

# Barony of Flamstead

Seat/County	Flamstead Hertfordshire	Principle source	Baronies IJ Saunders
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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Norman Conquest- Battle of Hastings</b></p> <p>Ralph de Tosny accompanies William in his conquest of England, fighting at the Battle of Hastings. His reward being made the <b>1<sup>st</sup> Baron of Flamstead</b> as well as the Barony of Wrethamthorpe, Norfolk. He holds the hereditary office of Standard Bearer to Duke William, although he gives up this post so that he could fight closer to Duke William. The Tosny family can trace they roots back to Rollo, the Scandinavian Duke of Normandy.</p>		
1075	Ralph is granted Clifford Castle after the Earl of Hereford rebels.		
1086	<b>Domesday</b>		
1091-2	Ralph becomes involved in a feud with Guillaume d'Evreux through a disagreement between their wives. It soon escalates to a private war after Guillaume attacks Conches Castle (owned by Ralph). They resolve their differences due to having a mutual enemy in Robert de Beaumont, 1 <sup>st</sup> Earl of Leicester and they join forces to attack him.		William II 1087-1100
1102	Ralph dies leaving a son and heir Ralph II, the <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Baron</b> after his eldest son Roger pre-deceases him. Ralph assumes his father's castles of Conches, Tosny, Portes and Acquigny in Normandy and Clifford in England.		Henry I 1100-35

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1103	Ralph marries Alice, the daughter of the Earl of Northumbria and Huntingdon which makes him one of the most powerful Barons in England.	
1106	Ralph is a staunch royalist and fights for King Henry at the Battle of Tinchebray in Normandy against the Duke. The campaign is successful, and the Duke is imprisoned, and Normandy and England are joined under the rule of King Henry.	
1123-4	Ralph's uncle Amaury III de Montfort leads a revolt against Normandy, but Ralph stays loyal to King Henry.	
1126	Ralph dies leaving a son and heir Roger, the <b>3<sup>rd</sup> Baron</b> .	
1135	King Henry suspects Roger is about to rebel on behalf of Henry's son-in-law Geoffrey Plantagenet, so Henry sends his own soldiers to garrison Conches Castle. After King Henry's death Roger supports Geoffrey and his wife Empress Maud against King Stephen.	Stephen 1135-54
1136	Hostilities break out between Roger and two of Stephen's generals, Waleran, Count of Meulan and Robert Earl of Leicester. Roger is ambushed and captured. His lands are held under an interdict (restriction of sale) and he is imprisoned.	
1138	Roger engages in battle with the two Earls again but defends well. Roger returns to England and is reconciled with King Stephen.	
1157	Roger enjoys royal favour being granted further lands in Norfolk.	Henry II 1154-89
1157-62	Roger dies leaving a son and heir Ralph III, the <b>4<sup>th</sup> Baron</b> .	
1162	Ralph dies leaving a son and heir Roger II who is still a minor, he will become the <b>5<sup>th</sup> Baron</b> .	Richard I 1189-99
1189	Roger accompanies Richard the Lionheart on the Crusade. Roger wishes to grant a gift to St. Evroul however he does not have his seal. King Richard offers his own seal to use in its stead.	
1191	Roger distinguishes himself in Richard's victory at Arsuf. He is with King Richard at Jaffa and fights in a battle when King Richard captures the Saracen convoy at El-Khuweilfe.	

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1196	Roger owes scutage (payment in lieu of providing fighting men) of 40 shillings(s) for the King's ransom, 40s for the army in Normandy, 40s for the army of Normandy after King Richard's release.	
1197	Roger swears, on behalf of King Richard, to observe a treaty with the Count of Flanders.	
1199	Roger acts as surety on King John's behalf to treaties with the Count of Boulogne and Count of Flanders.	John 1199-1216
1200	Roger acts as surety, on King John's behalf, to a treaty with France. As a result, he is given back Conches Castle that the French had captured last year.	
1202-3	King John pays Roger's outstanding scutage from King Richard's reign.	
1204	Roger loses his lordships on the continent due to his support for King John.	
1209	Roger dies leaving a son and heir Ralph IV, the <b>6<sup>th</sup> Baron</b> .	
1215	<b>Magna Carta</b>	
1215-1217	<b>First Barons War</b>	Henry III 1216-72
1216	Ralph is granted lands in Essex, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk and Huntingdonshire by the King which have been confiscated from Richard de Montfichet. Shortly after he joins the rebel barons and King John orders the Sheriff of Worcester to seize lands.	
1233	Henry III grants Ralph the custody of Maud Castle, Radnor. He is appointed a General of the Poitevin mercenaries in the Welsh Marches to fight against King Llewellyn and the Earl of Pembroke.	
1233-4	Ralph is commanded to keep the peace with King Llewellyn and forbidden from attending tournaments at Northampton and Cambridge.	

