

Staffordshire Record Society

COLLECTIONS

FOR A

HISTORY

OF

STAFFORDSHIRE

EDITED BY

The William Salt Archaeological Society.

PART I.—VOLUME VI.

1885.

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# The William Salt Archaeological Society.

1885.

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*7th November, 1885.*

# The William Salt Archaeological Society.

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GENERAL MEETING, 20TH OCTOBER, 1885.

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The Seventh General Meeting of the above Society was held at the William Salt Library, Stafford, on the 20th October, 1885, Lord Wrottesley, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, in the Chair. There were also present: Mr. Thomas Salt, M.P., the Rev. F. Parker, the Rev. Ernald Lane, the Rev. J. Hodgson, F.S.A., the Rev. W. Jackson, the Hon. E. P. Jervis, Major-General the Hon. G. Wrottesley, Mr. Francis Whitgrave, Captain Congreve, Mr. J. B. Brindley, Recorder of Hanley, Mr. Hackwood, Mr. W. R. Holland, Mr. Robert Fenton, Mr. J. G. Tildesley, Mr. W. S. Brough, Mr. J. Edge, Mr. J. Nayler, Mr. W. Duignan, Mr. T. Mazzinghi, and others.

The following Report of the Editorial Committee was read to the Meeting by the Honorary Secretary, and was ordered to be printed, together with the Balance Sheet of the Society for 1884, in the Appendix to the next Volume.

The Editorial Committee submit a Report and Balance Sheet for the year 1884:—

The cost of printing the Heralds' Visitations of 1614 and 1663 for Part II. of Volume V. has caused a temporary deficit in the accounts for the past year. A similar occurrence took place when Glover's Visitation of 1583 was printed in Vol. III., but no inconvenience was found to result from it, the deficit being made up by the surplus of the following year. It arises from the greatly enhanced cost of printing pedigree matter as compared with the ordinary composition, and is not likely to occur again, as all the Visitations worth printing have now been issued by the Society.

The Volume last issued, which contains the Visitations above-named, has been compiled for the Society by Mr. H. S. Grazebrook, who has not only transcribed all the pedigrees himself, and compared them with the original Visitations, but has added to them copious annotations from hitherto unpublished sources. The Committee look upon this work as a marvel of industry and patient research, and hope the subscribers will appreciate it in the same degree.

As regards the forthcoming Volume [No. VI.], the printing of Part I. has been completed, and it will be shortly in the hands of the subscribers. It contains an Abstract of the Stone Cartulary and Extracts from the Plea Rolls between the 55th year of Henry III. and the 22nd year of Edward I. Part II. will contain a list of the Capitular Muniments at Lichfield, which has been compiled for the Dean and Chapter by the Rev. Dr. Coxe.

It was resolved (*nem. con.*) that the thanks of the Society be given to the contributors to the last volume, and this Meeting fully endorses the opinion expressed in the Report of the Editorial Committee respecting the great labour and pains bestowed by Mr. H. S. Grazebrook upon the editing of the Heraldic Visitations of A.D. 1614 and A.D. 1663.

A resolution was also proposed and carried (*nem. con.*): "That the Members of the William Salt Archeological Society assembled in Annual Meeting, desire to place on record their recognition of the services of the President and Council, Auditor and other officers in dealing with the general interests of the Society during the past year.

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# William Salt Archaeological Society.

BALANCE SHEET OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1884  
(15TH SEPTEMBER, 1884, TO 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1885).

(In respect of Vols. I., II., III., IV., and V.)

Cr.	£	s.	d.	Dr.	£	s.	d.
By Balance from last year's accounts .. ..			49 7 10				
Vol. I. Arrears as per last account .. ..	£2	2 0		17th October, 1884. Honorarium to Mr. Mazzinghi for 1884 .. ..		15	15 0
(a.) Still unpaid .. ..	2	2 0		13th December, 1884. To Mr. G. Sutton, for Index of Part I., Vol. V. .. ..		4	0 0
(b.) Two new Subscribers at £1 10s. each .. ..			5 0 0	17th January, 1885. To Mr. Mazzinghi, postage and petty expenses .. ..		2	17 10
Vol. II. Arrears as per last account .. ..	8	8 0		19th January, 1885. Messrs. Wright and Co., for stationery .. ..		1	8 10
(c.) Still unpaid .. ..	8	8 0		7th March, 1885. Messrs. Harrison, for printing Part I., Vol. V., and for binding and issuing the same. .		81	5 0
(d.) One new Subscriber .. ..			1 1 0	20th September, 1885. Messrs. Mitchell and Hughes, for printing Part II., Vol. V. .. ..		166	0 0
Vol. III. Arrears as per last account .. ..	10	10 0		3rd October, 1885. Messrs. Harrison, for binding and sending out Part II., Vol. V. .. ..		19	14 0
(e.) Deduct unpaid .. ..	9	9 0					
(d.) One new Subscriber .. ..			1 1 0				
Vol. IV. Arrears as per last account .. ..	8	8 0					
(f.) Still unpaid .. ..	5	5 0					
One copy since supplied to J. P. Gardner .. ..			1 1 0				
(d.) One new Subscriber .. ..			1 1 0				
Vol. V. 215 Subscribers as per list .. ..	225	15 0					
(g.) Less 28 still unpaid, 15th September, 1885 .. ..	£29	8 0					
One Compounder (Royds) .. ..		1 1 0					
		30	9 0				
			195				
One duplicate copy (Colonel Fletcher) .. ..			1 1 0				
			257				
Balance, deficit on Vols. I. to V. inclusive .. ..	33	17 10					
Total	£291	0 8		Total	£291	0 8	

(Signed) GEORGE WROTTESELEY, MAJOR-GENERAL, *Hon. Secretary.*

Examined and found correct  
W. CONGREVE, *Hon. Auditor.*

COMPARISON WITH BANK ACCOUNT AS BALANCED TO 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1885.

	£	s.	d.
6 Subscriptions to Vol. VI. paid before 15th September, 1884 .. .. .	6	6	0
112 " " " " between 15th September, 1884 and 15th September, 1885 .. .. .	117	12	0
6 " " Vol. VII. paid before 15th September, 1885 .. .. .	6	6	0
Cheques uncashed 15th September, 1885 .. .. .	185	14	0
			Total
	315	18	0
Less deficit as shown on other side. . . . .	33	17	10
Balance agreeing with Bank Pass Book, 15th September, 1885 .. .. .	282	0	2

Examined and found correct.

(Signed) W. CONGREVE, *Hon. Auditor.*

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# THE STONE CHARTULARY.

