

# A Timeline of Winterbourne Stoke

Significant events and their context shown in black


Coronation dates shown in red

Church events are in green

School events shown in blue

The basic framework for the following chart is the entry for Winterbourne Stoke in "A History of Wiltshire; Volume XV: Amesbury Hundred Branch and Dole Hundred" D. A. Crowley ISBN: 0197227856 Oxford University Press, USA 1995.

This has been supplemented with information gleaned from multiple internet sites including Wikipedia <http://en.wikipedia.org>

| Year        | Comment  |
|-------------|--|
| Before 1066 | <p>Held by Queen Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor, the first king of the restored Wessex line.</p> <p>Edward, or Eadweard III, was married to Edith, daughter of Godwin Earl of Wessex, on 23 January 1045. The marriage was never consummated as Edward had taken a vow of celibacy.</p>  <p>On Edwards death on 4/5 January 1066, the throne was not passed to Edgar Atheling, Edwards chosen heir, but was taken by Edith's brother, Harold Godwinson, who was crowned king on 5<sup>th</sup> January 1066. Edith was sent to the nunnery at Wherwell.</p> <p>A church, served by a chaplain, stood on the King's Winterbourne Stoke Estate.</p> |

1066

The throne of England was claimed by William the Conqueror (also known as William the Bastard), who said he had been promised it by Edward during a visit to England in 1052.

William invaded on 14<sup>th</sup> October 1066 and won the throne of England at the Battle of Hastings.

William the Conqueror crowned King, the first king of the Norman line



Winterbourne Stoke becomes a Norman holding.

1078  
To  
1083




The church is given to the Abbey of Jumieges







Later, the abbey presented rectors. The advowson (From advow or advocare, a right of presentation to a church or benefice. He who possesses this right is called the patron or advocate, when there is no patron, or he neglects to exercise his right within six months, it is called a lapse, i. e. a title is given to the ordinary to collate to a church; when a presentation is made by one who has no right it is called a usurpation.) belonged to the abbey, vicars may have been presented by its dependant, Hayling Priory.

St Peter's Church presumably took its dedication

The abbey gave the vicar 15s a year

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| 1086 | WS held by William the Conqueror  |
| 1087 | <p>William II (Rufus) crowned King</p>    |
| 1100 | <p>Henry I (Beauclerc) crowned King</p>  |
| 1135 | <p>Stephen crowned King</p>             |
| 1141 | Empress Matilda   |

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| 1154 | <p>Henry II (Curtmantle) crowned King – first of the Plantagenet, Angevin line</p>    |
| 1170 | <p>Held by Robert of Leicester. Robert cared a great deal about protecting his position and, together with Ranulph de Gernon 4th Earl of Chester Vicomte de Avranches (Ranulph de Meschines formed a pact of mutual self-interest. The two magnates, independently of their rival liege-lords Stephen and Henry FitzEmpress, agreed to limit any hostilities forced between them by their masters and to protect their respective tenurial positions.</p> <p>Robert eventually betrayed Stephen in support of King Henry II.</p> <p>Another of Robert's claims to fame was his involvement in the 'trial' of Thomas a Beckett at Clarendon after Beckett had reneged on his oath of allegiance to Henry II</p> |
| 1173 | <p>Confiscated after Robert's rebellion following the death of Thomas a Beckett. Leicester, who had been in exile in France, had no sooner landed in Suffolk than he was defeated and made prisoner by the royal forces (17 Oct).</p>  |
| 1177 | <p>Probably returned to Robert then given to his daughter Amice who went on to marry Simon de Montfort (Simon III de Montfort) who died in 1181</p>  |
| 1185 | <p>Held by Simon de Montfort. However, it is not clear whether</p>   |

