

THE
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Staffordshire 183 vol. 2000

COLLECTIONS

FOR A

HISTORY

OF

STAFFORDSHIRE

EDITED BY

The William Salt Archaeological Society.

VOLUME XI. NEW SERIES.

Staffordshire County Studies
Sample

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“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 byassed with Interest, and Affection, to Times 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.

1908.

The William Salt Archaeological Society.

1908.

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GENERAL MEETING, 15TH OCTOBER, 1907.

THE Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the William Salt Library, Stafford, on the 15th October, 1907. Major-General the Hon. George Wrottesley was in the Chair, and there were present:—The Rev. W. Beresford, the Rev. S. W. Hutchinson, the Rev. F. G. Inge, the Rev. F. P. Parker, and Messrs. P. L. Adams, W. S. Brough, W. F. Carter, J. Wilcox Edge, W. Morton Philips, W. N. Landor and Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P. Letters of apology were read from Lord Wrottesley, the Dean of Rochester, Sir Thomas Salt, the Rev. Ernest Bridgeman, the Rev. E. Collett, the Rev. Charles Swymerton, the Rev. T. Taylor, the Rev. S. Lees, and Messrs W. R. Duignan and A. Scrivener.

The Assistant Secretary's Report was presented and read as follows:—

I. As regards Membership.

At the last Anniversary Meeting the number of members was 161. During the past year the Society has lost by death five members, viz.:—

Mr. S. B. Beresford, of Ifford, Essex ;
The Rev. Edw. Salt, of Standon Rectory ;
Miss Perry, of the Wergs, Wolverhampton ;
The Earl of Liverpool, of Kirkham Abbey ; and
The Hon. Chas. Wrottesley, of Oaken, Wolverhampton.

also by withdrawals, three, viz. :—

Mr. G. H. Bermingham, of Leek.
Mr. Harcourt Griffin, of Market Drayton and
The Rev. R. C. Oliver, of Barlaston Vicarage.

Thus the List was reduced to 153. Mr. Geo. Grazebrook, however, has volunteered to increase his extra subscription of 10s. 6d. to 21s. so as to secure two volumes yearly, which is equivalent to one new member. The List therefore stands at 154.

Inquiries have been made by different gentlemen as to the Publications of the Society ; and terms of Membership, Copies of the Contents of previous volumes and Lists of Members with a letter of explanation

have been sent in each case. The Hanley Free Library has applied for Membership. Particulars of volumes, etc., were also sent to the Librarian, and we may hope to have this Library as a Subscriber, with the possibility of its requiring a complete set of the Historical Collections.

II. As regards Finances.

To mention the Arrears first it should be stated that there is a small balance still owing amounting, for three members, to £5 5s. The New Members and extra Sales of last year helped to create on the other hand the very satisfactory balance then in the Bank of £115 4s. 10d. As no such increase has raised our Income this year, it has been encouraging to find that the Society's Bank Balance is actually £3 5s. 7d. in advance of last year showing £118 10s. 5d.—the highest balance reported for several years.

October 15th, 1907.

J. W. BRADLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

The Report of the Editorial Committee was read as follows:—

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE, 1907.

The Committee have to report that the first Part of the *Staffordshire Historical Collections* for this year was issued to the Subscribers in March last. The second Part, containing the continuation of the Bishop's Registers, has been printed with the exception of the Index and Introduction, and should be issued to the Subscribers before the close of the year. As it is not possible to include the cost of it in this year's accounts, it must be added to the accounts for 1908.

The new volume of Lay Records for 1908 will be ready for issue early in that year. Up to this date about one-half of it has been printed. Its contents will consist of:—

1. A history of the Bagot family, with an Appendix containing copies of the ancient deeds at Blithfield on which it has been based. This has been compiled by the Honorary Secretary.
2. A note on the identification of the obscure Domesday manor, "Monetville," by Mr. W. F. Carter.
3. The Inquests on the Staffordshire Estates of the Audleys A.D. 1273, 1276, 1283, 1299, 1308, by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P.

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HISTORY OF THE BAGOT
FAMILY.

Staffordshire County Studies
Sample

HISTORY OF THE BAGOT FAMILY.

THE family of Bagot is one of the few which can claim an authentic Domesday ancestor—Bagod, who held Bramshall in 1086, being the undoubted progenitor of all the numerous Bagots of a later date.

Domesday gives the following account of his holding. Under the heading of TERRA ROBERTI DE STATFORD, in Tatemanslau Hundred, it says: "Ipse R. (*i.e.*, Robert de Stafford) tenet in BRANSELLE unam virgata[m] terre, cuius vero medietas est Regis sicut via eam dividit sed R. eandem partem regis invasit et se defensorem facit. Bagod tenet de eo. Ulviet tenuit et liber homo fuit. Terra est iij carucate in dominio et una et ij servi Ibi sunt iij villani et i bordarius cum i carucata. Silva dimidia leuva longa et iij quarentena lata. Valet xx solidos."

This translated would be—

"Robert de Statford holds in Branselle a virgate of land, but the moiety of it belongs to the King, as the road divides it, but Robert had taken possession of the whole and defended his title to it. Bagod held it of Robert. Ulviet formerly held it as a freeman. The arable land is three carucates (or ploughlands): one is in demesne, and there are two serfs. There are four villein tenants and one boor with one carucate. There are 240 acres of wood¹ and it is worth 20s."

The moiety of the manor claimed by the Crown was subsequently severed from it and added to Uttoxeter, an adjoining manor which had fallen to the King as an escheat of the Mercian

¹ This is Eyton's computation.

Earls. It still forms a part of Uttoxeter, and is known as Little Bramshall.

A Bagot next occurs as a witness to a deed in the Kenilworth Chartulary of about the date 1122.¹ In this deed he is one of the leading witnesses of Robert de Stafford's grant of Idlicote in Warwickshire to the Priory, which is printed in Vol. II of the *Staffordshire Collections*.

He occurs again on the Staffordshire Pipe Roll of 31 H. I. (1129) where he accounts for two marks due from one of his tenants for an exchange of lands.² As this date brings us down to a period of 43 years subsequent to Domesday, it is a question whether this Bagot may not be a son of the Domesday tenant. It depends, of course, upon the age of the first Bagot, of which we know nothing; but the fact of the Christian name having been adopted afterwards as a surname points to the probability of two Bagots, father and son; and if this is the case the first Bagot would have been a contemporary of the Conqueror and one of the suite of his feudal lord, Robert de Stafford at the Conquest of England in 1066.

HERVEY FITZ BAGOT,

the son of the last Bagot, first occurs in 1130 when he witnesses the grant of Nicholas, son of Robert de Stafford, of the Church of Stone to the Priory of Kenilworth.³ Here we have an important and authentic date, for the succession of this Hervey must have occurred between the years 1129 and 1130. We may therefore conclude that this Hervey fitz Bagot is identical with the Hervey Bagot who witnesses various deeds of Robert de Stafford II. during the reigns of King Stephen and Henry II. Some of these have been printed in Vol. II of the *Staffordshire Collections*: the most important of them for the history of the Bagot family is one taken from the Rideware Chartulary⁴ which is attested by a full Court of the Knights and vassals of the Barony. Amongst these are—

¹ *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. II, p. 195.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 2.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 204-205.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 277-278.

Hervey Bagot.

Hervey and Roger, sons of Hervey Bagot.

William Bagot.

Robert Bagot.

William and Richard, sons of John Bagot.

The date of this deed is *circa* 1160. It must be prior to 1166, for Helyas de Copenhale, one of the witnesses, was dead at the latter date. Eyton's notes on this deed and his account of the witnesses will be found in Vol. II of the *Staffordshire Collections*, pp. 248-249. He identifies William Bagot as the tenant of Robert de Stafford at Bromley Bagot, and William and Richard as the sons of John Bagot of Blymhill.¹

In the Feudatory known as the Liber Niger of 1166 Robert de Stafford returns Hervey Bagot as holding of him three Knight's Fees of *old feoffment*, i.e., fees in which he or his ancestor had been enfeoffed before the death of Henry I. Of these fees Hervey held in demesne, i.e., in his own hands, one Knight's Fee, and the other two were held by sub-tenants under him, viz. :—

Alured de Hacumbi held two-thirds of a Fee,
Hervey de Aceia held one third of a Fee,
and Rualdus de Dulerna held one Knight's Fee.

These fees can be identified by later evidence, as follows :—

The Knight's Fee held in demesne consisted of Bramshall and half of Billington.

Alured's Fee was Haconeby in Lincolnshire,

Hervey de Aceia held Oakley in Staffordshire,

and Rualdus held Dilhorn and the other moiety of Billington.

Hervey the younger married some time after this date Milicent, the daughter of his feudal lord Robert de Stafford. At the date of the marriage Robert had two sons living, Robert and Nicholas, and it was not foreseen that Milicent would be the great heiress which she subsequently became. The male line of the original family of Stafford was extinguished by the Crusade of 1190-1192, and on the Staffordshire Pipe Roll of 5 Ric. I. (1192-1193) Hervey Bagot is returned as owing

¹ See also *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. I, p. 291, and Vol. II, p. 235, by which it appears that Robert Bagot, living 1155, was a "Clericus."

200 marks to have the Barony of Robert de Stafford, which was the inheritance of his wife. The Pipe Roll of the following year shows that Hervey Bagot's Fine had been increased to 260 marks; it states that Hervey Bagot accounted for 260 marks to have the Barony of Robert de Stafford, which was the inheritance of the wife of Hervey, who was sister of the said Robert, the 260 marks to include the 200 marks which Hervey had previously promised W. the Archbishop of Rouen for the same inheritance. This W. the Archbishop of Rouen must be the famous William Longchamp who had been left guardian of the realm during the King's absence on the Crusade. Richard did not return from his captivity in Germany till March 1194.

The elevation of Hervey Bagot from the position of a simple knight to that of a feudal Baron appears to have given umbrage to many of the Stafford tenants, who considered themselves superior to him in birth and rank. Roger de Somerville who held two Knights' fees of the Barony of Stafford, refused to pay homage to him and by two deeds which are printed in Shaw's *Staffordshire* transferred his tenure bodily to the Earls of Ferrers. By the second of these deeds William Earl of Ferrers warrants the manors of Wichnor and Syrescote to Roger de Somerville against Hervey de Stafford and his heirs for ever. Neither Hervey Bagot nor his son Hervey de Stafford were able to collect scutage from their tenants, and in 3 Hen. III. (1219), after the death of Hervey, Milicent de Stafford and her son were forced to invoke the aid of the Crown to collect it. An entry in the Pipe Roll of that year shows that Milicent de Stafford and Hervey her son gave £15 to be quit of all arrears of the scutages of King John of the fee of Hervey Bagot, the husband of Milicent, so that the King may obtain all the arrears by means of his Bailiffs from those who had not paid or made fine for them. After this date the scutage was collected for several years by the Sheriff of the County.¹

¹ I suspect, too, that the Bagots were a Breton family, and the Bretons were rather looked down upon by the Normans, much in the same way as the English looked upon the Welsh in former days. Bagot in its original form of Bagod and Bagoth has a very Celtic appearance, and it is noteworthy that the field of the early Bagot shields was always ermine, which is the well-known coat of Brittany.

carrying out a contract to build a new house for him at Blythefeld that the house had fallen into ruins, for which he claimed 40 marks as damages. Robert did not appear, and the Sheriff was ordered to arrest and produce him at the following term.¹

The Parliament which met at Shrewsbury in January, 1398, had important political consequences, for it reversed all the Acts of the previous Parliament of 1388 which had placed the King under the tutelage of his uncle the Duke of Gloucester; liberal supplies were also granted to the King, who ruled from this time as an absolute monarch till his deposition in the following year.

The harsh and vindictive proceedings, however, of the King after the recovery of his power proved his ruin, and when Henry of Bolingbroke, the son and heir of John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster," landed at Ravenspur on the 4th of July, 1399, ostensibly for the purpose of claiming his hereditary estates, nearly all the gentry of the Midland Counties joined his standard. Sir John Bagot was without doubt one of these, for Blithfield was held under the Duchy of Lancaster, and he was included in the Commission of Array for Staffordshire in the first year of the new reign.²

He was also elected one of the members for the County in the first Parliament of the reign of Henry IV., his colleague being Sir Robert Fraunceys of Foremark, co. Derby, who held large estates in Staffordshire in right of his wife. At this period Members of Parliament were virtually nominated and returned by the Sheriffs of Counties, who were careful to return none who were not well disposed to the ruling powers.

In the following year, viz., 1402, reports were spread that King Richard was alive, and that a French invasion in his favour was to take place; the Scots invaded England in July, and Owen Glendower ravaged the Marches of Wales and burnt the Cathedrals of St. Asaph, Bangor and Llandaff. It was a critical period for Henry IV., and in August of this year he summoned a great Council by writs of Privy Seal to assemble

¹ *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. XV, p. 86.

² Patent Roll, 1 H. IV., printed, Record Series; the other Commissioners were Edmund, Earl of Stafford, Sir John Arderne, Sir Robert Fraunceys, Sir Edward Botiller, Sir Robert Mauveisin, William Walshale, Richard Herville (Herouville), Adam St. Clair and the Sheriff.

at Westminster on the 15th of August. Besides the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, from four to eight of the principal inhabitants of each county or borough were summoned. Those who received summons from Staffordshire were Sir John Bagot, Sir Robert Fraunceys, Sir William Newport and Nicholas Bradshawe.¹

In 1403 the Percies and Mortimers formed a confederacy with Owen Glendower to restore Richard to the throne if he was alive, and if he was proved to be dead, to place the Earl of March, the rightful heir by blood, on the throne. On their march to join Glendower they were intercepted by the King at Shrewsbury and totally defeated on the 23rd of July. The Commission of Array for Staffordshire issued by Henry on this occasion included Sir John Bagot, and he was doubtless present at the battle. Two of the Commission, Edmund Earl of Stafford and Sir Robert Mauveisin of Ridware, were killed at Shrewsbury.²

In the following year Sir John was returned again as Member for Staffordshire, his colleague as before being Sir Robert Fraunceys.

