

KNEPP CASTLE TIMELINE

c.1073	William [I] de Braose, by way of reward for loyally following William the Conqueror from Normandy in 1066, was given extensive lands in Sussex and elsewhere, the award given by c.1073, and he became "First Lord of Bramber", and he continued to bear arms alongside the king in the subjugation of England, and in Normandy and Maine in France.	"Domesday Map" http://domesdaymap.co.uk/name/588050/William-of-braose/ Lloyd, L.C., (1975) <i>The origins of Some Anglo-Norman Families.</i>
c.1086.	Cartwright states Knepp to have been in the grant of William the Conqueror to William [I] de Braose, styled " <i>the manor and park of Cnap</i> " (note: no mention of "castle" – yet). The fact that Knepp is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, but Bramber Castle (<i>Brembre Castellum</i>) is, must infer that Knepp had not been built by 1086. However, as parts of the remaining structure are certainly of Norman date, the castle must have been constructed by William [I] de Braose soon after his attainment of the Barony.	Cartwright, <i>Parochial Topography of Western Sussex, 1835.</i> P. 293 D.B., XXV p28a, Col. 1. Line 42. SAC., xxii, <i>Steyning & West Grinstead Churches and the ancient Castle of Knepp</i> , by Revd. Edw. Turner.
1093 - 1096	William [I] de Braose dies sometime between these dates. (<i>We know he was alive when he was present for the consecration of a church in his hometown of Briouze in 1093, but his son Philip [I] was issuing charters as 2nd Lord of Bramber in 1096, when he confirmed his father's gifts to the Abbey of St. Florent in Anjou, and made further grants to the Abbey's dependent priory at Sele.</i>)	Lloyd, L.C. <i>op.cit.</i> Salter, Rev. H.E., (1929) <i>Facsimiles of Early Charters, Charters 4,6, & 8 notes.</i>
1110	Philip [I] de Braose revolts against King Henry I, having up to that date supported him against the rebellion of Robert Curthose. In punishment, King Henry confiscates his estates and holds Knepp for himself.	Luard, H.R. (ed.) (1865) <i>Annales Monastici Vol. III, Annales de Waverleia</i> , p. 214.
1112	King Henry I returns lordships and lands to Philip [I] de Braose who was thereafter able to retain them.	Luard, H.R. <i>op. cit</i> , p.217.
1130	Philip [I] de Braose passes his lordship and lands to his son William [II] de Braose, 3 rd Lord of Bramber, and went on Crusade in the Holy Lands where it is thought he died between 1131 and 1139, (possibly 1134).	"Philip de Braose", <i>Wikipedia, op.cit.</i>
1145-54	Medieval park attached to Knepp castle was enlarged by William [II] de Braose at this time or before. Sele Chartulary No 9 gives " <i>I William de Braose, son of Philip de Braose took from the monks of St Peter of Sele 3s 10d of land (about 46 acres) in my park of Knepp when I enlarged it...</i> "	VCH, <i>Sussex vi, pt. 2., p106 (quoting Sele Chartulary, p.7).</i> Salzman, L.F., (1923) <i>The Chartulary of the Priory of St. Peter at Sele</i> , p.7.
1160	A Royal charter c1160, refers to the fee of Richard de St. George " <i>of the wood between the new bridge and La Knappe</i> "	Royal Charter of Henry II, Cowdray papers. 4733/8 (cf <i>Inspeximus of 5/2/1361</i>)
1176	Having become a major player in international politics, finding favour with King Stephen, and also with the subsequent king Henry II, William [II] de Braose suddenly found that favour withdrawn from the entire family following his son's involvement in the murder of Seisyll ap Dyfnwal and other Welsh princes at Abergavenny. William withdraws from public life and retires to his estates in Sussex.	"William de Braose, 3 rd Lord of Bramber", http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/william_de_Braose_3rd_lord_of_bramber
c.1179	William [II] de Braose, 3 rd Lord of Bramber dies and is succeeded by his son, William [III] de Braose, 4 th Lord of Bramber, who gained the favour of king Richard I.	"William de Braose, 3 rd Lord of Bramber" <i>Wikipedia, op.cit.</i>

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1181	<p>The original portion of Knepp park mentioned in old Templar records as “<i>The old Park beyond the stream which bounds Shipley towards the north.</i>”</p> <p>Timber from Knepp park was sent by water in the early 1180s to Southampton, possibly for use at the royal hunting lodge at Freemantle (Hants).</p>	<p>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p106 (quoting Rec Templars in Eng. ed. B A Lees, p.230).</p> <p>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120. (quoting Pipe R. 1181 (P.R.S. xxx), 142; Hist. King's Works, ed. Colvin, ii (1963), 940).</p>
1199	<p>Having accompanied King Richard I to Normandy four years earlier, William (III) de Braose fought beside the king at Chalus when the latter was mortally wounded. William then supported King John's claim to the throne of England and supported the new king in making various royal grants. For this loyalty, he was greatly favoured by John.</p>	<p>“William de Braose, 3rd Lord of Bramber” Wikipedia, op.cit.</p>
1202 Westminster	<p>Park pale mentioned, maintenance of which was a service owed by tenants of Bentons, Broadwater and Wiston manors (<i>scil' ad claudendum parcum Willi. de Brause in villa de Cnappe et ad auxilium vicecomitis</i>). Note also the reference to the “vill de la Cnappe”</p>	<p>S.R.S., Vol ii (1902), Feet of Fines 2 Ric I to 33 Hen II, f.50. p. 13.</p>
1203	<p>William (III) de Braose was put in charge of prince Arthur of Brittany whom he had personally captured the previous year at the battle of Mirebeau, and was in attendance with John in Normandy at the time of Arthur's murder. William was suspected of involvement in Arthur's death but nothing was proven. John gave William three castles in Gwent, thought by some to be bribes to keep quiet. “<i>at this point only an earldom separated William from the greatest in England</i>”</p>	<p>“William de Braose, 3rd Lord of Bramber” Wikipedia, op.cit.</p>
1206 08-09 April	<p>William de Braose offered King John hospitality at Knepp Castle upon the occasion of the rebellion raised against him during the time the kingdom was under the interdict of Pope Innocent III, and John himself was excommunicated for the opposition he offered to Langton in his appointment to the see of Canterbury.. “<i>On Sunday, April the 7th, 1206, the king was at Malling, in Kent, and at Knepp the following day, and as he was at Southampton on Wednesday, the 10th, he probably did not remain there more than one day.</i>”</p>	<p>SAC., xxii, op.cit. p.17.</p> <p>Cartwright, op. cit. p. 294.</p>
1208	<p>Nobody knows what turned William's relationship with John sour, but in 1208 William fell out of favour with his king. King John cited overdue monies that de Braose owed the Crown from his estates. As a result, King John distrained all de Braose lands and demanded custody of Matilda, William's wife, & his children as hostages. This latter request was vigorously rebuffed, Matilda stating “<i>that nothing should induce her to entrust her children to one, even though he were a king, who had so treacherously and basely murdered his own nephew, Prince Arthur, whom he was in honour bound to succour and protect</i>”. Not unsurprisingly, King John was incensed, and ordered their arrest. Getting wind of the warrant, William (III) de Braose and Matilda escaped to Ireland with their eldest son, William.</p> <p>King John, meanwhile, installed William Bloet as his Steward at Knepp. Throughout the remainder of his reign, king John retained the Castle and park at Knepp as his personal hunting lodge.</p>	<p>“William de Braose, 3rd Lord of Bramber” Wikipedia, op.cit.</p> <p>M.K.Burrell</p> <p>SAC, xxii, op.cit. p. 16.</p>
1209	<p>In May, King John visited Cnap for the 2nd time in his reign.</p> <p>Meanwhile, as king John hunted him in Ireland, William (III) returned to Wales and allied himself with Llewellyn the Great and helped him in rebellion against king John.</p>	<p>SAC., xxii, op.cit. p. 17</p> <p>“William de Braose, 3rd Lord of Bramber” Wikipedia, op.cit.</p>
1210	<p>Nine royal carpenters were sent to Knepp and money was spent on general repairs and on the construction of a chimney.</p>	<p>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p. 111 (quoting Rot. Lib. (Rec. Com.), 155-6;</p>

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	<p>Mention of Repairs to a pond (stagnum), presumably either the moat or the pond which fed it.</p> <p>The demesne estate of Knepp manor received income from the sale of corn. A mill at Knepp manor was also mentioned, worth half a mark (6s. 8d = 33p.) (<i>Et de dimidia marca de molendino de la Cnappe</i>).</p> <p>William (III) fled Wales disguised as a beggar to France. His wife and eldest son, William were captured. The events that follow fully reveal the capricious nature of the King, who, infuriated by the bold stance taken by Maud de Braose, threw both mother and son into a dungeon at Corfe Castle, had it walled up, and watched them starve them to death.</p> <p>While William had aroused the jealousy of the other barons during his rise, the arbitrary nature and violent manner of his fall very likely discomfited them and played a role in the Baronial uprisings of the next decade. The historian Sidney Painter, in his biography of King John, called it "<i>the greatest mistake John made during his reign, as the king revealed to his barons once and for all his capacity for cruelty</i>".</p>	<p>and Pipe R. 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 62.)</p> <p>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p.111(quotng Pipe Roll 1210 (P.R.S. n.s. xxvi), 62).</p> <p>Pipe R. 12 John, ed. C F Slade, Pipe Roll Society New Series XXVI (1951 for 1949), p.61.</p> <p>"William de Braose, 4th Lord of Bramber" Wikipedia, op.cit.</p> <p>Painter, S., (1949) The Reign of King John.</p>
<p>1211 06/04/1211. Cnap.</p>	<p>John visited Cnap for the 3rd time in his reign. We know this, as his confirmation of the grants of many benefactors to Bayham Abbey are dated from this castle. The deed concludes "<i>Data per manum de Marisco apud Cnap sexton de Aprilis, anno regni nostril xii.</i>"</p>	<p>SAC., xxii, op.cit. p.17. Dugdale, Monast. Angl. vi(2), p.914.</p>
<p>1212 05/09/1212 Durham.</p>	<p>King John wrote to Roeland Bloet, the King's agent at Knepp "We send to you Michael de Puning, commanding that you permit him to take all the fat deer he can without the park at Cnapp; as well by bow as by his dogs; and that you cause them to be salted (<i>Saliri</i>); and act for our advantage, as well concerning their flesh as their skins (<i>tam de carne quam de coriis</i>)."</p>	<p>Rot. Caus. 14 John. p. 123. SAC., iii (1850)"Docs relating to Knepp Castle" by Sir C.M.Burrell Bt. P. 2.</p>
<p>1213 31/05/1213 Wingeham (Co. Kent)</p> <p>01/06/1213 Wingeham</p> <p>05/06/1213 Ospringe (co. Kent)</p> <p>28/12/1213 Tower of</p>	<p>King John wrote again to Roeland Bloet "We command you to find necessaries for Wido, the huntsman, with two horses and 22 dogs, and two assistant keepers (<i>Benariis</i>) and one lad (<i>garcione</i>); and to Nigel, the huntsman, with two huntsmen, and 28 dogs, and two assistant keepers, and one lad; and to Gilbert de Montibus, with two horses, and 21 dogs, and two assistant keepers, and one lad, whom we send to you to hunt in the forest of Cnappe, so long as they shall be with you..."</p> <p>In June, later the same year, King John sent Bloet another order "We send to you John de Beauchamp, with 24 dogs, one assistant keeper, one lad, and two horses; and Alberic de Capella, with 22 dogs, one keeper, one lad, and two horses; and Richard Pincun, with 20 dogs, one assistant keeper, one lad, and one horse: commanding you to cause them to hunt in the forest of Cnappe; and that you find necessaries for them so long as they shall be with you..."</p> <p>4 days later King John fired off another letter to Bloet, "We command you to find necessaries for Michael de Columbariis, with one horse and 24 dogs at Cnapp until we send for them...."</p> <p>And in December, the king sent a further missive "We send you</p>	<p>Rot. Claus. 15 John. pp. 134b. SAC., iii. Op. Cit. pp 2-3.</p> <p>Rot. Claus. 15 John. pp 134b. SAC., iii, op. Cit. p. 3.</p> <p>Rot. Claus. 15 John. p. 135. SAC., iii. Op. cit. p.3</p> <p>Rot. Claus. 15 John. P. 158.b.</p>

