

Historical

COLLECTIONS

FOR A

HISTORY

OF

STAFFORDSHIRE

EDITED BY

The Wm. Salt Archaeological Society.

V. 3

VOL. III.

1882.

LONDON:

HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,

Printers in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Staffordshire County Studies

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HARRISON AND SONS,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

Staffordshire County Studies
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The William Salt Archaeological Society.

GENERAL MEETING, 16TH OCTOBER, 1882.

At the General Meeting of the members of the Society held at the William Salt Library, Stafford, on the 16th October, 1882, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Bridgeman in the chair, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Hardy, the Deputy Keeper of Records, and to Mr. Bond, Assistant Keeper, and the staff employed under him at the Public Record Office for the assistance they have rendered to the Society in their work of transcribing the early Records of Staffordshire, and the Meeting wish in particular to bring to the notice of the Deputy Keeper of Records the great service which the Society has derived from the ability, courtesy, and technical knowledge of Mr. Walford Selby."
2. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Captain Congreve for his valuable services in auditing the accounts of the Society for the past two years, and that a donation of two guineas be made to Mr. Eliab Breton for his assistance in connection with the same accounts.
3. That the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield be requested to serve on the Council in the place of the late Rev. R. W. Eyton.

The following Report of the Editorial Committee for the year 1882 was read to the meeting by the Honorary Secretary, and was ordered to be printed with the Balance Sheet of 1881, in the Appendix to Volume III.

The Editorial Committee have to report that the second volume of Collections for a History of Staffordshire was issued to the subscribers in February last. Volume III is making good progress, and will probably be in the hands of subscribers

William Salt Archaeological Society.

BALANCE SHEET OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1881.

Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Dr.
			£ s. d.
Balance from last year	14 13 6		
Deduct error as below	3 3 0		
	11 10 6		
Subscriptions of five out of nine original members who were in arrear at the date of last account ..	5 5 0		
Subscriptions from the two (out of fourteen) new members who were in arrear at date of last account	2 2 0		
Subscriptions of ten new members who have joined since the date of last account (20th July, 1881) ..	10 0 0		
Total number of subscribers to Vol. II—232	20 10 0		
Deduct those in arrear up to 15th Sept., 1882—33	0 0 0		
Error in last year's accounts	0 0 0		
Excess paid by the Rev. W. Jackson (carriage of books)	0 1 0		
Total	£238 8 6		
			November, 1881, to May, 1882, paid to Messrs. Houghton & Co., for printing Vol. II
			To the Rev. Francis Wrottesley† for copying the Pipe Rolls for Vol. II—
			£ s. d.
			November, 1880 5 0 0
			January, 1882 5 16 0
			10 16 0
			To Mr. Mazzinghi, Honorarium awarded at General Meeting of 1881 10 10 0
			To Messrs. Wright & Co., for stationery 3 10 3
			To Mr. Mazzinghi, postage and petty expenses, 1881.. 2 17 10
			To Messrs. Dully, Bateman, and Mazzinghi for three copies of Vol. I purchased for new subscribers .. 3 3 0
			Bank cheque book 0 5 0
			Balance credit of Vols. I and II 37 3 5
			Total £238 8 6

(Signed) GEORGE WROTTESLEY, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Exec. Secretary.

Examined and found correct,
(Signed) W. CONGREVE,
Auditor.

* Two of the sixteen new subscribers were entered in the account for the years 1879 and 1880, viz.: Daler (error for Zarber), and Birmingham Free Library. There were eleven subscribers (not ten as stated) who had not paid at the date of the last account.

† Mr. McDonagh's services were not available at this time.

The William Salt Archaeological Society.

1882.

COUNCIL.

Trustees of the William Salt Library.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD WROTTESELY.
THE HON. AND REV. CANON BRIDGEMAN.
L. SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK.
W. MOJYNEUX.
CAPTAIN CONGREVE.¹

Elected by the Members of the Society.

MAJOR-GENERAL HON. GEORGE WROTTESELY.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF LICHFIELD.
THE REV. F. P. PARKER.
FRANCIS WHITGREAT.
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HONORARY SECRETARY.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

T. DE MAZZINGHI, M.A.

BANKERS.

LLOYD'S BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED), STAFFORD.

¹ Nominated to fill up the vacancy caused by the Dean of Lichfield, who retired from the trust of the William Salt Library by rotation.

² Elected at the General Meeting of 1881 to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Colonel Gould Weston. These two appointments were omitted by an error in the account of the Proceedings of the General Meeting of 1881, given in Vol. II.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

1882.

- APHLETT, J., Clent, Stourbridge.
ARLIDGE, J. T., M.D., F.R.C.P., High Grove, Stoke-upon-Trent.
ATHENÆUM LIBRARY, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
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BAGOT, JOSCELINE, Guards Club, Pall Mall, London.
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BIRCH, THOMAS J., Armitage Lodge, Rugeley.
BIRKS, A., Ivy Cottage, Great Fenton, Stoke-upon-Trent.
BIRMINGHAM FREE LIBRARY (T. MULLINS).
BLAKISTON, M. F., Burton House, Stafford.
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY (CHAMBERLAIN MELLETT), Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
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BOUGHEY, Sir T., Bart., Brewood Hall, Stafford.
BOURNE, J., Hilderstone Hall, Stone.
BOURNE, Rev. J. G., Broome Rectory, Stourbridge.
BRADFORD, Right Hon. the Earl of, Weston Park, Shiffnal.
BRIDGEMAN, Hon. and Rev. Canon, The Hall, Wigan.
BRIDGEMAN, Hon. and Rev. J. R. O., Weston-under-Lizard, Shiffnal.
BRINDLEY, J. B., 4, Brick Court, Temple, London.
BROCKLEHURST, P. L., Swythamley Park, Macclesfield.
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BROWN, C. W. Swinfen, Swinfen Hall, Lichfield.
BROWNE, Rev. J. G. COTTON, Walkern Hall, Stevenage, Herts.
BRUNT, E. F. G. S., Mechanics' Institute, Hanley.
BURNE, Miss, Pye Birch, Eccleshall.
BUXTON, B. W., Branston, Burton-on-Trent.
- CADDICK, EDWARD, Wellington Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
CARTER, W. F., Hazlewood, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
CARTER, J., Brunswick Terrace, Stafford.
CASHMORE, W. W., The Hollies, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.
CHALLINOR, J. C., Compton, Leek.
CHILD, Sir SMITH, Bart., Stallington Hall, Stone, Staffordshire.
CHILDE, Rev. EDW. BALDWIN, Kyre Park, Tenbury.
CLARK, GEO. J., Dowlais House, Dowlais.

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PART I.

ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 10	line from top	20	for de	read in.
"	23	"	31	traces read trace.
"	25	"	7	manu read manum.
"	28	"	27	venuit read venit.
"	31	"	18	venuit read venit.
"	32	"	17	medietatem read medietate.
"	32	"	32	manu read manum.
"	33	"	1	Jove read Jovis.
"	33	"	27	Itinerary read Iter.
"	35	"	3	fideretur read Plegii fidaverunt.
"	39	"	32	verbare read verberare.
"	42	"	20	et alibi for Jugrida read Ingrida.
"	48	"	9	for disseisitum read disseisitorem.
"	48	"	10	est, quod read eo quod.
"	57	"	26	unam read misericordia.
"	58	"	10	et alibi for Augnes read Angnes.
"	67	"	2	for terræ read terra.
"	71	"	17	dotota read dotata.
"	72	"	17	Ygritha (Judith) read Ingrith.*
"	108	"	12	plegios read plegiis.
"	113	"	2, 8 and 10	for parsonam read personam.
"	114	last line	et alibi	for parsona read persona.
"	146	line from top	2	for placitum read placita.
"	147	"	17	et alibi for bosci read bosci.
"	148	"	16	for capienda in expletas read capi- endo inde expletas.
"	149	"	32	dotum read dotem.
"	153	"	1	e read ei.
"	161	"	9	venuerunt read venerunt.
"	162	"	3, 25 and 31	for septimais read septimanas.
"	163	"	2, and 9	for septimais read septi- manas.
"	188	"	14	for Marshes read Marches.
"	189	"	21	Geva Basset read Geva Ridel.
"	194	"	29	Malovism read Malvoisin.
"	200	"	36	Boughton? read Boddington.†
"	201	"	24	Leicester read Leinster.
"	213	"	8	Abbo read Albo.
"	220	"	5	22 H 3 read 22 H 2.
"	229	"	38	fili read filius.

* Since this note was written, it has been shewn to me by Mr. Walford Selby, of the Record Office, that the name Ygritha, which I supposed to be the Latin form of Judith, is the old Scandinavian name Ingrith; the "u" and "n" are indistinguishable in ancient writing.

† I am indebted for this correction to Mr. Fowler Carter.

CURIA REGIS ROLLS.

OF THE REIGNS OF RICHARD I. AND KING JOHN.

INTRODUCTION.

WITHOUT entering into any abstruse or controversial matters in the history of the judicial system of the country, it is proposed in the following pages to describe as briefly as possible, so much of the law and legal procedure at the date of the Plea Rolls printed in the present volume as will enable the reader to understand the record in the form in which it has been handed down to us. As the notes are not intended for jurists or professional readers, it is not proposed to quote authority for the various statements contained in them, but it may be as well to mention, that in addition to the information derived from the perusal of the original records, of which the Pleas now printed form but a very small part, the following authorities have been consulted viz. :—

Ancient Laws and Institutes of England : published by the Record Commissioners.

Glanville's "Tractatus de legibus et consuetudinibus Angliæ."

Bracton's "De legibus Angliæ" with an introduction by Sir Travers Twiss.

Le Mirrour des Justices, written in the reign of Edward I., but referring in a great measure to an antecedent period.

Sir Matthew Hale's "History of the Common Law and Pleas of the Crown."

Reeve's "History of the English Laws," with notes by W. F. Finlason.

Professor Stubb's "Constitutional History of England."

Prior to the era of Henry II. and his celebrated Justiciary, Ralph de Glanville, the administration of justice, with some exceptions to be hereafter noted, was entirely vested in the local and manorial courts. Each lord exercised a judicial power in his own territory or domain ; nor was this power confined to civil actions only, many lords of manors had criminal jurisdiction in capital cases ; but the jurisdiction in these cases extended only to

to warranty was either the lord who made the original feoffment, or his representative. In the case of claims for dower, the warrantor was the rightful heir of the deceased husband.

As the proceedings by wager of battle were still in force, at the date of the Plea Rolls now printed, it will be advisable to give some account of the legal process in these cases.

The plaintiff in the first instance obtained from the King's Justices a writ of summons to the Sheriff, directing him to command the wrong doer, to restore the land of which he had deforced the complainant and unless he did so, to summon him to appear before the King, or his Justices at a certain day, to shew wherefore he refused to do so.

At the appointed day, the party summoned either came, or made default, or essoined himself. If he neither came nor sent an essoin, the plaintiff appeared in Court, and waited his adversary for three days. If he did not appear at the fourth day, and it was shewn he had been lawfully summoned, another writ was issued, directing his appearance at an interval of not less than fifteen days. If after three writs in this form had issued, and he neither appeared nor essoined himself, the tenement was taken into the King's hands; and so remained for fifteen days. If the defendant did not appear within those fifteen days, it was adjudicated to his adversary; but if he appeared within the fifteen days, and wished to replevy the tenement, *volens replegiare tenementum*, he was commanded to come again on the fourth day, and right should be done if he appeared, the tenement was restored to him, and the suit proceeded.¹

Such was the proceeding when the defendant was simply summoned in his own person; but in certain suits he could be *attaché*, that is, he had to find pledges for his appearance, *plegios de standi ad rectum*. If the defendant did not appear nor essoin himself, the pledges were adjudged to be amerced, *sunt in misericordia*, and further pledges could be required, to engage for his appearance. Three separate summons were allowed as before; if the defendant did not come at the third summons, his land was taken into the King's hands, in the manner already described, and the pledges

¹ The right to three summons before a distraint could be levied, was very ancient; the laws of William the Conqueror state:—

“*Nullus namium capiat in Comitatu vel extra, nisi rectum in Hundredo vel Comitatu tercio postulaverit. Quod si ad tertiam postulationem responsum acceperit, eat ad Comitatum et Comitatus ponat ei quartum diem.*”

were amerced, and summoned to appear in Court at a certain day to hear the judgment. This was the mode of attachment in civil causes; but in criminal trials by indictment, if the defendant did not appear at the third summons, a writ of *capias* was issued to take the body, the pledges being *in misericordia* as in the former cases. It is necessary to give this account of appearance and non-appearance, in order to understand the Plea Rolls, each step of the above process being denoted on the record by a single word, and this word often abbreviated to two or three letters.

When both parties in the suit appeared in Court, and the plaintiff made his demand, the tenant might claim a view of the land, *visum terre*. In this case a writ was directed to the Sheriff to send *liberos et legales homines* of the vicinage to view the land in dispute; no special number formed a jury for this purpose, but four of them had to certify the view to the Court.

After these preliminaries, and if the essoins had been exhausted, the plaintiff formulated his demand in the following manner: "I claim against B. [] in such a vill" (naming it) "as my right and inheritance, or which my father or grandfather" (as it might be) "was seized in his demesne as of fee" (*de dominico suo ut de feodo*) "in the time of Henry I., or after the first coronation of the King" (as it might be), "and from which is derived produce to the value of five shillings at least, as in corn, hay, or other produce" (*unde cepit expleta ad valentiam quatuor solidorum ad minus, ut in bladis et fenis et aliis commodis*), "and this I am ready to prove by my freeman John, or if anything should happen to him, by C. or D." (for he could name several, though only one could wage battle) who saw and heard this (*qui hoc vidit et audivit*); or he might say: "and this I am ready to prove by my freeman John, whom his father on his death bed enjoined, by the faith a son owes his father, that he should *deraign* or prove this, as what his father had seen and heard" (*hoc dirationaret, sicut id, quod pater suis vidit et audivit*).

After the claim was thus set forth, the tenant might elect to defend the suit by duel, or avail himself of the Great Assize; but it was a rule that when the duel was once waged, *si duellum vadiatum sit*, the tenant could not claim the benefit of the King's Assize.

After the duel was waged, the defendant might essoin himself three times, and in addition to these, three essoins were allowed to the champion. When all the essoins had elapsed, the plaintiff

rendered it illegal. There were many other curious effects and regulations springing from the law, but it would be useless to go further into the matter; it may, however, be safely alleged, that there is no part of the legal procedure of ancient times, which leaves so bad an impression of the jurisprudence of the age, as the law and practice of essoin.

PROCEDURE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

It remains now to describe the administration of the criminal law as it stood, at the latter end of the reign of Henry II., and as the principal agents in bringing offenders to justice were the Coroners of the county, it will be necessary to give some account of the functions of these officials. The Coroner at the date in question was a very much more important personage than his modern representative. In addition to the duties of the coroner as they at present exist, his functions combined those of a Justice of the Peace, as well as many others of a fiscal nature, which have become obsolete.

On the occasion of any violent or sudden death, whether by accident or otherwise, it was the duty of the Coroner, on being called upon, by the Bailiff of the Liberty, or other responsible men of the county, to inspect the body of the deceased in all cases, and on his road thither, to command the four or five nearest townships to appear before him, and upon their oaths to make inquiry concerning the death. They were to enquire, how the death happened, who were present, and who were in any ways assisting or consenting to it. Those stated to be guilty, were immediately, if they could be found, delivered to the Sheriff, and committed to prison; all those who were found in the house with the deceased were to be attached till the coming of the Justices, and their names enrolled on the Coroner's rolls. If the body was found in a field or wood, or on the roadside, or elsewhere, the first finder, in like manner, was to be attached. If any one fled on account of the death, and was suspected by his neighbours to be guilty, the Coroner went to his house, and enquired what chattels, corn, and land he held, and caused it to be appraised and delivered to the township, which was to answer for the value of the property before the Justices. After all this, and not before, the body might be buried. If it was buried without such an inquiry, which frequently

happened in cases of obviously accidental death, the township was *in misericordia*, and paid a fine at the next coming of the Justices. In all cases of death, whether accidental or otherwise, the *causa mortis*, whether it was a sword, or a horse, or a mill wheel, or a cart, &c., was valued, and the value so appraised was paid by the owner as a deodand to the King.

It was likewise the business of the Coroner to make inquisition concerning treasure trove, and they had a like office in appeals of rape, and *de pace et plagis*. If the wound was likely to prove mortal, and the accused could be found, he was to be taken, and detained till the party recovered. If the wounded man died, the accused was delivered to the Sheriff; if he recovered, the accused was attached by pledges to appear before the Justices. The Coroner was therefore the first agent in all criminal prosecutions which were brought by appeal of the party injured.

If the offender, in case of felony, absented himself immediately after a crime, *fugam fecit*, as it was called, the process was to raise the *hutesium*, or hue and cry. Originally the offender had been considered an outlaw upon his flight merely, but at the date of the Rolls now printed, he was proclaimed in the County Court four times consecutively. If he did not appear at the fifth court, he was adjudged an outlaw. If he appeared before that period, he saved the forfeiture of his land, but forfeited his goods and chattels on account of his flight.