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1239	Ralph "Takes the Cross" and heads for the Holy Land. He dies leaving a son and heir Roger III. He is only 3 years old and his wardship is granted to Queen Eleanor. A contract of marriage is drawn up between Roger and Alice, the daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex.	
1256	Roger comes of age and becomes the <b>7<sup>th</sup> Baron</b> .	
1264	Roger dies leaving a son and heir Ralph V who is still a minor. His wardship is granted to Humphrey de Bohun, then to Edmund, King Henry's son.	
1264-1267	<b>Second Barons War</b>	
1265	Ralph's wardship is re-granted to Richard de Brus.	
1276	Ralph comes of age and becomes the <b>8<sup>th</sup> Baron</b> and marries Mary, the daughter of Sir Robert de Brus.	Edward I 1272-1307
1277-87	Ralph fights in the Welsh wars.	
1283	Ralph is summoned to serve at the Assembly at Shrewsbury.	
1285	Ralph is nominated as an Attorney Beyond the Seas.	
1294	Ralph serves in Gascony.	
1295	Ralph is taken prisoner in France and transported to Paris, there he dies leaving a son and heir Sir Robert, the <b>9<sup>th</sup> Baron</b> .	Edward II 1307-27
1299	Sir Robert is summoned to Parliament as Lord Tosny.	
1309	Sir Robert dies leaving a daughter and heir Alice, the <b>10<sup>th</sup> Baron</b> . Alice, the widow of Sir Thomas Leybourne, marries Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick who becomes Baron of Flamstead in the right of his wife. Guy has an antagonistic relationship with King Edward and the King nicknames him the "Black Dog of Arden", as he foams at the mouth when angry.	
1310	Tensions with the King grow, to the extent that Guy is banned from entering Parliament bearing arms. Guy becomes leader of a group of Earls and Barons to be known as the Ordainers. Their purpose is to draft a set of Ordinances to put heavy restrictions on the King's finances and his right to appoint his own ministers.	

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Date	History of Lordship	Monarchs
1314	King Edward stages his first major campaign against the Scots. Guy and the Earl of Lancaster refuse to join the King, and this leads to the humiliating defeat at the Battle of Bannockburn. King Edward is forced to confirm the Ordinances and submit to the Barons' demands. Guy becomes ill and withdraws from government. Rumours abound that the King has had Guy poisoned.	Edward III 1327-77
1315	Guy dies and Alice marries William de la Zouche, who becomes Baron of Flamstead in the right of his wife. William is a member of Parliament as Baron Zouche.	
1317-21	William is made Conservator of the Peace (the equivalent of a Justice of the Peace) in Northamptonshire.	
1322	William is ordered to muster many men-at-arms and foot soldiers and to meet the King to aid in the suppression of the Earl of Lancaster. William refuses claiming he is unwell.	
1324	Alice dies and Flamstead passes to Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick from her second marriage, the <b>11<sup>th</sup> Baron of Flamstead</b> .	
1333-69	Thomas is High Sheriff of Worcestershire.	
1337	Thomas serves as Captain of the army against the Scots.	
1343-69	Thomas is made Earl Marshall of England.	
1344	Thomas is made High Sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire.	
1346	Thomas commands the "Centre" at the Battle of Crecy. He fights at the siege of Calais. He is entrusted with the wardship of the Black Prince (heir to King Edward III) who is 16 years old.	
1356	Thomas fights at the Battle of Poitiers.	
1369	Thomas dies of the Black Death, leaving a son and heir Sir Thomas, the <b>12<sup>th</sup> Baron</b> .	
1373	Sir Thomas accompanies the Duke of Lancaster in his campaigns into France. Sir Thomas is made a Knight of the Garter.	