In 1407 he was returned for the third time, his colleague on this occasion being Sir William Newport.

In 1408 he entered into indentures with Sir Thomas Beaufort,³ the Captain of the Castle of Calais to serve as his lieutenant for a year. By the terms of this indenture he was to find, for the security of the Castle during peace time, himself as a man-at-arms, two fully armed men on foot, and seven archers on foot, for which he was to receive 2*s.* daily for himself, 9*d.* for each foot soldier, and 6*d.* for each archer, in addition to a sum of 100*s.* each quarter, and if war should break out between the English and French Kings, he was to find three mounted men-

¹ Patent Roll, 2 H. IV., printed, Record Series.

² The Commissioners were the same as those named in the note on p. 36.

³ Sir Thomas Beaufort was Chancellor of England in 1410, see Vol. XVI, *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, p. 87. He was one of the children of John of Gaunt, by Catherine Swinford, and was therefore half-brother to the king. He was created Earl of Dorset in 1411 and Duke of Exeter in 1416 (New Peerage by G. E. C.).

at-arms, including himself, and four armed men on foot, three archers on horseback and five archers on foot, and for which he was to receive for himself 2*s.* a day, for each man-at-arms 12*d.* a day, for each armed man on foot and each mounted archer 8*d.* a day, and for each archer on foot 6*d.* a day. And for each of the mounted men-at-arms the accustomed reward (*regarde*) and a half, and for himself a special "*regarde*" of 10 marks each quarter. Dated 20th June, 9 H. IV. (1408).¹ These were the usual wages of war at this period: a knight was paid 2*s.*; a squire, who was always a man-at-arms (*homo ad arma*), 1*s.* a day; the armed man on foot (*homo armatus*) was paid as much as an archer on horseback because he wore armour, and his equipment was by so much more costly than the ordinary man on foot.²

It was no doubt owing to his official position at Calais that Sir John Bagot was appointed in this year one of the ambassadors to treat with those of the Duke of Burgundy respecting the affairs of Flanders. The Duke had taken possession of Flanders in right of his wife, and this brought him into intimate trade relations with England. The Commission, which will be found in Rymer, is dated 30th May, 1408, and is addressed to Sir Thomas Picworth, Lieutenant of Calais, Sir William Bardolf, Sir John Bagot, and four others.³ On the 11th March, 1410, Sir Thomas Pykworth, Sir William Bardolf, and Sir John Bagot were substituted for Sir Richard Aston and two others as members of a Commission to prosecute the cause of the Bishop of Rochester and two other clerks against the Duke of Burgundy for the arrest of their persons and divers other injuries. On the 29th of November of the same year Sir Thomas Picworth, Lieutenant of Calais, Sir William Bardolf, Sir John Bagot, and four others were appointed to treat with the Duke of Burgundy for a truce. Their instructions will be found in the *Fœdera*.⁴

¹ Memorials of the Bagot family (privately printed), 1823.

² As there is much confusion on this subject, it should be understood that as regards *personal* equipment, there was nothing higher than that of a man-at-arms. Bannerets, Knights and Esquires were all "men-at-arms"; the difference of pay was granted for the larger retinues brought into the field by the higher ranks.

³ Rymer's *Fœdera*, Vol. VIII, pp. 589, 590.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 659.

At the commencement of the new reign, in 1413, Sir John was placed in the Household of the young King Henry V. with the usual retaining fee of 40 marks per annum for the term of his life.¹ At this time he must have been over 56 years of age, and this appointment confirms the historical tradition that the young King dismissed the wild companions of his youth and retained the old servants and wise Ministers of his father. In the same year he was appointed Sheriff of the county.

The young King was at Lichfield in the spring of 1414, and Sir John Bagot was in attendance upon him in his double capacity as a Knight of the Household and as Sheriff of the County. Staffordshire appears to have been in a state of chronic warfare, owing to old-standing feuds amongst the knights and squires of the county. Edmund de Ferrers, the lord of Chartley, petitioned Parliament in 2 H. V. (1414) that Hugh Erdeswick of Sandon had assembled a number of armed men and, accompanied with Thomas Giffard of Chillington and the Venables, Davenportes, and Mainwarrings of Cheshire, had broken down his park palings and killed one of his servants. At the same date Hugh Erdeswick petitioned Parliament that Edmund de Ferrers had assembled a large body of men and had laid in wait to kill him. The presentments and indictments laid before the King will be found in Volume XVII of the *Staffordshire Collections*, and fill over twenty-seven pages of print. One of these states that the Erdeswicks had assembled more than 1,000 men in 1409, and had marched with them into Derbyshire with a view of killing John Blount of Barton in that county. Another indictment describes the Myners of Uttoxeter as notorious robbers, lying in wait on the roads, and guilty of many murders. Ralph Marchington, the lord of Caverswall, had assembled more than 100 men arrayed in manner of war to prosecute a private quarrel of his own. Sir John Cokayne of Ashbourne had assembled 200 for the same purpose in order to resist the malice of Sir Roger Leche of Bobynhill, who had raised forces to kill him. The Peshalls of Chetwynd had collected 400 Welshmen and others, and had laid siege to the Priory of Wenlock, and the Sheriff of co. Salop had been forced to raise the "posse" of the county in order to relieve the Prior, etc.

¹ Memorials of the Bagot family.

the said manors and lands in Newton, Grenley, Admaston, Ley, Blythbury, Abbots Bromley, Stafford, Heywode, Dunstall and the advowson of the church of Blithfield.

Within little more than a year from this date Sir Lewis was dead, for the Inquisition on his death states he died on the 31st May, 26 H. VIII., which would be the year 1534. At this date he would be about 74 years of age. The Inquisition which was taken at Stafford on the 15th of September, 26 H. VIII. (1534) states that the said Lewis Bagott on the day of his death was seised in fee to the use of the said Lewis for the term of his life and after his decease to the use of Thomas Bagott, Esquire, son and heir apparent of the said Lewis, and the heirs of the said Thomas, of the manors of Blythfyld, Feld, Bromley Bagott, and Colton, in the county aforesaid, and of 100 messuages, 2,000 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, 1,000 acres of pasture, 1,000 acres of wood, 100 acres of furze and heath, and £20 rent in Blythfyld, Feld, Bromley Bagott, Colton, Newton, Admaston, Ley, Blythbere, Bromley Abbots, Stafford, Heywod, and Dunstall, co. Stafford, and also of the advowson of the church of Blythfyld, as by a certain charter made to the said Lewis by Thomas Skrymsher, John Otteley, and William Forster more fully appears. The said Lewis died seised of the said manors in fee to the use aforesaid. After whose death the said manors, etc., descended to the said Thomas as son and heir of the said Lewis. The manor of Bromley Bagott and the said tenements in Bromley Bagott, Blythbere, Heywod, Admaston, Ley, Stafford, and Dunstall are held of Henry, Lord Stafford, of his castle of Stafford, and are worth 20*l.* by the year beyond reprises. The manor of Colton and the said tenements in Colton are held of George Greysley, knight, and are worth 26*s.* 8*d.* by the year beyond reprises. The manor of Felde and the said tenements in Felde and Bromley Abbots are held of the Abbot of Burton on Trent, and are worth 20 marks by the year beyond reprises. The manor of Blythfyld and the tenements in Blythfyld and Newton, and the advowson of Blythfyld are held of the Lord the King as of his Honor of Tutbury, parcel of his Duchy of Lancaster, in socage, namely, by fealty only for all services, and they are worth 10*l.* by the year beyond reprises. The said Lewis died on the last day of May

in the 26th year of the reign of the now King, and the said Thomas Bagott is his son and next heir, and is of the age of 30 years and more.¹

Sir Lewis lies buried in the Chancel of Blithfield Church under an altar tomb on which is depicted his effigy in armour with a surcoat of the Bagot arms. Two wives are shown on either side of him and at their feet are the figures of five sons and six daughters. Round the edge of the tomb in Gothic letters is the following inscription:—

Hic jacent corpora Ludovici Bagot, militis et anne uxoris ejus.
Qui quidem Ludovicus obiit ultimo die mensis maii anno domini
1534.

Que vero Anna obiit 17 die mensis Septembris A.D. 1514.
Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.

The name of the other wife is not mentioned, but on the wall above the monument are shields showing Bagot impaling Curson, and Bagot impaling Montgomery; on the monument itself are shown the arms of Bagot impaling Astley, Thirkeld impaling Bagot, Meverel impaling Bagot, and a fourth shield² impaling Bagot.

According to Glover's Visitation, Sir Lewis had no less than five wives, who are described as follows:—

Emma uxor ejus prima, filia Kniveton.

Anna uxor tertia, filia Nicholai Montgomery militis.

Margareta uxor quarta, filia Ricardi Vernon.

Uxor quinta, relicta.

The names of the second and fifth wife are not given, but if the evidence of the shields on the wall above the monument is to be trusted, the second wife was probably a Curson.

According to the same Visitation, Sir Lewis had issue by his first wife, Emma³ Kniveton:—

1. John Bagot, who married the daughter of Thomas Boteler, of Beausey, Kt., and died *v.p.* without leaving any issue.
2. Jane, married to James Thirkeld.
3. Elena, married to Thomas Meverell.

¹ Chancery Inquisition, p.m., Vol. LVI, No. 86, Public Record Office.

² Probably East, of Yardley, see next page.

³ A mistake for Lucy, see *ante*, p. 55.

4. Elizabeth, married to George Est of Yardley.
5. Another daughter, married to Bydolph of Eccleshall.

By his third wife, Anne Montgomery, daughter of Sir Nicholas Montgomery, Kt, he had, according to Glover :—

1. Thomas Bagot, who succeeded him.
2. Edward Bagot.
3. Stephen Bagot, who married Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Josceline, Kt., of co. Essex, by whom he had a daughter Jane, married to (. . .) Brereton, the son of Sir Brian Brereton, Kt.

The memorials of the family give some additional information respecting the husbands of the daughters of Sir Lewis.

James Thirkell is stated to be of Callingwood, Thomas Meverell is said to be of Cold Hall, Elizabeth's husband is styled George East, Esq., of Yardley, and Anne's husband is called John Bedell, Esq. This must be the same person as the Bydolph of Eccleshall named in the Visitation, for the name of Biddulph is often spelt in this way in early documents.

As the Visitation of 1583 took place within fifty years of the death of Sir Lewis, and the pedigree is signed and certified by Richard Bagot, his grandson, the information it supplies respecting his wives and children ought to be authentic. It is curious therefore that it should not mention either the Christian name or surname of his fifth wife who survived him and may have lived for many years afterwards. The omission of her name suggests that the marriage may have been a "morganatic" contracted in his old age.

The eldest son John, who died in the lifetime of his father, leaving no issue, is buried in the chancel of Blithfield Church under an alabaster slab on which he is shown in armour, with his wife by his side, and the following inscription :—

Hic jacent corpora Joh'is Bagot filii et heredis Rodobici Bagot militis et Helene uxoris ejus filie Thome Voileter de Bealosen Militis Qui quidem Joh'es obiit XXVII die Novembris anno domini Millesimo. Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Part of the inscription is illegible.

THOMAS BAGOT, A.D. 1534 TO A.D. 1541.

John, the eldest son of Sir Lewis Bagot, having died in the lifetime of his father, without leaving any issue, Sir Lewis was succeeded in 1534 by his second son Thomas, who held the property for so short a time that very little is known respecting him. The only notice of him in the Public Records occurs in the suit brought against him in the Star Chamber by Thomas Crosse of Adsall, one of his tenants, which will be found on page 150 of Vol. X, New Series, of the *Staffordshire Collections*.

It appears from these proceedings that some years after Sir Lewis had made the feoffment in favour of his two younger sons in 1508,¹ he had demised the premises in Adsall which were to fall to Edward Bagot on the death of Sir Lewis, to Thomas Crosse, the plaintiff in the suit, for a term of 34 years. This lease was clearly illegal, for Sir Lewis had only a life interest in the premises, and as Thomas Crosse refused to give them up after the death of Sir Lewis, Edward Bagot, at the head of a large body of servants and tenants of Thomas Bagot, forcibly ejected him in May, 1537.

At the same time he seized the cattle of Thomas Crosse and drove them to Abbots Bromley within the franchise of the Abbot of Burton, where there was a common pound. Thomas obtained a writ of replevin from the Sheriff, William Chetwynd, commanding Edward to deliver up the cattle. Edward refused to do so and according to the account of the plaintiff, he struck at James Crumpton, one of the men who brought the writ, with a long piked staff. James warded off the blows with a staff he held in his hands, but the third stroke fell on the head of one John Dunc, one of Edward's men, and inflicted a wound of which he died within twelve hours; notwithstanding which, the said Edward, by the maintenance of his kinsfolk and friends, had caused John Warde, one of Thomas Crosse's men who was present, to be indicted and found guilty of the death of the said John Dunc, and the said Thomas Crosse prayed for writs commanding the defendants to appear before the Council to answer for the riot and breach of the peace.

Thomas Bagot, Edward, and the other defendants were

¹ See Deed in Appendix dated 23 H VII.

ordered to appear before the Council on the Quindene of Holy Trinity.

