

Barony of Cogges

Seat/County	Cogges Oxfordshire	Principle source	Baronies IJ Saunders
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Norman Conquest- Battle of Hastings</p> <p>Waddard, a nobleman of senior rank, travels to England with William the Conqueror and is part of the logistics section of the army (he is depicted/named in the Bayeux Tapestry on a foraging expedition). He is given extensive manors/lordships in Oxfordshire, Kent and Lincolnshire that will become the barony of Cogges. He is a junior lord to the Bishop of Bayeux.</p>		
1076	<p>The Bishop of Bayeux is brought to trial at Penenden Heath, Kent for defrauding the Crown and Diocese of Canterbury. The trial takes just 3 days and the Bishop is forced to return a number of properties mis-appropriated. The overlordships of Waddard's manors are granted as the Barony of Cogges to a Norman Manasser I de Arsic, the 1st Baron. He builds Cogges Castle by the River Windrush inside a defensive moat.</p>		
1086	Domesday		
1110	Manasser dies leaving a son and heir Robert, the 2nd Baron .		William II 1087-1100
1135-54	Robert is a member of King Stephen's court and witnesses several charters.		Henry I 1100-35 Stephen 1135-54
1161	Robert dies leaving a son and heir Manasser II, the 3rd Baron . The barony is measured at 20 knights' fees. He is Sheriff of Oxfordshire. He is ordered to desist from invading lands of Cogges Priory laid waste during the civil war.		Henry II 1154-89

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1171-2	Manasser dies leaving a son and heir Alexander, the 4th Baron .	
1195	Alexander pays £20 as his contribution of King Richard's ransom.	Richard I 1189-99
1197	Alexander satisfies his liability of service for the barony by an expedition to Normandy.	
1202	Alexander dies leaving a son and heir John, the 5th Baron .	John 1199-1216
1205	John dies childless and leaves Cogges to his brother Robert, the 6th Baron . Robert gives £100 relief (tax) for his inheritance.	
1214	Robert fights in Poitou, France.	
1215	Magna Carta	
1215-1217	First Barons War Robert sides with the rebel barons against King John.	Henry III 1216-72
1216	Robert is part of the defending force with William d'Albini at the famous siege of Rochester Castle by King John. When the castle falls Robert is taken prisoner and his lands confiscated. He is ransomed for funds to maintain Oxford Castle and recovers his lands with the accession of King Henry.	
1221	Robert attends King Henry during the siege of Bytham Castle.	
1230	Robert dies with no male heir, so the barony is split between his daughters Joan and Alexander (Alexander's moiety will be sold to the owners of the Joan's moiety). Joan is married to Eustace de Grenville.	
1241	Joan sells her moiety to Walter de Gray, Archbishop of York, (and former Lord Chancellor to King John) the 7th Baron . Walter holds a series of councils to enforce celibacy of the clergy in his diocese.	
1242	Walter is made Guardian of England by King Henry when he travels to France.	

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1245	Walter grants Cogges to Walter de Grey of Rotherfield, Oxfordshire, the son of his nephew, who becomes the 8th Baron . He builds a new manor house away from the river on drier ground.	
1264-1267	Second Barons War	
1267	Walter dies leaving Sir Robert, the 9th Baron .	
1282-3	Sir Robert fights for Edward I “Longshanks” in Wales.	Edward I 1272-1307
1295	Sir Robert dies leaving a son and heir John I, the 10th Baron .	
1297	John is summoned to Parliament as Baron Grey of Rotherfield.	
1298	John takes part in the Scottish wars and under King Edward he fights at the battle of Falkirk against William Wallace, when a large part of Edward’s troops refused to fight.	
1306	John returns to Scotland after the rebellion and attends the enthronement of Robert Bruce as King of Scotland.	
1311	John dies leaving a son and heir who is known as John II, he will become the 11th Baron at his age of majority.	Edward II 1307-27
1322	John reaches his majority and receives his lands and the barony.	
1328-56	John is Steward of the King’s Household.	
1332	During an audience with King Edward John, under the irritation of the moment, draws a knife upon Lord Zouche. Both lords are imprisoned, and all John’s lands are seized. After a short while he makes a plea, he is released, and his lands returned.	Edward III 1327-77
1336	John fights for the David II, King of Scotland.	
1338	John is licenced to enfeoff (exchange) with John Giffard land in Fringford for the remaining parts of Alexandra’s moiety from 1230. This brings together the moieties of the Barony of Cogges under single ownership.	
1338-57	John is summoned to Parliament as the 1 st Lord Grey of Rotherfield.	