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|      | <p>this is Simon III de Montfort, or his son Simon de Montfort 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Leicester</p>  |
| 1189 | <p>Held by William de Barres, Amice's second husband. William was a famous knight Crusader who, together with Robert of Leicester, had accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion. Ironically, William had once fought a duel with Richard, then Count of Poitou. Both combatants had worn the first examples of plate armour.</p> <p>Richard I (Lionheart) crowned King)</p>                    |
| 1199 | <p>John (Lackland) crowned King</p>    |
| 1205 | <p>Confirmed to Amice, now styled Countess of Leicester</p>  |
| 1207 | <p>When Amice's brother's (Robert Earl of Leicester) estate was divided after his death in 1204, part was given to her son, Simon de Montfort 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Leicester and the rest to Saier de Quency, Earl of Winchester (Amice's sister Margaret's husband) and another Crusader knight.</p> <p><b>Simon de Montfort</b></p> <p>The 5<sup>th</sup> Earl Simon, content with the Norman estates he had inherited from the de Montforts and the de Beaumonts,</p> |

remained in France, where in 1208 he was made captain-general of the French forces in the Crusade against the Albigenses.

Simon thus received control over the territory conquered from Raymond (VI) of Toulouse and by his military skill, fierce courage, and ruthlessness he swept the country. His success won for him the admiration of the English barons, and in 1210 King John received information that they were plotting to elect Simon King of England in his stead. Simon, however, concentrated his fierce energies on his task in Toulouse, and in 1213 he defeated Peter of Aragon at the battle of Muret. The Albigenses were now crushed, but Simon carried on the campaign as a war of conquest, being appointed by the Council of Montpellier lord over all the newly-acquired territory, as Count of Toulouse and Duke of Narbonne (1215). The pope confirmed this appointment, understanding that it would effectually complete the suppression of the heresy. It is ever to be deplored that Simon stained his many great qualities by treachery, harshness, and bad faith. His severity became cruelty, and he delivered over many towns to fire and pillage, thus involving many innocent people in the common ruin.

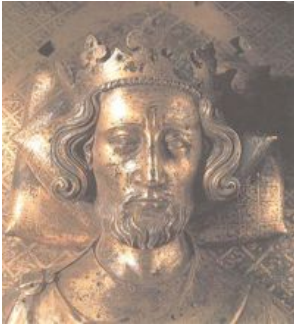
On 25 June, 1218, he arrived late at the scene of action during the siege of Toulouse, only to be wounded mortally. He expired, commending his soul to God, and was buried in the Monastery of Haute-Bruyère. He left three sons, of whom Almeric the eldest ultimately inherited his French estates; the youngest was Simon de Montfort, who succeeded him as Earl of Leicester, and who was to play so great a part in English history.


### **Saer de Quency (Quincy)**

Saer de Quincy's background is a little uncertain. He was probably the son of Robert FitzRichard and nephew of another Saer de Quincy, who was lord of Buckby in Northamptonshire.


Sometime between 1168 and 1173 de Quincy married Margaret, youngest daughter of Robert de Beaumont, 3rd Earl of Leicester.




Quincy was one of the barons who took part in the rebellion of Henry the Young King in 1184. Like most of the rebels, he eventually received his lands back after the rebellion failed. He subsequently served as castellan at various castles in the English royal possessions in France. Most notably, in 1203 he was castellan at Vandreuil in Normandy, and surrendered it to the French.



