

COLLECTIONS

FOR A

HISTORY

OF

STAFFORDSHIRE

EDITED BY

The William Salt Archaeological Society.

VOLUME XII. NEW SERIES.

“And in this undertaking, the Reader may see what Furniture (though it lie dispersed) our Publick Records will afford for History: and how plentifully our own may be supplied and improved, if pains were taken therein: for what is hitherto made publick, hath been collected, chiefly out of old Annals, and they filled with few things but such as were very obvious, nay the Annalists themselves (for the most part residing in Monasteries) too oftentimes 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.”—(ASHMOL'S *History of the Garter.*)

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1909.

The William Salt Archaeological Society.

1909.

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Memoir of

MAJOR-GENERAL THE HONOURABLE GEORGE WROTTESELEY.

With deep regret the Editorial Committee begin Volume XII of the *Staffordshire Historical Collections* by recording the death of the Honorary Secretary—Major-General the Honourable George Wrottesley. Acting with the late Mr. Eyton, he was the founder and parent of this Society, whose continued and increasing success was entirely due to his skilful supervision and unwearied labour. That Staffordshire should find its ablest antiquary and historian in the army, might surprise those who knew little or nothing of General Wrottesley's life and character; but from his father, a President of the British Association and of the Royal Society, he had inherited a keen interest in literary research; especially in everything relating to the Staffordshire records. These he found time to study when quite a young man, in the whirl of London Society, and while active in his military profession—an interest suddenly interrupted by the outbreak of the Crimean War. This hurried him, together with his bride, General Sir John Burgoyne's daughter, to the East. He was there employed on engineering duties for the defence of the Dardanelles, the advance from Varna to Deva, etc.; until privation and exposure to an unhealthy climate brought about the great disappointment of his life: for illness necessitated his return to England and the loss of those prospects which his position and recognised ability would otherwise have ensured. In April, 1855, he was chosen to act as Military Adviser to Sir C. Dundas in the Baltic; the authorities desiring that "in case of need, the Admiral might have an officer on whose judgment he could rely"; but the effects of his severe illness forced him to forego this second opportunity. In 1855 he became A.D.C. to General Sir John Burgoyne; subsequently acted as Secretary to the Defence Committees of the War Office

—and when presiding over that on “Signalling” was the first to suggest the use of the Morse system, which was adopted both for the naval and military services. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1868, and commanded the Royal Engineers at Shorncliffe, Gravesend, and lastly at Woolwich, where he succeeded the well-known General Gordon: continuing to serve in spite of increasing deafness, until his retirement as Major-General in 1881. Then, at the age of 60, General Wrottesley began those researches on which his literary fame will always rest—when, fortunately for Staffordshire, he devoted his energies to working at the Public Records; for this led to the birth of the Historical Society, whose thirty volumes have made his name as a critical antiquary and historian. He was the Pioneer, we might say, in proving that these contemporary records must be the foundation of all accurate County Histories. But to the value of his work Mr. Horace Round has kindly given an admirable testimony which no one will dispute.

Great as the hindrance caused by deafness must always be, General Wrottesley showed no signs of it to those who met him. Indeed, for a stranger marking his alert expression and keen interest in everything passing around, it was not easy to realize it: while his readiness in solving difficulties submitted to him, and power of tersely expressing his views, joined to his tact, quick sense of humour, and fascinating manner, attracted all who knew him. Without sharing Mr. Eyton's scholarship, his intimate knowledge of local history and grasp of antiquarian problems were remarkable; while, as a reader of MSS., he had few rivals.

Further particulars of his life are given in Vol. VI (New Series, *Staffordshire Historical Collections*). He married again in 1889 Nina Margaret, d. of J. W. Philips, Esqre., of Heybridge in this county. He died at his house in London, aged 81, on March 4, 1909—and was buried in the Wrottesley burial place at Tettenhall. Besides his published records, etc., the General has left behind him other works, including accounts of the Lane and Philips families, ready for the Press, which the Society propose to issue in due course as a valuable addition to Staffordshire history.

MR. HORACE ROUND'S REVIEW OF GENERAL
WROTTESELEY'S WORK AS AN
ARCHÆOLOGIST.

Writing to the late General Wrottesley, within a year of his lamented death, I ventured to say that one of the points which had always impressed me in his work was that, although he belonged, in years, to an older generation of genealogists, his attitude and his critical methods were those of the modern school. For the achievements of Eyton, whose valuable contributions are a feature of the early volumes of the William Salt Society, he had a sincere admiration ; but his own critical sense was, I think, more developed, and he was always ready to verify Eyton's assertions and to reject them if doubtful, for no genealogist, perhaps, could claim with better reason that he placed truth foremost. It may have been from Eyton that he first learnt the supreme importance of those records in public and private collections, the value of which, for family history, his labours have made manifest. In the Preface to the history of his own family he mentioned that "every step of the pedigree from the reign of Henry II. to the present time, is proved by public documentary evidence, which is accessible to all the world," and observed that "it illustrated the value of the Public Records for the elucidation of local and family history and the mine of wealth which lies under our feet, which has passed almost unnoticed before the rise of the modern school of archæology." He also pointed out that an "author, by researches amongst our Public Records, can lift a family history above a dry genealogical chronicle and throw some light upon the laws and customs of the past." In these passages there is heard the dominant note of his work.

But he did not confine himself to using the Records for his own histories of Staffordshire families ; his industry made available in print, for the use of his brother genealogists, great collections of evidence which might otherwise have remained in MS. It is for Staffordshire antiquaries to speak of his services

in this respect to the history of his own county ; but I would recall their value in a wider field also. His *Crecy and Calais* provides the genealogist, in all parts of England, with a precious fund of material for illustrating family history derived from sources, I believe, previously untouched.

Again his *Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls* is insufficiently appreciated owing to the fragmentary form of its publication in the *Genealogist*. I am glad to say that a few copies of the whole work, when completed, were bound up for presentation and supplied with an index, contributing a most welcome addition to the volumes which have upon their backs his honoured name. It is pleasant to find it repeatedly cited among the record authorities referred to by the great *Victoria History of the Counties of England*. Although the student should be warned that its evidence is mainly *ex parte*, and not therefore so decisive as the General was disposed to think, it is an indispensable tool at least for the Middle Ages, to the topographer and the genealogist.

On the part of one who is not a member, it is but an act of justice to the William Salt Society to say, that but for the loyal support his views met with at its hands a great mass of record evidence might never have seen the light. To the readers of *Archæological Transactions* the publication in bulk of rolls, records and cartularies, is apt to prove wearisome, and it requires a considerable amount of devotion and, indeed, abnegation on the part of a Society to persist in this "spade work" for the benefit of historians to come instead of encouraging work of more immediate appeal, but of less solid value. In this sphere of labour, which was General Wrottesley's own, the Staffordshire Society may be said to have set an example to others and to have proved a pioneer.

For all antiquaries there are times of discouragement, and there were moments when the General, as he looked upon the Salt volumes, feared that his work was somewhat buried, and that for all he had done there was not much to show. One is glad to know that Staffordshire antiquaries will always associate his name with the history of their county and its families, and that it will thus be sure of a more permanent renown than falls to the lot of any but a very few antiquaries.

As a genealogist the General belonged to that comparatively small band who study genealogy for its own sake and whose interest is not restricted to the history of the family from which they spring. Staffordshire is still rich in houses of great antiquity, and four at least of these—I have the volumes on my shelves—owe their chronicles to his pen. But this does not exhaust the list of those on which he worked, I believe, to the very last. Although he modestly disclaimed the power of making it attractive reading—a very rare and special gift—his family history by no means consisted of “dry bones” only; he steeped himself in the life of the past, and endeavoured to combine with accurate information a certain amount of illustrative matter.

That he could be a keen critic of spurious or doubtful evidence I know from personal experience, having sought his view on the origin of two Staffordshire families. It was his hope that his own work might form the nucleus, for the county, of a trustworthy series of pedigrees, not only of its ancient squirearchy, but also, as he used to tell me, of its old yeoman families and of those whom industry had enriched.

Always willing to learn and willing to admit error, the General preserved almost to the last his keenness and his amazing vigour. Those who addressed to him enquiries or questions of Staffordshire genealogy must always have been struck by the range of his knowledge and by the courteous promptness of his replies, in letters which seemed to bear no signs of age. All who were fellow-workers had a sure passport to his esteem. To them his loss is a very real one; for they mourn not only the Nestor of genealogists, but a kind and cordial friend.

J H. ROUND.

The William Salt Archaeological Society.

GENERAL MEETING, 20TH OCTOBER, 1908.

THE Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the William Salt Library, Stafford, on the 20th October, 1908. Mr. J. C. Wedgwood, M.P., was in the Chair, and there were present:— Rev. W. Beresford, Rev. E. Beresford, Rev. E. R. O. Bridgeman, Rev. S. Hutchinson, Rev. F. P. Parker, Rev. R. A. Wilson, Captain the Hon. G. A. Anson, Captain G. Cavenagh-Mainwaring; Messrs. P. W. L. Adams, S. B. Bamford, W. S. Brough, W. N. Landor, J. W. Bradley, Assistant Secretary. Letters of apology for absence were read from Lord Wrottesley, General Wrottesley, the Dean of Rochester, Rev. E. Collett, D. S. Murray, Messrs. W. F. Carter, G. Gill and A. Scrivener.

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

At the last Anniversary Meeting the number of members was 154. During the past year,

- (1) There are no withdrawals to record.
- (2) The Society has lost four members by death, and two of these are succeeded by relations, viz. :—

Mr. James C. Tyldesley, succeeded by his son, Mr. Cecil Tyldesley ;

Mrs. Stanton, succeeded by her daughter, Miss Deborah Stanton ; also

Mr. T. H. Thursfield, and

Mr. Alfred Charles Twentyman.

- (3) It has gained 10 new members, including the authorities of two public Libraries, thus shewing a nett increase of six new subscriptions, as follows :—

Miss A. Arden Crallan, The Cottage, Hartmore, Godalming ;

Hanley Public Library ;

Mr. J. H. H. V. Lane, King's Bromley Manor, Staffs ;

Mr. Cecil Tyldesley, Penkridge, Staffs ;

Captain G. Cavenagh-Mainwaring, Heather Brae, Milford,
Stafford ;

Mr. J. M. Wood, Longland, Holkham, Norfolk ;
Science and Art Library, Victoria and Albert Museum,
S. Kensington ;

Mr. S. A. Grundy-Newman, Littleton Place, Walsall ;

Miss Deborah Stanton, 58, Elm Park Gardens, London,
S.W ;

Mrs. Ed. Salt, Standon Rectory, Eccleshall.

Thus the list of subscribers now stands at 160.

As regards Finance.

The Balance Sheet shows a favourable result as to Sales. Of arrears of subscriptions only £6 3s. were noted before 15th September, and these have since been fully paid up, so that to-day there are actually no arrears at all. Messrs. Harrison's account of Sales of the Bagot volume came too late for insertion in the Balance Sheet, but it shows assets of £3 4s. 9d. in favour of the Society.

Lastly, the Bishop's Registers volumes which are now our only anxiety, show 13 guineas paid, leaving a deficit of 5 guineas, of which one 10s. 6d. has since been paid into the Bank. I have good hope, however, that the whole will be made good during the coming year.

J. W. BRADLEY,

Assistant Secretary.

October 20th, 1908.

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

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE, 1908.

The Editorial Committee submit a report of their proceedings during the past year together with a Balance Sheet of Receipts and Expenditure.

Part 2 of Volume X, New Series, was issued to the Subscribers in January of this year. It had been intended to make this volume a portion of the issue of 1907 and that date is printed on the title page, but owing to the delay in its completion, the cost of it (£99) is necessarily charged to the accounts of this year, and will be found in the Balance Sheet which accompanies this report. Volume XI, New Series, of the Collections, was issued in May of this year. It will be seen, therefore, that the accounts of this year include the cost of two

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Staffordshire County Studies
Sample

COLLECTIONS

FOR A

HISTORY OF PIREHILL
HUNDRED.

BY

WALTER CHETWYND OF
INGESTRE, ESQ.

A.D. 1679.



WALTER CHETWYND OF INGESTRE.
(The Antiquary)

COLLECTIONS FOR A HISTORY OF PIREHILL HUNDRED.

BIDDULPH.

IT is a faire Lordship¹ lying upon the borders of Cheshire,² and contains Upper and Middle Biddulph (called also Overton and Middleston), Nether Biddulph and Knipersley: ³20 Conq. it was in the King's hands and H. I.⁴ one Ormus held it together with Buckenhall, Fenton-Culverd, Normancote, Tunstall, Chadderly,

Griffin the Thane had owned Biddulph T.R.E. "At the Survey (A.D. 1086) by his death or forfeiture it had become waste, and lapsed to the crown" (Eyton). It was estimated at one hide, and had arable land for three plough teams. The King granted it either to Richard Forester or to Orme of Darlaston, his son (Eyton) who was living, A.D. 1130 (Pipe Rolls), among whose family it seems, as titheland, to have been divided; continuing mostly with the descendants of Edward, s. of Orme, and of Thomas his brother, whose share over Biddulph, whence he took the name 'de Overton,' reverted by the female line to the family of Edward.

