

# COLLECTIONS

FOR A

## HISTORY

OF

## STAFFORDSHIRE

EDITED BY

The William Salt Archaeological Society.

1913.

“And in this undertaking, the Reader may see what Furniture (though it be 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 oft ened by ass'd with Interest, and Affection, of 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.

1913.

# The William Salt Archaeological Society.

1913.

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# The William Salt Archaeological Society.

ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 26TH, 1912.

THE 34th Annual Meeting of the members and friends of the William Salt Archaeological Society was held at the William Salt Library, Stafford, on Saturday afternoon. Lord Hatherton, C.M.G., was unanimously voted to the chair, and the attendance also included Mr. Josiah C. Wedgwood, M.P. (Hon. Secretary), Colonel F. R. Twemlow, D.S.O., Colonel F. D. Mort, V.D., the Revds. W. Beresford, E. R. O. Bridgeman, F. A. Homer, S. W. Hutchinson, D. G. Murray, and F. P. Tucker, Messrs. G. N. Adams (Wolverhampton), I. V. L. Adam, S. A. H. Burne, F. T. Beck, W. Brown, W. F. Carter, J. T. Homer, A. Huntbach, W. N. Landor, T. Pape, A. Scrivenor and J. W. Bradley (Assistant Secretary). Apologies were received from the Earl of Lichfield, Lord Bagot, Sir Thomas Salt, Bart, the Revds. G. T. Royds and R. A. Wilson, Dr. Marsh Jackson, Mr. J. E. Mitchell (Smethwick), Mr. T. Taylor (St. Just-in-Penwith), Mr. H. H. Cotterell (Walsall), and Mr. C. Bridgeman.

The HON. SECRETARY read the Report of the Editorial Committee, which was as follows:—

The Editorial Committee submit a report on the work done during the past year, the proposals for next year's volume, work in hand, and on the financial position. The volume for 1912 was issued to subscribers in May. It contained the *Star Chamber Proceedings* down to the end of Edward VI.; *Lists of Sheriffs, Escheators, and Justices of the Peace for Staffordshire* from the earliest times to 1702, with careful identifications of the personages; an article by Mr. Swynnerton on *The Early Lords of Swynnerton*; and reviews of the whole of the volumes of *Lists and Indexes* published by the Public Record Office. An improvement has been made in the indexing by putting all names in their modern form and identifying the places mentioned in the text. The

volume for 1913 is well in hand, and 200 pages are passed for press. It will consist of the *Inquisitions* 1327-57 ; articles by Mr. C. G. O. Bridgeman and Mr. C. Swynnerton on the *Manors of Aston and Walton-by-Stone*, and on the *Manor of Newcastle-under-Lyme* respectively during the 13th and 14th centuries : *A Cartulary of Bromley-by-Newcastle*, by Mr. Swynnerton ; and we hope to complete with a series of collotype reproductions of the seals of Staffordshire gentry prior to 1500, taken from the seals at the British Museum. There are some 140 of these, and it is hoped at some future time to print similar reproductions of Staffordshire armorial seals now at the William Salt Library, at the Public Record Office (of which a catalogue will soon be published), and on deeds in private hands in the county. When completed, this will form an accurate armorial of Staffordshire families long prior to the visitations, and while heraldry was still a living science. We have still ready for printing (1) *Some Walsall Account Rolls of the 15th Century* ; (2) *Mr. Landor's Articles on the Holders of Benefices during the 16th and 17th Centuries* ; (3) *and on the Wolseley Family* ; (4) *The Tunstall Court Rolls* ; and (5) *A Biographical and Political Account of all the M.P.'s for Staffordshire from 1258 to 1832*, both by the Hon. Secretary ; (6) Mr. Parker's second volume on *Chetwynd's History of Pirehill* ; (7) *A Topographical Index of Place-names in the County*, by the Hon. Secretary, showing the original form of the names, and some corrections to explain Domesday. Our financial position is better than last year, as we have by sales thereof had a deficit of £26 7s. 4d. into a balance of £12 0s. 6d., and since the balance sheet was made up £11 11s. more has been paid in. The arrears at present amount to £18 18s. Two members are in arrears for three years, and the attention of the members in question will be called thereto. Mr. Dean, chartered accountant, of St. Mary's Grove, has acted to the satisfaction of your Committee as Financial Secretary during the year, assisting Mr. Bradley in his work. Finally, your Committee would like to secure the co-operation of all members and of the public in endeavouring to preserve permanently in the William Salt Library the vast mass of old deeds and court rolls which are in the hands of various old-established firms of family solicitors. With the break-up of many old estates, such as the Chartley or Great Barr properties, a number of ancient deeds that are not transferred to the new owners of parcels of the estate remain in the hands of the old solicitors. These, after a time, are found to take up too much room in the office, and are often destroyed or disposed of as waste paper. The Committee feel sure that if the fact were brought to the notice of these solicitors that the William

Salt Society would gladly house and look after these old documents for all time, they would in many cases allow us to have the opportunity of examining and preserving them. Even if they did not care to part with such deeds, many public-spirited lawyers would willingly allow representatives of the Society to examine and catalogue them, so that their existence and character might become known to historical students. Any suggestions from those who have more special knowledge as to how this might best be brought about would be welcomed by the Editorial Committee.

In presenting the Report, Mr. WEDGWOOD emphasized the need of the Society for more funds, stating that they had a vast mass of material ready for printing which he thought all the members of the Society would like to see in some permanent form. (Hear, hear.) He hoped to see a further increase in the number of members. The report of the Assistant Secretary showed that during the past year they had lost four members, three having resigned—Mr. Bamford, Mr. Chas. Godfrey Clarke, and Col. Dobson, whilst one had passed away—Mr. Brooke Robinson, who joined as one of the original members of the Society and whose loss they deeply deplored. Still more regrettable was the loss of Mr. Okeover, of Okeover, the representative of one of the oldest Staffordshire families, as well as one of the oldest families in England. They hoped that his son would become a member and subscriber to the Society. The following new members had been added: Mr. G. N. Adams, Mr. W. F. Challenor, the Constitutional Club Library, the Guildhall Library, Mr. Francis Meynell, of Hoar Cross; the Nicholson Institute, Leek, and Mr. Robert Harcourt, M.P. The Society now consisted of 184 members, or one more than last year. This was satisfactory, especially considering that they had added three more libraries to their list. It was a tribute to the work of the Society when they found these old-established libraries becoming members and taking back volumes. Referring to the proposal to include colotype reproductions of the armorial seals of Staffordshire gentry prior to 1500 in the 1913 volume, Mr. Wedgwood said he thought it would be a good thing to carry this out, both from the seals at the British Museum and the Public Record Office, and thus form a very accurate and contemporary account of the heraldic bearings of Staffordshire families in the centuries before the Visitations of the College of Arms. He was not aware that this had been attempted in any other county, and it seemed to him that as the Public Record Office contemplated bringing out a catalogue of the enormous number



of seals in their keeping, the time was opportune for this work to be undertaken, and that Staffordshire ought to be the first county to undertake it. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. F. Parker, of Colton, had promised to let them have the second part of *Chetwynd's History of Pirehill* very shortly, and they would all be glad to see that prominently in print. In conclusion, Mr. Wedgwood said his time was so busily occupied that he should be grateful if the Society could see their way to take as much as possible of the work of editing the volumes off him. A good deal of his time was taken up in correcting proofs, writing a fair amount of original articles, etc. Mr. C. G. O. Bridgeman had promised to contribute to the Society's forthcoming volume, and he (the speaker) hoped that some other members would take up some special line of research, so as to provide really good matter for the volumes.

The Report was adopted on the motion of the Rev. E. R. O. BRIDGEMAN, seconded by the Rev. W. BERESFORD.

The accounts for the year ending September 15th, 1912, showed that the subscriptions amounted to £194 13s. 6d., and sales to £17 6s., making a total of £206 1s. 6d. There was a credit balance of £12 0s. 6d., as against a debit balance on September 15th, 1911, of £26 7s. 4d.

The Rev. F. A. HOMER, in moving the adoption of the accounts, suggested that the financial position of the Society might be further improved by the issue of a short pamphlet or leaflet setting forth the objects of the Society. This could be used with advantage when they were asking anyone to join the Society. It was astonishing to find how comparatively few people knew of the existence of the Society, or of its objects and work. By the use of a leaflet such as he suggested he believed that there would be no difficulty in doubling the present membership of the Society.

The Rev. W. BERESFORD seconded the motion.

The HON. SECRETARY alluded to the sale of back volumes to members, and said it showed a laudable desire on their part to complete their sets. At the present time, 225 copies were printed, and 184 were disposed of to members. Ten were sent out to various individuals and libraries, leaving about 30 spare copies. To print 25 extra copies would cost an extra £4.

The Rev. W. BERESFORD said he could not help noticing how very good the attendance was at their annual meetings now compared with former years. Those who remembered the old volumes knew their value; they were produced by the then Secretary, the late General Wrottesley. Financially, they were in a better position than formerly, and he thought the members would agree with him in saying that the present volumes were quite as interesting as they were in the early days. Certainly there was no falling off, but rather an advance in the interest of the contents of each volume. Personally, he should be very sorry if the Hon. Secretary were to resign, and he hoped Mr. Wedgwood would be urged to reconsider his decision. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WEDGWOOD said he liked the work of the Society as much, if not more, than politics, and he should endeavour to carry it on with the excellent assistance he got from the Rev. W. Beresford and the other members of the Editorial Committee.

Mr. LANDOR supported the proposal to issue a leaflet setting forth the aims and objects of the Society, and Mr. J. T. HOMER, appealing to the Hon. Secretary to continue the work, said the publications of the Society must tend in the future to increase immensely a knowledge of the history of Staffordshire and the country, and would, he believed, create a strong local patriotism and instinct which would be of the greatest service to them nationally and imperially.

Messrs. Landor and Homer were deputed to draw up the leaflet with respect to the Society's work.

The CHAIRMAN moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary and testified to the excellent work Mr. Wedgwood had done for the Society. (Hear, hear.) The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. Wedgwood, in responding, said that after Lord Hatherton's remarks he should have no hesitation in continuing the secretarial duties. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to Lord Hatherton for presiding brought the meeting to a close.

# The William Salt Archaeological Society.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1912.

1911.	<i>Receipts.</i>	£ s. d.		1911.	<i>Payments.</i>	£ s. d.
To Subscriptions and past Arrears	... ..	195 19 6		By Balance due to Bank Sept. 15, 1911	... ..	26 7 4
„ Sales during year	... ..	17 6 0		Oct. 22. By J. W. Bradley, Honorarium	... ..	15 0 0
				„ „ „ J. W. Bradley, petty cash	... ..	1 17 4
				„ „ „ W. H. Smith and Son. Account for		
				1909-10-11	... ..	3 8 10
				Dec. 9. „ J. S. Wilkie. Filing Cabinet	... ..	13 6
				1912.		
				Jan. 25. „ J. Hitchman. Purchase of Vol. V, Part I	... ..	4 4
				July 20. „ T. Pape. Indexing 1912 Volume	... ..	4 1 0
				„ „ „ Messrs. Harrison. Printing 225 copies of		
				1912 Volume	... ..	145 9 8
				„ „ „ Bank charges...	... ..	17 0
				Sept. 15. Balance in Bank	... ..	12 0 6
<b>Total Members on Sept. 15, 1911</b>	183					
„ died since	1					
„ withdrawn	4					
	5					
	178					
Members added	6					
	184					
		<u>£209 19 6</u>				
					<b>Total</b>	<u>£209 19 6</u>

(Signed)

WILLIAM MORGAN, *Hon. Auditor.*  
 JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD, *Hon. Sec.*



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INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM, AD QUOD  
DAMNUM, ETC. STAFFORDSHIRE.

EDW. III.

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TRANSCRIBED FROM THE MSS. IN THE WM. SALT  
LIBRARY.

*(Continued from Vol. for 1911.)*

## INQUISITIONS EDW. III.

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### THOMAS EARL OF LANCASTER.

AN Inquisition made at Tuttesbur' before John de Hampton, the King's Escheator in the Counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, Stafford and the Marches of Wales adjacent to the same Counties, on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1 Edw. III. (1327), by the oath of Robert Mavesin, Reginald de Hambur', William de Neuton, William atte Wod, Richard del Calengewod, Gilbert, Henry, Robert de Barton, Thomas de Rolleston, Nicholas de Rolleston, William de Redeware (Kidware), and William Davy, who say, upon their oath, that Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, held in his demesne as of fee, on the day of his death, of the Lord Edward, late King of England, in chief, the Castle of Tuttesbur', with the manors, lands and tenements underwritten, in the County aforesaid; viz. Tuttesbur, which is worth yearly £20; Rolliston, worth yearly £40; Barton worth yearly £44; Adgares' . . . £10; Marchington . . . £60; Uttoxhatha . . . £40; and the Chace of Nedwod . . . £10; by the service of two knights' fees. Also they say that the same Earl held in his demesne as of fee, on the day of his death, in the County aforesaid, Newcastle-under-Lyme with appurtenances of the aforesaid Lord Edward, father of the now Lord the King, in chief, by the service of one knight's fee, and it is worth yearly £100. Also they say that the same Earl held in his demesne as of fee, on the day of his death, the manor of Keel, with appurtenances, of the aforesaid Lord Edward, late King of England, in chief, by the service of the Fortieth part of one knight's fee, and it is worth yearly £10. Also they say that Henry de Lancaster, brother of the aforesaid Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, is the next heir of the same Thomas, and he is forty years of age and upwards.

In witness whereof, etc.

Inquisitions made before William de Caynton, Escheator of the Lord the King in the County of Staffordshire, at Newcastle-under-Lyme, on Thursday next after the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary in March, in the 1 Edw. III., by the oath of Ranulph de Bromleye, William de Bromleye, Ralph Burgylun, Nicholas de Knutton, Robert de Blorton, Simon Grayn, Ralph le Porter, Ralph Swanyld, Richard Lagou, Henry Piu, Richard son of Nicholas, and Stephen de Blorton; who say upon their oath, that Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, held in his demesne, as of fee, on the day of his death, of the Lord Edward, late King of England, the Manor of Newcastle-under-Lyme, with appurtenances, by the service of the fourth part of one knight's fee. And the aforesaid manor is worth yearly £100. Also they say that the same Earl held, in his demesne, as of fee on the day of his death, the Manor of Keel, as parcel of the same Manor of Newcastle, of the said Lord Edward, and its worth yearly £10, at the same terms. Also they say that Henry de Lancaster, etc., as before.