## INTRODUCTION.

ACCORDING to the ancient monastic tradition, Wolphere or Wulfer, the first Christian King of Mercia, founded a religious house at Stone for nuns and a priest, *circa* 670, in expiation of the barbarous murder of his two sons Wolfade and Rufin, who, before his own conversion, he had put to death, in consequence of their having embraced the Christian faith.<sup>1</sup>

Wolphere's hermitage or nunnery was converted in the reign of Henry I. into a priory, under circumstances very characteristic of the age, and which are thus described in an old rhyming chronicle in black letter which hung on a tablet in the refectory of the monks at the date of the suppression of the Priory in 29 H. VIII. :—

“In the time of the Conquest was the Lord of Stafford  
Baron Robert, which here was chief Lord,  
And in his life time befel such a rase  
That two nuns and one priest lived in this place,  
The which were slayne by one Enysan,  
That come over with William Conqueror than.  
This Enysan slew the nuns and preest alsoe.  
Because his sister should have this church thoe ;  
But for that offence he did to Saint Wolfade  
His sister soon died, and himself great vengeance had.  
And when Enisan this cruel deed had doone,  
The blessed Baron Robert bethought himself soone  
To Killingworth anon that he would goe,  
And tell Geffrey of Clinton there of his woe,  
Which was in the Castle of Killingworth then dwelling,  
And was Chamberlain to first King Henry the King,  
And founder of that Castle and Abbey alsoe ;  
Which counselled this blessed Baron Robert tho'  
To restore and helpe Saint Wolfad's house again  
And make canons there in steed of the nuns that  
Enysan had slayne,” etc., etc.

This old legendary account of the foundation of the Priory,

<sup>1</sup> See the “New Monasticon,” which gives the legend at full length from an old chronicle in the British Museum. Wolpher is the same name as Guelph.

*temp.* H. I., appears to be confirmed to some extent by the deeds relating to Stone which were printed in Vol. II. "Staffordshire Collections," and by the following extract from the Pipe Roll of 31 H. I.

*"Ernaldus filius Enisand debet x. marcas ut habeat pacem de hominibus quos interfecit."*

Eyton however is of opinion that this entry on the Pipe Roll of A.D. 1130 has no connection with the re-founding of the Priory *temp.* H. I. He writes at page 200 of Vol. II. of these Collections—

"One form of the monastic legend says that Stone Priory was founded by Enisan de Walton, at the dictation of Geoffrey de Clinton and Robert (*sic*) de Stafford, and as an expiation for the said Enisan having murdered two nuns and a priest at the Hermitage of St. Wulfade. Doubtless the original Church and Hermitage of St. Wulfade of Stone were founded in expiation of a murder, but that murder was committed some centuries before Enisan de Walton's time. Doubtless also, there was a second murder, and murder of men, not of women, at or near Stone, but it was perpetrated not by Enisan but by his son Ernald, before the latter had succeeded to Walton, but after the Church of Stone was purchased from Enisan and given to Kenilworth. It was expiated, moreover, not by any foundation of a priory, but by a round fine, payable to the Crown, and very possibly inflicted by the Justiciar Clinton."

I am inclined however to attach more weight to the tradition than Eyton, and think it very probable that Geoffrey de Clinton the Justiciary, Chamberlain and the powerful favourite of Henry I., had taken advantage of an homicide committed by Ernald de Walton to extract from Enisan the father of Ernald grants of land in Walton and Stone, in order to benefit his newly founded Priory of Kenilworth. It is true that Ernald was fined 10 marks for his offence, but the reader will not fail to observe that for another homicide committed by Liulph de Audley, the amercement on the same Roll amounted to more than 200 marks.

The Priory remained a cell to Kenilworth until A.D. 1292,<sup>1</sup> when it was freed from subjection to that House, saving only the right of patronage and a yearly pension.

<sup>1</sup> This date is taken from the deed at folio 30 of the Chartulary. Dugdale quotes a document relating to this transaction in his "History of Warwickshire," but gives A.D. 1260 for the supposed date of it.

## THE STONE CHARTULARY.

### FOLIO 1.

#### REGISTRUM CARTARUM PRIORATUS DE STONE IN COMITATU STAFFORDSHIRE

Ex dono Christopheri Baronis Hatton.

### FOLIO 2.

Herveius de Scafford pro salute animæ meæ et Petronillæ uxoris meæ etc. (*Confirms all the grants made to the Priory by his ancestors. This deed is copied in full and printed in Vol. II., p. 274, of "Staff. Coll.," with notes by Eyton.*)

### FOLIO 3.

*Inspecimus of a fine levied by H. III. between Ralph, Earl of Chester, petentem, et W. Prior of Kenilworth tenentem de advocacione medietatis Ecclesiæ de Stoke. Prior recognovit advocacionem ipsius Comitis sibi et heredibus suis, et predictus Comes dedit et concessit ipsi Priori duas virgatas terræ in Sheperuge,<sup>1</sup> scilicet dimidiam virgatam quam Henricus Vivien tenuit et dimidiam virgatam quam Wilhelmus filius Willelmi tenuit et quartam partem unius virgatæ quam Ricardus molendinarius tenuit et quartam partem etc. quam Robertus de Sanneton tenuit et quartam partem etc. quam Reginaldus filius Roberti molendinarii tenuit et quartam partem etc. quam Ricardus filius Wydonis tenuit. Dated 26th June, 1215.*

Sciunt etc. ego Johannes de Tisho assensu Agnetis uxoris meæ dedi etc. Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Sancto Nicholai Confessori xii. denarios cere annuatim ad sustinendum unum cereum ardentem ad servitium Beatæ Mariæ coram majore altari in Ecclesiâ de Tisho et xii. denarios olei ad sustinendum unam lampadem ardentem totidie ad servitium Domini coram altari Sancti Nicholai etc. pro augmento cimiterii ejusdem villæ Ecclesiæ quod habui de dono R. de Haleford et Amiciæ uxoris suæ etc. H. T.: Magistro Johanne et Siwardo Capellanis, Radulpho de Sancto Edmundo, Rogero de Bladis, Ricardo de Dunedale, Ricardo falconario, Roberto de Bosco.

Sciunt etc. quod ego Johannes de Tisho filius Angeri Capellani recepi de Priore et Canonicis de Stanes duas virgatas terræ in Tisho etc. H. T.: Domino Hugone Personâ de Ockesulve, Domino Ricardo Vicario de Tyssio. Domino Aspelon fratre meo, Rogero de Blez, Ricardo de Dunedale, Willelmo Walense, Roberto Poer de Comptona.

### FOLIO 4.

Sciunt etc. quod ego Robertus de Haleford assensu Amiciæ uxoris meæ dedit etc. unum curtillagium in villâ de Tisho. H. T.: Thomâ filio Philippi de Comptona, Johanne de Tisho, Radulpho de Sancto Edmundo, Roberto de Utilicote, Rogero de Blez, Willelmo Waleys.

<sup>1</sup> This is no doubt the title of the monks to the "rents in Shebridge" mentioned in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus;" Sheepridge is very likely to have assumed the form of Seabridge, the modern name, and this illustrates the importance of ancient orthography in elucidating the etymology of words.

Sciant etc. ego Radulphus de Sancto Edmundo pro salute animæ meæ et Christianæ uxoris meæ dedi etc. duas virgatas terræ in villâ de Tisho. Scilicet dimidiam virgatum Willelmus Pimme tenuit et dimidiam virgatum quam Galfridus de Aldolvestra tenuit et dimidiam virgatum quam Andreas Giffart tenuit etc. H. T.: R. Macro, H. Tysun, T. de Compton, J. de Tisho.