"The overlordship of Biddulph, with that of most of Orme's estates, was given to the de Verdons of Alton (*v.* deeds and Pleas 47 H. III.) while the marriage of Henry de Verdon to Avice de Gresley, daughter of Alma the daughter and heiress of Robert fitz Orme, conveyed to the younger branch of the de Verdons lands in Tunstall, Chadderly and Normancote, part of the same fief. The overlordship is thought to have been the reward for Bertram de Verdon's services to King H. II. during the de Mowbray rebellion."

In 6 H. III. John de Verdon remits to Roger de Biddulph suit to his court at Alton. In 1242 Felicia, daughter of Dionysia de Darlaston, admitted the obligation—while Henry de Verdon's attempt to make Thomas, son of Roger de Biddulph, pay him that suit was resisted (*v.* deeds). Whether Orme was twice married is uncertain, though probable enough. In that case Ralph and Robert would be the children of the first marriage with the daughter of Nicholas de Beauchamp, Sheriff of Staffs. Edward

¹ Flor. Wigorn, p. 599. Rog. Hoveden, p. 242.

² Chron: de Mailros and Matt. W.

³ Domesd. Lib.

⁴ S. Erdesw. Collect.

Chelle and Darlaston. He had issue¹ Robert, Edward, Thomas and Aldred. Robert had an only daughter² Alina, who,³ by Engenulph de Gresley, had three daughters² Hawisia, Dionysia, and Petronilla, among whom she left Nether Biddulph, Darlaston, and Buckenhall, and having passed away Tunstall, Chadderley

Alured, Thomas and probably Roger, his sons by the second wife, for besides Robert, father of Alina, who married Engenulph de Gresley (and made the large conveyances of land referred to in the pedigree), the Trentham muniments show that there was a son Ralph, whose only daughter Emma became the wife of Adam de Alditheley. This marriage, referred to in the Assize Rolls 12 H. III. (p. 50, Vol. IV, *Staff. Hist. Coll.*), in a suit for Hortun Manor, though it escaped the notice of Erdeswick and Chetwynd, had an important bearing on the fortunes of the Audleys. "Sciant tam p. quan f. quod Ego Thomas de Bidulph reddidi, et quiet' clamavi, Normacote, cum omn' pertin suis in Tosco, in plano etc., Ade de Alditheleia, sicuti liberum maritagium quod Radulphus filius Orme, dederat p'dicto Ade, cum Emmā filiā suā, quando illam desponsavit, et haer' suis quos habet de p'dictā Emmā, de me et her' meis in perpet (usual warranty and seal). Hiis test. Thomā de Trenton, tunc vice-comite (A.D. 1205-1216) Willō Pantun, Phō de Draicote, Hugone de Acove, Radō de Mutton, Normanno Pantun, Ranulpho Hosē, Radō de Breth, Willō Griffin, Hen. de Chadderlee, Willō fil Roberti de Tunstal, Alexandro de Tunstall, Johē filio Alexandri, Hulfel de Tunstall, Willō fil Wolvici, et m. aliis." Trentham MSS. Other lands besides Hortun and Normacote probably passed by this marriage. Of Emma's two sons, the elder, Adam, died *s.p.*, and was succeeded by Henry de Audley, his brother. For further notices of him "le Gulden," who was a very wealthy and powerful King's thane, consult Vols. I and V *Staff. Hist. Colls.* with Eyton's *Staffs. Domesday*.

Evidence of the earlier descent of this family will be found in the Stone Chartulary (Vol. VI, p. 7-10, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*). In the numerous deans here published, and especially in the trial of 15 Ed. III., Vol. II, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, pp. 111-113, an interesting suit for the right of presentation to Biddulph church, brings to light the marriage between Petronilla, daughter of Dyonisia, and Thomas, son of Roger de Biddulph, a fact unknown to Chetwynd. Both parties agreed generally in the accuracy of the descent there given, and they were near enough in point of time to make their evidence reliable, confirmed as it is by family muniments.

The Hadfield papers in the William Salt Library have been consulted, especially for the "de Overton" branch of the Biddulphs. They agree with Chetwynd, except in omitting the fourth Thomas de Biddulph. A point that is certainly open to question, that three of the name succeeded, as in the case

¹ Ex autograph penes Ri. Bidulph arm.

² *Ibid.*

KNIPERSLEY.

Knipersley continued in ye race of Aldred before mentioned till 2 Ric. II. when by a daughter and heir (as is shewed in the following Genealogy) it devolved to ye Bowyers, descending, after many generations, to John Bowyer,¹ who married ye daughter and heir of Buckenhall, alias Alleyn, of Sidwayhall (in ye parish of Mere) by whom he had issue Will, who (ult. Eliz.) died seized of ye manors of Apedale and Buckenhall, ye Rectories of Bidulph and Mere, Sidways-hall with divers lands and tenements in Mere Bidulph, Aston Madeley, Newcastle, Bettley and Podmore; ye

Knipersley is not mentioned separately in the Domesday Survey, being there included in Biddulph—nor does it often occur in the records. Mr. Hadfield, commenting on the de Knipersley descent, suggests that Alured, or Aldred, who was living *circa* A.D. 1200, may have been a younger son of Orme (?); his son and successor was the William de Knipersley of 17 H. III., who had a son and heir, Robert, 56 H. III., husband of Margery, d. of Geoffrey of Little Morton (Cheshire); he seems to have survived to 33 Ed. I., leaving, besides Robert his second son, an elder named William. Probably the same who, 7 Ed. III. (A.D. 1334) served as one of a jury of 24; and had been assessed in the subsidy roll of A.D. 1327 at 4s. 4d., a considerable share towards the Scotch War. The Staffs. visitation of A.D. 1614 makes him the father of another William; certainly in 18 Ed. III., Wm. de Knipersley and Agnes, his wife, grant a messuage of 250 acres to Robert de Knipersley and Elena his wife, retaining the reversion, while in 30 Ed. III. the sheriff acquitted a man, charged with breaking into Wm. de Knipersley's grange at Knipersley (Vol. XII, *S.H.C.*, p. 146), which makes it the more probable, but Mr. Hadfield speaks of another Robert (instead of Wm.) as the father of the Robert who married Elena—besides a second son Richard, at any rate, the heir, whether of William or Robert, was the Robert de Knipersley, husband of Elena, daughter and co-heiress of William Venables of Bradwall (Cheshire) living in 33 Ed. III. By her he left two children, William de Knipersley, who took to wife Margery, d. of Thomas de Morton, and died *s.p.*, and Katherine, the heiress of Knipersley, who carried the estate to the Bowyers, by her marriage with Thomas le Bowier of Newcastle. Katherine survived to 2 H. VI. 3 Ric. II., Thomas le Bowyer and Katherine hold one-third of Knipersley manor in dower—entailed on Katherine and her heirs: and six years later sue Emma le Bowyer to compel her to carry out a covenant about Knipersley manor. In 20 R. II. they grant three messuages and 250 acres here to Wm. le Bowyer and Margaret his wife at a

¹ Ex autogr. penes Jon. Baweyew, 1679.

manor of Docking, co. Norf., and severall messuages in Bradwall co. Cestr., John his son (by Anne ye daughter and heire of Will. Heywood of Stonilow) being then 46 years of age: who was afterward knighted, and had issue Sir Wm. Bowyer, kt., grandfather to Sir John Bowyer, Bart., now living.

nominal rent with reversion to themselves. The Bowyer pedigree will be found fully in Vols. III and V, *S.H.Coll.*, *Staffs. Visitations*. The family ended in the main line with the fourth baronet Sir William, who left four daughters and co-heiresses, (1) Mary, wife of Charles Adderley of Hams (Warwickshire), (2) Dorothy, wife of Sir Thomas Gresley, Bart.; (3) Jane, wife of Leftwich Odfield of Leftwich (Cheshire), and Anne, wife of (1) Sir John Bellot, Bart., and (2) of Rowland Port of Ilam, but dying *s.p.* left her share of Knipersley to her nephew, Sir Nigel Gresley, who had married her grand-niece Eliz. Wynne, grand-child of Jane Bowyer above-named, Sir Nigel thus acquiring two-fourths of Knipersley. Charles Bowyer Adderley of Hams has considerable property in this neighbourhood. (S. P. W. Harwood's *Erdeswick*.) The Bowyers have frequently represented Newcastle in Parliament: one of them was governor of Leek for the Commonwealth during the Civil War (S. P. W.)

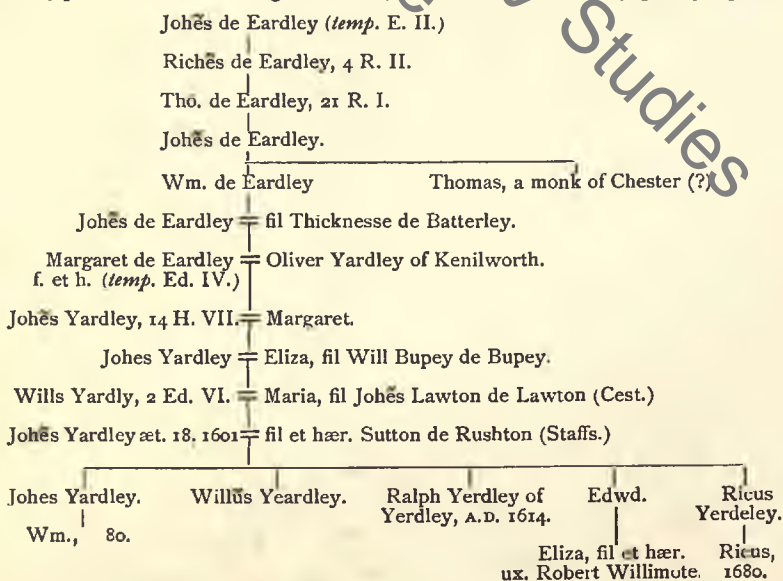
EARDLEY.

This small place (commonly called Eardley End) lies within ye manor of Audley, and ought to have been there mentioned, but hath long been accounted a manor of itself, and was anciently held of the Audleys by a race of gentlemen who took their names from it, and continued owners of it till the time of King Edward IV., when an heir female brought it in marriage to Oliver Yerdley of Kenilworth, co. Warwick, in whose line it hath remained to this present age.

The subsidy rolls of Ed. III. mention William de Erdele and John de Erdele—under the returns for Audeley (see Vol. X, p. 101, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*). This William is omitted in the pedigree.

Vol. III, p. 154-15 (Part 2), *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, gives a different, and for the last three descents at any rate, a more reliable pedigree, because William Yardley, John's son, the husband of Eliz. Moreton, was then living (A.D. 1583).

While Vols. XVI and XVII (pleas) *C. H.* 425, name Wm. f. of Hugh, and Hugh, father of Thomas Yardley. Vol. X (N.S.), p. 166, complains of a riotous opening at Yeardeley End, and of violence threatened by an armed mob against John Coper (to whom Rulph Egerton, Esq^{re}, then holding the lordship of Audeley, and 60 acres at Yeardeley End, had leased that property). They threatened that if he, or his servants, entered on the land, "They will either kyll, or else have a legge, or some of y^e said subject, and his servants," he prays they may be summoned before the Star Chamber (3 H. VIII.). They pleaded that the charge was false, and that they were very quiet people (?)



NORTON.

Norton is the next village that receives Trent. At y^e time of y^e generall survey (20 Conq.) Ulviet held Norton and Mere of Robt. de Stadford ¹Sir Willam de Meare^e was certified to be lord of it, 9 Ed. II., and ye Barons of Audley² 37 H. III. and 9³ R. II., but I think it was divided betwixt them; Mear's moiety came (if I mistake not), not long after by purchase to ye Lord Stafford Ralph E. of Stafford died seized thereof,⁴ 46 E. III. Edmund⁵ 4 H. IV. and, after y^e attainder of Edward D. of Bucks, it was 14⁶ H. VIII. (*inter alia*) restored to Henry his son, and Ursula his wife, whose son, Edward Lord Staff., sold all his lands here (together with y^e manor of Gretton) to Sir Richard Hussey of Shropshire, kt., which Sir Richard, in

NORTON-ON-THE-MOORS.

Domesday Book showing Ulviet, the Saxon, holding Maer (Mere), is followed by the entry of Norton and its appurtenances, held by Godric and Ulviet. This General Wrottesley notices as important, because part of Mere was manorially in the Norton fief—and this formed a portion of the de Standon fee, held under de Stafford, in A.D. 1136, by Robert, son of Ralph, the son of that Briend who was the Domesday tenant of Standon. Richard de Mara being Robert fitz Ralph's tenant in the Mere portion for half fee, while Philip de Norton held two-thirds fee of him in Norton—Kirby's Quest A.D. 1284 shows that Norton-on-the-Moors was held by Wm. de Norton and Edmund de Stafford of Nicholas Baron Stafford as one kts. fee (Vol. I, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*, pp. 163-5). In C. 1158-65 (Vol. II, p. 218) Horn de Norton attests a charter almost immediately after Rob. de Standon. Mr. Eyton holds he was probably a predecessor of Philip de Norton deceased before A.D. 1166. In 1263 (Vol. IV, p. 154) Iseult, the widow of Rob., son of Robert, sued Nicholas de Mere for 12 librates of land in Norton besides 10 in Mere, and Aston. Sixteen years later (p. 95, Vol. VI) Edmund de Stafford sued Nich., baron of Stafford, to acquit him of the service he exacted from him, for the freehold he held of him in Norton-on-the-Moors; in which Nicholas is mesne tenant between him and the King. This led after another three years to a renewal of the trial; when Edmund stated that he held of Nicholas a carucate in Norton, by the service of a pair of falcon's gees: and that the King distrained him to do suit to the Pirehill Hundred every three weeks; and he produced the deed of Robert de Stafford, father of Nicholas, showing his gift of the land to Edmund.