An Inquisition made at Newcastle-under-Lyme, before the Escheator of the Lord the King, on Tuesday next after the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary in March, in the 1 Edw. III. (1327), by the oath of John son of Thomas, William de Chaulden, Ranulph de Bromleye, Ralph Burgylun, William de Bromleye, Jordan de L(averdon), Ralph Tole, Richard Lagou, Thomas de Knutton, John atte Halle, Richard Michel, and Adam de la Haye, who say upon their oath that Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, held in his demense, as of fee, on the day of his death, the advowson of the church of Stoke, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, of the Lord Edward, late King of England, and that the said church is worth yearly £100. Also they say that the same Earl held the advowson of the church of Wulstanton of the Lord Edward II., and the said church is worth yearly £60. Also they say that the foundation of the Priory of Trentham, together with the manor of Newcastle-under-Lyme, at one time belonged to the late King, and that he gave and granted Edmund Earl of Lancaster the manor of Newcastle-under-Lyme with appurtenances together with the advowson of the churches of Wulstanton and Stoke; but concerning the Priory of Trentham they know nothing, except that

the late King had one voidance, and Thomas Earl of Lancaster had another voidance, and so thereof died seized. And they say that the advowson of the Priory of Trentham is worth yearly £100.

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JOHN DE SUTTON.

Writ to the Sheriff of Staffordshire, reciting that John de Sutton and Margaret his wife have exhibited their Petition to the King and his Council alleging that, whereas Hugh le Despenser junior, being actuated by cupidity, had asserted that the same John was an adherent of Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, and was therefore taken and confined in the late King's prison at Westminster, until he had by his charter enfeoffed the same Hugh of the Castle of Dudeleye, and the Manors of Seggeleye, Swynford, Rouleye Somery, and Prestwode, with appurtenances, in the County of Stafford, which are of the inheritance of the same Margaret and had obtained Letters Patent of the same John—so being in prison—to deliver seizin of the same castle and manors to William de Aneston, for the aforesaid Hugh. The King being desirous to afford redress to the same John and Margaret, and wishing to be fully certified of the truth of the allegation in the same petition, has assigned Roger Hillary, Ralph de Perham, and Thomas de Norton to inquire, by a jury of the County of Stafford, in the presence of the Custos of the said lands and tenements, whether or not the aforesaid William delivered seizin of the said castle and manors to the same Hugh, as it is alleged, etc.—*Westminster, 24 February, 1 Edw. III. (1327).*

The mandate of Roger de Hillary, Ralph de Perham, and Thomas de Norton to the Sheriff of Stafford, commanding him, on behalf of the King, to cause to come before them, at the Castle of Duddleleye, on the Monday (23 March) next before the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Twenty-four men—as well knights as freeholders—to inquire, upon oath, whether or not William de Aneston, by the Letters Patent of John de Sutton, delivered seizin to Hugh le Despenser, junior, of the Castle of Duddleleye, and the manors of Seggeleye, Swynford, Rouleye Somery, and Prestwod, with appurtenances in the County of Stafford, etc.



Hugh (Henry) de Bissebury, Sheriff of Staffordshire, thus answers :

This your Mandate is executed as appears in the Panel hereunto annexed :

Henry de Morf (sworn) mainperned by William Gilote and Robert atte Dike.

Richard de Evenefeld (sworn) mainperned by Philip Bonde and Robert on the Grene.

Robert Buffrey (sworn) mainperned by William Phelise and Richard Felise.

William atte Herewode (sworn) mainperned by Robert Scot and Richard Gibbe.

William atte Lowe (sworn) mainperned by Richard atte Lowe and Robert atte Lowe.

William de Finchinfeld (sworn) mainperned by Richard de Penne and Walter de Penne.

William Buffrey (sworn) mainperned by Walter the Reve and Roger Cole.

William de Saltford (sworn) mainperned by Andrew Prest and Thomas Elliot.

Richard Leveson (sworn) mainperned by Thomas de Fulbrug and Thomas de Pek.

Roger Trescote (sworn) mainperned by John Ball and Henry Gall.

Adam de Sharshull (sworn) mainperned by William Gos and Robert Tommen.

John de Bradeleye (sworn) mainperned by Robert de Penne and John de Penne.

Warin de Trescote (sworn) mainperned by Thomas Pek and John Pleminne.

Richard de Holebacke (sworn) mainperned by Nicholas le Snowe and Richard Ball.

Thomas atte Broke (sworn) mainperned by William atte Broke and Hugh Gill.

Adam atte Lowe (sworn) mainperned by Hugh atte Lowe and Nicholas atte Lowe.

William atte Wodehouse (sworn) mainperned by Gilbert Pye and Robert Bullok.

John Roberds (sworn) mainperned by Thomas Grey and Robert Bullok.

William de Seggesleye (sworn) mainperned by John Ball and Richard Ball.

John le Deye (sworn) mainperned by William Cat and Robert Beket.

An Inquisition taken, on Monday next before the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, 1 Edw. III. (23 Mar., 1327), at the Castle of Duddeleye, in the presence of the Custos of the land and tenements within written; before Roger Hillary, and Thomas de Norton thereto appointed by the King's writ to this Inquisition annexed, by the oath of Henry de Morf, Ralph de Evenefeld, Robert Buffrey, William atte Herwode, William atte Lowe, William de Finchinfeld, William Boffrey, William de Salford, Richard Leveson, Roger de Trescote, Adam de Scharstun and John de Bradeleye; who say upon their oath that William de Ameston did deliver seizin to Hugh le Despenser, junior (to hold to him and his heirs for ever), of the Castle of Duddeleye, and the manors of Seggesleye, Swyneford, Roueleye Somery and Prestwode, with appurtenances in the County of Stafford, pursuant to the Letters Patent of John de Sutton, the date of which was at Westminster, on the day of St. Benedict the Abbot, 17 Edw. II (21 Mar., 1324), which said Castle and tenements are of the inheritance of Margaret the wife of the said John; and that John le Botiler of Tewkesbury was there present at that time, in the name of the said Hugh, and took the fealty of the tenants of the castle and manors aforesaid, and that the said William did, after the seizin so delivered for the said Hugh, immediately return and testify to the same Hugh the delivery of the seizin aforesaid in the form aforesaid.

In witness, etc.

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#### ABBEY OF CROXDEN.

This Inquisition is too much torn and obliterated to be read; but it appears to be—An Inquisition made before the Sheriff of Salop and Stafford, at Le Gelet near Albryghton, in the confines

Inquisition made at Burton-upon-Trent before Thomas de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford, on the 8th May, 16 Edw. III.: by the oath of Richard le Catour, John of Oxford, John de Osmundeston, Geoffrey de Kynkeston, Thomas de Ryppeleye, Henry le . . . , Thomas S . . . , Stephen de Stanton, John de Somereshal, William le Taillour, John Payn, and Roger le . . . Who say upon their oath that it is not to the damage nor to the prejudice of the King, etc. And they say that all the abovesaid tenements are holden of the aforesaid Abbot of Burton-upon-Trent, by the service of 4 shillings by the year, for all services. And they say that the said tenements are worth by the year, beyond the rent aforesaid, in all things . . . and the true value of the same 6s. 8d. And that the aforesaid Abbot is the mesne lord between the King and the aforesaid Roger, Roger, and Nicholas, of the messuages and shop aforesaid. And there remain to Roger del Peek, beyond the gift and assignment aforesaid; one messuage and forty acres of land with appurtenances in Burton, and they are holden of the aforesaid Abbot by the service of six shillings by the year. And the said tenements are worth by the year 13s. 4d. And there remain to Roger de Neubold, beyond the gift and assignment aforesaid, one messuage and eighteen acres of land with appurtenances in the said vill of Burton, and they are holden of the Abbot by the service of two shillings by the year, and they are worth 6s. 8d., and there remain to Nicholas de Fyndern, beyond the gift and assignment, one messuage and twenty acres of land, in the same vill of Burton, and they are holden of the said Abbot by the service of three shillings by the year. And the tenements remaining to the same Roger, Roger, and Nicholas beyond the gift and assignment aforesaid are sufficient, etc.

In witness, etc.

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#### KINVER—ASSART.

Mandate directed to Bartholomew de Burghersh, Warden of the King's Forest on this side Trent, or to his Lieutenant in the Forest of Kynefare. Commanding him to inquire diligently by the oath, as well of foresters and verderers of the Forest

aforesaid, as of other good and lawful men of these parts, if it be to the damage or prejudice of the King, etc., if the King grants to certain men for term of life, or years, or in fee, one hundred acres of waste of the King's soil in the Forest aforesaid, for a certain farm to be rendered to the King therefor. Also that they may assart the said hundred acres and may hold the same, when assarted and brought into a state of civilization according to the form of a grant to be made to them thereof by the King.—*Westminster, 12 May, 16 Edw. III. (1342).*

Inquisition taken at Kynfare before Hildrebrand de London, Knight, and John de Makelesfeld, clerk, Lieutenants of Master Bartholomew de Bughersh, Warden of the Forest of the Lord the King on this side Trent, on Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (6 Aug., 1342): by the oath of Philip de Lutteleye, Lieutenant of Master Hugh Tirel, Warden of the Forest aforesaid, and by Thomas de Berewes, Gilbert Skot, and William de Vise, walking Foresters, and by William de Perton, Verderer; and by the said Philip de Lutteleye, Richard de Evenefeld, Richard de Everdon, John le Clerk of Bobynton, William de Horewode, Thomas de la . . . uwe, Philip de Evenefeld, Thomas de le Lee, Regarders, and John atte Horewode, John de Hull, of Bobynton, Philip Nichols, and John atte Mershe, Regarders, chosen by the day; and by Philip de Bokkenhull, John Holyman, William le Erle, John de la Hull, William Aleyn, Richard le Smyth, John le Eyr, Richard le Erle, Hugh Piroit, Nicholas Bolle, John de Newnham, William Clare, and Adam atte Lone, twelve good and lawful men within the Forest aforesaid, joined with the same as Jurors. Who, upon their oath charged, whether or not it be to the damage or prejudice of the King, etc.; and if it be to the damage or injury of the Forest aforesaid, or of any person, then what damage and what injury, and to whom and how, and in what manner, and how far the same waste is distant from the cover of the same Forest, and if the deer of the King repair frequently thither or not. All which Jurors aforesaid say upon their oath that it is not to the damage nor the prejudice of the King, etc., in the places underwritten, viz., at Le Oldeford near Stapenhull 34 acres of waste, each acre worth by the year 2*d.* and for entry 2*s.* And between the King's demesne Haye of Asshewode and



the field of Ordesleye 10 *ac.*, each acre 2*d.* And between le Golet and Stapenhilleshuyme and Asshefordslade near the water of Stour, 5 acres, 4*d.*, and for entry 4*s.* Between le Deerforde and Godericheleye, 3, each acre 4*d.* and for entry 4*s.* At Shakelesford on either side of the Spitelbrook, 3, each acre 3*d.*, and for entry 3*s.* 4*d.* At Stanclif, 2, each acre 3*d.*, and for entry 3*s.* At Swynleye, 1, acre 2*d.*, and for entry 2*s.* At Swyndone-thorne, 6, each acre 2*d.*, and for entry 2*s.* At le Fisshepool, 2, each acre 4*d.*, and for entry 4*s.* At Stourtongate, 6, each acre 2*d.*, and for entry 2*s.* At Prestwodesleasous, 10, each acre 2*d.*, and for entry 2*s.* At le Walles, 10, each acre 2*d.*, and for entry 2*s.* At le Okholt, 3, each acre 2*d.*, and for entry 2*s.* At le Bury, 2, each acre 2*d.*, and for entry 2*s.* At Bothestonesfeld, 3, each acre 2*d.*, and for entry 2*s.* And they say that certain plots of the said plots of waste lie within the demesne hayes of the Lord the King in the said Forest, and certain of the same plots of waste lie contiguous to the cover of the same Forest. And that the deer of the King repair frequently to the same plots.

In witness, etc.

RENTLEY.

Writ of *Ad quod damnum* . . . . .

*Westminster*, 6 July (1342).

Inquisition made at Waleshale, before Thomas de Swynerton, the King's Escheator in the Counties of Stafford, etc., on the 24th July, 16 Edw. III.: by the oath of William de la Heth, Walter Diryda, Henry de Derlaston, Richard Petyt, John de Grete, Henry le Coupere, Walter de la Heth, Nicholas Gamel, John de Heth, Thomas Goteheye, William atte Hurst, and William Mittes. Who say upon their oath that it is not to the damage nor to the prejudice of the King nor of others, if the King grants to William, son of Ralph Petyt of Waleshale, that he may have back again and hold to himself and his heirs, of the King and his heirs, by the services therefore due and accustomed for ever, one messuage, twenty acres of land, one acre of meadow, and two acres of moor with appurtenances in



Benteleye, which the same Ralph acquired in fee, without obtaining the King's licence for the same, of John de Benteleye, who held the same of the King *in capite* and which, by reason of that trespass, were taken into the King's hands by the said Thomas de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the county aforesaid. And they say that the messuage, land, meadow, and moor are holden of the King *in capite*, as parcel of the Manor of Benteleye, which same Manor is holden of the King by Grand Serjeanty viz., of Keeping the King's Haye of Benteleye. And they say that the aforesaid messuage is worth by the year 6*d.*, and the twenty acres of land are worth by the year 3*s.* 4*d.* and no more, because the land is poor and stony, and the third part lies fallow every year and in common. And the said acre of meadow is worth by the year 6*d.* and no more, because it is rushy. And the said two acres of moor are worth by the year 8*d.*

In witness, etc.

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#### ABBOT OF CLOVDEN.

Writ of *Ad quod damnum* to inquire if it be to the damage or prejudice of the King or of others, if the King grants to Robert de Combrugge that he may give and assign to the Abbot and Convent of Crokesden six acres of land and seven acres of meadow in Combrugge and Seggeshale: To have and to hold to the same Abbot and Convent and their successors for ever.—*Tower of London, 10 August, 16 Edw. III. (1342).*

Inquisition made at Alveton, before Thomas de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford, on the 20 September, 16 Edw. III.: by the oath of Henry atte Brugge, Henry del Delf, Richard de la Shawe, Simon de Caldon, Robert de Brodehed, Thomas de Wotton, William le Parker, Richard le Heyr, Hugh Jafres (Jeffries), Richard de Stone, Richard le Parker and Lawrence de Stone. Who say upon their oath that it is not to the damage nor to the prejudice of the King, etc. And they say that the four acres of land and five acres of meadow in Combrugge are holden of the Abbot of Roucester, by the service of 12*d.* by the year, for all service. And that two acres of land and two acres of meadow with appurtenances in

Seggeshale are holden of John le Marchal by the service of one penny by the year, for all service. And they say that the aforesaid Abbot of Roucester and the Earl of Chester are the mesne lords between the King and the aforesaid Robert, of the aforesaid four acres of land and five acres of meadow in Combrugge. And that John le Marchal, John de Seint Piere, Walter de Montgomeri, and Henry, Earl of Lancaster, are the mesne lords between the King and the aforesaid Robert, of the aforesaid two acres of land and two acres of meadow in Seggeshale. And they say that the aforesaid six acres of land are worth, by the year in all issues, according to the true value of the same, 3*s*. And that the seven acres of meadow are worth by the year in all issues 7*s*. They say also that there remain to the aforesaid Robert, beyond the gift and assignment aforesaid, one messuage and one carucate of land with appurtenances in Combrugge, and they are holden of the said Abbot of Roucester by the service of 18*d*. by the year, for all service. And the said tenements are worth by the year 4*s*. And they say that the aforesaid lands and tenements remaining to the same Robert, beyond the gift and assignment aforesaid, are sufficient, etc.