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<p>London.</p> <p>28/12/1213 Tower of London</p>	<p>Wyt, Nigel, May, Richard de Brademar, and Herbert de Foxkot, our huntsmen, with 10 lads and 5 keepers, and 10 horses, and 114 dogs of the pack (<i>de mota</i>), and 5 greyhounds, to hunt for deer, in the park at Cnapp; and we command you to find them in reasonable expenses as long as they shall be with you....”</p> <p>This was quickly followed up with another letter “We send you, Henry, the son of Baldwin, the keeper of the hounds (<i>veltrarium</i>), with 18 keepers, his fellows, and 220 of our greyhounds (<i>leporariis</i>), to hunt the does in the park at Knapp.....”</p>	<p><i>SAC., iii. Op. cit. p.4.</i></p> <p><i>Rot. Claus. 15 John, p.158.b.</i> <i>SAC., iii. Op. cit. p.4</i></p>
<p>1214</p> <p>21/03/14 Eysse (Aixe, in Angouleme)</p> <p>21/03/14 Eysse (Aixe, in Angouleme)</p> <p>23/06/1214 Tower of London.</p> <p>12/08/1214 Dover.</p>	<p>Knepp castle saw further work in repairing and strengthening the building; the fishpond (<i>vivarium</i>) mentioned may be the same as the pond mentioned in 1210.</p> <p>King John wrote to the Barons of the Exchequer ordering them to pay Bloett’s accounts for the pay of the king’s huntsmen, hounds, and carpenters, at several times, and in keeping and strengthening, and repairing the castles of Bramber and knepp, and for the pay of the kings mariners (<i>marinellorum</i>) sent in 10 ships on the king’s service to Dover; and in carrying timber from St Leonard’s forest to the sea, for the purpose of constructing the king’s hall at Dover; and for 50 leashes for dogs (<i>corpulis</i>) from the King’s forest at Cnapp to Binindon (<i>Benenden, co. Kent</i>), as the king’s gift; also for the cost Roeland Bloet has been at in making bridges and hurdles (<i>in cleiis faciendis</i>), and in the carriage of brushwood (<i>buscae</i>), to Corf (<i>Corfe, co. Dorset</i>) and Dover, and in inclosing the King’s park at Cnapp, and in repairing the stew pond; and for 18 casks of wine, bought for the king’s service....</p> <p>Another command was sent the same day to Roeland Bloet “<i>We order you to send all the wild boars and sows (porcos et layas) which are in your custody to Portsmouth, in ships of your bailiwick, which are about to proceed there, so that thy will be there, all excuse being put aside, on the morrow of S. Hilary at latest,....</i>”</p> <p>War with France had become inevitable, and preparations at Dover for a long siege had to be got under way. In readiness for this, the king ordered all the carpenters in the bailiwick of Roeland Bloet to assemble at Knepp to cut, dress, and prepare timber for use at Dover Castle.</p> <p>One missive from the Bishop of Winchester instructed the Sheriff of Sussex “<i>to cause the timber which the carpenters, whom William Brieg may send into the forest of Knapp, shall fell within the same wood, to be carried to Dover, for the works of the castle there...</i>”</p> <p>In August, the Bishop fired off another letter to Bloet, commanding him to cause all carpenters within his bailiwick to assemble in the forest of Knappe, and that he “<i>cause these carpenters as well as those whom the Sheriff of Sussex sends to him, to fell and lop and prepare timber (praesternere, eskapellare et parare meheremium) in the same forest, as Richard de Popleshall and Baldwin the carpenters shall direct; and the said timber to be carried by service (de prece) as far as the sea, and by sea as far as Dover....</i>”</p> <p>A further command was sent in November by King John to Bloet “<i>We send you Wyt, our huntsman, and his fellows, to hunt in our forest of Cnapp, with our boar-hounds (canibus porkaricis), to the end</i></p>	<p><i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p.111(quoted Rot. Litt. Claus (Rec. Com.), i. 142).</i></p> <p><i>Rot Claus. 15 John. P.142.</i> <i>SAC., iii. Op. cit. pp.4-5.</i></p> <p><i>Rot Claus. 15 John. P.142.</i> <i>SAC., iii. Op. cit. p.5.</i></p> <p><i>Rot. Litt. Claus. (Rec. Com.), i. 207, 210.</i></p> <p><i>Rot. Claus. 16 John., p.207</i> <i>SAC., iii. Op. cit. p.7</i></p> <p><i>Rot. Claus. 16 John., p.210.</i> <i>SAC., iii. Op.cit. pp. 7-8</i></p>

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<p>08/11/1214 Reihlegh (co. Essex)</p>	<p>that they may take daily two or three boars (<i>porcos</i>). We will, however, that none of our good dogs shall hunt there; and that you should see every day what they take. Also, that you be with us at London, on the Sunday next following the feast of St Martin (Nov. 11th); and in the meantime that you send one of your soldiers (<i>militibus</i>) who may be with them in those parts....”</p>	<p><i>Rot Claus. 16 John. P.182. SAC. iii. Op. cit. p.5.</i></p>
<p>26/11/1214 Wodestock</p>	<p>And on 26th November, the king fired off a brief memo to Bloet commanding that he “neither fell, nor cause to be felled, anything in the park or forest of Cnapp.”</p> <p>King John finally discovered the whereabouts of Wm de Braose’s two younger children, John and Philip, who had spent some time in the care of their uncle Giles de Braose, Bishop of Hereford. Both John & Philip were taken into custody and imprisoned until after King John’s death in 1216.</p>	<p><i>Rot. Claus. 16 John. p. 179. SAC. iii. Op. cit. p.5.</i></p>
<p>1215 (21/1/1215 – 24/1/1215.)</p>	<p>King John visited Knepp castle for 4 days in 1215, at which time the confederated barons were assembled in London, to determine how best to check the career of this vicious king, and to maintain the public liberty with their swords.. “On Wednesday January 21st, 1215, he left Guildford, and reached Knepp the same day, where he continued till Saturday, the 24th, when he went to Aldingbourn, one of the country residences of the Bishop of Chichester, in his way to Winchester”.</p> <p>Queen Isabella also spent 11 days at Knepp Castle, saying on for a few more days after king John left.</p>	<p><i>Cartwright, op. cit. p. 294 SAC, xxii, op.cit. p.17.</i></p> <p><i>Rot. Claus. 16 John, p. 184.b. SAC., iii. Op.cit. pp. 5-6.</i></p> <p><i>SAC., xxii, op.cit. p17. VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p.111 (quoting Rot. Litt. Claus (Rec. Com.), i. 190).</i></p>
<p>09/02/1215 Merleberg.</p>	<p>King John also, to replenish his treasury, organised the transference of large sums of money between Marlborough and Winchester via Knepp, and one memo was sent to the Barons of the exchequer stating “Pay to Hugo de Nevil the cost he has been at conveying a thousand marks from Merleberg to Cnapp, and from Cnapp to Audiburn (<i>Aldingbourne</i>), and from thence to Winchester.....”</p>	<p><i>Rot. Litt. Claus.(Rec. Com.), I, 190.</i></p>
<p>06/03/1215. Sutton (co. Surrey)</p>	<p>In March, the King wrote to the Barons of the exchequer instructing them to pay Roeland Bloet the costs he “had been at for 19 days, for William the son of Richard, with 3 horses, and 114 greyhounds, and 25 keepers of the hounds, and 3 assistant keepers, and for Alberic the hunter, with 2 horses and 16 dogs of the pack; and for Richard Pinchun, with 2 horses and 13 dogs of the pack; and for Adam Chewerr, with 2 horses and 2 dogs of the pack; and for Robert de Santon, with 2 horses and 5 beagles (<i>berserettis</i>), and for William May, with 2 horses and 4 beagles; and for Gibbun with 2 horses and 8 beagles; and for Philip Pitte, with 2 horses and 2 beagles; and for Alexander, the valet of our son Richard, with 1 horse and 3 beagles.” The King also instructed them to pay Bloet for the costs he had been at for Robert the king’s fisherman, with 2 horses for 38 days, and to pay a further 19s. 6d., which Bloet had laid out for the purchase of 2 nets for thwe king’s us; Further, they were to pay out £4. 19s. for one cask of wine which Bloet had disbursed in the expenses of the Queen during her 11 days residence at Cnapp; They were to pay a further 8½ marks, which Bloet had made to Henry Fitz Count (<i>filio comitis</i>), and one mark which Bloet had also paid to Hugo Pantulf.; Another 18s was also to be paid to Blowt for his expenses in the onward journey of the Queen from Cnapp to Marlborough (<i>Merleberg</i>).</p>	<p><i>Rot. Claus. 16 John, p.190. SAC., iii. Op. cit. p.6.</i></p>

