

Lordship of Chaceley Grendour

Parish/ County	Chaceley Worcestershire	Principle 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
Pre 1066	Chaceley parish is divided into 4 lordships owned by Alward, Alwy, Brictric and Godric. They all need to give service to the Abbey of Westminster St Peter.		Harold II 1066 William I 1066-1087
1066	Norman Conquest- Battle of Hastings The 4 lordships are combined and pass to Urse Abetot, a Norman and 1 st feudal baron of Salwarpe. He is instructed to build the first Worcester Castle.		
1069	Urse is appointed High Sheriff of Worcestershire. The role involves the collection of taxes and dispensing all English law.		
1075	Three Earls rebel against William the Conqueror's rule and Urse plays a key role in preventing the rebel forces from taking control of the Severn Valley.		
1086	Domesday Urse is recorded as the most powerful layman in Worcestershire and only has the Bishop of Worcester to challenge his power.		
1087	During William the Conqueror's reign Urse was a regional official however with William II he plays a broader role across the whole kingdom. He is appointed Constable of the King's Household and one of the first Barons of the Exchequer.		William II 1087-1100
1100	Urse retains the role of Constable of the King's Household with King Henry's accession.		Henry I 1100-35

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1108	Urse dies leaving a daughter and heir Emmeline (wife of Walter de Beauchamp). Walter holds the right to hunt wolves and foxes in the royal forests of Worcestershire and is a member of the royal household, although he also lives in Elmley Castle.	
1114/30	Walter is appointed Hight Sheriff of Worcestershire.	
1133	Walter dies leaving a son and heir William. Chaceley is measured as 2 hides (approx. 240 acres). He has to provide ½ knight's fee of service to the Abbey. He also inherits the feudal barony of Salwarpe and the office of High Sheriff of Worcestershire.	
1135	William supports Empress Maud and King Stephen dispossesses him of Worcester Castle, his honours and lands.	Stephen 1135-54
1154	King Henry restores William's honours, lands and office of High Sheriff of Worcestershire.	Henry II 1154-89
1157	William also serves as High Sheriff of Warwickshire and Gloucestershire.	
1160/69	William also serves as High Sheriff of Herefordshire.	
1170	William dies leaving a son and heir also William.	
1197	William dies leaving a son and heir Walter (aged 5) who is made a ward of William de Braose, then ward of Roger Mortimer after Roger pays the sum of 3,000 marks to the Crown.	Richard I 1189-99
1214	Walter takes control of his lands and titles.	John 1199-1216
1215	Magna Carta Walter obtains his father's hereditary office of High Sheriff of Worcestershire.	
1215-1217	First Barons War	
1216	Walter deserts to the rebels with 19 knights and losses his office of High Sheriff. He rejoins King John and has his office returned. He is a witness at the re-issue of Magna Carta.	Henry III 1216-72
1217	King Henry restores the constableness of Walters castles and Keeper of Royal Forests in Worcestershire.	

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1225	Walter witnesses the further re-issue of Magna Carta.	
Prior to 1235	Laurence de Gunterford and his wife Joan le Blake are granted a lordship by Walter in return for rent and service. They give their interest in Chaceley to the Prior of Little Malvern.	
1236	Walter dies leaving a son and heir William, who also inherits his father's offices in addition to his lands and titles.	
1241	A quarter of a lordship of Longdon is held by William de Saltmarsh.	
1249	William de Beauchamp is excommunicated by the Bishop of Worcester.	
1251	William is absolved by the Bishop in the presence of King Henry.	
1264-1267	Second Barons War	
Unknown	William de Saltmarsh dies leaving a son and heir Peter the quarter share of the Longdon lordship.	
Prior to 1269	William confirms the grant to the Prior which is measured as a carucate of land (approx. 120 acres). The Beauchamp family interest in Chaceley Grendour is not recorded again.	
Before 1316	Peter dies leaving a son and heir John the quarter lordship of Longdon.	Edward I 1272-1307 Edward II 1307-27 Edward III 1327-77
Unknown	John dies leaving a daughter and heir Joan (wife of Henry Grendour) the quarter share of the Longdon lordship.	Richard II 1377-1399
1395	Joan dies and Henry continues to hold the quarter share of the Longdon lordship.	
1397	Henry conveys the quarter share of the Longdon lordship to the Abbot of Westminster.	Henry IV 1399-1413 Henry V 1413-22 Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71
1455-1487	War of the Roses	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83 Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5 Henry VII 1485-1509

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1534	<p style="text-align: center;">The Act of Supremacy – Church of England</p> <p>With the dissolution of the priories the Longdon quarter lordship is added to the Chaceley lordship and its name is changed to Chaceley Grendour. It is valued at £6 17 shillings 2 pennies.</p>	Henry VIII 1509-47
1543	King Henry grants Chaceley Grendour to George Throckmorton of Deerhurst in return for knight's service.	
1544	George alienates (conveys) Chaceley Grendour to his tenant Robert Phelps. Robert dies.	
1545	Robert's son Florence receives his father's lands including Chaceley Grendour.	
1586	Florence dies leaving a son and heir William.	Edward VI 1547-53 Mary I 1553-58 Elizabeth I 1558-1603
1589	William takes possession of Chaceley Grendour.	
1612	William dies leaving a son and heir Robert.	James I 1603-25
1626	Robert with his wife Dorothea convey Chaceley Grendour to Christopher Helme.	Charles I 1625-49
1642-1651	English Civil War	
1653	Christopher sells Chaceley Grendour to Samuel Phelps.	
Post 1670	Samuel dies leaving 3 daughters and heiresses; Dorothy Willett (widow), Mary Phelps and Alder (wife of George Wicks).	Charles II 1660-85 James II 1685-88 William III 1688-1702 Anne 1702-14 George I 1714/27 George II 1727/60
1732	Chaceley Grendour is conveyed to John Martin.	
1750-1850	Industrial Revolution	
1772	Alder Wickes and Thomas Francis Martin are holders of Chaceley Grendour	George III 1760-1820
Prior to 1778	Alder dies leaving Chaceley Grendour to Samuel Netherton.	
1778	This is the last record of an owner of the lordship and manor of Chaceley Grendour.	

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2020	The title appears not to have been used for 242 years.	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-