Universis etc. Robertus filius Nicholai de Stafford etc. me dedisse etc. quandam partem memoris mei de Olehale pro animâ patris mei et uxoris meæ Aviciæ etc. H. T.: Ricardo Capellano, Godefrido Bras, Roberto filio Amun, Hugone de Bled: Johanne de Standona, H. de Cloptona, W. du Doversele.

Omnibus etc. Herveus de Stafford etc. Noverit universitas etc. quod cum ego apud Tysho decidi in languorem de quo in Curiâ Domini Regis tanquam languidus in concessionavi contra Dominum H. de Aldithel. Prior et Conventus de Kenlyworth ex merâ liberalitate et compassione concesserunt mihi et uxori meæ et camerariis meis et filiis nostris ibidem juxta talamum meum reverentiam et excellentiam . . . Nativitatis audire divinam per fratrem et Canonicum suum Petrum, a die Natalis Domini usque Epiphan. proximo, sequentem, salvâ indemnitate suâ in omnibus et Ecclesiæ suæ de Tisho. Ego vero et heredes mei occasione hujus concessionis nullum jus cantariæ in posterum in Curiâ nostrâ de Tisso clamabimus etc. Hec conventio facta est anno Gratiae m<sup>o</sup>cc<sup>o</sup>xxvi. in crastino Beati Thomæ Apostoli. Hii sunt testes: Ricardus Vicarius de Tisso, Robertus Capellanus de Kynton, Magister Marcellus Officialis Domini Wygornensis Episcopi, Dominus Walterus Deyville, W. de Stafford et Robertus frater meus, Nicholaus Ursus, et alii.

Hec est finalis concordia etc. apud Salop, 6 H. III., inter W. Priorem de Kenilworde petentem et Ricardum Clement et Emmam uxorem ejus tenentes de l. virgata terre in Tysho etc.

Sciant etc. Rogerus Vicarius ledi etc. xii. para in Tysho. Testes: Robertus filius Pagani, Ivo de Walter, Willelmus de Hulvestre, Radulphus Braal, Ricardus armiger.

#### FOLIO 5

Sciant etc. ego Oliva filia Radulphi de Sancto Edmundo dedi etc. in viduitate meâ etc. omne jus quod habui in unum cotagium etc. H. T.: Domino Symone de Bercheston, Johanne de Tisho, Thoma de Compton, Roberto Macro, Roberto de Haleford, Roberto de Kinton, et Ricardo de Tisho Vicario, Roberto le Poer.

Robertus de Stafford, omnibus etc. donavi totam terram quæ fuit Curtesii in Tisho etc. Hæc omnia dedi eis in escambium pro Horselawe quam predicti Canonici mihi reddiderunt quam prius de Waltero de Burminton ad opus Ecclesiæ suæ de Stanes emebant etc. Hanc autem concessionem feci gratuito assensu et petitione Aviciæ uxoris meæ de cuius doario est manerium de Tisho etc. H. T.: Roberto Bagot, Nicholao de Mulewich,<sup>2</sup> Herveo de Stretton,<sup>3</sup> Wulfrico Camerario, Godefrido Bras, Waltero Preposito, Toma filio Radulphi et Matildâ uxore ejus, Herveio Bagot<sup>4</sup> et Willelmo fratre ejus, Bernardo filio Walteri, Johanne filio Noel, Rogero de Edrington, Rogero filio Odonis, Rogero filio Roberti.

Hæc est finalis concordia etc. apud Warwych anno regni Regis Ricardi

<sup>1</sup> Robert de Stafford's tenant at Rickerscote and Tisho A.D. 1166. See Vol. I., p. 186, "Staff. Coll."

<sup>2</sup> Nicholas de Milwich had been succeeded by Ralph de Milwich before A.D. 1166. See p. 161, Vol. I., "Staff. Coll."

<sup>3</sup> Hervey de Stretton occurs A.D. 1166. ("Liber Niger.")

<sup>4</sup> Hervey Bagot was Robert de Stafford's tenant at Bramshall A.D. 1166. ("Liber Niger.")

And Hubert appeared by attorney and stated he ought not to be required to plead to this writ, because a certain Magister Laurence de Alvitegh for a year before the writ was sued out was suing him, and is still suing him for two virgates of land appurtenant to the manor, and he prayed for judgment whether he should answer before it was known whether that plea would proceed or not.

Afterwards, because the plea between him and Anketill could not proceed until the suit between the Earl and Laurence was terminated, Anketill was given the choice whether he would wait the termination of that plea, or elect to proceed by a writ of novel disseisin, omitting the two virgates of land in dispute, and he elected to proceed by writ of novel disseisin, and the present suit was therefore dismissed. *Folio 184b.*

Staffordshire County Studies  
Sample



## PLEA ROLLS OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD I.

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### INTRODUCTION.

EDWARD I. has been styled the English Justinian, and if the efforts of a wise and sagacious prince, to improve the administration of the law entitle him to the designation, few have deserved it better. It is difficult, however, to discover the great and sudden advancement of the law in this reign mentioned by Sir Mathew Hale and other writers, and such as may be observed during the reign of his predecessor Henry II. A few useful statutes were passed to improve the execution of the law in some of its details, and others which were declaratory of the law or in extension of previous statutes, but changes of the code itself appears to have been very few, and legal process remained substantially the same.

The King, however, possessed qualities which eminently fitted him for the task of correcting a corrupt administration of the law. He took a personal interest in the efficient execution of justice, and his frequent presence in court is testified on the rolls, not only of the Curia Regis, but on those of the Common Pleas and of the Itinerant Judges. On his return to England in 1289, after an absence of three years, great and general complaints of the judges coming to his ears, he caused them all to be apprehended and indicted for bribery. Two only were acquitted. The Chief Justice Ralph de Hengham, who had been Regent during his absence, Weyland the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Stratton the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, were all degraded and heavily fined. Two of them, Hengham and Weyland, were forced to abjure the kingdom, and Stratton was imprisoned for many years.



The remedy by assize which has been previously described in these Collections remained the same during this reign, but was extended by statute to cases where formerly it had no application. None of these, however, are likely to interest the reader, and in place of entering further into details of procedure, it is proposed in this introduction to give a succinct account of some of the more celebrated statutes of this and the preceding reign, and to which reference is frequently made on the Plea Rolls now printed.

The earliest in date of these is the well-known statute of Merton of the 20th year of Henry III., A.D., 1246. It contains altogether eleven chapters, but it is proposed in these notes to deal only with those which interest the antiquarian student.

On the subject of the marriages of heirs who were in ward, it was ordained that when heirs were forcibly taken away by their relations or others, in order to marry them, any one who should so marry an heir, should restore to the lord of the fee who was the loser by it the value of the marriage, and that he might be imprisoned till he had made such amends, and till he had satisfied the King for the trespass. This provision related to heirs under fourteen, the age of consent; as regarded those who were fourteen or more and yet under full age, if such an heir married of his own accord without the lord's license, and his lord offered him a suitable marriage without disparagement, it was ordained that the lord should hold the land after the heir had reached the age of twenty-one years, till he had received the double value of the marriage.