The criminal, however, could not be prosecuted to outlawry in this way, unless an appellor, or prosecutor, appeared to make the suit, who could speak *de visu et auditu*, of the crime and of the flight. If the suit and appeal was for homicide, it could only be prosecuted by one who was of the blood of the deceased, or by his widow, or by one who was bound by homage to the deceased; or if he was of the household, or family, *de manupastu*, of the deceased person, or by one who could say at the time of the homicide he had received a wound or other injury. A minor might prosecute in these cases, but a woman could not have an appeal, except *de morte viri inter brachia sua interfecti*. The latter appeal, however, was extended to all cases where the wounded man was said to have subsequently died within the arms of his wife, and in fact the interpretation was eventually so extended as to cover all cases of an appeal by a wife for the death of her husband.

Every male person who was twelve years of age, might be outlawed, because a person of that age ought to be in some *decenna*,

gradually into judicial proceedings, and owed its origin to the action of the Popes in forbidding the ordeal. Up to the date of the fourth Lateran Council, the only methods adopted to elucidate the truth in criminal matters, had been the wager of battle, or the still more stupid and barbarous ordeal.

To prevent confusion, all the Rolls now printed of the reigns of King Richard I. and King John have been denominated *Curia Regis Rolls*, this being the title under which they are best known to archaeologists, and under which they have been numbered and arranged at the Public Record Office. This title however is erroneous, and misleading, in the case of several of them, which form portions of the proceedings of the Justices Itinerant of the Midland Circuit of the first and fifth years of King John. Where this is the case, a note has been added by the Editor to that effect.

All words or sentences within a parenthesis, in the Latin record, are additions or suggestions made by the Editor.

The number of the parchment membrane on which the suit occurs, is shewn at the end of each suit.

alleged to have been wounded on the occasion in question, and which fact gave him a *locus standi*. The defendant's offer was accepted by the Court, and the jury eventually acquitted him, giving reasons which tend to show that the whole charge was the result of a conspiracy to destroy a man by means of a selected champion, against whom he would have had no chance.

ROTULI CURLÆ REGIS.

ROLL No. 1. TEMP. REGIS RICARDI.

Supposed to form part of a Roll of 5 Ric. I., the first membrane headed, "In crastino Sanctæ Trinitatis" [6th June, A.D. 1194].

Staff. Nicholaus filius Nicholai petit dimidiam virgatam terræ cum pertinentiis et vi. acras terræ cum pertinentiis in Cotes versus Clementem fratrem suum et Isabellam novercam suam, et terra illa capta fuit in manu domini Regis pro defectu Clementis et Isabellæ, et tenta ita quod . . . petit eam per plevinam ad horam et terminum, et Nicholaus expectavit iiii. dies suas et Clemens nec Isabella venerunt vel se essoniaverunt. *Judicium: Nicholaus habeat saisinam suam pro defectu Isabellæ et Clementis. m. 2.*

¹ Loquela inter Philippum filium Moleod et homines de Kenefar de querelis suis ponitur in respectum usque adventum Justiciorum domini Regis et interim comendatur officium suum, filio suo, et ejus officium (*sic*) per consilium Johannis Extranei. *m. 2.*

Staff. Gilbertus Pecche ponit loco suo Willielmum Giffard vel Willielmum de Meleburn versus Episcopum Coventrensem de placito terræ in Lichisfeld ad lucrandum vel perdendum. *m. 5.*

ROLL No. 2. TEMP. REGIS RICARDI.

Headed, "Anno regni Regis Ricardi Sexto. Apud Westmonasterium Dominica post festum Sancti Martini" [Sunday, 13th November, 1194].

Staff. Idem dies [Quinzaine of St. Hillary] datus est eidem Comiti Cestrensi et Willielmo de Caunvilla de recognitione manerii de Clyftona, et Willielmo filio Gwidonis et Ade de Standona recognitoribus per essonios suos, et preceptum est aliis recognitoribus qui presentes fuerunt, quod tunc sint ibi ad illam recognitionem faciendam, et Willelmus de Bray, et Alan le Senescall, et Nicolaus de Mutona, recognitores qui non venerunt, nec se essoniaverunt ponantur per vadia et plegios quod sint ad predictum terminum

Wallingeton de i. virgatâ terræ et de i. molendino in He et Nicolaus non venit, set Philippus de Wallington venit, et dicit quod tenet eam, et non Nicolaus, et Willelmus non potuit hoc negare. Ideo querat breve versus Philippum si voluerit. *m. 4.*

Staff. Hugo des Loges et atornatus Margeriæ uxoris ejus, petit versus Willelmum Duredent dimidiam hidam terræ in Fissereswic, et ipse petit visum terræ. Habeat. Dies datus est in x. dies post Pascham etc. [20th April, 1203]. *m. 8, dorso.*

ROLL 13. TEMP. JOHN.

Headed, "In xi. dies post Pascham, anno regni Regis Johannis viij."
[20th April, 1203].

Derebi. De Hugone de Achoure dimid: marc: pro licenciâ concordandi cum Wilhelmo de Duston, posito loco Petri filii Radulphi et Aliciæ uxoris suæ de xvi. bovatis terræ in Caldelawe, et sciendum quod positus fuit locus eorum coram Domino G. filio Petri. *m. 1, dorso.*

Staff. Robertus canonicus de Staffo d petit versus Nicolaum filium Radulphi quem Prior de Sancto Thoma de Stafford vocavit ad warrantandum i. bovatom terræ cum pertinentiis in Witegrave sicut jus prebendæ suæ de Stafford et in quâ non habet ingressum nisi per Ailmerum Presbiterum quæ ei terram illam dedit et eum inde feffavit injuste, et Nicolaus venit et derendit jus suum, et dicit quod tenere debet terram illam de canonico tanquam illam quæ pertinet (*sic*) predecessores ejus tenuerunt de predecessoribus Roberti predicti, et ponit se in magnam assisam Domini Regis utrum scilicet majus jus habeat tenendi terram illam de Roberto et de prebendâ suâ, an Robertus in dominico. Dies datus est eis in iij. septimanis post festum Sanctæ Trinitatis [22nd June, 1203], et tunc Robertus habeat decanum ecclesiæ de Stafford ad warrantandum, ut per eum sciatur utrum persequitur vel debeat placitare de prebenda suâ. *m. 9.*

ROLL No. 18. JOHN.

Headed, "Placita apud Westm: in crastino Sanctæ Trinitatis anno regni Regis Johannis quinto" [2nd June, 1203].

Staff. Hugo de Loges pro se et Margaretâ uxore suâ, petit versus Willelmum Duredent dimid: hidam terræ cum pertinentiis

in Fisserewic sicut jus Margaretæ. Willelmus venit et posuit se in magnam assisam domini Regis, scilicet utrum majus jus habeat in eadem terrâ, an predicti Hugo et Margereta, et ipsi Hugo et Margereta similiter. Dies datus est eis, dominica proximo post festum Sancti Johannis [29th June, 1203] et tunc veniant iiij. or milites ad eligendum xii. *m. 2.*

Staff. Thomas Kuyne [Coyney] versus Willelmum de Duston de placito . . . (the rest illegible). *m. 16, dorso.*

Staff. Dominus Archidiaconus Wellensis testatur quod Hugo Abbas Oseneie ponit loco suo Magistrum Willelmum canonicum suum, versus Willelmum de Bray, de placito assisæ novæ disseisinæ quæ sumonita est coram Justiciariis proximo venientibus . . . de tenementis ipsius Abbatis de manerio de Senestona. *m. 21, dorso.*

ROLL No. 10. TEMP. JOHN.

Headed, "In crastino Sanctæ Trinitatis, anno regni Regis Johannis quinto" [2nd June, 1203].

Staff. Dies datus est Waltero de Witefeld et Evæ uxori ejus petentibus et Aliciæ de Hoxton, de placito terræ in octavis Sancti Michalis [6th October, 1203] nisi Justiciarî¹, ac Alicia ponit loco suo Robertum del Bek illum suum, etc. *m. 2.*

Warw. Henricus de Armentiers petit versus Gaufridum Salvagium feudum i. militis cum pertinentiis in Wotton, ut jus et hereditatem suam, et ut illud unde Ysabell avia sua seisa fuit in dominico suo ut de feodo et jure, tempore H. Regis patris domini Regis, capiendo inde expleta ad valenciam dimid: marc: et plus, de quâ Ysabellâ jus descendit David patri ipsius Henrici, et de ipso David, ipsi Henrico, et quod ita fuit et ipsa Ysabellâ seisa sicut dictum est, offert dirationare per quendam liberum hominem suum Golding nomine, qui hoc offert probare per corpus suum consideratione curiæ ut de visu et auditu suo, et si de eo male contigerit per alium, etc. Et Gaufridus venit et defendit jus ipsius Henrici, et dicit quod sumonitus fuit transfretandus in servitio domino Regis, ita quod finem fecit pro passagio suo, et petit pacem per finem illum. Habeat pacem per finem illum per pre-

¹ The reader will here note a very early instance of the *nisi prius writ*. The suit was heard and determined at the Iter of the Justices in 1208. See Final Concords of that year.

Ibid. Stephanus Meverel, unus juratorum de placito advocacionis Ecclesiæ de Colton, inter Nicholaum filium Radulfi, et Willielmum filium Griffini, et Warinum, per Willielmum Meverel.

Ibid. Johannes de Blithefeld, de eodem, versus eosdem, per Willielmum de Admundeston.

Ibid. Robertus de Burleg de eodem, per Wauterum Molendinariam.

Ibid. Willielmus le Spicer de Suinfen, versus Gervasium de Selleg, de placito advocacionis ecclesiæ, per Willielmum filium Willielm.

Ibid. Margeria Croc versus Alanum de Cungrave, de placito mortis antecessarii, per Willielmum le messer, die dominica post festum Sancti Michaelis (Sunday, October 5th, and so at Shrewsbury). Idem dies datus est Hugoni viro.

Ibid. Wido de Sunrefen versus Henricum de Perie, de placito assisæ, per Radulfum filium Radulfi.

Ibid. Magister Elias de Chinell versus Gaufridum de Quitinton et versus Ricardum fratrem Walteri, de placito assisæ, per Willielmum Curard affidavit die dominica post festum Sæ. Michaelis apud Salop. Idem dies datus est recognitoribus, et Ricardus ponit loco suo Willielmum de Bar.

Robertus de Esse petens versus Herbertum de Kec, de placito assisæ, per Aldacre.

Leic. Angnes de Diva versus Abbatem de Croxton, de placito . . . per Ernald de Billesdon, die veneris proximo ante (sic, sed "post" legendum) festum Sancti Michaelis in xv. dies apud Hereford affidavit.

Essonia de Comuni summonicione, de malo veniendi, capta apud Lichefeld coram Willielmo de Cantelupo et Simone de Pathehill et sociis. m. 1, dorso.

Willielmus filius Warini per Johannem de Blitleshaie.

Gilebertus de Costentin per Robertum le Fruter.

~~Herveus de Groule per Henricum filium Clementis.~~

Abbas de Burton per Willielmum de Bausi.

Hamo de Peninton per Robertum Archidiaconum.

Thomas de Burgo per Sitherum de Herleg.

Henricus de Ferariis per Thomam le Bulur.

Willielmus de Edehull per Robertum filium Edwini.

Stephanus de Bello campo per Henricum le Parker.
 Rogerus de Mohaut per Willelmum le Mervellus.
 Gaufridus Salvagius per Ricardum Testard.
 Mautania de Couton per Ricardum le Bret.
 Henricus filius Gerardi per Rogerum Halidai.
 Radulphus de Sumeri, per Ricardum de Selleia, et Rogerum
 forestarium.
 Philippus de Wilton per Philippum de Ardleg.
 Henricus Mori per Robertum filium Simonis.
 Prior de Ware per Widonem hominem suum.
 Ricardus de Stratton per Ricardum filium Ricardi.
 Jordanus de Tukes qui est in servicio Regis, per Robertum Pre-
 positum.
 Rogerus filius Oseberti per willielmum filium suum.
 Phillipus filius Ulcot per Rogerum Cocum.
 Reginaldus de Morton per Warrum de Morton.
 Gaufridus de Norton per Willielmum hominem suum.
 Johannes de Kilpac per Rogerum de Addinton.
 Thomas brunus per Robertum filium Willielmi.
 Radulphus filius Simonis per Robertum hominem suum.
 Rannulfus de Perton per Robertum de fonte.
 Simon Tusket per Reginaldum de Werselawe.
 Willelmus de Cletelton per Theobaldum filium Roberti.
 Johannes Marescall qui est in servicio Regis, per Johannem de
 Merston.
 Simon Pinel per Nicholaum de Scirestoke.
 Eutropius de Hasting per Johannem Wallensem.
 Jordanus de Alrewust per Robertum filium Ricardi.
 Thomas filius Rogeri per Laurencium filium Antekilli.
 Wauterus de Gengeford per Rogerum hominem suum.
 Nicholaus de Verdon per Ricardum dispensarium.
 Henricus de Buell per Robertum de Wasteng.
 Adam de Adihthelega per Gregorium hominem suum.
 Herveius Bagot per Willelmum hominem suum.
 Adam de Morton per Willielmum le Bret.
 Thomas Basset per Ricardum de Stereseie.
 Robertus Bardulf per Robertum Macrum.
 Willielmus Paunton per Robertum de Hales.
 Herveius [de] Wilbritton per Willielmum hominem suum.
 Walterus filius Swani per Widonem de Cotes.
 Ricardus de Vernon per Johannem Mauvalet.

- De Hamone de Weston pro eodem j. marcam. Clericis.
- De Jerdano de Cnittleley pro eodem dimidiam marcam. Clericis.
- De Nicolao de Saut nichil. Clericis.
- De Petro Giffard pro eodem dimidiam marcam.
- De Alexandro de Mustrell pro eodem dimidiam marcam.
- De Radulpho de Hintes pro eodem dimidiam marcam.
- De Thome de Brocton nichil. Clericis.
- De Simone de Coven dimidiam marcam. Clericis.
- De Villata de Chattewell, quia non habuit quem plegiavit, dimidiam marcam.
- De Willielmo de Cnoushal pro plegiagio: dimidiam marcam.
- De Thome de Erdinton tunc Vicecomite de catallis Alani et Willielmi iij s.
- De Hugone de Huntedon qui retraxit se, dimidiam marcam.
- De Adamo filio Baldewini qui non est prosecutus, dimidiam marcam.
- De Decenâ Dobin de Hatton in Hatton dimidiam marcam pro fugâ Willielmi.
- De Thome de Erdinton tunc Vicecomite de catallis Willielmi ij. s. ix. d.
- De Hundredo de Tatemaneslaue pro murdro i marcam exceptis libertatibus.
- De Olivero Meverell pro transgressione i marcam.
- De francplegio Odonis de Waterfal pro fugâ Roberti dimidiam marcam.
- De Thome de Erdinton tunc Vicecomite, de catallis ejusdem Roberti vij. s.
- De Decennâ Engli de Torbiri per fugâ Roberti dimidiam marcam.
- De Thome de Erdinton tunc Vicecomite, de catallis ejusdem Ranulfi v. s.
- De Roberto filio Roberti de Ferrariis pro falso clameo de appello j. marcam per plegium Henrici de Huenhull et Ricardi Meverell.
- De Rogero homine Roberti pro eodem, dimidiam marcam per plegium eorundem, et Roberti filii Roberti.
- De Ranulfo de Tetesworde pro habendâ inquisitione i. marcam per plegium Philippi de Dracote.
- De Decennâ Ulfi de Bircho pro fugâ Willielmi dimidiam marcam.
- De Samsonē de Liehefeld pro vino vendito contra assisam dimidiam marcam per preceptum.

- De Villata de Tamword de misericordia sua i. marcam.
 De Villatâ de Lychefeld pro habendâ inquisitione, dimidiam marcam.
 De Radulpho de Bailliol pro levatâ dimidiam marcam.
 De Villatâ de Tutesburi pro mercato remoto i. marcam.
 De Villatâ de Suineford pro defaltâ j. marcam.
 De Villatâ de Kenefare pro eodem x. s.
 De Villatâ de Pencriz pro eodem j. marcam.
 De Villatâ de Pencull pro eodem xx. s.
 De Alrewas pro eodem i. marcam.
 De Canot et Rugelega pro eodem dimidiam marcam.
 De Waleshala pro transgressione juramenti quod facere non deberent dimidiam marcam.
 De Bromlega pro defaltâ dimidiam marcam.
 De Waltero quia non habuit quen plegiavit dimidiam marcam.
 De Ricardo de Puz pro eodem dimidiam marcam.
 De Thome filio Radulfi pro licencia concordandi, et per plegium Thome de Kersewelle dimidiam marcam.
 De Waltero de Esse pro licencia concordandi, per plegium Rogeri de Mulewic dimidiam marcam.
 De Olivero Meverell pro eodem, per plegium Hugonis de Acoure et Ricardi Marescalli dimidiam marcam. M. 3, dorso.
 De Johanne de Suggenhull pro licencia concordandi, per plegium Osberti [de] Witindon, Senescalli Episcopi, dimidiam marcam.
 De Villatâ de Lichesfeld pro mercato remoto, et pro habendo duello, et pro assisâ pannorum non servatâ lx. s.
 De Johanne filio Edde quia retraxit se, per plegium Willielmi de Stivinton dimidiam marcam.
 De Ricardo de Billinton per plegium Aluredi de Brocton dimidiam marcam.
 De Odone de Colewic pro dissaisinâ per plegium Willielmi filii Ailward dimidiam marcam.
 De Nicolao filio Ormi quia retraxit se, per plegium Rogeri forestarii Abbatis de Burton, et Roberti de Hurst dimidiam marcam.
 De Ernaldo filio Johannis pro plegiagio, per plegium Willielmi de Edmundeston dimidiam marcam.
 De Roberto filio Godefridi pro dissaisinâ per plegium Nicholai [de] Cotes dimidiam marcam.