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<p>18/05/1215 Freemantle <i>(Frigidum Mantellum, co. Hants)</i></p>	<p>Trouble was now brewing with the Barons. The latter had been received in triumph by the citizens of London on May 17th, and on June 19th the King was forced to sign the Magna Charta, - which he immediately annulled, and went onto the offensive. The king sent a letter to Bloet stating "Know ye that the citizens of London have surrendered the city to our enemies on Sunday next before the feast of St Dunstan (<i>St Dunstan's day is 19th May</i>).... Wherefore we command you without delay, to transfer all the stores which you have at Knapp... to Bremble; and that you fortify that house in the best possible manner you can while resident in that castle; that you destroy altogether the houses at Knapp..."</p>	<p><i>Rot. Pat. 16 John., p.137.b.</i> <i>SAC., iii. Op.cit. p.8.</i></p>
<p>22/05/1215 Windsor.</p>	<p>He evidently did not do so, as 4 days later he was directed to receive William de Warenne, earl of Surrey, there or at Bramber, commanding him that when the king's "beloved and faithful" William, earl of Warren (<i>William, 6th earl, the king's first cousin</i>) or any of his people (<i>aliqui de suis</i>) should arrive, to receive them into the castles of Bramber and Knepp, and to allow them to remain in them as long as they chose..."</p>	<p><i>Rot. Pat. 16 John., p.168.</i> <i>SAC., iii. Op.cit. p.9.</i></p>
<p>20/05/1215 Winchester.</p>	<p>King John sent for foreign mercenaries to bolster his cause and he personally welcomed them at Dover on their arrival on Sept 1st 1215. To make sure everything was in order, he prepared their way by arranging for their lodging at Bramber and Knepp, commanding "<i>all who are about to come to England in his service</i>" that they do everything his beloved and faithful Roeland Bloet shall tell them on his behalf..."</p>	<p><i>Rot. Pat. 16 John., p.137.b.</i> <i>SAC., iii, op.cit. p.8.</i></p>
<p>20/10/1215 Rochester.</p>	<p>By October King John thought it politic to curry favour with the Barons by coming to terms with the de Braose family. To which end, John offered to restore Bramber and Knepp, not to the surviving son, but to an uncle, Giles de Braose, bishop of Hereford. To which end the king wrote to Bloet . "know ye that we have received our Venerable father Egidius, Giles de Braose, bishop of Hereford, into our full favour, and have restored to him all the lands, tenements, and castles of which his father was seized as in fee, in consideration of the fine which the bishop has paid to us on that account. We, together with the bishop aforesaid, have committed to John de Monmouth the castle of Bremble, with its appurtenances, to be kept till a certain term, under special condition made between us and the bishop. Wherefore we command you without delay to surrender the castle to the said John of Monmouth; and that you cause without delay, the same bishop to have full seizin of Cnappe, with its houses and all its appurtenances, and of all lands and tenements of which his father was seized in fee, within your bailiwick...."</p>	<p><i>Rot. Pat. 17 John. p.157.</i> <i>SAC., iii, op.cit. pp. 9-10.</i></p>
<p>01/12/1215. Rochester.</p>	<p>However, Giles died within a month (on 17th November 1215) when about to assume possession, so instead King John appointed John of Monmouth temporary warden of Knepp, (to be quickly replaced by Godfrey de Craucumb) and sent Wilekin Bloet as warden of Bramber. This was confirmed in a letter to the Constable of Bramber on 1st December 1215.</p>	<p><i>Rot. Pat. 17 John. p.160.</i> <i>SAC., iii, op.cit. p 10.</i></p>
<p>25/11/1215 Rochester.</p>	<p>King John repossessed Bramber and Knepp, sending letters to both the Constable of Knepp, and to Godfrey de Craucumb instructing them to hand back the castle to his "beloved and faithful" Roeland Bloet and commanding all of the honour of Knappe "<i>to be obedient and amenable to the same Roeland, as the bailiff of our Lord the King.</i>"</p>	<p><i>Rot. Pat 17 John., p. 160.</i> <i>SAC, iii, op.cit. pp.10-11.</i></p>

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<p>1216</p> <p>03.05.1216 Folkestone.</p> <p>13/06/1216 Wilton.</p> <p>31/06/1216 Leominster.</p>	<p>Meanwhile, things were continuing to get nasty at Dover, where the French were laying siege, and John wished to obtain more war-engines. To which end, he sent a letter to Bloet informing him that a master carpenter named Master Nicholas was on his way and that the King commanded Bloet to “cause to be made, without delay, in the forest of Knappe as many good engine-towers called Turkesse (<i>petrarias Turkesias</i>) as you can... to Dover, ready and prepared with ropes and other things belonging to them...”</p> <p>King John was now fighting on two fronts. William, earl of Warrenne had already defected to the barons, and Godfrey de Craucumb had now followed him, and the barons were closing in. By June, in desperation, King John wrote once more to Bloett commanding him “<i>to cause the castle of Cnappe, without delay, to be burnt and destroyed (comburi et dirui) ...</i>”</p> <p>The use of the first verb perhaps indicates that its structure was then largely of wood. On this occasion the fortifications may well have been demolished: the grant of safe conduct later in the same year to Bloet’s men, allowing them o pass freely with their baggage (<i>harnesium</i>) in any direction, without hinderance may suggest that it could no longer be held.</p> <p>However, King John died on October 19th, 1216 “<i>only 4 months after this order for demolition was given, so it is very possible that it was not fully executed in this short period of time, in the midst of civil war, and with such imperfect of destruction as were then known; but fire could easily have rendered Knepp Castle uninhabitable by a garrison, and so the king’s order would be fulfilled.</i>”</p>	<p><i>Rot. Claus. 17 John. p.267.b. SAC., iii. Op.cit. p. 11.</i></p> <p><i>Rot. Pat. 18 John, p.187.</i></p> <p><i>V.C.H.Sussex vi(2) p. 111;</i></p> <p><i>Rot. Pat. 17 John, p.192 SAC., iii. Op.cit. pp.11-12</i></p> <p><i>SAC, iii. Op.cit. p.12</i></p>
<p>1217</p>	<p>William Marshall took the surrender of Knepp Castle <i>en-route</i> from Winchelsea to Farnham.</p>	<p><i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p.111 quoting V.C.H. Sussex, I, 494.)</i></p>
<p>1218</p> <p>07/08/1218 Wallingford</p> <p>07/09/1218</p>	<p>Henry III ordered the release of “<i>Johannes, Egidius et Philippus et Walterus filii Willelmi de Braosa</i>”.</p> <p>Knepp returned to the ownership of the de Braose family. John(1) de Braose, as eldest surviving son of William (III), inherits the Barony of Bramber. (<i>de toto honore de la Cnappe et de toto honore de Bremble, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, relinquens eos imperpetuum solutos et quietos Willelmo de Braosa, filio et heredi suo, ...</i>)</p> <p>King Henry III visited Knepp castle on 7th September, for a deed was addressed to William de Duston from the king at Knepp. (<i>teste comite, apud la Knappe, vij die Septembris</i>).</p>	<p><i>Cal. Pat. Hen III 1215-1225 (1901), p.134</i></p> <p><i>Cal. Pat. 2 Hen.III., m.2., p.165.</i></p> <p><i>Cal Pat.. 2 Hen III., m.2., p.168. This ref also quoted in VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p.111.</i></p>
<p>1227</p> <p>8/11/1227</p>	<p>Agreement between the bretheren of the knighthood of the Temple of Sepelye (Shipley) and the monks of Sele about 6s [payable] annually in compensation of the loss of alm-collections in either the parish of Sepele or in the Chapel of La Cnappe, which latter shall be payable to the church at Sepelye; but the preceptor shall of his liberality give some remuneration to the monk celebrating there.</p>	<p><i>Sele Chartulary, No.40, p.36.</i></p>
<p>1230</p> <p>06/12/1230 Lewes</p>	<p>Ref: park of John de Braose & heirs “<i>de la Cnappe</i>” (<i>et faciendo inde claustrum ad parcum Johis. De Breusa et heredum suorum de la Cnappe et reddendo in auxilium vicecomitis...</i>)</p>	<p><i>Pedes Finium, 14 Hen III., f.239. file 8, No.27. S.R.S. vol ii., (1902), f.239, p. 65.</i></p>
<p>1232</p>	<p>John (I) de Briouse killed by a fall from his horse on his land at Bramber, aged 34. The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales records</p>	<p><i>Williams ab Ithel, J. (ed) (1860) Brut y Tywysogion, or the</i></p>

