year to support his widow Eleanor and 12 children. Coatham is one of the manors retained.	Henry IV 1399-1413
1441	Eleanor dies and Coatham passes to her grandson Thomas Baron Lumley (son of her son Sir John who had pre-deceased her).	Henry V 1413-22 Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71
1449/61	Thomas acts as King Henry's guarantor in treaty negotiations with Scotland.	
1455	Thomas is appointed Governor of Scarborough Castle for life.	
1455-1487	War of the Roses	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83
1461	Thomas is summoned to Parliament as Baron Lumley and is a valued member of King Edward's court.	
1485	Thomas dies leaving a son and heir George.	Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5 Henry VII 1485-1509
1509	George dies, his children have pre-deceased him, so Coatham passes to his brother Richard.	Henry VIII 1509-47
1510	Richard dies leaving a son and heir John.	
1513	John fights at the Battle of Flodden and is knighted.	
1514	Sir John is summoned to the House of Lords.	

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1516	Sir John is appointed a Justice of the Peace in County Durham.	
1534	The Act of Supremacy – Church of England	
1536	Sir John takes part in the rebellion known as the Pilgrimage of Grace but is pardoned by the Duke of Norfolk, who is sent to deal with the rebels. He retires to his estate and plays no further part in the rebellion.	
1544	John dies, his son George had been attained and executed in John's lifetime, so his estates including Coatham are forfeit to the Crown.	
1547	An Act of Parliament enables Coatham, along with the families' estates, to be restored to George's son John.	Edward VI 1547-53
1553	John is summoned to Parliament as Baron Lumley. He is also made a Knight of the Bath and attends the coronation of Mary I.	Mary I 1553-58
1558	Sir John serves as Commissioner of Claims (assess the claims of parties to performs services) at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth.	Elizabeth I 1558-1603
1586	John conveys the lordship of Coatham to Thomas Crompton. This is the last time Coatham is recorded and it is lost.	
1642-1651	English Civil War	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 George VI 1936-52
2020	The title appears not to have been used for 434 years.	Elizabeth II 1952-