De Simone de Cherlton pro stultoloquio dimidiam marcam.

Ad Scaccarium.

De Herveio Baggot.

De Willielmo filio Roberti pro falso clameo, per plegium Willielmi de Wrottesle, et Willielmi de Inliem, [Ilam] dimidiam marcam.

De Radulpho Huse pro habendo inquisitione, per plegium Warini de Coltona et Willielmi Griffin j. marcam.

De eodem Radulpho, pro licenciâ concordandi, per plegium eorundem dimidiam marcam.

De Turrisso de Hilun pro dissaisinâ, per plegium Phillippi de Praicote dimidiam marcam.

De Hugone de Acoure pro dissaisinâ i. marcam.

De Roberto de Casturne pro falso clameo dimidiam marcam.

De Radulpho de Bre pro dissaisinâ i. marcam.

Per plegium Rogeri de Aditon et Walteri Buffi.

De Ricardo serviente Johannis de Kilpec pro dissaisinâ dimidiam marcam.

De Willielmo filio Whic pro eodem dimidiam marcam.

De Ricardo forestario pro eodem dimidiam marcam.

De Willielmo Parles pro dissaisinâ i. marcam.

De Waltero de Wnefeld pro falso clameo, per plegium Willielmi de Brai iij. marcas.

De Villatâ de Torp pro dissaisinâ iij. marcas.

De Abbate de Burton pro transgressione ij. marcas.

De Herveio de Coleshai pro dissaisinâ dimidiam marcam.

De Abbate [de] Crokesdene, pro licenciâ concordandi dimidiam marcam.

De Henrico de Pirie pro falso clameo, per Thomam de Erdinton dimidiam marcam.

De Widone pro dissaisinâ per plegium ejusdem, dimidiam marcam.

De Roberto Canonico pro licenciâ concordandi, per plegium Reginaldi de Weston, dimidiam marcam.

De Roberto de Sautcheverell pro eodem, per plegium Johannis de Colewic dimidiam marcam.

De Margeriâ de Gayton per plegium Stephani Meverell, pro habendâ assisâ dimidiam marcam.

De Nicolao Mauveisen pro injusto deforcamento dimidiam marcam.

De Radulpho de Wilinton per plegium Johannis fratris sui, pro licenciâ concordandi dimidiam marcam.

De Johanne de Sautcheverell per plegium Thome de Erdinton, pro licenciâ concordandi dimidiam marcam.

Bernardus Palmerus dat domino regi j. marcam ut ipse qui appellatus est per Ricardum probatorem et etatem petiit, possit purgare se per aquam, vel per ferrum calidum; plegii de misericordiâ, Andeonus de Orgrave, Godricus de Orgrave, Gaufridus de Frodesle, Willielmus filius Bernardi.

De Thome de Erdinton Vicecomite de catallis Thome Cut. xlj. solid.

De eodem de catallis Adamæ de Morton xxxvij. solidos et vj. denarios.

De Hugone de Pakinton pro defectu, dimidiam marcam.

De Margeriâ de Gaiton pro licenciâ concordandi dimidiam marcam per plerum Stephani Meverel.

De Warino de Barwardesle pro eodem, dimidiam marcam.

De Comitatu Staffordie pro fine suo xxx. marcas.

Placita et Assisæ captæ apud Lichefeld coram Simone de Pateshull, Willielmo de Cantelupa et sociis suis, circa festum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Johannis quinto [29th September 1203].

Staff. Abbas de Cumbermara ponit loco suo Bernardum monacum suum versus Mabilia de Petraronte de placito dotis etc.

Staff. Walterus de Esse talit assisam nova disseisinæ de libero tenemento suo in Mulewic versus Rogerum de Mulewic, et non est prosecutus quia retraxit se, et ideo in misericordiâ, et plegii ejus similiter, scilicet Walterus Coine, Ricardus de Puteo plegius Walteri de Esse de misericordiâ Roger de Mulewic.

Staff. Robertus de Thamehorn, Radulphus de Blore, Manerl de Patleshull, Nicholaus de Buregeston, iiij. milites summoniti ad eligendum xij ad faciendum recognitionem inter Hugonem de Loges et Margeriam uxorem ejus petentes, et Willielmum Duredent tenentem, de dimidiâ hidâ terræ cum pertinenciis in Fissereswike, unde idem Willielmus, qui tenens est, posuit se in magnam assisam domini Regis, et petiit recognitionem fieri utrum ipse majus jus habeat in terrâ illâ, an predicti Hugo et Margeria, venerunt et elegerunt istos. Radulfum Basset, Willielmum de Gresele, Willielmum de Rideware, Willelmum de Bray, Willielmum de Handesacre, Hugonem filium Petri, Walterum de Witefeld, Robertum de Thamehorn, Petrum Giffard, Hamonem de

quior hæres ejus est. Judicium: ipsi teneant, et ipsa in misericordia: pardonatur quia pauper.

Staff. Assisa mortis antecessoris inter Hugonem clericum petentem, et Ricardum filium Willielmi, et Willielmum Teinturarium tenentes de vij. acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Lichefeld remanet, quia Hugo cognovit quod ipse tenet terram illam, et propterea Ricardus est frater Hugonis, et Willielmus obiit.

Penerus presbiter, versus quem Robertus filius Roberti tulit assisam mortis antecessoris de dimidiâ virgatâ terræ cum pertinentiis in Horslegh, venit et recognovit et reddit ei terram illam ut jus suum.

Staff. Richard (*sic*) Pelliparius tulit assisam mortis antecessoris, versus preceptorem templi Jerusalem de Warr, de vj. acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Kiel, et non est prosecutus, et ideo in misericordiâ, et plegii ejus similiter, scilicet Robert filius Brunig, Edwinus de Henwich.

Staff. Assis. venit recognitura si Stephanus frater Roberti seisitus fuit in dominico suo ut de feodo de reddito v. solidorum cum pertinentiis in Bissnesdon die qua obiit, etc., quem redditum Ricardus de Fredeswell. et Mariona uxor ejus, et Anselmus de Heiwood, et Goditha uxor ejus tenent. Et ipsi veniunt et dicunt quod ipsi non tenent illum redditum, sed Prior Sancti Thomæ de Stafford, de quo ipsi tenent tenementum unde redditus ille exit, habet illum redditum, et habuit multo tempore transacto; et Robert dicit quod aliâ vice coram Simone de Faleshall et sociis suis tulit ipse breve versus Priorem, et tunc dixit Prior quod non tenuit redditum illum, immo predicti versus quos ipse modo trainiavit: habeat assisa.

Staff. Assisa mortis antecessoris inter Robertum Blurdum petentem, et Rogerum Gallicum tenentem, de ij. acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Hutesdon remanet, quia Rogerus cognovit se esse villanum et consuetudinarium Willielmi de Gresele, et Robertus querat breve versus Willielmum si voluerit.

Staff. Assisa venit recognitura quis advocatus tempore pacis presentavit ultimam parsonam quæ mortua est, ad ecclesiam de Chedle, quæ vacat ut dicitur, cujus advocacionem Alicia de Becco clamat versus Willielmum Basset, qui venit et dicit quod ecclesia non vacat, quia Archidiaconus Staffordiæ per presentationem suam est parsona illius Ecclesiæ, admissus et institutus

Willielmum clericum dimidiam carucatam terræ cum pertinentiis in Merston ut jus suum, et Willielmus defendit jus suum, et dicit quod ipse non est nisi firmarius Prioris de Sancto Ebraldo ita quod in terrâ illâ nullum jus habet, et petit considerationem curiæ si ei inde debeat respondere desicut ipse firmarius est, et Wido hoc cognovit. Ideo Willielmus sine die, et Ricardus de Merston in misericordia.

Assisa venit recognitura si Edwinus Litelhand pater Osberti de Wirleg seiscus fuit in dominico suo ut de feudo de j. virgatâ terræ cum pertinentiis in Wirleg die quâ obiit, etc., quam terram Robert de Elmehurst tenet, qui vocaverat ad warantum Gaufridum de Norton, qui sumonitus fuit, et non venit vel se essoniavit, et summonitio testata fuit, et ideo assisa capiatur. Et Juratores dicunt quod ita obiit seiscus. Judicium: Osbertus habeat seisinam suam, et Robertus in misericordia: perdonatur.

Apud Gloucesteriam.

Assisa venit recognitura si Radulphus pater Julianæ seiscus fuit in dominico suo ut de feudo de iiij. aris terræ cum pertinentiis in Couton die qua obiit, etc., quam terram Thomas filius Rogeri tenet. Juratores dicunt quod non obiit ita seiscus. Judicium: Thomas teneat et Juliana in misericordia; pauper est et sciendum quod videbitur Justiciariis quod Thomas est infra etatem sed quia ipsemet testatus est, et cognovit quod terra illa est socagium processit assisa. m. 7.

Apud Oxoniam.

Staff. Assisa venit recognitura quis advocatus tempore pacis presentavit ultimam parsonam quæ mortua est ad ecclesiam de Brome, ejus advocationem Priorissa de Brewod clamat versus Magistrum Herbertum de Clent. Et Juratores dicunt quod Ricardus de Amberlega qui tenuit terram de Brome antequam ipsa devenisset in manum domini Regis, et qui fuit filius Mauricii de Amberlega, qui ecclesiam illam fundavit, presentavit ultimam parsonam, scilicet, Alexandrum de Bruneford qui suscepit habitum religionis.

Walterus de Hurstanescote j. recognitorum pro defaltâ, dimidia marca.

Assisa mortis antecessoris inter Robertum filium Osberti petentem, et Magistrum Herbertum tenentem, de iiij. virgatis terræ

Burton de placito assisæ per Ricardum de Dicheford, die Lunæ post festum Sancti Lucæ apud Wigorniam affidavit. Idem dies datus omnibus recognitoribus.

Staff. Henricus de Ferrariis versus Margaretam de Gaiton de placito assisæ per Willelmum de Cotes apud Wigorniam, die Lunæ proximo post festum Sancti Lucæ. Idem dies datus Rogero Venatori et sciendum quod concordia facta fuit per sic quod dimidiatur terra. *m. 1.*

Placita et assisæ captæ apud Salopbiri.

Staff. Jurata venit recognitura utrum Nicolaus de Tiddesore fuit saisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de ij. virgatis terræ et dimidiâ cum pertinentiis, et de redditu de vj. d. in Eston, die quo ipse terram illam et redditum dedit Priori et Canonicis de Stanes, an fuit inde seisitus tunc, ut de wardâ quam inde habuit, de ballivâ Ricardi filii sui. Judicium: Juratores dicunt quod predictus Nicolaus inde fuit seisitus tunc ut de feodo et hereditate suâ, et non ut de wardâ quam inde habuit de balliâ Ricardi filii sui. Ideo judicium: Prior et Canonici teneant, et Ricardus de Tiddesore qui illam petiit versus Priorem in misericordiâ. *m. 5.*

Staff. Eadem jurata venit recognitura utrum Nicolaus de Tiddesore fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de ij. virgatis terræ et dimidiâ cum pertinentiis in Stoke die quo terram illam dedit Roberto filio Pagani, an fuit inde seisitus tunc ut de wardâ quam inde habuit de balliâ Ricardi filii sui. Juratores dicunt quod Nicolaus inde fuit inde (*sic*) seisitus tunc ut de feodo et hereditate suâ, et non ut de wardâ quam inde habuit de balliâ Ricardi filii sui. Judicium: Robertus teneat, et Ricardus in misericordiâ. *m. 5.*

ROLL No. 65. TEMP. JOHN.

No heading; probably of Michaelmas Term, 6 John (September, 1204).

Staff. Willelmus de Duston ponit loco suo Hugonem de Fessham versus Henricum de Leg, de placito terræ ad lucrandum vel perdendum. *m. 7, dorso.*

Staff. Walterus de Witefeld pro se, et Adam de Brienton attornatus Evæ uxoris predicti Walteri, petunt versus Aliciam de Hopton feodum j. militis et dimid: cum pertinentiis in Hopton

CALENDAR

OF

FINAL CONCORDS, OR PEDES FINIUM,

STAFFORDSHIRE,

TEMP. RIC. I. AND KING JOHN,

INCLUDING THE FINAL CONCORDS OF MIXED COUNTIES TO
WHICH STAFFORDSHIRE TENANTS ARE PARTIES.

Official Number.	Date.	Complainant.	Tenant or Deforciant.
Tem. Rich.			
1	Westminster, 7th May, 1196.	Cecilia de Haneburge, by William de Haneburge, put in her place.	William, son of Toki, by William the Chaplain, his son, put in his place.
"	Westminster, 4th April, 1196.	The Prior and Canons of Kenilworth, by S. Prior of Stanes, put in their place.	Alicia de Hopton, by Robert, her son and heir, put in her place.
3	Westminster, 27th June, 1196.	Richard de Verdun	Bertram, son of William de Herteshorn.
4	Westminster, temp. R. C. I., date illegible.	Hugh, the Abbot and Convent of Oseney.	William de Bray
5	Westminster, 1st May, 1198.	Wido de Mere....	Simon Baghot
Tem. John.			
1	Lichfield, 30th September, 1199.	Matilda and Isabella, daughters of Osbert.	Adam de Aldithelee
2	Lichfield, 30th September, 1199.	Nicolas, son of Hagan	Wido de Swinfenn
3	Westminster, 31st October, 1199.	John de Witegrave and his wife.	Hugh de Flotesbroc, by Robert Walensis, put in his place.
4	Lichfield, 2nd October, 1199.	Christiana de Hamton	Robert, Prior of Stafford
5	Lichfield, 1st October, 1199.	William, son of Matilda	Richard de Selindon
6	Westminster, 4th May, 1200.	Stephen, son of Robert	Philip Baghot
7	Lichfield, 4th October, 1199.	Richard Bungi....	Thomas de Mullise
8	Westminster, 28th April, 1200.	Hugh, son of Ralph	Geoffrey, Bishop of Chester
9	Lichfield, 2nd October, 1199.	Osbert, son of Orm and Alina his wife.	Alured de Orme
10	Lichfield, 31st September, 1199.	Agnes, daughter of William	Walter Boghan and Hugh de Waleford,
11	Lichfield, 1st October, 1199.	Henry, son of Busi	Alan Cuinniee, and Petronilla his wife.
12	Westminster, 27th October, 1199.	Hamelin Pantulf and Petronilla his wife.	Adam de Balderton, and Hervey de Wilbricton.
13	Lichfield, 31st September, 1199.	Nicolas, son of Nicolas	Wido (Guy), son of Alexander

Subject of Fine, and Result.

- A third part of a hide of land in Wiginton. Cecilia remits all claim, for which William grants to her, that he and his heirs shall pay her 4s. yearly for her life.
- The advowson of the Church of Checkelega. The Prior and Canons remit all claim, for which Alice and Robert, her son and heir, grant to them for ever 20s. yearly rent, from the Church of Checkelega, together with the tythes of Normankot, which is of the same parish.
- Warranty of Charter of 80 acres of land in Calvedon. Bertram grants the land to Richard and his heirs, to be held of Bertram and his heirs by the service of 1 lb. of cumin yearly.
- Suit of Mills. William remits the suit of his mills and suit of Court due from the said Abbot and his men of Stanhale, and the Abbot concedes to William power of justice over robbers and view of frankpledge in the Abbot's manor of Stanhale.
- One-eighth part of a hide of land in Bromlee. Eudo remits all claims, for which Simon grants him a carucate of land in Tappelegh, to be held of him by the service of four barbed arrows yearly; and Eudo gave the same land to William Baghot and his heirs, to be held of him and his heirs by the service of 5s. annually.
- A virgate of land in Norton; Matilda and Isabella remit all claims, for which Adam give them 38s. and 8d.
- A virgate of land in Swinfenn. Wido acknowledged the land to be the right of Nicolas and his heirs, to be held of Wido and his heirs by the free service of 3s. and 8d. yearly.
- Twenty acres of land in Stremesle. John and Cecilia remit all claim, for which Hugh grants them a mark of silver.
- Two messuages in Stafford. Christiana remits all claim, for which the Prior grants her 30s.; and this agreement was made in the presence and with the consent of Walter, son of William.
- Half a virgate of land in Scindon. Richard acknowledged the land to be the right of William and his heirs, and to be held of Richard and his heirs by the free service of 1 lb. of cumin yearly.
- Three virgates of land in Hampton. Philip acknowledged the land to be the right of Stephen and his heirs, and Stephen granted the land to Philip to hold for the five years next following the second Ascension Day after the coronation of King John [18th May, 1200], and this agreement was made in the presence of Robert de Swinewarton, the chief lord.
- A virgate of land in Langrige. Thomas acknowledged the land to be the right of Richard, for which Richard gave him 30s.
- A mill in Witintune. The Bishop acknowledged the mill, and suit of mill, to be the right of Hugh, to be held by Hugh and his heirs of the Church of Lichfield, by the free service of 20s. yearly.
- Half a virgate of land in Plerdewirke. Osbert and Alina remit all claim, for which Alured gave them two marks.
- A virgate of land in Cherleton. Walter and Hugh acknowledge the land to be the right of Agnes and her heirs, to be held of them and their heirs by the same service by which William the father of Agnes formerly held it.
- A virgate of land in Stanton. Henry remitted all claim, for which Alan and Petronilla gave him 40s.
- A hide of land in Wilbrioton. Hamelin and Petronilla remit all claim to the land, for which Adam and Hervey gave them five marks of silver.
- Sixteen acres of land in Cotes. Wido acknowledged the land to be the right of Nicolas, to be held of Wido and his heirs by Nicolas and his heirs for 20d. yearly.