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|             | <p>In 1204 de Quincy's brother-in-law Robert de Beaumont, 4th Earl of Leicester died, leaving de Quincy's wife as co-heiress along with her elder sister. The estate was split in half, and after the final division was ratified in 1207 de Quincy was made earl of Winchester.</p> <p>Quincy never got along with king John, and was one of the 25 guarenteors of the Magna Carta. He fought against John in the troubles that followed the signing of the Charter, and against Henry III as well.</p> <p>After the failure of the early attempts to depose Henry III, de Quincy decided to fulfill a vow he had made to go on crusade. In 1219 he left to join the Fifth Crusade, then besieging Damietta. There he fell sick and died.</p>  |
| <p>1216</p> | <p>Henry III crowned King</p>    |
| <p>1219</p> | <p>De Quincy's portion may have reverted to his wife, Margaret and thence to their son Roger, Earl of Winchester in 1274</p>  |
| <p>1239</p> | <p>Simon de Montfort 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Leicester's portion probably passed to his son Simon, the 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Leicester.</p> <p>He was the youngest son of Simon de Montfort, a French nobleman, and Alix of Montmorency. His paternal grandmother was Amicia de Beaumont, the senior co-heiress to the Earldom of Leicester and a large estate in England, but King John of England would not allow a French subject to take ownership of such an estate in England.</p> <p>As a boy, Montfort accompanied his parents during his father's campaigns against the Cathars. He was with his mother at the siege of Toulouse in 1218, where his father was killed after being struck on the head by a stone pitched by a mangonel. On the death of their father, Montfort's elder brother Amaury succeeded him. Another brother, Guy, was killed at the siege of Castelnaudary in 1220. As a young man, Montfort probably took part in the Albigensian Crusades of the early 1220s.</p> <p>In 1229 the two surviving brothers (Amaury and Simon) came to an arrangement whereby Simon gave up his rights in France</p> |



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|      | <p>and Amaury in turn gave up his rights in England. Thus freed from any allegiance to the king of France, Montfort successfully petitioned for the English inheritance, which he received the next year, although he did not take full possession for several more years, and was not yet formally recognized as earl.</p> <p>Like his father, Simon de Montfort was a hardened and ruthless soldier who eventually turned against Henry III in what might be regarded as an early attempt to curb the powers of an absolute monarch.</p>  |
| 1242 | Winterbourne Stoke Manor held in demesne (Manorial land retained for the private use of a feudal lord – often on behalf of a superior lord).  |
| 1246 | A vicarage is ordained at Winterbourne Stoke  |
| 1248 | The abbey appropriates the church and augments the living   |
| 1265 | <p>Simon de Montfort died on August 4, 1265 at the battle of Evesham, and was buried at the nearby abbey. His estates were confiscated on his death and granted to Edmund (Crouchback), Earl of Leicester and later Earl of Lancaster, Henry III's youngest son, in the same year.</p> <p>Sir Robert de Quency's manor passed to his sister Joan, wife of Humphrey de Bohun.</p>  |
| 1272 | <p>Edward I (Longshanks) crowned King</p>   |
| 1275 | <p>Held by Edmund. Edmund controlled 1 carucate of land (as much land as one team could plough in a year and a day – about 100 acres).</p> <p>No evidence that Winterbourne Stoke was passed on further along Edmund's line. In 1321, his son Thomas, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Lancaster was at the head of a rebellion against the king. This time, however, he was defeated at the Battle of Boroughbridge, and taken prisoner. He was tried by a tribunal consisting of, among others, the two Despensers, Edmund FitzAlan, 9th Earl of Arundel, and King Edward. Lancaster was not allowed to speak in his own defense, nor was he allowed to</p> |



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|      | <p>have anyone to speak for him. Because of their kinship and Lancaster's royal blood, the king commuted the sentence to mere beheading (as opposed to being drawn, quartered, and beheaded) and Lancaster was convicted of treason and executed near the Pontefract Castle.</p>   |
| 1277 | <p>Roger, Earl of Winchester, the second son of Saer de Quincy (or Quency), estate partitioned and went to his daughter, Helen (Eleanor), wife of Sir Alan la Zouche.</p> <p>Roger probably joined his father on the Fifth Crusade in 1219, where the elder de Quincy fell sick and died. His elder brother having died a few years earlier, Roger thus inherited his father's titles and properties. However, he did not take possession of his father's lands until February 1221, probably because he did not return to England from the crusade until then. He did not formally become earl until after the death of his mother in 1235.</p> <p>Sir Alan la Zouche was governor of Rockingham Castle and steward of Rockingham Forest. He married Eleanor Segrave, daughter of Nicholas Segrave, 1st Baron Segrave. He died without sons, and his barony fell into abeyance among his daughters.</p> |
| 1284 | <p>Joan de Bohun's interests passed to her sister Hawise, wife of Sir Baldwin Wake – a descendant of Hereward the Wake (also known as Baldwin de Belauney)</p>   |
| 1292 | <p>One of Baldwin's sons, John, transferred ownership to his brother Sir Hugh Wake who was born 1272 in Liddell, Cumberland. He died May 1312 in Winterbourne Stoke, Hugh married Joan de BELAUNEY on 1297 in Winterbourne Stoke and had one son Sir Hugh Wake, Knight, who was born in Winterbourne Stoke in 1298</p>   |
| 1296 | <p>Passed to Helen's grandson, Alan le Zouche</p>  |
| 1307 | <p><b>Edward II crowned King</b></p>   |
| 1313 | <p>Ownership passed to Hugh Wake's widow, Joan de Belauney, who later married Nicholas de Braybrook in 1314 in Northampton.</p>  |
| 1314 | <p>Passed to Alan la Zouche's daughter, Maud, wife of Lord Robert de Holand of Holland, Lancashire</p>   |