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1342	John participates in the expedition to Flanders with the Earl of Northampton.	
1344	John is a founding member of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. He occupies the eighth stall on the sovereign's side at Windsor Castle.	
1346	John takes part in the Battle of Crecy with Edward III and his son Edward, the Black Prince.	
1347	John is granted a licence to crenellate (add battlements) to Rotherfield and Sculcoates.	
1353	Sir John is made Commissioner of Array (responsible for raising troops) for the counties of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire.	
1375	Sir John dies leaving a son and heir Bartholomew, the 12th Baron .	
1376	Bartholomew dies childless so his brother and heir Robert, becomes the 13th Baron .	
1388	Robert dies with his daughter Joan as his heir, but Cogges is assigned in dower to Robert's second wife Elizabeth, the 14th Baron .	Richard II 1377-1399
Unknown	Elizabeth marries Sir John Clinton, Lord Clinton.	
1398	Sir John dies.	
Unknown	Elizabeth marries Sir John Russell.	Henry IV 1399-1413
1423	Elizabeth dies and Cogges is divided between Joan's daughters Alice (wife of William, Lord Lovel) and Margaret (wife of Sir Ralph Cromwell).	Henry V 1413-22 Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71
1424-55	William serves as a Member of Parliament.	
1429-30	William serves in the French wars with 29 men at arms and 80 archers.	
1441	William serves as a Justice of the Peace.	

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1450	William is commissioned to assemble troops against Jack Cade's insurrection in Kent. He is appointed Constable of Wallingford Castle and steward of the Wallingford Honour. Margaret dies leaving her moiety of Cogges to her sister Alice.	
1454	William dies.	
1454-60	Alice is nurse or governor to Prince Edward, son of Henry VI.	
1455	Alice marries Sir Ralph Butler.	
1455-1487	War of the Roses	
1460	Alice is afflicted with grave infirmities of body and sight so must cease her duties as governor.	
1474	Alice dies and Cogges passes to her grandson Francis (the son of Alice's son John), the 15th Baron . His inheritance makes him one of the wealthiest barons in England not holding an Earldom or Dukedom.	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83
1480	Francis serves under Richard, Duke of York in the expedition to Scotland and is knighted by Richard himself.	
1483	While Richard is still Lord Protector Sir Francis is made Chief Butler and Constable of Wallingford Castle. At Richard's coronation he bears the third sword of state. He is a close ally of King Richard. He, Sir William Catesby and Sir Richard Ratcliffe were famously called "the Cat, the Rat and Lovell our dog" by an anti-Ricardian squib (a satirical writer). He is made a viscount and promoted to the office of Lord Chamberlain. He is made a Knight of the Garter.	Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5
1485	Sir Francis is appointed to guard the south coast to prevent the landing of Henry Tudor. He fights with King Richard at the Battle of Bosworth Field. After the battle is lost, Henry is made King and Sir Francis flees to Colchester. His lands along with Cogges escheated to the Crown. Henry VII grants the Cogges manors as a whole to his brother Jasper, Duke of Bedford. The Crown does not grant the feudal barony of Cogges, so Francis is the last known Baron.	Henry VII 1485-1509
1534	The Act of Supremacy – Church of England	Henry VIII 1509-47 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 534 years.	George VI 1936-52 Elizabeth II 1952-