Edward Bagot in his answer gives a very different account of the transaction ; he says in it that " Sir Lewis Bagott, knight, his father, was seised of the said messuage and lands, amongst other lands, and by his deed indented bearing date the 15th July, 23 Henry VII. enfeoffed thereof Sir John Montgomery, knight, Thomas Montgomery, and Ralph Montgomery, their heirs and assigns for ever, to the use of the said Sir Lewis for his life, and after his decease to the use of the said Edward Bagott for his life, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Sir Lewis for ever. The said Sir Lewis died about three years now past. After whose death the said Edward Bagott now is, and at the day of the surmised riot was lawfully seised. The said Edward at divers times gave gentle warning to the said Thomas Crosse peaceably to avoid from the possession of the messuage, and yet the said Thomas refused to do that. Whereupon the said Edward Bagott and one boy called Robert Poynton, being of the age of thirteen years, about the 28th of May last, went peaceably to the said messuage and lands, and there peaceably took five 'besse' within the same ground 'damage fasant' and drove the same toward the common pound in Abbottes Bromley, near half a mile from the place where they were taken, and as the said Edward and Robert were driving the same beasts through the town of Abbottes Bromley, there came, by the procurement of the said Thomas Crosse, the said John Ward unlawfully accompanied with James Crompton, Thomas Crosse the younger, and others, and then and there cruelly made assault on the said Edward Bagott and on the said Robert Poynton, and with force and great cruelty there rescued the said beasts. At which assault the said John Dune intending to have the King's peace kept, in gentle manner with his cap in his hand came to the said John Ward and his unlawful company, and according to his duty commanded the said John Warde and his company to keep the peace. Notwithstanding which, John Warde feloniously struck the said John Dune a great stroke on his head, whereupon the said John died the same day, and so the said John Ward did wilfully murder the said John Dune, and was indicted before the Justices of the Peace. The said messuage

with the appurtenances which be but of the yearly value of four marks is all the living and 'fyndyng certain' that he the said Edward Bagott has by his father. The said Sir Lewis had only a state of freehold for life in the premises. Wherefore if any such lease was by him made the same is now void. Denies that he struck John Dunc."

Thomas Bagot and the other defendants give a general denial to the statement of Thomas Crosse, and no further notice of the case has been found.

Thomas Bagot married Jane, the daughter of Richard Astley of Patshull, by whom he had issue :

1. Richard Bagot, who succeeded him.
2. John Bagot, who appears to have died unmarried, and
3. Margaret, who married Ralph Adderley.¹

Thomas died 13th May 1541, and lies buried with his wife under an altar tomb in Blithfield Church.

On the tomb is engraved the figure of a man in armour, over which is a surcoat with the Bagot arms. By his side is drawn the figure of his wife, and between their heads the coat of Bagot impaling Astley ; the stone is circumscribed round the edge as follows :

Hic jacent corpora Thome Bagott filii et heredis Medobici Bagott et Johanne uxoris ejus filie Ricardi Astlie Armigeri. Qui quidem Thomas obiit XIII. die Maii Anno domini 1541, et uxor Johanna . . . die . . . A.D. . . .

The date of Joan's death has not been filled in, but she died 31st March, 1557.²

RICHARD BAGOT, A.D. 1552 TO A.D. 1597.

Blithfield was held *in capite* of the Duchy of Lancaster, which at this date was merged in the Crown, and following the usual custom in such cases, on the occasion of a minority, all the property of the minor who was in ward to the Crown was taken into the King's hands, no matter under whom the lands were held. This had been the prerogative of the Crown from the

¹ Glover's "Visitation of Staffordshire," 1583, Vol. III, part 2, of *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, page 40, and Memorials of the Bagot family.

² Memorials of the Bagoj family, privately printed, p. 109.

earliest times. Thomas Bagot died in 1541, and amongst the Royal Grants made in the following year, there is one to John Jenyns, one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, granting him an annuity of £20 from the manors of Bromley Bagot, Blyfield, Newton, Little Haye and Field, and lands in Bromley Bagod, Blithbury, Heywood, Leye, Dunstall, Colton, Admaston, Kynston, and Field, co. Stafford, which had belonged to Thomas Bagott, deceased, during the minority of Richard Bagott, son and heir of the said Thomas, together with the wardship and marriage of the said heir, dated 22nd October, 34 H. VIII. [1542].¹

To obviate the great damage and loss to an estate consequent upon a wardship falling to the Crown or other superior lord, it was usual at this epoch to marry the heir during the lifetime of the father, and this is one of the causes of the numerous infant marriages during the Middle Ages. The death of Thomas Bagot must have been premature and unexpected, and this precaution had not been taken in this case. Amongst other Royal Grants of 33 H. VIII. [1542], there is one made to Thomas Earl of Rutland, of lands in Buckminster, co. Leicester, which Thomas Bagott had held by lease of the Prior of Kirkby Bellers. Jane, the widow of Thomas Bagot, survived till 1557, and as no settlement had been made which would bar her right to dower, she would be entitled to hold one-third of the estates for her life.

John Jenyns no doubt sold the marriage of the infant heir for a considerable sum. According to the Visitation of 1583, Richard was married to Mary the daughter of William Saunders, Esquire, of Welford, co. Northampton.

The date of the coming of age of Richard is not known with certainty, but would probably have taken place about the year 1552, when his first child was born.² An heir who was in ward was always married before he came of age, as otherwise no pressure could be put upon him to accept the choice of his guardian in chivalry.

In his Memorials of the Bagot family, Lord Bagot describes this Richard as a man "illustrious for his worth, his friendships and acquirements." This may be quite true, but there is always

¹ State Papers, printed, Record Series.

² Margaret Bagot was born 11th January, 1552. MS. notes in Memorials of the Bagot family.

two sides to every question, and the historical student who searches the Public Records would be more likely to regard him as a fanatical adherent of the new religious doctrines, and a willing if not an obsequious instrument in enforcing the Penal Statutes of this reign against the Roman Catholic subjects of the Queen.¹

The first appearance of his name in the Public Records occurs in 1570, when a mandate of Queen Elizabeth directs Sir Thomas Coskayne, Sir George Blount, Richard Bagot and John Gifford to determine a controversy between Sir William Gresley and Lord Paget respecting a watercourse. Dated 27th October, 1570.²

On the 22nd of February, 1575, a letter was sent by the Council to Sir George Blount, Thomas Trentham, Richard Bagott and John Bowes, or any three of them, to examine sundry controversies between Hugh Erdeswick and Sampson Erdeswick on the one part, and Sampson Watwoode on the other part, and to set down their award and return it by Easter term next.²

On the 8th May, 1576, a letter was forwarded from the Council to Sir Walter Aston, Sir Ralph Egerton, Knights, and to Richard Bagotte and Thomas Trentham, Esquires, stating that "whereas a petition had been exhibited by Sampson Walkedene, of the county of Stafford, Gentleman, stating that whereas Thomas Rawebone, of Stone, Innkeeper, and five others named, had accused him of speaking slanderous and treacherous words against the Queen's Majesty, the said Sampson makes suit that the hearing of the matter may be committed to the Gentlemen above named, which is granted to him, so far as concerned Her Majesty, who is touched therein, if the report be true."²

On the 23rd of February, 1578, an Order of the Privy Council directs Sir Walter Aston, Kt., Thomas Trentham and Richard Bagot, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, to make enquiry into the reception of "Masse Priestes" disguised in serving men's

¹ His eldest son Walter was married to Elizabeth Cave, the niece of Lord Burleigh the minister.

² State Papers, printed, Record Series, Addenda *temp.* Elizabeth.

apparel, who are secretly received and entertained in sundry men's houses, and to advertize their Lordships thereof."¹

On the 28th May, 1579, a letter was sent by the Privy Council addressed to Thomas Trentham, Richard Baggot and [Ralph] Aderley, Esquires, to enquire into certain speeches said to be uttered by John Bowes, and which Thomas Stanley affirmed to have been spoken on the authority of Mr. Mathew Babington of Tinmore. This mandate of the Privy Council is one of many instances of the espionage practised by Walsingham and his agents during this reign. John Bowes, accused in this case, was lord of the manor of Elford, and a near neighbour of Richard Bagot. A subsequent report of these proceedings shews that John Bowes was acquitted of having used any seditious or slanderous words, and Thomas Stanley, his accuser, was committed to prison.¹

On the 27th July, 1579, amongst the Acts of the Privy Council is a letter addressed to Sir Walter Aston, Kt., and to the Dean of Lichfield [Dr. Buckley], Thomas Trentham and Richard Bagot, and any four or three of them, to enquire into "the Popishe stuffe" said to be within the Cathedral of Lichfield, to have it sought out and brought before them, to deface the same, and cause it to be appraised and sold, and to advertize their Lordships thereof.

On the 18th October of the same year a letter was sent to Thomas Trentham, Richard Bagot and Ralph Aderley, Esquires, directing them to enquire into the complaint of Richard Flyer, of Uttoxeter, that Anthony Aston, Gentleman, of Parkhall had made "sundry attempts to kill or maim the said Flyer, and to call the said Aston before them, and bind him over to keep the peace."¹

An Order of the Privy Council of 5th June, 1580, directs Sir Walter Aston, Kt., Richard Bagott, Esq., Mathew Cradock and William Crompton, Gentlemen, to muster the inhabitants of the town of Stafford.¹

In 1581 Sir Walter Aston and Richard Bagot, the Commissioners appointed for raising horses in co. Stafford, report to the Council that many of the gentlemen rated for the keeping of horses "had but small livings."¹

¹ Acts of the Privy Council, printed, Record Series.

On the 12th of January, 1645-6, the Committee of Parliament writes from Derby House to Sir Richard Skeffington and Colonel Willoughby, their agents in Staffordshire: "We are informed that there is some difference lately grown at Lichfield between Lord Loughborough, Sir Richard Dyer (Dyott) and Lieut-Colonel Baggot, and that Lord Loughborough was beaten out thence and is returned to Ashby (de la Zouch), of which difference we conceive some good use might be made by application to the party discontented; we wish you to make trial whether upon this occasion one of those garrisons might not be gained for the Parliament."

Ten days afterwards the same Committee writes to Colonel John Bridges, the Governor of Warwick: "We also desire you, if you can find an opportunity, to treat with Bagot, who now has the command of the Close at Lichfield, and as we are informed has denied entrance to Sir Jacob Astley, and if you find Bagot will deliver up that place to the Parliament, you may promise him that we will do our best to procure his father's reconciliation with the Parliament, as also a reward for himself not exceeding £2,000."

In another letter of the same date to Colonel Bridges they say, "We have since had conference with the bearer of this, Mr. Bagot¹ and conceive him to be a very fit instrument to be employed on that business, and therefore recommend him to you for that service."

It was probably owing to these dissensions that Colonel Bagot resigned the Governorship of Lichfield and joined the King's forces in the field. In this force he had the command of a regiment of horse. The King left Oxford early in May, 1645, at the head of about 10,000 men and captured Leicester on the 31st of the same month. Fairfax followed in the wake of the

¹ Probably Richard Bagot of Shrewsbury, who was a firm adherent of Parliament and much employed by that party. In August, 1659, at the date of Sir George Booth's rising in Cheshire, President Whitelock writes to Captain Richard Bagot, "The Council has received yours of the 6th of August from Shrewsbury, and thanks you for enlisting a troop of 60 horse, and if you apply to Major-General Lambert he will satisfy your desire concerning your Lieutenant and Ensign as he has the conduct of the forces in Shropshire and all the Northern Counties." (State Papers, printed.)



Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick

Governor of Lichfield killed at Marston Anno. 1645

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royal army, overtook it and totally defeated it at Naseby, near Market Harborough, on the 14th of June. Simmonds says in his Diary, "After the battle of Naseby on the 15th of June, 1645, His Majesty left Ashby de la Zouch and went to Lichfield. He lay in the Close that night, the horse was quartered in the villages round about, and some in the City. Here the King left Colonel Bagot's Regiment of Horse, and the stout Governor was left wounded in the right arm. His Majesty marched the next day, Monday, to Wolverhampton.¹

Richard Bagot's wound was mortal, and he died on the following first of July. He was buried in the Cathedral, where a monument still exists to him, with the following inscription:

IUXTA HEIC SITUS EST
RICARDUS BAGOT
FILIUS NAPO MINIMUS HERVEI BAGOT
BARONETTI FLAGRANTE NUPERIMA
FANATICORUM CONJURATIONE HUIUS
MUNITIONIS PERFECTUS. QUI IN
FATALI ESTO NAVISBULENSI PROELIO
FORTISSIME DOMICANS, LETHALITER
VULNERATUS, CELEBS OCCUBUIT
DIE MENSIS JULII 1^o
A^o DNI MDCXLV.

A poem, written after his death, details the following battles and skirmishes in which he had been present: Kine on (Edgehill), Brentford, Heywood, Hopton, Hopwas, Burton and Naseby.

With the close of the Civil War, the history of an ancient family, however socially important, is devoid of any general interest, unless some future member of it rises to fame or distinction. It is proposed, therefore, from this point, merely to enumerate the public employments held by the later generations of the Bagot family. The names of the wives and children will be found on the tabular pedigrees which accompany this history.

Sir Hervey was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, SIR EDWARD BAGOT, who was returned as member for the county

¹ Simmond's *Diary*, Harl. MS., 911, fol. 76.

in the first Parliament of Charles II. He died in 1673, aged 56, and was succeeded by his son,

SIR WALTER BAGOT, who became possessed of considerable estates in the Counties of Denbigh and Merioneth by his marriage with Jane, the daughter and heiress of Charles Salesbury of Bachymbydd, co. Denbigh. He represented the County of Stafford in seven Parliaments, and died in 1704, aged 60. He was succeeded by his son,

SIR EDWARD BAGOT, who also married an heiress, Frances, the only daughter of Sir Thomas Wagstaffe, Kt., of Tachbroke Mallory, co. Warwick.