If any lord married his ward to a villein or burges, whereby he should be disparaged, the ward being within the age of fourteen, and so not able to give consent, he was to lose the wardship and custody of the inheritance till the heir came of age, and the profit was to be converted to the use of the heir. But if the heir was fourteen and had reached the age of consent no penalty ensued.

If an heir would not marry at the request of his lord, he could not be compelled to do so, but when he came of age, and before he obtained his land, he was to pay to his lord the full value of the marriage.

Then after some provisions respecting widows' jointure and the law of usury, comes the important provision respecting enclosures of commons and waste lands. When lords of manors having great extent of waste land within the manor enfeoffed a tenant of parts

of his demesne,<sup>1</sup> it was usual for the feoffee to have common in such wastes as were incident to his feoffment, and such rights would be conveyed under the term "*cum pertinentiis suis*," which occur in all feoffments of land. There was good reason for this in the early ages of agriculture, for the land could not be ploughed without oxen, and the oxen could not be supported without pasture; but as these rights were undefined, and the tenant had a remedy by assize against his lord if the latter appropriated to himself any part of the pasture, it was found that the lord having once allowed his feoffees to range at large over the wastes of the manor, had lost the power of enclosing and reducing to arable land any part of the waste, without being liable to an assize of novel disseisin of common of pasture. In order therefore to adjust the respective claims of the lord and the freehold tenant, it was ordained that when such feoffees brought an assize of novel disseisin for the common of pasture, and it was shown that they had as much pasture as was sufficient for their freeholds, and free ingress and egress from their freehold to the pasture, then the defendant against whom the assize was brought should be quit for any lands, waste, pasture, or wood which he had converted to his own use.

The alteration made by this statute in the limitation of time for bringing writs of novel disseisin, etc., have been already detailed in Vol. IV. of these Collections, and need not be repeated.

It is in this statute also that occurs the celebrated reply of the Barons to the Bishops and Abbot respecting the legitimacy of children born before wedlock; the clergy maintaining the legitimacy of such children in consequence of the Constitution of Pope Alexander, whilst the English judges alleged such a legitimation to be contrary to the common law. In order to end the controversy the Ecclesiastical estate assembled in Parliament proposed to the nobles present that all children born before wedlock should in future be considered legitimate, and be entitled to succeed to the inheritance equally with those born after marriage. But the statute says, "*Omnes Comites et Barones una voce responderunt, quod nolunt leges Angliæ mutari, quæ hucusque usitatæ sunt et approbatæ.*"

The Statute of Marlbridge or Marlborough was passed 52 H. III., for the purpose of remedying many hardships arising from the incidents of feudal tenures, some of which bore hardly upon the tenant, and others on the lord of the fee. One of the

<sup>1</sup> By demesne is meant the land not in the occupation of villein tenants.

## PLEA ROLLS OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD I.

### MISCELLANEOUS ASSIZE ROLL, 55 H. III. TO 3 E. I.<sup>1</sup>

*Essoins taken at Wolverhampton before R. de Hengham on the Sunday before St. Peter ad Vincula, 55 H. III.*

*Staff.* Robert de Wyston *versus* William Schyne of the same, in a plea of mort d'ancestor by William his *serviens*.

*Staff.* Richard de Blythefeld *versus* Henry Saucheverell of the same, by William de Hampton.

*Staff.* Petronilla de Blythefeld *versus* the same by Richard de Blythefeld. A day is given to them at Stafford on the octaves of the Assumption. *m. 2.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if John de Benthale, father of John de Coppenhale, was seised in demesne, etc., of a messuage and nine acres of land in Benthale when he died, and of which Robert de Cresswelle and Alice his wife hold three acres, John de Langedone and Basilia his wife hold three acres, and Henry le Rede and Alice his wife hold the messuage and three acres.

The jury say John did not become seised of the land as of fee, but only at the will of Matilda his mother. John de Coppenhale is therefore *in misericordia* for a false claim. *m. 2.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if William Bagot, Robert de Burneston (Burston), Nicholas of the same, Matilda de Hugerod, Richard son of Matilda, Robert Rodeman, Robert de Kyngessey and Alice his wife, Robert de Boyvill and Alienora his wife, and Margaret, and Sibilla, and Isolda, sisters of Alienora, had unjustly disseised William son of Ralph de Hildulveston of a messuage and three bovates of land in Hildelveston (Hilderston). Bartholomew de Burgo, Bailiff of William, appeared for him. Verdict for William son of Ralph who recovers seisin. *m. 2.*

*Assizes taken at Wolverhampton, on the Sunday before the Gules of August, before R. de Hengham, 55 H. III.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if William de Parles, Henry le Carter, and Adam de Pyrie had unjustly disseised Henry son of Adam de Erdinton and Margaret his wife of an acre of pasture in Honeswurth (Handsworth). Verdict for Adam and Margaret, who recover seisin. *m. 3.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Simon de Cotes and the Abbot of Deulacres had unjustly disseised Roger de Mercinton of a messuage and twenty acres of wood and twenty acres of land in Chartelega. Symon stated he claimed nothing in the tenement in dispute; and the Abbot stated he claimed

<sup>1</sup> This Roll appears to have been a record kept by Ralph de Hengham, the Justiciary, of his Iters during several years. The Roll of 56 Henry III. printed in Vol. IV. "Staff. Coll." is perhaps another part of it.

only by virtue of a demise of the tenement to him for a term by Hamon L'Estrange. Suit dismissed, Hamon not having been named in the writ. *m. 3.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if John son of John fitz Philip, Leon de Romeslega, Robert de Mere, Thomas de Mere, John de Pres, and twenty-five others named, had unjustly disseised Roes Trussel and Alice Pauntof of eighteen acres of land and moor in Cubleston. John and Leon appeared, and Leon, who held the tenement, called to warranty John fitz Philip, who appeared and warranted the land to him. The jury find in favour of Roes and Alice. Leon to be compensated by John son of John fitz Philip. *m. 3.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Imbert, the Master of the Knights Templars in England, Roger de Boninton, the Preceptor of Kel (Keel), and six others named, had thrown down a fence in Clayton to the injury of the free tenement of Geoffrey Griffin, and by which trespass cattle had entered and trampled down the corn of the said Geoffrey in Clayton.