¹ Nom Villarum, 9 E. II.² Cart. 37 H. III., m. 14.³ Esc. 9 R. II., m. 1.⁴ Esc. 46 E. III., n. 62.⁵ Esc. 4 H. IV., n. 41.⁶ Pat., 14 H. VIII., p. 2.

King James's time, passed away his right here to Sir Wm. Bowyer of Knipersley,¹ kt., whose grandson, Sir John Bowyer, Bart., doth now enjoy it, 1679. The other moiety of Norton is now possessed by Will Sneyd of Keele, Esquire,² whose grandfather, Ralph Sneyd, bought it of Thomas, Lord Gerrard, son to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, kt., Master of y^e Rolls, who purchased it of George, Lord Audley³, 19 Eliz. Robert fitz Ranulph,⁴ Baron of Alfreton, and founder⁵ of y^e Abbey "de Bello Capite," or Beauchief; in y^e 12 H. II. held Alfreton and Norton, etc., which Norton, Mr. Frideswick takes to be y^e same with this, and that which confirms him in this opinion is that y^e Arms of y^e family (viz., Az. two chevrons or) stand in y^e church windows here, and are so ancient that he thinks they were set up in the times of

Nicholas denied that Edmund had been injured, or distrained for suit to the Hundred, thro' any defect of acquittance by him.

That the Audleys had some holding in Norton appears by a suit of 29 Ed. I., when Edmund de Stafford was fined for not prosecuting his plea against Hugh de Audeley and Wm. de Mere for land here (Vol. VII, p. 84). In 1307 (p. 187, Vol. VII) Wm. de Mere had half mark for licence of concord with Alexander de Norton about 4s. rent in Trentham and Hanchurch manor; they are settled on Wm. de Mere for life, remainder to Hugh, son of Wm., failing them, to John, son of Nicholas de Thickness, and his issue. A fine of 16 R. II. entails half of a moiety of Norton manor on Margaret, wife of Sir Roger Hillary, for her life—with the Audley estates etc., remainder to John, son of Sir John Tochet, kt. The other fines mentioned by Chetwynd are given in the *S.H. Collections*. It is to be observed that in A.D. 1318 (Vol. IX, p. 255) Sir Wm. de Mere of Norton-on-the-Moors enfeoffed Hugh de Audley, in his quarter of the manor of Maer (Bagot deed), by fine of 1315 he had enfeoffed Nicholas, Lord Audley, in his Norton manor, reserving only a life interest; this does surely confirm the old tradition—given below—from Ward's Stoke-on-Trent Appendix; as this Sir Wm. de Mere was the last kt. of his name in the county (as Mr. Wedgwood observes) and the interval was only 174 years.

(WARD'S "STOKE") APPENDIX.

Record respecting Norton-on-the-Moors.

To all Christen people.

A.D. 1489.

Thirteen inhabitants of Norton testify that we have heard said, and told oft, and many times spoken, by our fathers, and elders before us, that on(e)

¹ Ex autog. penes John Boyer, Bart.

² Ex aut penes W. Sneyd.

³ Ex autog. penes Digbeum dom Gerrard.

⁴ *Baronage of England*, Vol. I, p. 673.

⁵ *Monast. Ang.*, Vol. II, p. 607.

John ye son of Ralph de Whitmore all ye lands which he did hold of them within ye town of Whitmore and dominion of Cnotton, paying therefor yearly 23s. 6d.¹ which were again confirmed to ye said John 51 H. III. by Christiana de Hyder-hall, who then writ herself Dna. de Cnotton. It is a member of New-

In 19 Ed. II., Peter, s. of Peter de Arderne, fails to appear against John, s. of John de Burgulon, in a plea for the manor of Knutton.

The Burgulons were occupiers of land here certainly in A.D. 1327. In 14 Ed. I. Matilda, widow of Wm. de Arderne, had sued Peter de A. for one-third mesuage, a carucate of land, and 60s. rent here. Agnes, widow of Robt. de Knotton, recovers dower here (14 Ed. II., Vol. IX, pp. 82-5) against John le Bursoynon, John, s. of John de Swynnerton, and others; and three years later Ralph Burguillon is fined as a sub-taxer of Knotton. In 41 Ed. III. (Vol. XI, p. 177) Roger Burgilown sells to Sir John de Delves 24s. yearly rent from tenants in Whitmore, together with the homage and service of John de Whitmore and his heirs, "quæ de predicto Rogero prius tenuit, &c. pro 20 marcis."

41 Ed. III. (1367) "These (in Hatfield MSS.) were the services by which the mesne manor of Whitmore, belonging to the Whitmores, was held under Knutton manor, and which had passed from the family of Knutton to that of Burgylon of Whitmore, probably by purchase. In virtue of this conveyance the Delves family are found to hold Whitmore manor" (Vol. IV, p. 97).

In 22 Ed. III., by Fine, John de Delves acquired land here; also in 31 Ed. III. In 17 Ed. II., the Knotton tenants were assisting the Earl of Lancaster at Burton Bridge, as we might expect, against the king, for which they were fined. In Vol. III, N.S., p. 93, Mr. Swinnton holds the same view from the previous suits, that John le Burgylon was in seisin of Knotton manor, which came eventually to the Delves family, as before stated.

John Bennet, Esqre., is now lord of the manor; he and Mr. Sneyd of Keele being the chief landowners.

KNUTTON.

HEVENNINGHAM DEEDS.

Anno Gratie 1251 (35 H. III.) Facta fuit conventio inter Magistrum Johannem Leey, dominum de Knotton, et Aliciam uxorem ejus, ex una parte; et Robertum de Offiley, et Aliciam uxorem ejus ex altera; viz., quod predicti Johes et Alicia concesserunt predicto Roberto et Alicie, in perpetuum, totum jus quod habuerunt in toto tenemento in Knutton, &c. ita quod dicti Johes et Alicia nunquam de cetero aliquod jus vindicare poterunt. Pro hac autem, &c. Rob et Alicia, pro se et hered' suis, concesserunt Johi et Alicia

¹ Domesday Lib,

castle, but distinct manor; Edw. Brett of Dimesdale, Esqre., is now lord of it by descent from Ed. Brett, who, 6 Eliz., purchased it from John, Lord Sheffield.

totum jus quod habuerunt in quibusdam particulis terre, &c. in Witemore et duas marcas et dimid' dederunt. Test. Dnō Rogero tunc Priore de Trentham, fratre Galfrido ejusdem loci, domūs Robto de Mere, Bertelino Griffin, Willo Muriel, et aliis.

MR. MAINWARING'S DEEDS.

51 H. III. Christiana de Hydenhall, Dna de Cnotton, confirmat Johanni filio Radi de Whitmore, omnes terras, &c., quas tenuit in dominio de Cnotton pro redditu 23s. 6d.

CLAYTON.

Trent receiving Newcastle water below Knotton, leaves Clayton¹ on its western banks. 20 Conq. Ric. Forestarius held it (being then called Clayton Griffin, from its owner before ye conquest) of which I can say no more (than) that Ralph de Cnotton above mentioned had lands here, and that having been anciently

Our author scarcely notices Claitone, though in the survey it is entered as formerly Seagrim's estate; but in 1086 held, under Ric. Forester, tenant *in capite*, by Nigel de Stafford; estimated at half hide, it had arable for three plough teams. In the demesne was half a team; there were four villeins and six bordars, with one and a half teams; 720 acres of wood; the whole rented at 10s. Ralph de Cnotton, R. Forester's descendant, held Claitone, as part of his 36 virgates, already mentioned, by rent and serjeantry of castle guard (*temp.* K. John), but respecting the smaller part at least, rather as overlord, for Clayton was subsequently divided into Great and "Little" Clayton. The Griffin family seem to have become already the immediate owners of the latter, from whom it has taken the name of Clayton Griffin. In 1199 the assize rolls show Eugenia, wife of Alexander Griffin, accusing Alice de Claiton, and her maid, of the death of her husband, and though the charge fell through, it may possibly point to the origin of the quarrel, and certainly to the connection of the Griffins with this place. "Wm. Griffin, styled Wm. fitz Eustace, had paid 20 marcs and a palfrey, to

¹ This is Great Clayton. Little Clayton, otherwise Clayton Griffin, was attached to Trentham Parish.

ASTON AND STOKE.

In 20 Conq. Cadie held three parts of a hide in Aston and Stoke of Rob. de Stadford, containing eight carucates of land ; with woods a furlong in length and breadth, and as much meadowing ; all valued at 70s. In ye time of King John Rob. de Baskervyle gave half ye town of Aston to ye Abbot and Convent of Cumbermere (co. Cestr.), who not long after granted a part of it to Geoffrey de Aston, ye son of Geoffrey de Walton, and to Gilbert and John his sons.

This Gilbert was seized of divers other lands in Aston and Walton, which he gave in marriage with Joan his daughter 19 Ed. I. to Tho. Venables, son of Ric. Venables, younger son to Sir William Venables, kt., Baron Kinderton, whose posterity held lands here, by ye name of ye manor of Aston, till 1 Ric. II., when Thomas Venables dying without issue male, Robert de Wyrall, who had married Agnes his daughter, passed ye third part of ye manor of Aston, with several lands in Hilderston, Fulford and Sareley (which were of Agnes' inheritance), to John de Radenhall and others, who (as I take it) conveyed them not long after to John Hinkley of Stoke, Robert de Wyrall and Agnes 21 R. II. quitting to ye said John all their right and title thereto.

The other half of Aston was in H. III. possess'd by Robt. ye son of Gilbert le Marischall, all whose posterity (having all ye name of Robert) remained here till 10 H. VI., when Robt. le Marischall and Will. Lee, Esqre., were certified to hold a k's fee here jointly of ye Barony of Stafford, which Will. soon after came to ye possession of all Marischall's part (I think) by purchase ; and left it to Sir James Lee, kt., his son and heir, who had issue an only daughter, wife to Sir Humphrey, and mother to Sir John Stanley of Pipe, kts. Sir John had issue Eliz.

ASTON.

In Aston and Stoke, coupled together by the Survey Commissioners, R. de Stafford had three-quarters of a hide ; six theigns held it, and were free men ; there was arable for eight plough teams ; in the demesne, two

(married to Sir John Hercy of ye Grove, co. Nott, kt.) who died without issue, and Isabel, ye wife of Walter Moile of Kent, by whom she had Mary, an only daughter, who brought all her great possessions to her husband Erasmus Heveningham (a younger brother of ye ancient family of ye Heveninghams of Suffolk) by whom he had issue Christopher Heveningham, Esqre., who died 16 Eliz., being then seized of ye manors of Aston, Pipe and Cliston, ye Advowson of ye church of Cliston, with divers lands and messuages in Stoke, Burston, Hilderston, Sandon, Hardwick, Hanton, Harlaston, Hamerwick, Woodhouses, Wiggington, Hopwais and Coton, and several burgages in Lichfield and Tanworth (all of his mother's inheritance); leaving Walter his son and heir, then 11 years old, who was afterward knighted by King James, and had issue Nicholas, father to Walter Heveningham, Esqre. now living and lord of this manor, 1680. The corn tythes of Aston (except Mr. Heveningham's Demesnes) were 21 Ch. II. granted by James Green and Will. Jervis, gent., to Sampson Webb and Will. Shelley in fee. The greatest part of Stoke was 10 E. I. in ye hand of John de Hinkley, all whose successors here had ye Christian name of John. 7 and 21 Ed. III. Sir John Hinkley, kt. was Lord of Stoke. He bare for his arms "Gules a chevron engr. argent." and had issue John, who was esquire to Hugh Earl of Stafford, and attended him in his pilgrimage to ye Holy land; from whence returning ye said Earl died at Rhodes 26 September, 9 R. II. John Hinkley bringing home his heart, and bones, which were with great solemnity interred in ye Priory of Stone among his ancestors.

