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Staffordshire Record Society

# COLLECTIONS

FOR A

# HISTORY

OF

# STAFFORDSHIRE

EDITED BY

The William Salt Archaeological Society.

VOLUME IX. NEW SERIES.

“And in this undertaking, the Reader may see what Furniture (though it lie dispersed) our Publick Records will afford for History: and how plentifully our own may be supplied and improved, if pains were taken therein: for what is hitherto made publick, hath been collected, chiefly out of old Annals, and they filled with few things but such as were very obvious, nay the Annalists themselves (for the most part residing in Monasteries) too oftentimes byass'd with Interest, and Affection, to Truth and Persons: But on the contrary, in our publick Records lye matter of Fact, in full Truth, and therewith the Chronological part, carried on, even to days of the Month. So that an industrious Searcher may thence collect considerable matter for new History, rectifie many mistakes in our old and in both gratifie the world with unshadowed verity.”—(ASHMOLE'S *History of the Garter*.)

LONDON:

HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,

Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty

1906.

# The William Salt Archaeological Society.

1906.

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*Nominated by the Trustees of the William Salt Library.*

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MR. W. S. BROUGH.  
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LLOYD'S BANK (LIMITED), STAFFORD.

## RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

I.—That the Society be called the “WILLIAM SALT ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.”

II.—The leading object of the Society shall be the editing and printing of original documents relating to the County of Stafford, to which, however, may be added papers selected by an Editorial Committee, illustrative of the same, or coming under any of the eight following heads:—

- (a) Abstracts of the Monastic Chartularies, and of Ancient Family Deeds, with the names of witnesses and fac-similes of seals; Genealogies of Nobility and Gentry (accompanied by proofs), Heraldic Visitations, and other papers containing the general history and descent of properties and families.
- (b) Printing and editing of the Public Records relating to the County, including the Exchequer or Pipe Rolls, the Assize Rolls, Fine Rolls, Inquisitions, Perambulations of Forests, Subsidy Rolls, and Assessments, &c., &c.
- (c) History of Parishes and of Manors, and of Manorial Customs and Tenures, illustrated by Copies of, or reference to, original grants.
- (d) Church Notes hitherto unpublished, such as Ecclesiastical Surveys, Extracts from Episcopal and Parish Registers, Copies of Epitaphs, and Description of Monuments and Ecclesiastical Buildings, Abstracts or Copies of Wills, &c.
- (e) Notices of British and Roman Remains, and Roads and Buildings, and the Antiquities generally of the District.
- (f) Autograph Letters and other Documents relating to the Civil War.
- (g) Notices of distinguished Worthies, Broadsides, Election Squibs, &c.
- (h) Correspondence, in which enquiries may be made and answered, on any of the above subjects, and miscellaneous information, including corrections of errors.

III.—The general affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council of ten, of whom five shall be trustees of the William Salt Library, and nominated by them, from time to time, and five shall be elected at an Annual Meeting of the Subscribers. The Council shall be empowered to delegate, if they see fit, the selection of the papers to be printed, to an Editorial Committee. Of the Council, three shall be a quorum, and in case of equality of votes, their Chairman shall have a casting vote.

IV.—The Officers of the Society shall be a Treasurer, a Secretary, and an Auditor, to be appointed by the Council. These Offices shall be honorary, but the Council shall have power to appoint an Assistant Secretary to be paid at the discretion of the Council, as the nature of his duties may warrant.

V.—The Subscription shall be One Guinea annually, to be paid in advance, upon the first of January in each year, and such annual payment shall entitle each Subscriber to the volume issued for the year of such subscription. Any Subscriber shall be permitted to withdraw from the Society by giving notice of his intention three months before the termination of any year of Subscription.

N.B.—To save trouble, it is recommended that the Members of the Society pay their subscriptions to the Society's bankers by revocable order upon their own bankers, a printed form for which may be obtained from the Assistant Secretary.

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# The William Salt Archaeological Society.

GENERAL MEETING, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1905.

THE Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Society was held on the 7th of November, 1905, at the William Salt Library, Stafford. The members and friends of the Society present were:—Sir Reginald Hardy, in the Chair, the Rev. W. Beresford, the Rev. E. J. O. Bridgeman, the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, the Rev. S. W. Hutchinson, the Rev. F. G. Inge, the Rev. Samuel Lees, the Rev. D. S. Murray, the Rev. F. Parker, the Rev. E. Salt, the Rev. R. A. Wilson, the Rev. F. J. Wrottesley; and Messrs. P. L. Adams, J. Amphlett, S. B. Bamford, W. S. Brough, W. F. Carter, W. H. Duignan, A. S. Hambleton, F. Monckton, F. R. Twemlow, Josiah C. Wedgwood, and the Assistant Secretary.

The Report of the Editorial Committee was read by Mr. Parker as follows:—

## REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE, 1905.

The Committee have to report that Volume VIII of the New Series was issued to the Subscribers in August last. It contained the first volume of the Episcopal Records which the Society had decided to print at their meeting of 1903.

At that date it was expected that their funds would have admitted of the issue in the same year of a second Volume of Lay Records, but, as the work proceeded, it became evident that the Register would run into a volume of more than 400 pages, and it became necessary to renounce the idea of a second volume.

Volume IX is well advanced, and should be issued early in the next year. Its contents will consist of:—

1. An Instalment of the Chancery Suits of the time of Queen Elizabeth, abstracted from the original records by Mr. W. K. Boyd.
2. A paper on the Parentage of Sir James Audley, one of the original Knights of the Garter, by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood.
3. A paper on the Burton Abbey Chartulary, by Mr. Horace Round.
4. The Dieulaeres Chartulary, from an ancient copy formerly in the possession of the Earl of Macclesfield, with an Introduction and Notes by the Honorary Secretary.

Recurring to the subject of the Bishops' Registers, the Committee, whilst fully appreciating the ability and labour bestowed on the English abstracts of them by the Rev. R. A. Wilson, are of opinion that the great bulk of the work, although it may be of interest to ecclesiologists, is of no value for county history; and, taking into account the meagre support of the clergy of the ancient diocese, they are of opinion that it would be advisable in future to divide the issue of each year into two equal volumes of Episcopal and Lay Records respectively.

The Report of the Assistant Secretary was read as follows:—

#### REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

The Assistant Secretary has to report as follows: The names of three of our oldest members have been removed from the Roll by death, viz. :—

Mr. Augustus E. Manley, Manley Hall, Lichfield;  
Mr. John W. Sneyd, Basford Hall, Leek; and  
Mr. Henry Ward, Rodbaston, Penkridge.

Mr. Ward's subscription has been paid by his widow, who, it is hoped, will continue as a member.

It may be remembered that on the day of the last Annual Meeting news came of the death of Mr. F. W. Mills, Dobset Street, London. He has been succeeded recently by his brother, Mr. H. C. Mills, Georgia Gardens, Head Down, Niton, Isle of Wight.

Early in the year Mr. Percy L. Adams, Merton House, Wolverhampton; Mr. A. Huntbach, Elm Tree House, Stone; and Mr. Clement Sneyd Kynnersley, Deerndale, Uttoxeter, joined the Society. In August the Library of Congress, Washington, U.S.A., was added to the Roll, and in the same month Mr. Edw. A. Hardwick, of Havermere, Howick Falls, Natal. The Congress Library, Washington, sent an order for a set of the New Series of the Collections.

#### *Bishops' Registers.*

The response to the 2,500 circulars sent out respecting the Bishops' Registers has not extended to more than 50 orders for copies, and some of these only for special portions. Two subscriptions were received before the making up of the Balance Sheet, and one since. These are all the returns at present.

*Finances.*

The publication of the first Volume of the Registers has increased the outlay of the Society by nearly £50, while the sales of other volumes during the year have been much below the average. The balance in bank is consequently reduced to £74 11s. 4d.

J. W. BRADLEY,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

A discussion then arose upon the Episcopal Registers. Mr. Fletcher was of opinion that the Registers should be printed in their entirety, including the Ordination Lists. Mr. Parker, however, showed that these lists could not be given without great expense and the risk of alienating many subscribers. Mr. Carter suggested that the Archæological Societies of Derbyshire and Salop should be asked to co-operate in the publication of the Bishops' Registers. This was supported by Mr. Landor and others, and finally left for the consideration of the Committee.

The Report of the Editorial Committee was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Josiah Wedgwood brought before the meeting the question of the co-operation of the Society with the *Victoria County History of Staffordshire*, which was shortly to be put in hand, and read a letter from Mr. Horace Round to the Honorary Secretary, of which the following is an extract:—

“The County Families' Volume, for which we want your assistance, is quite a distinct work from the four volumes of the General County History. This volume deals only with existing County families, and will be restricted to those families which have held their estates in the male line since at least 1760. This gives it, you see, a distinct *cachet*, and confines it to landed families of old standing.

“Each of these families will be dealt with (1) in a narrative history, much on your own system; (2) in big chart pedigrees to accompany the history.

“These will be Parts II and III of the Volume. But there will also be an Introduction which will deal more briefly with those families which are not qualified for admission in the main portion of the work.”

After some discussion, a resolution was carried to the following effect:—

“That a Committee of five be appointed, with power to add to their number, to co-operate with the editors of the *Victoria County*

*History* and the heads of families in this County, with a view of assisting the proposed history by—

- “ 1. Obtaining pedigrees from the various families concerned, for record in the William Salt Library ;
- “ 2. To collect authoritative information for the *History* ;
- “ 3. To obtain an increased subscription to the present Society with a view of printing a full volume of Records each year in addition to the Bishops' Registers.”

The following members were nominated to serve on the Committee:—

The Rev. W. Beresford,  
Mr. W. F. Carter,  
Mr. W. N. Landor,  
Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, and  
The Rev. F. J. Wrottesley.\*

After the usual votes of thanks the meeting separated.

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\* Sir Reginald Hardy has since consented to act as President of the Committee.

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Staffordshire County Studies

William Salt Society.

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Staffordshire County Studies  
Sample

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS.

SERIES M.

TEMP. ELIZABETH

# CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS.

## SERIES II.

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Bundle I. No. 11.

*To the Right Honourable Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.*

In most humble wise complaining showeth unto your honourable lordship your daily orator Jervys Ashworth, of Leeke, co. Stafford, yeoman; that whereas your said orator was lawfully seized in his demesne as of fee of a messuage in Leeke, and the issues thereof by a long time hath received; but so it is, honourable lord, that divers evidences, deeds, charters, writings, and muniments concerning the said messuage and other the premises are casually come to the possession of Thomas Jothrell, bailiff of the said town of Leeke, who has wrongfully entered into the said messuage, and in nowise will suffer your orator quietly to occupy the same. In consideration whereof and forasmuch as the certainty of the said evidences and muniments or whether they be "contained in bage sealed or chest locked" unto your orator is unknown, and so he is without remedy for the recovery thereof by the due order and course of the common law. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpœna* to be delivered unto the said Thomas Jothrell commanding him at a certain day and under a certain penalty personally to appear in the Court of Chancery to make answer to the premises.

*The answer of Thomas Joderell.*

• The said bill of complaint is uncertain and insufficient in the law, and devised only upon malice. Nevertheless, the said defendant says that he "nothinge hathe nor claymyth to have in the sayde messuage." Moreover the said defendant saith that if the complainant be seised of any such messuage, that the said complainant hath all the deeds belonging to the same in his own hands.

Bundle 1. No. 15.

To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper. 6th November,  
7 Elizabeth.