The defendants state Imbert was not Master of the Knights Templars at the date the writ was sued out, and further that they had a right of common over the land which had been fenced. Verdict for Geoffrey. *m. 3.*

*Staff.* An assize if William Dule (De Lee),<sup>1</sup> Richard his son, Philip de Draycote, William de Kaverswell, and twenty-eight others named, had unjustly disseised Richard le Parker and Felicia his wife of their common of pasture in forty acres of land in Fuleford. Richard and Felicia without their suit, and are *in misericordia*. An agreement was afterwards made between them by which Richard and Felicia remitted to William del Lee (*sic*) and the others all their claim to common of pasture in the said tenement in the open season, and for which the said Richard (*sic*) del Lee and the others granted to Richard and Felicia ten acres in the same vill. *m. 3.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Swaue le Prestel, William de Conegeston, and Robert de Acovere had unjustly disseised Robert son of Sweyn of his free tenement, viz., of two bovates of land in Acovere (Okeover). Robert de Acovere, who held the tenement, answered for all the defendants, and stated that he claimed nothing but the custody of the land with the wardship of Alice, daughter and heir of the said William de Conegeston, who was dead, and who had held of him by military service; and as the said Alice, who is tender age, was not named in the writ, the suit was dismissed, and Robert is *in misericordia* for a false claim. His fine was afterwards remitted because he is under age. *m. 3.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if William de Parles, Adam de Pyrie and ten others named, had unjustly disseised Thomas en le Angle and William son of Geoffrey de Aston of common of pasture in Honeswurch, appurtenant to their free tenements in Aston. William did not appear, but Adam de Pyrie answered for him as his Bailiff and for all the others, and stated the plaintiffs had never been in seisin of common of pasture at the place in question. Verdict for Thomas and William the plaintiffs. *m. 3.*

*Assizes taken at Stafford on Saturday, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, before Ralph de Hengham, 55 H. III.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Henry de St. Maur had unjustly disseised Henry son of William de Leigh of his common of pasture in thirty acres of pasture in Feylde, where he used to common with all manner of cattle throughout the whole year.

<sup>1</sup> "Kirkby's Quest," the date of which is about twenty-five years later than this Roll, returns Richard de Lee as lord of Fulford, holding under the Prior of Malverne.



Vernay senior called to warranty Roger son of John de Litlebyri, who is to be summoned in co. Hunts for the same date. *m.* 114.

*Staff.* Albreda the widow of Richard son of Arnald sued Philip Wryde or a third of a messuage and a carucate of land in la Brodhok as her dower; and he did not appear, and had previously made default at Trinity Term, and the tenement claimed had been taken into the King's hands. It was now adjudged to Albreda by default of Philip. *m.* 120.

*Staff.* John del Vyner of High Offeley has license of concord with Ralph del Vyner of High Offeley.<sup>1</sup> *m.* 128.

*Staff.* The Prior of Stanes was sued by Maffeo Spinelli for 27 marks which were in arrear of an annual rent of 2 marks owing to him. A concord was made by which Maffeo remitted his claim in the said annual rent and the 27 marks of arrears, for which the Abbot agreed to acknowledge a debt of 30 marks, of which 15 marks are to be paid at Easter next ensuing, and 15 at the following Michaelmas, and if he should fail that the Sheriff might levy the money from his lands and chattels. *m.* 114, *dorso*.

*Staff.* Henry de Claundeys and Robert de Stafford sued Richard de Acovere to give up to them John son and heir of Robert de Acovere (Okeover), whose wardship belongs to them, inasmuch as Robert de Acovere held his land of them by knight's service. Richard did not appear, and is to be attached for the morrow of the Purification. *m.* 108, *dorso*.

*Staff.* Robert de Marisco gives 40*s.* for license of concord with Robert de Dokesey in a plea of customs and services.<sup>2</sup> *m.* 64, *dorso*.

*Staff.* Matilda the widow of Thomas de Brodok sued Eva de Osewaldestre for a third of a messuage and eight acres of land in Bydulf as her dower. Eva called to warranty Nicholas the Parson of the Church of Bydulf, who is to be summoned for Hillary Term. *m.* 61, *dorso*.

*Staff.* Thomas de Meere and Alice his wife were attached to answer the complaint of Juliana de la Boure and Rose her daughter that they had insulted, beaten and illtreated them on the Sunday after St. Giles, 8 E. I., in the fields (*campo*) of Mere between Mere and Weston, and again at the Cross of Mere on the Saturday after the Feast of St. John the Baptist in the same year. Thomas and Alice appeared and denied they had illtreated the plaintiffs, and appealed to a jury. The Sheriff is ordered to summon a jury for Hillary Term. *m.* 10, *dorso*.

#### CORAM REGE ROLL, HILLARY, 11 E. I.

*Headed, "Placita coram locum Domini Regis tenentibus apud Salop in Octavis Sancti Hillarii, 11 E. I."*

*Staff.* The Sheriff had been commanded to levy £120 from the lands and chattels of Roes Trussell in his bailiwick, and to bring the money into Court at this term, to pay it over to Magister Thomas de Standon and the other executors of Roes de Standon, and of which £25 ought to have been paid at the Quindene of Michaelmas, 7 E. I., etc.; and the Sheriff returned he had only raised 100*s.* from the lands and chattels of Roes, and it having been testified that Roes held sufficient lands, etc., within the county, the Sheriff is again commanded to levy the money as before, and bring it into Court at a month from Easter, and to be present himself to show cause why he had not executed the writ of *feri facias*. *m.* 6, *dorso*.

<sup>1</sup> See Fine No. 70, *temp.* E. I. Ralph acknowledged a messuage and half a virgate of land in High Offley to be the right of John.

<sup>2</sup> See Fine No. 56, *temp.* E. I., Staffordshire, by which Robert de Dokesey released the plaintiff from the service of keeping a dog for the Baron of Stafford.

## CORAM REGE ROLL, EASTER, 11 E. I.

*Headed, "Placita coram Domino Rege et ejus locum tenentibus a die Paschæ in tres septimanas, etc."*

*Staff.* Adam de Hanchirch appealed Thomas de Mere, John son of Alexander de Mere, Henry le Bedel, Robert de Burton, and Thomas son of John son of Alexander de Mere, of robbery and breach of the peace, and stated that on the Friday after the Feast of the Annunciation, 11 E. I., at the ninth hour, he was standing at the door of the hall of the capital manor of his lord William de Mere in the vill of Mere, which manor house is at the head of the village of Mere towards the north (*borealem*), when Thomas de Mere and the others named came and feloniously broke open the door of the said manor house and took him and bound him by his hands and feet, and they then broke open the door of a room towards the west, and forced open a chest with an axe which is called a Boleax (*sic*), and which contained goods and chattels belonging to William de Mere which had been handed to him for safe custody, and Thomas de Mere took feloniously from the chest £10, and John son of Alexander de Mere took 5 marks, and Henry le Bedel took 6 marks for his share, Robert de Burton took twenty gold rings value 60s. and 60s. in money for his share, and they took also from the same chest four girdles of silk (*zonas de serico*), of which two were of black silk barred with silver, and two of red silk barred with silver (*barras de argento*), and worth 100s.

And after the said felony they took flight, and he followed them and raised the hue and cry after them from vill to vill up to the fourth vill, and had prosecuted them by means of the bailiff and coroners up to the Curia Regis, till they were attached at his suit, and this he is prepared to prove, as man against man (*sicut homo versus hominem*) (i.e. by wager of battle), or as the Court shall think fit.