Official Number.	Date.	Complainant.	Tenant or Deforciant.
14	Lichfield, 31st September, 1199.	Bernulf, son of Ascer	Henry, son of Hawise
15	Lichfield, 4th October, 1199.	Stephen, son of Robert ..	Hugh de Chatculne
16	Lichfield, 2nd October, 1199.	Ralph de Holme and Emma his wife.	Walter de Mans
17	Lichfield, 1st October, 1199.	Walter de Eisse and Agnes his wife.	Richard de Puteo (Puiz) ...
18	Lichfield, 3rd October, 1199.	Stephen, son of Robert	Robert the Priest (Presbiter)
19	Lichfield, 4th October, 1199.	Walter Venator	Robert de Sugenhull and Petronilla his wife.
20	Westminster, 9th November, 1199.	Roger Abbot of Evesham, by William de Capis, his attorney.	Hervey Bagoth and Millicent his wife [by Ralph de Dulverne, his attorney].
21	Lichfield, 31st September, 1199.	Henry, son of Alexander	Oviat de Hetelsdale
22	Lichfield, 4th October, 1199.	Reginold fitz Wimer	John de Sugenhill and Petronilla his wife, and Margaret, sister of Petronilla.
23	Westminster, 26th April, 1200.	Roger Costenham	Philip de Wasteneis
24	Lichfield, 31st September, 1199.	Damian, son of Hervey de Blakelawe.	Robert fitz-Pagan
25	Lichfield, 2nd October, 1199.	Robert de Hintes	Ralph the miller
26	Westminster, 23rd April, 1200.	Richard de Puz	G. Bishop of Chester, by Magister Osbert put in his place.
27	Lichfield, 1st October, 1199.	Ralph de Dulverne	Gilbert de Prato, and Cecilia his wife.
28	Lichfield, 4th October, 1199.	Adam, son of Ralph	Joceran, son of William
29	Lichfield, 1st October, 1199.	William Sumetarius	Richard Clop
30	Lichfield, 2nd October, 1199.	Ralph de Dilverne	Osbert de Fottesbroc

JOHN.

Subject of Fine, and Result.

- One and a half bovates of land in Anecote. Bernulf remitted all his claim, for which Henry gave him 40s.
- Half a virgate of land in Chatculne. Hugh acknowledged the land to be the right of Stephen, for which Stephen granted the land to Hugh and his heirs to be held of Stephen and his heirs for 2s. yearly.
- Warranty of charter of one virgate of land in Dodeham. Ralph and Emma remit all their claim, for which Walter grants them and their heirs a portion of the land [specified] to be held of Walter and his heirs for ever by the service of 1 lb. of cumin yearly.
- The reasonable dower of the said Agnes, which she claimed of the gift of Roger de Puteo, her husband, in Rugeley. Agnes remitted her claim, for which Richard granted her to hold as dower the third part of a virgate of land in Rugeley, which is called Hoddesley.
- One virgate of land in Katchale. Robert acknowledged the land to be the right of Stephen, for which Stephen granted the land to Robert and his heirs to be held of Stephen and his heirs for 3s. yearly.
- Four bovates of land in Levedale. Robert and Petronilla acknowledged the land to be the right of Walter, to be held of them and their heirs by him and his heirs for 18d. yearly.
- Warranty of charter of Robert de Stafford, father of Millicent, of the land of Wrottisle and Livinton. Hervey and Millicent acknowledged the charter of Robert de Stafford and quit claimed to the said Abbot Roger and his successors for ever, the said land of Wrottisle and Livinton.
- Twenty-two acres of land in Kestelsdale. Ovin acknowledged the land to be the right of Henry, for which Henry granted to him for his life a messuage and other land [specified] to be held of Henry and his heirs for 2s. yearly.
- Half a virgate of land in Derveslawe. John and Petronilla and Margaret acknowledged the land to be the right of Reginald, to be held by him and his heirs of them and their heirs by the service of 16d. yearly.
- Nine acres of land in Couton which Harold held. Roger remits all claim, for which Philip grants him 20s.
- One virgate of land in Blakelawe. Robert acknowledged the land to be the right of Damian and his heirs, to be held of Robert and his heirs by the service of 12d. yearly.
- A messuage in Hintes. Robert remitted all claim, for which Ralph gave him 5s.
- Two virgates of land in Hegwude. Richard remits all claim, for which the Bishop gave him 40s.
- Thirty acres of land in Dulverne [Dilhorn]. Gilbert and Cecilia acknowledge the land to be the right of Ralph, for which Ralph granted to Gilbert and Cecilia and their heirs, the land in question, together with the land called le Fel, to hold of him and his heirs by the service of 4d. yearly.
- One carucate of land in Gretton. Joceran remitted all his claim, for which Adam granted him two messuages in the same vill, to be held by him and his heirs, of Adam and his heirs by the service of 1 lb. of cumin yearly.
- A messuage in Evesham (*not a Staffordshire fine*).
- Seven virgates of land in Fottesbroc. Osbert acknowledged the land to be the right of Ralph, for which Ralph granted it to Osbert and his heirs to be held of Ralph and his heirs for ever. Osbert and his heirs to perform all service due for the land, for which Osbert gave him four marks.

STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

EPISCOPAL CHARTERS.

ROGER, BISHOP OF COVENTRY, GRANTS TO RICHARD DE SOMERFORD, THE SERVICE OF HAENILD THE DAUGHTER OF FRANE, WITH ALL THE LAND OF HER FATHER, TO BE HELD BY THE SERVICE OF THE CUSTODY OF THE BISHOP'S WOOD AND HALF A KNIGHTS FEE.—[A.D. 1120—A.D. 1126.]

Huntbach MS., at Wroottesley, fol 1 (ex autographis penes Franciscum Somerford, Armigerum.)

R. dei gratiâ Coventrensis Episcopus, co-episcopis successoribus omnibus suis fidelibus, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse Ricardo de Somerford pro servitio suo Haenildam filiam Frani, cum totâ terrâ patris sui et cum omnibus rebus quasunque tenuit quando unquam melius ab aliquibus antecessoribus meis Episcopis tenuit in sylvis, et in planis et in aquis, et nominatim concessi ei Wardpeni de terrâ suâ et molendinum faciendum in terrâ suâ, et molturam de terrâ suâ habendam, et omnia hæc ei concessi et donavi et suis heredibus in feodo tenenda, et in hereditate, et hoc in servitium terræ suæ scilicet in sodiam nemoris mei et habebit solidos per annum pro custodia; salvo servitio domini Regis, scilicet servitium dimidii militis. Igitur ut hæc donatio stabilis et firma sit, testes sunt hii; Rogerus, Rodbertus, Godwinus, Asulfus, Rogerus, Osbertus, Johannes frater ejus, Alwinus, David filius ejus, Alexandrus, Hamo Peverel, Fulquinus, Atropus, Radulfus filius Urnoi, Radulfus filius Briani, Coxo Dapifer, Willelmus delcimin, Rodbertus, Warnerus, Rodbertus, Rodbertus, Alfricus, Ailward, Orm frater ejus, Serlo, Radulfus, Willelmus Peccam, Rogerus filius Sihtric, Rodbertus Selvein, Willelmus, Radulfus, Hugo de Odburvilla, Willelmus, Willelmus, Wdia molendinarius de Eccleshala.

NOTES.

THIS charter should be read and compared with another to nearly the same effect, which immediately follows, in which the grantor is Roger Bishop of Chester. In the latter deed Roger styles himself Bishop of Chester. In this deed, the grantor who uses the initial letter only of his name, calls himself Bishop of Coventry. The early Bishops of this See moved it backwards

and forwards between the towns of Lichfield, Coventry, and Chester, but I have not met with any case where the same Bishop uses a different style, and I therefore conclude that this grant was made by Robert Peche, the predecessor of Roger de Clinton, and who held the See from A.D. 1120 to A.D. 1126.

We have in this deed an illustration of a very common proceeding of the early days after the Conquest, viz., the supersession of a tenant of the old English stock by another who is presumably of French or Norman extraction. Frane, the Bishop's tenant at Somerford, was dead, and had left an only daughter. He had filled an hereditary forest office under the Bishops, which formed a portion of the service for which his lands were held. Hainilda his daughter was unmarried, and was probably past middle age at this period, for Frane appears as a tenant of the Bishop A.D. 1086.¹ There were obvious inconveniences in such an arrangement, and the Bishop therefore enfeoffed a mesne-tenant at Somerford, who was to perform the service due from the land, and would receive the profits of the manor, *i.e.*, the service of the customary tenants and other manorial rights. On the death of Hainilda without issue, her demesne lands would likewise fall as an escheat to Richard. In this, the Bishop merely followed the fixed policy of the Normans, who like all nations who have made permanent conquests, left to the original inhabitants the usufruct of their lands, whilst depriving them of the paramount status in them, which gave feudal and military supremacy. Although the conquest of England by the Normans must have been a grievous calamity to the native English, the evidence of records fails to corroborate the accounts of rapine and extermination which have been accepted by modern historians on the authority of the Saxon chronicles.² In all manors free tenants are found in after years, whose names denote they were the descendants of the ancient English tenants or proprietors.³

Of the witnesses to this deed very few can be identified, for it belongs to the early epoch before the adoption of English surnames. All those named before Hamo Peverel I suspect to be ecclesiastics. HAMO PEVEREL is known

¹ Frane was the Bishop's tenant at Sugnall A.D. 1086.

² In some cases the authority quoted is misunderstood; thus the Saxon Chronicle in speaking of a part of Lincolnshire says that where there was formerly many lords, there was now only one lord: meaning that a Norman lord had been put over many manors. Thierry has quoted this as proof of the extermination of the Saxon or rather Danish tenantry of Lincolnshire.

³ Thus at Otherton, Domesday names Clodoan as the sub-tenant under Robert de Stafford. This manor is subsequently found in the possession of the descendants of Richard the Forester of A.D. 1086, and the principal free tenant, in the manor temp. Hen. III., bears the surname of *Cludewan*. If Richard the Forester had been enfeoffed at Otherton before A.D. 1086, the record would have contained the words *Clodoan tenuit*, and it would have been assumed, as a matter of course, that Clodoan was a former English tenant who had been displaced to make room for Richard. It has often occurred to the writer, in considering this question, whether after all the expression in Domesday, that such a tenant had held the land *tempore Regis Edwardi*, means anything more, in the majority of cases, than that he had been superseded in the lordship of the manor by the new tenant.

by the Pipe Roll of 31 H. I. to have held an estate in Staffordshire. This deed gives us a hint that he was a tenant of the Bishop.

FULGUINUS may be Folgui de Horselega, who was living as late as A.D. 1167. He seems to have been the Bishop's tenant at Horseley near Eccleshall, but his principal estate lay in Worcestershire. (See pages 47 and 52 of Vol. I. of "Collections.")

ATROPUS is doubtless Aitrop or Eutrop Hastang, the son of Humfrid, the Domesday tenant of Chebbesay, and the Bishop's tenant at Walton and Shndon.

RALPH FITZ BRIEN is Ralph de Standon, who has been frequently mentioned in Vols. I. and II. of these "Collections."

COXC, Dapifer, occurs as Gotso the Bishop's Dapifer or Steward on the Pipe Roll of 1130. (See page 8 of Vol. I. of "Collections.")

AILWARD and ORME his brother, I conclude to be Ailward de Canoc, and his brother Orme. (See next deed of Bishop Roger.) Erdeswick considers they were sons of Richard the Forester of A.D. 1086.

WILLIAM PECHÉ is probably the Bishop's tenant at Little Pipe near Lichfield, which was held A.D. 1166 by Galfrid Peché, and returned as of old feoffment.

HUGH DE ODBURVILLA. The family of Auberville held large possessions *in capite* in Suffolk and Essex. Hugh de Auberville, the head of this house, occurs A.D. 1130, but the position of this witness in the testing clause will hardly bear out the assumption that he is identical with the Baron. A William de Odburville is named on the Staffordshire Pipe Roll of A.D. 1130, Vol. I. of "Collections," page 3.

ROBERT SELVEIN was the Bishop's tenant at Statfold and Haselor. (See Vol. I. of "Collections," page 163.)

ROGER, BISHOP OF CHESTER, CONFIRMS THE TENURE OF RICHARD DE SOMERFORD, FOR THE SERVICE OF HALF A KNIGHT'S FEE.—[A.D. 1135—1140.]

Huntbach MS. at Wrottesley fol. 1, (ex autographis per Francis Somerford, Armiger.)

Rogerus dei gratiâ Cestriæ Episcopus, omnibus totius Episcopatûs Cestriæ, tam clericis quam laicis, salutem.

Notificetur quod Ricardo de Sumerford, et omnibus heredibus suis, et in plano, et in nemore, et in aquis quicquid tenet de Episcopatu, libere, et quiete, et honorifice, et omnes libertates suas et omnia recta sua, per servitium dimidii militis concessi et hereditario more perpetuo teneri, pluribus audientibus, dedi, istis scilicet, Rogero Archidiacono de Salopsburia et Roberto Noelli filio et Noello clerico, et Willelmo clerico, filiis Noelli, et Ricardo de Suham, et Cole de Wittonia, et Ailwardo del Canoc, et Ernolfo capellano, et Ricardo capellano, et Willelmo de Vernai, et Willelmo de et Galfrido de Perifite, et Roberto Selu, et Willelmo Croc, et Roberto filio Huberti.

NOTES.

The grantor in this case is clearly Roger de Clinton, who was Bishop of Chester from A.D. 1229 to A.D. 1148; the employment of the word *concessio*, as the primary word of the grant denotes that it is a confirmation of a former grant.

The witnesses who can be identified are:—

ROGER ARCHDEACON OF SALOP. Mr. Eyton in his notes on the charters in Vol. II. of "Collections," page 240, states that Roger held this office from A.D. 1130 to A.D. 1175.

ROBERT FITZ NOEL and his brothers Noel and William. Robert was the Bishop's tenant at Willenhall, Seighford and Podmore. His father Noel had married the daughter of Robert de Limesi, the previous Bishop of Coventry, and his brothers who are styled *clerici*, probably held lucrative prebends or other ecclesiastical offices within the diocese.

GEOFFREY DE PERIFITE, or Pierefite, was the sub-tenant in the Bishop's manor of Acton Trussel. The Staffordshire Pipe Rolls of 13 H. II. and 21 H. II. show that William de Pierefite held this manor in those years. Robert de Stafford held a mesne tenure in the same fee, and the Pierefites seem to have been the progenitors of the family afterwards styled "de Acton," who held under the Staffords.

ROBERT SELU. This is doubtless a contraction for Robert Selvein, the Bishop's tenant at Haselor and Stafford—the name on the charter would be written Selv.

WILLIAM CROC. William was son of Walter Croc, who had married the daughter of Richard Chenvin, the chief Forester of Staffordshire, and had succeeded him in his office at the date of this deed. (Warwickshire Pipe Roll of 31 H. I.) It is a remarkable circumstance that many of the hereditary foresters at the date of Domesday appear to have been of English origin. Richard de Loges, the descendant in the female line of Richard Chenvin, the Forester of Cannock, states in a suit *coram Rege* of 24 H. II. that his ancestor Richard le Venur had held the manors of Rodhaston, Great Wirleigh and Cestreton by Serjeanty in the time of St. Edward the King. The Hampshire Domesday speaks of *Croch Venator* as a tenant *in capite* in that county. He was doubtless the chief Forester of Hampshire. The Abingdon Chartulary likewise contains precepts of Henry I., addressed to *Croch Venator de Windlesores*. Members of this family therefore, which appears by its name to be of undoubted Saxon origin, held the chief Forestership in three counties, in which the most extensive Royal Forests were situated, and the fact of such important offices, with the great power for oppression conferred by them, being left hereditary in English families, tends very much to modify our views of the tyrannical nature of the Norman administration.

ROBERT FITZ HUBERT was son of Hubert de Handsacre, the Bishop's tenant at that place. Hubert the father was alive at the date of this deed; he was dead before A.D. 1166. (See Vol. I., page 155, of "Collections.")

I have assigned a date to this deed posterior to the death of Hen. I. in consequence of Bishop Richard Peche having returned this tenure as one of

new feoffment in the Feodary of A.D. 1166, apparently ignoring altogether the previous feoffment of Bishop Robert.