In witness, etc.

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THOMAS LE PARKER

Writ of *Diem clausit extremum* upon the death of Thomas le Parker.—*Kennington*, 8 November, 16 Edw. III. (1342)

Inquisition made before Thomas de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford, at Wyrley, on the 20 January, 16 Edw. III. (1343): by the oath of John atte Bol, John del Dych, William Robyns, William Nicholas, William Thurstan, Richard del Oldefallyngh, John Herberd, Reginald Edwyne, William son of Hugh, Adam del Heth, William son of Adam, and Thomas de Sharpshawe. Who say upon their oath that Thomas le Parker, deceased, held, in his demesne as of fee, on the day of his death, at Hatherdon, six acres of land of the assarts of the King, belonging to the King's Haye of Gaeleye, of the King *in capite*, by the service of 2*s*. by the year, to be rendered at the King's Exchequer, by the hands of the Sheriff of Stafford. And that the six acres of land are worth

## JOHN DE BROMLEY.

Mandate directed to John de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford. The King wishes to be certified whether or not Hillaria, who was the wife of John de Bromleye, deceased, who held of the King *in capite*, happens to have held any lands or tenements conjointly with the same John, late her husband, on the day on which the same John died; and if so then what lands and what tenements, and of the enfeoffment of what person or persons, and what lands and what tenements the same John held in his demesne as of fee on the day aforesaid, and which came into the hands of the King by reason of the death of the same John and by reason of the minority of the heir of the same John. The sheriff is commanded, etc.—*Westminster, 20 July, 2d Edw. III. (1350).*

Inquisition made at Stafford before John de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford, on Thursday next after the Feast of St. Matthew (23 September, 1350): by the oath of Roger de Aston, William de Norton, Robert de Heywode, Roger de Heyburne, Adam de Brokon, John de Hendon, William le Taillour, Richard Meilleur, Robert Gerveyse, Roger de Neuport, John de Clares (? Charles) and William de Cestrea.

Who say upon their oath that Hillaria, who was the wife of John de Bromleye, deceased, held conjointly with the same John, formerly her husband, on the day on which the same John died, the moiety of the hamlet of Brokhurst in the County of Stafford of Ralph, Baron of Stafford, by the service of the eighth part of one knight's fee, and by the service of 10s. by the year. In which same moiety of the hamlet there is a certain messuage worth with the garden there 3s. 4d., and a certain dovecote worth 2s. 6d. And 2 carucates of land worth 40s. And 5 acres of meadow worth 10s. And divers plots of pasture in severalty, which contain 10 acres, worth 6s. 8d.

And they say that John and Hillaria held on the day on which the same John died one messuage and half a virgate of land in Podemor, of Ralph de Ferrers, by the service of 2s. by the year; and the messuage and half virgate are worth beyond the service aforesaid 20s.

They say also that John de Bromleye, deceased, held in his demesne as of fee, on the day of his death, the third part of the Manor of Assheleye of the King *in capite*, by the service of the third part of one knight's fee. There are there no messuages nor demesne lands. But there are 5 acres of meadow worth 2s. 6d. And a certain pasture in severalty worth 2s. And of Rent of Assize by the year 12s. at the Terms of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary and St. Michael by equal portions. There are no pleas and perquisites of the Courts there.

They say that the same John de Bromleye, deceased, held in his demesne as of fee, on the day of his death, the Manor of Bromleye (Gerrards) of the Bishop of Chester, by the service of the fourth part of one knight's fee, and by the service of 10s. by the year. In which Manor there is a certain chief messuage worth 12d. And a certain garden worth 2s. And one carucate of land worth 13s. 4d. There are two water-mills which are entirely destroyed, and therefore are not extended. Of Rent of Assize there used to be there 20s. by the year, and now they say upon their oath that there is no more than 11s. by the year.<sup>1</sup> They say also that the same John held in service as of fee, on the day of his death, 20s. of rent at Wonynton, of Robert de Knythteleye, by the service of 11s. by the year.

In witness, etc.

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#### ECCLESHALL.

Mandate directed to William de Shareshull, Richard de Stafford, Roger de Aston, and Hugh de Aston. Stating that Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, has prayed the King by his petition exhibited before the King and his Council, that whereas Adam de Peshale,<sup>2</sup> deceased, held on the day of his death of the same Bishop certain lands and tenements within the Manor of Eccleshale belonging to the same Bishop as of the right of his church of St. Chad at Lichfield, by the service of four pounds, nineteen shillings and sixpence by the year, and by certain other services; and the said rent from the time of the death of the aforesaid Adam, on the day of his death, for

<sup>1</sup> The pestilence again.

<sup>2</sup> He had been bailiff of the bishop, and was slain resisting arrest in 1345.



certain reasons were taken and are kept in the King's hands; remaineth until now in arrear to the same Bishop; he (the same Bishop) prayed that the King would command the same rent, together with the arrears of the same, from the time aforesaid, to be paid to the same Bishop. The King, in order that he may cause to be done that which is just, wishes to be certified what lands and what tenements Adam so held of the Bishop, on the day of his death; and he assigns the above William de Shareshull and the others to inquire by the oath of good and lawful men of the County of Stafford, in the presence of the Custos of the lands and tenements, to be warned by them, if he shall wish to be present.—*Westminster, 4 February, 25 Edw. III. (1351).*

William de Shareshull and his associates assigned by Commission of the King to take a certain Inquisition between the King and Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, in the County of Stafford, to the Sheriff of the same County; Greeting—on behalf of the King we command thee that thou do cause to come before us at Brewode on Wednesday in the fifth week of Lent, 15 free and lawful men of the view of Eccleshale, by whom the truth of the matter may be better ascertained, to acknowledge upon their oath what lands and what tenements Adam de Peshale, deceased, held of the aforesaid Bishop in thy County, on the day of his death, and by what service, etc. And thou shalt have there the writ Close of the Lord the King, which hath come to thee concerning the same, the names of the Jurors, and of those through whom thou shalt have sent the warning aforesaid, and this mandate.—*Westminster, 16 February, 25 Edw. III.*

*On the back.*—The answer of Thomas Adam, Sheriff. The execution of this Mandate is carried out, as appears in the writ of the Lord the King, and in the inquisition to this mandate served. And as to causing the Custos of the lands and tenements mentioned in the writ to be warned, I, Thomas Adams, Sheriff, am the Custos of the lands and tenements aforesaid: and because I cannot be personally present before you on the day and at the place mentioned in the writ, on account of other business of the King, I send you in my name as Sheriff and Custos of the lands and tenements aforesaid, Richard de Engleton, to give evidence at the same Inquisition for the Lord the King,



and to do all things which I should do, if I were personally present.

Inquisition taken at Brewode, before William de Sharesull and Hugh de Aston, by virtue of the writ patent of the King to this Inquisition served; on Wednesday in the fifth week of Lent, 25 Edw. III.: In the presence of Richard de Engleton, the deputy of Thomas Adam, Sheriff of the County of Stafford, and *Suites* of the lands and tenements which were of Adam de Peshale in the County of Stafford: by the oath of John atte Brok, John de Chebbeseye, Stephen de Aspeleye, John atte Grove, Robert Klys of Horsleye, Thomas de Hakedon (Acton), Thomas de Sardon, Thomas Dalowe, Richard de Kemesheye, Richard Banastre, Roger le Smyth, and John le Budel. Who say upon their oath that the aforesaid Adam de Peshale, on the day of his death, held of Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the lands and tenements underwritten within the Manor of Eccleshale, viz., two messuages and the third part of nine virgates of land in Bishop's Offeleye within the Manor aforesaid, by the service of the twelfth part of one knight's fee, and by the service of finding the third part of the ploughing with two ploughs in the demesne lands of the Bishop of his manor aforesaid for four days in every year: viz., for two days at the time of the winter seed, and for two days at the time of the Lenten seed at his own proper costs, and the day's work of each ploughing is worth entirely 4*d.*; and by the service of finding at his own proper costs the third part of the expenses for eight men for the Chace of the Bishop at his park of Blore for three days in every year, and for eight other men to reap the corn within the aforesaid Manor of the Bishop likewise for three days in the autumn of every year, when he (Adam de Peshale) and the other tenants of the remainder of the nine virgates of land charged with the aforesaid services shall be warned thereto by the Bishop. And each day's work of each of the aforesaid men for the Chace, etc., is worth  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* And each day's work of each of the aforesaid men for reaping, etc., is worth  $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* And for the messuages and third part of nine virgates of land Adam is bound to do suit at the Court of the Bishop of Eccleshale every three weeks. He held also one messuage and the fourth part of two virgates of land in Wotton, within the aforesaid Manor, late

meadow there, heretofore of Editha de Coton, 3*d*. One plot of land and pasture there, heretofore of William Fraunceys, 12*d*. Three roods of meadow near Hullefordheye, and the moiety of one acre of meadow at Lyghthurst, heretofore of William Parent, 1*s*. 3*d*. Two plots of land enclosed in Arleyes. Ten acres of land in Lythewode and Westwode. One plot of land enclosed upon le Rowehull, heretofore of Robert de Cotes, 4*s*. One acre and a half of land upon le Rowehull, heretofore of Adam de Aspeleye. The moiety of one acre of land there, heretofore of Thomas le Wodeward, 2*s*. One acre and one rood of land in Gratewode, heretofore of John Drewery, 15*d*. One acre of land near the Cemetery, heretofore of Thomas de Cestre, 12*d*. Three roods of land and a half at Brokholebruche, heretofore of Nicholas de Horsleye, 10½*d*. One acre of land, Royal, in the new field, 2*s*. 3*d*. And one acre of land called le Newebruche near Hullefordehaye, 12*d*. And three roods of land near the garden of the same Adam at Offeleye, 9*d*.<sup>1</sup> And they say that all the aforesaid lands and tenements, and no more, the aforesaid Adam held of the aforesaid Bishop, within the Manor of the same Bishop of Eccleshale, by the services aforesaid. And he died seised of the same lands and tenements in his demesne as of fee.

In witness whereof, etc.

#### ST. THOMAS' PRIORY, STAFFORD

Writ addressed to John de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford, to inquire whether or not it will be to the damage of the King, or any other person, if the King should grant to Ralph, Earl of Stafford, that he may give and assign one messuage and one acre of land in Bisshebury, and the advowson of the church of the same vill to the Prior and Canons of the Church of St. Thomas near Stafford, to hold to them and their successors for ever.—*Westminster*, 1 August, 25 *Edw. III.* (1351).

An Inquisition made before John de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford, at Stafford, on Tuesday next before the Feast of All Saints (25 October, 1351): by the oath of John de Bromcote, William de Coten, Robert le Marchal,

<sup>1</sup> All the above held by fealty and service of so much by the year.

Richard le Brokton, Richard de Mancester, Adam Snell, Nicholas de Pycstoke, John de Pencrych, Richard de Stokton, Roger de Podemor, John Tytnesouere, and Robert de Tyxhale, who say upon their oath that it will not be to the damage of the King, etc.

And they say that the aforesaid messuage, land, and advowson are holden of John de Sutton, Lord of Duddeleye, by the service of one pound of pepper yearly. And they are worth yearly 12*d.* And the church is worth yearly £10. And John Sutton is mesne lord between the King and the aforesaid Earl for the said messuage, land, and advowson.

In witness, etc.

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#### ST. THOMAS' PRIORY, STAFFORD.

Writ addressed to John de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford, to inquire whether or not it will be to the damage of the King, or any other person, if the King should grant to William de Malleshull, Bake, that he may give and assign two virgates and twelve acres of land in Ricardescote, Eburton (Orberton), and Coton near Stafford, to the Prior and Convent of the Church of St. Thomas near Stafford, to hold to the same Prior and Convent and their successors for ever.—*Westminster*, 3 September, 25 *Edw. III.* (1351).

An Inquisition made before John de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford, on Tuesday next before the Feast of All Saints (25 October, 1351): by the oath of John de Bromcote, William de Coten, Robert le Marchal, Richard de Brokton, Richard de Mancester, Adam Snell, Nicholas de Pykestoke, John de Pencrych, Richard de Stokton, Roger de Podemore, John de Tytnesouere, and Robert de Tyschale, who say upon their oath that it will not be to the damage of the King, etc. And they say that the land is holden of the Earl of Stafford by the service of 2*s.* yearly, and the land is worth yearly 3*s.* 4*d.* beyond the service. And the Earl is mesne lord between the King and William for the land aforesaid. And no lands or tenements will remain to the same William after the donation and assignment aforesaid be made.

In witness, etc.

heirs, etc. Also that they, having had thereof full and peaceable seisin, may be able to give and grant the aforesaid manor with appurtenances and advowson to the aforesaid John and Jacosa his wife.—*Westminster, 16 April, 27 Edw. III. (1353).*

Inquisition made before John de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford, taken at Lichfield, on 3rd May, 27 Edw. III.: by the oath of Richard de Wysleye, Henry Elys, Robert del Heth, Richard atte Fenne, Richard Trewelowe, John Western, William de Byrmyngeham, Robert de Whytemersche, John Newman, Richard de Greethurst, John Turnpeni, and Richard de Bylinton. Who say upon their oath that it is not to the damage, no prejudice of the King, etc. And they say that the aforesaid Manor, etc., are holden of the King *in capite*, by the service of the fourth part of one knight's fee. And the Manor is worth by the year, in all issues, 10 marks. And the advowson of the moiety of the Church is worth nothing by the year. But the said moiety of the Church aforesaid is worth by the year, in all issues 100s. And there remain to the said John, beyond the manor and advowson aforesaid, the Manor of Meere in the County of Stafford, with a certain hamlet called Swyneford, and they are holden of the King *in capite*, by the service of £10, to be paid at the King's Exchequer by the hands of the Sheriff of Stafford. And they say that the aforesaid Manor of Meere, with the aforesaid hamlet of Swyneford, are worth by the year, beyond the farm aforesaid, 100s.