He represented the county both before and after his father's death in the five Parliaments of 1698-1701 (two Parliaments), 1702 and 1705. His colleague in all these Parliaments was Henry Paget, the eldest son of Lord Paget. Sir Edward died in 1712, aged 39, and was succeeded by his son,

SIR WALTER WAGSTAFFE BAGOT, who was returned as member for Newcastle under Lyme in 1722 and member for the county in the first Parliament of George II. in 1727. He continued member without interruption during the Parliaments of 1734, 1741, 1747, and up to the General Election of 1754, when he resigned in favour of his eldest son William. In all these Parliaments his colleague was William Leveson Gower, the second son of Lord Gower, and the county appears at this epoch to have been a Tory stronghold. In 1762 he was unanimously elected representative of the University of Oxford, where he was evidently looked upon as a bulwark of the Church of England. He died in 1768, in the 66th year of his age.

He was succeeded by his son,

SIR WILLIAM BAGOT, the sixth Baronet and first Baron, who had been elected member for the county at the elections of 1754 and 1761, during his father's lifetime. In 1768 he was elected for the third time, his colleague in 1761 and 1768 being Lord Grey of Groby, the eldest son of the Earl of Stamford. In 1774 he was again elected member for the county, but his colleague on this occasion was a Whig, Sir John Wrottesley.

Sir William took an active part in politics, and was offered office by Lord North in 1770. This he declined, but continued a steady supporter of Ministers till the dissolution of Parliament

filio Milissan, Hugone filio Ricardi, Nicholao de Haytele, Johanne Clerico et multis aliis.

(The same seal as on Deeds Nos. 6 and 7.)

Liulf of Tunstall, the witness to the last deed, is now dead, and Hugh Bagot confirms his son and heir Henry in his father's tenure for an annual rent of 4s. 2d. This Henry died shortly afterwards *s.p.*, for by a suit of 12 H. III., it appears that at that date Richard son of John was heir of Liulph de Tunstal his uncle. The deed is therefore anterior to 1228. (Vol. IV, *Staffordshire Collections*, 60-61.)

11. Sciatis presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Stephani de Edmunde-stuna pro voluntate et assensu Johannis heredis mei dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Galfrido filio meo pro homagio et servicio suo duodecim acras terre et dimidiam, illas scilicet quas Johannes filius Oseberni aliquando tenuit in feudo et hereditate sibi et heredibus suis. Tenendas et habendas de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete et pacifice in omnibus libertatibus et communiis et assiamentis in villa de Edmunesdun pertinetibus annuatim in de reddendo ipse et heredes sui mihi et heredibus meis duodecim denarios pro omni servicio, etc. His testibus Hugone Bagot, domino Henrico de Blitefeld,¹ Galfrido de Bolda Willelmo Griffin de Colton, Hugone filio T. . . de Coltona Willelmo filio Nicolai, Willelmo le Spir et multis aliis.

Endorsed Admaston. (Seal destroyed.)

By another deed in thirteenth century writing William son of William de Edmunde-ton grants to Geoffry son of Robert de Edmunde-ton a toft in Edmunde-ton called le Ledycroft and seals with a shield showing three bends sinister. In these deeds Admaston appears as a separate manor.

¹ The prefix "dominus" here denotes a Knight and the same Henry de Blithfield occurs as a Knight Juror at the Assizes of 12 H. III. (1228). (See Vol. IV of *Staffordshire Collections*, p. 74.)

12. Sciatis omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo Bagot dedi etc. Ricardo filio Alexandri de Bromlega et heredibus suis, pro homagio et servitio suo totam medietatem terre in Tonestale quam Liulfus quondam tenuit in eadem villa, illam scilicet medietatem quam Johannes filius Osberti de Lockeslega

quondam tenuit, Habendam et tenendam sibi et heredibus suis de me et de meis heredibus libere integre et quiete et hereditarie cum omnibus ad eandem terram pertinentibus in bosco et plano, etc. Reddendo inde annuatim idem Ricardus et heredes sui mihi et heredibus meis viginti quinque denarios ad duos anni terminos, etc. Hiis testibus Willelmo Bagot,¹ Stephano Meverel,² Jacobo de Blythefeld,³ Hugone de Colton, Willelmo Griffin, Willelmo Wymmer, Nicholao de Ambricton, Willelmo de Weston clericis et multis aliis.

(Seal gone.)

¹ Probably Will. Bagot of Hide.

² Stephen Meverel occurs as a Knight as early as 1220, and was alive in 1243. (See *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. IV, pp. 11 and 96.)

³ James de Blithfield was lord of Blithfield in 1234, and was dead in 1255. (Deeds and *Staffordshire Collections*, Vol. IV, p. 172.)

13. Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo Bagot dedi, etc. Rogero de Tonestale et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio suo quoddam croftum quod Ricardus frater suus aliquando tenuit in villa de Tonestale quod se extendit super gardinum ipsius Rogeri cum omnibus ad illud croftum pertinentibus et unam dimidiam acram que fuit aliquando Alexandri filii Roberti cum pertinentiis. Habendum et tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de me et de meis heredibus libere, integre et quiete cum omnibus libertatibus, aisimentis et liberis communibus ad eandem terram pertinentibus infra villam de Tonestale et extra, etc. Reddendo inde annuatim idem Rogerus et heredes sui mihi et heredibus meis septem denarios pro omni servitio, etc. Hiis testibus Rogero de Fenneshay, Waltero fratre suo Nicholao de Haitelega, Hugone filio Matilde, Willelmo de Tonestale, Ricardo fratre suo et aliis.

(Seal gone.)

14. Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo Bagot concessi, etc., Rogero de Tonestale filio Alexandri de Bromle et heredibus suis tresdecim acras terre in pois (*sic*) apud Tonestale cum pertinentiis suis quas Alexandrus filius Roberti de Tonestale cum eodem Rogero eschambiavit. Habendas et tenendas ipsi

Rogero et heredibus suis hereditarie per annualem servitium quod mihi et heredibus meis de predicta terra cum pertinentiis suis pertinet sicut carta ipsius Alexandri quam idem Rogerus de eo habet testatur, Et ut, etc. Hiis testibus Hugone filio Matilde, Waltero de Fenneshay, Ricardo de Tonestale, Willelmo fratre suo, Nicholao de Haytelega, Thoma de Haytelega, Alano fratre suo, Johanne filio Hawis de Bromlega et multis aliis.

(Seal gone.)

15. Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo Bagot dedi etc. Roberto de Koundeslega et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio suo tres acras terre et unam rodam videlicet tres acras terre in Wichiensine subtus parcum domini scilicet de triginta perticatis et duobus in longitudine et decem in latitudine, et ex parte nemoris versus assartum ipsius Roberti scilicet juxta assartum suum tres perticatas terre et ex altera parte ipsius assarti sui versus brueram dimidiam acram quelibet perticata viginti et unius pedis et dimidii. Habendas et tenendas sibi et heredibus suis de me et de meis heredibus libere, integre, et quiete in feudo et hereditate cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamenis ad eandem terram pertinentibus salva mihi et heredibus meis libertatem nos emendandi in terris, et in aquis in boscis, et in planis et in omnibus locis sine columpnia ipsius Roberti et heredum suorum Reddendo inde annuatim idem Robertus et heredes sui mihi et heredibus meis sex denarios et unum obolum ad duos anni terminos, etc. Pro hac autem donatione et concessione et huius carte confirmatione dedit mihi idem Robertus decem et octo solidos. Et ego, etc. (*clause of warranty*). Hiis testibus Rogero de Vernai, Waltero de Fenneshai, Rogero fratre suo, Ricardo de Tonestal, Willelmo fratre suo, Thoma de Haitele, Nicholao de Haitele et multis aliis.

(Seal destroyed.)

16. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo Bagotus dedi, etc., Rogero de Tunstal filio Alexandri de Bromle et heredibus suis vel assignatis suis et eorum heredibus pro homagio et servicio suo unum mesuagium et duas acras terre que fuerunt quondam Willelmi Fabri et quatuor acras terre et dimidiam subtus hayam de Tonestal extendentes de Alreschae usque Tonestal in longi-

ex parte una et viam que ducit de Bromlegh Bagot versus Coundesleye ex altera. Do etiam et concedo eidem Hugoni communam pasture ad viginti et quatuor averia cujuscunque generis voluerit per omnes terras meas et totum dominum meum exceptam in defensis meis. Habendas et tenendas prefato Hugoni ad totam vitam suam de me et heredibus meis libere quiete, etc. Reddendo inde michi et heredibus meis a festo Sancti Michalis proximo futuro pro quadraginta annos proximos sequentes decem denarios ad duos anni terminos, etc. et post terminum quadraginta annorum viginti solidos ad terminos supra nominatos ad totam vitam ipsius Hugonis, etc. Preterea concedo quod predictus Hugo possit predictas quinque acras terre assartare et ibidem edificare vel in cultura redigere seu non assartatas tenere pro voluntate sua et in defenso toto tempore anni optinere ac etiam durante termino predicto totum edificium amovere et ubicunque voluerit sine calumpnia mea vel heredum meorum abducere etc. Hiis testibus Ricardo domino de Blithefeld, Radulo de Hampton, Willelmo de Neuton, Ricardo filio Willelmi de Neuton, Roberto del Hul de Bromlegh Abbatis, Ricardo de Tunstal et aliis. Datum quarto decimo die Octobris anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi decimo. (1316.)

(Seal destroyed.)

59. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus dominus de Blithefeld dedi, etc. Ricardo filio Roberti Bagot de Clif omnia mesuagia terras et tenementa mea redditus et servicia omnimoda cum pertinentiis in Bromleye Bagot exceptis duabus placeis terre, bosci et pasture cum pertinentiis que vocantur Le Brandegreves. Dedi etiam et concessi dicto Ricardo filio Roberti Bagot totam illam placeam terre prati et pasture cum pertinentiis in Kyngestone que vocatur Schyrholt. Habenda et tenenda omnia predicta mesuagia, terras et tenementa redditus et servicia omnimoda cum pertinentiis dicto Ricardo filio Roberti et heredibus de se exeuntibus de me et heredibus meis libere quiete, bene et in pace in perpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Ricardus filius Roberti et heredes sui predicti michi et heredibus meis decem marcas argenti in festo Annunciationis Beate Marie

et Sancti Michalis per equali portione dividendas. Et faciendo pro me et heredibus meis capitalibus dominis feodi servicia que ad dicta tenementa pertinent por omnibus. Et si dictus Ricardus obierit sine herede de se exeunte, volo et concedo pro me et heredibus meis quod omnia predicta mesuagia, terre et tenementa redditus et servicia omnimoda cum pertinentiis Isolde sorori dicti Ricardi filii Roberti Bagot et heredibus de se exeuntibus remaneant in perpetuum, etc. Hiis testibus Radulfo de Hampton, Roberto de Hampton, Radulfo clerico de Bromleye Abbate, Roberto del Hul de eadem, Ricardo de Falde et aliis. Data apud Bromleye Bagot die mercurii proxima ante festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi decimo. (April, 1317.)

(A small round seal of white wax, device obliterated, but non-armorial.)

60. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Bagot dominus de Bromleye Wood dedi etc. Ricardo filio Rogeri le Sthesscher de eadem et heredibus suis ac assignatis quatuordecim acras vasti mei in le Hye Wode mensuratas per perticam viginti pedum, jacentes scilicet in longitudine inter viam ducentem versus le Clifhulle ex una parte et boscum meum proprium ex altera et extendit de campo Ricardi Bagot usque ad boscum meum. Habendas et tenendas predictas quatuordecim acras vasti ad colendum vel pascendum in separali et pleno omni tempore anni cum tota vestura superstante cum omnibus libertatibus, aysiamenis liberisque communis et aliis suis pertinentibus de me et heredibus meis dicto Ricardo et heredibus suis ac assignatis, libere bene et in pace in perpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis a festo Sancti Michalis Archangeli anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi undecimo pro quadraginta annos extunc proximo sequentes duos solidos argenti ad duos anni terminos etc. Et post predictos quadraginta annos plenarie completos quicumque predictam terram [. . .] tenere voluerint reddent inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis decem libras argenti etc. Item si predictus Ricardus aliquam domum in predicta terra edificaverit, liceat eidem vel heredibus suis seu assignatis eandem

feld, Ricardo de Neuton, Ricardo filio Nicholai de Haitele, Rogero Philippe de cadem, Johanne de Condeslegh et aliis. Datum apud Bromley Bagod die dominica in festo Pentecoste anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu primo. (1327.)

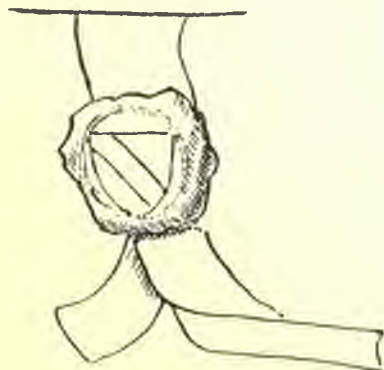


By another deed, dated 10 E. III., Avice, late wife of Hugh son of William de Rideware-Mauvesin, released to Nicholas de Haleghton of Bromley Bagot, all her rights in Hanesale (Yeatfall) within the fee of Bromley Bagot. (Original deed at Blithfield.)

62. Notum sit omnibus Chrispi fidelibus me Ricardum filium Roberti Bagot del Clyf remississe, relaxasse etc. Ricardo filio Roberti de Hampton et heredibus suis totum jus et clancum quod habeo vel habui seu aliquo modo habere potero in illis duabus placeis terre bosci et pasture cum pertinentiis in Bromleyebagot que vocantur le Brandegreves. Ita videlicet etc. Hiis testibus Johanne domino de Bromleybagot, Ricardo domino de Blythefeld, Radulfo de Hampton, Ricardo filio Luce de Hayteleye, Nicholao Aleyn de Hayteleye, Willelmo le Decun de Hayteleye, Rogero filio Philippi de Hayteleye et aliis. Data apud Bromleyebagot die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Gregorii Pape Anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu quarto. (1330.)

(A small round seal, non-armorial.)