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| 1322 | Presumed confiscated by the Crown along with Lord Robert's other properties  |
| 1327 | <p>Edward III crowned King</p>  <p>Lord Robert's estates restored by the Crown</p>   |
| 1329 | Joan's interests passed to her grandson, Sir Thomas Wake   |
| 1331 | Lady Maud overlord of Winterbourne Stoke Manor. After this, the over-lordship cannot be established  |
| 1377 | <p>Richard II crowned King</p>    |
| 1393 | The font has no cover and the church windows and fence were in need of repair  |
| 1399 | <p>Henry IV (Bolingbroke) crowned King – the first of the Plantagenet, Lancastrian line</p>  <p>Sir Thomas Wake succeeded by his son, Thomas</p> |
| 1412 | Queen Joan becomes patron of the Church  |

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| 1413 | <p>Henry V crowned King</p>  <p>Elizabeth, wife of the younger Thomas inherits his interests in Winterbourne Stoke.</p>  |
| 1414 | <p>Adwoson granted to Sheen Priory</p>   |
| 1416 | <p>Elizabeth marries Thomas Trewin and later married Sir John Hamlin</p> <p>Thomas Wake's kinsman Thomas Poynings, Lord St John, conveyed the reversion (of the inheritance) to his son, Sir Hugh Poynings alias St John</p>   |
| 1422 | <p>Henry VI crowned King</p>   |
| 1427 | <p>Sir Hugh conveyed title to Sir Walter Hungerford – who served as speaker in Parliament, but he is more celebrated as a warrior and diplomatist, serving in the former capacity at Agincourt and in the latter at the council of Constance and the congress of Arras. An executor of Henry V.'s will and a member of the council under Henry VI., Hungerford became a baron in 1426, and he was lord treasurer from 1426 to 1431. Remains of his benefactions still exist at Heytesbury, long the principal residence of the family.</p> |
| 1430 | <p>Elizabeth still retained her interests in Winterbourne Stoke and presumably retained them until her death</p>   |
| 1435 | <p>Lord Hungerford holds Winterbourne-Stoke Manor</p>  |

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| 1449 | Inherited by Robert, Lord Hungerford   |
| 1459 | Robert's son Robert Lord Hungerford and Moleyns inherits title   |
| 1461 | <p>Edward IV, first of the Plantagenet, Yorkist line, is crowned King</p>  <p>The younger Robert had his lands confiscated because of his attainder (In English law up to the nineteenth century, attainder was the harsh consequence of conviction for treason or a felony. It resulted in the forfeiture of the convicted person's property. It also involved corruption of blood, which barred the person from inheriting, retaining, or passing title, rank, or property. A person outlawed lost the right to seek protection under the law.) He was taken prisoner in France in 1452, not securing his release until 1459. During the Wars of the Roses he fought for Henry VI., with whom he fled to Scotland; then he was attainted, was taken prisoner at the battle of Hexham, and was executed at Newcastle in May 1464.</p> |
| 1464 | Winterbourne Stoke may have been granted to Richard, Duke of Gloucester  |
| 1469 | Assigned, for life, to Margaret Hungerford, Baroness Botreaux, the widow of the elder Robert, Lord Hungerford  |
| 1470 | Henry VI recovers the Crown from Edward IV   |
| 1471 | Edward IV recovers the Crown from Henry VI   |
| 1474 | The king grants Winterbourne Stoke to Richard, Duke of Gloucester  |
| 1483 | <p>Edward V inherits throne, though never crowned.</p>   |