And Thomas and the other defendants appeared and denied the felony, and took exception to the writ on two points, first, because in the part relating to hue and cry no mention was made of an appeal in the county court, and secondly because William de Mere was alive (*in plena vita*) and could have prosecuted them himself; and being asked if they wished to plead anything else, they said if the appeal was not quashed on these grounds they put themselves on the country. The Sheriff is therefore ordered to summon a jury for the Octaves of St. John the Baptist. *m. 1, dorso.*

## BANCO ROLL, EASTER, 11 E. I.

*Staff.* In the suit of Ala widow of William de Handesacre *versus* Thomas le Harpur for dower, Thomas called to warranty William son of William de Handesacre, who is under age, and in ward to Geoffrey de Greselegh, and one part of his lands is in the custody of Roger the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and another part in the custody of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and another part in the custody of William le Botiller of Wemme. The *custodes* to be summoned for Trinity Term, and Geoffrey to produce the heir at the same date. *m. 1.*

*Staff.* Sarra the widow of Thomas de Coule sued Richard Attetounesende for a third of nineteen acres of land in Coule (Cowley), and another tenant for a third of his holding in the same vill, as her dower; and Richard called to warranty Bertram the son of Bertram de Burgo, who is to be summoned for Michaelmas Term. *m. 11.*

*Staff.* John Giffard had been sued by Thomas de la Hyde in the county court to permit him to take reasonable estover in John's wood of Chilington as he used to have, and Thomas had pleaded in the county court that whereas



Nicholas son and heir of William le Botiller and William de Pickstok *custos* of the other part of the lands in question, in a plea that they should warrant to them the lands claimed against them in Great Sandon and Little Sandon by Matilda the widow of John de Litlebyri as her dower, viz., the third part of an acre and a half held by each (coparcener). The defendants did not appear, and as the Court was ignorant of the value of the lands of the inheritance of the heir held by the respective *custodes*, the Sheriff of Lancashire is ordered to value all the lands and tenements which the said Joan held in her custody of the inheritance, and similarly the Sheriff of Staffordshire is to do the same with respect to the same lands held in custody by William, and to return the valuations into Court at the Quindene of Hillary. The defendants to be summoned for Easter Term. *m.* 80.

*Hunts. Staff.* The same plaintiffs sued Roger son of John de Litlebyri to warrant to them lands in Great Sandon and Little Sandon claimed by the same Matilda in dower, and he did not appear, and the Sheriff is ordered to take lands of the said Roger to the value of the dower claimed into the King's hands, and Roger to be summoned for Easter Term. *m.* 80.

*Staff.* Joan the widow of Philip de Coulegh sued William son of the Chaplain of Wode-Eyton for a messuage and half a virgate of land, and half an acre of meadow in Wode-Eyton, in which he had no entry except through Philip formerly her husband, who had demised the tenement to him for the life of Philip. William appeared and stated he entered through his father Stephen, and not by Philip, and a postscript states that at Easter 14 E. I. a jury found in favour of William. *m.* 82.

*Staff.* John de Blakelave and Margaret his wife sued Hugh de Hakedone for a third of a messuage and thirty acres of land in Eccleshale, and William Meverel for a third of a messuage and thirty acres of land in the same vill as the dower of Margaret the gift of Richard Barber her former husband. The defendants appeared and payed a view. Adjourned to the Quindene of Hillary. *m.* 93.

*Staff.* In the suit of Margaret widow of William de Lee against tenants in Fulford for dower, the defendant called to warranty Richard son of William du (*sic*) Lee, who appeared in Court and warranted their lands to them and admitted the right of Margaret to dower. The tenants are therefore dismissed from the suit, and Margaret is to be endowed from the land of Richard to the value of the dower claimed. *m.* 117.

*Staff.* Alianora de Ferars appeared against Thomas de Bray in a plea that whereas the custody of the land and heir of William le Botiller belonged to her until the lawful age of the said heir, and she was in peaceable seisin of the said custody, the said Thomas together with Edmund the King's brother, Joan la Botilere and Ralph de Rolleston, had violently ejected her from the custody. Thomas did not appear, and the Sheriff returned he held no lands within his bailiwick; and it was testified he held lands in co. Bedford. The Sheriff of Bedfordshire is therefore commanded to attach him to appear at a month from Easter. *m.* 120, *dorso*.

*Staff.* Matilda the widow of William de Arderne sued Peter de Arderne for a third of a messuage, of a hundred acres of land, forty acres of pasture, forty acres of wood, and 40s. of rent in Knetton (Chotton) as her dower; and the Sheriff had been commanded to summon him for the Octaves of St. Michael, 12 E. I., and he made default, and the Sheriff had been ordered to take the dower claimed into the King's hands, and Matilda now claimed it by his default.

And Peter now appeared and denied he had been summoned as stated, and offered to wage his law. It is therefore considered that he should wage his law (*quod vadiaret ei legem duodecimā manu*), and come with his law (*veniet*

Robert had afterwards enfeoffed one Robert Jurdan of twenty acres, so that after the death of Robert Jurdan, the said Robert Shiret had entered into the said twenty acres as *custos*, Robert son of Robert Jurdan being under age. Verdict for Robert Shiret. *m. 3.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Henry de la Pyrye father of Hugh de la Piri of Gonston was seized, etc., of a messuage and twelve acres of land in Chilington when he died, and which Agnes the widow of Henry de Pyrye now holds.

Agnes appeared and stated that Henry died seized of the tenement, but that Hugh after the death of his father had entered into it, and whilst in good seisin of it had given it to her in exchange for certain other tenements Hugh rented this and appealed to a jury, who stated that Henry the father of Hugh at the door of the Church when he married Agnes had enfeoffed (*sic*) the said Agnes, and after Henry's death Hugh had remitted all claim to the land, in exchange for a third part of the capital messuage in Gunston, and for 20s. in money, of which he had received 10s. Verdict for Agnes. *m. 3.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Robert de Kaverswalle had unjustly disseised Thomas son of William de Kaverswalle of a messuage and one hundred acres of land in Lockesley. The parties appeared and agreed to abide by the arbitrament of William de Kaverswall and the Prior of St. Thomas of Stafford, and Robert gave the land into the hands of the Prior to hold till the question was decided. *m. 3, dorso.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Roger the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield had unjustly disseised Robert de Somerford of sixty acres of land, etc., in Brewode. Robert de Pipe the Bishop's Bailiff appeared for him, and stated that in a suit *temp. H. III.*, before H. de Hengham and William Bagot, it had been decided that the sixty acres in question were in Brewode and not in Somerford, and he appealed to the record of these justices. *m. 3, dorso.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Stephen son of Siward de Bidulf had unjustly disseised Nicholas the Parson of Bidulf of his common of pasture in twenty acres of the waste of Bidulf. Stephen stated that Thomas his son was in seisin of the land in question. Verdict for Nicholas. *m. 3, dorso.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Roger de Astor had unjustly disseised Peter son of Peter de Colecestre of common of pasture in six acres of the waste of Walton. Roger pleaded that Peter could only claim through his wife Alice, who was not named in the writ, and as Peter could not deny this, the suit was dismissed. *m. 3, dorso.*

*Warw.* William son of William de Handesacre who had brought an assize of mort d'ancestor against William son of William le Boteler and Peter de Bultington respecting a messuage and eight acres of land, etc., and 10s. of rent in Ecleshale Sinerekote, withdrew his suit. *m. 4.*

*Assizes taken before R. de Hengham and W. de Cokesay at Pencrycs, on the Wednesday in the week of Pentecost, 7 E. I.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Roger de la Lone of Strethay, the father of Richard son of Roger de la Lone, was seized, etc., of a messuage and twelve acres of land and an acre of meadow in Strethay when he died, of which Christiana the widow of Ralph de Croxale and Robert her son held the messuage and nine acres and the acre of meadow, and John de Pype and Eva his wife held three acres. Christiana, John, and Eva called to warranty the said Robert, who warranted their tenements to them, and stated that Richard had an elder brother named Thomas of whom he is the heir, and Thomas after the death of Roger de la Lone had remitted and quitclaimed to one Robert de Croxale the grandfather of Richard (*sic*), whose heir he is,

all his right and claim in the tenements in question by a fine which he produced, levied between the said Robert the grandfather and Thomas. Richard stated this fine should not prejudice him, because the said Thomas his brother had another brother William older than himself, and William had a heir one Muriel to whom the inheritance should descend, and that during her lifetime Thomas held nothing in the land, and could not levy a fine because she was the nearest heir.