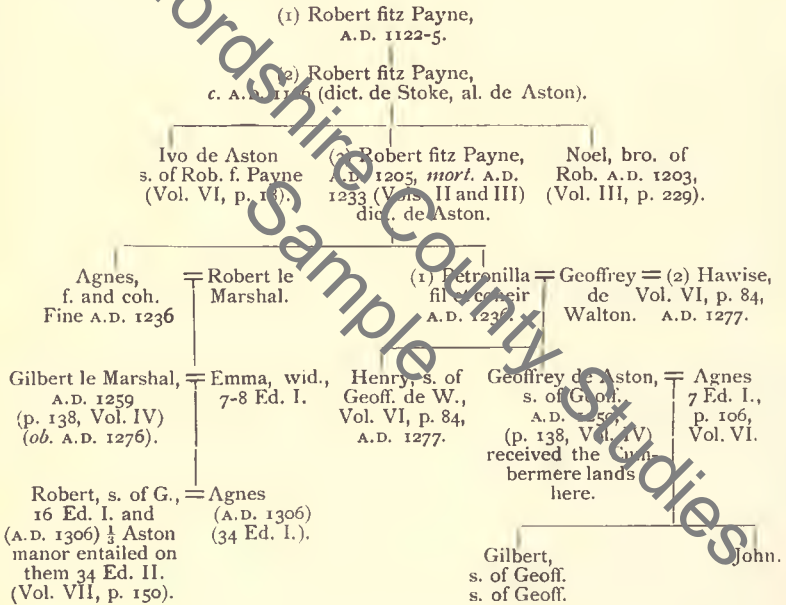
This John purchased those lands that were Thomas Venables in Aston; and paid 40*l.* as an aid for making Ralph, eldest son to ye Lord Stafford, a knight; for two knights' fees held of him here and at Aston. In ye 2 H. VI. Will. Lee purchased this lordship of John Hinkley (Margaret, his widow, 11 H. VI. quitting all her claim and title thereto) and from him it is come by descent to Walter Heveningham, Esqre. The Priory of Stone

teams, while seven villeins and four bordars, with one serf, had five teams, a wood of 20 acres, and 20 acres of meadow, yearly value £3 10*s.* Cadio holds it of Robert de Stafford. *Liber Niger* (Vol. I, p. 173) names Robert fitz Payne as holding two kt.s' fees, one in his demesne of Aston and part of

had formerly lands here, which, since ye dissolution, have been purchased, and are now enjoyed by several inferior freeholders.

The corn tythes of Stoke were 20 C. II. sold by James Green and Will. Jervis to Francis Bagshaw, Esqre. (in trust for Walter Heveningham, Esqre.).

Stoke ; half a fee by Nicholas de Stoke in Tittensor and part of Stoke ; and the other half fee in Burston by Nicholas de Burston. This Robert's father (Eyton shows) another Rob. fitz Payne, occurs in A.D. 1122-5, while his successor occurs in A.D. 1205.



Part of Aston was held, however, by Cumbermere Abbey from the Baskervilles ; and Vol. IV, p. 192, the abbot is called to warranty, but in the *Testa de Nevill* the Prior of Stone and Robert Marischall hold two knights' fees in Aston, Burston and Stone of the Stafford barony, the abbey having parted with its Aston lands to Geof. de Aston (s. of Geoff. de Walton) and to his sons, Gilbert and John.

In 1264, Gilbert le Mareschal and Geoffrey de Aston had been in arms against K. H. III.

30 Ed. I., Vol. VII, p. 126, the landowners here were Alianor, John de Houton's widow, and John, her son, Wm. de Mere, Joan, widow of Roger de

Peulesdon, the Abbot of Cumbermere, Rob. le Mareschal, Gilbert de Aston, Roger de Verdun of Darlaston, the Prior of Stone, and John Geoffrey of Aston.

A fine of 1272 (Vol. IV, p. 258) shows John de Houton and Alianor securing to themselves and their heirs, some holding in Aston. The Stone Chartulary (Vol. VI, p. 18) mentions the King's order being sent to the clerical and lay authorities of the neighbourhood, stating that whereas the old dispute between the Prior of Stone and Robert de Aston (otherwise Robert fitz Payne de Stoke) was to be settled in the King's presence, and that of his Council, at Stone, in the chapel at Burston, K. Henry II.'s letters to the Prior of Stone were produced by R. de Aston, taking the case into the King's court. The Prior therefore is to desist from making it an Ecclesiastical suit, and fined ten pounds.

BURSTON.

This small place is not named in Domesday Book, but may probably be that virgate of land which Cadie, before mentioned, held of Robert de Stadford in Little Sandon (it being still held of that barony, though all ye rest of Sandon lie within ye Duchy of Lancaster, and was then rated at four carucates of land and 14 acres of meadow at 10). In ye time of Ed. I. it was divided between ye Hinkleys (of Stoke) and ye Mareschalls (of Aston) and came, with ye rest of their lands to ye possession of Sir James Lee, kt., and from him by descent to Walter Heveningham, Esqre.

BURSTON.

General Wrottesley shows under the fees held by Rob. fitz-Payne, of the Stafford barony, $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee held by Nicholas de Werleston (*i.e.*, Berleston, modern Burston) A.D. 1166 (Vol. I, p. 173, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*). The Fitz-Paynes, as previously shown, ended in two coheiresses, Agnes and Petronilla; the former of whom carried her interest in the mesne tenure to Robert de Mareschal. The *Testa de Nevill* names the Prior of Stone, and Robert le Mareschal as holding two knights' fees, in Aston, Burweston and Stanes. The Pipe roll of A.D. 1192-3 (5 R. 1.) names Nicholas de Buregeston, who essoins as a knight in A.D. 1212; Robert de Burgston, the representative of Nicholas as under-tenant of Rob. fitz Payne, at Burston, attests a deed of Cecily la Waite between 1224-7 (Vol. III, p. 231). In 1256 (Vol. IV, p. 248) one Emma, thrice married, sued Rob. le Marescall for half virgate here, with $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate and 10 acres in Aston, as her dower from her second husband, Robt. de Walton: while in 1274, Julia, Robert de Burston's daughter, and granddaughter of Nicholas, is suing Robert de Kingslegh, and Alice, his wife;

There was anciently a chapel in this Burweston, said to be built on ye place where Rufinus, younger son to King Wulfere (flying from his father's fury) was found and suffered martyrdom, upon which account it was much visited by devout pilgrims in former ages, but in this last hath been demolished. The tyth Corn was first purchased out of ye crown 2 Eliz. by John Erdeswick, gent., and descended to his—Sampson Erdeswick of Hartley Green, now living, who about 20 years since sold them o ye several occupants.

Robert de Bevil and Alienor, his wife ; Peter, s. of Seman and Margaret, his wife ; Robert de Bules and Sibilla, his wife ; Thomas de Arderne and Yseult, his wife ; and Roger de Hales, for a messuage and half virgate here—the marriages show the position of the family. The Eutrop, s. of Eudo de Burchestone, witness to an early deed of Wm. Malbanc (p. 24, Stone Chartulary) must be identical with the Eutrop de Eston, who held one-third fee under Ivo fitz Ernard in *Liber Niger* (p. 178, Vol. I).

Kirby's Quest gives Roger de Peulesdon, Robt. Marshall and Gilbert de Aston, as holding one knight's fee in Aston and Burceston : a fine of 3 Eliz. (Vol. XIII, p. 214) writes Burston aliter Burrow-Weston, while Aston, also part of the same fine, is, of course, East-town.

SANDON.

Trent, following his course, next enters Sandon, a large manor,¹ containing the hamlets of Great and Little Sandon, Herdwick, Smalrise, Draycotte, Legh, Newton, and Creswall.² 20 Conq. it was in the King's hands, but presently after it seems

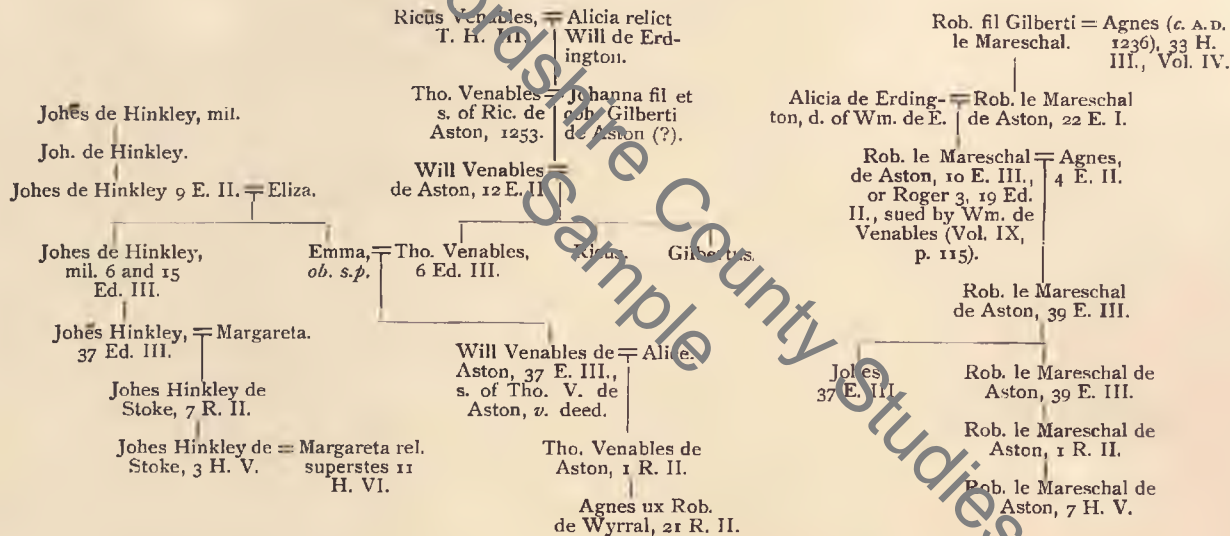
SANDON.

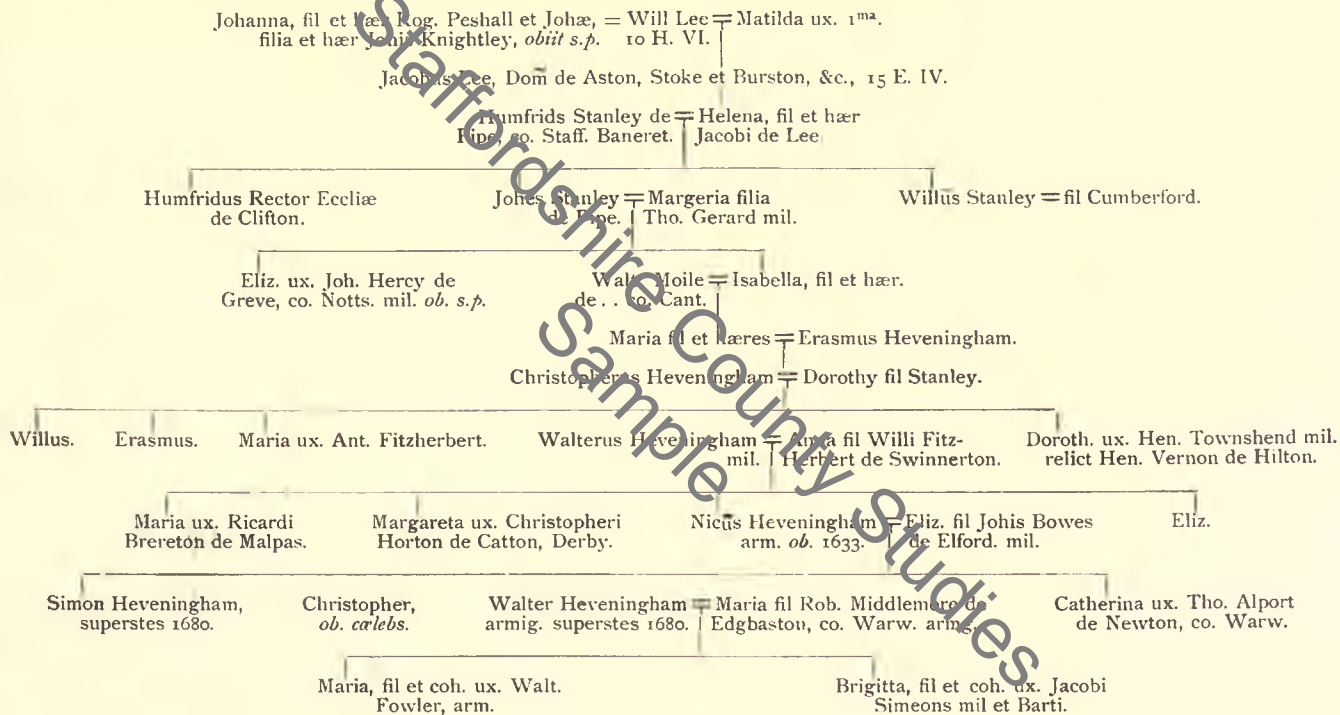
Formerly part of the Mercian Earldom, and the property of Earl Algar, Sandon in 1086 was chiefly in the King's hands ; for Chetwynd has overlooked the second manor, afterwards known as "Little Sandon" ; only mentioning the first, which was estimated at one hide ; with arable land for 15 plough teams ; in the demesne were 3 (apparently) ; and 18 villeins, with 8 bordars had 8 teams ; there were 8 acres of meadow, and 720 of wood : T.R.E. it was valued at 100s., but now at £6. Little Sandon, lying to the west and north-west, was held under Robert de Stafford by Cadio.

¹ Erdesw. *Collect.*

² Domesd. Lib.