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18 July	that “ <i>John de Bruse died of a cruel death having been bruised by his horse</i> ” William (IV) his eldest son succeeds him in the title of Lord of Bramber, but being under age (9) becomes ward of the Crown. Peter de Rivaux made his guardian.	<i>Chronicle of the Princes of Wales (London) p.321.</i> <i>Cal. Pat. 16 Hen III, m.2. p.498</i>
1234 30/06/1234 Westminster -ditto - 02/07/1234 Westminster	King Henry III ordered Peter de Rivaux, to deliver up Bramber, Knepp, and Pevensey to the custody of Robert le Savage on account of the danger of war with France, those castles being on the sea coast, and the truce then existing being about to expire; He was also to have custody of the lands of the honors of Cnappe and Bramber which belonged to John de Braose. But Rivaux refuses. (<i>que Petrus de Revali' nobis reddere contradicit.</i>) A constable of Knepp castle is also mentioned, as the king orders him to hand over despite Rivaux's refusal. The castle once again in Royal hands. A warrant is sent out to all sheriffs for the arrest of Peter de Rivaux. Henry III gave 15 does from Knepp park to the Archbishop of Canterbury.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p.111 (quoting Cal. Pat. 1232-47, 58, 89; Close R. 1231-4, 462, 474, 479.; Cur. Reg. R xv, pp. 223-4, 303.</i> <i>Cal. Pat. 18 Hen.III; Collect. Topogr. vi, 68.</i> <i>Pat. Claus., 18 Hen.III, 462, 474. P.58</i> <i>Pat. Claus., 18 Hen.III, 479, p.58.</i> <i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107 (quoting Close R. 1234-7, 28).</i>
1235 25/01/1235 Westminster.	Grant to Richard, Earl of Poitou and Cornwall, of the custody, during the minority of the heirs, of the lands and castles of Bremble and La Cnappe, late of John de Brausa, with the custody and marriage of the heirs.	<i>Rot. Pat. 19 Hen.III., vol. iii, p. 89, membrane 15.</i>
1241/2 - 1300	Knepp mortgaged in the Jewry.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p.112 (Quoting Pipe R 1242 (ed. H.L.Cannon), 278; Cal. Close, 1296-1302, 345).</i>
1245 15 July	William (IV) came of age and gains full inheritance of his Barony of Bramber.	<i>Cockayne, Complete peerage, Vol II., p. 302.</i>
1247	Northern boundary between Shipley and Horsham was fixed by an agreement between the Templars and Rusper Priory which held Horsham Rectory.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p105, (quoting B.L.Cott. MS.Nero E. vi, f.149v).</i> <i>SAC, ix (1857) p. 249.</i>
1249 Lewes	Mansell /Savage: ref. meadow between “vicar's causeway de la Knappe” (<i>calcetum vicarii de la Knappe</i>) and church of West Grinstead (<i>et ecclesiam de Grenstede</i>).	<i>Pedes Finium 33 Hen III., File 12, No. 231. f.450</i> <i>S.R.S. vol ii., (1902) f.450., pp.121-122.</i>
1254 (4 Jan) Knapp.	Charter of William de Braose gifting 229 acres of land of his demesne in Crochurst to the Priory at Sele, to be enclosed with a ditch and hedge and to be assarted as seemed best to them; namely 163 acres which Wim de Braose held in demesne in arable land, woods and pasture, and 21½ acres of assart called “Godefreyes rude”, and various other separate assarts which are itemised, and all buildings, cultivations, woods, open country, paths, roads, hedges and ditches, meadows and pastures thereon, in exchange for 10 marks annual rent which the priory used to receive from the vill at Soreham (Shoreham) as tithe of the said vill. <i>It is interesting that in the 10th century the “den-baere,” or woodlands for feeding swine, belonging to Washington included “threo croc hyrsta”, or, more definitely, “westra crochyrst, thonne other crochurst, thonne thridda crohurst”</i>	<i>Sele Charter No.8., pp.5-6. 38 Hen III.</i> <i>Abingdon Chron. i., 143, 338.</i>
1254-76	Further Sele priory charters mentioning 6a of land adjoining the “gate of the park of Le Cneppe” which is called the Gate of Crochurst (?Cripplegate?) on the west of the park, and also	<i>Sele Chartularies, 91 & 94, pp 62-3.</i>

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	extending from the highway up to the <i>"hedge of the park of La Kneppe"</i> .	
1278 10/02/1278 Dover.	Commission of oyer and terminer to S. de Penecestre and Th. de Sandwyco touching the persons who broke by night the park of William de Brehuse at La Knappe.	<i>Rot. Pat. 6 Edw.I. Vol. 1. P. 287, membrane 21d.</i>
15/02/1278 Northbourn.	The like to said Stephen de Penecestre touching Roger de Wikham, Martin Heyne, Richard Heyne, Henry de la felde, John Torvill, Roger Bailiff (<i>Ballivus</i>) of Terring, John le Claver, John Baldewyn, Roger Cobet, Robert le Clerc, and William de la Dene, lately attached for breaking the said park of la Cnappe, co. Sussex, and carried away deer.	<i>Rot. Pat. 6 Edw.I. Vol. 1. P. 287, membrane 20d.</i>
1280	William de Braose (5) stayed expand	<i>Provide reference</i>
1282	Grant of meadow (le Smithie) to Sele by John & Emma de la Cnap	<i>SAC Expand reference</i>
1290	William IV) de Briouze sat in parliament as Lord Briouse	<i>Cockayne Complete Peerage Vol II., p.302</i>
1291 >6 Jan	William (IV) de Braose dies at Findon shortly before 6 Jan and was buried at Sele Priory on 15 th January. Leland quotes a manuscript which records the death "apud Findon" of " <i>Gul de Breosa senior</i> " and his burial " <i>in monaster de Sele</i> " His eldest son, William (V) de Braose becomes Lord of the Barony of Bramber, and also 2 nd Baron Braose.	<i>Cockayne Complete Peerage Vol II., p.302.</i> <i>Toulmin Smith, L. (ed)(1910) The Itinerary of John Leyland in or about the years 1535-1543 (London) ("Leyland's Itinerary"), Vol V, Part X, p. 209, Ex annalibus, autore incerto.</i> <i>Cockayne Complete Peerage Vol II., p.302.</i>
1295 01/09/1295 Westminster.	William (V) de Braose complained that Henry de Enfield, John de Bosco, and William de Lichepole entered his park of La Knappe while he was in Wales on the king's service and under his protection, cut down trees, took deer, hares, rabbits, pheasants , herons and young herons (<i>herruncellos</i>), and destroyed their eyries and fished in his fisheries there and carried away fish.	<i>Cal. Pat. 23 Edw I, Vol. 3, m.10d., p.164,</i>
1300 01/04/1300 Westminster	The king issued an order to the barons of the exchequer to cause the executors of the will of William (IV) de Braose, decd., to be acquitted of £52 for which the manor of Knap was mortgaged (<i>invadiatum</i>) in the Jewry, which sum is extracted from them for the king's use by summons of the exchequer, as the king had pardoned them this sum. A tenant of Wiston manor had the duty of carrying "wood", presumably underwood, from Knepp.	<i>Rot. Claus., 28 Edw.I. f.345.</i> <i>SAC, v, (1852) Documents relating to Knepp castle collected by the Revd. John Sharpe, p.144.</i> <i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120.(quoting SAC, liii. 150, 173).</i>
1308 07/03/1308 Shepeley (sic)	Templar inquisitions (order ejected from England) into lands held at Shipley recognised that they were a gift by Philip de Harcourt, given him by Wm de Braose, ancestor of the present Wm de Braose, in pure alms, and " <i>rendering as service to him,</i> " (in return) " <i>fencing 4 perches of paling (palicii) of the park of Knep, from the timber of the said William.</i> "	<i>SAC, ix, (1857) p. 251</i>
1316 13/11/1316 York	William de Braose granted manor of Knappe, after his death, should revert to John de Mowbray and Aliva his wife. Note: Aliva de Mowbray was dau. Of Wm de Braose and Alice his wife and grand dau. Of another Wm de Braose by his first wife, Isabella de Clare. (It is interesting to note that all lands subject to this fine amounted to 21¼ knights fees.)	<i>Rot. Pat, 9 Edw.II Vol 2., m.8., p.562.</i> <i>SAC., v., (1852), p.144.</i>
1322 23/03/1322	John de Mowbray, 2 nd Baron Mowbray, having taken part in the rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was captured at the Battle of Boroughbridge and subsequently for his part in the insurrection was hanged at York. His unfortunate widow, Aliva, and her son	<i>Burke, Sir Bernard "Mowbrays-Earls of Nottingham, Dukes of Norfolk, Earls-marshal, Earls warre and</i>

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	were imprisoned in the Tower and “so grievously oppressed that to alleviate ye burden she was necessitated to give up to ye potent man Hugh Dispenser Earl of Winchester ye castle and manor of Knappe.”	<i>Surrey</i> ” A genealogical History of the dormant, abeyant, forfeited, and extinct Peerages, of the British Empire. London. M Clowes & sons, Ltd., 1962, p.387.
1323-24 16/06/1324 Tower of London	Grant, allowing Alionora, widow of John de Mowbray to surrender to Hugh le Dispenser, earl of Winchester, the castles and manors of Brembre and Cnap in fee. <i>Note: Aliva (Alinora), widow of John de Mowbray granted the manors of Brembre & Cnapp which would revert to her after the death of Mary, widow of Wm de Braose, who held them in dower, should after the death of the said Mary, remain to Hugh le Dispenser, Earl of Winton, and his heirs forever. Also that the castles & manors of Brembre & Cnapp, which should revert to her after the death of Wm de Braose, senr., should on his death remain to the said Earl of Winton.</i>	Rot. Pat. 17 Edw.II. Vol 4, p.426. Membrane 9. SAC., v., (1852),p.144.
1324	King Edward II visited Knepp. Mention is made of a hall and chamber, a scullery, a ‘saucery’, and stables.	VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p.111 (quoting S.A.C. vi, 48; cf. Cat. Anct. D. iii, A. 4876, 4884-5; P.R.O., C 134/97, no. 6) VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p.112. (quoting SAC, vi. 48; the doc cited has not been traced.
1326	William (V) de Braose dies not long before 1 st May 1326, and his heirs were his daughters Joan & Aline(Alicia, Alivia, Alionora). <i>(Aline, the eldest, first married John de Mowbray, and then Richard de Peschale; Joan married James de Bohun, and then Richard Foliot). Mowbray had received the lands of Gower and Bramber before Braose’s death.</i> Hugh Dispenser, earl of Winton, was attainted and beheaded and his title & lands forfeited in 1326. Knepp estate passed back to de Braose’s daughter, Aliva de Mowbray. Following the death of William de Braose (V) an inquisition found that ‘in the manor of Kneppe there was a messuage worth nothing but repairs, a park of 1000 acres worth 10s. a year beyond the support of deer and keeping up of fences. Besides parkland, Knepp manor comprised 20 acres of arable land wirth 1d., 6 acres of pasture worth 2d., and 7 acres of meadow worth 6d per annum. A watermill was also recorded, worth 6s. 6d per annum, presumably using the same fall of water that was later dammed for Knepp Pond. The mill site seems likely to have been the same as that of the iron-furnace of the 16 th and 17 th centuries at what was later the south-eastern corner of Knepp pond.	Cockayne Complete Peerage Vol II., pp.302-304. <i>Hickman, M.M. The History of Shipley (1949) p.65</i> <i>Ibid.</i> VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107 (quoting P.R.O., C 139/97 no. 6.) <i>Hickman, op. cit, p. 67</i> VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p117 (quoting P.R.O., C 134/97 no. 6). <i>Hickman, op. cit, p. 67</i> VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p106 (Quoting P.R.O., op. cit.; Arundel Castle MS A 1868, Rot. 3d.) <i>Hickman, op. cit, p. 67</i> VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120.
1330 12/02/1330 Tower of London	Alinora died in 1330, and her son gave £300 for the custody of her lands. Grant for life, by William de Brewes, sometime lord of the honors of Brambr’ and Goucher to John de lfeld of pasture for all his cattle and animals, with pannage for his swine, in ... the park of de la	<i>Hickman, op. cit, p. 67</i> Rot. Pat. 4 Edw.III. part 1, p. 489, membrane 46.