WALTER, BISHOP OF COVENTRY, GRANTS TO RALPH, LORD OF HARBORNE, HIS STEWARD, A VIRGATE OF LAND IN HAMUNDON, WITH ITS HAYE, AND ALL THE LAND OF BROMHALL, WHICH WILLIAM THE UNCLE, AND THE WIDOW OF AILRIC HELD, TOGETHER WITH THE SERVICE OF THE SAME, THAT IS TO SAY ALL THE AFORESAID LAND, WHICH BURCHMER AND HIS SONS, EDWYNE, ACHI AND GAMEL OR THEIR PREDECESSORS HAD HELD, AND THE ASSART WHICH SIWARD THE COBBLER, AND AILRIC BERLEY HAD MADE, AND THE ASSARTS OF LEVERECH AND RAVEKEL, TO BE HELD BY THE SERVICE OF 4s. ANNUALLY FOR THE LIGHTING OF THE HIGH ALTAR OF LICHFIELD.— [A.D. 1155—A.D. 1152.]

Huntbach MS., at Wrottesley, fol. 72.

Walterus Dei gratia Conventrensis Episcopus, omnibus Ecclesiæ Christi, filiis, clericis et laicis, salutem, et paternam benedictionem. Notum sit vestræ Karitate nos dedisse Radulpho, dapifero nostro, domino de Horbourne quadam virgatam terræ in Hamundona cum pertinentiis, et cum haya, et totam terram de Bromhale, quam nostris temporibus Willelmus avunculus, et vidua quæ fuit uxor Ailrici tenuerunt, ipsos scilicet, et servitia eorum, videlicet totam terram predictam quam Burchmer et filii ejus, scilicet, Edwynus et Achi, et Gamel, et eorum predecessores tenuerunt, cum exarto quod Siwardus Sutor et Ailricus Berley fecerunt, cum exartis Leverech et Ravekel¹ in feodo et hereditate, ipsi et heredibus ejus, quietam et liberam cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus liberis, et communis in bosco et plano, in wasis, weyvis cum husbote, et heybote, et in piscariis, et in omnibus aliis cysiamentis, et liberis consuetudinibus, cum sok et saca et tol et tave, cum igne et aqua et pungno et infongkenethef, et omni libertate secundum consuetudinem nostri manerii de Brewode assensu capitali Conventrensis et Lichfeldensis, ut eam de Ecclesiâ et capitulo teneat cum eadem libertate cum quâ manerium nostrum de Brewode tenemus, Reddendo inde singulis annis quatuor solidos ad luminare capitalis altaris Ecclesiæ de Lychfeld ad festum Sancti Michaelis, nos vero et successores nostri prefato Radulpho dapifero nostro et

¹ In another grant, copied by Huntbach, by the Bishop Walter, of the same lands. to Ralph de Harborne, these assarts are styled, "assartum quod Edrich Roculf fecit, et illud assartum quod Edrich Ravell fecit." The witnesses to the second grant are, Abbate Willelmo de Rademora, Abbate Hengeno de Buldewes, Ricardo Archidiacono Conventrense, Rogero Archidiacono Salop, Odone Thesaurario Lychefeld, Huberto de Handeshacra, Henrico de Pipa.

heredibus suis vel assignatis suis, totam predictam terram cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et libertatibus prenominate, contra omnes mortales pro predicto servitio warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et in perpetuum defendemus, si quis hujus donationis ausu temerario auctoritatem obviare aut fatigare presumpserit, auctoritate Archiepiscopi nostri Thomæ totius Angliæ primati, et nostri capituli Conventrensis et Lichfeldensis anatema sit. Testibus, Ricardo Archidiacono Coventr: Rogero Archidiacono Salop, Frongero Archidiacono de Derebi, Helia Archidiacono de Stafford, Roberto Archidiacono Cestriæ. Testibus, Abbate Willelmo de Rademora, Abbate Hengero de Bundewes, Abbate Willelmo de Lileshulle. Testibus, Magistro Ricardo de Sallau, Magistro Zacharia, Odone Thesaurario, Magistro Roberto de Leicestria, Thoma canonico, Willelmo Dorebeth Canonicio, Roberto Sacerdote de Brewode. Testibus, Willelmo filio Nigelli, Galfrido Marmiun, Rabel Durendent, Roberto filio Noel, Roberto filio Galfridi et Helia fratre ejus, Roberto proposito, Thoma filio ejus, Huberto de Handesacra, Henrico de Pipa, Roberto filio Tedrici, Radulpho de Engleton, et multis aliis clericis et laicis. Valet.

NOTES.

The late Rev. R. W. Eyton sent me the following information respecting the date of this deed, which in my notes on the "Liber Niger" I had set down as approximately A.D. 1156, or about four years too late.

"Walter Durdent was consecrated 2nd October, 1149 and died 7th December, 1159.

"Hengenus or Ingenulf, Abbot of Buildwas, had been succeeded by Ranulf before September, 1152.

"William fitz Nigel, Baron of Halton, died in Normandy before A.D. 1153.

"William, Abbot of Radmore, removed to Stoneleigh in 1154, and died 1159.

"Helias, Archdeacon of Stafford }

"Robert, Archdeacon of Chester }

"On Durdent's accession (2nd October, 1149) Ralph was Archdeacon of Stafford, and William Archdeacon of Chester.

"The date of the deed is therefore between A.D. 1150 and A.D. 1152."

We have here apparently another instance of the supersession of an English tenant of the Bishop by one of Norman blood.

The word *servitium* in ancient charters is employed in a very comprehensive sense, signifying the service which a tenant owes to his immediate lord, whether it be a money rent, or a sergeanty, or villain services,¹ or

¹ A free tenant may hold *in villenagio*, i.e., by service of ploughing, reaping, etc.,

patris mei et matris meæ, et pro animâ meâ et uxoris meæ Julianæ et heredum meorum, totam terram de feudo meo juxta culturam de Wudford in incrementum elemosinæ meæ usque ad amnem de Tresel, cum prato et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, sicut circumfossatam est tempore Willelmi Froud tunc Prioris de Dudele, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et Sancto Jacobo de Dudele et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, quietam et absolutam ab omni consuetudinibus et ab omni servitio. Et hanc donationem feci in ligâ proestate meâ consensu predictæ uxoris meæ Julianæ et Ricardi heredis mei et aliorum filiorum meorum. His testibus, Radulfo de Someri, Ricardo filio meo, Ricardo de Efnefeld, Willelmo, Roberto, Thoma, Mauricio, Johanne et Jacobo, filiis meis, Hugone Hai, Johanne de Blund, Philippo le Brun, Willelmo de Ludesdun, Simone nepote meo, Radulfo et Johanne, filiis Roberti Painel.

[Seal destroyed.]

NOTES.

This deed, from its tenor, is clearly of later date than the last, even if it were not shown to be so by the witnesses. Gervase Paganel is now dead, and had been succeeded by Ralph de Someri, the first witness; Ralph de Evenefeld, the tenant of Gervase Paganel at Enville during the reign of Hen. II. is also dead, and had been succeeded by Richard de Evenefeld the third witness. The period assigned for this deed, A.D. 1197—A.D. 1203, is founded on the date of the accession of Ralph de Someri to the Barony, and the latest appearance of William fitz Guy on the Plea Rolls.

The grants of land to the Priory of Dudley which are contained in the three deeds here transcribed, show the origin of the extra-parochial district of Woodford Grange in Wombourne. They are copied from the original title deeds at Wrottesley, Woodford having passed to that family by the marriage of Walter Wrottesley, temp. Elizabeth, with Mary, daughter of Hugh Lee of Woodford Grange. Hugh Lee derived his title from John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, who had obtained a grant of the lands of the Priory shortly after its dissolution.

WILLIAM FITZ GUY GRANTS TO WILLIAM COKE THE LAND IN WOMBOURNE WHICH ROGER BROWN HELD.—[A.D. 1176—A.D. 1189.]

Huntbach MS. at Wrottesley, fol. 38, ex autographis penes Edward Woodhouse, Generosum.

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Willelmus, filius Widonis, assensu et consensu Ricardi filii mei et heredis dedi et concessi Willelmo Coquo et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio suo

BERNARD DE FRANKLEY, WITH THE ASSENT OF HIS WIFE AND HIS SON SIMON, GRANTS TO NICOLAS, THE SON OF WILLIAM COKE, AN ASSART BETWEEN LUDBROOK, AND THE ASSART OF WALTER THE DEAN OF WOMBORNE.— [A.D. 1190—A.D. 1206.]

Hunting MS. at Wrottesley, fol. 39, ex autographis Edwardi Woodhouse, Generosi.

Notum sit tam presentibus quam futuris, quod ego Bernardus de France regis, assensu et voluntate uxoris meae et Simonis filii et heredis mei et heredum meorum, dedi et concessi Nicholao filio Willelmi Coci de Womburne, pro homagio et servitio suo, quoddam assartum quid jacet inter Ludebroc, et assartum Walteri Diaconi de Womburne et terram predicti Nicholai. Tenendum et habendum sibi et heredibus suis iure hereditario de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et aisiamētis ad assartum illud pertinentibus. Reddendo inde ille et heredes sui mihi et heredibus meis annuatim octo denarios ad festum Sancti Laurentii pro omni servitio et demandā, pro hac autem concessione dedit mihi prefatus Nicholaus sexdecim solidos de Geruma de introitu. Et ego Bernardus et heredes mei hanc predictam conventionem s predicto (*sic*) Nicholao et heredibus suis in perpetuum contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Et ut hæc mea donatio atque concessio rata et stabilis permaneat hanc cartam sigilli mei apositione confirmavi. Hiis testibus Waltero de Overton, Willelmo Buffere, Willelmo filio Warini, Henrico capellano, Henrico Diacono, Rogero filio Warini, Gaufrido proposito, Rogero de Mushull, Thoma Clerico, qui hanc cartam scripsit, et multis aliis.

NOTES.

This deed is of later date than the preceding deed: Gilbert de Overton, the witness of the former deed, is now dead, and succeeded by his son Walter. William Buffere, the second witness to the present deed, was in prison A.D. 1185 to A.D. 1189, and forfeited one of his manors, in consequence of having harboured a woman who had been outlawed (*see* Vol. I., page 201, and Vol. II., page 10, of "Collections"). I have therefore taken A.D. 1190—A.D. 1206 as the limits of date for the deed.

The surname of the grantee, Cocus, is of frequent occurrence in ancient deeds, and is the Latin form of the modern names of Cook, Cox, or Cocks. It has no necessary connection with the culinary art, being a *sobriquet* taken from the French word for a cock. The French form of the same name is Lecoq.

Of the witnesses to the deed, WALTER DE OVERTON has been already named.

WILLIAM BUFFERE was the tenant of the Barons of Dudley at Nether Penn in Staffordshire, and at Paddington-Bray in Surrey.

WILLIAM FITZ WARINE was the sub-tenant of William Buffere at Nether Penn. Both he and William Buffere occur on the Staffordshire Pipe Roll of 22 H. III. amongst the tenants of Gervase Paganel who were fined for their disaffection during the rebellion of A.D. 1174.

RICHARD FITZ WILLIAM GRANTS ALL HIS LAND OF WOMBOURNE TO ALAN, SON OF WALTER DE OVERTON, IN FRANK MARRIAGE WITH MATILDA HIS DAUGHTER.—[A.D. 1201—A.D. 1223.]

Original Deed at Wrottesley.

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Ricardus filius Willelmi, dedi et concessi et hinc presenti karta cum sigillo meo confirmavi Alano filio Walteri de Overtona, totam terram meam de Wombourne cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis in liberum maritagium cum filiâ mea Matildi ipsi scilicet et heredibus suis ab eâdem filiâ procedentibus tenendam de me et heredibus meis, libere et quiete reddendo inde annuatim ille vel heredes sui michi vel heredibus meis, sex marcas sterlingorum pro omni servitio nobis pertinente salvo forinseco ad duos scilicet terminos per annum, ad festum Sancti Michaelis tres marcas, et ad festum Sanctæ Mariæ in Marcio tres marcas. Ego statem et heredes mei predicto Alano et heredibus suis a prefatâ filiâ mea procedentibus supradictam terram ut liberum maritagium garantizabimus contra omnes homines. His testibus, Toma filio Alani, Willelmo Brun, Ricardo de Ombreslega, Toma de Bosco, Roberto de Eseningtona, Willelmo filio Alani, Radulfo Russel, Willelmo de Lutele qui hanc kartam fecit, et multis aliis.

Sealed with green wax, on which is an impression of an ancient intaglio—two nude figures, very well executed.

NOTES.

This deed is the earliest of the original title deeds of the manor of Wombourne now at Wrottesley. It carries the title back to Domesday, the grantor being the undoubted descendant and representative of the Domesday tenant. Its date must be anterior to A.D. 1223, for in that year Geva, the widow of Richard fitz William, was suing the tenants of West Bromwich for dower (*Coram Rege Roll*, 7 H. III.).

Alan, who thus obtained Wombourne in frank marriage with Matilda de Offignies, was not, I think, the eldest son of Walter de Overton at the

NOTES.

This grant to the Abbey of Combe in Warwickshire, must have been made before A.D. 1199, for in that year Sibilla, the widow of William Buffere, was suing the Abbot for her dower out of these lands. (*See* the Plea Rolls in this volume.) The husband of this Sibilla, here styled Willelmus Buffere secundus, was the original grantor, for on any other supposition she could have had no claim for dower.

The deed is of importance genealogically, as it gives us the names of three generations of the lords of Nether Penne during that obscure period which intervenes between Domesday and the reign of King John.

RALPH, SON OF JOHN DE PERTON, CONCEDES TO THE ABBOT AND MONKS OF COMBE, FREE ISSUE OF WATER TO THEIR MILL, AS THEY HAD IN THE REIGN OF KING HENRY II.—[A.D. 1194—A.D. 1197.]

Combe Chartulary, Cottonian MS., Vitellius A. 1, British Museum.

Hæc est finalis concordia inter Ranulfum filium Johannis de Pertun et inter Abbatem et monachos de Cumba, in comitatu de Stafford, coram domino Hugone de Chaucumb ejusdam comitatûs vicecomite, scilicet, quod ego Rannulfus predictis monachis exitum aquæ sicut antiquitus fuit tempore Regis Henrici, antequam inter me et eosdem monachos de cursu ipsius aquæ orta fuit contentio, perpetuâ pace libere et quiete concessi ad molendinum suum, pro salute animæ meæ et patris mei Johannis et matris meæ A., et fratrum meorum. Et sciendum est quod prefati monachi habebunt cursum aquæ predictæ in pace de me et de hereditis meis et ad emendationem Stangni sui de terrâ meâ habebunt, a molendino meo usque ad molendinum suum, absque detrimento prati mei. Hanc autem predictam concordiam ego Rannulfus filius Johannis de Pertona fideliter tenendam hoc presenti cirographo confirmavi. Et quia sigillum non habeo petitione meâ hoc scriptum sigillo domini Hugonis Vicecomitis feci corroborari. Hiis testibus.¹

NOTES.

As Hugh de Chaucumbe was Sheriff of Staffordshire from Easter, 1194, to Michaelmas, 1197, this deed must have been executed within those limits. The Pipe Rolls show Ralph de Perton succeeded his father A.D. 1192. (*See* Vol. II., page 26, of "Collections." This Ralph was a king's sergeant, holding Perton by eight days' service in Wales in time of war at his own cost, with a horse without caparisons (*i.e.*, unarmoured), the rider to carry lance, sword and haubergeon, and if detained beyond eight days, he was to receive wages, and

¹ The witnesses are not given.

Nicholai de Draycote et suis heredibus, de me et de meis heredibus in feudo et hereditate, scilicet Draycotam, et Cresswellam, et Neutonam, et Leyam, et salinum in Wico, cum omnibus pertinentiis quæ istis predictis terris jacent, scilicet in ecclesiis et in molinis, in nemoribus, etc., per servitium trium partium unius militis et si aliquis huic Hugoni tres carucatas in Neutona abstulisset omnes istas predictas terras in servitio dimidii militis remaneant. Hujus causæ sunt testes, Adam de Praheriis et Domina Petronilla, et Aluredas de Cumba, et Philippus Maulbeng, et Ricardus de Blakenhale, et plures alii.

NOTES.

One of the most obscure problems in early Staffordshire history is the extent of the fief which the Earls of Chester possessed within the county, and the identity of the tenures of the Earl's vassals. With the exception of one entry referring to the tenure of the Verduns, the Feodaries of Staffordshire are entirely silent upon the question. At page 230 of Vol. I. of these "Collections," Mr. Eyton has left us some very valuable introductory notes on this subject, but has not attempted to give in detail the fees held by the tenants of the Chester fief. The materials, in fact, for this are extremely scanty, and the almost complete absence of any data referring to this question in public documents, lends great additional interest and importance to any extant feoffments made by Cheshire Barons to Staffordshire tenants, and of which the deed before us is an invaluable specimen.

