

# Lordship of Crookham and Henwick

Parish/ County	Thatcham Berkshire	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
1066	<b>Norman Conquest- Battle of Hastings</b>		
1086	<b>Domesday</b>		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>		Edward I 1272-1307 Edward II 1307-27 Edward III 1327-77 Richard II 1377-1399 Henry IV 1399-1413 Henry V 1413-22
1455-1487	<b>War of the Roses</b>		Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71 Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83 Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5 Henry VII 1485-1509 Henry VIII 1509-47
1534	<b>The Act of Supremacy – Church of England</b>		
1548	John Winchcombe MP (also known as “Jack of Newbury”) settles (in trust by way of succession) Crookham and Henwick on his second son Thomas.		Edward VI 1547-53

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1554	Thomas sells Crookham and Henwick to John Goddard.	Mary I 1553-58
Unknown	John settles Crookham and Henwick on his son George.	Elizabeth I 1558-1603
1589	John dies and George inherits Crookham and Henwick.	
1621	George dies leaving a son and heir George. George the younger dies a few months after his father. George the elder's daughter Benet (wife of Edward Gilmore of Brimpton) inherits George's other property however Crookham and Henwick passes to John Goddard.	James I 1603-25
1642-1651	<b>English Civil War</b>	Charles I 1625-49
1650	John conveys Crookham and Henwick to Humphrey Dolman and others probably in trust as it is soon in the ownership of Edward 2 <sup>nd</sup> Marquess of Worcester. This is probably because Edward is a Royalist and was banished and is living in Paris, France.	
1652	Edward buys back several of his manors including the main manor of Cookham for £800.	
1653	Edward returns to England, is discovered, charged with high treason and sent to the Tower of London.	
1654	Edward is released on bail by the Council of State.	
1655/63	Edward works on a book of inventions. One being a "water-commanding engine" which will become the steam engine.	Charles II 1660-85
1660	With the restoration of the monarchy Edward returns to England.	
1667	Edward dies leaving a son and heir Henry. His estates are much encumbered (have numerous debts secured by them). Henry obtains a fresh grant of the main manor of Cookham from King Charles. He immediately sells the main Cookham Manor and Cookham and Henwick to Sir Samuel Mico. Sir Samuel is a Freeman of the City of London being listed as one of "The Most Wealthy Inhabitants of London". It is rumoured that Sir Samuel was awarded his knighthood for lending King Charles £100,000.	
1681/2	Sir Samuel dies leaving a sister and heir Winifred.	

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1682	Winifred and her husband sell Crookham and Henwick to Sebastian Lyford of Reading.	James II 1685-88 William III 1688-1702 Anne 1702-14
1703	Sebastian dies leaving Crookham and Henwick to his grandson Clement Kent.	
1705/8	Clement serves as a Member of Parliament for Wallingford.	
1715	Clement serves as High Sheriff of Berkshire.	George I 1714/27
1722/7	Clement serves as a Member of Parliament for Reading.	George II 1727/60
1729	Clement sells Crookham and Henwick to Bulstrode Knight (formerly Peachey).	
1734	Bulstrode is elected to Parliament.	
1736	Bulstrode dies and by will leaves Crookham and Henwick to his brother Sir John Peachey, Baronet.	
1738	Sir John is elected a Member of Parliament for Midhurst.	
1744	Sir John dies leaving a son and heir Sir John. He is elected a Member of Parliament for Midhurst, Sussex.	
1750-1850	<b>Industrial Revolution</b>	
1765	Sir John dies childless leaving a brother and heir Sir James. He is the Member of Parliament for Seaford, Sussex, also a Groom of the Bedchamber in the household of King George.	George III 1760-1820
1791	Sir James is appointed Master of the Robes (responsible for the King's ceremonial robes).	
1794	Sir James is granted a peerage and becomes Baron Selsey.	
1806	Crookham and Henwick disappear from all historic records.	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 214 years.	