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	Knappe... with free ingress and egress to the said park of Knappe by a certain gate by the court of the said William de la Knappe towards Greenstede. By fine of 40s.	
1332 20/06/1332 Woodstock.	Richard de Peshale complained that William de Wolde, chaplain, Robert de Saxton, Richard de Richemond, John de Moubray, Stephen Buet, Robert ate Heth, Gilbert Maynard, William de Glenton, Nicholas de Hewik, John le Frenshe, Nicholas ate Gatte and others took away 20 horses, 30 mares, 24 colts, 60 oxen, 30 cows, 30 steers, 100 swine and 200 sheep of his, worth £500 atKnappe, Brembre, West Grinstead (& elsewhere), mowed his crops, carried away his goods and assaulted his servants.	<i>Rot. Pat. 6 Edw.III., vol. 3, p. 291. Membrane 14d.</i>
1333 12/03/1333 Pontefract	John Mowbray complained that Ralph de Camoys, knight, Walter Randekyn, Ranulph his brother, John Lovekyn, John Randolf, John Swenge, William le Hayward, John son of Gamel ate Walter, John Forbenche, William Forbenche, William Petite, and others, within the honor, broke his parks at Beaubusch, Knappe, Stokke, and Fyndon, entered his free chace at St Leonard's, hunted there, carried away deer and assaulted his servants....	<i>Rot. Pat. 7 Edw.III. vol 2, pp. 444-5, membrane 18d.</i>
1352 07/07/1352 Westminster.	John Mowbray complained that he and his ancestors, time out of mind, had received yearly 2s. out of the tything of Wystnестon, for the repair of his park at Knappe until the manor of Wystnестon came into the King's hands.	<i>Rot. Pat. 26 Edw.III, vol. 9, m.17d., p.335.</i> <i>SAC., v., (1852) p. 145.</i>
1361 05/02/1361 Westminster.	Inspeximus and confirmation to John de Bohun of Middeherst, now tenant of divers lands including the fee of Richard de St. George of the wood between the new bridge and La Knappe, quoting title by charters of king Richard I and of King Henry II. (<i>et feodum Randulfi de Sancto Georgio de boscagio inter novum pontem et Laneppe.</i>)	<i>Cal. Pat. 35 Edw III, vol ii, m.30., pp.534-535.</i> <i>See also Cowdray papers 4733/8</i>
1368	Knepp castle was described as a messuage built like a fortress (<i>ad modum forceletti</i>). John de Mowbray, 4 th baron Mowbray dies at Thrace, near Constantinople, whilst on Crusade fighting the Turks and is succeeded by John Mowbray, 5 th baron Mowbray, 1 st Earl of Nottingham.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p.111 (Quoting Cal. Inq. p.m. xii, p. 385.)</i> <i>Burke, Sir Bernard, op. cit. p 387.</i>
1369 01/02/1369 Westminster	John Mowbray,decd., granted the custody of the park of Knapp, with the houses, to William de Greene for 60 years, receiving 2d a day for his wages out of the issues of the manor of Knapp; but as he had accidentally lost the letters of the grant, the king confirmed the grant during the minority of Moubray's heir; the lands on that account being in the King's hands.	<i>Cal. Pat., 43 Edw.III. m.5., p.254.</i> <i>SAC., v.,(1852) p. 145</i>
1379	John de Mowbray, 5 th baron Mowbray dies, and is succeeded by his brother, Thomas de Mowbray, 6 th baron Mowbray; and 7 th baron Segrave; but is under-age (aged 13).	<i>Burke, Sir Bernard, op. cit. p 387.</i>
1382 10/02/1382)	Thomas de Mowbray, 6 th baron Mowbray comes of age and succeeds to his lands and priviledges.	<i>Burke, Sir Bernard, op. cit. p 387.</i>
1384	King Richard II visited Knepp castle.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p.111 (quoting Cal. Pat. 1381-5, 434, 438).</i>
1385	Note of tithe allowed to the prior of Sele in the account of the manors and revenues of the <i>Earl of Notyngham</i> at Michaelmas in the ninth year: " <i>From the manor of Knapp, from rent, 7s. 5d; From pannage and pasturage of Knapp, nothing here because it belongs to the rector of Shepele.</i> "	<i>Sele Chartulary, f. 96 [on a slip attached to f.38], p.64.</i>
1387	Wm. Fyfhide held Bramber castle and the park & "close" of Knappe of Sir W. Percy, K., as of his manor of Woodmancote, by service of 4s a year, and 6d a year towards the inclosure of Knappe park.	<i>Rot. Pat. 10 Ric.II. P.M. Inq., 10 Ric. II</i>
1397	Thomas de Mowbray created Duke of Norfolk. His aged grandmother, the countess of Norfolk, was still alive; she was created Duchess of Norfolk for life.	<i>Thomas de Mowbray, 1st Duke of Norfolk. Wikipedia op.cit.</i>

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1398	Upon her death, Thomas de Mowbray was created 3 rd Earl of Norfolk. <i>Later the same year, he quarrelled with Henry Bolingbroke, 1st Duke of Hereford (later king Henry IV). Before a duel between them could take place, the king banished them both. After Hereford returned and usurped the throne, Norfolk was stripped of the Dukedom of Norfolk, though he retained his other titles.</i>	<i>Thomas de Mowbray, 1st Duke of Norfolk. Wikipedia op.cit.</i>
1399 16/04/1399 Westminster	William Roger appointed park-keeper of Knapp for life, with the fees and profits, and 2d a day out of the issues of the manor. (Grant for life, to the King's servant William Roger of the office of parker of Knapp, co. Sussex, and 2d a day wages from the issues of the manor of Knapp; on his surrender of the like letters patent, found invalid because no mention is made of the source whence he is to receive the wages.)	<i>Cal.. Pat. 22 Ric.II, vol. 6., m. 36., p. 526,</i>
20/04/1399 Westminster	A further order went out addressed to all farmers, receivers or occupiers of the manor of Knapp for the time being, to pay every year to William Roger the king's serjeant, 2d a day, and to pay him the arrears since 16 th April last, on which date the king granted him for life the office of parker of Knapp co. Sussex with the fees and profits to that office pertaining, and for his wages 2d. a day of the issues, profits and revenues of the said manor.	<i>Pat.claus 23 Ric II, f.474. m.5.,</i>
22/09/1399	Thomas Mowbray, 3 rd Earl of Norfolk dies of the plague whilst in exile in Venice, and estate is held in dower by his widow, Lady Elizabeth Fitzalan, until her death in 1425. Thomas de Mowbray, the sun was allowed to succeed as 4 th Earl of Norfolk, 2 nd Earl of Nottingham, 8 th baron segrave, 7 th baron Mowbray, but not as Duke of Norfolk, but he was under age (aged 14), so wardship went to his mother, Lady Elizabeth. King Richard II dies 22 September 1399 and is succeeded by king Henry IV, who had his own ideas of who were to be his officers. Therefore, a new keeper, was appointed by the king - <i>John Pilton park-keeper of Knapp park, with the wages of 2d a day, and other perquisites, during the minority of Thomas Mowbray, son and heir of the late earl of Nottingham.)</i> It is interesting to note that the stone walls of the castle were no longer included in the maintenance requirements of the keeper, as if the fortifications were no longer needed.	<i>Cal. Close, 1402-5, 211; Feud. Aids, vi. 524; P.R.O. C 139/16, no. 25, m. 10.</i> <i>Cal. Close 1396-9, 465 Tower Rolls. Pat .1 Hen.IV.</i> <i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p.111 (quoting Cal. Fine R. 1399-1405, 29-30.)</i>
1403-4	John Goushill, chevalier, died seized in right of Elizabeth his wife, formerly widow of Thomas, late duke of Norfolk, of the manor of Knappe, worth £7 per annum, and the manor of west Grinstead, worth £10 per annum (amongst other lands) <i>Note: Sir John Govshill, of Hoveringham, Co. Notts., was the 4th husband of the lady alluded to, who was the eldest sister and co-heiress of Thomas Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel. The Duke of Norfolk had been the lady's second husband. The effigies of Sir John and his wife remain at Hoveringham, where they were buried.</i>	<i>PM Inq 5 Hen.IV., 22.</i> <i>SAC v., (1852). P.146</i>
1405 08/06/1405	Thomas de Mowbray quarrelled over precedence with Richard de Beauchamp, 13 th earl of Warwick and rebelled, forming an army with Richard le Scrope, Archbishop of York. Subsequently defeated at the Battle of Shipton Moor and summarily beheaded at York. Succeeded by his younger brother Sir John de Mowbray, as 5 th Earl of Norfolk and 3 rd Earl of Nottingham in his minority (aged 13).	<i>Thomas de Mowbray, 4th earl of Norfolk. Wikipedia op.cit.</i>
By 1409	+62 acres arable at Knepp	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107 (quoting Arundel Castle. MS A 1861, rot. 1).</i>
1413	Sir John de Mowbray recovered his titles of 8 th baron Mowbray and 9 th baron Segrave upon his coming of age.	<i>Thomas de Mowbray, 5th earl of Norfolk.</i>