69. Omnibus Chrispi fidelibus etc. Radulphus filius et heres domini Johannis Bagod de Bromlegh Bagod salutem in domino. Noveritis me remississe et relaxasse pro me et heredibus meis Willelmo del Schawe de Bromlegh predicti ad totam vitam suam omnes terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis que et quas Radulphus Bagod quondam tenuit in eadem, que et quas idem Willelmus tenet de dimissione Eglene matris mee per quoddam scriptum sibi confectum in hec verba, "Omnibus Chrispi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Eglina relicta domini Johannis Bagod militis salutem etc." (*Here follows Eglina's deed as already given, dated from Aytlesale near Bromle Bagod on the Sunday the Feast of St. James, 24 E. III.*) Istam vero concessionem et donationem inspexi et illam pro me et heredibus meis dicto Willelmo ad totam vitam suam ratificavi et confirmavi per hoc scriptum. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis duos flores et sequios ad duos anni terminos, videlicet unum florem in festo Sancti Johannis Baptiste et unum florem in festo Sancti Martini pro omnibus servitiis secularibus, exactionibus et demandis ad me vel heredes meos solventibus etc. In cujus rei testimonium hunc scripto relaxationis et confirmationis sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Johanne le locus de Bromle abbatis, Willelmo de Sutton Willelmo le Deken de Hayteleye, Henrico de Coundesleye, Willelmo de Bromlegh, clerico et aliis. Datum apud Bromle Bagod die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Barnabe apostolici anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo nono. (12 June, 1355.)



(A small shield of green wax showing a shield with a bend on it, inscription illegible.)

70. Omnibus Chrispi fidelibus etc. Willelmus del Pounfreit miles de Bromlegh Bagod et Egleina uxor mea, salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos unanimi assensu et consensu concessisse et tradidisse Willelmo del Shawe de Bromlegh totum illud tenementum cum domibus, gardinis, curtilagiis cum bosco crescente et aliis pertinentiis suis in eadem quod fuit quondam Ricardi le Spenser prout includitur haiis vivis et fossatis et quod idem Ricardus adquisivit de domino Johanne Bagod ad terminum vite. Habendum et tenendum dictum tenementum cum pertinentiis predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis assignatis ad totam vitam predictæ Eglene, libere, bene et in pace etc. per servitium unius floris rose solvendum per annum ad festum Sancte Margarete etc. In cujus rei testimonium nunc scripto ego dominus Willelmus del Pounfreit sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Sutton, Ricardo de Hampton, Johanne le Coc de Bromle, Henrico le Cocus de eadem, Willelmo Clerico de eadem. Datum apud Bromle Bagod die Jovis proximo post festum apostolicorum Petri et Pauli anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo nono. (2 July, 1355.)

(Seal of red wax, three bars on a shield.)

71. Omnibus Chrispi fidelibus etc. Radulphus filius et heres Johannis Bagod militis salutem in domino. Noveritis me dedisse etc. Andree Bagod totam terram que fuit quondam Roberti Bagod in Attesale in feodo de Bromle Bagod. Habenda et tenenda tota predicta terra predicto Andree ad totam vitam suam libere, quiete bene et in pace de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero Radulphus etc. (*clause of warranty*). Hiis testibus Johanne Koc, Willelmo del Schawe, Willelmo le Smyth, Adam Kartewright et aliis. Datum apud Bromle Bagod die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Mathei anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum tricesimo quinto. (1361.)

(Small seal of red wax, shewing a bend on a shield.)

72. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Bagot miles dedi etc. Johanni Morel de Bromle Bagot unam placeam terre in

Annexed to the deed is the following Schedule, of which the spelling has been modernised.

The intent of this feoffment, whereunto this Schedule tripartite is annexed, is this, that my said feoffees Sir John Mountogomery, Knight, Thomas Mountogomery, Rauf Mountogomery, and their heirs shall stand and be seised and enfeoffed in all the foresaid meses, orchard, lands arable, meadows, lescoes, and pastures, tofts and crofts, and all other their appurtenances and premises, in Bromley bagott, Admaston, Newton, Grenley, Stafford, Beyreley and Adesalle in the County of Stafford, to the use of me, the said Sir Lowes, for the term of my life without impeachment of waste; and after my decease my said feoffees and their heirs shall stand and be seised of and in, all the aforesaid meses, orchard, *(as above)* to the use of Thomas Bagot and Edward Bagot, my younger sons, in manner and form ensuing, that is to wit, to stand and be seised of and in all the aforesaid meses, orchards, etc. *(as before)*, to the use of the aforesaid Thomas Bagot and to the heir males of his body lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue male, the remainder thereof to my younger son Edward and to the heir males of his body lawfully begotten, the remainder thereof in default of such issue to the right heirs of me, the said Sir Lowes, for evermore. And also I will that the said Thomas my son have the aforesaid messuage with its appurtenances in Beyreley aforesaid to the yearly value of 40s. for the term of his natural life, so that immediately after his decease the said messuage and its appurtenances to remain to the right heirs of me, the said Sir Lowes, for ever. Also the intent of the said feoffment is that my said feoffees and their heirs shall stand and be seised of and in a mese with its appurtenances in Adesalle, now in the holding of Robert Felkyns, to the yearly value of four marks over all charges to the use of the aforesaid Edward Bagot, my younger son, for the term of his natural life, the remainder thereof to the right heirs of me, the said Sir Lowes, for ever, provided always that the said feoffment and wille nor either of them nor anything in them contained shall not be prejudicial nor hurtful to wife or wives of me, the said Sir Lowes, for their lawful dower or dowers of and in the premises.

(Seal destroyed.)

RENTAL (A.D. 1402)

OF BLITHFIELD, BROMLEY BAGOT, TUNSTALL, HEATLY AND
TENEMENTS IN COLTON AND ABBOTS BROMLEY.¹

Blithfeld.—Die lune proximo post festum Purificacionis
beate Marie virginis anno regni regis Henrici quarti post
Conquestum Anglie tercio. (1402.)

- Adam de Sale Chevaler tenet unum tenementum vocatum
Shepecetyord jacens in via que ducit de Hampton versus
Blithefeld ac ii parcelas terre jacentes in le chirchefeld libere
per cartam et reddit inde per annum *vi*l. ad duos anni terminos
viz. ad festum annunciationis beate Marie et Sancti Michaelis
equis porcionibus et ii(a) apparencias *vi*l.
- Henricus Gamel tenet unum messuagium et certa terras ac prata
libere per cartam et reddit inde per annum *iii*l. *iiii*l. ad terminos
supradictos et ii apparencias. Et tenet unam pasturam vocatam
Le Prustehay ad voluntatem domini et reddit inde per annum
*vi*l. *ix*l. *iiii*l.
- Radulphus Lombe tenet unam acram prati libere per cartam de
jure uxoris sue et reddit inde per annum *vi*l. ad terminos predictos
et ii apparencias *vi*l.
- Willelmus Atesale tenet unum croftum vocatum Le Rudynges libere
per cartam et reddit inde per annum *xviii*l. ad terminos predictos
et ii apparencias *xviii*l.
- Radulphus Melewarte tenet unam parcelam pasture vocatam Clabur-
sley libere per cartam et reddit inde per annum *iii*l. ad terminos
predictos et tenet certas terras vocatas Asteleycroft libere per
cartam et reddit inde per annum *xxiiii*l. ad terminos predictos et ii
apparencias *ii*l. *iiii*l.
- Willelmus Colyn tenet unum messuagium et ij acras terre libere per
cartam et reddit inde per annum *xiii*l. ad terminos predictos et
sectam curie et tenet unum croftum vocatum Scoutescroft libere
et reddit per annum *id*l. *xiii*l.
- Nicolaus Bot tenet *iii* acras terre libere per cartam et reddit inde per

¹ Transcribed from a copy made from the original at Blithfield by
Mr. J. Jeayes.

- annum *xixd.* ob. ad terminos predictos et ii apparencias. Et tenet unam pasturam vocatam Ondroueshay et i acram terre ad terminum vite sue ultra, et reddit inde per annum *iijs. viiid.* et sectam Curie de tribus in tres... .. *vis. iisd.*
- Ricardus de Conde tenet unum messuagium et certa terras et prata et pasturas ad terminum vite sue et reddit inde per annum *xxvis.* et sectam curie de tribus in tres *xxvis.*
- Willelmus Hare tenet certa terras et prata libere per cartam et reddit inde per annum *xviid.* ob. ad terminos predictos et ii apparencias per annum *xviid.* ob.
- Johannes Parsonesmon tenet unum messuagium libere per cartam et reddit inde per annum *xiiid.* ob. ad terminos predictos et ii apparencias per annum *xiiid.* ob.
- Willelmus Mill tenet unum messuagium et certa terras et prata ad voluntatem domini et reddit inde per annum *xis.* et sectam curie de tribus in tres et tenet i parcellam prati infra aquam de Blitha et reddit *iiii.* *xiiis. iiiid.*
- Ricardus Smyth tenet unum messuagium et iii acras terre libere per cartam, et reddit inde per annum *xvd.* ob. ad terminos predictos et ii apparencias *xva.* ob.
- Parkyn tenet unum mesuagium et certa terras ac prata vocata Berlay ad voluntatem domini et reddit inde *xls.* et ii apparencias *xls.*
- Johannes Orgrave tenet unum mesuagium et certa terras ac prata ad voluntatem domini et reddit per annum *xi.* et ii apparencias et tenet unam pasturam vocatum le Cofrithe ad voluntatem domini et reddit inde per annum *iiiiis.* Et tenet v seliones terre in Chirchefeld et reddit per annum *xiiid.* *xvis.*
- Willelmus Colmon tenet unum mesuagium et unam acram terre libere per cartam et reddit inde per annum *xvid.* et ii apparencias. Et tenet *xiiii* seliones terre in le Walfeld, et *iiii* in Homeley ad voluntatem domini et reddit per annum *iis. iiiid.* Et tenet i mesuagium cum terris ac pratis adjacentibus in Stevynton quondam Jacobi de Stevynton ad voluntatem domini et reddit per annum *xs.* Et tenet certas terras etc. in feodo sibi et heredibus suis de predicto mesuagio quondam Jacobi de Stevynton et reddit per annum *viiid.* ob. *xiiiiis. iiiid.* ob.
- Johannes de Stevynton tenet unum mesuagium libere per cartam et reddit per annum *id.* et ii apparencias. Et tenet Le Wardeacre ad voluntatem domini et reddit per annum *xiiid.* *xiiid.*
- Radulphus Mulward tenet unum mesuagium et certa terras ac prata et unum ortum vocatum Brandthard ad voluntatem domini et reddit per annum *xviis. vid.* *xviis. via.*
- Robertus Flamsted tenet i mesuagium et certa terras ac prata ad voluntatem domini et reddit per annum *vis. iiiid.* et ii apparencias *vis. iiiid.*

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

Page 6, note. Mr. Horace Round informs me that the following names of Staffordshire tenants seem to be Breton, but he is not aware of any Breton connection to account for the facts. He appears doubtful about Bagot.

Domesday tenants.

Cadio, Iwein, Brien, Hervey, Helio, Tanio, Glodven and perhaps Gulfer? Early Staffordshire Deeds, in Vol. II of *Staff. Coll.* Ludicail (Judicail), Brien, Carngoac, Juhel, Enisan, Gernagued, Conan, Dunewal, Hervey, Alan, Brien, son of Cadiou.

Liber niger of 1166,

Ralf *Borel* and *Ritalus* de Dulerna.

Pages 24, 25. Lucy the first wife of John Bagot was dead before 1325, leaving no issue, for by a fine levied in 1325 (E. II. (1325) the manor of Bromley Bagot was settled on John Bagot and Agnes his wife and the heirs of their bodies and failing such, on the right heirs of John Bagot for ever. (Pedes Finium, Wm. Salt Transcripts.)

Page 62, note 2. The date of this deed is 37 H. VI. (1409). See Parker's *History of Colton*, p. 366. Mr. Parker also shows that Kibby was a small manor in Mauvesin Ridware, named after Sir William Kibby, who married the heiress.

Page 63, line 6 from bottom of page. The Bagot deeds show Alianora was the only daughter of John Bagot by his *second* wife Agnes.

Page 64, line 5, *for* page 55 *read* page 57.

Page 67. [Sir Lewis Bagot's monument.] Lucy Kniveton, the first wife of Sir Lewis Bagot, is figured (head only) on the monument of Sir Lewis between him and his second wife Emma Kniveton. Her head also appears in the west window of the Tower in a similar position. The glass of this window, according to Ashmole, was originally in "the North window of the middle Ile," apparently one of the windows of the North Clerestory, which was built about 1510. The present inscription can be shewn to be a cunningly arranged patchwork put together probably by Hardman when the glass was placed in this window about 1860. The

original inscription as given by Vincent (Salt Society Transcript, p. 23) was

"Orate pro felici statu dñi Radobici Bagot militis et dñe Anne uxoris ejus et pro animabus Magistre Lucie et dñe Emme uxorum ejus."

This inscription extended over the whole length of three lights of one of the Clerestory windows, the middle light being occupied by a man with the Bagot coat of arms (this figure is no longer extant) his wives being presumably on either side of him. These two dames, now in the west window, wear their family coat of arms, viz., Kniveton and Montgomery.¹

Page 67, line 6 for "Two wives are shewn on either side of him," read, "His three first wives are shewn, two on his right hand and one on his left," evidently the same three as those represented in the west window of the Tower.