HINKLEY, VENABLES, MARESCHAL, ETC., PEDIGREES





to have been the inheritance of Ada, or Adeliza, de Beauchamp, wife to Will. Baron of Wich Malbanc (now called Nantwich) who¹ in her widowhood gave ten acres of land in Little Sandon, and three cart-loads of wood weekly to be taken out of her woods there to the Priory of Stone, for the health of her husband's soul, her own, and her son Hugh's, etc., which Hugh, in the year 1133, founded the Abbey of Cumbermere in

Two Saxon thanes, Alwin and Aluric, who were free to put themselves, and their land, under what suzerain they pleased, had been seated there T.R.E.; Wistric, a third Saxon occupier, had no such right (Eyton). Here was sufficient arable for 4 teams. In the demesne was 1 team, while 4 villeins and 2 bordars had 2 teams. There were 14 acres of meadow, the yearly value of the whole being 10s.

"The survey found the Earl of Chester without the smallest interest in Staffordshire, but within 14 years, Chartley was given to Earl Hugh, together with Sandon; the former he retained, but Sandon he passed on to William, Baron of Wich-Malbanc (Nantwich), to be held under the Honour of Chester" (Vol. I, pp. 232-3). "When that Honour came eventually to be divided among coheresses, the demesne estate of Chartley, and this Seigneurie of Sandon, were carried by Agnes, who was one of them, to Earl Ferrars." William Malbanc, the last baron, who had inherited Sandon from his father and grandfather (*v. pedigree*) left it to his widow, Alda. The Pipe Roll of 1189 shows Alda Malbanc paying 50 marcs for freedom of marriage at will, and for securing her dower at Sandon, etc. (Vol. II, p. 4). Subsequently we find her, as Alda de Beauchamp, granting land here to Stone Priory (*v. deed*). Our author is misled, probably by the mention of Hugh, "heredis mei," into identifying this Ada with Adeliza, the wife of Baron William of the Survey, but the Hugh of A.D. 1134 was her father-in-law. The names of the witnesses to the grant make Chetwyn's view impossible. General Wrottesley agrees in thinking Alda's heir Hugh was a Beauchamp, and that she may herself have been re-married to one of that name. It is noticeable that Erdeswick makes Alditha, her grandchild, the wife of Hugh Beauchamp of Bedford, before her second marriage to William de Stafford, son of Hervey Bagot and Milisant. The line of William Malbanc and Alda ending in four co-heiresses (*v. pedigree*) complicates Sandon history—which is further involved by the three co-heiresses of the Vernon successors.

Philippa Malbanc, wife of Thomas Lord Basset, had a daughter, Joanna de Valletort, who made over one-third of Malbanc's rights here to her cousin, Henry de Loviton (or Lotton). Henry in turn passed on his claim

¹ *Monast. Ang.*, Vol. II, p. 129.

besides in Brode furlong 1 acre and 4 selions by the land of Wm. Clerk towards the south, and 1 acre in Crambeloode, near the land which Richard held. W. John Bonet, then Sheriff of Stafford, Thomas de Haleton, Ralph de Mutton, Robert de Bek, Michael de Alkeston, Ric. de Onne, Wm. de Erdington, Wm. his son, Robert White, Philip de Erdington, Roger de Weston, Wm. de Weston, clerk.—(5 H. III., A.D. 1221.)

WESTON.

Next below Sandon on ye same side Trent lyeth Weston, which hath ever since ye Conquest been possest by ye lords of Chartley (of which it is a member, tho' it be a parish by itself),¹

WESTON.

Weston had belonged to Ulelm. T.R.E. ; in 1086 it was the property of Sperri, a king's thane, and reckoned at half a virgate ; there was arable land for a single plough team, and one villein, three acres of meadow ; the yearly value of the whole being only 2s. The present area is 825 acres. This estate became manorial, a member of the Chartley, but when it was annexed cannot now be decided (Hyton). Weston is distinguished by its church, which stands well, and is interesting for its massive tower and for the east wall of the chancel, both fine specimens of Early English work, but not very early in the style. There are signs of a previous Norman church in two small pillars, one of them embedded above the chancel arch. It may owe its two bells inscribed (1) "ave maria mater Dei, misere mei," the other "Ka-ta-ri-na," probably in honour of St. Katherine, to the canons of St. Thomas, but the date of the building points to an earlier founder than the Priory, probably to a Ferrars of Chartley, with whose family the patronage rested until A.D. 1389, when Sir Robert de Ferrars conveyed it to St. Thomas (Vol. VIII, pp. 195-6) with two acres of land. In A.D. 1302, a dispute between the rector of Weston and the Prior, in his capacity of rector of Stowe, decided by a jury of twelve from either place, laid down the division between the parishes, and is of some interest locally.

In 1733, Lord Fauconberg, through Catherine Fowler, his wife, acquired the St. Thomas property in Weston, she having inherited it from her uncle, Wm. Fowler, but had to surrender half of it to Richard Fitzgerald, Esqre., husband of Rebecca, d. of Thomas Grove, who claimed under a later will of the same Wm. Fowler. Apparently, the next year John, Earl of Grandison, received the Fitzgerald share as a trustee in their behalf, Lord

¹ Erdeswic. *Collect.*

The church and tythes were *temp.* Ric. II. given by Rob. de Ferrers, Ld. of Chartley to ye Priory of St. Thomas juxta Stafford, and are now the inheritance of Walter Fowler, Esqre. It was appropriated by Ric. Scroop, Bp. of Lich. and Cov. A.D. 1389.

Spencer being in possession of the other portion. In 1812, John Fitzgerald parted with the whole share of his family in Weston; and in 1816, it was resold, and divided, 52 acres being acquired by the second Earl Talbot; the Fowler portion, which Earl Spencer owned, was also sold before 1819 to Earl Talbot, and passed in 1867 by exchange to Lord Ferrers. The Rectorial glebe and Gt. Tithes belong now to Anne, wife of Colonel Chambers of White Knights (Berkshire), having been bought by her father, Mr. Moore of Wychdon. Lord Harrowby also owns about 100 acres.

The following is a list of some of the earlier rectors and patrons:—

A.D.

1228. William Meverel, parson of Weston (Vol. IV, p. 56).
 1288. (c.) Walter de Elmedon, rector of Weston; Kniveton deed.
 1302. Roger, son of Roger de Aston; patron, Sir Robert de Bures, kt.
 1344. Roger Poure of Etynon, clerk, on the death of Roger de Aston; patron, Sir Robert de Ferrers.
 1349. William de Hampton, chaplain, on resignation of Roger Poure, late rector; patron, Ed., Prince of Wales, as guardian of the heir of Sir Rob. de Ferrers, kt.
 1377. Nicholas Draper de Ekynton, on resignation of Wm. de Hampton; patron, the King, as guardian of Rob. de Ferrer's heir.
 1380. Walter Thebaud (primam tonsuram clericalem habens), on death of Nicholas de Ekynton; patron, the King.
 1403. Henry Pope, chaplain; patron, St. Thomas Priory.
 1405. Richard Mortymer, chaplain, on death of Henry Pope; patron, St. Thomas.
 1408. John de Bancroft, chaplain.
 1420. William Brenneford, on death of John Bancroft; patron, St. Thomas.
 1430. (c)? William Cowen (or Colben); patron, St. Thomas.
 1445. John Nobull, priest, on death of Wm. Cowen; patron, St. Thomas.
 1451. John Brigham, chaplain, on resignation of John Nobull.
 1594. Gervase Carrington, instituted to Weston and ye chappels of Stowe and Gayton (Chetwynd MSS.); patron, the Earl of Essex of Chartley.

“Weston Hall, the fine old house on Weston Bank, now thrown into the Ingestre estate, was, in Dr. Plot's time, inhabited by Lady Dorothy Devereux, mother of Robert Shirley, first Lord Ferrers of that name; she was re-married to Wm. Stafford of Blatherwyke.”

Stephanus de Meverall, *temp.* R. I.

Oliver^s Meverell dom. de Throwley 3 Joh.

Alicia vidua.

Will Meverell dom. de Throwley =

Nic Meverell.

Thomas Meverell, 55 H. III. = Agnes fil et coh. Gereberti de Gayton.

Tho. Meverell, 24 and 27 E. I.

Tho. Meverell.

Tho. Meverell, 17 E. II.

Tho. Meverell = Eliz. fil et h. Willi Daniel de Tiddeswall, Derby.

Tho. Meverell.

Joh. Meverell de Throwley, Tiddeswall and Frodeswall Vice-Com. Staff., 5 H. V.

Eliz. ux. Nicholai Stafford, mil. *ob. s.p.*

Sampson Meverell, mil. 4 H. VI. = Isabella fil et h. Roger Leche, mil.

Thomas Meverell = Eliz. fil Nic. Montgomery de Cubley.

Tho. Meverell, *ob.* 18 H. VI. = ... fil Eyre de Padley co. Derby.

Eliz. ux. Willi Basset de Blore, post Hen. Cockain.

Nic. Meverell, 2 H. VII.

Johanna fil et coh. bic. Norman de la Bold, relict Art. Lathbury.

Geo. Meverell, *ob.* 18 H. VIII.

Johā fil Tho. Babington de Dethick, co. Derby.

Doroth. ux. Rob. Coyney de Coyney.

Tho. Meverell de Bold.

= Helena fil Ludovici Bagot de Blithfield, mil.

Franc Meverell, Vice-Com. Staff., 1 E. VI. *ob.* 7 Eliz.

= Anna (fil et coh.) Joh. Dunham de Kertington (Notts).

... uxor Joh. Port.

Dorth. ux. Joh. Barton de Stoke.

Barbara ux. Sim Selon de ... Bucks.

Georgius.

Ludovicus = Anna fil Tho. Meverell | Kynnersley de Bold.

Georgius = ... fil Allen. Edw. Nichs. Meverell.

Sampson Meverell 1576, *ob.* 26 Eliz.

Margeria soror Tho. Trentham de Rocester.

Godfred. Doroth. Benedicta.

Maria fil et bær ux. Will. Chetwynd de Ingestre, mil.

Franciscus Otwellus.

Dorothea. Anna.

Rob. Meverell de Throwley, *ob.* 1626.

= Eliz. fil. Tho. Fleming mil. capital Justic. Angliae, *ob.* 1628.

Ricus. Radus.

Franciscus Meverell, dedit omnia, ter. et teu. Rob. fratri.

Elizab. sola fil et hæres æt. 11, 1616, *nupta* 1619 = Thomas dom Cromwell.

Vere Essex Cromwell, Comes de Ardglass, 1684.

Wingfield, Comes de Ardglass, *ob.* 1653.

= Maria fil Will. Russell de Strenshall co. Wig. mil. renupt. Carolo. Cotton de Beresford arm. supstes. 1680.

Oliver Cromwell, *ob. caelob.*

Francisca, *ob. s.p.*

Jana, *ob. s.p.*

Maria ux. Will. Fitzherbert de Tyssington, co. Derby, arm.

Tho. Comes de Ardglass, *ob. s.p.* = Fil Mich. Boyle Archiepi. Dublin et Cancell. Hibern.

GAYTON.

Milwich Brook passeth next to Gayton, a manor now divided betwixt Robt. Ld. Ferrers of Chartley and Walter Fowler of St. Thomas, Esqre. 20 Conq. Ulfric held it, and about ye beginning of H. III., Gerebertus was lord of it, who had issue five daughters, among whom this manor was divided; the eldest of which, Agnes, was married to Thomas Meverell,

GAYTON.

Gaiton, with part of Marston, is entered in the Survey as held under Earl Roger de Montgomery by Goisbert (Gilbert?); T.R.E. they belonged to Almar, and Alric, the latter possibly the "Ulric" who still retained Marston (but this is conjecture). Reckoned at one hide, there was arable enough here for 4 plough teams; in the demesne was a single team, and 10 villeins, with 6 boors, had 4 teams; there were half a dozen acres of meadow, and a wood of about 720 acres. The yearly value of the whole was £1 10s. *od.* Eyton observes that nothing seems known of Gayton in the twelfth century: forfeited, no doubt, by Robert de Belesme's rebellion, it was soon attached to Chartley, not to the Episcopal manors, altho' in A.D. 1227, Bp. Alexander proved his right, and that of his successors, to one virgate of land here, to be held by a rent of 6s. of the fee, but this would only resemble those stray portions of Gt. Haywood (now Colwich manor, still remaining in Colton. Walter Chetwynd has followed Erdeswick, whose early account of Gaiton is incorrect. The Meverells, a numerous race, with one branch at Gayton and Drointon, and the other at Throwley and Frodeswell, may have been descended from Goisbert, but the earliest of the name known to us is the Richard Meverell, who, in A.D. 1130, attests Nicholas de Stafford's grant to Kenilworth Priory (Vol. II, p. 205).

c. A.D. 1162, William Meverel holds a good place as a witness of Herve de Stretton's surrender of a hide in Burley to Robt. de Stafford (Vol. II, p. 252). The Pipe Roll of 1175 (Vol. I, p. 79) shows that Nicholas Meverel had paid 5 out of 10 marcs owing for forest trespass; while Stephen de Beauchamp owed 250 after paying 500: Hugh Meverel owed 5 marcs for a disseisin in 1202. The Kniveton deeds show that he was of Gaiton, and had besides Stephen the eldest, Roger and Richard Meverel, his sons. Judging by the dates, Nicholas was probably Hugh's father, and himself the son of Richard; certainly in A.D. 1180 (27 H. II., Vol. I, p. 96) Nicholas Meverel's son had slain a man, since his return from Ireland (as an adventurer under de Lacy?). Marion (or Margery) de Gaiton had paid $\frac{1}{2}$ marc (in A.D. 1203) to have her suit against Henry de Ferrars tried in Shropshire (fearing the Ferrars' influence in Staffordshire), while in 1214 (Vol. III, p. 161) we find Stephen,

Eleanor, ye second, to Roger de Merchington, Isolde to Sir Ralph de Montjoy, Jane, ye fourth, to John de Grendon (younger son to Sir Robert de Grendon, of Grendon, co. Warw., kt.), and Amicia, ye fifth, had issue Isabell, married to Hen. Kniveton, and Agnes the wife of Ric. Draycote: all which were alive 9 E. I., being then impleaded by Elias de Stanton to acquit him, ye said Elias, of ye service which Edm. ye king's

s. of Hugh Meverel, involved in a trial about Gaiton tenements with Stephen de Beauchamp, Wm. Hakepetit and others. Fourteen years later (Vol. IV, p. 74) a jury of knights returned that Gaiton used to do suit to the County and Hundred, before the war arose between King John and the Barons, but, after it was over, Stephen Meverel had taken away the suit (due to the Sheriff); the same thing had been done at Chartley on the Earl of Chester's land.