In witness, etc.

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#### ROBERT DE FERRERS OF CHARTLEY.

Writ of *Diem clausit extremum* upon the death of Robert de Ferrers.—*Westminster, 12 October, 27 Edw. III. (1353).*

Inquisition made at Stowe, before John de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford, on Friday in the Feast of St. Nicholas (December 6), 27 Edw. III.: by the oath of Ralph le Parkere, Roger de Walton, William le Wasteneys, John le Wasteneys, William Clerk, Adam de Warilowe, William le Bakere, John le Bakere, John le Smyth, William son of Robert, Michael Wasteneys, and Nicholas le Warner. Who say upon their oath that Robert de Ferrers, deceased, held no lands

nor tenements in his demesne as of fee, on the day of his death, of the King *in capite*, nor in service, in the County of Stafford. But he held in his demesne as of fee, on the day of his death, the Manor of Charteleye in the County of Stafford of the Earl of Chester, by the service of the fourth part of one knight's fee. In which same Manor there is a certain chief messuage worth nothing beyond the reprises. And a certain orchard worth 12*d.* And a certain water-mill worth 13*s.* 4*d.* And one carucate of land worth 20*s.* and no more, because the land is poor. And 6 acres of meadow worth 12*s.* And a certain park, the underwood worth 10*s.*, and the pasture of the same 10*s.* And of Rent of Assize by the year 100*s.*, and it is paid at the Feasts of St. Michael and the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary by equal portions. And the ples and perquisites of the courts there are worth by the year 13*s.* 4*d.*

And they say that the aforesaid Robert de Ferrers died on the 28th August, 24 Edward III. And they say that John son of the aforesaid Robert de Ferrer is the next heir of the aforesaid Robert, and he was of the age of 21 years at the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary last past.<sup>1</sup>

In witness, etc.

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#### KING'S BROMLEY.

Mandate directed to John de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford. The King wishes to be certified of the reason wherefore the Escheator has taken the Manor of Kingesbromley into the King's hand. The Escheator is commanded to certify the King in his Chancery touching the same.—*Westminster*, 10 February, 28 Edw. III. (1354).

John de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford, to the Sheriff of the same County; Greeting—I command thee that thou do cause to come before me and Hugh de Aston at Kyngesbromleye on this instant Saturday, in the week of Pentecost, eighteen good and lawful men of the view of Kyngesbromleye, to hear and do those things, which shall be commanded to them on the part of the King. And this in no

<sup>1</sup> *I.e.*, b. 2 February, 1332.



the same John held on the day of his death the fifth part of the Manor of Tibynton, of Nicholas Burnell *in capite* and in demesne, by knight's service. Rendering therefor yearly four shillings at the aforesaid terms by equal portions. And the said fifth part of the Manor of Tibynton (Tipton) is worth 3*l.* 4*d.* in all issues, the reprises excepted. And he held nothing of the aforesaid Nicholas in service, nor of any other persons in demesne, nor in service, on the day of his death. And they say that the same John Herovill died on the 8th June last past. And that John, son of John Herovill aforesaid, is the next heir, and he is of the age of twenty-four years and upwards.

In witness, etc.

RALPH BASSET OF DRAYTON.—PROOF OF AGE.

Mandate directed to John de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford, stating that Ralph Basset of Drayton, kinsman and heir of Ralph Basset of Drayton, deceased, who held of the King *in capite*, asserts that he is of full age, and has prayed the King that the lands and tenements which are of his inheritance and in the wardship of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, until the lawful age of the heir aforesaid, may be given up to him. The king wishes that the same Ralph, who was born at Waleshale in the County aforesaid, and was baptized in the Church of the same vill, as it is said, should prove his age before the same Escheator. The Escheator is therefore commanded, etc.—*Westminster*, 30 *April*, 29 *Edw. III.* (1355).

The proof of age of Ralph Basset, kinsman and heir of Ralph Basset of Drayton, deceased, taken before John de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford, at Waleshale, on the 8th May, 29 *Edw. III.*: by the oath of the underwritten, viz.,

John de Oldynton, of the age of 50 years and upwards, sworn and diligently examined, touching the age of the aforesaid Ralph. Who says that the same Ralph was of the age of 21 years on the 30th November last past, because he was born at Waleshale, and baptized in the church of the same vill, on the last day of November, in 7 *Edw. III.* It being demanded of

him how he knows this, says, that on the said day of the birth of the said Ralph, he announced the birth of the same Ralph to Thomas, then Abbot of Hales Oweyn; and that the same Abbot should have come to Walesdale because he was to be the godfather of the same Ralph. Which same Abbot did so then and there; by which he well recollects that he is of full age.

Clement de Wylleston, of the age of 54 years and upwards, sworn, at being demanded of him how he knows this, he says that on the said day of the birth of the said Ralph, he was in the service of Thomas le Rous, Chivaler, who likewise was then godfather of the said Ralph; through which it sufficiently recurs to his memory that he is of full age.

Thomas atte Broke, of the age of 46 years and upwards, sworn, says that John his firstborn son was born on the Feast of St. Nicholas, Bishop, next following the birth of the aforesaid Ralph; which same John his son has been reputed as coetaneous with the same Ralph, up to the present time; through which circumstance he well remembers the age aforesaid.

Hugh le Rydare, of the age of 44 years and upwards, and Robert de Yolbrugge, of the age of 30 years, sworn, say that on the Morrow of the Conception of the Blessed Mary next after the birth of the aforesaid Ralph they proved the will of John son (*sic*!) of the aforesaid Hugh, whose Executors they were, and by the date of the same will they can sufficiently show the truth of the age aforesaid.

William le Sweyn, of the age of 60 years and upwards, sworn, says that at the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary next after the birth of the said Ralph, he set out on his way towards St. James (of Compostilla); by which he well recollects the age aforesaid, and that he is of full age.

John Lyon, of the age of 48 years, Thomas atte Chircheyard, of the age of 53 years, sworn, say that the aforesaid William le Sweyn at the Feast of the Nativity of Our Lord next after the birth of the said Ralph, before he thus set out on his pilgrimage, enfeoffed John de Stoke, Chaplain, with all his lands and tenements in Walshale, and the same John and Thomas were witnesses in the Charter so made; and by the date of the said Charter they can sufficiently show the truth that he is of full age.

BARTHOLOMEW DE BURGHERSH.<sup>1</sup>

Writ of *Diem clausit extremum* upon the death of Bartholomew de Burghersshe the elder.—*Westminster*, 13 August, 29 Edw. III. (1355).

Inquisition taken at Bucknall, before John de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator, on Wednesday next before the Feast of All Saints (28 October, 1355): by the oath of Thomas Benet, John Phelippee, William de Stone, William le Cartewryth, Richard Jordan, Thomas de Bokennale, John of the Grene, William son of Robert, John son of Henry, Henry de Leek, John Wolriche, and John Aleyn. Who say upon their oath that Bartholomew de Burghersshe the elder held of the King *in capite*, on the day of his death, two parts of the vill of Bokennale and the moiety of the vill of Fenton Kelvert (Culvard) in service, as of right and inheritance, of Elizabeth, late his wife, who is still surviving. And they say that the aforesaid two parts and moiety of the said vill are holden of the King as parcels of the Barony of Alveton. And they say that he held no other lands or tenements, on the day of his death, of the Lord the King *in capite*, nor of any other persons in demesne nor in service. And they say that the aforesaid two parts and moiety of the said vill are worth by the year in all issues £10. And they say that the said Bartholomew died on Thursday next before the Feast of St. James Apostle last past (23 July, 1355). And they say that Bartholomew de Burgherssh, who is of full age, is the next heir of the aforesaid Bartholomew the elder.

In witness, etc.

## JOHN DE MORF.

Writ of *Diem clausit extremum* upon the death of John de Morf.—*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 3 February, 30 Edw. III. (1356).

Inquisition made at Storton, before John de Swynnerton, the King's Escheator in the County of Stafford, on the 11th February, 30 Edw. III.: by the oath of Richard de Enefeld, William Jonkys, John le Monk, Adam Monk, John le Wylde,

<sup>1</sup> See *D.N.B.* He had married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Theobald de Verdon.

John atte Spytte, Philip le Walkere, William de la Hulle, Henry le Shepherde, Thomas Nyghtgale, William Baret, and Richard Payn. Who say upon their oath that John de Morf, deceased, did not hold any lands or tenements in the said County, in his demesne as of fee, on the day of his death, of the King *in capite*, nor of any other person. But he held one messuage, two carucates of land, one acre of meadow, three acres of wood, one water-mill, 47*s.* 1½*d.*, in fee tail, to the same John and the heirs of the body of the same John begotten. Which same John has an heir from himself still living, and the said tenements are holden of Fulk de Burmyngham, by the service of 34*s.* by the year, and by foreign service. And they say that the said messuage is worth by the year 2*s.*, and the two carucates of land are worth 30*s.*, and the acre of meadow is worth 3*s.*, and the three acres of wood are worth 3*s.*, and the mill is worth nothing, because it is in a ruinous and dilapidated condition. And John held certain tenements of the King *in capite* by knight's service, in the County of Salop, the value of which tenements the Jurors know not.

And they say that the same John died on the 15th December last past (1355). And they say that Henry, son of the aforesaid John, is the next heir of the same John, and he was of the age of one year at the Feast of St. Michael last past.<sup>1</sup>

In witness, etc.

#### NICHOLAS DE LONGFORD.

Writ of *Diem clausit extremum* upon the death of Nicholas de Longeford.—*Westminster*, 15 March, 30 *Edw. III.* (1356).

Inquisition made at Ethelaston (Ellaston), before John de Swynnerton, Escheator in the County of Stafford, on the 24th April (1356): by the oath of John de Prestewode, William Bataill, John de Lughtburgh, William de Clounham, Henry de Denstone, Henry Snowe, Richard del Haseles, Richard de Berdmore, Henry de Lokwode, John de Walton, John Nudyon, and Roger del Forde. Who say upon their oath that Nicholas de Longeford, deceased, in the writ mentioned, held no lands nor tenements in

<sup>1</sup> *I.e.*, *b. c.* 29 September, 1354.



derived originally from Petronilla the wife of Geoffrey de Walton, thus became vested by purchase in John de Hinkley.

Accordingly in the Return known as *Nomina Villarum*, made in 1316, we find John de Hinkeleye and Robert le Mareschal given as lords of the manor of Aston (by Stone), whilst William de Venables appears as lord of the manor of Walton by Stone (N.S., Vol. 1911, p. 410). This shows that Joan de Hinkley was dead before that time. Her third husband, John de Hinkley, was now in possession of two shares of the manor of Aston, one share being his wife's share, to which he was entitled for his life by virtue of the fine levied in June 1310, and the other being the share which he had himself purchased from Gilbert de Aston. But William de Venables was now in possession of his mother's share of Walton by virtue of the remainder in the fine levied in January 1310. I suppose that John de Hinkley, Joan's husband, died not long after this date (1316); he seems to have been dead at any rate in 1321, when we find William de Venables suing in respect of land at Aston and Burston as well as land at Walton; and I believe him to have died before July 1st, 1318, when a fine was levied by John de Hynkele (whom I take to be his son, though it may possibly be the same person) and Elizabeth his wife of nine messuages and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  virgates of land in Burghston, Stoke, and Williamescroft, and the *third* part of the manor of Aston by Stone, with remainder in default of issue of the marriage in favour of the right heirs of John de Hynkele (N.S., Vol. 1911, pp. 90, 91).

From this point I think it will perhaps be convenient again to deal separately with the three shares of the manor of Aston, which had now become vested in the Venables, the Hinkeleyes, and the Mareschalls respectively; and I will take them in the same order as before, although this is probably not the strict order of seniority of birth, Agnes de Mareschall having apparently been older than Petronilla de Walton.

First, then, as to the *Venables* share.

In Easter term, 14 Edward II. (1321), William de Venables and Alice his wife, by Richard de Whathales their attorney, appeared against Philip de Wodehouses and William de Ernefen in a plea that they should carry out a covenant respecting 29



messuages, 2 mills, 3 carucates 2 virgates 37 bovates and 12 acres of land, 18 acres of meadow, 73 acres of wood, and 4*d.* rent in Aston, Willanescroft, Borgheston and Walton near Stone (Vol. IX, Part I, p. 84). If the above surmise as to the date of the death of his stepfather John de Hinkley be correct, this suit would be about three years after William de Venables' succession to his mother's share of the Aston inheritance.

In Trinity term, 16 Edward III. (1323), John de Hastang sued William de Venables and Alice his wife for causing waste and destruction in his lands, woods, etc., at Beffecote, which they held for the life of Alice (Vol. IX, Part I, p. 92). In the same year, and again in the following year (1324), William de Venables sued John de Hastang senior for a debt of £50 (*Ib.*, pp. 90, 103). In Trinity term, 17 Edward II. (1324), Joan formerly wife of John son of John le Hastang sued William de Venables and Alice his wife for the third part of two messuages, a carucate of land, forty acres of wood and ten marks of rent in Ecclesham and Penkrich as her dower; William and Alice pleaded that Joan had no right to the dower claimed, because John de Hastang was not seised of the tenements at the time he married her nor at any time afterwards (*Ib.*, p. 103).

In the same term, and again in Easter term 19 Edward II. (1326), William de Venables sued Roger le Mareschal for causing waste and destruction in the manor of Walton near Stone, which he had demised to Roger for his life; and he stated that Roger had dug pits in an acre of land and sold the marl and clay from them to the value of 40*s.*, and had pulled down a hall worth £40, three chambers worth £10, a kitchen worth 100*s.*, six granges each worth 60*s.*, and a sheepfold worth 100*s.*, and had cut down and sold thirty oaks each worth 3*s.*, thirty ashes each worth 2*s.*, and twenty-four pear trees each worth 2*s.*, for which he claimed £100 as damages. Roger appeared and defended the action, and pleaded that at the date of the writ William was in possession of the manor (Vol. IX, Part I, pp. 103, 115).