Richard, Duke of Gloucester implicated in the murder of his nephews Edward and Richard, Duke of York.



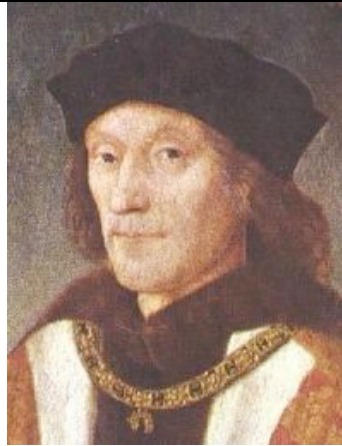
Richard III (Crookback) crowned King

Richard grants Winterbourne Stoke to John Howard, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Norfolk. Norfolk was probably implicated in the murder of the two Princes in the Tower



1485

Henry VII, first of the Tudor line, crowned King



Winterbourne Stoke reverts to the Crown after Norfolk's attainder. In Aug 1485, Norfolk summoned his retainers to Bury St. Edmunds and commanded the vanguard at the Battle of Bosworth Field, where he was killed. He was attainted at Henry VII's first Parliament. He was warned of Richard III's treachery in the following distich: "Jockey of Norfolk be not too bold,/ For Dickon thy master is bought and sold".

The property was then restored to Sir Walter Hungerford, son of Robert, Lord Hungerford (d. 1464)

1487 Sir Walter Hungerford holds Winterbourne Stoke

1505 Sir Walter Hungerford holds Winterbourne Stoke. It was probably inherited by his son Sir Edward (d. 1521).


1509 Henry VIII crowned King



1532 Winterbourne Stoke claimed by George Hastings (later 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Huntingdon), great grandson of Robert, Lord Hungerford (d. 1464) and listed in his marriage settlement.



1535 Disputes over the Hungerford inheritance were settled by arbitration.

Vicarage worth £10 12s 8d



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| 1536 | <p>Winterbourne Stoke held by Sir Walter, Lord Hungerford</p> <p>Sir Walter, Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury (1503–1540), who was created a baron in 1536, but was attainted for his alleged sympathy with the Pilgrimage of Grace an uprising by Roman Catholics in Northern England in 1536, in protest against England's break with Rome and the Dissolution of the Monasteries, as well as other specific political, social and economic grievances. Although the Pilgrimage was a specific uprising around York, the term has come to describe a series of rebellions that occurred in the North in late 1536 and early 1537. He was also charged with soliciting two others to use witchcraft in order to find the year of the King's death and the outcome of the northern uprising.</p> <p>His patron, Cromwell also fell from power in this year, and it is likely that Sir Walter was arrested more as an ally of Cromwell than as a major participant in the uprising. With Cromwell's fall, Sir Walter's wife was free to pursue her vengeance and Sir Walter was also charged with “unnatural vice”, becoming the first person executed under the Buggery Act of 1533.</p> <p>Both Sir Walter and Thomas Cromwell were beheaded on Tower Hill, next to each other, on 28 July 1540.</p> <p>Winterbourne Stoke, having reverted to the Crown, becomes part of the jointure (an estate secured to a prospective wife as a marriage settlement in lieu of a dower) given by Henry VIII to Catherine Parr, later Queen Catherine.</p>  |
| 1541 | Estate presented, but not advowson  |
| 1542 | King presented rectors  |
| 1547 | Edward VI crowned King  |