Showeth unto your lordship your orator John Asteley ; that whereas your orator and other persons as suerty for your suppliant about ten years past became bounden to one Thomas Sellman in a great sum of money by their deed obligatory upon certain conditions touching the possessing and occupying as well of the moiety of a tenement and certain lands meadows and pastures in Aculatt (Aqualate), co. Stafford, whereof your orator and "Dorytie," his wife, as in right of the said Dorothy, were seised according to the custom of the manor of Mereshome (Meretown), as also of certain pastures and meadow, in Aculatt aforesaid, lately leased by John Skrymslar esquire, to Richard Sellman, deceased, for certain years. Which said obligation and deed upon divers good considerations the said Thomas faithfully promised to deliver to your said suppliant to be cancelled, and to permit your suppliant quietly to enter into the said premises, and also to procure a confirmation to be made by the said John Skrymslar of the said lease of the said pastures and meadow. And where also as well in consideration that your said orator had married the daughter of Margaret Sellman, that is to say, daughter of the brother of the said Thomas as also for divers other causes the said Thomas and Margaret, for the preferment and advancement of your orator and his said wife, about half a year last past did faithfully promise to give and deliver to your orator the one half of all such goods and chattels as they or any of them had. But so it is that since the said promises your suppliant has sundry times desired the said Thomas to deliver as well the said obligation and deed and the half of the goods, as also to procure the said confirmation of the said lease, yet so to do the said Thomas hath denied and refused. May it therefore please your honour to grant the Queen's writ of *subpœna* to the said Thomas commanding him to appear and to make answer to the premises.

*The answer of Thomas Sellman.*

The said supposed promise for the delivery of the said obligation and for the procurement of the ratification from the said John Skrymslar doth not in law give any manner of cause of action. As to the supposed promise for half the goods, the said defendant saith that he the said complainant, in case the same were true (as it is most false) hath good and competent remedy by the course of the common laws of this realm against the said defendant. Nevertheless, if he the said

means fallen into the hands of Senche Salt of Hempstall Rudware, widow, who has entered into possession of the said premises, and refuses to vacate them.

May it please your lordship to grant a writ of *subpœna* to be directed to the said Senche, commanding her to appear, and answer the premises.

*The answer of Senche Salte.*

This defendant saith that she has not at any time had any freehold or other estate in any of the rents and hereditaments mentioned in the bill, except as to two messuages and 50 acres of land, which same are and have been time out of mind parcel of the manor of Yoxall, and have been demisable by the lord or steward of the said manor, of the which said two messuages and fifty acres, one Robert Salte, this defendant's husband, was lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee, and at a court of the said manor, held in the third year of the Queen's Majesty he did surrender the said premises unto Sir William Hollys, knight, lord of the said manor, to the use of the said Robert, and this defendant, and their heirs. And the said Robert died lawfully seised of the said premises, and the said defendant is now lawfully seised of the same in her demesne as of freehold, according to the custom of the said manor, reversion thereof to Mary and Anne daughters of the said Robert and said defendant.

*The replication of Symon Arden.*

This complainant avers that all things in his bill are true and certain, and that long before the commencement of this suit he himself was possessed of the said two messuages and fifty acres of land, and that if any such grant, as alleged in the answer was made by the lord of the manor, it could be of no force for the cause aforesaid.

*The rejoinder of Senche Salte.*

This defendant avers that her answer is true, and that the premises mentioned were in possession of Richard Salt, after whose death they descended to the said Robert Salt.

Bundle 5. No. 94.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

Showeth unto your lordship your orator Henry Ayneworth of Cotton, co. Stafford, husbandman, that whereas Sir James Blount, knight, Lord Mountjoye was seised in his demesne as of fee or fee tail of and a capital messuage, 140 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, and 30 acres of pasture in Cotton and Hanbery, co. Stafford, and being thus seised,

about five years last past, the said Sir James, for a certain sum of money demised the same to your said orator, to have and to hold to him, his heirs, executors or assigns for the term of 21 years, he paying a yearly rent of £4 6s. 5d.

At the time of the making of the said lease there was issuing out of the said premises several rents and charges, that is to say to Sir Edward Aston, knight, the yearly rent of 40s., to Clement Agard, gentleman, the yearly rent of 20s., and to the heirs of James Burton a yearly rent of 20s. all which rents the said Lord Mountjoye did faithfully promise to your said orator, that he, his heirs or assigns, would pay and discharge. Afterwards the said Lord Mountjoye did sell the reversion of the premises to one Rauff Adderley, gentleman, for a very small sum of money, expressing to the said Rauff at the time of making the said sale, that the premises were charged with the said several rents and that he, his heirs or assigns should content the same, and save your orator, his heirs or assigns harmless during the said term.

The said Rauff now refuses to pay the said rents, and tries by divers ways and means to worry your said orator, and compel him to give up possession of the said premises.

May it please your lordship to grant a writ of *subpœna* to be directed to the said Rauff Adderley, commanding him to answer unto these premises.

*Answer of Rauff Adderley.*

This defendant says that he has not seen the original indenture, as the complainant has always refused to produce the same, and further says that the complainant, as he understands is bound by a special covenant, contained in the aforesaid indenture, to provide one sufficient able horse and man well furnished and arrayed to serve the said Lord Mountjoye his heirs or assigns as often as he or any of them shall go to the wars. The Earl of Westmoreland, lieutenant of the northern part of the country, at the time this defendant did purchase the said premises, commanded the said defendant to join him, for the better service of the King and Queen, to defend a fort, and this defendant commanded the complainant to prepare himself to attend upon the said defendant, which he refused to do, saying he was destitute of a horse convenient for the purpose and offering a sum of £7, instead, which sum he has not yet paid.

*Replication of Henry Eyneswourth.*

He saith that the defendant's answer is untrue and slanderous, that he is not bound by the indenture to provide a horse and man well furnished, neither is it true that he offered the defendant £7.

served upon this defendant by the procurement of the said complainant by one of his landlady's servants. And further, this defendant saith that the Manor of Ilam, co. Stafford, and the Manor of Bloure, co. Stafford, did adjoin, but were divided by one water commonly called Manyfold, and that one half of the same is in the lordship of Ilam, and the other half in the lordship of Bloure, and that this defendant ought not to be compelled to make any other defence, save when both parties for the defence of their corn have made hedges upon the water banks, and therefore this defendant saith he hath taken distresses damages fesant upon his said lordship from time to time upon occasion of escapes of beasts and cattle, and the said Richard Berye as well, as is lawful for them to do.

*The replication of Richard Berye.*

The said complainant avereth everything in the said bill to be true, and further saith that whereas in his said bill he alledged the said close whereof he is possessed to be in Ilam, he hath now perfect understanding the same to lie in Blore adjoining Ilam, and saith that the said defendant ought to enclose his lands adjoining the said lordship of Blore, and take out of mind used to make hedges and sufficient fences on the banks of the said water.

*The rejoinder of John Forde.*

The said defendant doth aver everything in the said answer to be true and saith that he and all those whose estate is in the lordship of Ilam have never made any enclosure or defence except of his voluntary mind for his own cattle going over the said water, as the tenants of Blore ought to do on their side of the water, for at every great flood the water doth carry away the hedges and destroy the corn.

Bundle 12. No. 36.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

Showeth unto your honourable lordship your daily orator Edward Barbour of Flosbroke, co. Stafford, gentleman, that whereas one John Barbour, father of your said orator, was seised in his demesne as of fee of certain parcels of arable land, meadow and pasture with the appurtenances, being within the town and fields of Rowley near the town of Stafford, that is to say, one parcel of pasture ground there called Apoke containing by estimation 3 acres, the 4th part of one pasture there called Grymes Close, with divers acres of arable land and meadow in Rowley aforesaid, lying in the fields there, the certain

number of which acres nor the certain places where the same do lie your orator knoweth not. And your orator's father being so seised, about 26 years last past by his deed indented did devise and let to farm all the said premises to William Stamford, late of Rowley, gent., to be held by the said William Stamford and his assigns for many years, paying yearly to the said John Barbour the rent of 16s., at the Feast of the Annunciation of our Lady and Saint Michael the Archangel. By virtue whereof the said William Stamford did enter into the said premises, and was seised thereof until about 12 years past when he granted the said premises to Edward Stamford his son, by force whereof the said Edward entered into the premises and is yet thereof seised. About three years past the said John Barbour by his deed in writing did grant the reversion of the premises, together with the rent thereof, to your said orator, in tail to him and his heirs and delivered to him the said indenture of demise as also the said deed of entail; and the said Edward Stamford being occupier of the premises, did pay the rent to your orator. Nevertheless about one year past the same Edward Stamford got into his hands the said indenture of demise, and also the said deed of entail, and by colour thereof claimeth sundry parcels of the premises adjoining his own lands in Rowley aforesaid, and hath changed and altered the bounds in sundry places whereby the same was known, from the lands of his own inheritance, by means whereof your orator knoweth not for certain of how much land he may claim the rent; and the same Edward Stamford not only refuseth to pay the rent to your orator, but also to deliver the foresaid indenture and deed to him, and to reduce the said boundaries to their proper places. And forasmuch as your orator knoweth not the certain date of the said indenture nor where the said deed of entail be contained, whether in bag or box sealed or in chest locked. In consideration whereof may it please your Lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpoena* to be directed unto the said Edward Stamford, commanding him to appear in the Court of Chancery to make answer to the premises.

Bundle 12. No. 58.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

Showed unto your honor your orator Sampson Beresford of Enston, co. Stafford, gent., that whereas your said orator was and yet is lawfully seised of a state of inheritance of and in a pasture in Bucknall called Bull Heys and your orator about the Feast of Pentecost last past did put into the said pasture divers horses, mares, colts and geldings there to feed; and after, that is to wit the 7th day of August last past,

one of your said orator's mares well worth £10 broke forth from the said pasture and in "Strakyng" towards your said orator's pastures at Enston foresaid, where she had been bred and reared, happened to come into a pasture in Bricknall aforesaid in the occupation of John Bolton, the said pasture not being sufficiently fenced from the high way, and the said mare by the said John Bolton or by his son Geoffrey Bolton or by some of the servants of the said John Bolton, by the commandment of him or his son, or by one John Bucknall or Thomas Bristowe was maliciously killed to the great loss of your orator. And so much as your orator hath not any certain knowledge which of the above-mentioned did kill the mare, or by whose commandment it was killed, nor knoweth no means to obtain the same knowledge: May it therefore please your good lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpoena* to be directed to the said John Bolton, Geoffrey Bolton, John Bucknall and Thomas Bristowe commanding them to appear before your lordship to be examined.

*The answer of Geoffrey Bolton and John Bucknall.*

The said defendants say that the said Bill of Complaint is uncertain and insufficient to be answered, nevertheless they say it is true that the said mare was found killed in the high way, and that the said mare was worth about 5 marks or little more; and that the said pasture of the Boltons was sufficiently fenced from the said high way.

Bundle 12. No. 70.

Showeth unto your good lordship your daily orator John Browne of (Dow)ne, co. Kent, esquire, that whereas your orator was seised to him and his heirs of the Manor of Worsley (Warslow), co. Stafford, and of divers houses, edifices, buildings, meadows, pastures, feeding lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services and hereditaments to the same Manor belonging, of which Manor of Worsley one farm called Overelysde and divers lands and tenements to the same farm belonging, containing by estimation four score acres of arable land, meadow and pasture, or thereabouts, time out of mind have been parcel: But so it is good lord that divers charters, deeds and evidences concerning the premises have come to the possession of one Sampson Busford of the Town of Enson, co. Stafford, gentleman, and of Robert Chesshire and Richard Chesshire and Richard Chesshire of Austenfield, co. Stafford, husbandmen, who by colour thereof have entered into the same farm and the premises thereto belonging and dispossessed your orator. And although your said orator hath sundry times desired the same Sampson Busforde,

May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpœna* to be directed to the said Robert Fitzherbert and the other persons named, commanding them to appear in the Court of Chancery to make answer to the premises.