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		<i>Wikipedia op.cit.</i>
1425	<p>A building recorded as still being in existence on the manor.</p> <p>Besides parkland, there were also 68 acres of arable, 160 acres of several pasture, and 40 acres of meadow.</p> <p>Sir John de Mowbray restored to his father's confiscated Dukedom of Norfolk.</p>	<p><i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p.111 (Quoting P.R.O., C 139/16, no. 25, m. 10.)</i></p> <p><i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p117.(quoting P.R.O. C 139/16, no. 25, m. 10).</i></p> <p><i>Thomas de Mowbray, 5th earl of Norfolk. Wikipedia op.cit</i></p>
1432 19/10/1432	<p>Having gone to France with king Henry V and taking part in the siege of Harfleur, Sir John de Mowbray became too ill to fight at Agincourt and returned home where he died in October.</p> <p>Sir John, 3rd Duke of Norfolk succeeds to the title. As he was under age (aged 17) at his father's death he was placed under the protection of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester.</p>	<p><i>John de Mowbray, 2nd duke of Norfolk. Wikipedia op.cit</i></p> <p><i>John de Mowbray, 3rd duke of Norfolk. Wikipedia op.cit</i></p>
1436	Sir John comes of age and accompanies Gloucester on an expedition to relieve Calais.	<i>Wikipedia op.cit.</i>
1447 25/07/1447 Westminster.	The king confirmed the grant for life which John, Duke of Norfolk, made to John Penycoke, of the office of keeping the park of Knappe with the wages of 3d a day, and if the duke die, his heir being within age, grant that the same John have the office from the duke's death during the heir's minority, with the herbage and pannage of the park.	<p><i>Cal. Pat. 25 Hen.VI. m.1., p.38.</i></p> <p><i>SAC., v., (1852) p. 146</i></p>
1448-9	Timber at Knepp was being cut for the use of the duke of Norfolk.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120. (quoting Horsham Mus. MS. 1177, rot. 2.)</i>
1449	Some tenants of Washington manor had the duty of carrying underwood (bosc') from Knapp park to Bramber or Findon.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120. (quoting Horsham Museum. MS 1177).</i>
1435- 1461	Appointment by John de Mowbray, 3 rd Duke of Norfolk, of Sir Edward Neville, Lord Bergavenny, and Lady Katharine his wife, as supervisors of Knepp Park.	<p><i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107 (quoting Arundel Castle Archives, iii, p.1)</i></p> <p><i>Arundel castle Archives index bk iii, f.1062, p.1.</i></p> <p><i>The location of the original doc is not known; it was dated between 1435 and 1461.</i></p>
1461 06/11/1461)	Sir John de Mowbray, 3 rd duke of Norfolk dies, and was buried at Thetford, and was succeeded by his only son John, 4 th duke of Norfolk and hereditary Earl Marshal.	<i>Weir, Alison. Britain's Royal Family: A Complete Genealogy. London. The Bodley head.1999.</i>
1476 14/01/1476	<p>Keeper @ 4d p d</p> <p>Sir John de Mowbray, 4th duke of Norfolk dies. He had only one child, Anne de Mowbray, 8th Countess of Norfolk and so the 1397 creation of the dukedom became extinct upon his death. Anne, who was only 3 years old when her father died, inherited his extensive lands and wealth.</p>	<p><i>Reference required</i></p> <p><i>Tait, James (1894) "John Mowbray, Third Duke of Norfolk". Dictionary of National Biography. 39. Pp. 222-225. (the 4th duke is discussed at the end of his father's article)</i></p>
1481	<i>Note: John Mowbray died without male issue in 1476, his only surviving child being the 3-year old Anne. At the age of 3, a marriage was arranged between Anne and Richard, Duke of York, the 4 year old son of king Edward IV. She remained Richard's child bride until she died at age of 8 in1481. In accordance with marriage arrangements, Richard inherited the lands and wealth of the Mowbray family and also made Duke of Norfolk.</i>	<p><i>Tait, J. op.cit.</i></p> <p><i>John de Mowbray 4th duke of Norfolk, Wikipedia. Op.cit.</i></p>
1483 09/04/1483	<i>Upon the death of Edward IV in April 1483, controversy over the legitimacy arose, as evidence of an earlier marriage on the part of Edward IV emerged.</i>	<i>Tait, J. op. cit.</i>

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25/06/1483	Soon after their father's death, Richard and his brother Edward (Edw V) were declared illegitimate. Richard was sent to the Tower of London by the new king Richard III in mid-1483, thus ending his claim to both York and Norfolk.	Wikipedia, op.cit.
28/06/1483	For his support of Richard III's claim to the throne, John Howard, the son of Thomas Mowbray, 1 st duke of Norfolk's elder daughter Margaret, was created 1 st Duke of Norfolk in the title's 3 rd creation.	Cawley, Charles, Medieval Lands, Dukes of Norfolk(Howard)
1485 22/08/1485	John Howard dies on the field at the Battle of Bosworth along with his friend and patron king Richard III. His titles were declared forfeit after his death by the new king Henry VII, and his son, Thomas Howard, wounded and taken prisoner at Bosworth; he was subsequently attainted at the first parliament of the new king, stripped of his lands and thrown into the Tower, where he spent the next three years.	John Howard, 1 st duke of Norfolk. Wikipedia, op.cit. Grant, Neil, The Howards of Norfolk. Franklin Watts Ltd, London, 1972.
1486 05/03/1486	Thomas West, 5 th Baron West, 8 th Baron de la Warre, granted by Henry VII on 5 th March, the estates in Sussex of the attainted Duke of Norfolk killed at the Battle of Bosworth (22 nd Aug 1485). These were large grants including the honour of Bramber, the forest of St Leonards, the towns of Horsham, Shoreham, etc.	Thomas West 5 th Baron West. http://www.celtic-casimir.com/webtree/18/44769.htm
1489	Thomas Howard released from the Tower and earldom of Surrey restored to him although most of his lands were withheld.	Wikipedia, op. cit.
1497-8	The fishing of the Knepp and Grinstead river belonged to the lord of West Grinstead manor, when it was let. +9 acres meadow with adjacent marshland, presumably somewhere near the castle. Stone slates were apparently quarried on Knepp manor, documents recording a lack of income for the year.	VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p105 (quoting Arundel Castle MS A 433, rot. 1; for the name Knepp river cf. P.N.Suss (E.P.N.S.), i. 3.) VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p106 (quoting Arundel castle MS. A 1861, rot. 1). VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p121 (quoting Arundel castle, MS A 433, rot. 2).
1498	When the Duke of Norfolk was killed at the Battle of Bosworth in 1498 the manor and estates were given to "Thomas West de la Warr to hold at the king's will". <i>The circumstances are correct, but the date is wrong. Battle of Bosworth was 22nd Aug. 1485. We know De la war held the lands for 8 years after which they were restored to Thomas Duke of Norfolk. Eight years from 1486 gives us 1494/95 as the surrender date.</i>	Burrell collection <i>This ref is 10 yrs. too late. Not entirely sure where Burrell got this information from. Hickman, also makes this mistake, p.67., did she get the information from the Burrell Mss?</i>
1499	In 1499 and 1529 the office of keeper was held by William Burrell	VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107 (quoting Arundel castle. MSS M 814-15)
c1500	Knepp park considered a bailiwick of St. Leonard's Forest in Lower Beeding.	VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p106 (quoting Arundel Castle MSS M 814-15).
Early 1500s	Duke of Norfolk gifted several does from Knepp park to the archbishop of Canterbury, and also to the abbess of Syon.(Mdx.)	VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107 (quoting Arundel Castle. MS. M 815).
1506	Knepp was restored to the Duke of Norfolk – <i>This is not correct. The date has been calculated from assumption of de la Warr being given the estate in 1498, eight years on from which gives 1506. The confusion possibly arises from the fact that there is an Earldom of Norfolk and also dukedom of Norfolk – two different entities.</i>	Hickman, op.cit.
1507	Reference made to a steward of the household, implying that an establishment was still being kept up.	VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p.111 (Quoting Arundel Castle MS A 1868, rot. 4.)

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	A castle gate is also mentioned.	VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p.112 (Quoting Arundel Cast. MS. A. 1868, rot. 3d.)
1514 01/02/1514	As a reward for his key role in the defeat of the Scots at Flodden on 9 September 1513, Thomas Howard is restored to the dukedom of Norfolk by king Henry VIII; his son, Thomas, was made Earl of Surrey. Both were granted lands and annuities, and the Howard arms were augmented in honour of Flodden with an escutcheon bearing the lion of Scotland pierced through the mouth with an arrow.	Head, David M.(2008): Howard, Thomas, 2 nd Duke of Norfolk (1443-1524), magnate and soldier. Oxford Dictionary of National Biography.
1524 21/05/1524	Thomas Howard, 2 nd Duke of Norfolk dies, and Agnes, his widow, held Knepp in dower until her attainder in 1542.	S.R.S. xiv, p 170; S.R.S. xvi, p 70.
1524- 1542	A complaint, from Lady Agnes, Duchess of Norfolk to Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England, went through the Court of Star Chamber stating that one Thomas Mychell of Warnham, yeoman, at divers times moved various others (all named) <i>"to hunte by nyght tymes in the parks and forest of the said Duchess promising them that if it should fortune any of them to be taken or espied that then the said Thomas would defend them although it should cost him forty pounds."</i> Bolstered by this, up to 10 people, oer several occasions, broke into the parks of Bewbuh, Knappe , Chesworth, and into the Forest of St Leonard, and <i>"huntyd wt. greyhowndes, hownds, bowes, and brode arrows,"</i> killed 13 deer or more, and beat and bound the keeper of the park of Bewbush, and conveyed and carried away the same deer to Thomas Mychell's house.	S.R.S. xvi (1913) Star Chamber Proceedings., p.70. Duchess of Norfolk v Mitchell. H.8., bundle 27, No. 142.
1529	The size of deer herd may be gauged from fact that 93 deer were listed as dead from murrain. The keeper was listed as one William Burrell, presumably an ancestor, whether direct of collateral, of current owners of the park.	VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107 (quoting Arundel Castle MS M 814-15).
1539 17/06/1539 Knepp	During repairs to the walls of Knepp castle, one labourer accidentally dropped a stone mortally injuring another. The Coroner's inquest stated that <i>"on 11 or 12 June when John Horley was standing under "le Castlewall" at Knepp, Thomas Whitbrede late of West Grinstead labourer, who was standing and working above him on top of the wall, by mischance and unwittingly threw a Horsham 'weystone' one foot in length and breadth from above the wall towards the ground where Horley stood and it fell on his head, giving him a large wound from which he suddenly fell prostrate to the ground as if dead. He languished until 15 June when he died at West Grinstead. Thus Whitbrede killed him by mischance and unintentionally."</i>	SRS, vol lxxiv., Sussex Coroner's Inquests 1485-1558., f.113., p.30. (Quoting KB 9/545, m.16) Hughes, A.F. op.cit.
1542	Having been implicated in Queen Katherine Howard's (her step-granddaughter) indiscretions, Dowager Duchess Agnes, with others, was arraigned for misprision of treason <i>"for concealing the evil demeanor of the Queen, to the slander of the king and his succession."</i> Although included in the indictment, she was not brought to trial as she was <i>"old and testy"</i> and <i>"may die out of perversity to defraud the King's Highness of the confiscation of her goods"</i> , but like the others, she was sentenced to life imprisonment and forfeiture of lands and goods.	Weir, Alison (1991). The Six Wives of Henry VIII. New York: Grove Weidenfeld.
1543 17/08/1543 Steyning.	The king seizes all the lands of Agnes, Duchess of Norfolk, and issues an attainder that he would hold them during the remainder of the Duchess's life for himself, his heirs, and successors.	S.R.S., xiv (1912) Star Chamber proceedings, 778., vol 69, No. 192
1546- 1572	Note: The property of Knepp fell into the hands of the Crown four times within 26 years, between 1546 and 1572, on so many successive attainders in the Howard family.	SAC, iii., (1850), p.12
1547	The Park is still enclosed with a pale.	VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107 (quoting Cal. Pat 1547-8, 27.)

