

Lordship of Pillerton

Parish/ County	Pillerton Priors Warwickshire	Principle source	Victoria County istory
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
Post 1042	Pillerton is granted to Hugh, King Edward the Confessor's chamberlain.		
1066	Norman Conquest- Battle of Hastings		Harold II 1066 William I 1066-1087
Unknown	Pillerton passes to Waleran, who owes service to Hugh d'Avranches. It measures 1 hide 3 virgates (210 old acres). Hugh is given command of Tutbury Castle in Staffordshire.		
1071	The 1 st Earl of Chester is taken prisoner after the Battle of Cassel, France and William the Conqueror makes Hugh, Earl of Chester. Hugh is given palatine powers (autonomy from rest of England) for Cheshire in order to guard against the Welsh.		
1086	Domesday		
1093	Robert, King of Gwynedd is killed, and Hugh takes over most of his lands in Wales.		William II 1087-1100
1094	A Welsh revolt sees Hugh lose most of his Welsh gains.		
1101	Hugh earns the nickname of "Hugh the Fat" due to his gluttony. He becomes so fat he could barely walk. He becomes a monk just 4 days before dying. He leaves a son and heir Richard aged 7.		Henry I 1100-35
1120	Richard dies aboard the White Ship along with William Adelin, heir to King Henry. Pillerton passes to his first cousin Ranulph le Meschin, 3 rd Earl of Chester. Richard's death prompts the Welsh to raid Cheshire looting, killing and burning two castles.		

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1123	King Henry sends Ranulph to Normandy with Robert, Earl of Gloucester and a large number of knights to strengthen the garrison.	
1129	Ranulph dies still owing the King £1,000 for his earldom leaving a son and heir Ranulph de Gernon.	
1136	David I of Scotland invades England as far as Durham. King Stephen negotiates a treaty with King David and grants Ranulph's lands to David.	Stephen 1135-54
1141	Ranulph allies himself to Empress Matilda and takes Lincoln Castle. King Stephen retakes it and Ranulph is forced to flee. He enlists the assistance of the Earl of Gloucester and retakes it, King Stephen himself giving the surrender.	
1145/6	Ranulph switches sides and assists King Stephen to capture Bedford. He takes 300 knights to the siege of Wallingford. Stephen's key supporters do not welcome Ranulph believing he is planning treachery. Stephen and Ranulph argue and Ranulph is arrested, imprisoned and placed in chains. He is released after giving back all his royal castles to Stephen as well as giving hostages.	
1149	Ranulph meets with the King of Scotland at Carlisle and resolves his territorial dispute. He joins forces with him and attacks York.	
1153	Ranulph is granted Staffordshire by Henry Plantagenet (King Stephen's heir). Ranulph is a guest at the house of William Peverel the Younger and his host attempts to poison him. Three of his men who drank the wine die, while Ranulph suffers agonising pain. A few months later he succumbs to the poison. He leaves a son and heir Hugh de Cyfeiliog to be 5 th Earl of Chester.	
1162	Hugh is declared of age and takes possession of his land and titles.	Henry II 1154-89
1164	Hugh attends the Council of Clarendon which serves to limit Papal power in England.	

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1173/4	Hugh joins the revolt of King Henry's sons. He is trapped in the Castle of Dol, which is sieged by King Henry. Hugh surrenders on the promise that there will be no executions or mutilations. Hugh makes his peace with King Henry and is released.	
1177	At the Council of Northampton Hugh has his lands restored but not his castles. Later this year at the Council of Windsor he has his castles returned and he is ordered to Ireland.	
1181	Hugh dies leaving his illegitimate son Ranulf de Blondeville, who is still a minor as his heir.	
1188/9	Ranulf is knighted and confirmed as 6 th Earl of Chester. He marries the Duchess Constance of Brittany (widow of King Henry's son Geoffrey, Duke of Brittany).	Richard I 1189-99 John 1199-1216
1204/5	Ranulf is suspect of a revolt and King John temporarily confiscates all his estates. It has the desired affect and his estates are returned and he is showered with royal favours.	
1215	<p style="text-align: center;">Magna Carta</p> Ranulf is a witness to Magna Carta. Chester is a separate feudal domain to the rest of England and Ranulf issues a Magna Carta for Chester setting out his relationship with his barons. Ranulf is appointed Lord of Lancashire.	
1215-1217	<p style="text-align: center;">First Barons War</p> Ranulf supports King John in the civil war.	Henry III 1216-72
1216	Ranulf is appointed High Sheriff of Lancashire, Staffordshire and Shropshire. He puts his political weight behind re-issuing Magna Carta.	
1217	Ranulf defeats the rebels at Lincoln. He fights for the Royalists to control the Midlands and captures several Earls and 46 barons. Ranulf is created Earl of Lincoln.	
1218	Ranulf honours his vow of three years ago and goes on the Crusade.	
1220	Ranulf returns to England after the crusade fails. He builds Bolingbroke Castle in Lincolnshire, Chartley Castle in Staffordshire and Beeston Castle in Cheshire. He is also made castellan of Wallingford Castle.	