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1376-7	Sir Thomas is appointed to supervise the reform of King Richard II's government. This is ineffective, so Sir Thomas is made Governor of England over King Richard.	Richard II 1377-1399
1377-8	Thomas grants a manor in Worcestershire and a manor in Warwickshire to Henry de Arden in exchange for a red rose. He is made Admiral of the North.	
1387	Sir Thomas is one of the Lords Appellant who try and separate King Richard from his key allies.	
1397	Sir Thomas is lured to London on a ruse, charged with high treason and sent to the Tower. He pleads guilty and throws himself on the mercy of the King. His lands and titles are forfeit and he is sentenced to life imprisonment on the Isle of Man.	
1398-9	Sir Thomas is moved back to the Tower of London. He is released after Henry Bolingbroke's initial victories. When Henry becomes King, Sir Thomas' lands and titles are restored. He urges King Henry to murder Richard to secure his position.	Henry IV 1399-1413
1401	Thomas dies leaving a son and heir Richard, the <b>13<sup>th</sup> Baron</b> . He is also knighted at the coronation of Henry IV.	
1403	Sir Richard fights at the Battle of Shrewsbury and is made a Knight of the Garter.	
1404	Sir Richard rides into Monmouthshire at the head of an English army. He nearly captures Owain Glyndwr (Prince of Wales) but does capture Owain's banner.	
1408-10	Sir Richard goes on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and is challenged many times to fight in sporting combat during the journey. On his return he broadens his horizons by travelling via Russia and Eastern Europe.	
1410	Sir Richard is appointed a member of the Royal Council.	
1412	Sir Richard commands the fighting at Calais.	
1413	Sir Richard is Lord High Steward at the coronation of Henry V.	Henry V 1413-22

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1414	Sir Richard puts down the Lollard Uprising against the King and the Catholic Church. He travels to Normandy as Captain of Calais. He represents England at the coronation of Sigismund, King of Germany.	
1417-18	Sir Richard plays a prominent role in fighting the French during the Hundred Years War. He is in charge of negotiations with the dauphin Louis and the Duke of Burgundy.	
1419	Sir Richard is chief spokesman in the conference at Meulan. He represents King Henry in arranging the Treaty of Troyes. He is bestowed the Norman title of Count de Aumale. He is appointed Master of the Horse (responsible for the horses and hounds of the Royal household).	
1421-1437	Sir Richard is made responsible for the education of Henry VI who was made King at 9 months old.	Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71
1431	Sir Richard acts as superintendent of the trial of Joan of Arc.	
1437	King Henry is also made King of France and Sir Richard is appointed a Lieutenant of France and Normandy.	
1439	Sir Richard dies leaving a son and heir Henry, the <b>14<sup>th</sup> Baron</b> . Due to his father's role educating the young King Henry, he grew up with the King and that close friendship continues.	
1444	Henry is made King of the Isle of Wight by King Henry.	
1445	Henry is the premier Earl of the realm and is made Duke of Warwick.	
1446	Henry dies leaving a daughter and heir Anne just 2 years old, the <b>15<sup>th</sup> Baroness of Flamstead</b> .	
1449	Anne dies aged 5 and Flamstead passes to her Aunt Anne Neville (daughter of Richard the 13 <sup>th</sup> Baron) and becomes the <b>16<sup>th</sup> Baroness of Flamstead</b> . She is married to Sir Richard Neville, who also becomes Earl of Warwick making him the wealthiest and most powerful English Peer. The inheritance is challenged by Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset who is married to a daughter from Richard Beauchamp's first marriage. The challenge is unsuccessful.	
1452	Sir Richard supports King Henry against the unsuccessful uprising of the Duke of York.	