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| 1552 | Winterbourne Stoke was restored to Hungerford's son, Sir Walter   |
| 1553 | <p data-bbox="453 701 1294 739">Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen regent for 9 days</p>  <p data-bbox="453 1384 1110 1422">Mary I (Tudor – Bloody Mary) crowned Queen</p>  <p data-bbox="453 1910 1350 1982">Plate weighing 16 oz was confiscated from the church, whilst a chalice weighing 8oz was left.</p> |
| 1556 | A parishioner was presented for refusing to contribute to the   |







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|      | purchase of ornaments, presumably required by the restoration of Roman Catholicism  |
| 1558 | Elizabeth I crowned Queen<br>                         |
| 1562 | Estate presented, but not advowson  |
| 1580 | Advowson had been acquired by Sir Walter Hungerford. Lord of Winterbourne Stoke   |
| 1596 | Sir Walter succeeded by his half-brother, Sir Edward Hungerford   |
| 1603 | James I, first of the Stuart line, crowned King<br> |
| 1607 | Sir Edward wills his estates to his grand-nephew Sir Edward Hungerford  |
| 1615 | Francis Manners, Earl of Rutland presented. Presumably on behalf of his wife Cecily, the widow of Sir Edward Hungerford                 |
| 1625 | Charles I crowned King  |



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| 1648<br>1649 | Sir Edward succeeded by his half-brother Anthony Hungerford<br>Oliver Cromwell rules the Commonwealth |
|              |                    |
| 1657<br>1658 | Inherited by Anthony's son, Sir Edward<br>Richard Cromwell rules the Commonwealth                     |
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| 1660         | Charles II restores the Monarchy and is crowned King  |

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| 1662 | Vicar Mark King is ejected from the church for non-conformity. Three women, one the mother of a child who had not been baptized, were presented for not attending church.  |
| 1670 | Two of the women noted above were re-presented, one for absence from church, the other, with her husband, for remaining excommunicate  |
| 1674 | Sir Edward sells Winterbourne Stoke manor to Sir John Nicholas   |
| 1676 | Three dissenters, probably Anabaptists (Christians of the Radical Reformation. The term was coined by critics, who objected to the Anabaptist practice of rebaptizing adults who had previously been baptized as infants. Anabaptists believed infant baptism was not valid.), noted as being in the parish. |
| 1684 | The vicar, Thomas Haward, proposed to open a school in a building newly erected or converted   |
| 1685 | James II crowned King<br>  |
| 1689 | William & Mary of the House of Orange and Stuart take the Crown  |



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| 1702 | <p>Anne Stuart crowned Queen</p>   |
| 1704 | Inherited by Sir John's son, Edward   |
| 1714 | <p>George I, first of the House of Brunswick Hanoverian line crowned King</p>   |
| 1715 | <p>Sold by Edward to either John Howe (d. 1721) or his son John Howe, later Baron Chedworth. Baron Chedworth of Chedworth, co. Gloucester, was created on 12 May 1741 for John Howe who had been a Member of Parliament for Wiltshire from 1730 to 1741 and was a son of John Howe, a former Paymaster of the Forces.</p> |
| 1727 | George II crowned King  |

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| 1742 | Winterbourne Stoke manor, along with Great Wishford manor, descends to John, Lord Chedworth   |
| 1760 | George III crowned King<br>  |
| 1762 | Inherited by Henry, Lord Chedworth  |
| 1781 | Inherited by John, Lord Chedworth (d.1804)  |
| 1807 | <p>The manor is sold by Lord Chedworth's executors to Alexander Baring, later Baron Ashburton. Alexander was the second son of Sir Francis Baring (the founder of the house of Baring Brothers &amp; Co.) and of Harriet, daughter of William Herring. He was brought up in his father's business, and sent to the United States, where he married Anne, daughter of William Bingham of Philadelphia, and formed wide connections with American houses. In 1810, by his father's will, he became head of the family firm.</p> <p>He sat in parliament for Taunton (1806-1826), Callington (1826-1831), Thetford (1831-2), and North Essex (1832-1835). He regarded politics from the point of view of the business man, opposed the orders in council, "the restrictions on trade with the United States in 1812," in 1826 the act for the suppression of small bank-notes. He opposed reform. He accepted the post Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Duke of Wellington's projected ministry of 1832; but afterwards, alarmed at the men in parliament, declared "he would face a thousand devils rather than such a House of Commons."</p> |