On April 28th, 1331, William de Venables levied a fine of a moiety of the manor of Walton in favour of Philip de Newbolt,

This brings to a close the task which I set before myself, *viz.* the elucidation to the best of my power, from the Plea Rolls and other available records, of the various problems arising in connection with the devolution of the manors of Aston and Walton in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. How far I have been successful is a question which must be left to the judgment of those who are sufficiently interested in the subject to peruse this paper. But this much I think I may safely say, that a careful consideration of these records, though it may not remove all the difficulties that have arisen, does throw a considerable and very useful light upon the chief problems, among which I may specially mention (1) the devolution of the manor of Aston on the death of the last Robert Fitz Payne *c.* 1233 upon his co-heirs; (2) the probable sub-division of the manor of Walton effected by Ivo de Walton in 1253 by his alienation in favour of his younger son Roger of part of the demesne lands and services belonging thereto; and (3) the identity of the co-heirs at law, as distinguished from the heir by settlement, of John de Swynnerton, the last lord of Swynnerton in the direct line, who died *c.* 1284. A pedigree accompanies this paper, showing in tabular form the connection (as I understand it) between the various families referred to therein, and I hope it may help to make what I have written somewhat more intelligible.

ON  
A DOMESTIC CARTULARY OF THE  
EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY,

COMPREISING

- I. AN INTRODUCTION.
- II. THE CARTULARY WITH NOTES.
- III. OF THE BRAMLEYS OF WHITMORE.
- IV. OF THE BURGYLENS OF WHITMORE.
- V. OF THE STYCHES OF BUTTERTON, CO. STAFFORD, AND OF STYCHIE AND LONGSLOW, CO. SALOP.

BY THE REV. CHARLES SWYNNERTON, F.S.A.

# A DOMESTIC CARTULARY

CHIEFLY CONCERNING

THE BROMLEYS OF BROMLEY IN WHITMORE WITHIN THE  
DEMESNE OF NEWCASTLE-UNDER LYME; OF OTHER  
LANDS IN WHITMORE; AND ALSO OF CERTAIN  
LANDS IN BUTTERTON-JUXTA-LYME WITHIN  
THE DEMESNE OF WHITGREAVE, ETC.

## I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE history of Whitmore is bound up with the history of the manor of Knutton, of which fee Whitmore was a member, and the history of Knutton with that of the Liberty of Newcastle of which Knutton formed part. The lords of Whitmore therefore held their lands as *mesne* tenants of the lords of Knutton, who in turn held *in capite* originally of the king, and subsequently of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, son of Henry III., and of his successors. The evidence of deeds and charters tends to show that the two families of Knutton and Whitmore were of kin, sprung from the same stock, and perhaps descended from one of the three co-heiresses of Richard the Forester of Domesday (1086).<sup>1</sup>

The vill or manor of Butterton, though so closely connected with Whitmore, had an altogether different record. Situated in the parish of Trentham, it was of ancient demesne (as indeed the Newcastle manors also were). But its history, its feudal *status*, by what tenure and under what overlords it was held, these points appear to have hitherto eluded observation, and thus have been misunderstood. Eyton in his notes on the royal manors of Trentham and Wolstanton and on the chatellany of Newcastle passed it by. General Wrottesley had no solution to offer. Even Erdeswick and Chetwynd, who lived so much nearer the lamentable period of the great confiscation of religious property,

<sup>1</sup> See Eyton's *Staffordshire Domesday*, p. 53.

appear not to have suspected the secret which the transcripts in this old domestic cartulary have at last disclosed.

The fact is the story had become lost. A ray of light, from a deed enrolled at Westminster in 13 Edw. III., in which Butterton is defined as within the demesne of Whitgreve, should have tended to clear the mystery. Unfortunately it was too hastily concluded either that *Whitgreve* was another form of *Whitmore*, or that the Westminster scribe had made a slip. And this was not unnatural, as though the lord and free tenants of Butterton certainly paid rents to the bailiff of the manor of Newcastle, this was held to be only in respect of acquired rights on the adjoining waste of Shortlyne, part of which belonged to that manor. The inquiry was further complicated by the fact that there were several Buttertons in the county, one lying by Stafford. Certain of the deeds, however, of the roll now under consideration prove the accuracy of the entry on the Plea Roll of 13 Ed. III., for therein, not once, but repeatedly, Butterton is said to be "*infra dominium de Whytegreve*." Moreover, in one of them, hereinafter quoted at length, the saving clause runs thus:—"*Salve forensico servicio Domini Regis et salvo duobus apparentiis ad Magnas Curias de Whytegreve annuatim*." Concluding therefore that Whytegreve was not Whitmore, but none other than the Whitgreave near Stafford, I examined the references to that manor in our *Collections* and found the problem at once solved. The proof of the long-buried secret is to be found in the following extract from the Assize Rolls:—

"PLEAS OF THE CROWN BY THE JUSTICES ITINERANT IN CO. STAFFORD, ON THE MORROW OF THE EPIPHANY, IN 21 EDW. I.

"A jury had presented elsewhere that after the Church of Stafford with its chapels had become exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield by consent of King Henry, the King's father, the villis of WYTEGREVE and BOTURTON, WHICH ARE THREE HIDES, used to render to the King 4s. for frythfee, and half a mark to the Bailiff of the Hundred of Pyrhull, until the Dean and Canons of the said Church, now fifty years ago, had withheld the said payments. And the Dean and Canons appeared by their attorney, and stated they had been quit of the above payments ever since the Church had become a free chapel of the King, and they produced a charter of King Henry exempting them and their tenants both within and without the town of Stafford from suit to County, Hundred, or Borough Court, *m. 37*."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, VI, Part I, p. 287.



In another part of the Assize Roll of the same date (21 Ed. I.) the jury found that Whytegreve, like Butterton, was of ancient demesne of the King where the little writ of right alone would run.<sup>1</sup>

But the "Church of Stafford" had other possessions in Whytegreave, and the following extract from the Inquisitions of 35 Hen. III., 1250-1251, gives their names and enumerates in full the judicial rights and powers of the capitular lords of Butterton:—"The jury say that the Dean and Chapter were accustomed to have, and still do have, their Court for themselves and all their tenants in the town of Stafford as well as without, viz., in Erberton, Baturton, Wyverston (Worston) and Witegreve; so that if any do wrong he shall be tried and adjudged in the free court of the Dean and Chapter, etc., and no bailiff shall enact any suit from the aforesaid Dean and Chapter or their men at County, Hundred, or Borough Courts; and the said Dean and Chapter have the right to hold pleas of land of their men in the aforesaid vill, according to the custom of the king's manors; and no Sheriff or the king's other officers shall execute the king's writ concerning the tenements of the men of the said Dean and Chapter, and if any shall be sent the same shall be delivered immediately to the Dean or his proctor; and the said Dean and Chapter have gallows and outfanger, and infanger; and their tenants, as well within the borough as without, ought to be free of tollage, pontage passage, and all other customs and tallages, unless when paid by the king's other Churches and exempt Chapels; and all these things were confirmed by the charter of the king that now is."<sup>2</sup>

And the name of the place where the Dean's *Magna Curia* was held is recorded in a Plea Roll of 10 Edw. I., 1271, thus:—

"The Sheriff had been ordered to take with him four discreet and loyal knights of the County and to proceed in person to the Court of the Dean and Chapter of Stafford AT WHYTEGRAVE and in the full court there to record the plea which was in the

<sup>1</sup> *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, VI, Part I, p. 125.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 1911, p. 120. All the privileges enumerated, together with the "little writ of right close" privilege, were those peculiar to manors of Ancient Demesne, that is, of manors vested in the Crown from the day Edward the Confessor "was alive and dead."

Notes.—Deeds 41 and 45 afford the following:—

Ralph Burgylon,  
the elder (of Longton).

Stephen Burgylon.

Ralph Burgylon,  
the younger (of Longton).

Ralph Burgylon  
son of Stephen.

Deed 45 gives:—

(Margery Swumerton) = John, lord of Whitmore  
(oc. 1284-1303).

Roger, his brother.

47. (*In dorso*. Wm. atte Townesende de Whitmore enfeoffs Wm. de Bromeleye, clerk, and heirs of his body, etc., in two *londs* and a half with 4 *placeis* of meadow in Whitmore lying in *Banebrokefeld* of which one lies above the *Midelbrucheorling* between the land of Roger le Bidolph and the land of Richard s. of Alan, and in length from *Smetheheyt* up to Lecheles which Jno. s. of Wm. Were hold to term of years, and the half *lond* lies in the same *campum* between the land of the Rector of the Church of Stoke and the land of the aforesaid Richard, and in length from *Smethethe* up to Lecheles, viz., that which Ric. s. of Alan holds for a term of years, and the other *lond* in the same *campum* lies between the land of Robert the Miller and the land of Adam s. of Alan, and in length from *Brendeversewey* up to the land of Hugh s. of Walter, while the aforesaid *placee* of meadow lie in the meadow land of Whitmore, viz. one between the meadow of Ralph s. of Rob. Agge and the *Acresdoles*, and the second *placea* lies between the duct and the *Acresdoles*. And the third *placea* lies between the meadow formerly John the Smith's and the meadow of Wm. de Bromeleye, and the fourth *placea* lies between the meadow of Master John le Burgylon and the meadow of the aforesaid William (de Bromeleye).

And be it noted that the two *londs* and a half with the four *placee*, etc., are held by me William the Clerk.

Note.—The whole of these deeds have been copied out in their original Latin *in extenso*, and are being bound, to be deposited, with the permission of the Trustees, in the William Salt Library, Stafford, for reference.

### III. THE BROMLEYS OF BROMLEY IN WHITMORE.

It is evident that Chetwynd, when he drew up his pedigree of the Bromleys of Bromley *juxta* Ashley, in the manor of Eccleshall, did not know of the existence, the separate existence that is, of the neighbouring Bromleys of Bromley *juxta* Lyme within the Manor of Newcastle, and I cannot help thinking that he has mixed up the two families in the descent which he gives. (See *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. XLI, N.S., p. 259.) He there makes a certain Richard de Bromley, who according to Erdeswick and himself married in 37 Edw. I., 1306, an heiress of Knotton, a younger son of Sir Geoffrey de Bromley *juxta* Ashley.<sup>1</sup> I do not think this was the case. It does not follow that the Bromleys of Newcastle were not connected with the Bromleys of Eccleshall, though the latter were a knightly family and the former not so. To disentangle the two families, the one from the other, with absolute certainty, is a little difficult, but by no means impossible, and the evidences now available will tend to solve an obscure but very interesting problem in the history of North Staffordshire.

There cannot be a doubt that the Bromleys of Bromley within the Manor of Newcastle were descended from "Helyas de Bromley," who was one of eleven free tenants of Newcastle and Eccleshall appointed to report on the lands of William Muriel of Newcastle and Eccleshall, deceased, in 37 Hen. III., 1252. In the recorded list the Newcastle tenants come first, the Eccleshall men next. It is a curious thing that the name of Helyas de Bromley comes last of the Eccleshall tenants, which suggests the surmise that, if the Bromleys of Newcastle were of common

<sup>1</sup> *N.B.*—Neither Erdeswick nor Chetwynd say that Richard was of the Eccleshall stock. But Chetwynd's pedigree, as transcribed by Mr. Parker, gives him that descent.

origin with the Bromleys of Eccleshall, that common origin must be looked for through this "Helyas de Bromley."<sup>1</sup>

Another Inquisition made much later in the same reign concerning the value of Newcastle and the manor thereof gives us among the jurors, all of whom are Newcastle tenants, the names of 'William de Bromlee' and 'Elyas de Bromlee.' I do not suppose that this Elyas de Bromley is identical with the former Helyas de Bromley, but I believe the two William and Elias to have been the sons of the latter.

Again, in a similar Inquisition concerning the soke of Newcastle, dated 25 Edw. I., 1296, we find second in the list of jurors "Ely de Bromlegh." This "Elyas de Bromleye" is described as "of Whitmore," in a plea of land made by Alianora widow of John son of Robert de Whitmore in 28 Edw. I., 1300.<sup>2</sup> He was returned as recently dead in a suit of Hillary Term, 2 Edw. II., 1308.

And of the above mentioned William we read that in 10 Edw. I., 1282, William de Bromley and William de Whitmore it was who, as the statutes of Richard de Bromley, were *in misericordia* to the amount of 100s. for damages done by Richard's cattle depasturing in the Templars' growing corn at Keele.<sup>4</sup>

This William de Bromley (I) had a son William (II), and the Roll tells us that William de Bromley (II) married an heiress of lands in Butterton. Hatfield's copies of Whitmore deeds at Stafford tell us who she was, for among them there is a deed dated St. Matthew's Day, 1296, in which John Lord of Whitmore, whose wife as we learn from another Whitmore deed was Margery, a daughter of Stephen de Swynnerton of Isewell, and sister of Roger de Swynnerton the then lord of Swynnerton confers on William the clerk, son of William de Bromleye, and

<sup>1</sup> I think his father's name was certainly William (*cf.* pedigree), and if so he may possibly be identified with Sir William de Bromley, Kt., of Bromley in Eccleshall, who much earlier in the century, *circa* 1230, is a witness to a *Whitmore* deed (Hatfield's *MSS.* at Stafford), and who also witnessed Henry de Audley's Foundation deed of Hulton Abbey in 1223, as well as a Chell deed of Henry de Audley about the same time. (*Staff. Hist. Coll.* for 1911, p. 444.)

<sup>2</sup> *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. VII, p. 65.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. X, pp. 5 and 6.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. VI, Part 1, pp. 121-2.

on Isabella his wife, daughter of WILLIAM ad PORTAM of BOTTERTON, a *placea* of land in Whitmore, rent 16 pence of silver at the four terms. This William ad Portam, or atte Yatt, was one of the thirteen free tenants of Butterton mentioned in the convention made between Edmund Earl of Lancaster and Sir John de Swynnerton, Kt., of Swynnerton, concerning the waste of Schertelyme in 1278.<sup>1</sup> He had a son Thomas, who apparently died without issue, so that Isabella atte Yatt the sister succeeded to her father's lands in Butterton as well as to whatever other lands he held in Chorlton.<sup>2</sup>

Of William de Bromley, we read further that previously to 1305 (34 Edw. I.) he had been gaoler at Stafford, that is, of the King's Castle there, and that he was charged with procuring false witness to extort bribes,<sup>3</sup> and the next year, 1306, guilty of a forest trespass, his sureties being John de Whitmore and Richard de Verney (of Madeley).<sup>4</sup>

The kalendar of fines of co. Stafford of the Quindene of Easter, 1307, under the Foreign Liberty of Newcastle, meaning the Manor, mentions him again, as well as two other Bromleys, in order thus—Ralph de Bromley, William de Bromleye and Elias de Bromley.<sup>5</sup>

As regards Richard de Bromley, *emp.* Edw. I., we learn from the Whitmore transcripts at Stafford, that his wife's name was Margery.<sup>6</sup> We have also in the same collection two deeds concerning an exchange of land in Whitmore (with precise mention of the *Campum quod vocatur Bromleye*) between two brothers, WILLIAM SON OF ELYAS DE BROMLEY and RICHARD SON OF ELYAS DE BROMLEY, which deeds of exchange must have passed in late Hen. III. or quite early in Edw. I., the witnesses being William de Chatculne, Elyas de Cherleton, John de Bromleye, William de Bosco and Elyas his brother.<sup>7</sup> He also appears in an original

<sup>1</sup> *Great Coucher Book, R.O.*

<sup>2</sup> *Harl. MSS.* 506.