In 1241, Stephen sued Wm. de Ferrars, and Agnes his wife, for Gaiton advowson; she claimed it, on the death of Ralph, Earl of Chester, Chartley having fallen to her share; but her right could not be established, and she now declined to answer without her coparceners, Hugh de Albini, E. of Arundel; Hawise de Queens Countess of Lincoln, Henry de Hastings and Ada his wife; Isabel de Bruns, John de Baliol and Devorgilla his wife; Wm. de Force and Christina his wife. A reference to land at Weston in A.D. 1228 (Vol. IV, p. 56) shows one Gilbert Meverel (or Gerebert) claiming $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate there, as of the gift of Wm. Meverel, parson of Weston, and Glebeland, Rolland Meverel, uncle to Wm., had apparently no right in it, when he went on pilgrimage. Chetwynd, it seems, supposed the co-heiresses of Gayton were daughters of Gerebert (or Gilbert), when they were the daughters of Nicholas, s. of Stephen Meverel; one of them, however, was (General W. states) the wife of John, s. of this Gerebert Meverel, and hence the mistake. In 2 Ed. I., Margaret de Ferrars, Countess of Derby, sued Thomas Meverel to surrender to her the wardship of Alice, niece and heir of one William Herberd, of Gaiton, which he claimed because Wm. had held of her by kt. service. The Kniveton deeds explain the descent of these Gaiton coheiresses, and are supported by the Plea Roll of 8 Ed. I., when (A.D. 1280) Thomas Meverel and Agnes his wife, Ralph de Monjoy and Iseult his wife, John de Grendon and Joan his wife, Henry de Kniveton and Isabella his wife, Roger de Mercinton and Alienor his wife, Ric. Draicote and Agnes his wife, sue Roger de Mercinton and Alienor for a messuage and 4 bovates in Gayton (Vol. VI, p. 107), Roger de M. and Alienor being both plaintiffs and defendants, makes this appear an "amicable" suit, brought by mutual consent, to decide "how the law stood" about this land. The next year (9 Ed. I.) the Prior of St. Thomas' and Thomas Meverel, of Gayton, prove their right to 80 acres of wood and waste here, by feoffment of Robert de Ferrars, formerly Earl of Derby.—30 Ed. I. (p. 100, Vol. VII), Lucy, widow

Audleys continued lords of it till 15 R. II., when Nicholas Ld. Audley, dying without issue, this manor (with his other lands) came to be divided betwixt his three sisters, and their heirs, ye greatest part of it being allotted to Fulke Ld. Fitzwarren, who was thereupon certified by an inquisition taken 9 H. IV., to dye seized of ye "Borough" of Betteley (for so it was accounted, being governed by two Bayliffs, yearly chosen) tho' it is certain Sir John Touchett, Lord Audley, was at ye time possesset of a third part of it. Fitzwaryn's part came by descent (as hath been

marks, and two-thirds of one fulling mill one-half mark. Perquisites of court 10s., and the fishery of the great¹ mere one mark. Total £7 13s. 7d. In 1275 Henry de Audley is said to have held Heley Castle and Park, and the vill of Betteley, of Theobald de Verdon, by service of one-half kt.'s fee, worth yearly £8 11s. 9d. In 1278, Henry de A.'s rents at Betley were worth £4. 5s. 0d. ; rent of mills £6. 6s. 8d. ; Pleas and Perquisites of courts 20s. ; the fishery 10s. ; and two carucates of land at Heley were worth 40s. yearly ; herbage, pannage, etc., of the Park, 50s. ; and that of the garden, 6s. 8d.

In 1282, Wm. de Audley is said to have held Betteley manor of the heir of Wm. de B. by service of one penny yearly ; the two water mills are valued at £6 14s. 4d. yearly, the fishery of the marsh is worth 13s. 4d. yearly, Pleas of court one mark, besides the dower of Ela the mother. The P.M.I. 1298 of Nicholas de Audley states that he had held Heley Castle of one Wm. le Botillere, in exchange for certain tenements in Audley called le Knoile, without rendering therefor any service ; the eighty acres of land are valued only at 10s., and four gatekeepers each with a cottage pay 2s. ; also he held at Betteley two-thirds of the vill of a certain Henry de B. (in exchange for certain tenements in Hatteshall and Bedenhall, co. Cestr.), none of which is in demesne ; but there were two-thirds of two water mills, Bodiley mill and Gulnerdene² mill, which two-thirds are worth 40s. yearly, and a lake worth yearly 6s. 8d. : the whole Betley returns to the Audleys being annually £7. 18s. 1¾d.—The P.M.I. of Thomas de Audley, s. of Nicholas (A.D. 1307), states that Heley Castle is in the king's hands now, and is held of the heir of Thomas de Twifelhel *in capite* ; no service being required, and that the whole value of the park is £20 yearly. That Bettleye is also now in the king's hands ; and holden of the heir of Wm. de Betteleye *in capite* for no service ; that the two water mills are worth yearly £8, and the fishery of two³ meres 100s., and the whole rents, etc., of Betteleye return £21 17s. 0¾d.

¹ Betley Mere lies to the south of Betley Court.

² "Little and Big Mere."

³ There is a place called the "Den" on the west side of Betley Mere ; can this be the Gulnerdene ?

declared) to John Burchier, E. of Bath, who about ye beginning of Q. Eliz., sold this manor to Will Egerton. younger son to Randolph Egerton of Wrinehill, Esqre., whose ancestors had for some generations been owners of certain lands and tenements here; but whether they purchased them from ye Touchetts or came to them by marrying ye daughter and heir of Sir John Haukeston, kt. (who had several Lds. here) I cannot determine. Will Egerton had issue, Ralph, lineal progenitor to Randolph Egerton, Esqre., now lord of this manor, 1680.

In 1309, an Inquisition on Thomas de Audley's estates returns Heley Castle and Park at £10 yearly; with the four gatekeepers' rents, £10 8s. 6d. The yearly proceeds of Betteley at £16 4s. 1d., of which the two water mills are estimated at £6, the fishery at 20s., the rents at £8 10s. 9d. The perquisites of court at 10s. 4d.

Betley Hall and manor were sold by the representatives of the Egertons in A.D. 1718 to George Tollet, Esqre., a commissioner of the navy in 1701, "an honest and very able man." So Henry, Earl of Clarendon, describes him to Samuel Pepys; that he was a friend of Sir Isaac Newton, and a Pall-bearer at the funeral of John Evelyn, make further evidence unnecessary. Of his two sons George the older succeeded him, to be followed by Charles Tollet his son, who married Catherine, d. of John Cradock of Betley Court, and served as High Sheriff in 1732. The old half-timbered Hall, the seat of the Egertons, being much out of repair, was taken down the following year, some part only being reserved, it is said, for a farm house, but the celebrated painted window, representing a morris dance, was removed to the new Hall (this window is described in Brand's *Antiquities*). On the death of Mr. Charles Tollet in 1796, Betley passed, by his will, to George Embury, Esqre., a barrister (great grandson of Charles Tollet, the brother of the first George), who took the name and arms of Tollet, and died in 1833, aged 89 (*v.* Hinchcliffe's letters on Barthomley); his representatives at Betley Hall, have since taken the name and armorial bearings of Wicksted.

Betley church, a Perpendicular building, is remarkable for four plain pointed arches of wood resting on pillars formed out of single trunks of trees, between the nave and aisles. Betley mere, and part of the lands, belong to the present Earl of Wilton, representative of the Egertons, who with Geo. E. Wickstead of Betley Hall, and T. F. Twemlow of Betley Court, Esquires, and Sir T. Fletcher Boughhey of Aqualate, were the chief landowners here in 1892 (*v.* Directory).

Betteley was anciently a Parliamentary borough, Oldfield, Vol. VI, p. 309 (*v.* Harwood's *Erdeswick*, p. 92).

ALDITHLEGH.

Two miles north-east from Betteley, lyes Audeley, which Gamel, one of ye thanes, held in ye time of ye Conq. It is a large manor, containing ye towns and hamlets of Audeley, Heleigh, and Talk, together with Hulm-End, Park-End, Eardley-End, Bignoll-End, Knoll-End, and part of Apedale. From this place ye ancient family of ye Aldithleghs (or Audleys) first took their denomination; being descended from one Lidulphus, who had issue Adam, father to Hen. de Audley, who lived in ye time of K. H. III.¹ That they were originally a younger branch of ye Verdons, Barons of Alveton, is ye opinion of several learned antiquaries, in regard that Nic. de Verdon (who died about 16 H. III.) did give (or rather confirm) to this Henry ye manor of Audley (which is still held of Verdon's heirs), and that he bare² Fretté (as Verdon also did), with a distinction of a canton in ye dexter part of ye shield, charged with a cross paté. Though others will have Lydulphus before-mentioned to be ye same person that was Sheriff of Cheshire in ye time of K. John,³ being then seized of Twamlow, Geostry, Croxton, and Crannach in that county, and that some of his posterity settling here, assumed ye name of Audeley, and took their Arms in allusion to Verdon, their chief lord (ratione Tenura), a custom

AUDLEY.

Ulric and Godric were the owners of Audley T.R.E., Gamel being the Domesday tenant *in capite* (A.D. 1086), a powerful king's thane—possessing Talc, and part of Balterly also.—Audley was valued at half a hide, there was arable for three plough teams; one team in the demesne; and four villeins with three bordars with another team. The working power being, therefore, deficient by a team—a single acre of meadow; with a large extent of woodland, about 2,880 acres. The yearly value of the whole estimated at 10s.

Our author has given a full account of the distinguished family, who derived their name from this place; and rose so rapidly to power with "that

¹ S. Erdeswick MS. *Collect.*: W. Dugdale, *Bar. En.*, Vol. I, p. 746.

² Ex sigillo in Biblioth. Cottoniana.

³ Leicst. *Cheshire*, p. 177.

David cognom. clericus, dom. medietatis, Baron de Malpas jure uxoris. = Margta. fil et coh. Radi dom. de Malpas.

(EGERTON PEDIGREE.)

Margeria fil Will = Willus de Malpas = Beatrice fil Rogeri de Montalto.
Cadogan de Linton.

Philippus de Malpas. = Cath. soror Ric. de Hilton.

Alanus de Hawkeston, temp. H. III.

David = Constantia filia Owen Pr. Warræ.

David de Malpas alt. dict. Egerton. = Cecilia, fil Rañi de Thornton et Alic. ux. suæ fil et h. Ric. de Kingsley.

Hugo de Betteley.

Philippus de Malpas, alias Egerton = Marg. fil Cath. dnæ. de Wrenburg Cestr.

Galfridus de Hawkeston.

Urianus de Egerton = Amalia hæc de Caldercote.

David de Egerton = Isab. fil Ric. Fowleshurst de Crew, Cestr.

Nichol, 24 E. III.

Thomas miles, 24 E. III.

Helen, f. et h. Will Newbold de Newbold, ob. 25 E. III.

Johes de Hawkeston de Wrinehill mil. 24 E. III., ob. 1361.

Anabella fil Will Bromley et Annabil ux. suæ, d. et h. Will Chetilton.

David de Egerton = Johanna.

Urians de Egerton.

Amicia.

Philip de Egerton.

Helena fil Jo. de St. Pierre mil.

Helena.

Margery.

Eleanor.

Thomas, ob. s.p.

Eliz. filia et h. 6 R. II., ob. s.p.

Rogerus Chetwynd, mar. 2, T. R. II.

Helena filia et coh.

Anianus de Ives, mar. 1, 35 E. III.

Radus Egerton de Caldecott.

Philip de Egerton.

Margeria fil Joh. de Warrena, de Ightfield.

Isabel, ob. s.p.

Helena ux. Will Brereton de Brereton.

David, ob. s.p. 35 E. III.

Johes dict. de Hawkeston.

Radus Egerton de Caldecott.

Johes Egerton de Egerton mil.