*The joint answer of Robert Fitzherbert, Matthew Beresford, Richard Goodwin and Humphrey Cowper.*

The said defendants say that the said bill is uncertain and insufficient, but for answer they say that the said Lawrence Beresford, being seised of the lands mentioned in the bill, by his deed of feoffment did enfeof all and singular the premises John Bennett of Beresford, co. Stafford, yeoman, Sir Lawrence Beresford, chaplain, John Ferne of Perwyche, co. Derby, yeoman, and John Ferne, son of Thomas Ferne, of Hognaston, co. Derby, yeoman, to have and to hold to them and their heirs for ever, by force whereof they were seised of the premises. And afterwards the said Lawrence declared his last will and testament in writing concerning the premises, and by the same did bequeath the profits of the same premises to be bestowed in "Deeds of Almes" for a certain time, and that after the death of one George Beresford, father of the complainant, Edward Beresford, Humphrey Beresford and Thomas Beresford, named in the bill, should have and hold the premises to them and their heirs. The said Lawrence afterwards died and his co-feoffees were seised of the premises in their demesne as of fee, to the use of the said "Almes Deeds," and after that to the use of the said George, Edward and Thomas Humphrey and their heirs. Afterwards the said George Beresford died and the premises belonged to the said Edward, Thomas and Humphrey, and later the said Edward and Thomas died, whereupon the said Humphrey was seised in his demesne as of fee of the whole premises. Being so seised, the said Humphrey assured the lands mentioned in the bill to the use of the said Matthew Beresford his son, and his heirs, and the said Matthew being in reof seised, devised part thereof to Robert Fitzherbert, gent., one of the defendants, and part thereof, that is to say, one tenement and the lands belonging, in Tissington, to the said Humphrey Cowper; and part lying in Monyash to Richard Goodwin, by reason whereof the same do take the profits thereof and the said Matthew doth detain all evidences he hath touching the same.

Bundle 17. No. 67.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily orator Robert Barnestoune, of London, that whereas the said Robert about the 7th day of May

last past was lawfully possessed at Blyemehill (Blymhill), co. Stafford, of 100 steers, kine and heifers and so being possessed had talk and communication with one William Sawyer of Blyemehill, husbandman, as well for the obtaining a close in Blyemehill where the said cattle might be pastured and couchant that night as also that he might have a trusty person that would diligently watch the cattle that night, that they should not stray and he told the said Sawyer that he would rather pay more than necessary than be destitute thereof. Whereupon the said William Sawyer pretending great friendship to your orator said that he might have a close from him, and further promised that he himself would watch your orator's cattle, and your orator believing the said William Sawyer to be honest, rewarded him largely, which the said Sawyer accepted, and the cattle were driven into the said close. But so it is that the said Sawyer in the dead of night compelled the said cattle to be driven out of the said close through the ditches and hedges that it might appear that they had broken loose themselves, by which fraudulent dealing 5 of your orator's cattle were so damaged that they died, 20 were greatly injured and 30 others strayed 5 miles from the said close causing damage to the value of £20. And although your orator has sundry times desired the said Sawyer to make recompense for the loss he has sustained, yet he has refused. In consideration whereof may it please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpœna* to be directed to the said William Sawyer, commanding him to appear in this court to answer to the premises.

Bundle 17. No. 13.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily orator Walter Barbour of Flosbrook, co. Stafford, gent., that whereas your orator about the Feast of Holy Trinity last past bought of one John Craddock 154 sheep, sheep and ewes, in the town of Newcastle-under-Lyme in the county aforesaid, in open market there for a certain sum of money paid to the said Craddock, upon a warranty upon the contract made by the same Craddock that the said sheep were of the breed of Max<sup>1</sup> ... in the county of [blank] being a great waste ground of very hard soil for that your ... orator then declared to the said Craddock that if they were bred upon any fruitful soil they were not for your orator's keeping, for he intended to keep them in a waste ground called Flossebrook Heath being a very barren soil. Upon this talk, the said Craddock to the intent to make your orator buy them, declared in the hearing of divers persons that the sheep were bred

<sup>1</sup> [Torn away.]

in the said forest ; upon which speech and warranty your orator did buy the sheep, but they were not of the said breed, but were bred in a fruitful soil in Wales. Your orator suspecting nothing, put the said sheep into the said heath, but they decayed of their bodies and wool for want of their fruitful keeping, and in this last winter many of them died and to save the rest your orator was obliged to sell his other cattle which he had in his pasture at Flossebrook and to put the residue of his sheep there, by reason whereof and for the loss of the other sheep your orator sustained damages to the amount of £20. And forasmuch as all the witnesses of the contract were strangers to your orator except one Thomas Smyth who afterwards died, your orator is therefore without remedy. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpœna* to be directed to said John Craddock, commanding him to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the premises.

Burdle, 18. No. 1.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily orator John Barbour of Flosbrook, co. Stafford, squire, that whereas your orator and his ancestors have been time out of mind seised of the Manor of Flossbrook, and the profits thereof by them and their tenants quietly received, until about 5 years last past when one Thomas Hanley of Ellerton Grange, co. Stafford, yeoman, by colour of having deeds and evidences concerning the premises, has entered into one parcel of waste ground containing about 30 acres, belonging to the said manor, and did burn and destroy the heath thereupon growing to the great loss of your orator. Forasmuch as your orator knoweth not the certain number of the said deeds and evidences nor where they be contained, he is without remedy for the recovery of the same. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpœna* to be directed to the said Thomas Hanley commanding him to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the premises.

*The answer of Thomas Hanley.*

The said defendant saith that the Bill of Complaint is uncertain and insufficient, nevertheless if he be compelled to make answer he saith that true it is that one Thomas late prior of the late dissolved Monastery of our Blessed Lady of Ronton, co. Stafford, and the Convent of the same, were seised in their demesne as of fee, in the right of the said monastery, among other things, of a farm called Ellerton

Grange of which the waste ground mentioned in the Bill is parcel, and always has been, and the said Prior and Convent so being seised, by their deed indented did devise the same with one lease called Newelond unto one Thomas Skrymshaw of Norbury, co. Stafford, esquire, for the term of 61 years, paying yearly for the same the sum of 50s., with divers other covenants contained in the said deed, bearing date 1st December, 1518. By force whereof the said Thomas Skrymshaw entered into the premises, and being possessed thereof, in consideration of divers sums of money to him paid by the said defendant, by his deed indented, bearing date 20th April, in the 34th year of the reign of the late King Henry VIII. devised the premises to this defendant for term of years unexpired. By virtue whereof the said defendant entered into the premises and quietly received the profits thereof for the space of 40 years now past.

Bundle 18. No. 16.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily orator Richard Baron, that whereas one John Baron, now deceased, brother to your said orator, was seised in his demesne as of fee of divers lands and tenements in Tamworth, co. Stafford, and so being seised died at Tamworth. After his death the premises descended to your orator as brother and next heir of the said John. But so it is that divers deeds and evidences concerning the premises have come to the hands of William Hylton, Margaret his wife and Margaret Hylton, spinster, who have entered into the premises and expelled your orator, and take all the profits thereof and have also conveyed to themselves divers secret estates of inheritance. And forasmuch as your orator knoweth not the certain number or date of the said deeds and evidences nor wherein they be contained, he is therefore without remedy for the recovery of the same. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpoena* to be directed to the said William and Margaret, his wife, and Margaret, spinster, commanding them to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the premises.

Bundle 18. No. 19.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily suppliant John Broughton of Whittington, co. Stafford, gentleman, that whereas your suppliant has for long time possessed one mease or tenement called Greenway Hall with divers lands and pastures to the same belonging, lying in Norton, co. Stafford, for divers years yet enduring of the demise and lease of

Richard Broughton, father of your orator. And so it is that the original Indenture whereby the same premises were let to your orator has come to the hands of Thomas Broughton, son of Richard Broughton, son of the said Richard, who has not only exhibited a Bill of Complaint in this Court intending to impoverish your orator, being but a younger brother, and uncle to the said defendant, and has not wherewith to live but only the same premises being assured to him for his only annuity, but also has sundry times since his Bill of Complaint exhibited, entered into possession of the premises and disturbed your orator. And forasmuch as your orator knoweth not the certain date of the said indenture he is therefore without remedy to recover the same. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpœna* to be directed to the said Thomas Broughton, commanding him to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the withholding of the said indenture.

Bundle 19. No. 2.

*Writ dated at Westminster, 21st April, 12 Eliz. (1570).*

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

*5th April, 1570.*

Showeth unto your lordship your orator Ralph Brereton of Froghall, co. Stafford, esquire, that whereas one Sir Ralph Brereton, the elder, knight, your orator's grandfather was seised in his demesne as of fee of the Manor of Besford, co. Salop, and 100 messuages, 1,000 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow, 1,000 acres of pasture, 300 acres of wood, lying in Stenson, Brinton, Besford, Edge, and Overton Madock in the counties of Derby, Stafford, Chester, Salop and Flint, and so seised, about 50 years ago and more, in consideration of a marriage to be then had between Sir Rondle Brereton the younger, knight, his son and heir, and Dame Isabel his wife, he assured the premises to the said Sir Rondle and Dame Isabel and their heirs male; by force whereof they entered into the premises and Dame Isabel had issue your orator. So being seised, the said Sir Rondle about 30 years past died at Malpas, co. Chester, and the said Dame Isabel as survivor was seised of the premises; and about 7 years past, she made her last will and testament in writing, and by the same ordained one Dame Elinor Eggerton, widow, her sole executrix. The said Dame Isabel about 7 years ago died at Malpas, after whose death the premises descended to your orator, as son and heir. About 3 years past the said Dame Elinor made her last will and testament, and thereby constituted one

Dame Marie Eggerton, wife of Sir Richard Eggerton, of Ridley, co. Chester, knight, her sole executrix and afterwards died at Olton in the said county. So it is that divers deeds and evidences concerning the premises have come to the hands of Sir Richard Eggerton, who refuses to deliver the same to your orator, and forasmuch as your orator doth not know the certainty of the said deeds and evidences nor wherein they be contained, he is therefore without remedy for the recovery of the same. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpoena* to be directed to the said Sir Richard Eggerton commanding him to appear before your lordship to make answer hereunto.

*The answer of Sir Richard Egerton, knight.*

This defendant saith that the Bill of Complaint is insufficient and prayeth to be dismissed from this court. Nevertheless if he be compelled to make answer, he saith that the gift mentioned in the Bill and divers deeds and evidences are not come to his hands.

Bundle 19. No. 6.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

11th April, 1570.

Showeth unto your lordship your orator John Browne of Horton, co. Kent, esquire, that whereas your said orator is lawfully seised to him and his heirs of the Manor of Warslow, co. Stafford, with all the appurtenances, of which Manor of Warslow one farm called Overleside containing about 80 acres time out of mind has been parcel. But so it is that divers deeds and evidences concerning the same have come to the hands of Sampson Basford, of the town of Enson, co. Stafford, gentleman, and of Robert Cheshire and Richard Cheshire of Austenfield in the same county, who have entered into the said farm and have dispossessed your orator. And forasmuch as your orator does not know the certain date of the said deeds and evidences, nor wherein they be contained, he is therefore without remedy for the recovery of the same. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpoena* to be directed to the said Sampson Basford, Robert and Richard Cheshire commanding them to appear in the Court of Chancery to make answer to the premises.

*The answer of Robert and Richard Cheshire.*

The said defendants say that the Bill of Complaint is untrue, and they say that Warslowe termed in the Bill by the complainant as a manor, is not one at all, but has always been accepted as parcel of the Manor

of Austenfield. They further say that long time before the complainant had anything in the supposed Manor of Warslowe, one Vincent Mundy, esquire, was seised of the Manor of Austenfield, whereof Warslowe was a member or parcel, and so being seised about 7 years last past did assure unto the complainant the supposed manor. The said premises called Averelside have always been customary land demisable by copy of court roll of the Manor of Austenfield, and the custom of this last named manor is that whenever any copy has been made to any person, that they may surrender the same and take it up again for 1, 2 or 3 lives at their pleasure, and that of ancient time all the customary tenements of the said manor were finable at fines certain, until of late years the lord troubling and vexing divers of the copy holders drove many of them for buying of their quietness to be at fines uncertain. Nevertheless many of the ancient customary tenants, whereof the said Sampson Basford is one, for the said Averelside have never paid but fines certain. Moreover they say that about 50 years last past one William Beresford and Joan his wife were seised of the said Averelside, and they so being seised, did surrender the same to the hands of the lord, to the use of one Robert Basford, father of Sampson Basford, for term of his life, and after his death, to the said Sampson. By force whereof, the said Robert was seised of the said Averelside and died about 28 years ago, after whose death the said Sampson was seised of the same. And these defendants further say that Henry Cheshire, their father, had the said Averelside as tenant at will unto the said Robert Basford while he lived, and after his death as tenant of sufferance of the said Sampson, and about 4 years past he died, after whose death the said Richard and Robert Cheshire by agreement of the said Sampson entered into the premises called Averelside which they still occupy, but other interest therein they never did claim, but only as tenants at sufferance of the said Sampson.