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1222	Ranulf forges an alliance with Llywelyn the Great, whose daughter Elen marries Ranulf's nephew and heir, John the Scot (son of Ranulf's sister Maud).	
1232	Sir Ranulf dies and Pillerton is divided among the representatives of his four sisters.	
Prior to 1235	Pillerton passes to Hugh d'Aubigny, Earl of Arundel (son of Ranulf's sister Mabel). Hugh also holds the hereditary position of Chief Butler of England.	
1243	Hugh dies without issue (childless) and Pillerton passes to Ada (one of the four daughters of Maud, Mabel's elder sister and wife of Henry de Hastings).	
1264-1267	Second Barons War	
1264	Henry is a supporter of Simon de Montford in his rebellion against King Henry. He leads the Londoners at the Battle of Lewes and is taken prisoner.	
1267	Henry commands the last remnants of the baronial party when they make their last stand in the Isle of Ely. He submits to King Henry after their defeat.	
1268	Henry dies leaving a son and heir John.	
1273	John becomes the 13 th Baron of Abergavenny on the death of his uncle Sir George de Cantilupe and inherits Abergavenny Castle.	Edward I 1272-1307
1290	John unsuccessfully contests the crown of Scotland as the great, great, great grandson of King David I of Scotland. He is created Lord Hastings and sits in Parliament.	
1302/12	John is appointed twice to the positions of Seneschal of Gascony and Lieutenant of Aquitaine.	Edward II 1307-27
1313	John dies leaving a son and heir also John. He serves in the First War of Scottish Independence under King Edward.	
Unknown	John serves as Governor of Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire.	
1325	John dies leaving a son and heir Laurence.	
Unknown	Laurence is created 1 st Earl of Pembroke (forth creation).	Edward III 1327-77

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1348	Laurence dies leaving a son and heir John, who is just one year old. He is made a ward of King Edward whilst under the care of his mother. Pillerton measures a carucate (120 acres) which is let for 40 shillings per annum.	
1359	King Edward arranges the marriage of John with his daughter Margaret.	
1361	Margaret dies of the plague.	
1368	John takes possession of his titles and estates. He marries Anna Mauny granddaughter of the Earl of Norfolk.	
1369	John is knighted at the start of a long military career.	
1370	Sir John settles Pillerton on trustees. He is nominated to the Order of the Garter replacing Thomas, Earl of Warwick.	
1372	Sir John is appointed Lieutenant of Aquitaine. He is captured after a sea battle with the Castilian fleet. It is described as the worst ever defeat inflicted on the English navy. He is taken to Castile in chains and treated appallingly. King Henry II of Castile sells Sir John's ransom to Bertrand de Guesclin, Constable of France for 120,000 francs. Sir John agrees to pay 50,000 francs immediately and the remainder within 6 weeks of his arrival in England.	
1375	Negotiations for Sir John's release are only brought to an end after his deteriorating health leads de Guesclin to believe he will lose his investment. He dies in France shortly after being released leaving Pillerton to his widow Anne.	
1384	Anne is invested as a Lady of the Garter and shortly after dies leaving a son and heir John.	Richard II 1377-1399
1389	John dies after a jousting accident without issue (childless) and Pillerton passes to his cousin and heir Reynold de Grey of Ruthin.	
1400	Reynold makes a settlement of various manors including Pillerton. This is the last reference to Pillerton being manorial and it is lost from records.	Henry IV 1399-1413
1455-1487	War of the Roses	Henry V 1413-22 Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71 Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83

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1534	The Act of Supremacy – Church of England	Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5 Henry VII 1485-1509 Henry VIII 1509-47 Edward VI 1547-53 Mary I 1553-58 Elizabeth I 1558-1603
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
2020	The title appears not to have been used for 620 years.	George VI 1936-52 Elizabeth II 1952-