At the feet of the left hand figure, presumably that of Anne Montgomery, are the figures of four sons and four daughters. Of these, three of the males are similar in size and dress of hair, the other is larger, has an ermine edging to his robe and has a different arrangement of the hair. Of the four female figures, two are dressed alike and have no coifs, two have coifs not quite similar to each other. There is reason to suppose that the tomb was erected A.D. 1513. This would have been after the death of the eldest son John, who died 1513, and may have been before the marriage of two of the four daughters. If this may be assumed, then the three similar male figures represent Anne Montgomery's three sons, who would be from nine to thirteen years of age, Thomas the heir being designated by the ermine edging to his robe; the fourth and larger male with the longer hair would be the deceased son John aged about thirty at the time of his death. The two females with coifs would be the two married daughters, Jane Thirkeld and Eleanor (Heverell, the two without coifs Elizabeth and Anne, not yet married. (Elizabeth's marriage with East may have been arranged but not celebrated, hence the blank on the dexter side of the last of the shields of the three daughters beneath.)

The eleven children depicted at the feet of the wife on Sir Lewis's right hand probably represent grandchildren. As the first of the boys has an ermine edge to his gown, he may represent a son of John who for a time was heir apparent and died *with avi*, the other four boys being sons of daughters. (Note by the Rev. D. S. Murray, Rector of Blichfield).

Page 67, line 15. *Delete* lines 15, 16, 17, viz., the paragraph commencing, "The names of the second and fifth wife are not given," for there is no doubt of the evidence of the two Kniveton wives, Lucy and Emma, and

Apparently it was not considered necessary to repeat the Kniveton coat twice over, and the two first wives, Lucy and Emma, are rolled into one. It is curious, too, to note the difference in the designation of the two wives. Sir Lewis was not a knight during the lifetime of Lucy, and she is designated *magistra* only.

the Bagot-Curson shield on the wall above is put up for Sir Lewis' father. Above this and the two adjoining altar tombs there is a similar arrangement of shields, three above each and all having been placed at the same time when the third tomb, viz., that of Richard, was erected about A.D. 1600. In each case the coat of the deceased is fixed in the middle, his father's coat on the left and his wife's father on the right. (Note by the Rev. D. S. Murray.)

Page 67, line 10. *Que vero Anna obiit 4 Sept., 1514.* It is difficult to account for this statement, for Shaw, Vol. II, p. 286, in describing Patshull Church, has the following, "Inscribed on an alabaster gravestone laid on the north side of the altar is " *Hic jacet corpus Anne Bagot uxoris Lodovici Bagot de Blithfield militis que obiit quarto die Septembris anno domini millesimo quingentesimo XIII (sic) cujus anima propitiatur Deus. Amen.* And Ashmole gives the position and inscription of this monument (under Patshull) practically identically. I can only conjecture that Sir Lewis Bagot changed his mind after ordering the Blithfield monument, and buried Anne at Patshull, the date being added to the Blithfield monument some years later, when the mistake may easily have originated. (Note by the Rev. D. S. Murray.)

Page 71, line 11. The Memorials of the Bagot family, p. 24, names an elder daughter of Thomas Bagot, named Jane, married to a Broughton (*ex inf.* : Rev. D. S. Murray.)

Page 71, note 2. The page of the Memorials of the Bagot family quoted should be 24 not 109 as printed.

Page 72, bottom line, for "is" read "are."

Page 77, line 10, for "was" read "were."

Page 94, line 11, for 1652 read 1660.

Page 83, line 4, for 1557¹ read 1557³.

Page 83, line 5, for 1558¹ read 1558³.

Page 83, line 8, for Essex¹ read Essex³.

Page 83, note 1. The reference to the dates of birth of Walter and Anthony Bagot should be Glover's Visitation printed in the third volume of *Staffordshire Collections*, part 2, p. 41, the Blithfield Register only gives the date of the christening of Walter on the 26th of October, 1557.

Page 104, line 17, for "Elizabeth" read "Mary."

Page 105, line 3, for "Elizabeth" read "Mary."

Page 106. In the lines quoted from "Marmion," for "old Cathedral" read "fair Cathedral."

Page 108, note. The will of Richard Bagott of Drayton in Hales, co. Salop, gentleman, was dated 21 November, 1617, and proved 11 June, 1618, at Lichfield. The will names his sons Richard and George, his daughter Sara, his son-in-law Edward Montgomery, and the testator's wife Elizabeth (*ex inf.* : Wm. Fowler Carter, Esqr.)

Page 113. The Nicolas Roll of Arms, the date of which is supposed to be 1337-50, has the following: " Monsr. Bagot porte d'ermine, sur bend gules trois egles d'or," and for Bradburne, "d'argent a un bend gules trois mollets d'or percés."

Page 116. Tabular pedigree, line 6, the line of descent printed over Milicent de Stafford should be over Hervey Bagot.

Page 119. (Tabular pedigree):—

Sir Walter Bagot was buried 23 February, 1705. (New style.)

Sir Edward Bagot was born 21 January, 1674. (New style.)

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Bagot was baptized 17 March, 1675. (New style.)

Her younger sister Anne was born, 11 February, 1680. (New style.)

Page 120. (Tabular pedigree):—

William, 1st Lord Bagot, was born 28 February, 1729. (New style.)

Anne, the second daughter of Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, was born 1727. (New style.)

(*Ex inf.*: Rev. D. S. Murray.)

Page 129, note 2, for "Coppenthal" read "Bromley."

Staffordshire County Studies
Sample

Staffordshire County Studies

THE
IDENTIFICATION OF THE
DOMESDAY MONEYVILE.

ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE DOMESDAY MONETVILE.

IN Domesday Book 249 b, (col. 2) an entry, of which I give the following translation, appears under the heading of Staffordshire:—

The same R[obert] de Stafford holds in MONETVILE one hide, and Walter and Ansgar hold it of him. Earl Edwin held it. There is land for two ploughs. They are there on the demesne with eight bordars. There are two acres of meadow. It is worth ten shillings.

Of this place Eyton¹ remarks (p. 72): "MONETVILE, now obsolete, follows. There is every symptom that its Domesday status and situation were proximately as those of Rickerscote, but the note as to its being an appendage of Bradley is wanting."

Although the Hundred rubrication occurs fully a column further back, there can be little doubt that Monetville was, like Ricardescote which immediately precedes it, in Cuddestone Hundred, as the latter hamlet is to this day.²

To the best of my belief, after its appearance in Domesday Book, Monetville disappears from history together with Walter and Ansgar, neither of whom occurs again among Robert de Stafford's Domesday tenants, at any rate, in Staffordshire³ or Warwickshire.

¹ Domesday Studies, etc., the Staffordshire Survey.

² I have no doubt as to this; at the same time, my experience has been that the last-named in a Domesday list of estates is not unlikely to appear there regardless of any order, having, perhaps, been accidentally omitted in some earlier part of the list.

³ I say this of Staffordshire in reliance on Eyton. Walter is indexed by him as occurring (apparently) twice on Table V, but I cannot discover more

Turning now to the late Mr. Mazzinghi's interesting, if somewhat discursive, account of Castle Church,¹ I find that he proposes a theory as to the meaning of the name Monetville and an identification of its locality. "No commentator," he says, (p. 16) "has attempted to identify the former [*i.e.*, Monetville], but without hesitation I have read it as Montville, and regard it as the nearer of the two sister hills looking towards the north upon the Sow, at a distance, the farther Billington, of about two miles, and this the latter of about one mile from Stafford on its west."

Mr. Mazzinghi's object was to show that Robert de Stafford built his original castle upon Castle Hill, where stands the modern sham-ruin, and he dwells on this point, speaking of "that new Norman name Monetville or Montville," and again telling how Robert's "eye had travelled thither from Stafford whilst the Conquest was yet incomplete . . . but Montville, the mount town, answered the purpose of his ambition, and was in the centre of his estates, etc., etc."

Now I am convinced that "Montville" is an entirely mistaken derivation, but the point seems a small one, and though the mistake vitiates part of Mr. Mazzinghi's argument, yet as my correction throws no light upon the whereabouts of Monetville, I hardly thought it worth contributing to the pages of these *Collections*. But one can never tell where a small error will turn up, or what harm it may do, and having met with the unquiet ghost of this "Montville" wandering in the august pages of the *English Historical Review*, where again it serves to point an argument, I feel it a duty to attempt the part of exorciser.

It "walks" in an article on "The Early Norman Castles of England," by Mrs. E. S. Armitage, Vol. XIX (1904), p. 433, where that lady, in discussing the identity of the site of Stafford Castle in the Conqueror's day with that of the castle lying one mile

than this one mention of him. General Wrottesley, however, has kindly pointed out that Walter may have been Walter [de Somerville] who appears in Domesday Book as a tenant of Earl Roger of Montgomery at "Ridvarc." This Walter became apparently a tenant of Robert de Stafford in about 1098 [*Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. XVI, p. 236], and would be father or grandfather of the Walter de Somerville mentioned in the Rydeware Chartulary [Deed No. 74] together with Peter de Bermingham.—*Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. XVI, p. 278.

¹ *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. VIII, part 2.

and a-half south-west of the town, speaks of "the Manor of Castel which grew up around it, displacing the equally suggestive name of Montville which we find in Domesday Book;" the inference being that "Mont" refers to the undoubtedly conspicuous hill now crowned by the modern erection on that south-west site, but formerly—Mrs. Armitage believes—crowned by William's Castle. The point also seems to affect Mrs. Armitage's general argument as to the class of castle built in the Conqueror's day.

Prima facie, there are two arguments against Mr. Mazzinghi's reading of Monetvile as Montville. Firstly, it involves tampering with the record, which is, generally speaking, undesirable. And the alteration also involves the considerable change of the disyllabic Monet into the monosyllable Mont. Secondly, as Mr. Mazzinghi points out, "Monetvile" is "that new Norman name;"¹ therefore it is less likely that the Norman clerk made any mistake in transcribing it.

What, then, does "Monetvile" mean? My explanation is simple and straightforward. The word means what it says: *Monetae villa*, "the vill of the mint." It is of course known that there was a Mint at Stafford in the time of Edward the Confessor. Keary and Grueber's catalogue records a coin of that king, inscribed "Elfric on Staeforda," and I suggest that "Monetvile" was the Norman name given to a small estate assigned for the upkeep of the Mint of Stafford, and that, as such, it was, as we should expect to find it, in Earl Edwin's hands in "pre-Conquestual" days. That there was apparently no Mint at Stafford at the time of Domesday, we may explain on the supposition that it disappeared by reason of its unimportance, or that the Conqueror, as Eyton has remarked, "was careful to give to Robert de Stafford nothing that savoured of earldom."

Whether the right to mint did, strictly speaking, "savour of earldom," I cannot say, but it was obviously a high privilege; and the extraordinary foresight of the Conqueror and his councillors doubtless aimed at reserving all coinage rights to the Crown.

¹ Ricardescote also appears to have arisen after the Conquest, "Richard" being a typically Norman personal name.

Domesday Book has¹ references to Mints or Minters in the following towns: Dorchester, Bridport, Hereford (where the Bishop had a mint or monetarius), Leicester, Huntingdon, Lewes, Shrewsbury, Warham, Worcester, Colchester, Ipswich and Norwich (where the Bishop had a mint "if he wished.")

I was surprised to find no Mint indexed under York, but turning to the Record itself (298, col. 1) it is interesting to discover that there, as at Stafford, the Mint had evidently been abolished, and its estate given away. We find that in York, "Nigel de *Monneville* has one mansion [formerly the property] of a certain Minter." I have little doubt that "Monneville" is the exact equivalent of our Staffordshire "Monetvile"; that it was the name given by the Norman clerks to the official estate of the York Mint, which, together with the official residence of the unfortunate Minter, had been handed over to Nigel. But even if Nigel brought his surname over from Normandy, the rest of my argument remains, and will, I hope, suffice to dispel any doubt on the subject of Monetvile.

W. F. CARTER.

¹ Ellis' *General Index*.

² "*cujusdam monetarii*."

THE INQUESTS ON THE STAFFORD-
SHIRE ESTATES OF THE AUDLEYS,
1273, 1276, 1283, 1290, 1308.

Staffordshire County Studies
Sample

THE INQUESTS ON THE STAFFORD- SHIRE ESTATES OF THE AUDLEYS,

1273, 1276, 1283, 1299, 1308.

USEFUL information is afforded as to the sources of the revenues of the Feudal Barons by the ordinary "Inquisitiones post mortem," which were held by a jury of local knights, squires and freemen into the value of the estates of a deceased tenant-in-chief. We see the fixed rents of the freeholders; the rents, gradually changing from rent in kind to rent in cash, from villain tenants; the profits of the mill are set forth; the profits of justice, and the values of mines, wastes, forests and demesnes are all shown contributing their quota towards the baronial revenue. When the barony included several manors, we obtain a sort of miniature Domesday Book of that part of the country.

When, however, we get a whole series of these inquests, dealing with the same manors and facts in changing terms, amplifying, correcting and modifying each other, and where we have, as in the particular inquests of 1299 and 1308, the names of every villain tenant, and his rent and service, and holding all set forth in detail, then indeed the value of these records is very great for many other purposes.

First of all, unfortunately, we see how loosely these inventories were made up by the neighbouring knights and squires. It is easy to understand their temptation to understate the value of the revenues; for the total value, as given in the inquest, fixed the "relief" to the Crown which the successor of the deceased baron had to pay. The temptation to understate must have been specially strong when the successor, who had to pay the relief (one year's revenue generally), was already a powerful

person. One might anticipate, too, that in 1308, when the death of a King's Ward left the lands in the King's hands before the succession to another minor, the valuation would be higher and more truthful. The inventories, as will be seen, quite bear out these anticipations, and it is difficult to compare in any reliable manner one year with another.

But after making allowances for the peculiarities of human nature, and the personal interests of the jury, there is still plenty of valuable information left. The changing nomenclature of the villain tenants and of their services is particularly interesting. The size of holdings, the value of money, the progressive settlement of the wastes and forests, the gradual reduction of the directly owned and worked demesne lands, all stand out and tell us something new of the economic and sociological conditions of North Staffordshire at the time.

