

Lordship of Martock Sayes

Parish/ County	Martock Somerset	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 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		
1321	John de Say is holding a manor and lordship in Martock.		Edward I 1272-1307 Edward II 1307-27
1343	John's lands come to Sir Edmund Arundel, probably in the right of his wife Sibyl (daughter of William Montecute, Earl of Salisbury). The Arundels already hold the principle manor of Martock in this way.		Edward III 1327-77
1381	Sibyl dies and Sayes (as it is called at this time) passes to her daughter Elizabeth who is married to Sir John de Meriet.		Richard II 1377-1399
1391	Sir John dies, (Elizabeth pre-deceasing him in 1385) with no children and Sayes passes to his cousins Elizabeth and Margaret (daughters of Sir William d'Aumale).		

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Unknown	Elizabeth marries Sir John Mautravers.	
1386	Sir John dies and Elizabeth is confirmed as holding a moiety (half an estate) in Martock, Long Load and Hull. She marries Sir Humphrey Stafford of Southwick, Wiltshire.	
1391	The moieties in Martock and Load are referred to as the Manor of Sayes.	
1450	William is killed by Kentish rebels and Sayes is inherited by his son Sir Humphrey.	Henry IV 1399-1413 Henry V 1413-22 Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71
1455-1487	<p style="text-align: center;">War of the Roses</p> Sir Humphrey fights for the Lancastrians in the service of a distant relative, John Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire (the son of the Duke of Buckingham).	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83
1460	Sir Humphrey and John are sent to Guines to relieve the English garrison. Bad weather forces them into Calais harbour, which is held by the Yorkist leader Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick. Here they are recruited to the Yorkist cause.	
1461	Sir Humphrey fights under Edward, Earl of March at the Battle of Mortimer's Cross taking a major victory. He also fights at the Battle of Towton and is knighted by Edward now King Edward IV. Sir Humphrey is summoned to Parliament as Lord Stafford of Southwick. He is appointed Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall and Constable of Bristol.	
1462	The Earl of Devon is executed and King Edward grants Sir Humphrey the largest portion of his lands. He presides at the Quarter Sessions and other courts all over the West Country.	
1464	Sir Humphrey is made Keeper of Dartmoor.	
1467	Sir Humphrey is granted further lands once held by the Earl of Devon.	
1469	Sir Humphrey is admitted to the Royal Council. He receives further lands and becomes Earl of Devon. The Earl of Warwick instigates a rebellion in Yorkshire. Sir Humphrey and William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke are ordered to quell the rebellion. They intercepted the rebels by Banbury, Oxfordshire. Sir Humphrey and Pembroke argue over billeting and Sir Humphrey leaves the King's force with most of the archers.	

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1469 cont.	Pembroke met the rebels at the Battle of Edgecote but without the archers they are defeated. Pembroke is executed after the battle, Sir Humphrey escapes but is captured and executed by a mob. He has no children, so Sayes passes to his cousin Eleanor, wife of Thomas Strangways of Stinsford, Dorset.	Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5 Henry VII 1485-1509
1501	Eleanor dies leaving a son and heir Henry.	
1504	Henry dies leaving a son and heir Giles.	
1509	Giles is made an Esquire of the Body, a highly trusted role dressing and undressing King Henry. He is also appointed a Justice of the Peace in Dorset for life.	Henry VIII 1509-47
1512/42	Giles is made High Sheriff of Sheriff and Dorset.	
1514	Giles is knighted and made a Justice of the Peace for Somerset.	
1520	Sir Giles is one of a contingent of knights accompanying King Henry at the Field of Cloth of Gold (a tournament and summit between King Henry and King Francis I of France).	
1526/36	Sir Giles is appointed Vice-Admiral of Dorset.	
1529	Sir Giles is made a member of Parliament for Dorset.	
1530	Sir Giles is appointed Steward of the Duchy of Lancaster's lands in Dorset.	
1534	The Act of Supremacy – Church of England	
1544	Sir Giles son dies at the Siege of Boulogne, leaving Giles with a 16-year-old grandson as his heir.	
1546	Sir Giles dies and his grandson also Giles inherits. He changes the name of Sayes to Martock Sayes.	
1549	Giles is knighted.	Edward VI 1547-53
1553/59	Sir Giles serves as a Member of Parliament for Dorset.	Mary I 1553-58
1557	Sir Giles undertakers military service under the Earl of Pembroke in France.	
1562	Sir Giles dies leaving a son and heir Sir John.	Elizabeth I 1558-1603

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1586	Sir John sells Martock Sayes to Ralph Hurding of Long Bredy, Dorset.	
1589	Ralph is one of the gentlemen of Dorset who contribute to the cost of the English Armada being sent to Spain in retaliation for the Spanish Armada.	
Unknown	Ralph dies leaving a son and heir Henry.	James I 1603-25
1621	Henry conveys Martock Sayes to Nicholas Putt of Coombe in Gittisham, Devon, who is a clothier.	
1642-1651	English Civil War Nicholas fights as a Royalist.	Charles I 1625-49
1644	Nicholas is appointed High Sheriff of Devon. He is arrested by Parliamentarian forces, his house ransacked and set on fire. On his way to London to be tried and imprisoned he dies whilst still in Devon. Nicholas's son William inherits Martock Sayes with his father's estate.	
1662	William is declared a lunatic and Martock Sayes passes to his son Sir Thomas Putt.	Charles II 1660-85
1666	Sir Thomas is made a Baronet.	
1673	Sir Thomas is appointed High Sheriff of Devon.	
1679/86	Sir Thomas serves as a Member of Parliament.	
1680	Sir Thomas is made a Captain of Military Horse.	
1686	Sir Thomas dies leaving a son and heir Sir Thomas.	James II 1685-88 William III 1688-1702
1721	Sir Thomas dies childless, so Martock Sayes passes to his cousin, Raymundo Putt with his other estates.	Anne 1702-14 George I 1714/27
1750-1850	Industrial Revolution	George II 1727/60
1757	Raymundo dies leaving a son and heir Thomas.	
1759	Thomas is still Lord of Martock Sayes, but this is the last record of the lordship.	

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2019	The title appears not to have been used for 260 years.	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-