<sup>3</sup> *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. VII, p. 167.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 170.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 175.

<sup>6</sup> A deed in which Isabella relict of Robert de Bosco gave a *placea* in Whitmore *Ricardo de Bromleye et Margerie uxori sue*, the date being circa 1275.

<sup>7</sup> Wm. de Chatculne had a brother called in one deed "Thomas de Chatculne," and in another "Thomas de Offley brother of Wm. de Chatculne."



published by Palgrave in his *Parliamentary Writs* (I, 410), in 1827, and by Sir Harris Nicholas in 1828, and called by them the "Parliamentary Roll," we get a roll broken up into counties. The coats from the Staffordshire part of this roll have already been depicted in Vol. III, Plate I, of these *Transactions*; but many other Staffordshire coats appear, some in other counties, some in the preliminary list dealing with the kingdom as a whole. I should add that many of those appearing under Staffordshire,—Stanlawe, Stepelton, Appleby, Farnham, Edmund Wastneys,—belong really to other counties.

For the "Parliamentary Roll" there are two authoritative and almost contemporary MS. One, which I have called A, appears in Lansdowne MS. 855, and is a facsimile copy of an early fourteenth-century roll. The second, which I have called B, appears in Cottan MS. *Caligula* A. XVIII, is also of the early fourteenth century and bears signs in its arrangement of having been copied from the same original as A. Both have a few additions in a later hand. The arrangement of the counties is different in each but the order of the names in each county is the same throughout. The description of the arms is in old French, and very simple, devoid of all the later flummery of Elizabethan Heraldry.

The extracts here given are from A, and notes indicate any divergence from B. The whole has been checked by comparison with Nicholas, and the coats of arms have been drawn up and coloured from the blasons:—

*Ces sunt les noms et les arm a banerez de  
engleterre.*

- le roy de engleterre porte de goules a iij lupars passans de or.  
 le counte de gloucestre, de or a iij cheverons de goules.  
 le counte de cornewaille, de vert a vj egles de or.  
 le counte de nichole (Lasey, earl of Lincoln), de or a un lion rampaund de pourpre.  
 le counte de lancastre, les armes de engleterre od le label de fraunce.  
 le counte de garene (Warrenne), cheker de or e de azure.  
 le counte de hereforde, de azure a vj lioncels de or a une bande de argent a ij coties de or.  
 le counte de warwik (Beauchamp), de goules crusule de or a une fesse de or.

le counte de penbroc, burele de argent e de azur od les mereles de goules.

le counte de arundel (Fitzalan), de goules a un lion rampaund de or.

le counte de rugemound (Richmond), les armes de garene a un quarter de or od la bordur de engleterre.

le counte de oxenford, quartile de or e de goules a un molet de argent.

*Ces sont les nons e les armes a batues de grand seigners.*

le counte de westre, de azur a iij garbes de or.

le counte saleshure, de azur a vij lioncels de or.

le counte de westestre, de goules a un lion de argent od la coude forchie.

le counte de ferer, verree de or e de goules.

le counte de kent, mascle de ver e de goules.

le counte de devenyschur, de or a un lion de azure.

le counte de winchestre, de goules a vij losenges de or.

le counte de cornewaille, de argent a un lion de goules corone de or, od la bordur de sable besanc de or.

le counte marschal, parvy de or e de ver a un lion de goules.

le counte de war . . . det, cheker de or e de azur a un cheveron de ermyn.<sup>1</sup>

le counte de ormund, de or od le chef endente de azure.<sup>1</sup>

*Ces sunt les nons de countez e seigners (e bouverets) de engleterre.*

Then follow the names of some 240 earls, barons and knights, in no obvious arrangement of either district or precedence, followed by a description of their arms in the same form as above. A begins with Thomas of Brotherton, earl marshal, and Edmund of Wodestock. As Thomas of Brotherton was not made "earl marshal" till 1316, this would seem to put the date of the roll as late as that year, but these names are evidently a subsequent interpolation as they do not occur in B, which begins with the third name—sire john wake.

In this general list the following Staffordshire personages find a place :—

sire john de ferrers,<sup>2</sup> verree de or e de goules.

sire henri de lancastre,<sup>3</sup> les armes de engleterre a un baston de azure.

<sup>1</sup> Omitted in B.

<sup>2</sup> Lord Ferrers of Chartley.

<sup>3</sup> Younger brother of Thos. earl of Lancaster ; succd. him in 1322.

sire hue le dispansar,<sup>1</sup> quartile de argent e de goules a une bende de sable, les quarters goules frette dor.

sire hue sun fils,<sup>2</sup> mesme les armes a un label de azure.

sire thebaud de Verdoun,<sup>3</sup> de or frette de goules.

sire john giffard,<sup>4</sup> de goules a ij lions passauns de argent.

sire john de someri,<sup>5</sup> de or a ij lions passans de azure.

sire john boutetor,<sup>6</sup> de or a un sautour engrele de sable.

sire john le estrange, de goules a ij lions passanz de argent.<sup>7</sup>

sire roger le estrange, meymes les armes od la bordur entente de or.

sire thom le estrange, de argent a ij lions passanz de goules.

sire peres corbeht, de or a ij corbils de sable.

sire willm le ferreres,<sup>8</sup> de goules a les losenges de or.

sire willm thoshet, de goules a les mereles de or.

sire rauf basset,<sup>9</sup> de or ij peas (piles) de goules e en quarter de ermyne.

sire thoms de fornyal, de argent a une bende e vj mereles de goules.

sire nicholas de eslee,<sup>10</sup> de argent a un lion de goules en le espandle del lion un quincfon de argt.

sire richard de sottone, de or a un lion rampaund de vert.

sire nicholas de audeley,<sup>11</sup> de goules frette de or.

sice john dodingseles, de argent a une fesse de goules en le chef un molet de goules.

sire robert de hylande,<sup>12</sup> de azure furette de argent a un lion rampaund de argent.

sire willm de bermyngham, de azure a une bende engrele de or.

sire nicholas de meynel,<sup>13</sup> de azure a ij bars gymiles de or od le chef de or.

sire geffrey de canvyle,<sup>14</sup> de azure a ij lions passanz de argent.

le baroun de estafforde,<sup>15</sup> de or a un cheveron de goules.

<sup>1</sup> Beheaded with his son 1326.

<sup>2</sup> Born *c.* 1290, knighted 1306, earl of Gloucester.

<sup>3</sup> Lord of Alton, *b.* 1247, succd. 1274, *d.* 1309. Or it may be his son *b.* 1283, *d.* 1316.

<sup>4</sup> This is John Giffard, baron of Brimsfield.

<sup>5</sup> Lord of Dudley, *d.* 1321.

<sup>6</sup> Lord Bottetourte, *d.* 1324. His son Thomas married a co-heiress of Somery of Dudley.

<sup>7</sup> *Vice versa* in the Roll of 1272-3.

<sup>8</sup> Lord Ferrers of Chartley.

<sup>9</sup> Of Drayton.

<sup>10</sup> Of Astley, *d.* 1314, soon after Bannockburn, where he was taken prisoner.

<sup>11</sup> Lord Audley succd. 1307, under age, *d.* 1316.

<sup>12</sup> Sir Robt. Holand of Yoxall, and of Holand, co. Lancs., slain 1328.

<sup>13</sup> Of Langley Meynill and of Hintes; father of Sir Hugh, see below.

<sup>14</sup> Sir Geo. de Camvile, *d.* 1308, and was succd. by his son Sir William.

<sup>15</sup> No Christian name is given, probably because lord Edmund was dead (*d.* 1308) and lord Ralph was still a minor.

sire john de harcort,<sup>1</sup> de or a ij barres de goules.

sire bertelmeu de badlesmere,<sup>2</sup> de argent a une fesse e ij barres gimyls de gouls.

sire rauf de grandone,<sup>3</sup> de argent a ij cheverons de goules.

sire peres de gresle,<sup>4</sup> veerres de goules e de ermynes.

le sire de la pole,<sup>5</sup> de or a un lion de goules.

sire robert de la warde,<sup>6</sup> veerres de argent e de sable.

sire john de sottone,<sup>8</sup> de or od le chef de goules a un lion rampaund de argure.

sire thom, de rous, de ermyne od le chef endente de goules a ij escalops de argent.

sire willm boteler, bende de argent e de goules.<sup>9</sup>

Then follow the names of knights under each county in turn, beginning with Norfolk in A, and with Cornwall in B. I have taken out the names of all those who were, I believe, connected with Staffordshire :—

Under *Canntebrugeschir* occur, all together (but on a separate folio in B), the following, all of whom are Staffordshire men, and most of whom are Needwood men. Chandos indeed, the father or grandfather of the great Sir John, had his chief seat at Radbourne, co. Derby, but he had land also under Needwood ; while "Hulles" may or may not be that "Hil," who, according to Harwood, had Little Pipe by Lichfield *Imp.* Ed. III. (Harwood's *Erdeswick*, pp. 106, 303-519 ; from his arms he would appear to be a near relation of the Ridwales.) How this list came to be misplaced under Cambridge I cannot say :—

sire robert de estafford, de or a un cheveron de goules e iij besanz de or  
sire robert touk,<sup>10</sup> barre de vj peces de argent e de sable.

<sup>1</sup> See note below, p. 288.

<sup>2</sup> Lord Badlesmere.

<sup>3</sup> Lord of Shenstone, *d.* 1331.

<sup>4</sup> Piers Gresley of Drakelow, *d. c.* 1310.

<sup>5</sup> Wm. de la Pole of Bere Sardon, *d.* in 1311.

<sup>6</sup> An addition in a later hand in B.

<sup>7</sup> Lord of Kingsley, *d.* 1316. His daughter and heiress Jane *m.* and carried Kingsley to Sir Hugh de Meynill.

<sup>8</sup> Married a co-heir of Somery of Dudley, and was ancestor of the later lords Dudley.

<sup>9</sup> Omitted altogether in B.

<sup>10</sup> Sir Robt. Toke *m.* Ermyntrude, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert de Stafford, and thus had Anslow ; *b. c.* 1270, he *d.* 1332.

sire robert de haloutone,<sup>1</sup> de argent a une bende de goules e iij egles de or.

sire willm bagehot,<sup>2</sup> de ermyne a une bende de goules e iij egles de or.

sire richard de hulles, de azure a un egle de argent e un baston de goules.

sire john de chaundes, de argent a une peel de goules e un label de azure.

sire hugo de meyni(l),<sup>3</sup> verres de argent e de sable e un label de gous.

sire roger de suyvertone,<sup>4</sup> de argent a une crois de sable les chefs d'or et d'azures.

sire thoms de rideware,<sup>5</sup> de azure a un egle de argent.<sup>6</sup>

Under *Derby e Nottingham* occur, and rightly so :—

sire willm de monsemeri, de or a un egle de azure.

sire john de langeord,<sup>7</sup> palee de or e de goules a une bende de argent.

sire robt poutrel,<sup>8</sup> de or a une bende de azure e iij fures de argent.

Under *Leycestreschir* occur, rightly, for these men held land there as well as in Staffordshire :—

sire robert de granone,<sup>9</sup> d'argent a ij cheverons de goules e un label de veer.

sire felip de barington,<sup>10</sup> d'argent a un lion de sable od la coude forchie, en le espandle un fiurel de or.

sire john de harecourt,<sup>11</sup> de goules a ij barres de or (*sic*).

sire giles de estle,<sup>12</sup> d'argent a un lion de goules en le espandle du lion un quincfoil de argent e un label de azure.

<sup>1</sup> I believe Sir Robt. de Haughton *d.* 1303-4.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Wm. Bagot of the Hyde, succ. in 1300 and *d.* 1321-5.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Hugh Meynill the elder, of Hintes and Langley Meynell, *d.* 1333.

<sup>4</sup> Sir Roger Swynnerton succ. *c.* 1300 and *d.* 1338.

<sup>5</sup> Lord of Hamstall Ridware, *d.* 1325-7.

<sup>6</sup> Added in a later hand in B.

<sup>7</sup> John de Longford, of Ellaston, Stanton, and of Longford, co. Derby, *d.* 1304 (*I. p. m.*), but his son Nicholas was only 16 years old, and this may be the reason why it is John's arms that are recorded.

<sup>8</sup> He was the lord of part of Waterfall.

<sup>9</sup> Younger brother of Sir Ralph. He was a great warrior and royal servant, and *d.* 1324.

<sup>10</sup> Lord of Crakemarsh, *d.* 1326.

<sup>11</sup> Knighted 1306, Lord of Elenhall and of Stanton Harcourt. He had also Bosworth in Liecestershire, and *d.* 1330.

<sup>12</sup> Younger brother of Sir Nicholas de Astley, whom he succ. in 1314. He *d.* 1316.



Under *Norhauntone* :—

sire richard basset,<sup>1</sup> palee de or e de goules, od la bordur de azure  
bessante de or.

sire john de astone,<sup>2</sup> de sable a un sautour de argent.

sire willm trossel, de argent a une frette de goules besaunte de or.

sire thos trochet, de ermyne a un cheveron de goules.

sire robt son fils, meme les armes a un label de azure.

Under *Warewickshire* :—

sire roger basset,<sup>3</sup> de or a ij penz de sable a un quarter de ermyne.

sire john de grandone, verree de argent e de sable a un baston de or.

sire robert de verdur, de argent a une crois de azure frette de or.

sire perceval de someri, de azure a ij lions passauns de or.

sire henri de erdingtone, meismes les armes od la bordur de goules.

sire simoun de bereford, de argent a iij floures de sable.<sup>4</sup>

Under *Gloucestreschire* :—

sire huge de audele,<sup>5</sup> de goules nette de or a un label de azure.

sire gemes de audele,<sup>6</sup> e le label les nonceuz de or.<sup>7</sup>

sire walter de Opon, de goules cruseie de or a un lion rampaund  
de or.