*The replication of John Browne.*

The said complainant does maintain everything in his Bill to be true, and he will prove that he and his heirs were lawfully seised of the Manor of Worslows and all the lands parcel thereof.

Bundle 19. No. 19.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily orator Robert Byram of London, bricklayer. That whereas one Henry Byram, late of Westbroomwich, co. Stafford, yeoman, father of your orator, was seised

in his demesne as of fee or feetail, of and in divers messuages and lands lying in West Broomwich and Wednesbury, co. Stafford, of the clear yearly value of £20. And so being seised, he the said Henry had issue Thomas and Robert Byram, and he died about 25 years past at West Broomwich, after whose death the premises descended to the said Thomas as son and heir. By force whereof the said Thomas entered into the premises and received the profits thereof, but he died in Ireland, about one year past, after whose death the premises descended to your orator, who entered into the same. But so it is that divers deeds and evidences concerning the premises have come to the possession of one Humphrey Parkes of Wednesbury aforesaid, Smith, and George Lane of West Broomwich aforesaid, husbandman, who have wrongfully entered into a message or tenement called Whitley Cross and into divers other parcels of land, to the clear yearly value of 20 marks, and the profits thereof have taken to their own use, and have conveyed sundry secret estates to certain persons unknown, to defraud your orator. And forasmuch as your orator does not know the certain number or date of the said deeds and evidences, nor wherein they be contained, he is therefore without remedy for the recovery of the same. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpana* to be directed to the said Humphrey Parkes and George Lane, commanding them to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the premises

*The answer of George Lane.*

The said defendant saith that the Bill of Complaint is insufficient, nevertheless if he be compelled to make answer, he saith that the same Henry Byram was lawfully seised of a cottage with a parcel of land, a barn and a garden, in West Broomwich, within the Hamlet of Fynspath, in length between the land of John Hayteley, a lane called Smally Lane, and the land called Bromecroft on both sides, and also of and in one other croft or parcel of land called Whytteleys croft with a barn in Broomwich; and the same Henry Byram so being seised, by writing dated about the 19th year of King Henry VIII, conveyed the same to William Nall, to be held by him and his heirs for ever. By force whereof the said William entered into the same, which this defendant now hath by just and lawful conveyance, and as to any messuages or lands mentioned in the Bill other than this defendant hath recited, this defendant utterly disclaimeth to have anything to do therewith either in possession, reversion or otherwise.

*The replication of Robert Byram.*

The said complainant doth aver every thing in his said Bill to be true.

Bundle 19. No. 34.

*Writ dated at Westminster, 8th February, 11 Eliz. (1569).*

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

Showeth unto your honour your suppliant Matthew Bysmore, that whereas your suppliant was and yet is seised in his demesne as of fee in good and just conveyance from our sovereign lady the Queen, of and in one messuage, one cottage, one curtilage, one garden, one orchard, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, and 10 acres of wood in Womborne, Overton Swindon, and Churchefelde, co. Stafford, and has received and taken the profits thereof for the space of 4 years. But now of late divers deeds and evidences concerning the premises have come to the hands of Benedict Woodhouse and Robert Smith, who claim an interest in the premises and disturb your orator. And forasmuch as your orator knoweth not the true number or certainty of the said deeds and evidences nor wherein they be contained he is therefore without remedy for the recovery of the same. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpana* to be directed to the same Benedict Woodhouse and Robert Smith, commanding them to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the premises.

*The answer of Benedict Woodhouse and Robert Smith.*

The said defendants say that long time before the exhibiting of the said Bill one Bennet Woodhouse the younger was and yet is seised of a messuage and other inheritance in Womborne, Overton and Nether Penne, the deeds and evidences whereof the said Bennett Woodhouse for his right title and interest in and to the same does keep.

*The replication of Matthew Bysmore.*

The said complainant maintains everything in his said bill to be true, and further says that he the complainant was and yet is seised of the premises mentioned and that all the evidences and deeds do belong to him.

Bundle 19. No. 38.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily orator Edward Barbour of Weston Jones, co. Stafford, gent., that whereas one John Barbour, father of your orator, about 27 years last past, was lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee of many parcels of arable land and meadow lying in the fields of Rowley near Stafford, and being intermeddled with lands belonging to William Staunford, esquire. And your orator's father

being so seised, did by indenture devise the said lands to the said William Staunford for term of certain years, upon which lease a certain rent of 16s. by year was reserved to the said John Barbour and his heirs. By force whereof the said William was seised of these premises as well as of the lands of his own inheritance, all of which his son and heir Edward Staunford now has ; and the reversion of the said lands, whereof the said devise was made, your orator hath to him and his heirs. But so it is that the said indenture of demise among other ancient deeds and charters, has come to the hands of Edward Staunford, who about 2 years past defaced the boundaries of the demised lands with hedges set and ditches made, and will not pay unto your orator the rent reserved upon the said lease, nor yet suffer him to take the profits of the said land. And forasmuch as your orator doth not know the certainty of the said premises demised, nor yet whether the term be yet fully expired, neither doth he know the certain date of the indenture nor the certainty of the said other evidences, nor wherein they be contained. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpana* to be directed to the said Edward Staunford, commanding him to appear before your honour to answer the premises.

Bundle 19. No. 41.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily orator Richard Baron that whereas one John Baron, now deceased, brother to your said orator, was in his lifetime lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee of and in divers lands and tenements lying in Tamworth, co. Stafford, and so being seised died at Tamworth about one-half year now past, after whose death the premises descended to your orator. But so it is that divers deeds and evidences concerning the premises have come to the possession of one Alice Bagaley, spinster, who not only has entered into the premises and takes the profits thereof, but has conveyed to herself sundry *several* estates to the complete disinheritation of your orator. And forasmuch as your orator knoweth not the certainty nor the certain number or date of the said evidences he is therefore without remedy for the recovery of the same. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpana* to be directed to the said Alice Bagaley, commanding her to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the premises.

Bundle 19. No. 51.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily orator Nicholas Browne of Howndhill, co. Stafford, gentleman, and Eleanor his wife, late wife of

Thomas Vernon, esquire, deceased, guardian in socage to one Walter Vernon, son and heir of the said Thomas, that whereas the said Thomas Vernon in his lifetime was seised in his demesne as of fee of and in one messuage or tenement lying in Marchington, co. Stafford, and of and in 10 acres of arable land, 20 acres of pasture and eight acres of meadow with the appurtenances. The said Thomas died thereof seised after whose death the premises descended to Walter Vernon. So it is that divers deeds and evidences concerning the premises have come to the hands of one Humphrey Holyhead, and whether they be contained either in box, bag or chest sealed or unsealed the said guardian knows not; by colour of which deeds the said Humphrey has entered into the premises and interrupted your orator in the quiet possession thereof. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpoena* to be directed to the said Humphrey Holyhead commanding him to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the premises.

Bundle 19. No. 62.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily orator John Byron, clerk, that whereas within the co. of Stafford, is and has been an ancient borough or town called Burton-upon-Trent and corporate by the name of Bailiff (*sic in orig.*) and that within the same town hath been used time out of memory to the contrary a court to be held continually from 3 weeks to three weeks before the bailiff of the said town for the time being, within which court it hath been by like time used that the said bailiff should hold plea of all manner of debts and other contracts, what sum soever they amount to. So it is that by the procurement of one Richard Knight, steward of the borough and William Fysekewick, bailiff of the same, your poor supplicant was arrested at the suit of one Sir Thomas Smythe, clerk, upon a plaint of debt entered into the said court by the said Sir Thomas Smythe against your poor orator without any just cause. Upon which plaint exhibited, the said Sir Thomas Smythe, clerk, had judgement to recover against your said poor orator the sum of money mentioned in the plaint, to the great loss of your poor orator. And forasmuch as in the same record there are many manifest and apparent errors, your poor orator sued a writ of error out of this honourable court directed unto the said bailiff of the said borough, which writ your orator delivered unto the said Richard Knight, who not regarding the said writ, by sinister practice had between him, William Fysskewick, and

partition they occupied severally their several parts of the said buildings accordingly, the kitchen and buttery being left to continue in jointure, and the hall being allotted to the said Joan it was then agreed upon for every party and their servants to be open and free for every of them to pass through to their rooms. Afterwards the said Joan took to husband the said Thomas Baily and the said Dorothy Barbour died, by reason whereof her interest in the premises whereof no partition was made that is to say of the said kitchen and buttery, did accrue to your orator. But so it is that after the death of the said Dorothy Barbour the said Thomas Baily having got into his hands all the parts of the said writings indented of partition, by reason that the said hall was to him allotted and is the only way to divers of the chambers allotted to your orator, doth by evil will keep the door of the said hall locked so that your orator cannot have access to the said buttery kitchen and another chamber where your orator hath a great store of grain, and corn to the quantity of 50 quarters, and above of wheat, rye, malt and barley; and so it is that your orator and his servants could not enter the said chambers since the death of the said Dorothy, unless by force and strength contrary to the law he should break open the said hall door. By reason of which unconscionable dealing of the said Thomas your said orators corn is moystened and damaged to the value of £20 and is like very soon to be all utterly' ... .. And forasmuch as your orator doth not remember the certain contents of ... .. nor the date of the said writings thereof, neither hath any witnesses to prove the said partition neither certainly knoweth ... .. said rooms were allotted to every of the said parties, he cannot certainly tell how to help ... .. wrongs at the common law. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subtina* to be directed to the said Thomas Baily commanding him to appear in the Court of Chancery ... ..

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Bundle 30. No. 1.

*Writ dated at Westminster, 28th November, 8 Eliz.*

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily orator Edward Beresford of Enston in co. Stafford, gentleman, that whereas one Peter Leycester of Tabley in co. Chester, esquire, about the Feast of the Holy Trinity now last past being lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee

<sup>1</sup> [Torn away.]

of the eighteenth part of the manor of Alstonefield in co. Stafford, and of divers other lands and tenements in Alstonefield aforesaid; and the said Peter Leycester so being seised, upon talk had between him and your orator by means of their friends did, for the sum of £100 bargain and sell all the same premises to your orator and his heirs forever, the said sum to be paid to the said Peter upon assurance to be made of the premises to your orator. And the said Peter did then before substantial witnesses receive of your orator for and upon the said bargain, one "ryall" of gold and for the same your said orator should stand at his choice and election either upon view and better knowledge of the premises, he should like the same premises, then to have the same assured to him in form aforesaid, and in case upon view had of the premises your orator should mislike the same for the said price, then he might so do, and the said bargain would be void. And certain time being appointed for determination of your orators election, and after your orator upon view and consideration had of the premises did before the said time appointed for the determination of his said choice, give notice unto the said Peter Leycester that he did well like the same, and would have the said premises at the price. At which time the said Peter did receive of your orator one other "ryall" of gold for a further agreement and witnessing of his said bargain, and did then agree with your orator that he should cause his assurance of the premises to be made by his counsel learned, according to the said bargain, so sure as could be devised and the said Peter would do everything for the perfecting of the said bargain upon payment of the said £100, and that the said Peter and your orator should meet at a certain place and on a certain day shortly afterwards, the said Peter to receive the said £100, and to seal and deliver the writings of conveyance of the premises to your orator. At which certain day your orator to his great loss and hindrance providing the said £100, and bringing with him divers of his friends to the place appointed, offered the £100 to the said Peter and gently required him to perform his said bargain; nevertheless the said Peter did refuse to receive the money, and to seal and deliver to your orator the said indenture, and yet doth refuse so to do, and having yet your orator's said two "ryalls" since that time has taken the profits and received the rents for the premises contrary to his bargain. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpoena* to be directed to the said Peter Leycester commanding him to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the premises.