The personal names of the tenants supply the genealogist, too, with material. Saxon names had been extinct for a century among the landed classes, yet in these lists of tenants—among the villains—a few, a very few, still survive, either as Christian names, or in process of conversion into well-known patronymics. Here are still to be found Ody, Dobbé, Dodde, Mayot, Lovet, Allot, Hughtred, Enewyne, Sygge, Raven and Walcher; though the last, together with Madoc, Elyoth and Egin, may show the beginning of the Welsh invasion of North Staffordshire.

Surnames are just crystallising in 1308. To a large extent they are still merely descriptive. The place he lived at, his trade, or his father's name, distinguish John from John. At times one can be certain that the second name has become a genuine surname. For instance, when the place-name is outside the boundaries of the manor under consideration, as in the cases of Henry de Chaderdeley and Simon de Wegeswod under Horton, or Robert de Thicknes, John de Blore and Henry de Buckenhall under Audley, or Randle de Delves under Talk—the probabilities are that these place-names have become surnames transferred by custom from father to son. Such names as Scherwound, Skeyl, Balle, Sparry, Basset, Crok, Cilkoc, Baderich, etc., which occur more than once, and are attached to the Christian name without any "de" or "le," are also probably fixed surnames.

But what shows that surnames were not then generally fixed

is the enormous diversity of second or surnames among the tenants of a manor, tenants who must all have been closely related. In Tunstall, for instance, out of 73 second names only 15 are repetitions.

These crystallising surnames provide an inventory of the employments then followed in the district. The names Tilewright, Thrower, Potinger and Potter are the only indication given here of the antiquity of the present staple trade of the district. A Bloomer indicates an iron puddling furnace, and a Coleman and a Collier, shows some early pioneers working at the outer ^{open} coal mines. Besides the ordinary trade names, there are "Bowman," "Naylare," "Stodherd" (horsekeeper), "Fuller," "Fotur" (cloth worker), "Melemaker," "Arrowsmith," "Turner," "Corvisor" (shoemaker), "Glounger" (glover), "Marshall" (shoeing smith), "Newgard," "Woodward," "Ditcher," "Salter," "Souster" (shoemaker), and "Thresher." While "Bonde," "Reeve" and "Loveday" are there to remind us that compulsory labour had hardly come to an end.

But perhaps the most important questions raised by these inquests are those relating to the tenure of land. What was the ancient customary payment, sometimes called "Cowscot," sometimes "Kylgh," to which some one or other of the tenants—freeholders, copyholders, tenants-at-will or serfs—seem to have been vicariously liable at intervals of three years? The inquisition of 1299 shows us under Audley Manor that this "Kylgh" or "Scot" was only paid by certain of the tenants, and these paid generally $13\frac{1}{2}d.$ a year, or some fraction thereof. The unit of payment was therefore a quarter of a mark every three years, and it was probably attached, not to a particular person, but to particular tenements. The custom only occurs in the old thane-lands, held in 1300 under soccage tenure. In Alstonefield and Cold Norton, held by ordinary feudal tenure, there is no trace of the custom. "Kylgh" is a custom found in Wales of the nature of tithe or tax, perhaps of British origin. In that case it would be the older tenements that would pay, while the tenants of newly-assarted land escaped the due. Probably it was originally a payment connected with the using of the common cattle on the common pasture.

But if this custom is wrapt in mystery, there is another, due

to the servile origin of the villains, which clearly marks a distinct advance in their status. The payments in lieu of labour may be recent, but, even by 1273, they are fixed and definite. These payments mark the transition from the serf to the villain, from the indefinite obligation to the definite. They show that arbitrary forced labour was at an end in these manors. Elsewhere, especially in the Eastern Counties, servile labour was to linger on for a century. But in this barony in Staffordshire, unless the four gate-keepers of Heley Castle come under this category, there were by 1308 only eight genuine serfs left; instead, payments in lieu of "Dayworks" or "Autumn works" appear under varying forms in nearly every manor.

Judging from these inquests, the 35 years from 1272 to 1308, saw a great advance in the position and status of the villain tenants. Although figures may be inaccurate and misleading, the nomenclature used by the clerks who wrote out these lists may be taken as normal, and the descriptions of both tenants and services change completely in the 35 years. In 1273 we read of "tallage" of "natives" (Cold Norton), "services" of "villains" (Cold Norton and Audley); by 1283 "services" have become "autumn dayworks" (Tunstall), and tallage of natives has changed to "aids" of villains (Audley, Tunstall and Alstonefield); in 1299 the "villains" have become "customary tenants," and in 1308 the "tallage" or "aids" have attained the title and dignity of a "serjeancy" (Audley and Tunstall), a term usually employed for service of a military character.

From the actual rents paid by the villains there is not much to be gathered. Where they are treated collectively the totals seem to have been very carelessly estimated, and where (in Audley and Betley) we can compare individual rents at an interval of time (1299-1308) there seems to be little fixity of rent, or even of holding. The total rents increase, however, between 1273 and 1308 to an extent that cannot be wholly accounted for by partiality or carelessness in the inquisitors. There seems to be no doubt that, certainly up to 1299, rents were allowed to rise. The "villains" may have become "customary tenants," but the rents they paid had hardly become fixed or "customary." Copyhold tenure, in fact, was still very much "at the will of the lord." Of course, copyhold tenure was not recognisable by the National Courts

land, 11s. 5½*d.*; Robert le Porter, one messuage and half a carucate of land,; [Andrew Crook], one messuage and fifteen acres of land, 8s. 9½*d.*; Richard de Chesterton, one messuage and twenty-one acres of land,; Henry, son of Jordan, one messuage and one croft, and renders 6s. 9*d.*; Hugh at the Gate, nine and a half acres of land, 8s. 2½*d.*; acres of land,; Robert de Pecco, one messuage and twelve acres,; Richard, son of, eight and a half acres of land, 3s. 4*d.*; William de Ullockespol, one messuage and other lands, 6s. 6½*d.*; William de Snel, one messuage, four acres; [Alan le] Ston, one and a half messuage and half a wara., 13s. 6½*d.*; Adam de Knol, one messuage and ten acres of land; Thos. le Peytemon one cottage and one acre of land, 16½*d.*; John de Mosik, one messuage and fifteen acres of land, 7s. 10*d.*; [Thomas Potinger], who holds one messuage and five acres of land and one wara., 4s. 6*d.*; Stephen le Bonde, one messuage and thirteen acres,; one messuage and nine acres of land with three crofts, 1s. 6*d.*; John Reynolds, one messuage; Richard the chaplain, one messuage and eleven acres of and, 11s.*d.*; Richard le Throwere, one messuage and twelve and a half acres of land, 11s. 4½*d.*; William [Farwestrich], one messuage and two acres of land, 3s. 7*d.*; William Walsemon, four acres of land; Adam de Hlatyorth, one messuage and thirty acres of land 5½*d.*; Richard Bond, two acres of land, 10*d.*; Thomas, son of Emma, one messuage and three acres of land,; Richard de Wykyn, one messuage and twenty-five acres of land, 10s. 4*d.*; Richard de Crokepareboth, one messuage and one noke of land, 15s. 9½*d.*; William, son of Robert,, 3s. 9½*d.*; William Whytheved, one messuage and four acres of land, 3s. 7*d.*; Peter de Hulkocuspel, half an acre of land, 12*d.*; Robert W., one messuage and four acres of land, 9s. 4½*d.*; William de Langmor, one messuage and one plot of land, 7s. 9*d.*; John de Fenschaw, one messuage and twelve acres of land,; Roger de Rugges, one messuage and five acres of land, 2s. 5¾*d.*; William Kyng, one messuage and one acre of land, 11½*d.*; John son of Adam, one messuage, 5s. 6*d.*; Edusa, widow of John Madock, one messuage and one plot of land, 5s. 7*d.*; John, son of Walter, one messuage and three acres of land, 19*d.*; John le Strydere, three acres of land, 15½*d.*; Nicholas Fykeys, one messuage 2½*d.*; Richard Baderich, one messuage and twenty acres of land, 12s. 9*d.*; John le Stotherd, one messuage and one croft, 13½*d.*; Richard Borard, one acre, 4*d.*; William, son of William of Ullokuspel,; Thomas, one messuage and three acres of land, 19*d.*; Robert le White, one messuage and eleven acres of land, 5s. 3½*d.*; William, son of Eda, two acres of land, 3s.; William, son of Wall, one messuage and half a wara., 7s. 4½*d.*; Roger Circell [?], one messuage and twelve acres of land, 7s. 2½*d.*; Robert le Taylor, one messuage and one croft, Peter de Tunstall, one messuage and five acres of land, 5s. 6*d.*; John de Blore, fifteen acres of land, 11s. 8*d.*; G, one messuage; John, son of John de Benhay, one messuage, 3s. 3*d.*; William, son of Richard, one messuage 10*d.*; Thomas de

Lychewyz, one messuage and one acre of land, . . . ; Thomas Broun, one messuage and two acres of land, 2s. ; Nicholas Triturator, one messuage, 16*d.* ; William le Herdmon, one messuage, six acres of land, 7s. 2*d.* ; Richard, son of Ranulph Croket, one acre, 4*d.* ; William Crok, one messuage and fifteen acres of land, 6s. 2*d.* ; Henry, son of Peter de Rugge, fourteen acres, 8*d.* ; William le Glounger, one messuage and half an acre of land, 15*d.* ; Alice de la Char, one messuage and six acres of land, 5s. 2*d.* ; John, son of Robert le Porter [alias Hobson], eight acres of land, 21*d.* ; Adam, son of Peter, four acres of land, 20*d.* ; Peter del Knol, one messuage and five acres of land, 3s. 6*d.* ; Richard de Cnokomalay, for one messuage and thirteen acres of land, 7s. 6½*d.* ; Adam Lagemon and Gilebret, three bovates, 20s., and the same tender for other land, 2s. 4*d.* ; Hugh de Cnotton, for a certain tenement in Cnotton, 6s. ; William, son of Wymme, three acres of land, 18*d.* ; Roger Getagod, one messuage, 6*d.* ; Richard Mar, certain land in Wryme, 6s. 9½*d.* ; Agnes de Bochilewe, one messuage, 2s. ; Alice Botrix (?) and Adam her son, one messuage and one plot of land, 7s. 7½*d.* ; William son of John, one messuage and one croft, 3s. 9½*d.* ; Thomas, son of Robert, one messuage, 4s. 1½*d.* ; Henry Colt, one messuage and nine acres of land, 3s. 4½*d.* ; John Cook, one plot of land, 2s. 4*d.* ; John de Bouheye, one messuage, 5s. 10*d.* ; Walter de Wym, one messuage and two acres of land, 2s. 8½*d.* ; Henry Dobyn, one messuage and two acres of land, 2s. 6*d.* ; Ric. Burnel, one messuage, 6*d.* ; Felicia, wife of Robert, one plot of land, 4s. 11½*d.* ; Robert de Bygemon, one messuage, 3s. 3½*d.* ; William le Naylere, one messuage, 3s. 7*d.* ; Roger le Potere, one acre of land, 6*d.* ; Robert Herdemon, one messuage, 15*d.* ; William le Sonoping, one acre of land, 12*d.* ; William Quechesterd, one croft, 2s. 4½*d.* ; William de Lychwode, three acres of land 4s. ; . . . , one messuage, 2*d.* ; Roger, son of Louk, for one messuage, 3s. 4½*d.* ; Adam Bentpeny, for one messuage . . . ; Richard le Whytc, one messuage, 3s. 0½*d.* ; William de Lute, one messuage, 2s. 7½*d.* ; Robert Horlet, one messuage, 3s. 3*d.* ; William Enewyne, one cottage, 6*d.* ; Roger de Crokemarehou, five acres, 3s. 11*d.* ; John, son of Roger, one cottage, 6*d.* ; Henry de Buckenhall, one cottage, 6*d.* ; . . . Hune, half an acre of land, 4½*d.*

And there is at *Talk*, which is a member of Aldithelegh, one iron-mine, which is worth by the year 6s. 8*d.*, and one freeman who is called Adam Broun, and he holds one messuage and one carucate of land and he renders yearly . . . , and there are forty-three customary tenants who render yearly . . . from rents of Assize as well as from works, as from services £7 7s. 8½*d.*, viz., Thomas le Reuder, one messuage and twenty acres of land, 7s. 2½*d.* ; Robert, son of Thomas, one messuage and half a virgate of land 9s. 3½*d.* ; Henry, son of Richard, one messuage and one virgate of land, 7s. 2½*d.* ; Adam, son of William, one virgate of land, 8s. 2½*d.* ; Richard of Port one messuage and half a virgate of land, 5s. 8*d.* ; Aldesa the widow, one messuage and half a virgate of land, 3s. 11*d.* ; William le Frenur, twenty-three acres, 8s. 0½*d.* ; Adam de Romeshelde, seventeen acres, 5s. 10*d.* ; Thomas Bonde, one plot of land, 4s. 9½*d.* ; Robert Breymore, two

acres of land, 9*d.* ; Adam de Feld, seven acres of land, 2*s.* 7½*d.* ; Robert le Reuder, seven acres, 2*s.* 8½*d.* ; William de Brethes, eleven acres, 3*s.* 5½*d.* ; Robert le Kent, four acres, 17*d.* ; Adam Gery, one rood of land, 10*d.* ; Alexander le Coupere, one messuage, 20*d.* ; Ranulph, son of Adam, two acres, 8*d.* ; Richard Berard, one cottage, 2*d.* ; William de Port, five acres, 2*s.* 10*d.* ; Alexander le Rude, two acres, 9*d.* ; Ranulph le Karter, one messuage, 23*d.* ; Thomas, son of Robert, one messuage and one bovate of land, 6*s.* 6*d.* ; John, son of Robert, one bovate of land, 4*s.* 1½*d.* ; William de Bygenou, one messuage and fourteen acres of land, 4*s.* 10¾*d.* ; Adam de Rugges, twelve acres, 4*s.* 6*d.* ; Richard de Hilde, six acres, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; Margery the widow, one acre, 4*d.* ; Adam, son of Adam, half a virgate, 8*s.* 5*d.* ; Robert le Fetur, three acres, 13*d.* ; Robert le Rede, half an acre, 2*d.* ; Ranulph de Haukesclyff, two acres of land, 9*d.* ; Adam, son of Adam, four acres, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Thomas Broun, one virgate of land, 13*s.* ; John, son of John, one acre, ½*d.* ; Ranulph de Delves, two acres, 6*d.* ; Henry le Fatur, two acres, 10*d.* ; John de la Forde, two acres, 12*d.* ; Thomas le Doit, one virgate, 8*s.* 10*d.* ; Stephen, son of Luke, one messuage and half a virgate, 8*s.* 10*d.* ; Adam, son of John, half a virgate, 3*s.* 2*d.* ; William de Forde, one cottage, 6*d.* ; Robert Faber, one cottage, 12*d.* ; Margery Raven, one plot of land, 2*d.*