Under *Wircestreschire* :—

sire john giffard,<sup>8</sup> de argent a les rondels de goules

sire baudewyne de freville,<sup>9</sup> de or a une crois de goules a les mascles de  
ver.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Richard Basset of Weldon, co. Northants, and of Madecy Alf c, co. Staffs., was probably killed at Bannockburn in 1314. See p. 292 where *de* goules have replaced these *pales* of gules.

<sup>2</sup> The contemporary Aston of Heywood, co. Staffs., was named Roger; and their arms were a fesse with 3 lozenges in chief.

<sup>3</sup> Ralph, not Roger, was the contemporary Basset both of Sapecote and of Drayton, and their arms were not these.

<sup>4</sup> Added in a later hand in both A and B. Sir Simon was eld. son of Sir William Bereford, C.J., who died in 1326 (*D.N.B.*), hence the fleurs de lis on the arms.

<sup>5</sup> This is Hugh the elder, *d.* 1325.

<sup>6</sup> Sir James Audley of Stratton, Sir Hugh's eldest son, *b. c.* 1288, knighted 1306, *d.* 1334.

<sup>7</sup> Added at end in a later hand in B.

<sup>8</sup> This is John Giffard of Weston-under-Edge, co. Gloucester, succ. 1302, *d.* 1320.

<sup>9</sup> Added at end in a later hand in B. He *m.* a co-heiress of Marmion of Tamworth.

Under *Chestreschire* :—

sire john de penbrudge, de argent od le chef de azure e une bende engrele de goules.

sire richard de pulesdone,<sup>1</sup> de sable a iij moles de argent.

Under *Schropschire* :—

sire willm le botyler,<sup>2</sup> de goules crusele de or a une fesse cheker dargent e de sable.

sire sauf le botyler,<sup>3</sup> de goules a une fesse cheker de or e de sable en le chef iij moles de or.

sire willm le botyler de wemme,<sup>4</sup> de azure a une bende e vj coupes dor.

sire hugo de kynardesle, de azure crusule dargent a un lion de argen.

sire john de arlaine,<sup>5</sup> de goules crusule de or, od le chef de or.

sire john de chetwynde,<sup>6</sup> dazure a un cheveron e iij rouwelus de or.

Under *Estaffordeschire* :—

sire robt de Hastang,<sup>7</sup> de azure od le chef de goules a un lion rampand dor.

sire john de hastang,<sup>7</sup> mesmes, od le chef a un label argent.

sire robt de hastang,<sup>7</sup> de azure od le chef de goules e un lion dor od la coude forchee.

sire richard de hastang,<sup>7</sup> de azure od le chef de goules a un lion de or e un baston dargent.

sire relip de hastang,<sup>7</sup> dazure od le chef de goules a un lion de argent.

sire robt de stepleton,<sup>8</sup> dazure a un lion de or od la coude forchee.

sire henri de appelbi, de azure, a vii merelles de or.

<sup>1</sup> Lord of Flashbrook; his descendants were called Jordan and their heiress *m.* a Barbour, who afterwards bore similar arms.

<sup>2</sup> Probably of Warrington, co. Lancs.

<sup>3</sup> Lord of Norbury, co. Staffs., *j.u.* a co-heiress of Philip Marmion and of Hugh de Kilbec. He *d.* 1307-11.

<sup>4</sup> Sued. 1296, *d.* 1334.

<sup>5</sup> Of Aldford, co. Cestr., and of Elford, co. Staffs.

<sup>6</sup> Added at end in a later hand in B. Sir John Chetwynd was of the elder branch, of Chetwynd, co. Salop.

<sup>7</sup> Robert and John Hastang his son were successively lords of Chebsey and Leamington Hastang, co. Warwick. I believe Sir Robert was dead by 1306, certainly he was so in 1311. Robert was a younger son and had land at Badenhall. Richard and Philip were, I think, sons of Sir John.

<sup>8</sup> Lord of Stepelton, co. Salop, and a parcener with Hastang in Aldridge; probably a relation of this family of condotieri. He had *m.* soon after 1273 widow of William de Rydeware, and had dower in Mauvesyn Ridware. This Sir Robert seems to have *d. c.* 1296, but a successor Sir Robert held Aldridge and Billington in 1327.



LASCY  
Earl of Lincoln



BEAUCHAMP  
Earl of Warwick



FITZALAN  
Earl of Arundel



SIMON DE MONTFORT  
Earl of Leicester



THE BARON OF  
STAFFORD



SIR JOHN DE  
SEGRAVE



SIR ROBT TOKE  
OF ANSLOW



SIR JOHN DE  
CHANDOS



SIR JOHN DE  
LONGFORD  
OF ELLASTON



SIR GILES DE  
ASTLEY



SIR THOS. TOUCHET  
OF MARKEATON



SIR JOHN DE  
PEMBRIDGE  
OF TONG



SIR RICHARD DE  
PULEDSON OF  
FLASHBROOK



SIR RALPH LE  
BOTILER OF  
NORBURY



SIR WILLIAM LE  
BOTILER OF TYRLEY



SIR JOHN DE  
CHETWYND OF  
CHETWYND



SIR RICHARD  
HASTANG



SIR ROB. DE  
STAPLETON



SIR WILL. WYTHER



SIR THOMAS PIPE



sire willm wasteneys,<sup>1</sup> de sable a un lion dargent e un coler de goules.  
 sire edmon wasteneys,<sup>1</sup> de sable a un lion dargent od la cowde forchie.  
 sire rauf de stanlawe, dargent a un lion de sable od la coude forchie e  
 renowe.  
 sire willm weyer (Wyther),<sup>2</sup> dargent a une fesse e iij cressanz de goules.  
 sire robt de farnham (?),<sup>3</sup> quartile de argent e de azure a iij cressanz de  
 lun e lautre.  
 sire thoms de la pipe,<sup>4</sup> de azure crusule de or a une fesse de or.

Sir Harry Nicholas has put the limits of date of this roll at 1308-14. To judge from the Staffordshire names alone the date should be more exactly 1308. Sir Robert Hastang was certainly dead by 1311; Sir Geoffrey de Camville died in 1308; Sir Piers Gresley died about 1310. While Sir Robert de Halghton died in 1303-4, and Sir John de Longford in 1304. On the other hand, Edmund, Lord Stafford, only died in 1308, and this roll has obviously been drawn up during the minority of his successor Ralph, the first earl.

The number of the Hastang coats and knights is a curious feature of the roll. This family must have been all prominent soldiers of the day. I do not know, however, how we are to explain the absence of the names and coats of those six knights—certainly the most prominent—as commissioners, assessors, justices and M.P.'s in the Staffordshire of 1308—Sir William de Stafford of Sandon, Sir William de Were of Norton-le-Moors, Sir William Trumwyn of Cannock, Sir Robert de Standon of Standon, Sir Robert de Dutton of Maer and Rowndall and Sir Philip de Somerville of Alrewas and Wichnor.

So far as the Staffordshire names are concerned the title of "Parliamentary Roll," given to this Roll of Arms by Palgrave, is quite erroneous. Many of those whose coats are given were men of much too small a standing to represent the county in

<sup>1</sup> Sir William Wasteneys was lord of Colton in Staffs. and of lands in Lincolnshire and Leicestershire. Sir Edmund was the founder of the Nottinghamshire branch of the family.

<sup>2</sup> I have seen a seal of Sir Thomas Wyther of this date bearing these arms. Evidently "Weyer" is a mistake for Wyther. The Wythers held land in or near Ilam and Rocester.

<sup>3</sup> This reading is doubtful and the name unknown in Staffordshire

<sup>4</sup> Added at end in a later hand in B. Sir Thomas de Pype *m.* Margaret (Basset), the widow of Edmund lord Stafford, who *d.* in 1308.

Parliament. Many were younger sons. It is much more probable that the list was drawn up in connection with one of the Scottish expeditions of Edward II. A great number of new knights were made in 1306 when the Prince of Wales was knighted. The occasion lent lustre to a title which had been till then merely a nuisance and a cause of taxation; and it may well have been that the new knights took an early opportunity to record their arms in good company. The modern Herald's Office supplies a permanent want, and there were men in 1306 as new as the new men of 1908. Boutetort, Sutton, Badlemere, Freville, and Holand were as new in those days as Roberts, Kitchenar, Cromer, Cassell to-day; and there were men rising in the counties even as these *proceres* were rising in the camps and councils of the nation. One thing strikes the student of this roll, and that is that there were two very different classes of knights; there were the heads of the knightly families with £20 or more in land; and there was also a sufficiently numerous contingent of fighting knights of no property. These last were not among those likely to be summoned to Westminster to consult about the serious affair of taxation. They were not commissioners, justices of the peace, sheriffs, escheators, or M.P.'s, they were fighting retainers.

The last Roll comes from the Harleian MSS. 6589, and is the fullest of all. This Roll is entirely broken up into counties, and one can therefore be sure that one is not importing into Staffordshire some knight of a similar name from a far distant county. The blasons of the arms are in short French. The part here given begins:—

*Nomina militum in com. staff. 17 E. II. (1323-4).*

Sr. James Audley, gules, fretty or.

Tho. de Furnivall,<sup>1</sup> argent, a bend between 6 martlets gules.

Tho. de Barington<sup>2</sup> (nil).

Walter de Verdon,<sup>3</sup> or, fretty gules.

Rafe Basset de Weldon,<sup>4</sup> or, 3 piles gules, a border blue bezanty or.

Roger de Okeover,<sup>5</sup> ermine, on a chief gules 3 bezants or.

<sup>1</sup> Succ. as lord of Alton in 1316 *j.u.*

<sup>2</sup> Probably Philip de Barington of Creighton, *d.* 1326.

<sup>3</sup> Of Crakemarsh, *d.* 1356.

<sup>4</sup> Of Madeley Alfac, proved his age 1322 and *d.* 1341.

<sup>5</sup> Of Okeover, *d.* 1337. He and the preceding five were all close neighbours.





SIR THOMAS DE  
FURNIVAL OF  
ALTON



SIR RALPH BASSET  
OF WELDON



SIR ROGER DE  
OAKOVER OF  
OKEOVER



SIR JOHN GIFFARD  
OF CHILLINGTON



SIR PHILIP DE  
SOMERVILLE OF  
WICHNOR



SIR RICHARD DE  
VERNON OF  
HAPLASTON



SIR WILL. TRUSSELL  
OF KIBBLESTONE



SIR JOHN DE  
ARDERNE OF  
ELFORD



SIR ANSELM LE  
MARSHALL OF  
COLTON



SIR THOMAS LE  
RIDWARE OF  
HAMSTALL RIDWARE



SIR ROBERT DE  
BEK OF HOPTON



SIR RALPH DE  
ROLLESTON OF  
ROLLESTON



SIR THOMAS LE  
ROUS OF WALSALL



SIR HENRY DE  
BUSHBURY OF  
BUSHBURY



SIR JOHN DE  
SWYNNERTON OF  
HILTON



SIR ROBERT DE  
DUTTON OF  
ROWNALL



SIR WILL. DE  
STAFFORD OF  
BRAMSHALL



SIR RICH. DRAYCOT  
OF DRAYCOT-LE-  
MOORS



SIR JOHN DE  
HINKELEY OF  
STOKE-BY-STONE



SIR WILLIAM  
TRUMWYNE OF  
CANNOCK

John Giffard de Chillington, blue, 3 stirropes or.

Rafe de Grendon,<sup>1</sup> argent, 2 chevrons gules.

Philip Somerville,<sup>2</sup> blue sown with crosses & 3 eagles or.

William de Camville, blue, 3 lions passant argent.

Roger de Swynerton,<sup>3</sup> argent, a cross "formy flory" sable.

Richard de Vernon,<sup>4</sup> argent fretty sable, a canton gules.

John de Hamlin (nil).

Will Trussell de Cubleston, argent, fretty gules bezanty or.

John Ardenne,<sup>5</sup> gules, a chief or & crussely or.

Anselme de Marshall,<sup>6</sup> gules, a bend fusile or.

Hugo de Meynell,<sup>7</sup> vary, argent & sable.

Tho. de Redware,<sup>8</sup> blue, a spread eagle argent.

Nicholas de Langford,<sup>8</sup> paly of six, or & gules, a bend argent.

Robert Beke,<sup>9</sup> gules, a cross ermine (shown "formy").

Rafe de Rolleston,<sup>10</sup> argent, a cinquefoil blue, on a chief gules a lion passant or.

Robert de Stapleton,<sup>11</sup> blue a lion rampant with forked tail or.

Thomas le Rouse,<sup>12</sup> per pale blue & gules, a lion rampant ermine.

Henry de Bishbury,<sup>13</sup> argent, a rose between 2 cottises sable, on the fessy 3 scallops argent.

John de Swinfort,<sup>14</sup> argent, a cross sable (formy flory), a border engreled gules.

Robert de Dutton,<sup>15</sup> quarterly, argent (? ermine) & gules fretty or, a blue label.

William Stafford,<sup>16</sup> argent, a chevron gules charged with 5 bezants or.

William Wastneis,<sup>6</sup> sable, a lion rampant argent collared gules.

Richard Draycott,<sup>17</sup> or, 3 piles gules, a bend ermine.

John de Hinkeley,<sup>18</sup> gules, a chevron engreled argent.

<sup>1</sup> Of Shenstone, *d.* 1331.

<sup>3</sup> Of Swynnerton, *d.* 1338.

<sup>5</sup> Of Elford.

<sup>7</sup> Of Hintes, *d.* 1333.

<sup>9</sup> Of Hopton and Tean, *d.* in 1348.

<sup>10</sup> Of Rolleston, *d.* 1323-4. The blue cinquefoil on silver are the arms of Brailsford of Derbyshire.

<sup>11</sup> See *ante*, p. 14. Lord of Aldridge and a relation of the Hastangs.

<sup>12</sup> Lord of Walsall, knighted 1300, *d.* 1345.

<sup>13</sup> Of Bushbury and Penne, *d.* after 1341.

<sup>14</sup> Of Hilton, *J.W.*, *d.* 1340.

<sup>15</sup> Of Rownall and part of Maer, *d.* after 1334. Harwood calls the Dutton arms ermine and gules quarterly with a label.

<sup>16</sup> Of Bramshall, Amblecot and Sandon, *b. c.* 1262, *d.* 1339-40. These were afterwards adopted as their arms by his descendants the Erdeswicks.

<sup>17</sup> Sir Rich. Draycot of Draycot-in-the-Moors, *d.* 1316, and was succd. by his grandson John, *b.* 1303.

<sup>18</sup> Of Stoke-by-Stone, *d.* 1344-7.

<sup>2</sup> Of Wichnor, *d.* 1355.

<sup>4</sup> Of Harlaston and Hadden.

<sup>6</sup> Of Colton.

<sup>8</sup> See *ante*, p. 11.