*The replication of Thomas Comberford and Anthony Babington to the answer of Edward Hopkins and Richard Rastell.*

The said complainants say that no customary tenant or copy holder of the said manor may dig or get any coal or stone within or upon any of the lands without the consent of the lords of the said manor, howbeit the said complainants say that as often as any tenants or copy holders of the said manor have been desirous to dig and get coal from any of their customary and copyhold lands, that the lords upon a reasonable fine to them paid by the said tenants give them a license for a time so to do, which said license and fine paid has been many times noted in the court rolls of the said manor.

*The replication of Thomas Comberford and Anthony Babington to the answer of John Leveson and Ralph Hopkins.*

The same as the above replication.

*The rejoinder of John Leveson and Ralph Hopkins to the replication of Thomas Comberford and Anthony Babington.*

The said defendants say that if there be any entry on the court roll concerning the said fine and license, it is uncertain and contrary to the custom of the manor, and that the same was secretly done by the stewards of the same manor by crafty means and procurement of the lord or lords of the said manor.

Bundle 35. No. 104.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight.*

*Writ dated at Westminster 27th day of April [blank] Elizabeth.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily orator William Cotton of Plardwick in co. Stafford yeoman that whereas your said orator about five years last past at the special request and desire of one Richard Perrie, of Bilston, in co. Stafford, did lend unto the said Richard then having need ... .. 53s. 4d. of lawful money, which said sum the said Richard promised to repay; before the repayment ... .. the said Richard being possessed of divers goods and chattels to the value of £40, made his last will and testament in writing and by the same did make one John Foxall his executor. Afterwards the said Richard died and the said John Foxall took into his hands and possession all the goods and chattels of the said Richard and administered the same accordingly. So it is that although your orator hath divers and sundry times requested the said John Foxall to repay unto your said orator the said sum of 53s. 4d. ... ..

said orator and very well known unto the said John Foxall so to be, yet for that the said John knoweth that your said orator hath no writing nor speciality ... .. whereby he by due order of the common laws of this realm might charge the said John with the debt, he of his forward mind hath always hitherto refused to repay the same to your said orator. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpœna* to be directed to the said John Foxall commanding him to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer the premises.

*The answer of John Foxall.*

*Memorandum.* On the ... .. in the sixth year of Elizabeth we John Wrottesley and William Salford<sup>1</sup> called before us at Wolverhampton, John Foxall and examined him, and the said defendant saith that after the death of the said Richard Pirrye, he took upon him the administration of all such goods as the said Richard had; and the said defendant saith that he had made true and full administration thereof long time before the said Bill exhibited or writ of *subpœna* served against him, and so that now there are no goods in his hands late of the said Richard Pirrye whereof he might make any payment to any person.

Bundle 36. No. 31.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight.*

Showeth unto your lordship your said orator James Comelache, of Frythe, in co. Stafford, husbandman, that whereas your said orator was lawfully possessed of one yoke of oxen as of his own proper goods and chattels, one John Mankyn, of Horton, in the said county, was very desirous to buy the said yoke of oxen of your said orator. Whereupon your said orator considering within himself that the said John Mankyn was a man unknown to him, and doubting if he should bargain with him unless he might have ready money, therefore would not bargain with him unless he might have such surety as he would be content to accept. Wherefore the said John Mankyn repaired unto one Humphrey Goodhinde of Horton aforesaid, husbandman (being his very trusty friend) and declared unto him that he should buy of your said orator one yoke of oxen and required the said Humphrey, that if he the said John Mankyn did conclude a bargain with your said orator for the said oxen, that he would become debtor for such money as he should

<sup>1</sup> These would be Justices of the Peace deputed by a writ of "*dedimus potestatem*" to examine the parties.

bance from any person, and without paying rent for the term of six years, for that the same lay near to the messuage and other lands that the said Thomas held in the said town of Cowley; which Thomas, for that consideration did faithfully promise to your said orator that he should have, hold and enjoy without interruption or paying rent for the same certain lands and tenements of the like quantity and value then in the occupation of the said Thomas Jones, for the term aforesaid. By reason whereof the said Thomas Jones entered into the lands assigned to him by your said orator, and your said orator did manure and care to his great charges according to the course of husbandry the other lands and tenements, trusting the same had been as good as a grant, or that the said Thomas would have done as he did to the said Thomas. And although the said Thomas has ever since peaceably occupied the said lands, yet the said Thomas, not regarding the profit he has taken of the said land, nor yet the charges your orator has been at, in and about the manuring of the said land that your said orator should have had at the assignment of the said Thomas, if he would have performed his said promise, or made to your orator a grant thereof as your said orator made to the said Thomas, or otherwise suffer him to sow the same and take the profits thereof, as in no wise he will, contrary to all right, for which or for the recovery of the profits that the said Thomas has taken upon the land that was assigned to him and granted by your said orator, for that the same was by his perfect grant and assignment and that which your orator had of the said Thomas was but a covenant by word, your said orator is without all remedy by the due course of the common law. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpoena* to be directed to the said Thomas Jones commanding him to appear in the Court of Chancery to make answer to the premises.

Bundle 37. No. 110.

*The answer of Kenelme Hawkes, defendant, to the Bill of Complaint of James Cricheley, plaintiff.*

The said defendant saith that the said Bill of Complaint is uncertain and insufficient in the law to be answered unto, for that he allegeth that ... .. Mylward was lawfully possessed for the term of certain years then to come of a house or building commonly called ... .. so pretendeth title to the same house not showing that the term doth yet continue and so no cause of complaint and ... .. he pretendeth that he himself should be chargeable to certain travellers and showeth not that he is charged indeed nor ... .. same house is parcel of his tenement but upon his own showing rather appeareth to

be another house and so in law no cause ... which causes of insufficiency and divers other faults appearing in the said bill this defendant demurreth ... to be discharged with his reasonable costs and charges by him sustained in this wrongful suit. The said defendant for answer saith that the said bill is only grounded upon malice to undo him, he being but a ... man, as the complainant hath heretofore done the like in divers other courts and now at this present in ... Court hath a suit depending against this same defendant pretending the like title in the same Bill of Complaint to the ... as he here doth in this bill. And the said defendant saith that he hath had ... matter of this gatehouse which this complainant pretendeth to have, divers times tried and found against this complainant, but this defendant being altogether given to trouble will never give over, but thinketh by such undue ... means to compel this defendant to give up ... Without that, that the said John Mylward ... and grant the said house or building to this complainant, or that this defendant with any others of the said city of Lichfield did without any right or title unjustly enter into the said gatehouse, or take away any of the goods and chattels.

Bundle 38. No. 67

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight.*

Showeth unto your lordship your orator Alexander Cooke, of Diseworth, in co. Leicester, weaver, that whereas one John Harryson, of Tutbury, in co. Stafford, yeoman, was lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee of a cottage or messuage with the appurtenances of the yearly rent of 21s. 9d. being copyhold, lying within Tutbury in the said county, in his demesne as of fee after the custom of the said borough of Tutbury. And the said James Harryson so being seised on the 23rd day of September in the third year of the reign of our sovereign lady the Queen's Majesty that now is, in consideration of divers sums of money paid by your said orator to the said James, did faithfully promise that he would not sell surrender or put away the said cottage or messuage, but only to your said orator or his assigns for the term of 7 years. But so it is that the said James Harryson contrary to his said promise hath now of late assured and conveyed the said cottage or messuage to one John Astyll of Hatton, in co. Stafford, to have and to hold to him and his heirs, to the hurt and damages of your said orator of £10. And forasmuch as your orator is a poor man and not able to pursue for the reformation of the premises by the order of the common law, and also for that the

and writings nor the certain dates nor contents your said orator knoweth not, nor whether they be contained in chest, bag or box, unsealed or locked, your orator is therefore without remedy for the recovery of the same. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpœna* to be directed to the said John Asshenhurst commanding him to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the premises.

Bundle 40. No. 40.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight.*

*Writ dated at Westminster the 3rd day of July, 10 Eliz.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily orator John Collyns, of Chorley, in co. Stafford, weaver, that whereas one William Collins, grandfather of your said orator, was seised in his demesne as of fee of six acres of meadow with appurtenances in Norton, in co. Stafford; and about 24 years last past he died seised thereof after whose decease the said premises descended to your said orator as son and heir of Richard Collins, son and heir of the said William. So it is that divers deeds, evidences and writings concerning the premises have come to the hands of William Collins, Richard Harrison and Agnes his wife who have entered into the premises and received the issues and profits thereof and have also conveyed divers and sundry secret estates of the premises to divers persons unknown to your said orator to the intent to disinherit your orator and his heirs for ever. And forasmuch as your orator knoweth not the number of the said deeds nor the date thereof nor wherein they be contained, he is without remedy for the recovery of the same. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpœna* to be directed to the said William Collins, Richard Harrison and Agnes his wife commanding them to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the premises.

*The answer of Richard Harryson and Agnes his wife.*

The said Richard and Agnes say that one Roger Collyns late husband to the said Agnes was in his life time lawfully seised of the said six acres of meadow mentioned in the said bill in his demesne as of fee, and died seised thereof by reason whereof the said Agnes hath title and by the laws of this realm ought to have the third part of the said premises during her life for her dower, and saving the said title and right of dower the said defendants do disclaim to have any other estate right or title in the said premises and also say that they have not, nor ever had any deeds and evidences concerning the premises.

five years, one Hugh Forde having certain lands lying near and intermeddled with the said lands, parcel of the said rectory, and having got into his possession certain deeds and evidences concerning the premises belonging to your orator, has entered into the said messuage and all the 20 acres of land, pasture and meadow, and unjustly expelled your orator and taken to his own use the issues and profits thereof. And forasmuch as your orator knoweth not the certain number of the said deeds and evidences nor wherein they be contained he is without remedy for the recovery of the same. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpana* to be directed to the said Hugh Forde commanding him to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the premises.

Bundle 41. No. 34.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily orator John Copnall, clerk, parson of the parish church of Stoke-upon-Trent, in co. Stafford, that whereas your said orator was lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee in the right of the said parsonage or and in one mese and certain glebe lands belonging to the chapel or church of Norton in co. Stafford, which said lands join certain lands belonging to Hugh Forde. And whereas also your said orator was lawfully possessed of divers deeds and evidences testifying the division and bounds of the said glebe lands from the said land belonging to the said defendant. But so it is that the said deeds and evidences have come to the hands of the said Hugh Ford who has entered into the said glebe lands and has ploughed up divers furrows, meres and banks lying between the said glebe lands and his own lands. And although your said orator has divers times desired the said Hugh, to suffer him to enter into the said premises and to deliver to him the said deeds and evidences, yet he has always refused. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpana* to be directed to the said Hugh Ford, commanding him to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the premises.

Bundle 41. No. 77.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight.*

Showeth unto your lordship your poor suppliant Henry Cumberford, clerk, that whereas your said orator was and yet is lawfully possessed for the term of certain years yet enduring of the demise and grant of one Humphrey Cumberford, esquire, deceased, of a messuage or

Worswick commanding them to appear in the Court of Chancery to make answer to the premises.

*The answer of Richard Hamarsley and William Worswick.*

The said defendants for answer say that they utterly disclaim to have any right, possession or interest in the said parcel of meadow called Doxey meadow or any part thereof.

Bundle 42. No. 28.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight.*

Showeth unto your lordship your poor orator James Clowes, of Rushton, in co. Stafford, that whereas one Richard Clowes, of Rushton, aforesaid, father unto your said orator, was lawfully possessed of divers goods and chattels to the value of £200, and also of certain pastures, grounds and meadows called "Horton Hay," in the parish of Horton, in co. Stafford, being of the clear yearly value of 20 marks above all charges and reprises, for the term of many years yet to come. And the said Richard Clowes so being possessed did by his last will and testament demise and grant the residue of the said term unto your orator and one John Clowes your orator's brother, and by the same did bequeath unto your orator and the said John and one Elizabeth Clowes their sister all his said goods and chattels after his debts and legacies had been paid, and his said will performed, and made James Sutton of Rushton aforesaid and William Clowes his executors of his said will. After the death of the said Richard the said James Sutton and William Clowes entered into the said lands and tenements and administered the said goods of the said Richard and paid all the debts and legacies and then commanded the said complainant and John his brother to enter into the lands and hold them by force of the said demise of their father, and the said James Sutton and William Clowes did deliver to the said complainant, John, and Elizabeth all the residue of the said goods of their father. So it is that the said complainant, John, and Elizabeth were then of very tender age that is to say the age of eight years and above, by reason whereof by the advice of their kinsmen the order of all the said goods and term was committed to the said William Clowes; and afterwards the said John and Elizabeth died, after whose death the right to demand all the said goods and chattels as also the profits of the said term belongeth to the complainant, wherefore the said complainant divers times hath required the said defendant to redeliver the said goods and chattels to the said complainant and to make satisfaction to him for the profits had from the said premises, yet the said defendant has always refused.