A concord was afterwards made by which Richard remitted his claim and Robert gave him 60s. *m. 5, dorso.*

*Assizes taken before the same Justices at Pencryz on the Friday in the week of Pentecost, 7 E. I.*

*Staff.* John son of John de Whitemor, who brought a writ of mort d'ancestor against Elias son of Thomas de Cherleton respecting a tenement in Wythenor withdrew his plea. *m. 6.*

*Staff.* Joan de Couleye, who brought a writ of novel disseisin against Richard son of Robert de Acton respecting common of pasture in Coule, withdrew her writ. *m. 6.*

*Staff.* John de Whitemor who brought a writ of mort d'ancestor against Ralph son of John de Whytemor respecting a tenement in Wytemor, withdrew his plea. His sureties are *in misericordiâ*, viz., Philip de Mutton and Adam de Wethale. *m. 6.*

*Staff.* Thomas le Jouene who brought a writ of novel disseisin against Philip Marmium and others respecting common of pasture in Oldington (Oulton), withdrew his plea. *m. 6.*

*Staff.* William son of William de Sallowe who brought a writ of mort d'ancestor against Roger Durdent and Thomas de Tomenhorn respecting a tenement in Fishereswyk, withdrew his plea. *m. 6.*

*Staff.* Robert son of John de Admudeston who brought a writ of novel disseisin against Richard de Blithfeld respecting the obstruction of a road in Blidefelt (Blithfield) to the injury of his free tenement in Admudeston (Admaston), withdrew his plea. *m. 6.*

*Staff.* William Galpin of Chedel who brought a writ of novel disseisin against Simon Basset and others respecting common of pasture in Chedle (Chedale), withdrew his plea. *m. 6.*

*Staff.* Richard de Flotesbroke who brought a writ of novel disseisin against William son of William de Rouel of Oldeton respecting common of pasture in Northburi and Oldeton (Oulton), withdrew his plea. His sureties, Jordan de Pulesdon and Henry de Wiverston, are *in misericordiâ*. *m. 6.*

*Staff.* Henry de la Coudrey who brought a writ of novel disseisin against Richard de Tetteswurth and others respecting common of pasture in Bradeop, withdrew his plea. *m. 6.*

*Staff.* Henry son of Henry de Aston who brought a writ of novel disseisin against Thomas de la Mere and others respecting common of pasture in Mere and Aston, withdrew his plea. His sureties, Robert de Mere and Alan de Oldeton, are *in misericordiâ*. *m. 6, dorso.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if William de Bagenholt, William his son, Stephen son of William, Robert son of William, Roger son of William, Peter de Bagenholt, and William Lewin, had unjustly disseised Philippa the wife (*sic*) of John de Cokefeld of her free tenement in Great Rouwenhale (Rownall), etc. William de Bagenholt answered for all the defendants, and stated the tenement was in Bagenholt (Bagnall) and not in Rowenhall. Verdict for Philippa. *m. 8, dorso.*



*Assizes taken at Stafford before R. de Hengham and John fitz Aery on the Saturday after the Feast of St. Matthew, 7 E. I.*

An assize, etc., if William de Stafford, Roger son of John de Lyttlebury, Thomas de Ferrars, Richard de Stratton, Walter de Stafford, William de Brunton, Robert de Verney, John de Say, James son of William de Stafford, Robert de Caverswelle and Richard his brother, Thomas the Provost of Saundon (Sandon), and twenty-nine others named, had unjustly disseised William Trumwvn of his free tenement in Great Saundon (Sandon) and Little Saundon, viz., of the third part of two parts of the manor of Great Saundon and Little Saundon, and a bovate of land, half a virgate of land, two parts of a mill, etc.

William Trumwyne withdrew his suit, and it was agreed between the parties that the third part of the two parts of the manor claimed by him should be divided into three parts, of which one share should remain to the said William Trumwyne and his heirs in fee for ever, and a second share should be held by William Trumwyne for term of his life by the courtesy of England, and after his death this share should revert to William de Stafford and his heirs for ever and the residue should belong to the said William de Stafford and his heirs for ever. A similar arrangement was made respecting the two parts of the mill and the rest of the land claimed was conceded by William de Stafford to William Trumwyne and his heirs in fee for ever.

*m. 19.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Petronilla la Brette mother of William le Brette was seised of a messuage and twelve acres of land in Burgheston (Burston) when she died, and which Richard son of John de Burheston and Petronilla his wife and Alice daughter of Philip le Bret now hold. The jury say that Petronilla died seised of the tenement in question, and that William is her next heir. He therefore recovers seisin. *m. 20.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Henry de Hextall father of Henry son of Henry de Hextalle, who is stated to be within age, was seised as of fee, etc., of two messuages, sixty-one acres of land, an acre of meadow, and 20s. 8d. of rent in Melwiz (Milwich) when he died, and of which Philip de Chetewynde and Robert le Broun hold one messuage, and Robert son of Symon and the said Philip hold one messuage, William son of Ralph and the said Philip nine acres of land, and the said Philip fifty-two acres of land and the acre of meadow and the said rent.