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| 1818 | <p>A dame school (early form of private elementary school in English-speaking countries usually taught by women. These schools were often located in the home of the teacher.</p> <p>Dame schools were quite varied - some functioned primarily as day care facilities, overseen by illiterate women, while others provided their students with a good foundation in the basics.) in Winterbourne Stoke had 23 pupils. A new schoolroom was built.</p> |
| 1820 | <p>George IV crowned King</p>    |
| 1830 | <p>William IV crowned King</p>  <p>Vicarage worth £172</p>   |
| 1833 | <p>School has 34 pupils</p>  |
| 1837 | <p>Victoria crowned Queen</p>  |

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| 1848 | <p>It passed with the barony to Alexander's son William who briefly held office as Paymaster-General in Robert Peel's Conservative government of 1841–46</p> <p>A cup (larger than the chalice left in the parish in 1553), a flagon or mug, and a plate, all of silver, were replaced by a chalice and paten, both of silver, and a flagon of plated metal</p>   |
| 1858 | School has 40-50 pupils   |
| 1864 | Passes to William's brother, Francis  |
| 1868 | Inherited by Francis' son, Alexander  |
| 1871 | School has 40-50 pupils   |
| 1875 | The schoolroom was replaced by a gabled red-brick school  |
| 1889 | Inherited by Alexander's son, Francis   |
| 1895 | Average school attendance was 35 pupils   |
| 1896 | The manor is sold to ET Hooley  |
| 1899 | <p>Hooley is bankrupted and manor is sold to Sir Christopher Furness, a shipping magnate. In 1891 Christopher Furness was elected Member of Parliament for the Hartlepoons. He lost the seat in 1896, but was re-elected in 1900, and served until 1910. He was knighted in 1895, and made Honorary Freeman of West Hartlepool in 1909. In 1910 he was made Baron Furness of Grantley.</p>  |
| 1901 | Edward VII, of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is crowned King   |



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| <p>1909</p> | <p>The manor is offered for sale by Furness through the Cavendish Land Company. Then, or in 1910, Cary Coles buys Manor Farm and, possibly, Greenland Farm.</p> <p><b>Cary Coles buys the advowson along with Manor Farm</b></p> <p>Hill Farm, part of the manor until 1909, becomes part of the Druid's Lodge Estate –possibly bought by FB Beauchamp</p> <p><b>Average school attendance was 47</b></p> |
| <p>1910</p> | <p><b>George V, first of the House of Windsor, crowned King</b></p>  <p>AP Cunliffe owns Hill Farm</p>  |
| <p>1912</p> | <p>TN Coles buys Hill Farm</p>  |
| <p>1923</p> | <p>Manor Farm and Greenland Farm have changed hands and are now owned by GC Alexander</p>   |
| <p>1935</p> | <p><b>Average school attendance was 17</b></p>  |



1936

Edward VIII crowned King – abdicates



George VI crowned King



Hill Farm sold to JV Rank

1937

Bishops of Salisbury present by lapse

1945

Alexander sells Manor Farm and Greenland Farm to LE Turner

1949

The village school is closed down

1952

Elizabeth II crowned Queen



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| 1958 | Turner sells Manor Farm and Greenland Farm to his son, John                     |  |
| ?    | Hill Farm, ad part of the Druid's Lodge Estate, was bought by the Fenston Trust |  |
| 1989 | Druid's Lodge bought by Mr RA Hurst   |  |
| 1972 | The executors conveyed the advowson to the Bishop of Salisbury.                 |  |
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