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1 Edw VI	In 1 Edw. VI. Sir Thomas Seymour, knt. 1 st baron Seymour of Sudeley, had a grant of Knepp in fee farm, but on his attaynder and execution, two years later, it again reverted to the Crown.	<i>Elwes, D.G.C., (1876) Castles, Mansions & Manors of W. Suss. p. 192.</i>
1549 20/03/1549	<p>Following a plan to kidnap the king (Edward VI), Thomas Seymour was arrested and charged with 33 counts of treason. On 20th March, following his trial, Seymour was executed at the Tower, dying “<i>dangerously, irksomely and horribly</i>”. The Crown confiscated all lands and goods.</p> <p>Manor of Knepp granted to Thomas West, Lord de la Warr as 1/40th knights fee, which he retained until his death in 1554.</p> <p>leasing portions to various persons.</p> <p>It is not clear how far this amounted to disemparking, though one tenant had licence to clear trees on a large scale.</p> <p>Knepp included in Chessworth inventory: <i>lists “Knapp Park: one hundred fattyng oxyn,, and one cow, liij. fattyng shepe, whereof ij beyng nott dryd, and marked with an S; young ambelyng geldyns xiiij., and the fedying of the sayd catall in hay, by estimacion lix. Lods. Wylliam Skoterall keper there, hauyng at my lordd’s pleasure, w therbage of xiiij. Bests, ij. Horsys, and ten hogs. - George Bernard, vnderkeper there, having the goyng off vj bests or nags, and vj hoggs there.”</i></p>	<p><i>Maclean, John: The Life of Sir Thomas Seymour, knight, baron Seymour of Sudeley, Lord High Admiral of England and master of the Ordnance. J.C.Hotten, 1869.</i></p> <p><i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107 & 112 (quoting Cal. Pat. 1549-51, 21) and P.R.O., REQ 2/212/10; Complete Peerage iv, 156-7.).</i></p> <p><i>Ibid., REQ 2/122/51</i></p> <p><i>SAC., xiii (1861), p.125</i></p> <p><i>SAC., xiii (1861), p.126</i></p>
1552	Richard Gratwicke, the lesee of part of Knepp park, was permitted to take timber and underwood at pleasure during his lease, as long as 300 beeches and oaks were left at the end of it.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120. (quoting P.R.O., REQ 2/122/51.)</i>
1568 (Hiliary Term, 1567-68)	<p>Knepp manor restored before this date to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who conveyed it in the same year to Edward Caryll. In the Pedes Finium, it is described as Manors of Knepp alias Knapp alias Le Holy Mote (presumably for halimote) of Knepp.</p> <p><i>(although Elwes says Knepp retained by Howard until his attainder in 1572.; with Hickman also stating soon after 1573 the lordship and demesnes were granted to Richard Nye, from whom Sir Edward Caryll acquired them – Hickman seems to omit the passing to and fro of the estates between the same parties! – see below)</i></p> <p><i>Edward Caryll awarded licence to free-warren for his manor at Knepp.</i></p>	<p><i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p112 (Quoting Cal. Pat. 1566-9, p 238. And P.R.O., C 2/Eliz. I/P 7/30).</i></p> <p><i>Hickman.op.cit. p.67</i></p> <p><i>Hil., 10 Eliz. [1567-8]</i></p>
1568-1604	The Caryll family worked the furnace at Knepp for the Duke of Norfolk between these dates.	<i>Straker, E., Wealden Iron (1931), p. 418, (quoting Burrell manuscripts).</i>
1575	Edward Caryll conveyed the manor of Knepp to Richard Nye, Gent.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p112 (Quoting Cal Pat 1572-5, p 398.)</i>
1576	Following his father’s death, Henry Nye conveyed the manor back to Edward Caryll.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p112 (quoting Cal. Pat. 1575-8, pp 128-9; S.R.S. iii, pp 108-9.)</i>
1580’s	Edward Caryll’s factor sold planks, barrel boards, inch boards, and other sawn timber, apparently from his estates at Knepp and elsewhere in Shipley, to an inhabitant of Shoreham for shipbuilding.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120. (quoting P.R.O., REQ 2/212/54.)</i>
1600	Edward Caryll (knighted 1603) settled Knepp for life on his son, Sir	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2.,</i>

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	Thomas Caryll.	<i>p112 (quoting P.R.O. C 142/315 no. 179.)</i>
1610	Knepp Park disparked and inclosed by this time.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107 (quoting P.R.O., C 142/315, no. 179.)</i>
1617	Upon Sir Thomas Caryll's death, the Knepp portion of his estate was settled on his daughter Philippa & her husband Henry Parker.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p112 (quoting P.R.O. C 142/372 no. 155. S.R.S. xiv (1912). 216.)</i>
1622	Henry Parker was elevated to the title of Lord Morley	<i>Complete Peerage ix, pp 229-31</i>
1622-1915	Manorial Records Court Book of the Hallmote or Court baron for the Manor of Knepp 1622-1915 which includes a rental of the manor dated 1834, and index of tenants at back of book.	<i>Burrell MSS Acc 5927/2/1 Box 2</i>
1648 19/07/1648	Knepp Castle fell out of use following its destruction during a brutal siege by Parliamentarian troops in July 1648; Lord Morley was imprisoned for several years after, and 2/3rds of Lord Morley's estates were confiscated by Parliament. Cannonballs are said to have been dug up in the vicinity. A Field to the south-east of the castle was formerly known as Bloody Field following the skirmish of 19 th July 1648.	<i>Gilbert, R., 1964. The Battle of Knepp. S.N.Q. xvi/114. Complete Peerage, ix, pp 229-31. Gilbert, op. cit., p.113 Hickman, op.cit., p 19. Gilbert, op.cit. p114.</i>
1651	Lady Morley complained that she was unable to support her son	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p112 (quoting Complete Peerage, ix, pp 229-31.)</i>
1653	Lord Morley released; Knepp manor was discharged from sequestration.	<i>Cal Committee for Compounding, iii, 2282.</i>
1655	Lord Morley now a broken man, dies.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107 (quoting Complete Peerage, ix, p 230)</i>
1657	Knepp estate sold to the Morley's distant cousin John Caryll of Harting, subject to Lady Morley's life interest.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p112 (quoting B.L. Add. MS. 28250, f. 47; ibid. Add. Ch. 18982 (MS Cal.); Berry, Suss. Genealogies, annot. Comber, 72).</i>
c.1660	Lady Morley dies. A mill at Knepp mentioned again in later 17 th and 18 th century	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p112 (quoting Complete Peerage, ix, p. 230) VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p121 (quoting B.L. Add. MSS 28243, f. 59; 28246, f.8; 28249, f.2)..</i>
1710's	The furlong moat at Knepp, apparently the castle moat, reported as still having fish in it. The mill-pond was also fished regularly on a large scale and was kept in hand by the Carylls, lords of Knepp manor. At this time it was stocked with carp and tench.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p. 111 (Quoting B.L. Add. MS. 28246, f. 2v.) B.L. Add. MS. 28240, f. 222 VCH, Sussex vi, pt.2., p106.</i>
1712-1738	Marriage settlements between John Caryll and Lady Mary Mackenzie (1712), and between John Caryll and Mary Molyneux (1738) listing properties subject to the settlements including 'the manor of Knepp also Knap and the disused park called Knepp park in Shipley'.	<i>Burrell Collection, Add MSS 33238-33240.</i>
1716	A Mr. Southwell bought 1,350 fish from Knepp in one transaction.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p106 (quoting B.L. Add. MS. 28246, f. 2v.)</i>
1724	The mill-pond was stocked with carp and pike.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p106 (quoting B.L. Add. MS. 28243, f. 59)</i>

