

Lordship of Hexted

Parish/ County	Lingfield Surrey	Principal Source	Victoria County History
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		William I 1066-1087
1086	Domesday		William II 1087-1100
11 th century	The family of Hexted or Heghsted are holding an estate in Lingfield.		Henry I 1100-35 Stephen 1135-54 Henry II 1154-89 Richard I 1189-99 John 1199-1216
1215	Magna Carta		John 1199-1216
1215-1217	First Barons War		Henry III 1216-72
1264-1267	Second Barons War		Edward I 1272-1307 Edward II 1307-27 Edward III 1327-77
1351	Hexted remains with the family and is now held by John de Heghsted.		Richard II 1377-1399
1403	Hexted has come into the possession of Baron Cobham whose family home is Sterborough Castle, Lingfield. Hexted's overlord is the Abbot of Battle and it is administered with his manor of Limpsfield. Baron Cobham dies leaving a son and heir Reginald who is not called to Parliament like his father.		Henry IV 1399-1413 Henry V 1413-22
1446	Reginald dies. His son, Reginald, has pre-deceased him so Hexted passes to his grand-daughter Margaret who is married to Ralph, 2 nd Earl of Westmorland.		Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71

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1448	Ralph and Margaret convey Hexted to the College of St Peter in Lingfield which had been founded by Reginald.	
1455-1487	War of the Roses	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83 Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5 Henry VII 1485-1509 Henry VIII 1509-47
1534	The Act of Supremacy – Church of England	
1544	With the Dissolution of the monasteries the Crown takes ownership of Hexted. The Crown grants it to Sir Thomas Cawarden MP for Bletchingley and Master of Revels and Tents (responsible for organising royal festivities and tents for troops).	
1548	Sir Thomas is made High Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex.	Edward VI 1547-53
1550	Henry VIII values Sir Thomas' service so highly he rewards him with a grant of the house and site of Blackfriars.	
1553	Sir Thomas is a Deputy Lieutenant for Surrey.	Mary I 1553-58
1556	Sir Thomas is implicated in the Dudley plot to replace Queen Mary with Elizabeth and rob the exchequer. He has to give a bond to stay out of prison but has to remain in his house at Blackfriars.	
1557	Sir Thomas conveys Hexted to Thomas Ramsey, a citizen and grocer of London.	
Unknown	Thomas conveys Hexted to John Browne and his wife Alice with the remainder (after death title) to Alice's heirs.	Elizabeth I 1558-1603
1606	The land of the manor has been separated from the lordship rights sometime earlier as the site is conveyed to Richard Glover by John and Mary Robinson and William and Margaret Bonner.	James I 1603-25
Unknown	John and Alice die, and their son John inherits Hexted.	Charles I 1625-49
1638	John dies but it is unclear what happens to the lordship.	
1642-1651	English Civil War	

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1648	Richard Glover still holds the land of the manor but this is the last record of the lordship being in existence.	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
2018	The title appears not to have been used for 370 years.	George VI 1936-52 Elizabeth II 1952-