Helena, fil et hæc. = Will Egerton, ob. 8 H. V.

Philip Egerton = Eleanor, fil Willi Mainwaring de Ightfield, co. Salop.

Willus.

Philipp.

Urian, pater Rad. Egerton.

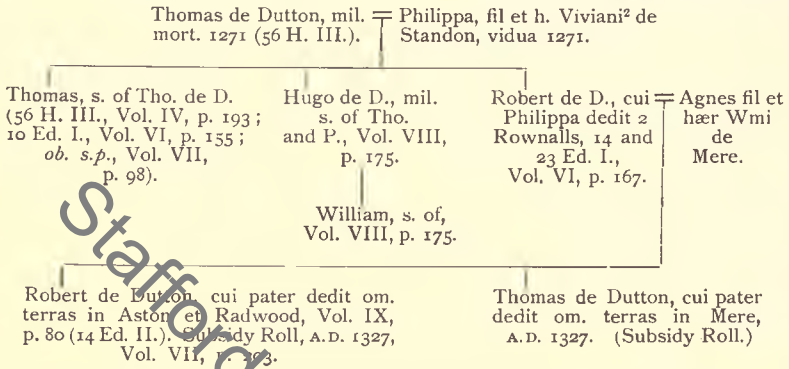
Radus Egerton de Wrineford, Vice-C. Staffs., 11 H. VI., ob. 29 H. VI.

Eliz. fil Ran. Mainwaring de Pever.

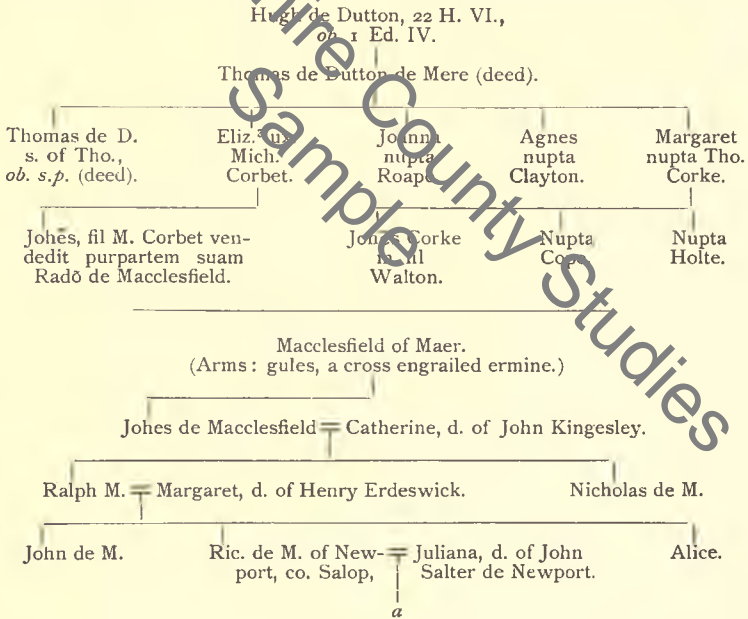
Johes Egerton de Egerton.

Eliz. fil et hæc Hugo Done de Oldton.



DESCENT OF DUTTON.¹

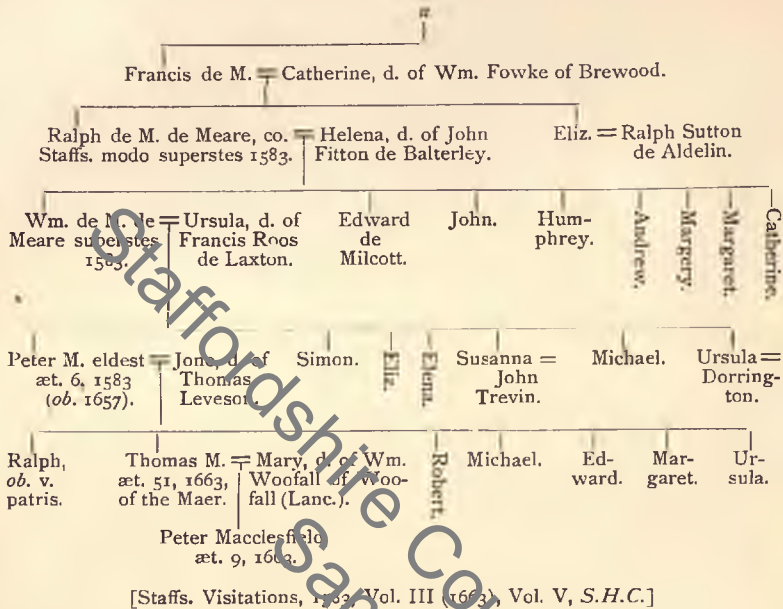
Two descents probably are wanting to complete the connection with



¹ Erdeswicke's descent (in Chetwynd's notes) corrected by the William Salt Hist. Colls.

² Philippa de Standon was wife of John de Cokfield in 6 Ed. I.; in 23 Ed. I. was sued by Wm. Rob. and Roger de Dutton (Vol. VI, p. 300); p. 166, Vol. VI, 14 Ed. I., shows she was divorced from John de Cokfield.

³ Erdeswicke's authority for Eliz. Corbet's place in the descent is not given.

Descent of Macclesfield—*continued.*

ASHLEY

Tearne, taking its course from ye Mere, leaves Ashley on its south side.¹ By ye general survey, taken 20 Conq. "Esselie" was valued at 15s., there being two hides of land, with woods a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, all which had been

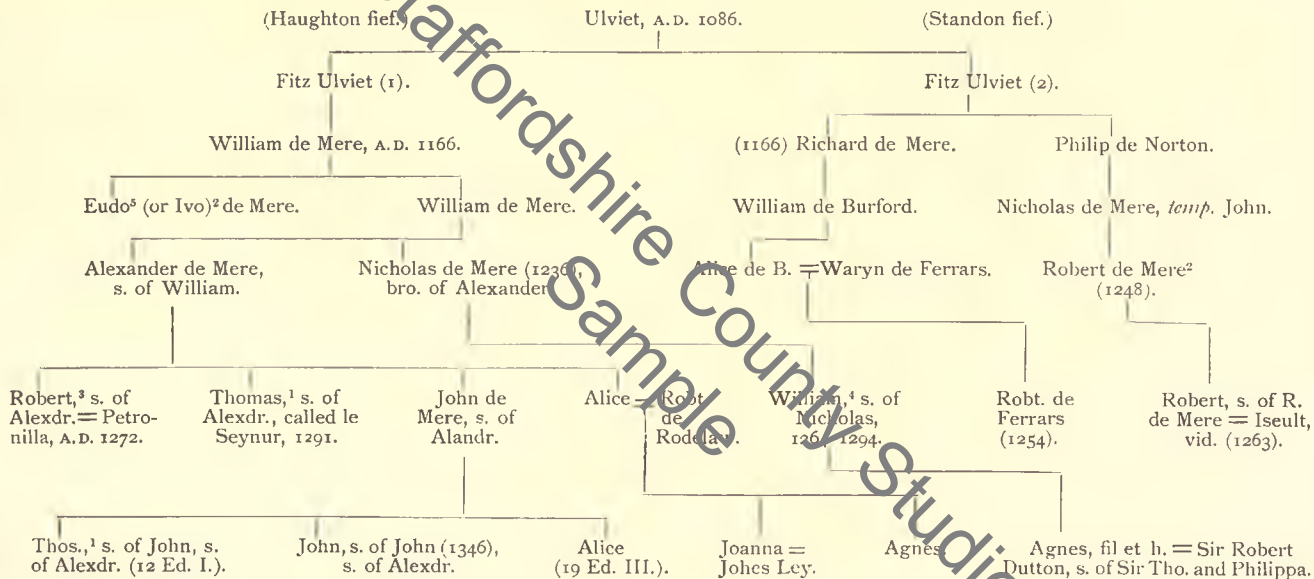
ASHLEY-ON-TERN.

The history of this manor is very involved by its division, about the middle of the thirteenth century, between three coparceners, and by constant subdivision among other coheireses at later dates.

Eyton conjectures that "both the seignery and fee, after Robert de Belesme's fall, were given to Hamo Peverel (*temp.* H. I.): and passed to Warin de Metz, and his descendants; either as grantees or feoffees of Peverel; for William fitz Warin, probably a younger son, acquired the fee of

¹ Domesday Liber.

DESCENT OF "DE MERE" FAMILY.



¹ *V.* Vol. VI, p. 127.

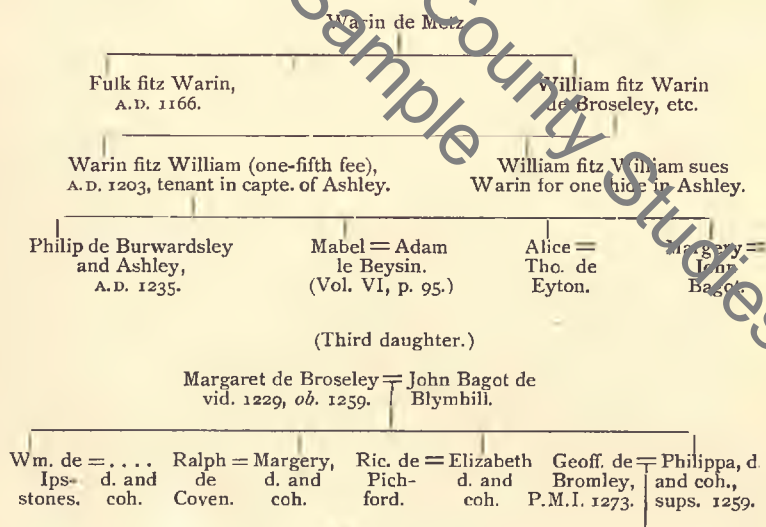
³ Robert, son of Alexander and Petronilla, are named in 1272 (Vol. IV, p. 254).

⁴ William, son of Nicholas de Mere, and Robert, son of Robert, son of Nicholas (Vol. IV, p. 162).

⁶ Eudo de Mere's son, Alan (?), named in the St. Thomas Chartulary (Vol. VIII, p. 201), does not occur in connection with Mere. Was he illegitimate? Sir Eudo was one of the coparceners of (Bagots) Bromley, and a frequent witness of Hervey Bagot's deeds : *v.* pp. 15-16, Vol. XI, N.S., Bagot History.

ye inheritance of one Ulmar¹ before ye Conquest, but were then held by Goisfrid, of Roger de Montgomery (E. of Arundell and Shrewsbury);² but Robert de Belesme (son to E. Roger) having forfeited all by his rebellion against K. H. I., this manor reverted to ye Crown, and hath been held of it ever since. ³In 17 K. John Warinus de Burwardsley (Lord of Burwardesley or Broseley in Shropshire) held Ashley of ye king by ye service of a knight's fee, he had issue⁴ Philip de Burwardesley and three daughters, who, by ye death of Roger, only son to Philip, without issue,

Ashley, while the seignery possibly remained for a while with his elder brother" (Vol. I, p. 239, *Staff. Hist. Colls.*).—A fine of A.D. 1236 confirms this (Vol. IV, p. 233), stating that Philip de Burwardesley holds two carucates in Ashley of Fulk fitz Warin by the rent of a sore hawk, or 20s. yearly. Chetwynd has omitted the earlier links in the pedigree, and seems to have followed Erdeswicke in sundry inaccuracies. The descent which follows is taken, partly from Vol. II, pp. 1-31, and 116, *Eyton's Shropshire*, partly from Mr. Bridgeman's "Blymhill," *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. I, and Vol. IX, p. 114. Plea Rolls, etc.



¹ A free man.

² *Bar. Engl.*, Vol. I, p. 30.

³ Ex autog. penes Digby dom Gerard.

⁴ Ex autog. penes Br. Broughton, Bart.

and heir,¹ who parted with all his interest here to—Church of Belton, co. Salop, gent., whose grandson Richard Church now enjoys it, 1680. Whorwood's part, upon ye division of his lands betwixt his two daughters, came to Anne, ye elder, who was married to Ambrose Dudley, E. of Warwick, and ²died without issue 16 May, 6 E. VI. Tho. Whorwood being found her cosyn and heir (viz., the son and heir of Edwd. Whorwood, Esqre., son and heir of John Whorwood, elder brother of ye aforesaid Will.) seven years of age; which Thomas, 25 Eliz., sold his third part here to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, kt., Mr. of ye Rolls, from whom ye inheritance of it is descended to Digby Lord Gerrard, ye present owner. Skrimshere's part still remains in his posterity; being now in ye possession of Charles Skrimshere, Esqre. The three Lords of Tyrley keep severally their Court leet here, have free warren, and divers other privileges. This manor was anciently, and still continues, exempt from Episcopal jurisdiction, all wills being proved in ye Court leet (ye Steward granting letters of administration) and pecuniary punishments imposed for fornication, which mulct is now called a "Lethertwhyte,"³ corrupted, no doubt, from ye old Saxon *Leynpyse*, hoc est quod Dominus capiat emendas ab eo qui corrupit navitam (?) suam sine licentia.