For an account of William Malbanc, the Baron of Wich-Malbanc, in Cheshire, I must refer the reader to Mr. Eyton's "Notes" and to Ormerod's "History of Cheshire." Besides his estate in Cheshire he held of the Earl, manors in the counties of Stafford, Wilt., Dorset, and Somerset. In Staffordshire his tenure comprised Alstonefield, Warslow, Sandon, Chedleton, Basford, Draycote-on-the-Moors, Cunshall, Newton, and a part of Leigh. The *Creswella* of this deed I take to be an error of the copyist, and that the word should be *Cuneshalla*. Cunsall in Chedleton was always held by the Draycotes, but Cresswell was a Pantulf manor, and being a small parish of a single township of 800 acres, was not likely to be held of two overlords; it may be laid down as almost an inflexible rule, that where two overlords held land in the same parish, it will be found to be subdivided into separate townships or manors. Thus Leigh is a large parish, the greater part of which with the advowson belonged, at the date of Domesday, to the Abbot of Burton. Besides the township of Church Leigh, the parish has townships named Upper Leigh, Lower Leigh, and Dodsleigh. One of these Leighs was Malbanc's Leigh, of which Hugh de Draycote was enfeoffed in the deed before us.

The date of the deed is circa 1160. It is certainly anterior to A.D. 1174, for William Malbanc was dead at the latter date. The deed is apparently, from its tenor, a confirmation of a previous grant which had been made by William Malbanc or his predecessor to Nicholas de Draycote, the father of Hugh. This Hugh is named on the Staffordshire Pipe Roll of A.D. 1178

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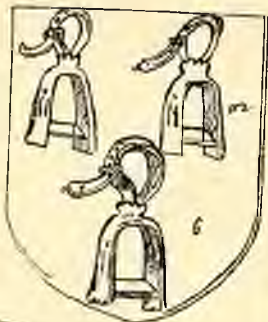
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The
Visitation of Staffordschire.

Staffordshire County Studies
Sample

Staffordshire County Studies

Carayffes John gyffoid de cyelwynnwy
In proffodff



DRAGON

ALAIN

From a MS in the College of Arms - Supp. 64.

The

Visitation of Staffordschire

MADE BY

Robert Glover, al's Somerset Herald,

MARESCHALL TO

William Flower, al's Norroy Kinge of Armes,

ANNO D'NI 1583.

EDITED BY

H. SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK, Esq.

LONDON :

MITCHELL AND HUGHES, 140 WARDOUR STREET, W.

1883.

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Introduction.

THE Visitation contained in the following pages was made by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, as deputy to his father-in-law, William Flower, Norroy King of Arms.

Glover, who was made Somerset Herald in 1571, was born at Ashford in Kent in 1543. Erdeswick styles him "the only sufficient man in his time for armorye and descents in this land," and Sir William Dugdale considered him "the best Herald that did ever belong to the office." So high was his reputation for professional skill and unwearied attention, that the contemporary provincial Kings of Arms sent him on several occasions to visit the counties in their marches; and, besides Staffordshire, he either visited or assisted in the Visitations of the several counties of Chester, Derby, Durham, Lancaster, Northumberland, and York. But his "*Some too soone set*," for he died at the early age of forty-five in 1588.

The manuscript from which the Visitation here printed is transcribed is a small folio in the William Salt Library, which I have ventured to designate "The Stukeley MS."

It has a somewhat curious history. Inside the cover is written in a large bold hand :

" W^m STUKELEY.

This book I redeem'd
from a shop where
it was to be used
as waste paper,
1756,

and given to EARDLEY WILMOT."

This is the handwriting of the learned antiquary Dr. William Stukeley, who was born in 1687, and died in 1765. On the flyleaf is the autograph of "John Eardley Wilmot, July 1811;" and inside the cover are pasted two armorial bookplates of the Wilmot family, viz., "Sir John Eardley

Wilmot, Knt., London," and "John Eardley Wilmot, Berkswell Hall."

From the Wilmots the manuscript passed into the possession of William Hamper, F.S.A., from whose representatives it was acquired by Mr. Salt.

By whom or when this MS. was written I am unable to say; but a pencil note by Mr. Hamper, dated 1817, states that it "evidently belonged to Wm. Booth, of Witton, Esq. (the friend of Dugdale), from his notes in various parts of it." This William Booth was an eminent barrister and a noted antiquary. Dugdale, in his "Warwickshire," speaks of him as "a gentleman so well affected to antiquities that by his judicious observation of sundry notable things concerning this part of the countie (which with much freeness he hath imparted toward this present work) he deserves a better acknowledgment from me than by a few words can be expressed." Hamper ("Life of Dugdale," p 125) states that he had retrieved a few of Mr. Booth's collections (this very MS. being no doubt one of the few), but that he had sought in vain for one of his volumes, entitled "Descents of some gentlemen, and others our neighbours, in and about Birmingham, set down by me William Booth, of the Middle Temple, London, according to the best intelligence I could have from old men, and from notes and papers which concern others in our study, 1641." Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire, found this MS. in the possession of Erasmus Darwin of Derby in 1791, and from it copied the (not quite accurate) pedigree of Stamford or Perry Hall given in his second volume, p. 109.*

The original, or *office* copy, of Glover's Visitation of Staffordshire had in Dugdale's time "long been purloined from the office." But Noble† asserts that the true original, "written by Somerset at the time of the Visitation, and signed by those gentlemen who gave him information relative to their families," is in the library of Queen's College, Oxford.

Noble's work has been described by a competent judge as "careless and inaccurate," and he himself as a "perpetual

* In the College of Arms is a quarto volume of pedigrees in the handwriting of Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald, with additions by Mr. Booth. At the beginning is written, "William Booth of Witton his book, 1660."

† "History of the College of Arms," Appendix, p. xxxi.

many enlargements and continuations by Richard Mundy and others," and "some descents entered by Mr. Mundy which were either not at all registered at the Visitation of the County in 1583, or at least not in so ample a manner."

10. Harl. MS. 6128. A very valuable collection of pedigrees of Staffordshire families, which has been largely used by genealogists and almost invariably quoted as "The Visitation of 1583"—which it certainly is not. Its date is *circa* 1620.
11. A copy referred to by Shaw (vol. 2, Introd., p. xxx) as being then in the possession of Mr. Sharpe "the ingenious antiquary of Coventry." He describes it as "a most curious copy of Glover's Visitation of 1583, transcribed by William Smith, Rouge Dragon, 1597, and illustrated with various additions by Erdeswick, Rowland Brith [of Thornes, Shenstone] the Herald, and others; also a coloured map of the county, and a later Visitation at the end."

In conclusion I desire to call special attention to Mr. Parker's able article on the Wastineys family, and to express a hope that it may be regarded as a precedent for similar papers in illustration and correction of this Visitation.

H. SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK.

December, 1882.

List of the Pedigrees recorded by Glover,
 IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY ARE GIVEN IN THE
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91	Harcourt	Endesore 68
65	Coyney	Leigh 101
39	Bagot	Leigh, Bushall, etc 103
139	Trentham	Grosvenor 90
72	Fitzherbert	Moseley 115
44	Bassett, Meynell, etc.	Whorwood 148
45	Bassett	Leveson 106
46	Bassett and Egerton	Whorwood 150
28	Newcastle (seal)	Giffard 80
53	Bowyer	Whorwood of Bobington 151
138	Thicknes	Wrottesley 152
113	Mainwaring	Stamford of Pury Hall 133
55	Brett	Stamford of Pakington, etc. 135
64	Colyar	Wyrley 153
77	Foljambe	Skrimshire 129
56	Brooke	Broughton of Broughton 58
127	Rugeley	Moreton 114
33	Adderley	Whitgreave 147
		Cholmley 62

THE
Visitation of Staffordshire,
A. D. 1583.

WHAT IS TO BE PERFORMED BY THE HERALDS AT THEIR
COMING IN VISITATION.

THE names of the Hundreds in such a sheete as they will visitt being collected out of the Sheryve's bookes, or the Under-sheryve's, with all the surnames and cristen names of all such as are called or wrytten Knights, Esquyers, and Gentlemen in the sheer, that beyng taken and gathered then wrytten in a booke, all those names so receaved every C by itselfe, which doth serve them to marke the apearence of all such as doe apeare (being warned by the Baylye of the sayde C by vertue of a precept delyvered by the Herauld to him) in this maner.

- J. M. Knight,
- W. T. Esquier,
- T. B. Gentlⁿ, apparuit,
- A. S. Gentlⁿ, Ignobilis,
- F. J. Gentlⁿ, apparuit, entred,
- J. H. Gentlⁿ, Nothus,

they doe ryde to every Knight's house and take notice there, as also to such esquyers as will have them come. The residewe are warned by the Bayley to appeare at the cheifest towne in the Hundred at a daye certaine, where the sayde Herauld doth resorte to take notyce.

SOMERSET'S WARRANT, DIRECTED TO THE BAILIFF OF THE HUNDRED OF CUDLESTON, TO SUMMON THE ESQUIRES AND GENTLEMEN INHABITING WITHIN THE SAID HUNDRED TO APPEAR BEFORE HIM IN ORDER TO THE ENREGISTERING OF THEIR SEVERAL ARMS AND DESCENTS.

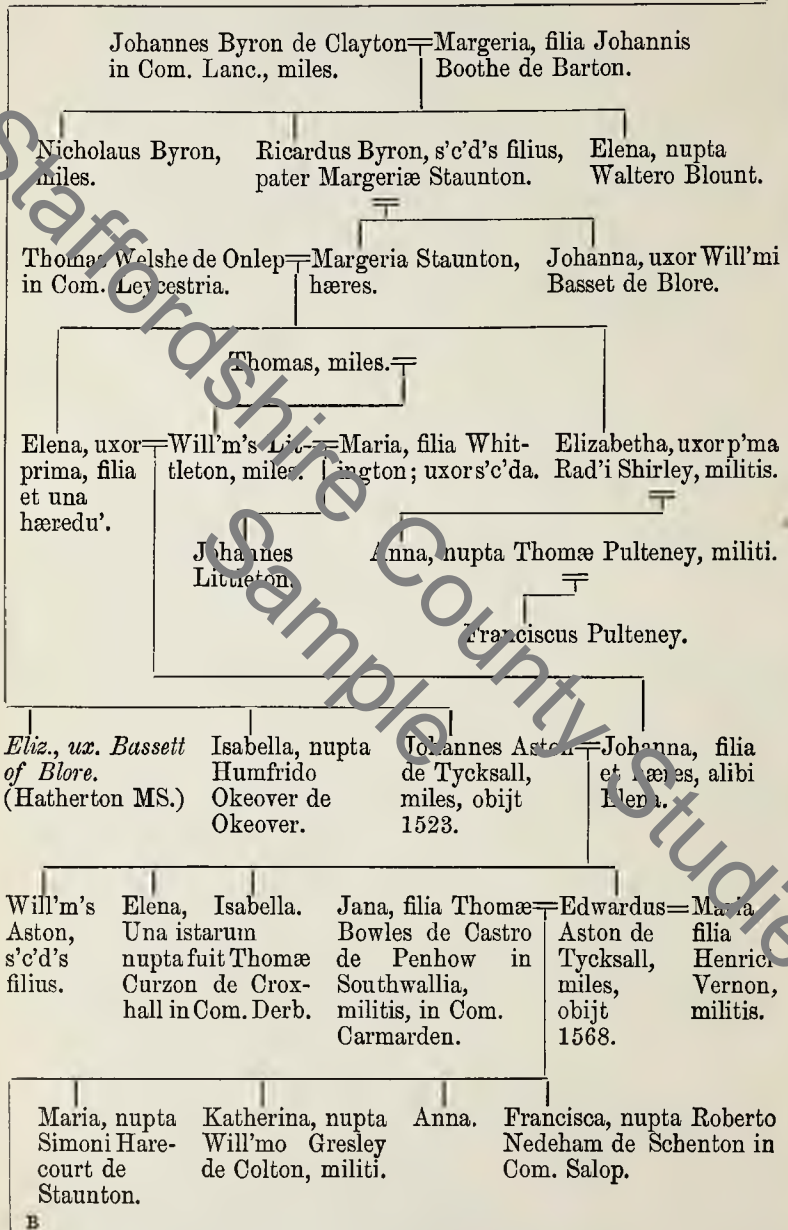
To John Berwike, baylif of the Hundred of Cudleston in the countye of Stafforde, his Deputie or Deputies.

These are to require you, and in the Queene's Majestie's name to charge and commande you, that forthwth upon the sight hereof you warne these Esq^{rs} and Gentⁿ whose names are hereunder written p[']sonally to appeare before mee Somersett, Marshall and Deputy to Norrey Kinge of Armes, at Stafford on beinge the daye of at nyne of the clocke before Noone the same day, whereat I doe intende to sytte for the better registeringe of all the Gent. wthin the sayde Hundred; and that they bringe wth them such Armes and Crests as they nowe use and beare, wth their Pedigrees or Descentes, and such of their evidence or matter of record, and credits as may (if neede so require) justifie the same: to the intent that I, knowinge howe they use and chalenge the names of Esq^r and Gentleman, and beare their Armes, may accordingly make entrance therof and recorde the same; or else to proceede as the Vertue of my comission bindeth me in that behalf.

Alsoe will such of them as have received either Armes Crests, or Pedigrees of one Will[']m Dakins,* the late le

* It would appear that this "lewd usurper" of Norroy's functions was a member of the family formerly seated at Stubbing Edge, in Derbyshire. For Mr. Glover, in his "History of Derbyshire," mentions a tablet in Ashover Church in memory of sundry Dakeynes of Stubbing, and among those commemorated is "Gulielmus Dakeyne, *Norroy*" Dallaway ("Heraldic Inquiries," p. 318) has printed a copy of a Warrant issued in 1597 by the then Earl Marshal directing the apprehension of this man. He is described as "a notable dealer in Armes, and maker of false pedigrees," for which fault (it is added) "about xx years past he lost one of his ears, and about a year past he was apprehended for the like and imprisoned." It appears that Dakyns had compiled spurious pedigrees for nearly one hundred families, and that his son Christopher Dakyns, and one Edward Waterhouse—the latter "falsely calling himself servant to Clarenceux"—had carried on a like nefarious trade.

A



B

B				
Walterus Aston de Tycksall, miles, modo superstes, anno 1583.	=	Elizabetha, filia Jacobi, ac soror Ricardi Leveson, militis.	Leonardus Aston, duxit relictam Creswall.	Antonius Aston de Parkhall in Com. Staff., duxit relictam Borows* de Com. Lincoln.
Maria, filia Joh'is Spenser, militis; uxor p'ma.	=	Edwardus Aston, Ar.	Anna, filia Thomæ Lucy de Com. Warr., militis.	Robertus Aston, s'c'd's filius, duxit filiam Dalyson.
				Ricardus Aston, 3 filius, duxit relictam Clerke.
Filius, sine p'le.		Filiaë duæ.		
Will'm's, 4 filius.	Jana, nupta Will'mo Crunpon de Stone in Com. Staff.	Margeria, nupta Thomæ filio primogenito Gilberti Astley de Potishill in Com. Staff.	Eleonora, nupta Peytõe de Chesterton in Com. Warw.	
Devereux, 5 filius.				
Hastingus, 6 filius.				
Maria.	Elizabetha, promissa de Neuenham in Com. Warw.	Pasilio Feldinge	Catherina.	

Bagot of Blithfield.

ARMS.—Quarterly—1 and 4. *Argent, a chevron gules between three martlets sable.* [BAGOT.] 2. *Or, a lion rampant, doubled tailed gules.* [BLITHFIELD.†] 3. *Per pale dancettée argent and sable.* [MALORY.]

CREST.—*In a ducal coronet or, a goat's head argent, horned gold.*

Rad'phus Bagott, miles, de Bagotts Bromeley.

Joh'es Bagot, miles, = Beatrix, filia Joh'is Villiers, militis.

* Relict of *Henry* Borough of Stowe in Lincolnshire, by whom he had issue, Edward, Walter, and John, of whom Edward had "a dau.," and Walter had a son of his own name. (Hatherton MS.)

† Sic in Stukeley MS., but 2 is *Malory*, and 3 *Blithfield*.

Kniveton port g. un
cheveron varri ar. et sa.

Port p'ti p' pale sa. et g.
un lyon ramp. argent.

A |

Elizabetha,
nupta Kni-
veton.

R'cdus
Bagot,
Ar.

Isabella, filia
Rob'ti As-
ton, militis.

Jana, uxor Joh'is
Curson, filii et
hæredis Joh'is
Curson.

Margareta,
uxor Hen.
Bradborne,
postea ux.
Davenport.

Joh'es Bagot, Ar.,
obiit 2^o Junii,
1480.

Isabella, filia
Johannis Curson
de Essex.

Curson de Essex port ar.
sur un fesse g. 3 testes
dazur (*sic*) arg. coupée.

Matildis, ux. Ric'di
Arblaster, filii et
hær. Tho. Arblaster.

Aleonora, ux. Rob'ti
Carradin, fil. et
hær Thomæ.

Isabell, ux.
Will' Dun-
holme, filii
et hæredis
Will'mi.

Anna, uxor
Rob'ti
Kniveton,
filii et
hæredis
Joh'is.

Anna, uxor ter-
tia, filia Nicholai
Montgomery,
militis.

Lodovicus Bagot, miles pro-
Corpora Regis H. 7. Obit
31 Maii 1534.
Emma, uxor ejus p'ma,
filia Kniveton.

Margareta, ux. =
Uxor 5,
4, filia Ric.
Vernon

relicta.

Johannes Bagot, duxit
filiam Thomæ Boteler
de Beausey, mil., et
obiit sine exitu.

Jana, ux.
Jacobi
Thirkeld.