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1453	King Henry grants the Lordship of Glamorgan to the Duke of Somerset, which Sir Richard had previously been in control of. The King falls ill, is incapacitated and the Duke of Somerset, being favoured by the King, obtains almost complete control of government. Sir Richard being annoyed about the Glamorgan grant and having no royal recourse turns to the Duke of York.	
1454	The Duke of York is appointed Protector of the Realm by a group of Royal councillors. This puts Sir Richard back into a position of power once again.	
1455-1487	<b>War of the Roses</b>	
1455	The King improves and puts Somerset back in to power. Sir Richard and York raise an army and march towards London. They meet the King at St Albans, and are victorious, capturing the King and killing Somerset.	
1457	The French attack Sandwich and Queen Margaret who has cut off Sir Richard's supplies to Calais is forced to support him again, on the basis that he would defend the south coast of England.	
1458	Sir Richard ignores the royal command and attacks the Castilian and Hanseatic fleets as a pirate. He also establishes relations with Charles VII of France and Philip the Good of Burgundy.	
1459	Sir Richard brings part of his garrison to England and meets up with his father (Earl of Salisbury) and Duke of York. Before they can meet, the King's forces scatter Sir Richard's force, as many of his Calais garrison defect. He returns to Calais, even though the King appoints the Duke of Somerset as Captain of Calais, the Yorkist still maintain control.	
1460	The Yorkist mount another offensive on England and meet the King in battle at Northampton. The King is captured and the Duke of Buckingham (a supporter of the King) is killed. An agreement is made between the King and York however peace is short lived. At the Battle of Wakefield, York is killed and Salisbury executed.	



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1461	<p>Sir Richard marches his army and meets the King's forces at the Second Battle of St Albans. He loses and joins Prince Edward of York after his successful Battle of Mortimer's Cross. Prince Edward claims the throne as King Edward IV and marches to London. Sir Richard is injured in the Battle of Ferrybridge and misses out on the decisive battle at Towton, Yorkshire. The Yorkists are victorious, Henry, Queen Margaret and Prince Edward escape to Scotland. King Edward IV returns to London for his coronation.</p>	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83
1462	<p>Sir Richard's position is stronger than ever, he has inherited his father's lands as well as those of his mother. His total annual income is in excess of £7,000. He is confirmed as Captain of Calais, made High Admiral of England and Steward of the Duchy of Lancaster.</p>	
1463	<p>Margaret of Anjou with troops from France invade northern England. Sir Richard is dispatched and retakes the lost castles of Alnwick and Bamburgh.</p>	
1464	<p>King Edward marries Elizabeth Woodville in secret to the annoyance of Sir Richard, who had been planning a union between the King and Louis XI's sister-in-law. This heralds a shift in power away from Sir Richard to the Woodville family.</p>	
1465	<p>The former Henry VI is captured again, and Sir Richard escorts the fallen King to the Tower.</p>	
1466	<p>Sir Richard is sent to negotiate with the French and Burgundians. The relationship between Sir Richard and King Edward is further aggravated when the King signs a treaty with Burgundy without informing Sir Richard.</p>	
1469	<p>Sir Richard orchestrates a rebellion in Yorkshire, his plan being to win over King Edward's younger brother George Plantagenet and to make him King. Sir Richard and George sail to Calais where George is married to Sir Richard's daughter Lady Isabel. They return to England and raise an army in Kent to join the northern rebellion. King Edward is defeated at the Battle of Edgecote Moor and Sir Richard imprisons him at Warwick Castle. The country falls into disorder and Sir Richard is forced to release the King. The relationship between Sir Richard and the King remains difficult and Sir Richard sets a trap for the King who travels north to quell riots in Lincolnshire. The trap fails and Sir Richard flees the country, is denied access to Calais, so goes to Louis XI of France.</p>	

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Date	History of Lordship	Monarchs
1470	Sir Richard plans another uprising in the north of England and lands on the south coast. The plan works and King Edward is caught between the two armies. The King flees to Flanders and King Henry is restored to the throne.	
1471	Edward with the support of Louis XI lands in Ravenspur, Yorkshire. Edward and Sir Richard's armies meet at Barnet. Fog and poor visibility lead to confusion and Sir Richard's army attack themselves. Sir Richard, knowing he is defeated attempts to escape but is struck off his horse and killed. His body is displayed at St Paul's Cathedral to show he is dead. His lands and titles are escheated to the Crown and the Barony of Flamstead is not granted again.	
1534	<b>The Act of Supremacy – Church of England</b>	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	<b>English Civil War</b>	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	<b>Industrial Revolution</b>	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 George VI 1936-52 Elizabeth II 1952-
2019	The title appears not to have been used for 548 years.	