John de Harcourt,<sup>1</sup> or, 2 barres gules.

Robert de Bures,<sup>2</sup> sable, a bend varyry or & gules.

We are able to fix the exact date of this Roll. In Vol. VIII of these *Transactions*, pp. 44-46, will be found a list of those summoned to Westminster "to consult with the king." This list may also be found in *Harl. MS.* 1985. This list of names there given is nearly identical with this roll of "knights." This fact not only tells us the reason for the compilation of the roll now under consideration, it also makes it probable that *all* who were knights were summoned to Westminster. The date of the meeting was to be 9th May, 1324.

The list of summonses is not quite identical with the roll. In our Roll, between the second and third names, ought to be inserted—Thomas de Pipe, Thomas de Halghton, Philip de Barinton—and elsewhere we should add the names of Robert de Grendon and John de Kestanke. We know all these men's arms from previous rolls, that they have been left out is probably the fault of some copier. The list of those summoned goes on to deal with "men at arms" summoned, who therefore were not then knights. In this second list we find the contemporary Cresswell of Cresswell, Basset of Gheadle, Chetwynd of Ingestre, Ipstones of Ipstones. The only Staffordshire knights who were undoubtedly living at this time, and whose names are missing are Sir Roger Trumwyne, *d.* 1325-33, Sir Robert de Toke, *d.* after 1332, and Sir Ralph le Botiler of Norbury who was a knight in 1322 and died 1341. The absence of any territorial position in the case of the two first, and inclusion in co. Salop in the case of the last may account for their omission. If to the absence of other names from both roll and list supplies useful information. It shows, for instance, that the lords of Standon, Wrottesley, Bagots Bromley, Perton, Caverswall, Aston of Heywood, Mavesyn Ridware and Hamstall Ridware, were not knights in May, 1324. They were either minors on the threshold of knighthood, or not of knightly rank.

This Roll of 1324 is undoubtedly the most important and complete Staffordshire Armorial that is available during the best

<sup>1</sup> Of Ellenhall, *d.* 1330.

<sup>2</sup> Of Chartley for life, *d.* 1324.



54. (xlvii. 908).—Stafford Borough, 13th century.—A triple-towered castle, masoned and embattled, quatrefoiled windows, doors thrown back, portcullis half down. In the field, two lions passant on each side, ENGLAND. Fish in water in the base.

SIGILLVM . COMUNITATIS . VILLE . STAFFORDIE.

55. D. (lxxxi. 12, 13).—*Theobald de Verdon*, of Alton, *d.* 1295-1309.—1301. D. To the r. In armour: hauberk of mail, helmet with vizor closed, sword, shield of arms. Horse caparisoned. Arms: fretty.

SIGILLVM THEOBALDI DE VERDVN.

55. R. (lxxxii. 2, 3).—A shield of arms as in the obverse, suspended from a tree, with two smaller trees at the side. In the field a lion passant on each side arranged palewise, forming a kind of early supporter.

CONSTABVLARII : HYBERNIE.

56. (xc. 54).—*John Talbot*, *Lord of Furnival and Alton*, Marshal of France, 1409-21.—A shield of arms *couché*: a lion rampant within a border engrailed, TALBOT. Crest on a helmet and hat, a lion sitting. Supporters, two lions sitting.

SIGILL' . IOH'IS . TALBOT . DNI . DE . FURNIVALL.

57. (Woll. ch. x. 30).—*Richard Vernon*, of Harlston, Speaker of the House of Commons.—1447: a shield of arms *couché*: fretty, a canton. Crest, on a helmet, a bear's head, erased.

SIGILLU . RICARDI VERNOUN MILITIS.

58. (c. 1).—*Humphrey Stafford*, *Duke of Buckingham*.—1442-60: a shield of arms *couché*: quarterly, (1) and (4) England and France; (2) Bohun; (3) Bohun of Northampton; (4) standard. Crest, on a helmet, out of a coronet a swan head and neck between two wings elevated. Supporters, two antelopes.

59. (lxxii. 55).—*Walsall Borough*. 15th century.—A shield of arms: England and France, for Henry V. or VI. ensigned, with an open coronet of fleur-de-lis. Supporters, two lions sejant.

S' . COE . MAIORIS COMUNITATIS VILLE DNI REG' DE WALSAL.

60. (clv. 1).—*Lichfield Borough*.

#### PLATE VI.

61. (xxxvi. 74).—*Ralph Basset*, of Weldon, *d.* 1341.—A shield of arms: three pales within a bordure bezantée. Suspended by a loop, between two wyverns without wings.

S' RADVLFII BASSET DE WELLEDONE.

62. (xcii. 32).—*Thomas de Holand*, *d.* 1360. -1354: on a mount a flowering tree, thereon, suspended by a strap, a shield of arms: the charges entirely obliterated. On each side, on a helmet, out of a coronet, a plume of ostrich feathers.

Sigillum thome de holand.

63. (lxxxv. 32.)—*John Delves*, 1367.—A shield of arms : a chevron fretty between three delves. Suspended by a strap from a tree of three branches.

SIGILLUM . . . . IS DE DELVES.

64. (D.C. F. 484.)—*Hugh, 2nd Earl Stafford*, 1372.—A shield of arms : field diapered with sprigs of foliage, a chevron. Hung by a strap from a forked tree on a mount, and having at each side a small tree.

SIGILLU HUGONIS COMIT . . STAFFORDIE.

65. (lxxxvi. 35.)—*Baldwin de Freville*, of Tamworth, 1368.—A shield of arms *co. red.* : a cross flory. The shield resting on a helmet as if it were a lambrequin. Crest on the helmet, out of a coronet a garb.

S . . . . WYNI : . . . FREVYLE.

66. (Cott. ch. xv. 15.)—*John Hastang*, 1354.—A shield of arms : a chief over all a lion rampart.

SIGILLV' . IOHANNIS . HASTANG.

67. (Harl. ch. iii. F. 17.)—*Robert son of Robert Corbet*, of Hadley and King's Bromley, 1380.—A shield of arms, two bars, in chief a label of three points. Hung by a strap from a forked tree, and within a Gothic panel.

S' ROBERTI . CORBET.

68. (Harl. ch. iii. G. 40.)—*William Bagot*, of Baginton, 1396.—A shield of arms : on a chevron, between three martlets, a crescent for difference, BAGOT. Hung by a strap from a forked oak-tree.

Sigillum willm' bagot.

69. (Harl. ch. 112 G. 26.)—*John de Verdon*, of Co. Norf., 1377.—A shield of arms : a lion rampant.

SIGILLUM IOH'IS DE VERDON.

70. (Cott. ch. xxviii. 104.)—*Margaret de Pulesdon*, sister and heir of Simon de Neuton of Cos. Derby and Staffs., 1388.—A shield of arms : per pale, *dex.*, a chevron between three pierced mullets for PULESDON (?); *sin.*, on a chevron three annulets, on a chief a cross flory, for NEUTON (?). Supported by two lions rampant.

SIG : MARGARETE : DE : PULESDON.

71. (Woll. ch. x. 55.)—*Alice, widow of Sir Thomas de Stafford*, of Seile, sister and co-heir of Sir John Sulny, 1419.—A shield of arms : per pale, *dex.*, a chevron between three martlets, STAFFORD; *sin.*, quarterly, SULNY.

SIGILLU : ALICIE : DE : STAFFORDE.

72. (xcii. 18.)—*Robert Hill*.—Arms : per pale, *dex.*, a saltaire vair between four mullets pierced, HILL; *sin.*, a lion rampant debriused by a bend. c. 1450.

73. (cv. 58.)—*Thomas Giffard*, of Brimsfield, c. 1300.—A shield of arms : three lions passant and a label.

74. (lxxx. iv. 17.)—*John Bruyn*, of Bridgnorth, Co. Salop, 1434.—Shield of arms : an eagle displayed. Hung by a strap from a tree.

Sigill' : iohis : bruyn.



Staffordshire County Studies  
Sample

REVIEWS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

## REVIEWS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

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CLOSE ROLLS, HENRY III., 1237-42.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 1911.

THE history of these years consists mainly of the struggle of the English, headed by the clergy, against the legate Otho and the foreign favourites of the king, chief among whom was William de Valence. It ends with the king's futile and feeble attack on France.

An echo of this opposition between Henry and the archbishop may be seen in the mandate of November 6th, 1239, to the sheriff of Staffordshire, to release and cease all proceedings against the four servants of Simon de Norwich, the king's servant, who had been excommunicated by the archdeacon of Stafford on the orders of the archbishop.

The one successful effort on the part of the king occurred in August, 1241, when, using Henry de Audley as ambassador, he settled peace with the Welsh at Chester. In returning he passed through Staffordshire, resting at Newcastle on September 6th, at Heywood on the 7th, at Lichfield on the 9th, and at Kenilworth on the 11th.

There was little for the king to fear from the Staffordshire baronage at this time. The great earl of Chester had died in 1232; John Scot, the last earl, died in 1237; and we may observe that the 60s. that the burgesses of Newcastle paid to the abbot of Chester was "to pray for the soul of the earl Ranulf." The Chester palatinate was now divided among the co-heirs. One of these co-heirs, Ada, had married Henry de Hastings; and, in 1238, an exchange was effected, whereby she gave up her share and took instead the manors of Wiggington and Wolverhampton in Staffs. and other manors elsewhere. While Hugh le Despencer, soon to be a danger to the crown, was in 1238 still a minor "son

of Hugh Despencer" and in ward to Geoffrey le Despencer, one of the king's servants.

John Lascy, earl of Lincoln, died in 1240, and his widow, we find, had Cauldon in dower. John FitzAlan also died in 1240, and Hawise, his widow, is assigned in dower four and one-sixth knights' fees in Staffordshire, which, we are told, were held by Alan Mauveysin, Hugh de Weston, William Panton, Henry Mauveysin, Geoffrey de Gresley (not Grateleg), Robert de Hageleton (Haughton) and James and Michael de Morton, and John Comee (not Comee). According to the *Testa* the fees would be respectively,—Cotes by Stafford ( $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$ ), Weston-under-Lizeard and Newton (1), Hales ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Rideware Mauveysin ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Kingston ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Moreton ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Weston Coyney (1), making four and a third in all. The *Testa* does not, however, mention the partnership of the Haughtons in Morton, nor the name of Alan Mauveysin the tenant at Cotes. Further light is shed on the *Testa* by an entry referring to the Stafford barony. Hervey de Stafford died in 1237, and his eldest son, Hervey, in 1241. A Close Roll of April 28th, 1242, shows that Mabel, daughter of Robert de Mucegros, widow of Hervey de Stafford, is given seisin of the custody of the lands and heir of Ralph de Mutton of Ingestre, Gratwich and Reule, "which Hervey had left her in his will." So that Ralph de Mutton must have been dead in 1241. Another reference to a Stafford will shows that such wills were not rare. In May 3rd, 1242, Margery, sister of Robert de Stafford (brother and heir of the last-named Hervey), is to have seisin of the custody of the manor of Tean, late of Gilbert de Bec which had been taken into the king's hands on the death of Hervey and which Hervey, and Hervey his father, had both bequeathed to Margery. Therefore Gilbert de Bec was dead in 1237, and his son and heir, Robert, of age in 1247 and dead in 1254, was not of full age in 1243, at the date of the *Testa*.

A most important writ close, dated June 15th, 1242, from Saintes in Gascony, summons each of a long list of barons to join the king in France. It is noted in the margin as sent "*baronibus anglie*," and might almost constitute a writ of summons and become the title to a resurrected peerage (pp. 498, 527). The only Staffordshire baron so summoned was Ralph Basset.

No doubt it was the prospective war with France which

caused the king to issue urgent mandates to the sheriffs, on March 21st, 1242, to distraint all who held £20 of land to take up knighthood, and we hear of William de Stafford being respited till Michaelmas from taking up this title of honour in Co. Nottingham. Directly after the king's departure for Gascony in May, 1242, the sheriffs and two others are appointed in each county "*ad arma juranda et assidenda et ad pacem nostram conservanda.*" These "keepers of the peace" during the king's absence were, in Staffordshire: the sheriff, John l'Estrange of Knockyn; Ralph Basset of Drayton; and Robert de Grendon.

A large number of writs deal with forest matters, and the purveyance of food for the Royal Household. Hugh de Loges, the forester of Cannock, is to give to the canons of Lichfield oaks from Hopwas Hay, 1238; the vivaries of Stretton, Stafford and Newcastle provide fish to be sent to Shrewsbury, September, 1238; the custodian of the bishopric is to let Hervey de Stafford have some oaks, November, 1239; the constable of Newcastle is to let Simon of Norwich, the king's servant, have oaks out of Newcastle wood, December, 1241. Hugh de Loges takes John of Aldridge prisoner for a forest offence and hands him over to the sheriff, 1237.

A pardon for homicide is granted to Geofrey, son of John de Colwich, for killing by accident his brother Nigel, 1240. And Robert Poliot, who fled from justice after killing his man, left a wife, or widow, Margery, to whom the king's grace was extended, in so far as she was to recover the third part of a knight's fee in Envill—hers by the gift of her first husband, John de Evenefeld, 1242, the heir of Envill was still a minor in 1243.

It is by letters close that the lands of outlaws, that had been a year and a day in the king's waste, were restored to their chief lords. In this way the prior of St. Thomas gets the land in Orbrichton (Orberton), which Roger son of Bernard had held of him, who slew Richard Forejate, 1238; and so Henry de Smallrise gets the land which Isolda daughter of William held of him "who was hung for felony," 1242. These writs to give seisin were sent to the sheriff, and it was he too who was ordered to arrange perambulations to determine boundaries. Such perambulations took place at Barre in 1240, between Great Barre, the land of Richard de Grendon, and little Barre, the land

## LIST OF SHERIFFS.

CORRECTION BY MR. HORACE ROUND.

Dear Mr. WEDGWOOD,

. . . Of course this volume (1912) is rather late in its contents for my special knowledge, but it ought to appeal to the subscribers. Your article on the "Lists and Indexes" should be useful to *all* local antiquaries, to whom these compilations are probably little known. . . .

As to the "List of Sheriffs" you *may* have authority for Maurice de Bretei (*i.e.*, Maurice de Titley, Essex), but what is it? When he attests as *Vicecomes* it is as Sheriff of *Essex*.

As to page 346 it has long been recognized that the party's age was of no consequence to the Crown, so long as he was *over* 21. More disquieting is the later discovery that the alleged recollections of the deponents frequently favour of "common form."

I am, yours truly,

J. HORACE ROUND.

15, Brunswick Terrace, Brighton.

Staffordshire County Studies



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