And the aforesaid customary tenants of Alditheleg and Talk owe every third year for a certain custom, which is called Scuth 12*s.* 6*d.*

Also they say that the pleas and perquisites of the Courts of Alditheleg with Talk are worth yearly 20*s.*

Sum total of the Extent of Alditheleg with Talk one year with another, reckoning the third part of the same custom, £58 13*s.* 10½*d.*

They also say that the vill of *Chester-ton* belongs to the inheritance of the aforesaid Thomas, and it is in the King's hands, and it is holden of the Lord Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, *in capite* by the service of 27*d.* yearly, and there are there two carucates of land in demesne worth by the year £4. And there are there two acres of pasture worth yearly 4*s.* And there is there one iron-mine worth yearly 10*s.* There is also there of rent of assize of free tenants 2*s.* 10*d.*, and one pound of cumin worth 1*d.*, viz., from Hugo de Alditheleg, who holds the fifth part of the vill of Chester-ton, 1*d.* ; from Nicholas de Holdedich, for one virgate of land, 2*s.* 8*d.*, and one pound of cumin, 1*d.* ; also from the same Nicholas for one rood of land, 1*d.* And there are there twenty-two customary tenants who render yearly 79*s.* 11*d.* William, son of Henry, half a virgate of land, 13*s.* 6*d.* ; Richard Cilkoc, one acre of land, 5½*d.* ; Robert Cilkoc, half an acre, 2*d.* ; Henry Baderich, twenty acres, 10*s.* 1*d.* ; Adam de Camp, eighteen acres, 13*s.* 1*d.* ; Reginald, son of Sygge, twelve acres, 7*s.* 4¾*d.* ; Henry Baban, three acres, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; Richard Blackberd, 3*s.* 0½*d.* ; Henry, son of Ranulph, three acres, 4*s.* 4*d.* ; Alexander de Tychnes, one messuage and one croft, 2*s.* 5*d.* ; Adam de Stanwey, one messuage and nine acres, 3*s.* 6*d.* ; Richard de la Lake, one messuage and four acres, 16*d.* ; William Blackberd, four acres, 2*s.* 11*d.* ; Ranulph de Delves, one curtilage and one bovate of land, 2*s.* 4*d.* ; Richard, son of William, half an acre of land, 3*d.* ; Alice the widow, a third of a bovate of land,

The fact is, too, that all Staffordshire families seem to have been at a low ebb at this time. The county had to seek elsewhere for its governors and its representatives. The Commissions, where they are not made up of Royal lawyers, are full of such families as Fraunceys of Foremark and Montgomery of Cubley, from County Derby, of Stafford of Grafton from Worcestershire, and Newports from County Salop. The heir of the Stafford Earldom was still a minor; Derbyshire Touchets had replaced the old Audleys; Nevills of Hallamshire had replaced the Verdons of Alton. The only two families of any importance were the Bagots and the Astons, with Nicholas Bradshawe, King's Squire, as understudy.

Sir John Bagot of Blithfield was escheator, Member for the county, and Justice of the Peace. Sir William Bagot, who was dead on 14th November, 1408, had been in receipt of a Royal pension; and Peter Bagot of Crathorne obtained two full pardons in as many weeks for the usual all-embracing descriptions of crime. Thomas Aston of Heywood was apparently knighted in 1405 while on active service with Prince Henry in North Wales, and Sir Richard Aston was, in 1407 and 1408, lieutenant in France to the King's brother John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, and either acting or actual Captain of Calais—a somewhat too automatic captain for the Calais burgesses.

One of the most curious Commissions appointed was that in 1406, to enquire into the report that people "pretending to wish to go to the King's son, Henry, to Wales, to make war upon the rebels there, have lately assembled in the North, and gone from thence arrayed in arms to aid the rebels, and, lest they should be hindered, rest at towns and places on their journey by day and ride and labour by night." Staffordshire people do not seem to have been suspected of this particular crime, but in the following year a Commission consisting of Sir Humphrey Stafford the younger, Sir John Bagot, Richard Chetewynde and Thomas Maistreson was appointed to arrest Ralph de Moreton, Thomas Greneway and Richard Wybenbury wherever they may be found and bring them before the King.

On the other side we find a record of loyal service in the special grant of £10 a year to Richard Leveson of Wolverhampton, King's Squire, "for his good service from the King's arrival, without reward, and at the battle of Shrewsbury in the King's company, where he was maimed." In the very same month a Commission is appointed, on the complaint of Richard, Earl of Warwick, to enquire into the how and why John Standyss, Thomas Holcroft and Nicholas Leveson broke into his close at Pattingham and assaulted his tenantry.

Ralph Stafford and Humphrey his son also appear as marauders in 1405, and Sir Bartholomew de Verdon, of the Irish branch of that family, is put to the trouble of getting a pardon in 1406 for no less an offence than, that he adhered to the King's Irish enemies, and privily slew the sheriff of Louth in an ambush.

There are, in fact, a good many strange sidelights on the "chivalry" of this period. Sir Bartholomew de Verdon shoots the sheriff for all the world as if he were an American stock thief; John de Whitmore, who was to go

and join Admiral Thomas of Lancaster in the Irish war, prefers to stop in peaceful Cheshire; and some unfortunate wretches who have been captured by the French, send two of their number home to raise their ransom only to find these friends raise the ransom and keep the money.

One entry in this volume mentions quite a new division of Staffordshire. A grant for life is made to Thomas Nevyll, lord of Furnivall, on 2nd May, 1406, of the "wapentake or hundred of Stafford," as Sir John Sayvill, deceased, had it; he to answer for the surplus revenue, over and above fifty marks a year. This refers probably to Strafford, a wapentake of Yorkshire.

The following agreement between the Trussells and the Penbrugges helps to clear up the rather obscure history of these families. "Licence for William, son and heir of Laurence Trussell, to grant the manor of Sottesbroke, co. Berks, held of the King in soccage, to Fulk Penbrugge, chivaler, for life; to confirm the estate which Penbrugge has in Eton Hastings in cos. Berks and Oxon, which he (Penbrugge) holds to himself and the heirs of his body by Margaret, formally his wife by a fine levied at Westminster in 45 Ed. III., between William Trussell, chivaler, and the said Fulk and Margaret; and to grant that on the death of Fulk, the said manors, which should revert to himself (Trussell) as kinsman and heir of the said William, because the said Margaret died without heir of her body and the body of Fulk, shall remain to Isabel, the wife of the said Fulk, Thomas Chelrey and William Mosse, parson of the church of Langport, so that after twenty years from the death of Fulk, he (Trussell) can enter into the same and hold them to himself and his heirs."

Among the ecclesiastical entries, quite the most startling is the pardon granted in 1407 to John Sudbury, Abbot of Burton, for a most complicated series of offences. He appears to have instructed his monks chiefly in laying ambushes. They ambushed to kill John Newton, canon and chaplain of Sir Thomas de Gresley on Burton Were; also William de Shurey and Thomas Lullyngton, parson of Rolleston at Rolleston, and also John de Newenton, fellow canon of William the Prior and servant of Sir Thomas Gresley. They stole fish and cows; assaulted and robbed the King's Escheator, and finally the Abbot had, "contrary to the statute (of laborers) given to Thomas Shepherde in Autumn, 4*l.* each day, and so to many others, to the sum of 100*s.*; and of having, on Wednesday, Christmas, 6 Henry IV., in his chamber at Burton, ravished Marjory the wife of Nicholas Taverner."

One hardly wonders that at this time the dissolution of the monasteries seemed to be within reasonable distance, and Lollardry flourished in the land.

On 29th August, 1407, the licence to elect an abbot to succeed Robert de Bakewell at Roucester was signed, and Henry Smyth, canon of Roucester, was elected in his place. In 1406, William Gyllyng was warden or parson of the free chapel of St. Mary's, Ingestre. As for the church of Elford, we must leave it to others to reconcile the entries which within twelve days present, first, Walter Bullok to the living, and, secondly, ratify the estate of John Holme as parson of the church.

She was Agnes, widow of Thomas Huntley, Esq., and she is stated by Bishop Lyttelton to have died in 1444.

John Harpur, who married the heiress of Rushall, and William Lee of Aston by Stone, are two other now little-known personages who were of great importance when these Patent Rolls were written. John Harpur of Rushall was one of the trustees for the Duke of Buckingham's marriage settlement in 1441. Both were Commissioners and Knights of the Shire.

Of the better-known families, such as the Astons, Gresleys, Erdeswicks and Arblasters, there is a good deal to be found in this volume. There is one entry about Sir Thomas Gresley (1365-1445) which seems to be new :

"12 Dec. 1439, Commission to William, lord of Ferrerez, Thomas Palmer, Richard Hotoft, William Heton and the Sheriff of Leicestershire, to make inquisition in the said County touching the waste and destruction done, as is said, in the lands of Thomas Walshe, a person of unsound mind, but with lucid intervals, by Thomas Gresley, chivaler, and Margaret his wife, *sister*, but not apparent of the said Thomas Walshe, to whom the keeping of the said lands was committed by the King during his pleasure and the illness of the said Thomas Walshe."

The Pedigrees (*Staff Hist. Coll.*, New Series, I) make Margaret daughter, not sister, of Thomas Walshe.

A more important correction can be made from these Rolls in the pedigree of Stanley of Elford. Hitherto Sir John Stanley of Elford—M.P. for Staffs. in 1446, 1450, 1460, 1472; Sheriff of Staffs. in 1451, 1460, 1465, 1475; and Justice of the Peace from 1468 to 1475—has been called son and successor of that Sir Thomas Stanley who married Maud Arderne, heiress of Elford. There can be no doubt that between these two knights, Sir Thomas and Sir John, came a second Thomas Stanley of Elford, King's Squire in 1438, and no knight; Justice of the Peace in 1441, and Sheriff of Staffs. in 1434 and 1439. The Stanleys were flourishing universally at this time. In Lancashire another Sir Thomas Stanley, soon to be the first Baron Stanley, was Controller of the Household besides being Constable of Chester; while another John Stanley, with the Cheshire branch of the family, held Carnarvon and Anglesea.

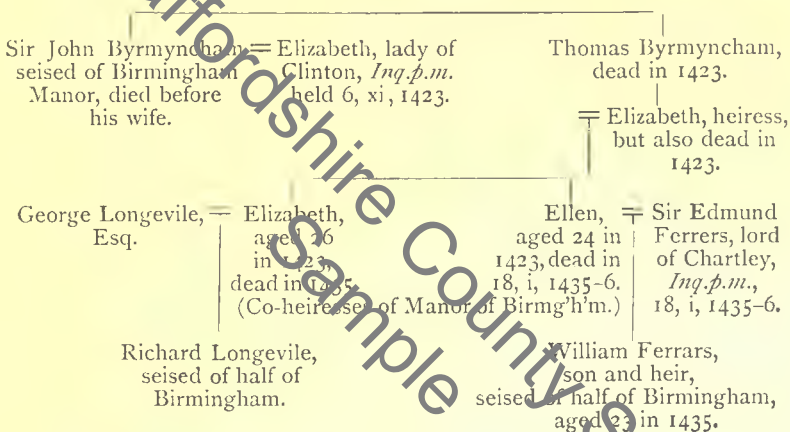
Of Sir Roger Aston, Justice, Sheriff and Knight of the Shire, we have under 14th February, 1437, the interesting note "that in consideration of his good services to the King's progenitors, and to the King, and of his age and infirmity" he be granted exemption from all juries, commissions, etc.; but in spite of this he appears on special commissions in 1439 and 1440, and on the General Commission of the Peace in 1439.

In matters ecclesiastical, this volume gives a few presentations to livings and the name of a new Prior of Stone. On the 8th July, 1437, Geoffrey Richards was presented to the living of Kingswinford in place of John Ellesmere, deceased; but a year later there seems to be a rival parson in one John Bredhill. On 24th February, 1439, Nicolas Potter left Swynnerton, and was succeeded by John Saunders on exchange. On 16th August, 1439, Thomas Holgreve, Prior of Stone, was promoted to Kenilworth.

Perhaps the strangest piece of ecclesiastical information is the appointment in 1437 of John Miners, the "notorious robber and murderer" of the Plea Rolls, as one of the Commission to manage the affairs of Alcester Abbey, wasted by misrule. He was, however, at the time a Member of Parliament for the County, and this was probably a perquisite of office.

Another commission appointed—and this volume is full of commissions—consisted of William, James and Nicolas Leveson, and was very properly concerned with the building of the church at Wolverhampton.

In conclusion, we give in pedigree form the descent of the manor of Birmingham as described in the petition of Sir John Sutton of Dudley.



J. C. W.

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