May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpana* to be directed to the said William Clowes commanding him to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the premises.

*The answer of William Clowes.*

The said defendant saith that all the goods and chattels of the said Richard Clowes amounted to only £40 whereof he and the said James Sutton paid the debts and legacies of the said Richard and employed the residue of the said goods and chattels in and upon his funeral expenses and in performing his said last will and testament as well in payment and delivery of certain bequests appointed in the said last will and testament as in the delivering one cow and one calf unto the said complainant and two other kine to the said Elizabeth and 46s. 8d. in ready money to the said John. So that the said James Sutton and this defendant have fully administered all the goods and chattels of the said Richard and nothing remaineth unadministered in the hands of the said defendant.

Bundl. v. No. 40.

*Writ dated at Westminster, 19th day of May, 7 Eliz.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily orator Margaret Cleyton, of Cotton, in co. Stafford, that whereas William Clayton, late of Grevehanger, in co. Salop, gent., deceased, in his life time was lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee of a messuage or tenement in Cotton aforesaid of the value of 4 marks by year, and so seised made his last will and testament in writing about the 28th of May in the 5th year of our late sovereign lord Edward VI, and by the same devised the said messuage or tenement to one Ralph Clayton, his brother, during his life by these words "I will that Ralph Cleyton my brother shall be tenant to my house in Cotton during his life paying yearly for the same, four marks rent and also paying £10 to the hands of his executors within four years after his decease to the use of your said orator." By force whereof the said Ralph entered into the premises and was seised accordingly, and within four years after the death of the said William did pay the said £10 into the hands of Elizabeth Wright late wife of the said William and the only executrix of the last will and testament of the said William, which said payment was to the use of your said suppliant. So it is that the said Elizabeth since the death of her late husband has espoused one Thomas Wright who with the said Elizabeth doth refuse to pay to your orator the said £10. May it therefore please your lordship

the same during the said term, as by the custom aforesaid he ought to have. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpoena* to be directed unto the said Edward Barbour and James Taylor commanding them to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the premises.

*The answers of Edward Barbour and James Taylor.*

First the said Edward Barbour saith that as touching the said complainant's pretended title to have common of pasture in this defendant's close of pasture in Weston mentioned in the said bill, that long before the complainant pretended title unto the said premises, one Robert Barber, esquire, grandfather unto this defendant was lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee of the said close of pasture amongst other things and the same did hold and use in severalty as well by himself as by his tenants and farmers discharged of all manner of common to be had or taken by any person or persons. And he so being seised, about 40 years past died, after whose death the said close amongst other things descended to one John Barber, esquire, father unto this defendant; by force whereof the said John was thereof seised in his demesne as of fee, and so being seised assured the said close amongst other things to the said Edward Barber one of the defendants.

And the said James Taylor saith that he is servant to the said Edward Barber and claimeth nothing in the premises neither hath he disturbed the complainant of his pretended pasture but by making up the hedges of the same by the commandment of his master as lawful was for him to do.

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Bundle 52. No. 66.

*To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily oratrix Joan ... .. that whereas one Robert Dorington, late husband unto your said oratrix, was in his life time by good and lawful conveyance in the law seised in his demesne as of fee of three messuages, a hundred acres of land three ... .. acres of meadow and 40 acres of pasture in Knowsall, Cowley, Bescote, and Plardywyck, in co. Stafford. And the same Robert Dorington so being seised by good and sufficient assurance in the law conveyed the premises unto your said oratrix during her widowhood and for as long as she should remain unmarried; and afterwards your said oratrix's late husband died, after whose death your

poor oratrix entered into the premises as was lawful for her to do, and was thereof seised in her demesne as of freehold, the reversion thereof belonging to one Francis Dorington as son and heir of the said Robert. And now so it is that as well the said conveyance, as also all the other old and ancient evidences, charters and writings concerning the premises have come to the hands of one Richard Andyence, who has secretly conveyed unto himself sundry secret estates of inheritance in the premises and hath daily disturbed the quiet and rightful possession of your said poor oratrix, to the utter undoing of your said poor oratrix and the disinheritation of the said Francis Dorington who is yet an infant. And inasmuch as your poor oratrix doth not know the certainty nor certain number contents and dates of the said assurances and conveyances, nor wherein they be contained, she is therefore without remedy for the recovery of the same. May it therefore please your lordship to grant the Queen's writ of *subpoena* to be directed to the said Richard Andyence commanding him to appear in the Court of Chancery to answer to the premises.

*The answer of Richard Andyence.*

The said defendant saith that one Ralph Andyence father of this defendant was lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee of the said premises mentioned in the bill, and so being seised did assure unto the said Robert Dorington one half of the said messuages being copyhold and certain other lands thereto belonging, and of the rest of the premises, being freehold, he died seised, by and after whose death the same descended unto the said defendant as son and heir of the said Ralph, the which freehold lands the said defendant hath assured and sold unto one Humphrey Parton who is now thereof possessed accordingly. And this defendant further saith that he at the time of the said bargain and sale made unto the said Humphrey Parton, by the said defendant delivered unto him all such evidences concerning the premises, who keepeth the same as is lawful for him to do.

Bundle 52. No. 85.

*Writ dated at Westminster, 10th day of May, 11 Eliz.  
To Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight.*

Showeth unto your lordship your daily orator George Draycott, of Sedsall, in co. Derby, esquire, that whereas one Joan Mylles late the wife of one Robert Gervys, the elder, late of Ecclesall, in co. Stafford, deceased, was lawfully possessed for many years yet to come of a farm in Brockton and of all lands, tenements, meadows, pastures,

lordship in health and honour. From Leek aforesaid the 24th of this March.

Your lordship most humbly to command  
RAUF RUDVEDE.  
JOHN WEDGEWOOD.

*The answer of Matthew Bothe to the Bill of Complaint of Richard Sutton.*

The said defendant saith that the Bill of Complaint is untrue and insufficient in the law to be answered, the advantage of the insufficiency thereof at all times saved to this defendant for answer he saith, that one Sir John Savage of Frodsham in co. Chester knight was lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee of the said messuage or tenement with the appurtenances lying in the parish of Alstonfield co. Stafford named in the said bill. And so'being seised by his sufficient deed indented bearing date the second the day of April in the third year of our late sovereign Lord Edward VI did demise grant and let to farm the said messuage and the other premises with the appurtenances to this defendant to have and hold to him and his assigns during the term of 21 years the same to begin immediately after the deaths of Richard Middleton and Thomas Middleton who had several leases for term of life of Sir John Savage knight great grandfather of the said Sir John that now is, yielding a certain rent reserved upon the same, whose estate, title, interest and term of years in the said tenement one Edmund Bothe son of the said defendant now hath by good and lawful conveyance and assurance in the law. And further saith that after the said lease made to this defendant the said Richard Middleton who had estate for term of life in the moiety of the said premises, about the 10th day of December in the 5th year of the reign of our sovereign lady the Queen that now is, died after whose death the said complainant Vincent Monday and divers others to this defendant unknown unlawfully entered into one moiety of the said premises claiming the same by copy of Court Roll to be held of the said manor of Alstonfield and parcel of the inheritance of the said Vincent Monday and divers others. After which unlawful entry the said Sir John Savage at the then next quarter Sessions held at Stafford before Humphrey Wells, Rauf Aderley and Brian Fowler esquires, justices of Peace in the county of Stafford, did prefer a Bill of Indictment against the said complainant Vincent Monday and others aforesaid upon the statute of Henry the VIth, which bill was found that they had entered with force. And thereupon a Writ of Restitution was granted by the said

## POSTSCRIPT.

Since the appearance of this paper in the *English Historical Review*, Mr. F. Baring has informed me that independent evidence (a passage from the surveys printed in the *Derb. Arch. Journal*) had satisfied him that B. was, as I contend, the earlier of the two surveys. I also found that I had overlooked his valuable article on "Domesday and the Burton Cartulary" in the *English Historical Review* for January, 1896 (XI, 98-102), in which he mentioned that it "appears to be some years earlier" than the other survey. On the other hand he there accepted the date of 1114-15 for the A. survey, and consequently suggested "about 1100" for the other. These dates, however, he has now abandoned after reading my paper. J. H. R.

Staffordshire County Studies  
Sample

CHARTULARY OF DIEULACRES ABBEY.

Staffordshire County Studies  
Sample

## DIEULACRES ABBEY.

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Dieulacres, an abbey of the Cistercian order, was founded in the reign of King John by Ralph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, who translated to it the monks of Poulton in Chester. The latter were a Benedictine brotherhood founded in the reign of Henry I. by Robert the hereditary Butler or Pincerna of the Earls of Chester.

The same Robert made them subject to the rule of Savigny, of which the first House had been established at Furness in 1124-7.<sup>1</sup> In 1147 the Savignians merged themselves in the Cistercian Order,<sup>2</sup> and these dates may be of some use in fixing the date of the original foundation of Poulton.

Dugdale, quoting a MS. history of England written by Henry the Archdeacon of Lincoln, gives the following account of the foundation of Dieulacres:—Ralph, Earl of Chester, returning from abroad, abandoned Constance, Countess of Brittany, his wife, and married Clemence, the daughter of Ralph de Feugeres. Whilst in bed, the vision of his grandfather Ralph appeared before him, saying, "Go to Cholpesdale, in the territory of Leeke, and in that place where there was formerly a chapel to the Blessed Virgin, you shall find an abbey of white monks, and Clemence then said to him in French (*in Gallicis verbis*) 'Deux-encrez,' and the Earl, pleased with her remark, exclaimed, "Then the name of the place shall be Deulacres."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *England under the Normans and Angevins*, by H. W. Davis.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> The words of the original are "*Comes congratulans ad dictum ejus, hoc inquit, Erit nomen ejus loci Deulacres.*" Various conjectures have been made as to the meaning of this saying of Clemence—such as Deux lecrez, God creates it; or Deux legree, God sanctions it, but the suggestion of Mr. Josiah Wedgwood seems to agree best with the original text, viz., that the last word is the Anglo-French "encrestre," to increase. In this case, the exclamation of Clemence would be "Que Dieu l'encreste," or "may God grant it increase." At p. 300, it will be seen that the Bailiff of the abbey spells the name Dieulencresse.

The repudiation by the Earl of his first wife and his marriage with Clemence must have received the sanction of the Pope, and it is not unlikely that the foundation of the abbey was one of the conditions under which this sanction was granted. Clemence would therefore have a personal interest in the foundation, and her exclamation, on hearing of her husband's dream, would be not an unnatural one. The divorce from his first wife and his marriage with Clemence took place in 1199.<sup>1</sup>

The earliest deed in the Chartulary is numbered 74 in the Appendix and is headed "*Initium Abbatie de Pulton.*" In this deed Robert, styling himself the "Pincerna" of Ralph the most noble Earl of Chester, for the health and prosperity of his lord Ralph, the illustrious Earl of Chester, and of his ancestors, viz., Hugh the Earl and Ralph the "Consul" and others, and for the redemption of the soul of his wife Ivetta and his son and heir Robert, grants a moiety of Pouton (Poulton), with all its appurtenances to found an abbey of monks according to the rule of the Blessed Benedict. The deed is witnessed by William, the first Abbot of Combermere, a house which is stated to have been founded about 1130, but is probably of earlier date. The quotations from the Scriptures in this deed are interesting, as they are evidently the injunctions of the priestly adviser of the founder, and the reader will be amused by the curious misapplication of the text respecting the "mammon of iniquity."