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	Between 1724 and 1777 the watermill was moved to the new pond bay built at that time at the south end of Knepp pond.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p121.(quoting 250 yrs of map making in Sussex, Ed. H. Margery,pl.6.)</i>
1730	'A Complete History of Sussex' by the Rev. Tho. Cox, vicar of Bromfield in Essex, published. This formed a part of the 'Magna Britannia, antique et nova'. The copy in the Burrell Collection has been interleaved with extensive notes by Sir William Burrell.	<i>Burrell Collection.</i>
1732	William Burrell was born in Leadenhall Street	<i>Views</i>
1736	John Caryll dies	
1738-1752	Knepp Manor courts were held for Elizabeth, widow of John Caryll between these dates.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107 (quoting Burrell Mss. Knepp manor court bk. 1622-1015; V.C.H. Sussex vi(1), p. 251.)</i>
1753	Elizabeth Caryll's grandson, John Baptist Caryll, sold the manor to Wm. Belchier, a London Banker.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p112 (quoting B.L. Add. MS 5685, f. 165v.)</i>
1754	William Belchier sells Knepp manor to John Wicker of Horsham. Crow Map of the Estate 'Plan of the Demesne of the Manor of Knepp, otherwise Knapp, situate in the Parishes of Shipley and West Grinstead and County of Sussex, being the Estate of John Wicker Esq. Signed and delineated by James Crow, Anno 1754'	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p112 (quoting B.L. Add. MS 5685 ff. 166v-167 (Conveyance dated 1755).)</i> <i>Knepp Estate office.</i>
1762	Knepp Castle was reduced to its present single tower when much of the stone work was used in the construction of the Horsham-Steyning Road.	<i>MK Burrell</i>
1766	Merrick Burrell bought West Grinstead Park (The Crow Survey indicates that West Grinstead Estate was owned by Merrick Burrell in 1754)	<i>MK Burrell</i>
1767	John Wicker dies and the estate inherited by his daughter Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Broughton, Bt. Before his death, Wicker obtained an Act of Parliament for 'settling this manor in lieu of other lands'	
1770	Sir William Burrell's brother Peter was the Surveyor General	<i>Burrell Collection</i>
1776-7	John Wicker's son-in-law Sir Thomas Broughton, Bt., sold Knepp manor with Nutham to the Revd. Joseph Jackson.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p112 (quoting S.A.C. lii, pp 79-80; B.L. Add. MS 5685, f. 169.)</i>
1777	Revd. Jackson sells Knepp manor to Jacob Rider. A windmill recorded nearby Knepp mill house. Note; Knepp mill ho. Immediately S. of the bay faces towards it, suggesting that the bay was absent in the 17 th cent when the ho. Was erected.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p112 (quoting B.L. Add MS 5685. F. 169v.)</i> <i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120. (quoting 250 yrs of mapmaking op.cit. pls. 6, 16; B.L. Add. MSS. 5673, f.19; 5685, f.164v; WSRO., Ep. I/29/168/199).</i>
1785	Jacob Rider listed renting £43. 6s. 8d.; with 9 tenants Thos Bristow (£43. 6s. 8d); Jacob Caffyn (£47. 13s. 4d.); John Stepney (£11. 8s. 4d.); James Turner (£70. 8s. 4d.); James Coates (£39. 3s. 4d.); Philip Kensett (£32. 16s. 8d.); Wm Boorer (£30); John Heryett (£43. 6s. 8d.); and John Caffyn (£54. 3s. 4d.).	<i>SRS, vol 82., West Sussex Land Tax 1785, Shipley, p.197.</i>
1787 23/11/87	Following death of Jacob Rider, the Knepp estate was sold by auction, described as containing "9 farms and 2 mills, in total 1,600	<i>Burrell MSS. (uncatalogued copy)</i>

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	<p>acres, lying all within a Ring-Fence, and a fish-pond of 80 acres in the centre of it, near the upper end of which, at a proper distance from the Turnpike road, is an elevated and beautiful spot to build a house upon and which would command uninterrupted views over the whole estate”.</p> <p>The highest bid was £18,900 successfully made by Sir Charles Raymond, Bt.</p> <p>The mill-pond was let, the Lord of Knepp manor reserving 50 of the best carp and 6 of the largest pike at every fishing of it, besides the right of angling there and of keeping swans and a boat.</p>	<p><i>B.L. Add. MS 5685, ff. 164-171; S.R.S. li, p. 21.</i></p> <p><i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p112 (quoting B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f.171).</i></p> <p><i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p106 (quoting B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 164v.)</i></p>
1788	Sir Charles Raymond died, and was succeeded by his daughters Sophia, wife of Sir Wm. Burrell, and Juliana, wife of Henry Boulton; Sir William, who had also succeeded to Raymond’s baronetcy, bought his sister-in-law’s moiety.	<i>G.E.C. Baronetage, v. pp 177-9.</i>
1789	Juliana sells her half of the estate to Sir Wm Burrell.	<i>Burrell Collection</i>
1796	Sir William Burrell dies, and succeeded by his son Sir Charles Burrell.	<i>S.R.S. li, p. 51</i>
1800	Sir Charles Merrick Burrell constructed the road from Coolham to Cowfold (east/west) which resulted in the draining of the northern end of Knepp Pond, which formerly extended to Pondtail Farm.	
	By this date the pond was 1 mile long (1.6 km) extending northwards to where to where in 1981 the the Billingshurst-Cowfold road ran, and having a new outlet at the south end.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p106</i>
1803	Knepp watermill recorded as still working.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p121. (quoting E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 2, f. [51]).</i>
1808	Knepp Castle was designed by John Nash for Sir Charles Burrell and erected on a low rise with a southward facing view overlooking the large pond cost £28,500.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p113.</i>
1809	A new “landscape” park created around Knepp pond for the house called Knepp Castle, occupying the site of the southern part of the medieval park.	
	The house at West Grinstead Park, designed by John Nash, was built for Walter Burrell, the younger brother of Sir Charles Burrell, owner of Knepp Castle.	<i>Mansbridge</i>
Before 1813	The south-eastern arm of Knepp pond enlarged towards the Horsham-Worthing road.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p106.</i>
1813	Parkland added east of the great pond.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107 (quoting 250 Yrs of Mapmaking op.cit. pls. 20, 24.)</i>
	Knepp windmill recorded as still working.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p121.(quoting 250 yrs of mapmaking op.cit. pl.20).</i>
1816	A gamekeeper is recorded on the Knepp estate..	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p122 (quoting WSRO., Par. 168/1/2/1).</i>
1820’s	Northern part of Knepp pond drained at the construction of the Billingshurst-Cowfold road.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p106 (quoting 250 years mapmaking, op.cit).</i>
1825	Parkland added west of the great pond	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107 (quoting 250 Yrs of Mapmaking op. cit.)</i>
		<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2.,</i>

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	Sir Charles Burrell had inserted iron clamps to strengthen the surviving wall of the old monument, and had fenced off the remains to prevent further destruction. The ruin thus became virtually a parkland ornament.	<i>p.111 (Quoting J. Rouse, <i>Beauties and Antiq. Of Suss. i. 271; Dallaway & Cartwright, Hist. W.Suss. ii (2), 293.</i>)</i>
1830	Additions and alterations were made to the Castle	<i>Building Register</i>
1831	Walter Burrell dies and West Grinstead Park inherited by his brother Sir Charles Burrell, thus uniting the two estates.	<i>MK Burrell</i>
1835	'(Knepp Castle) is situated on a gentle elevation... overlooking the most extensive piece of water south of the river Thames and which derives additional beauty from its serpentine form, adorned as its banks are, by fine timber plantations'. Sir Charles Burrell had introduced Pearson's draining plough onto the Knepp estate.	<i>Horsfield., Hist. of Sussex.</i> <i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p119 (quoting Horsfield, op.cit. ii, 245)</i>
1847	Tithe map for the Parish of Shipley. Knepp Estate now 1,950 acres, of which 663 acres retained in hand. A timber yard for the Knepp estate now established beside the Horsham-Worthing road.	<i>W.S.R.O.</i> <i>W.S.R.O. TD/W 108</i> <i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120. (quoting W.S.R.O. TD/W 108)</i>
1850	The Bow Wood planted with oak.	<i>Knepp Files</i>
1862	Sir Charles Burrell died and the estate was inherited first by Sir Percy (who died in the same year) and then by Sir Walter Burrell.	<i>MK Burrell.</i>
1860s-1870s	Much underdraining carried out on the Knepp estate chiefly by the General Land Drainage and Improvement Co., and with the help of government loans.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p119, (quoting W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2009, and information from Sir Walter Burrell).</i>
1870	Spring Wood created as Oak plantation	<i>Knepp files.</i>
1876	Knepp pond now only 54 acres in extent. Knepp park had expanded by this date to reach the Horsham-Worthing road on the east, and the parallel road on the west.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p106 (quoting O.S. Area Bk. [1876]).</i> <i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107</i>
1896	Knepp park had further expanded on the north, a lodge having been built on the Billingshurst-Cowfold road. A sawmill for the Knepp estate now beside the Horsham-Worthing Road.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p107.</i> <i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120.(quoting the O.S. Map 6" Suss. XXXVII.NE.)</i>
1899	Sir Merrick Burrell after succeeding to the Knepp estate pioneered various methods of pasture improvement, including ley farming, mole draining, slagging, and the use of silage and built new farm buildings.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120.</i>
1904	The main part of Knepp Castle was gutted by fire; it was restored soon afterwards in a slightly altered form and incorporating fittings from other houses. Sixteen pictures were destroyed in the fire.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p113 (quoting Davis, <i>Archit. Of John Nash, 27; Nairn & Pevsner, Suss. 254; W.Goodlife, Horsham and St Leonard's Forest (1905), 71</i>)</i>
1907	Carp, tench, pike, perch, and roach were bred in Knepp pond, the Sussex Piscatorial Society, founded in 1891, having access. Sir Merrick Burrell founded a stud for breeding hunters.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p106 (quoting VCH Suss, ii, 465).</i> <i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p122 (quoting VCH Suss. ii, 278)</i>

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1912	Sir Merrick Burrell founded the Knepp herd of Red Poll cattle, becoming one of the earliest advocates of line-breeding.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120.</i>
1920	By 1920 the 5 farms on the portion of the Knepp estate north of Coolham all practised mixed agriculture.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120. (quoting W.S.R.O., SP 829).</i>
1930	A woodreeve now employed by the Knepp estate. The Knepp estate also had an agent, a clerk of works, a head gardener, a stud groom, and a gamekeeper, besides the workers in the timber yard.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120. (quoting Kelly's Directory Sussex, 1930 and later edns.). VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p122 (quoting Kellys dir Sussex, op.cit).</i>
1939-45	Much of the park was returned to agriculture during the Second World War.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p108 (quoting information from Sir Walter Burrell).</i>
1974	The Knepp home farm had 500 Red Polls, Danish red cattle, and their crosses. There were also some 250 Clun and Jacob sheep.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120. (quoting Sussex Life magazine, June 1974, p. 25). Ibid; also cf. W. Sussex Gazette 19 June 1980.</i>
1979	Knepp pond was still well-stocked with fish when 3½ tons of mostly carp and tench were sold for stocking other waters, and ½ ton of eels for eating.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p106 (quoting information from Sir Walter Burrell).</i>
1983	About 200 Red Polls were kept on the Knepp estate for milk. The timber yard, with a sawmill and joiner's shop still survived beside the Horsham-Worthing road.	<i>VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120. (quoting information from Sir Walter Burrell). VCH, Sussex vi, pt. 2., p120. (quoting info, from Sir W.Burrell).</i>