Elina,
uxor
Tho.
Meverell.

Elizabetha, . . . filia
nupta
ux. Georgi
Est de
Yardley.
Bydolph
de Eccles-
hall

Edwardus
Bagot,
2 filius.

Stephanus Bagot, 3 filius, duxit
Anna', filiam Thomæ Josceline
de Com. Essex, militis.

Thomas
Bagot,
Ar.

Jana, filia
Ric'di Astley
de Pateshill.

Jana, nupta Brereton, filio Uriani Brereton, militis.

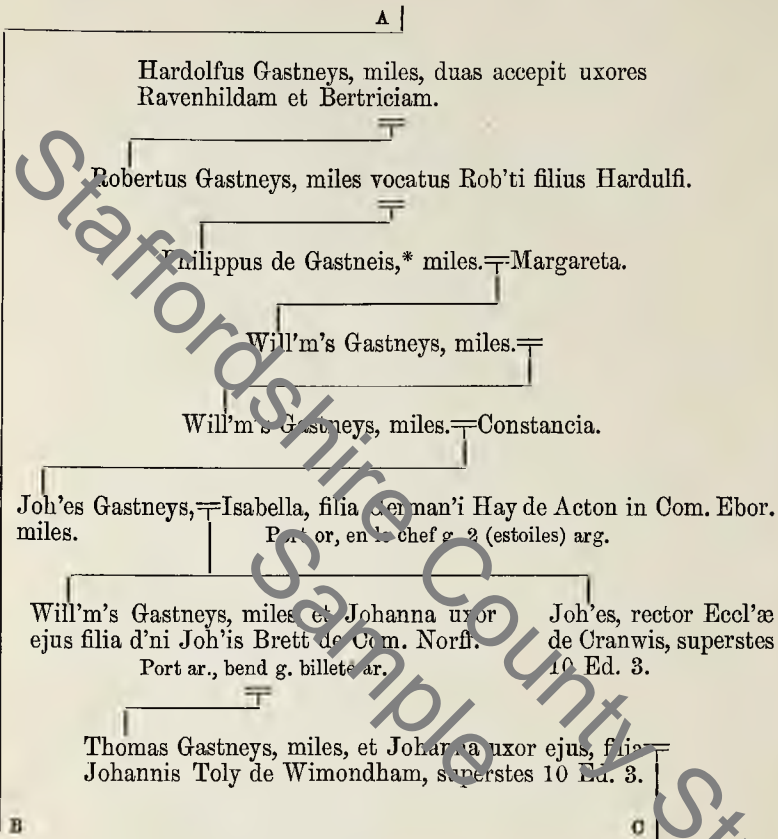
Joh'es
Bagot,
2 filius.

Ricardus Bagot de
Blithfield in Com.
Staff., Ar., modo
superstes an^o 1583.

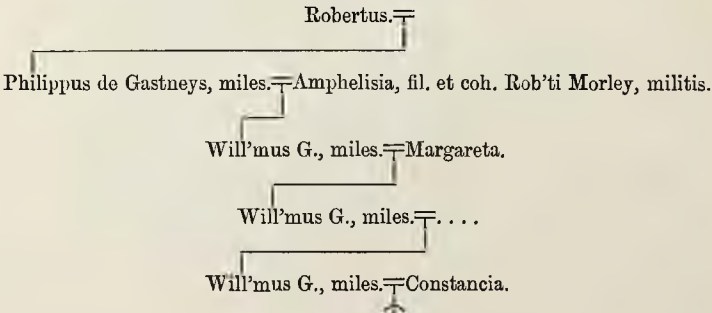
Maria, filia Will'mi
Saunders de Welford
in Com. North'pt'.

Margareta, ux.
Radulphi
Adderley, Ar.

B



* This does not agree with the parchment roll, and is probably an error of the copyist, for Lord Hatherton's MS. gives the descent thus:—





Gresley.

Somerford of Somerford.

A.M.—Vert, a stag trippant proper, attired or, within a border engrailed argent.

John Somerford of Somerford in Com. Staff.

Will'm Somerford of Somerford. = Wynifride, sister and heire to Will'm Glover of Newport in Com. Salop.

Humfrey Somerford of Somerford.	= Jane, daughter of Roger Fowke of Brewood.	Anne, mar. to Edward Roxceto ^r of Barneshurst, neere Wolverhampton.	Catherine, mar. to Richard Granger.
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Robert, sans yssue. — Thomas, sans yssue.	Margaret, d. of Roger Haughton of Beckbery in Com. Salop.	= Geffrey Somerford of Somerford in the County of Staff.; now living 1583.	= Eleanor, daughter of Robert Pygot of Chetwin in Com. Salop; second wyf.	Margaret, mar. to John Haughton of Beckbery in Com. Salop.
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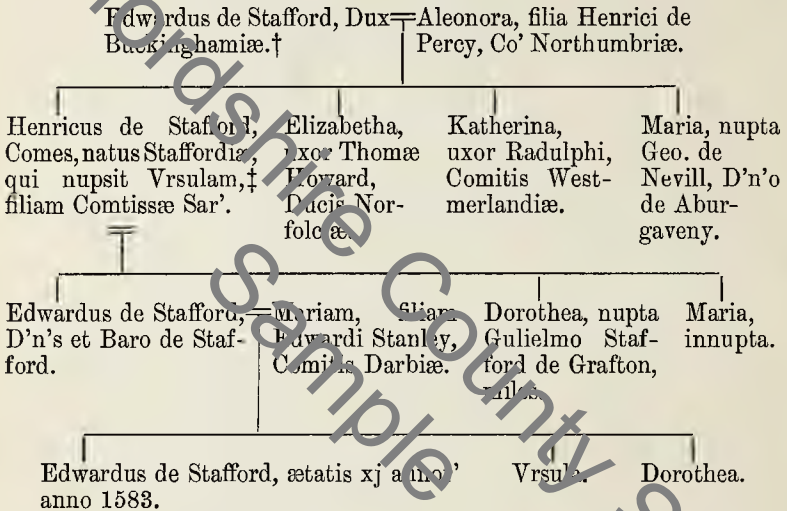
Ursula, eldest.	Mary, 2. — Susanne, 3.	Elizabeth, 4.	Francys, eldest sonne, ætatis 3 annor' 1583.	Richard, 2 sonne
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GEFFRE SOM'FORD.

Stafford.*

ARMS.—*Quarterly*—1 and 4. *Or, a chevron gules.* [STAFFORD.] 2 and 3. *Or, two ravens in pale sable.* [CORBETT OF CAUS.]

CREST.—*In a ducal coronet per pale gules and sable, a demi-swan, wings expanded proper, beaked gules.*



E. STAFFORD.

* Raufe the sonne of Edmund, the son' of Nycholas, the sonne of Roberte, Baron of Stafford, that married Alice, the eldeste da. of S^r Tho. Corbett of Caus; w^{ch} Raufe was the first Earle Stafford, and had in partition of the Barony of Caus the Castell and demaynes, the manner of Nether Gother, the moyety of the manner of Woorthin and the parke, part of the chase of the forest of Caus, with dyvers other landes, and dyvers knights' fees by partition, the 21st of Kinge Ed. 3. (Hatherton MS.)

† Attainted the 10th Henry 8. (*Ib.*)

‡ Ursula, da. to the Countes of Salisbury, Margaret, and of her husband S^r Richard Poole, K^t of the Garter. (*Ib.*)

Stamford of Pury Hall.

ARMS.—Concessa Will'mo Stamforde de Holloway* in Com. Middlesex, per Christoph' Barker, Garter, dat. 26 Maij 1542, an° H. 8, 34.
—Argent, three bars azure, a canton or, thereon a fesse, and in chief three mascles sable.

CREST.—A gauntlet or, holding a broken sword, hilt and pomel sable, blade argent.

Rob'te Stamforde of Rowley = Margery, da. and heire of . . .
in Com. Stafforde. Fisher of Rowley juxta Staf.

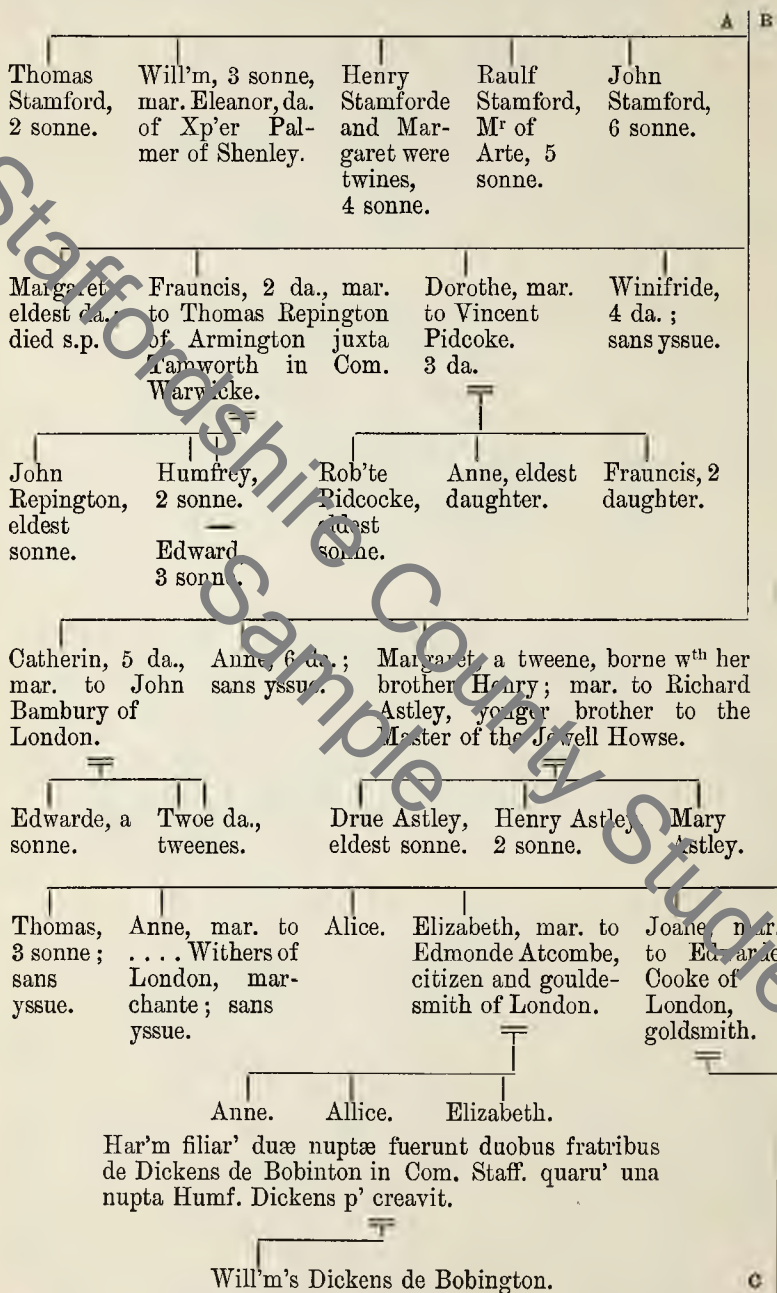
John, a preiste; sans yssue.	Will'mo Stamforde of London, m'chant; 2 sonne.	Margaret, da. and heire of . . . Gydney of London Shelyeth buried at Innington; quæ obiit 19 Octobris 1541, sepulta in australi parte ejusdem ecclesiæ.	Thomas = . . . da. Stamford of . . . Henshawe, Mayor of Gloucester, and his heire.
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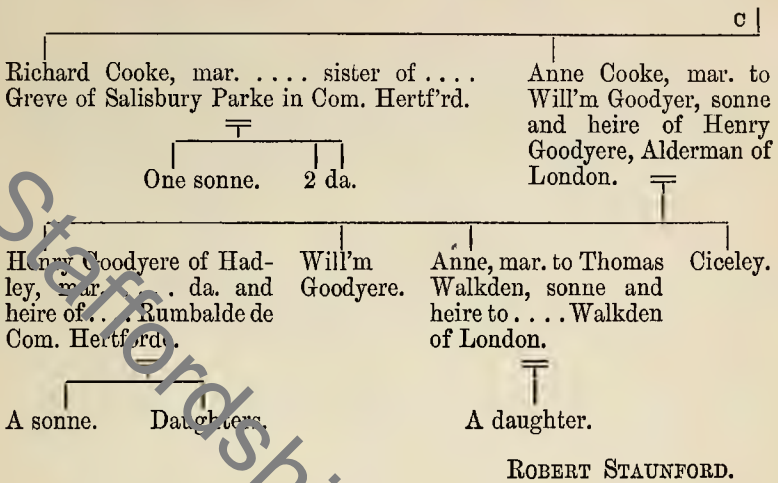
John, eldest sans yssue.	Sr Will'm Stamforde of Hadley in Com. Middlesex Knight, Justice of the Comon Bench; natus 22 Augusti an° 1509; qui obiit 28 Augusti an° 6 reginæ Mariæ; sepultus apud Hadly. Made Knight an° 1 et 2 Phil. et Mariæ.	Alice, eldest da. of John Falmer of Kentish towne; m' John lyeth buried in St' Penkridge Church, neere Grey's Inne; obiit ipsa apud Hadley 20 Septembris an° 15 Reginæ Elizabethæ, et sepulta jacet apud Hadley.
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Rob'te Stamforde of Pury-hall in Com. Staf., Esq^r; nowe livinge 1583; natus fuit 31 Januarij an'o 1539. = Anne, da. of John Leveson of Wolverhampton in Com. Stafford, Esq^r; qui sepultus jacet apud Wolv'hampton.

Edwarde Stamford, eldest sonne, ætat. 19 an'or' 1583.	Rob'te, 2 sonne. — Charles, 3 sonne.	Frauncis, eldest da. — Catherin, 2 da.	Mary, 3 da. — Anne.	Margaret, 5 da. — Agatha, sixth da.
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* Sic, sed query Hadley?



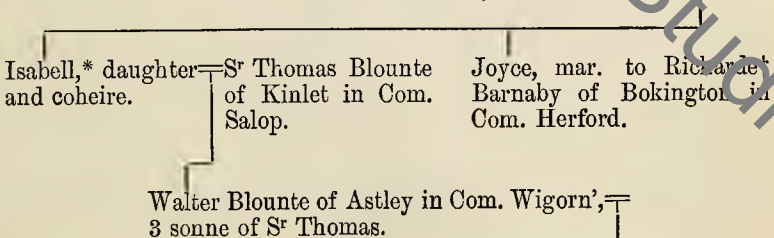


Stamford of Rowley and Pakington.

ARMS.—*Argent, three bars azure. In a canton, pale a gauntlet or, holding a broken sword, blade argent, hilt and pommel sable.*

CREST.—*A stag's head coupéd argent, gutté de sang, gorged with a gemelle gules.*

Walter Acton of Acton-hall of Amersley in Com. Wigorn'.



* This is a mistake. Isabel, daughter and coheire of Walter Acton of Ombersley, was the *wife* not the *mother* of Walter Blount of Astley. She was the widow of Thomas Broughton of Longdon (see that pedigree), and lies buried (ob. 8 Jan. 1562) with her second husband in Astley Church. (See M.I. in Nash's "Worcestershire," i., 43.)

† Should be *Thomas Barneby of Brockhampton.*

A | B |

John Yardley of Yardley. = Margarette, da. and heire of John Yardley of Killingworth in Com. Warw.

John Yardley of Yardley. = Elizabeth, da. of Will'm Byrkes de Com. Stafforde.

Will'm Yardley of Yardley in Com. Stafforde : nowe livinge 1583. = Elizabeth, da. of Will'm Moreton of Moreton in Com. Cestr.

Anne, eldeste da., mar. to Rob't Meynell of Derbyshire.

Ellene, mar. to Rycharde Bostoke of . . . in Com. Cestr.

Will'm, eldest sonne ; mar. Margery, da. of John Lawton of Lawton in Com. Cestr.

Raph. 2 sonne.

John, 3 sonne, dwellinge in Fryday Street wth M^r Chaundler in London.

George, 4 sonne. —
Randoll, 5 sonne.

John,* eldest sonne, ætat. 4, an'o 1583.

Will'm, 2 sonne.

Eardeley antiquitus, nunc Yardeley.

WILL'M ERDLEYE.

The Arms of Yardley or Eardley, as given in the Harl. MS. 3128, and in Lord Hatherton's MS., are—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, on a chevron azure three garbs or, a canton gules charged with a fret gold; 2 and 3, Argent, a scythe sable. Crest: A stag courant gules, attired and unguled or. The same quartered Arms, with the additional quarterings of *Calcott* (Argent, a fesse gules fretty or between three cinquefoils gules) and *Dod* (Argent, on a fesse gules, between two cottises wavy sable, three crescents or), are ascribed in the Harl. MS. 2187 to the Yardeleys of Calcott, Co. Chester, who are stated to be descended from Thomas, brother of Oliver Yardley of Yardley, living *temp.* Henry VI., and his wife Emilia, daughter and heiress of John de Calcott. In the Stukeley MS. is a modern trick (no doubt inserted by Eardley-Wilmot) of the following achievement—Quarterly: 1, Yardley or Eardley; 2, Azure, a buck courant in bend in the dexter chief argent, pursued by two greyhounds also in bend proper, for "Yardley of Kenilworth;" 3, Argent, a scythe sable, said to be for "Thickness of Warwickshire;" 4, Argent, a fesse between three bugle-horns stringed sable, for "Sutton of Cheshire." Crest: as above.