By the next deed (No. 75) Hugh the Earl confirms the grant of his father Ralph. This Ralph succeeded a former Ralph about 1129<sup>1</sup> and died in 1153. At the latter date Earl Hugh was only six years of age.

According to the above dates, the original Abbey of Pulton must have been founded between the years 1130 and 1153, but the dates of Henry the Archdeacon are not to be relied upon. He states, for instance, that the Abbey of Comberford was founded in 1133, and that about the same time Robert Pincerna commenced an abbey at Pulton in Cheshire to pray for the health and prosperity of his lord Earl Ralph *whilst he was in ward to the King*, but the only Earl Ralph who could have been

<sup>1</sup> New Peerage by G. E. C.

No. 155. *Hawise, formerly the wife of Richard de Newton, gives similar rights in Little Bispham mere* [S.D. 1246-62].

No. 156. *William son of Henry de Walton, gives Richard son of Gilbert of Formby, his native, with his sequel and chattels* [S.D. 1230-36]. The Waltons were lords of Walton-on-the-Hill, near Liverpool, and held 6 virgates of land in Chesterton, co. Stafford (cf. Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe Rolls*, 111-2).

No. 157. *The same William confirms his former gift* [S.D. 1234-6]. This and the preceding charter are tested by a number of important landowners in West Derby Hundred.

No. 158. *William de Thornton gives Alan, son of Adam son of Rainald of the Holmes, his native* [S.D. 1246-62]. The Holmes, now a farmstead, lies across the Holme Pool from Trunnah.

No. 159. *Benedict de Middleton, son of William de Hest, gives Adam son of Jordan of Middleton, his native* [S.D. 1246-62]. Roger Gernet of Heysham, one of the witnesses, succeeded his father in 1246 (*Lancashire Inquests*, I, 161). The place referred to is Middleton, near Lancaster.

No. 160. *Adam de Ainsdale releases his right in Hugh son of William son of Staynoll* [S.D. c. 1260]. Adam was lord of Ainsdale, parish of Walton-on-the Hill.

No. 161. *William de Carleton, son of Walter son of Swain, releases his right in Richard, son of Richard, son of Alan of Inskip* [S.D. c. 1226]. William de Carleton was lord of Carleton in Amunderness, holding 12 oxgangs there of the lords of Stockport. He attests many of these charters. Walter son of Swain, his father, died shortly before 1228 (*Lancashire Inquests*, I, 134).

No. 162. *Alicc, daughter of William de Winwick, gives Richard son of Alan and his sequel* [S.D. 1246-9]. Four Lancashire knights attest this charter and No. 160. A great increase in the number of knights was about this time caused by the King's writs, commanding the sheriffs of every county to compel those having 20 librates of land to take the order of knighthood (*Close Rolls*, 26 Hen. III., pt. 1, *passim*).

# THE DIEULACRES CHARTULARY.<sup>1</sup>

*From an Ancient Copy in possession of*

ARTHUR C. PARKER, ESQ., OF LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.

## 1. *Carta domini Regis de feria et mercato.*

Johannes dei gratia Rex Anglie dominus Hibernie Dux Normannie Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie Archiepiscopis Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus. Justiciariis Vicecomitibus. Prepositis et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse etc. dilecto et fideli nostro Randulfo Comiti Cestrise et heredibus suis quod habeant apud manerium suum de Lech quodlibet die Mercurii unum mercatum et quod habeant ibidem unam feriam singulis annis incipientem tertia die ante festum Sancti Edwardi et durante per septem dies sequentes. Ita tamen quod mercatum illud et feria illa non fuerit ad documentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum festarum. Quare volumus etc. Testibus Sacre de Quency Comite Wintonie, Willelmo de Bress, Waltero de Lasey, Petro de Pratellis, Rogero de Cressy, Willelmo de Cantelupo, Willelmo filio Alani, Waltero de Cleford, Roberto de Valibus. Datum per manum Hugonis de Well, Archidiaconi Wellensis apud Madnesbyri XXII die novembris anno regni nostri nono.

## 2. *Carta Ranulphi Comitis de molendinis de Lech et de Hulm.*

Ranulphus Comes Cestrise, et Lincoln, omnibus presentibus et futuris presentem cartam inspecturis vel auditoris salutem. Sciatis me dedisse etc. Abbati et Conventui de Deulacres molendina de Lech et de Hulm cum pertinentiis in escambium de Ruhkonestede et communium que habebant ex dono meo in Ledes et Bingleye et in terra que fuit Willelmi filii Domini Lyndseya. Habenda et tenenda ipsis Abbate et Conventui in perpetuum cum toto sequela sua et cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis adeo libere, integre et quiete scutagio ut unquam antecessores mei unquam liberius plenus et quietus habuimus. Si quis autem de sequela predictorum molendinorum indebite se subtraxerit vel alibi molere presumpserit quam ad prefata molendina, volo et firmiter precipio super forisfacturam meam quod ballivi mei eum compellant ad debita sequela in predictis molendinis

<sup>1</sup> There is no title or heading to the book, but the first page has the names on it of "Benjamin Rudyert semel William Brodhurst." The handwriting is seventeenth century and is evidently the work of Benjamin Rudyard, who signs his name at the end of the Chartulary. Benjamin Rudyard was contemporary with Charles I., and brother of Anthony Rudyard of Dieulacres Abbey. See pedigree of Rudyard in Vol. V, *Staff. Collections*.

The Chartulary was found amongst the Macclesfield muniments at Shirburn Castle, and was given by the Earl to his grandson, Mr. Arthur Parker of Leek

faciendam. Volo etiam quod homines mei de manerio de Lech faciant opera molendinorum et stagnorum sicut facere solebant. Et ut etc. His testibus Philippo de Orreby tunc Justiciario Cestrie,<sup>1</sup> Galfrido de Dutton, Herberto de Orreby, Willelmo de Malopassu, Willelmo de Meynigwaryn, Ricardo de Sondbach, Jocio capellano, Ricardo de Ardern, Symone clerico et multis aliis.

### 3. *Carta Ranulphi Comitis de ecclesia de Lech.*

Universis Sancte Matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris, Ranulphus Comes Cestrie et Lincoln salutem. Noveritis me pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum concessisse etc. Deo et beate Marie et monachis meis ordinis Cisterciensis apud Deulacres Deo servientibus, ecclesiam de Lech cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus in puram et perpetuam elemosynam etc. His testibus, W. Abbate Cestrense, Philippo de Orreby tunc Justiciario Cestrie, Rogey de Montealto Seneshallo Cestrie, Willelmo de Venables, Guarino de Venen, Rogero de Meynigwarin, Hugone dispensario, magistro Hugone et multis aliis.

### 4. *Confirmatio Archiepiscopi de eadem ecclesia.*

Omnibus Christi fideiibus presentes literas inspecturis S. misericordia divina Cantuarensis ecclesie minister humilis, totius Anglie primatus, et Sancte Romane ecclesie Cardinalis, eternam in Deo salutem. *Confirms the appropriation which his venerable brother W. Bishop of Coventry had made to the abbot and monks of Deulacres of the Cistercian order, of the church of Lech with its chapels. No date or witnesses.*

### 5. *Confirmatio Willelmi Coventrensis<sup>2</sup> episcopi de eadem.*

The Bishop taking compassion on the poverty of the house of Deulacres and observing their laudable life and honest conversation, and at the petition of the "nobilis viri," Ralph Earl of Chester, the Founder of the House, grants to them the church of Lech with its chapels, and institutes them canonically into the vacant church, reserving however in the church a vicariate of 20 monks, to which vicariate the said abbot and monks should present a fit Vicar to him and to his successors. Witnesses: Domino Radulpho Comite Cestrie, Hugone Abbate Cestrie, T. Abbate de Cumbermare, T. Abbate de Crokesdene, W. Abbate de Roucestre cum multis aliis

### 6. *Confirmatio A Coventrensis Episcopus de eadem ecclesia.*

The Bishop confirms the grant of his predecessor William to the Abbot and monks of the church of Lech with the Chapelries of Chethelthone, Ypstones and Horton. Witnesses: R. Comite Cestrie et Lincoln et Philippo Justiciario Cestrie, Henrico de Aldithel,<sup>3</sup> Magistro W. de Shafnesbyri et multis aliis.

### 7. *Confirmatio capituli Lichfeldensis de eadem ecclesia.*

Omnibus Sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit. Radulphus de Nevil decanus Lichfeldensis et ejusdem loci capituli eternam

<sup>1</sup> Philip de Orreby was Justiciary of Chester from 1209 to 1220.

<sup>2</sup> William was Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 1215-24.

<sup>3</sup> Henry de Audley succeeded his brother Adam in the reign of King John and was dead in 30 H. III. (1246), when the King accepted the homage of his son James de Audley (Fiue Roll).

in domino salutem. *The Dean confirms the grant of the church of Lech with its chapels.* Witnesses: Magistro Johanne Blundo, Magistro Nicholao de Weston, Magistro Roberto de Sandon, Magistro Zacharia, Alredo de Soleney, Hugone Dispensario et aliis.

8. *Confirmatio Prioris et Conventus de Coventre de eadem ecclesia.*

The Prior and Convent confirms the concession of William Bishop of Coventry of the church of Lech with its chapels *dilectis et familiaribus amicis nostris Abbati et Conventui de Deulacres Cisterciensis ordinis.* No witnesses.

9. *Carta Episcopi de Cantaria de Enedun (Endon).*

Universis Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visituris (*sic*) vel audituris Rogerus dei gratia Conventrensis et Lichfeldensis Episcopus eternam in domino salutem. Noveritis quod nos de consensu et voluntate dilectorum in Christo filiorum Abbatis et Conventus de Deulacres quantum ad nos pertinet concessimus dilecto in Christo filio domino Henrico de Audedel cantariam in capella sua de Enedone infra parochia ecclesie de Lech sibi et heredibus suis perpetuo habendam. Concessimus etiam eidem domino Henrico de consensu et voluntate predictorum Abbatis et Conventus quod tam filii sui et filie sue et heredes suorum in capella sua predicta libere possint baptizari etc. His testibus Magistro Henrico de Wishawe, Nicholao de Staunford et Johanne Officiale Archidiaconi Stafford, Dompnis Willelmo de Audedel, Willelmo de Venables et Roberto de Mere militibus, Willelmo de Fenton Rectore ecclesie de Audedel, Willelmo de Chetelton et aliis. Datum apud Enedone decimo Kalend Julii pontificatus nostri anno primo.

10. *Carta Hugonis de Chetelton de ecclesia de Chetelton (Cheddleton).*

Universis sancte matris ecclesie hiis presentes cartas inspecturis vel audituris Hugo de Chetelton eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et abbati et conventui de Deulacres totum jus et totum clamum quod abui vel habere debui (*sic*) in advocacione et procuratu ecclesie de Chetelton, etc. His testibus Dompno, Abbate de Crokesdene, Dompno Willelmo Abbate de Roucestre, Willelmo de Ypstones Ricardo Patricio, tunc vicario de Lech Ricardo de Coudray, Radulpho de Bech, Henrico de Munkeford, Willelmo de Horton et multis aliis.<sup>1</sup>

11. *Carta de terra de Birchou (sic) (Birchall).*

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Ranulphus filius Petri salutem Noverit universitas vestra me remississe et quietum clamasse Deo et Beate Marie et Abbati et monachis de Deulacres totum jus et totum clamum quod habui vel habere potui in terra de Bircholt cum pertinentiis suis quam pater meus vel ego aliquando tenuimus. Ita quod etc. Hiis testibus Philippo de Orreby tunc Justiciario Cestrie, Johanne capellano de Lech, Ricardo de Coudray, Radulpho de Bech, Willelmo de Horthofn, Henrico de Anecote, Henrico de Hethofn et multis aliis.

<sup>1</sup> At Easter term, 19 E. I., Nicholas de Audley recovered the advowson of Cheddleton as *custos* of the heir, Richard de Chetelton, the jury finding that one Robert de Chetelton had last presented to the church in the reign of King John. (See Vol. VI, *Staff. Collections*, p. 193.) Eventually, however, the advowson was vested in the monks.

