

Barony of Abington

Seat/County	Abington Northamptonshire	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		
1086	Richard Engaine is the 1st Baron of Abington. He was William the Conqueror's artificer (weapons engineer) and undertook this role for the Conquest.		
1099	Abington passed to either Richard's son or grandson, another Richard who became 2nd Baron of Abington.		William II 1087-1100
Unknown	Richard dies leaving a son Vitalis (or Vital) Engaine as 3rd Baron .		Henry I 1100-35
1130	Vitalis has married Alice de Lisours and dies without a male heir. Alice retains the Barony and takes it to her second marriage with Humphrey Bassingburn who is the 4th Baron by the right of his wife.		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
Before 1242	Humphrey dies and Alice marries his son from a previous marriage, Nicholas Bassingburn who becomes the 5th Baron by the right of Alice.		

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1252	Nicholas dies leaving a son and heir Humphrey the 6th Baron .	
1264-1267	Second Barons War	
1265/6	Humphrey joins Simon de Montford against Henry III at Evesham. The next year Humphrey loses the manor of Abington to the Crown.	
1268	Humphrey comes to an agreement with Robert de Turbeville who has been granted the manor by Henry III, and regains possession of the seat of his barony.	
1273	Humphrey becomes entangled with financial difficulties and is relieved by Dowager Queen Eleanor who pays his debts for him to Elias (son of Moses), a Jew of London in exchange for some of Humphrey's manors. He does retain the manor of Abington.	Edward I 1272-1307
1280	Humphrey had settled the manor of Abington on his son another Humphrey, dies leaving him his son and heir and the 7th Baron of Abington.	
1298	Humphrey dies leaving a son and heir of the same name, 8th Baron of Abington.	Edward II 1307-27
1328	Humphrey grants an annual pension of half a mark to the nuns of St Mary Delapre from his revenue as overlord of Abington.	Edward III 1327-77
1349	Humphrey dies but has lost his three sons (Giles, Hugh and Humphrey) during his lifetime. His heir is Humphrey's granddaughter Margaret (daughter of Humphrey's eldest son Giles) who is married to Walter de Colvile who was a baron by writ. No further reference is made to the feudal Barony of Abington.	Richard II 1377-1399 Henry IV 1399-1413 Henry V 1413-22
1455-1487	War of the Roses	Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71 Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83 Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5
1534	The Act of Supremacy – Church of England	Henry VII 1485-1509 Henry VIII 1509-47 Edward VI 1547-53 Mary I 1553-58 Elizabeth I 1558-1603

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Date	History of Lordship	Monarchs
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
2015	The title of Baron of Abington has not to have been used for 666 years.	George VI 1936-52 Elizabeth II 1952-