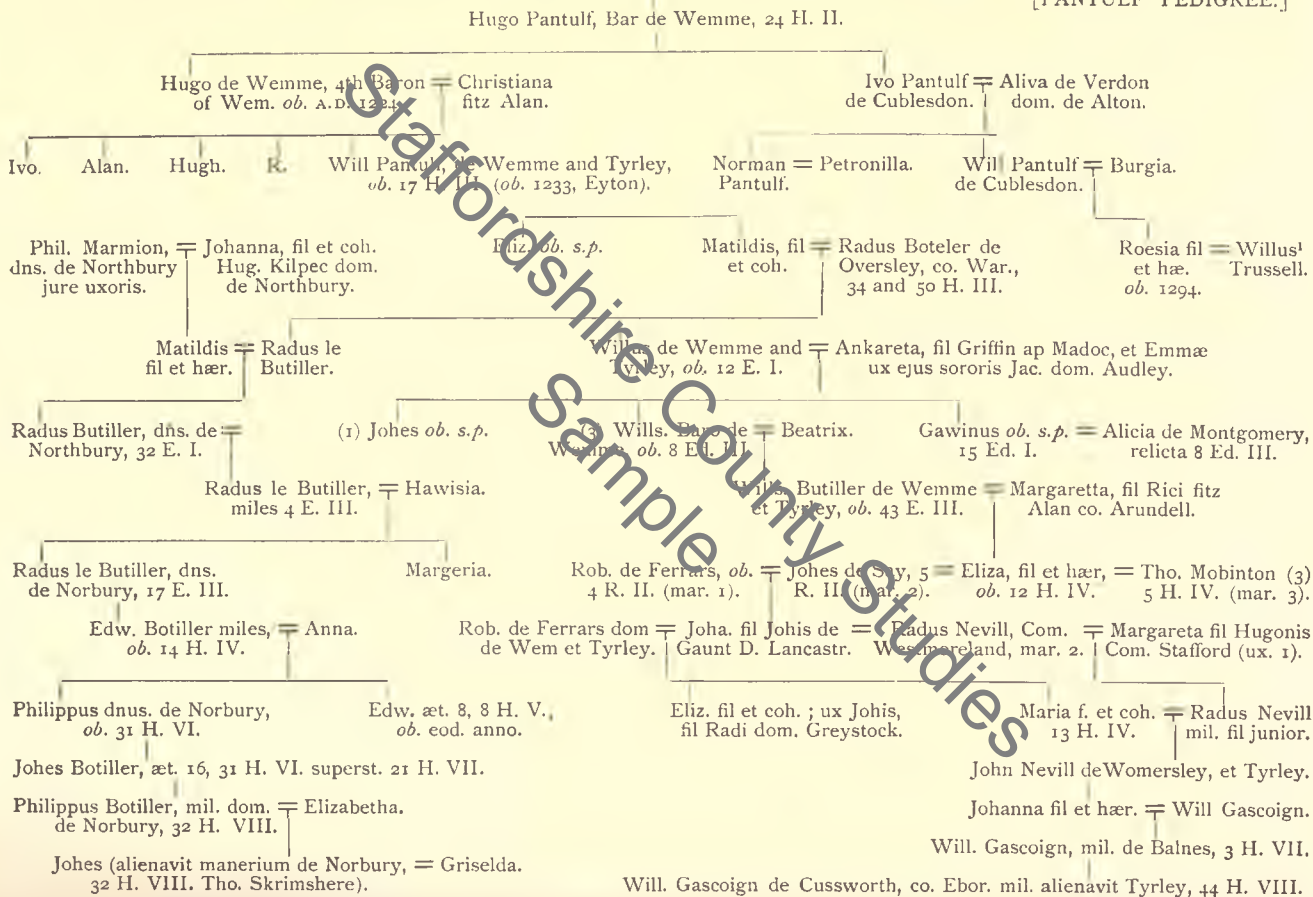
At Blore Heath within this manor upon ye 23rd of Septbr., 38 H. VI., a battle was fought betwixt James L. Audley, who commanded 10,000 Lancastrians (then newly raised in ye counties of Stafford, Salop and Chester) and Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury. The victory fell to ye Yorkists, ye Lord Audley with many gentlemen of note, and about 2,400 of his party, being slain.

here," he tells us. Chetwynd has traced the history of Tirley very exactly, supplying Erdeswick's omission. It is now known as the Tyrley quarter of the Shropshire parish of Market Drayton, and the three owners of the manor in 1892 were F. R. Twemlow, Esqre., of Peatswood, the Honourable Mrs. Meynell-Ingram, and H. J. Broughton Adderley, Esqre.—Sir Geo. Chetwode, James L. Broughton, Philipps Buchanan, of Hales Hall, M. Harcourt Griffin, and Egerton Harding of Old Springs, Esqres., being the other landowners here.

Escaet, Staff. 6 E. VI.

² *Ibid.*

³ "Lierwyte."



¹ Richard Trussell, according to Eyton, slain at Evesham, and they had a son Wm., lord of Cublesdon, *nat.* 1261.

The following notice was accidentally omitted on p. 267:—Royal Charters (37) 3 Ed. II. (A.D. 1309-10) S.L. "The king, at the instance of Ingelard de Warle, grants to Adam de Mukleston that he and his heirs may have a market every Tuesday in the week at his manor of Mukleston; and one fair every year, to last two days, *i.e.*, the eve and the day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary."

The Pedigrees given in this volume are from W. Chetwynd's MS. The Descents are part of the notes, and chiefly from the P. records in the *Staffs. Hist. Soc.* It is proposed to defer corrections and additions to the concluding volume of Pyrehill Hundred, Vol. XII, containing only half the MS.

FREDERICK PARKER.

Staffordshire County Studies
Sample

THE ROLLS SERIES.

REVIEWS.

Calendar of Patent Rolls. Henry III., 1247-1258.

H.M. Stationery Office, 1908.

This, the fourth volume of the Patent Roll of Henry III., takes us right up to the beginning of the trouble with Simon de Montfort and the Oxford Parliament. Only the two senior estates, the lords spiritual and temporal, were summoned to this Parliament of 1258, but they were soon joined, though the form of this summons was different, by four knights from each county, "in pursuance of an ordinance lately made in the Parliament of Oxford to enquire touching excesses, etc., and to bring their inquisition personally to Westminster by the octave of Michaelmas."

The nominated delegates from Staffordshire were :—Robert de Halghton, Adam de Brymton, William Bagot (of the Hyde), and Payn de Wasteneys.

Thus, when Simon de Montfort, in 1265, called together the "first Parliament" with a Commons House, the change was nothing revolutionary, since the Third Estate had been represented at this gathering at Oxford.

There has always been some doubt as to the exact dates of the sheriffs during these years, a matter of considerable importance for charter dating. We can learn from these rolls that the following were sheriffs of Salop and Staffordshire and custodians of the castles of Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury :—

John l'Estrange, succeeded by Thomas Corbet, writ, 22nd June, 1248.

Robert de Grendon was already sheriff on 26th May, 1250, and he was succeeded by Hugh de Acovre by writ of 2nd November, 1255.

Hugh de Acovre was directed to hand over Shrewsbury Castle to John de Gray on 13th May, 1257, and he was succeeded in the shrievalty, under writs of 26th of September, 1257, by

Sir Peter de Montfort, who in turn, by writ of 3rd November, 1258, was succeeded by

Sir William Bagot of the Hyde.

This Sir Peter Montfort, who "swore by the King's soul," though he served in France with Simon de Montfort and with the King from 1248 to 1254, has no relation of his celebrated namesake. Eyton gives his arms,—bendy or

and azure. In this volume we discover for him a great-grandfather Thurstan de Montfort—hailing from county Rutland. He was a brother-in-law of Sir James de Audley and both were famous lord-marchers. James de Audley was made Constable of Newcastle-under-Lyme on 30th October, 1250, in succession to Hugh de Frodsham; later on, with the Bishop of Lichfield, Hugh le Despencer and Adam Dutton he went in the following of Richard of Cornwall to Germany, for one year from Michaelmas 1257, to obtain for his leader the imperial crown. They were soon wanted back on the Welsh marches.

Another foreign expedition, that of Henry III. to Gascony in 1253, required the presence of many of the Staffordshire tenants, Robert de Stafford, Roger de Sumery, Philip Marmiun, Lord of Tamworth, John de Verdon, Lord of Alton, John de Chetwynd and Adam Mauveysin; while an even larger number joined in the Welsh Expedition of 1257; Ralph Basset of Drayton, Wm. de Stafford, Peter Giffard, besides Marmiun and Verdon.

One can by use of these Patent Rolls trace all the King's journeys. Henry III. paid two visits to Staffordshire in three years. In 1251 he was in Worcester on November 17th, in Lichfield on the 21st, in Burton on the 22nd, and in Tutbury on the 24th and 25th, before going on to Nottingham. Again in 1257 he came from Coventry, spent four days at Lichfield, July 28th to August 1st, was at Stoke-on-Trent on August 3rd, at Newcastle on the 4th, and by the 6th he was in Chester.

The names and accessions of abbots and priors of the various monasteries are also of great importance for the dating of charters. Our knowledge of those in Staffordshire during the thirteenth century is still very vague. This volume gives us, however, the Royal Assent to the election of Robert de Ercall, canon of Lilleshull, to be abbot of that monastery on 15th June, 1253, and also the succession of two abbots of Roucester. With this information we can definitely tabulate some of these abbots of Roucester as follows:—

W . . . occurs 1216 and *c.* 1227.

Philip occurs *c.* 1230, *c.* 1235, *c.* 1239, 1240.

Richard succeeds Philip, Royal Assent, 16th July, 1256.

Walter succeeds Richard, Royal Assent, 4th February, 1258, occurs 1263.

Robert occurs 1288.

The presentation to the Church of Stoke was another important piece of ancient patronage in the hands of the Crown. Henry de Saresburia, one of the king's chaplains, was presented in 1252, and in 1257 the Chapel of Whitmore was added. He must have been almost entirely an absentee, for he followed the king to Gascony and elsewhere. This personage was also made Dean of Penkrigde in 1256, and has the wardship on 10th February, 1257, of the lands late of William de Bevill of Longton (see *Staff. Colls.*, xi, pp. 320-1), with the marriage of the heirs.

An even more important personage was presented on 1st April, 1254, to the Church of Wolstanton. This was no less than the Lord Keeper of the

company with Jesuits, and that they shall return when recalled. Titus Oates makes his first appearance in this volume, and for the next two or three years these State Papers will become increasingly interesting.

J. C. W.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic. William III., 1689-95.

H.M. Stationery Office, 1908.

War by sea and land, in Ireland and the Low Countries, fills this volume. From a Staffordshire point of view it is difficult to review, as it contains no single reference to that county, but a Staffordshire man was practically governing the country in the absence of William III.—Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury—and some other Staffordshire people figure in it as regimental officers. Colonel Wm. Wolsley, 3rd baronet in 1714, commanded a regiment in Ireland in 1689, and to this regiment were commissioned on 20th July that Richard Wolsley who settled in Ireland, and from whom the present family are descended, and Francis Foliot, both as Captains. Later on, 27th September 1690, we learn that “Wolsley will be sent to the north to encounter Balldarock McDonnell”; and again, after complaining of the looting practised by the various regiments, Viscount Sydney writes, “Wolsley’s men do a great deal of mischief, but they sometimes do service. The other Northern men think of nothing but stealing for themselves.” By 21st November 1692, Wolsley had been promoted to be Master-General of the Ordnance in Ireland, and on 26th December, 1695, “Brigadier” Wolsley succeeds Brigadier Stewart on the establishment of Ireland with pay from the 1st January, 1694. On 15th November, 1695, John Meres succeeds Captain Henry Paget in Colonel Scroop Howe’s regiment, but this was probably in the Low Countries where Namur had just been captured. Here, too, Colonel Leveson’s Dragoon Regiment was serving, at least, in 1692. In 1695, I gather that Leveson, now a brigadier, was still in Holland, and in the same year Brigadier Sir John Hanmer applies for Ensign Wm. Snead to be promoted Lieutenant.

Among those in civil life we find Robert Wolsley (*a.s.p.* 1697), the eldest son of Sir Charles, Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector of Bavaria in 1694; while from 1693 to 1695, William, 6th Lord Paget, was Ambassador Extraordinary to the “Grand Seignior” at Constantinople. Besides this, a Mr. Heathcote is one of those financial experts consulted about the reform of the coinage in 1695.

There is a notice, too, of a Mr. Chetwood as in business at Tangiers, and in Ireland quite a number of Staffordshire names appear as acclimatised settlers. Col. Dudley Colclough is one of those who guarantee to pay the debts due to Protestants from the sequestrated estate of Col. John Browne. Mark Baggot’s estate, too, had been sequestrated, and Patrick, Wm., and

John Beresford and Benjamin Chetwood were tenants of other sequestrated estates.

Amongst the writs of summons to the Irish House of Parliament was one to Lord Castlehaven, the representative of the Audleys, who desired the Earl of Shrewsbury to acquaint the Chancellor that he, being a Roman Catholic, could not be admitted into the House, so that his going to Ireland would be of no service to the public. As is natural, after the Queen's death, there are numerous notices of plots and other minor disloyalties scattered through this volume, to burst out next year into Barclay's Conspiracy.

J. C. W.

Staffordshire County Studies
Sample

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