Wico quam emi de Stephano Marescallo quam idem Stephanus tenuit de Abbacia de Salopp. Habendam etc. percipiendam inde annuatim in festo annunciationis beate Marie ab eis qui dictam salinam pro tempore tenuerint etc. His testibus Domino Ranulpho Comite Cestrie, Henrico de Alditel, Hugone Dispensario, Warino de Vernon et Willelmo de Venables, Johanne de Arderne, Roberto de Condray, Eudone de Calecot, Petro clerico domini Comitis, Ricardo filio Liulphi et aliis.

129. *Carta Ricardi de Perpunt de una salina octo plumborum in Nonewich (Nantwich).*

Notum sit omnibus hoc scriptum inspecturis vel audituris quod ego Ricardus de Perpunt tunc Vicecomes Cestrie dedi etc. Deo et beate Marie et monachis de Deulacres unam salinam octo plumborum in Nonewich quam emi de Alredo significo in puram et perpetuam elemosinam etc. His testibus Philippo de Wyoby tunc Justiciario Cestrie, Petro clerico domini Comitis, Ricardo filio Benedicto de Wirtho, Ricardo de Rondest<sup>1</sup> Bertramo Camerario domini Comitis Cestrie, Ricardo de Kegwurth et multis aliis.

130. *Carta Willelmi Malbanet<sup>1</sup> (sic) de cii summis salis.*

Universis ecclesie filiis Willelmi Malbanet salutem. Notum sit vobis dilectissimi, me dedisse et concessisse in perpetuam elemosinam singulis annis vii summas salis in Wico Deo et Sancte Marie et monachis de Pulton. Testes sunt Nicholao de Worleston, Adam Waschet, Henricus de Crue, Nicholao et Willelmo capellanis.

131. *Carta de omnibus decimis de Bivile.*

Omnibus Sante Matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Hugo capellanus et Rector ecclesie de Medio Wico salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me in perpetuum et successoribus meis per concensum Magistri Willelmi Archidiaconi Cestrensis, Abati et Conventui de Deulacres omnes decimas suas grangie sue de Bivile, remissis et quietas clamasse. Reddendo annuatim sub nomine decimarum decimarum (sic) mihi et successoribus meis duas marcas argenti unam in Septuagesima Pasche et aliam in Nativitate Sancti Johannis Baptiste etc. His testibus Domino R. tunc Abbate de Cumbermara, Domino W. tunc Abbate Cestrense, Domino K. tunc Abbate de Stanlawe, Henrico de Auditheley, Henrico Tuellet et aliis.

132. *Carta Ricardi del Holt de terra de Medio Wico.*

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus del Holt concessi etc. Deo et beate Marie et Abbati et Conventui de Deulacres et successoribus suis in perpetuum terram illam extra Medium Wicum versus Le Holt quam Willelmus Niger capellanus legavit domui de Deulacres pro salute anime sue quam etiam terram predicti Abbas et Conventus duxerunt in pleno Comitatu Cestrie de Stephano de Hangene et uxoris ejus pro has divisas videlicet, a rivulo discurrente ex una parte juxta terram que fuit Roberti filii Thoraldi usque ad viride (sic) fossatum extra gardinum et ita descendendo per fossatum usque in doytum (sic) de Wico cum mesuagio et gardino et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis ad dictam terram pertinentibus. Habendum tenendum etc. et cum liberis exitibus et viis ex una parte versus le Holt et ex alio parte versus domum Hugonis fabri ad pecora

<sup>1</sup> This is William Malbane, the Baron of Nantwich—formerly Wich Maltank.

sua et ad plastra sua et ad bigas suas ducendas omni tempore excepto per terra mea versus le Holt quando seminata fuerit ultra bladum meum transire non debent Reddendo inde mihi et heredibus meis sex denarios ad festum Sancti Michalis pro omni servicio et demanda. Ego vero etc. His testibus Domino Thoma tunc Vicario de Medio Wico, Benedicto de Coudray, Warino de Croxton, Ricardo fratre ejus, Ricardo Dun et aliis.

133. *Quieta clamatio Thebaldi Walterus de terra de Roshale.*

Universis presens scriptum inspecturis vel auditoris Theobaldus Walterus salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum dimississe etc. Deo et beate Marie et Abbati et Conventui de Deulacres totum jus et clamum quod habui vel habere debui in Roshale cum pertinentiis suis. Ita quod etc. His testibus Domino Ranulpho Comite Cestrie et Lincoln<sup>1</sup>, Willelmo Marescallo Comite de Pembroke, Willelmo de Ferrers Comite de Derby, Johanne Comite de Huntingdon, Jobanne de Lascy Constabulario Cestrie, Henrico de Audley, Hugone dispensario, Radulfo filio Nicholao, Willelmo de Vernon tunc Justiciario Cestrie, Fulkone filio Warini, Willelmo de Cantelupo, Radulfo de Bayn, Ricardo de Birun et aliis.

134. *Quieta clamatio Willelmi de Thadam (sic) de terra de Roshale.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presentem cartam visuris vel auditoris Willelmus de Thadam salutem. Noveritis me dedisse etc. totum jus et clamum quod habui vel habere potui in Roshale cum omnibus pertinentiis de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum Deo et monachis de Deulacres. Ita quod etc. Ego et heredes mei fideliter stabimus cum sepedictis monachis scilicet eorum sumptibus ad defensionem predictae terre: Pro hac autem donatione et quieta clamatione dederunt mihi predicti monachi ducentas marcas argenti etc. Hi testibus Domino Willelmo de Lancastre, Ada de Yaland tunc Vicecomite Lancastrie, Willelmo de Vernoun, Galfrido de Dutton, Thoma de Bethum, Galfrido Balistario, Waltero de Parles, Willelmo de Karlinton, Henrico de Waleton, Ada Banastre, Alano de Singleton, Rogero de Dereby et aliis.

135. *Carta Willelmi de Clifton de terra de Roshale.*

Universis Christi fidelibus presentem cartam inspecturis vel auditoris, Willelmus de Clifton eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me in pleno Comitatu Lancastrie anno regni Regis Henrici filii Johannis Regis nonodecimo concessisse etc. Deo et beate Marie et Abbati de Deulacres ejusdem loci Conventui et successoribus suis in perpetuum de me et heredibus meis totum jus et clamum quod habui vel habere potui in Roshale cum pertinentiis. Ita quod etc. Pro hac autem concessione et quieta clamantia predicti Abbas et Conventus dederunt mihi per manibus novem marcas sterlingorum, et ego eis reddidi breve meum de recto per quo adversus eos placitum moveram in Comitatu Lancastrie etc. His testibus Herewardo Abbate de Cokersond, Willelmo de Lancastria tunc Vicecomite, Willelmo de Vernoun, Matheo de Rademan, Galfrido Balistario, Ada de Molinaus, Willelmo de Karleton, Ada de Byri, Magistro Rogero de Dereby, Willelmo, de Yaland, Ranulfo de Holt clerico et aliis.

136. *Quieta clamatio Rogeri de Heton de terra de Roshale.*

Omnibus presentem cartam inspecturis vel auditoris Rogerus de Heton eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me remississe etc.

<sup>1</sup> In an account of this Henry de Waleton, see Vol. II, *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 87.

Abbati et Conventui de Deulacres et successoribus suis de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum totum jus quod clamavi habere in Roshale inter Saltolinpull et Stodfolpull per has divisas, incipiendo scilicet a Saltolinpull et sic sequendo exteriorem furcaturum de Saltolinpull versus australem et sic per medium mariscum usque Starhou<sup>1</sup> sicut Willelmus Pincerna et Walterus filius Suany et Willelmus de Biscophaym et alii plurimi fideles homines per preceptum domini Regis duxerunt divisas inter Brunn et Roshale tempore Theobaldi Walteri et sicut predicti Abbas et Conventus de Deulacres eandem terram de Roshale semper tenuerunt ex baylio domini Johannis Regis et ex donatione domini Henrici Regis filii ejus. Ita scilicet etc. His testibus Roberto Abbate de Furr<sup>m</sup> Karolo Abbate de Stanlaue, Andrea Priore de Norton, Ricardo Phitun tunc Justiciario Cestrie, Galfrido Balistario, Willelmo de Clifton, Willelmo de Trennaker, Symone de Thorinton, Johanne de Lechanton, Ricardo de Acton, Symone de Hevesesham et aliis.

137. *Confirmatio Ricardi Pincerne de terra de Roshale.*

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus Pincerna dedi etc. Deo et beate Marie de Deulacres et monachis ibidem Deo servantibus pro anima mea etc. totam terram quam ego de Willelmo filio Alexandri de Northbrek scilicet totam partem suam pertinentem ad tres bovatas terre in Houkberch et in Le Holm et tres dimidias seylones in meridionali parte in Le Faldwurthinges in territorio de Northbrek. Habendam et tenendam de me et heredibus meis libere, quiete integre etc. cum omnibus libertatibus, avsiamentis et integritatibus (sic) dicte ville de Northbrek pertinentibus persolvendum inde annuatim predicti monachi de Deulacres mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium argenti ad festum Sancti Martini in hyeme pro omni servicio, exactione et demanda seculari. Ego vero etc. (*clause of warranty*). His testibus Willelmo de Karleton, Willelmo de Singleton, Ricardo de Thorinton, Johanne de Leckehameton, Willelmo Meriton, Ada filio Roberti de Pulton, Thoma le Vilur, Roberto de Northbrek, Ada filio Roberti de Northbrek, Alexandro Clerico et aliis.

138. *Carta Rogeri filii Alani, de terra de Roshale.*

Universis Christi fidelibus presentem cartam inspecturis vel audituris Rogerus filius Alani de Singelton salutem. Noveritis me dedisse etc. Deo et beate Marie de Deulacres et monachis ibidem deo servantibus duas seylones terre super Henesteberek videlicet illas duas seylones que jacent versus australem propinquiores versus terram de Thorinton et viciniore Grelde Rode in escambium illius terre quam eis dedi super Srtynole et eis warrantant non potui quia eam Ricardus de Thorinton de me in Comitatu Lancastrie per placitum adquisivit. Habendas et tenendas de me et heredibus meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam etc. Ego vero et heredes mei predictas duas seylones etc. (*clause of warranty*). His testibus Domino Willelmo de Karleton, Willelmo de Thorinton fratre meo, Johanne Balistario, Ricardo de Thorinton, Johanne de Pulton, Thoma Northcros et aliis.

139. *Carta alia de terra de Roshale.*

Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Rogerus filius Alani de Sinkilton dedi etc. Deo et beate Marie de Deulacres et monachis ibidem etc. unam acram terre mee et quartam partem unius acre in villa de Staynole excepta quatuordecim perticata in campo qui vocatur Tranehole in puram et perpetuam elemosinam etc. His testibus Domino Willelmo de Karl[on]:

<sup>1</sup> Richard de Phitun was Justiciary of Cheshire, 1234-1239.

3. A confirmation by Pope Honorius of Earl Ralph's grant of the Church of Leek.
4. An earlier composition than No. 173 in the Macclesfield Chartulary, bearing date, Deulacres, the morrow of St. Dionisius, 1237, the lands and rights being the same as those named in No. 173.
5. Another composition between the Abbots of Deulacres and Croxden, similar in terms to No. 175, but commencing "Universis Cisterciensis ordinis Abbatibus, Frater T. dictus abbas Valle Sancte Marie de Crokesden."

Errata and Corrigenda (by Mr. Swynnerton).

- No. 65. For "Biveley" in the heading read "Byley."  
 For "confirmavi exitus" read "confirmavi quitanciam."  
 For "panture serviente" read "pontē servientis."  
 No. 104. For "Pultona" in heading read "Bradford."  
 Nos. 165 and 166. For "Johannes de Scot" and "Johannes Scot" read "Johanne de Scotia."  
 No. 169. For "Justicia mea" read "capitali Justicia mea."  
 No. 173. The word omitted is "causa."  
 No. 181. The doubtful words on p. 362 are "servandum Deum."

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