No Arms appear to have been allowed at this Visitation, for, as will be seen from the list of those summoned (*ante*, p. 10), William Yardley was "respited to Sir Ralph Edgerton's." As to the Arms themselves, the canton is the coat of *Audley*, and the blue chevron and garbs seem to have been suggested by the coat of *Marbury*.

* This John had issue Edward, who had two daughters and coheirs, Elizabeth and Alice; the former married to Robert Wilmot, whence the Eardley-Wilmots.

NOTES

ON THE

Pedigree of De Wastineys.

BY REV. F. PARKER.

THE De Wastineys pedigree, given in this Visitation of 1583,* on the authority of an old French MS. belonging to the Gresleys, traces the family in the main line from Hardolph, styled de Gastineys, to Thomasine, the heiress who married Sir Nicholas Gresley: no notice is taken of collateral branches; and there are so many inaccuracies in the descent that it is thought advisable to republish the pedigree in a more correct and complete form.

If we may judge from the earliest spelling of the name (de "Gastineys") the family must have come from the district called the "Gastinois," lying to the south of Paris and east of Orleans; thus much is certain, that the first of the English line was a follower of Robert de Stafford (*al. de Tor*) and enfeoffed by that baron both in his Lincolnshire and Staffordshire estates. The generally received tradition, as already noticed, would recognise this ancestor in "Ardulph," Lord of the Manor of Osgarthorp under de Ferrers, following the French MS., which gives him plainly the surname de Gastineys; but it rests on no sufficient authority, for, while the long connection of the de Wastineys with Osgarthorp, and the fact that (*c.* 1290 A.D.) Sir Edmond de Wastineys gave the name of Hardulph to his eldest son, are sound arguments in favour of some relationship, yet Ardulph's claim to be the founder of the family would need to be established on much clearer proof, even if it were not directly contradicted by an early charter, which traces his true descent as follows: "*Bertramus de Verdon omnibus hominibus Francis et Anglis, etc., . . . confirmasse Roberto filio Walteri et heredibus quas habebit de Dominâ Dinâ uxore ejus filia Roberti filii Hardulphi totam terram de Angodesthorpe (Osgarthorp),*" etc. Robert fitz Hardulph had previously received these lands from Bertram de Verdon, who now settles them on Robert's daughter Dina, her husband, and their heirs. A subsequent deed of partition of the lands

* *Vide* pp. 86 and 88.

of Robert fitz Walter and Dina between their coheireses shews how Amphelis, the second of the three daughters and coheireses, in turn conveyed a portion of them by marriage to Sir Philip de Wastineys: "*Philippo vero de Wastineys et Amphelissæ pro parte suâ remanent tenementa Roberti et Dinæ, et quod Robertus filius Walteri tenuit in Kîrkebi, etc., et quod dicta Dina tenuit in Angodesthorpe,*" etc. Thus the connection between the two families is proved to have been through the *female* line, and, however wide the Leicestershire lands which his great-granddaughter's marriage brought into her husband's name, Hardephar have no claim to be called "De Gastineys."

The true founder of the family was Goisfridus described in the Lincolnshire "Domesday" as "homo Roberti de Stafford," and who held lands in Brune, Carleby, Braseburg, and possibly in Dentune, besides the Staffordshire fees at Colton, Tixall, etc., being all portions of the great de Stafford barony, which were handed down for some centuries in the De Wastineys line. The "Liber Niger" and the Fine Roll of Alan de Nevil, which appears on the Pipe Roll of 13 H. 2, compared, later on, with the "Testa de Nevil" of both counties, the Hundred Rolls of Lincolnshire and other evidence, clearly prove that these lands were possessed by Sir William and Sir Geoffrey de Wastineys, *circa* 1167-8 A.D. Of these knights, the elder, Sir William, could not have been born later than 1120 A.D., since his sons, together with Sir Geoffrey, did suit in de Stafford's court between 1158 and 1165 (*v.* "Staffs. Coll.," vol. 2). This would leave but little time for re-feofment to another family; whilst, supposing Goisfrid to have died without issue, and an entirely new feofment to have been made, it is all but impossible that it should have been formed from those identical manors in the same counties. Mr. Eyton's authority (as General Vrottesley suggests) may be quoted in support of this view: "That when a certain tenant is found holding different manors of one feudal lord, and you meet with the same manors held two or three generations afterwards by a tenant under the same feudal superiors and by the same service, the second tenant is the undoubted descendant of the first." That the name "Geoffrey" continued in the family is proved by "Liber Niger," and by the pedigree of the Tixall line.

Who succeeded "Goisfrid" we are unable to decide without further evidence, for it seems most probable that the William and Geoffrey de Wastineys of "Liber Niger" were not his sons, but his grandsons, and, if so, one generation has been lost; that Sir Geoffrey held the Tixall fee, and founded that branch of the family is certain from Alan de Nevill's Roll. Sir William, the elder, was married, we believe, to Alice de Acton, and had certainly two sons, William and Robert, the

same already alluded to as present in Robert de Stafford's court, and again in a Lincolnshire trial of 3 R. 1 (1191 A.D.). After the death of Robert, his widow Agatha married William de St. Landa, a Lincolnshire knight; a dispute arose about her dower, and she was compelled to call her son Jocus de Wastineys to be her warrantor, when challenged by Sir Philip de Wastineys the opponent. The suit will be found given in the Assize Rolls, and is valuable for the help which it lends us to understand the pedigree. If we are correct, as the dates and other evidence imply, Sir Philip was the son of William (2) de Wastineys by Matthania, sometimes called "de Colton," because her dower was settled on that fee, *vide* the Assize Rolls, *circa* 1199 A.D., where Sir Philip's son is called to warrant his mother's claim. The same records have preserved a suit for Colton property brought by "Agnes" and "Ansen" de Wastineys, who were very probably younger children of William and Matthania. Amongst other trials of this date is a claim for land at Osgarthorp raised against Sir Philip and Amphelis his wife, the latter being represented by Elias *de Colwych*, her attorney. This is worth mention, as another link connecting the Staffordshire and Leicestershire estates. Jocus de Wastineys, the son of Robert and Agatha sued Sir Philip for a freehold in Brune (Lincolnshire), and established his right; in a second attempt for two carucates at Carleby he was less successful, but we learn from the evidence that he had been brought up as a ward of Sir Philip's. In 7 King John Sir Philip himself is plaintiff against John, son of Stephen de Acton, for two-thirds of a fee in Acton (*Trussell*?) formerly the property of Alice his grandmother. The case was referred for trial by the great Assize, though it had been tried previously when Sir Philip was in wardship and a minor; difficulties and delays continued, however, to be raised, so that at one time we find Geoffrey de Colton, at another William Bagot, appearing for Sir Philip, and the ultimate result has been lost to us entirely, for the Roll of Feb. 9, 1207, remains unfinished.

Sir Philip de Wastineys was opposed to King John, but came in and did homage (*vide* the Close Rolls) in 1216-17 A.D. at Mount Sorrel. The Sheriffs of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Staffordshire are therefore ordered to give him seizin of his lands. The same Rolls of 1219 contain the Royal Warrant to the Sheriffs of the two former counties, certifying them that Sir William (3) de Wastineys, Sir Philip's son and heir, is authorized to represent his father in all matters concerning those counties and wapentakes, during Sir Philip's absence in Scotland on his own business. A single entry in the Assize Roll of 1228 A.D. gives some insight into the state of public affairs, and suggests no doubt the right explanation of Sir Philip's sudden recovery of his

son of Sir William (3) and grandson of Sir Philip. The Stephen here mentioned must be the same who was admitted (by the Royal Warrant to Philip Marmyun and William Bagod), A.D. 1267, into the King's peace on giving security for good behaviour, and who gave further proof subsequently of his turbulent character, when sent by his brother William in 1271 to Emma Bagot's house in Hacunby. It appears from the Hundred Rolls that the band under his command, not satisfied with robbing her of property valued at 100s., carried off Simon Bagot her brother and two Hoyland men prisoners. The latter they beheaded summarily in the Park at Brune, whilst Simon was kept in captivity for six years, until Emma Bagot paid Sir William twenty mares for his release: a strange picture of the lawlessness of those days. Sir William de Wasteneys was himself Sheriff of Lincolnshire at the time. The fact that, both in 1242 and 1271, Stephen is mentioned, *with Sir William his brother*, who was certainly living in 1276 A.D., when the suit appears in the Lincolnshire Hundred Rolls, makes it very unlikely that these could be Sir Philip's sons, or that Sir William, who would then be at the least seventy years of age, was the active and tyrannical Sheriff here represented. On these grounds we prefer to identify the William and Stephen in question with Sir Philip's grandsons and the sons of William (3) de Wastineys. On any other supposition there must have been a William and Stephen in each generation, which is not at all probable.*

The William de Wastineys who signed a Colton grant together with William, styled the young Lord (de Jovene), is doubtless the same who was fourth of his name, and whom we find obtaining (in 1264) the right of free warren over the Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, and Leicestershire lands. The Colton estate of the family that same year is valued at a knight's fee, and here (as we gather from the Assize Roll 1263) Sir William "le Jovene" chiefly resided. In 1277 the Post M. Inquisitions prove that he shared certain rights in Colton with William le Mareschal lately deceased. Probably he did not live beyond 1281, for the next year John de Wasteneys was the joint Lord with John de Mareschal of the same land. Two daughters, Alice and Joan, besides a son William, certainly survived him; their names occur first in the Roll as paying half-marc to have an assize. The son there can be little question is the same William whom we meet again in 1299 and 1317 A.D. as William "le younge Louerd," or Le Louerd de "Luttlehay," and who left a son called Robert, or Robert de "Luttlehay," mentioned in 1322.

* The whole question is obscure, and in the absence of better evidence must remain an open one.

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- Edmund, 134.
 Elizabeth, 134.
 Elizabeth (Stamford), 134.
 —=Dickens, 134.
- Atlowe, 120, 146.
- Audley, 22, 23, 26, 155.
 Jadis, 23.
 Walter, 22.
- Avenon, Joan=Wyrley, 154.
- Aynion, Margery=Cholmeley, 63.
 Morris, 63.
- Babin, tot Anthony, 136.
 Edith (Fitzherbert), 75.
 Elizabeth=Okeover, 121.
 Ellen (Whitgreave), 147.
 Henry, 75.
 John, 147.
 Joyce (Stamford) 136.
 Margery=Fitzherbert, 72, 74.
 Mary (Darcy), 71.
 Matthew, 136.
 Robert, 72, 74.
 Thomas, 75, 121.
 — (Stanley), 136.
- Badger, Robert, 8, 14.
- Badley, Anne (Unwin), 44.
 John, 55.
 Margaret=Brett, 55.
 Thomas, 143.
- Baginholde, see Bagnall.
- Bagnall, 26.
 Elizabeth (Whitgreave), 147.
 Margaret=Bartram, 43.
 Nicholas, 43.
 Ralph, 18, 43, 147.
 Randall, 29.
 —=Brett, 55.
- Bagot, 22, 27, 39, 39.
- Bagot (Stafford), 27.
 Aleonora=Carwardine, 40.
 Anne (Josceline), 40.
 Anne (Montgomery), 40.
 Anne=Broughton, 41.
 Anne=Kniveton, 40.
 Anthony, 41.
 Beatrix (Villiers), 39.
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 Emma, 160.
 Emma (Kniveton), 40.
 Harvey, 159.
 Isabella (Aston), 37, 40.
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 Isabella=Dunholme, 40.
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- Letitia, 41.
 Lewis, 34, 37, 40.
 Margaret, 41.
 Margaret (Vernon), 40.
 Margaret=Adderley, 33, 40.
 Margaret=Bradborne, 40.
 Margaret=Davenport, 40.
 Mary (Saunders), 40.
 Maud=Arblaster, 34, 40.
 Ralph, 39.
 Richard, 8, 17, 36, 37, 40.
 Simon, 160.
 Stephen, 40.
 Thomas, 33, 36, 37, 40.
 Walter, 41.
 William, 158, 160.
 — (Boteler), 40.
 —=Kniveton, 40.
- Bagshawe, 41, 41.
 Edward, 41.
 Elizabeth, 41.
 Elizabeth (Ruggeley), 41.
 George, 28.
 Joan (Linaker), 41.
 Nazareth, 41.
 Nicholas, 5, 41.
 Osmond, 41.
 Robert, 41.
 Thomas, 41.
 William, 41.
 — (Browne), 41.
- Bakep, 87.
 Elizabeth=Gresley, 86, 87.
 John, 86, 87.
- Bambury, Catherine (Stamford), 134.
 Edward, 134.
 John, 134.
- Banaster, Mary=Hawke, 97.
 Roger, 97.
- Barantine, 93.
 Francis, 92.
 Margaret=Harcourt, 92.
 William, 92.
- Barber, Anne=Thickness, 139.
 Edward, 8, 14, 17.
 Robert, 139.
- Barford, Joyce (Everard), 70.
 Thomas, 70.
- Barker, Alice=Leigh, 101.
 Catherine=Vise, 145.
 John, 101, 145.
- Barlow, Dorothy (Coyney), 66.
 Dorothy=Foljambe, 77.
 James, 66.
 Maud (Fitzherbert), 73.
- Barnaby, Joyce (Acton), 135.
 Richard, 135.
 Thomas, 135.
- Barnes, Mary=Unwin, 143.
- Barnesley, James, 16.

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- Goodith (Peyto), 154.
 Grace=Phillips, 154.
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 John, 153, 154.
 Judith=Lea, 154.
 Margaret=Eton, 154.
 Mark, 154.
 Martha, 154.
 Richard, 154.
 Thomas, 6, 20, 115, 154.
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 Henry, 117.

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- Alice, 155.
 Anne=Meynell, 155.
 Elizabeth (Byker), 155.
 Elizabeth (Moreton), 155.
 Elizabeth=Wilmot, 155.
 Ellen=Bostock, 155.
 Emilia (Calcott), 155.

Yardley—*continued.*

- George, 155.
 John, 154, 155.
 Margaret (Yardley), 155.
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 Margaret=Yardley, 155.
 Margery (Lawton), 155.
 Oliver, 154, 155.
 Ralph, 155.
 Randoll, 155.
 Thomas, 155.
 William, 10, 155.
 — (Marbury), 154.
 — (Thicknes), 154.
 Young, Elizabeth=Broughton, 59.
 John, 10, 14, 59.
 York, Margery (Tyrrell), 142.
 Thomas, 142.
 Widow=Harcourt, 91.
- Zouche, 103, 105.
 Elizabeth (Grey), 49.
 Elizabeth=Bowett, 105.
 John, 49, 105.

ERRATA, ETC.

Page xii, note *, read *antecessorum*.

- 7, note ¶, read *four* mullets. These bearings were granted by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, to John Wedgwood, by patent, dated 20 Nov. 1576.
- 9, line 7. Although Sampson Erdeswick is here stated to have appeared and entered his descent, I do not think any such descent was really entered in the Visitation book. At all events no pedigree is to be found in the presumed original nor in the Stukeley MS. Three years later (viz., in 1586), Glover, as "Mareschall to Norroy Kinge of Armes," compiled and certified a long and elaborate pedigree of the Erdeswick family "*ad instantiam et rogatu Sampsonis Erdeswike, armigeri.*" The original vellum roll, signed by Glover, was presented to the British Museum Library in 1791 by Thomas Blore, of Derby, Attorney-at-Law (Add. MS. 5410). It measures several yards in length, and the arms are very nicely emblazoned in colours. What appears to be an imperfect copy of this, transcribed from an old vellum roll belonging to Colonel Butler-Bowdon, is printed in Dr. Howard's "Miscellanea," vol. iii., p. 4. Most of the (so-called) copies of the Visitation (Hatherton MS., and Harl. MSS. 1415, 1570, 6128, etc.) give an Erdeswick pedigree, but of a later date than the Visitation.
- 16, *James Barnesley* must, I think, be an error; for the then head of the family was either William Barnesley or Thomas, his son. The latter recorded his descent in the College of Arms in 1597 when the arms and crest of the Barnesleys of Barnesley Hall, Worcestershire (from whom he claimed descent), were allowed to him with a crescent for difference. This pedigree is given in Lord Hatherton's MS., and has been printed by Shaw in his second volume, p. 209. But Shaw has, by a stupid and inexcusable blunder, made Thomas Barnesley (who was aged 3 at Dugdale's Visitation in 1663) the grandson of the afor-said Thomas, whereas he was really his *great-great-grandson*; being son of William (aged 44 in 1663), whose father Thomas (ob. circa 1636) was son of William, the "son and heir" of the Thomas of 1597. (Cf. orig. Vis. in Coll. Arm.)
- 19, for Ham read Ham.
- 25, Waringe. For *falcon's* heads read *lapwing's*.
- 30, *James*. I have not seen any other authority for this crest of James. That usually ascribed to the family is, Out of a mural coronet azure, a demi-lion regardant or, collared of the first, holding between the paws an escallop sable.
- 62, for Henryke read Kenryke.
- 173, Dudley. Read also Joan (Welles *alias* Clerke), 90; and Thomas, 90.