Philip stated he claimed nothing in the land except the custody of the tenements till the full age of Henry son of Henry de Hexstall, who held the tenement of him by knight's service. And Henry son of Henry stated his father held nothing of the said Philip by which he could claim wardship. The jury find in favour of Henry, who recovers seisin. Damages 20s. *m. 20.*

*Staff.* Roes Trussell acknowledged for herself and her heirs she owed Roes de Staundon 120 marks, of which £25 is to be paid within a fortnight of Michaelmas next coming, and so from year to year at the same time until the debt is paid off. *m. 20.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if William son of Geoffrey de Tybyton, uncle of Henry de Hereville (Heronville) and brother of Lucy wife of Stephen de Prewes, and brother of Alice wife of William de Oxele, and brother of Isabella wife of Robert le Blomere, and brother of Alienora daughter of Geoffrey son of William, was seised, etc., as of fee of a messuage, a carucate of land, and 50s. of rent in Tybiton (Tipton) when he died, and which tenements and rent are held by Amice de Hondesacre and William her son. The jury find in favour of Henry, Lucy, Alice, and the other coheirs, and they state that William de Hondesacre had held the said tenements after the death of

William son of Geoffrey. Henry and the other coheirs are therefore to recover damages, which were taxed by the recognitors of the assize at 57s. *m. 22, dorso.*

*Pleas before Ralph de Hengham, at Westminster, on the Octaves of St. John the Baptist (Assizes in various Counties), 7 E. I.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Henry son of Richard de Gorsthull, brother of Geoffrey, son of the said Richard de Gorsthull, was seised as of fee, etc., of two and a half acres of land in Shenestan (Shenstone) when he died, and which land William de Percy holds. William de Percy appeared and stated that the land was the *maritagium* of one Alesia his wife who was not named in the writ; and as Geoffrey could not deny this, he asked permission to withdraw his suit. *m. 43.*

*Assizes taken at Stafford on the Saturday after the Feast of St. Matthew, 7 E. I., before R. de Hengham and John fitz Aery.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if John de Elkesdon, Simon de Cliftone and Elena his wife, Simon Basset, Magister John de Stanlega, Christiana de Elkesdone, and Agnes Basset had unjustly disseised the Prior of Trentham of four messuages, sixty acres of land, sixty acres of pasture, sixty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of wood, etc., in Over Elkesdon. The defendants, with the exception of Magister John, stated they claimed nothing in the land.

And Magister John stated that a certain Adam Basset held half the said tenements, and one Ralph son of Bate held ten acres of the other half, and were in possession at the date the writ was sued out; and with respect to these portions he prayed for judgment on the writ. He stated also he entered by a feoffment made to him by Thomas son of the said Simon de Clifton, and Elena and Thomas had been enfeoffed by Simon and Elena.

And the Prior stated that the other defendants had formerly sued him for the manor of Over Elkesdone, with the exception of the tenements above mentioned, before the Justices Itinerant of the King's father, and had recovered it against him, and under colour of this verdict had disseised him of the tenements now in question.

The jury find that the said Adam Basset held the half of the tenements, and that the said Ralph held ten acres of the land in dispute at the time the writ was sued out, and that the said Magister John had not entered by means of a disseisin, but by a feoffment made to him by Thomas the son of Simon and Elena, and they say that the said Simon and Elena had disseised the Prior of the tenements in question. The Prior is therefore to recover seisin of the half excepting ten acres, and Simon and Elena are *in misericordia*, and the Prior is *in misericordia* for the false claim made for the residue. *m. 24.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Ralph de Thyknes, William son of Nicholas de Audeley the Seneshall, and Alan son of Lovekyn had unjustly disseised Licoricia de Claytone of four acres of land in the vill of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Ralph stated he held two acres of the land in right of his wife Margaret, who was not named in the writ, and as regarded the residue that Licoricia never was in seisin of it.

Lycoricia stated she had entered into the tenement as heir to her aunt, and had held it until dispossessed by Ralph. Ralph stated she could not claim as heir to her aunt because the said aunt had had a son.

The jury say that the four acres of land in dispute had been given to one Jordan in frank marriage with a certain Alina the aunt of Lycoricia, and Jordan had demised them for a term of years to one Thomas de Bokenhale, and in process of time the tenement had come into the hands of Ralph after

named had unjustly disseised Margaret la Rousse of common of pasture in Stonhall appurtenant to her free tenement in Waleshale, viz., in five hundred acres of wood and waste where she was accustomed to common with all kind of cattle throughout the year. The Abbot admitted her right to common of pasture in the open season. Verdict for Margaret. *m. 62.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Roger the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Adam le Bedel, William Meverel, Stephen de Ulsale, and sixteen others named, had unjustly disseised Philip Nowell (Noel) of common of pasture in Eccleshale appurtenant to his free tenement in Newebold,<sup>1</sup> viz., in twenty acres of heath, where he was accustomed to common throughout the year with all manner of cattle. Verdict for Philip. *m. 62.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Thomas de Melewiz, William de Kavereswall, Kt., William de Picstok, Robert de Mere, John de Grendon, and ten others named, had unjustly disseised William del Puiz of common of pasture in forty acres of waste in Melewiz (Millwich) appurtenant to his free tenement in the same vill.

Thomas de Melewiz answered for himself and all his men, and stated that William is his homager (*homo*), and has sufficient pasture for his cattle, and free exit and entrance and prayed judgment that the lords of wastes could approve them so long as they left sufficient pasture, etc., to their tenants, and John de Grendon gave the same answer for himself and his men. No verdict. *m. 62.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Hugh de Hakedon and William de Bredelegh had unjustly disseised Lucy the wife of Reginald de Huntenbach and Avice the wife of William de Horseleye of four acres of land in Hakedon. William stated he claimed nothing except by a demise of the land to him for twenty years made by the said Hugh, and Hugh stated he entered by a demise made to him by Robert the father of Lucy and Avice for a term of twenty years. Reginald and the others say that Lucy and Avice had been in seisin of the land after the death of their father Robert. The jury state that Hugh and William had no claim except by a demise of the land to them for twenty years, and that term had now expired. Reginald and the others therefore to have seisin. *m. 62, dorso.*

*Staff.* Robert son of Robert Gansel of Alveton sued Theobald de Verdun for unjustly disseising him of two messuages and three and a half acres of land, and half an acre of pasture in Alveton. Theobald appeared by his bailiff and stated that Robert was his villain. Suit respite to Eccleshale on the Wednesday after the Assumption. *m. 62, dorso.*

*Assizes taken at Eccleshale on the Wednesday after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, before R. de Hengham and R. de Aeye, 9 E. I.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Henry de Northale the father of John was disseised as of fee, etc., of a messuage and two acres of meadow, and nine acres and half a virgate of land in Chilinton, when he died, and which John Giffard holds. John Giffard appeared and pleaded that John son of Henry was his villain; and John son of Henry stated that notwithstanding his ancestors had held by villain services, Peter Giffard the father of the said John had enfeoffed freely Henry his father by his deed which he produced. The jury say that Henry the father of John died in a free *status*, and had seisin by the

<sup>1</sup> Newbolt in Chebsey. According to Chetwynd, Newbolt is the ancient name of Hilcote.

<sup>2</sup> The interest of John de Grendon does not appear in the pleadings, but it is evident he must have held a part of the manor.



Walter de Hopton was summoned to make good his claim to hold pleas of the Crown and other franchises in Tyrlle (Tirley), Alkmynnton (Almington), Blore, Hales (Sheriff Hales), and Knolles, but pleaded he only held the manors for his life by the courtesy of England<sup>1</sup> of the inheritance of William, brother and heir of Gawen le Botiler, who was under age and in ward to the King. *m. 33.*

The King sued Edmund brother of the King for the advowson of Stoke near Newcastle-under-Lyme, and stated that King Henry the King's father had been seised of it. Prince Edmund admitted this, but stated that Stoke was within the manor of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and that King Henry had given that manor to him, with the castle and all advowsons appurtenant to it, and he appealed to the Chancellor's Rolls of 56 H. III. Adjourned to be heard *coram Rege*. *m. 33.*

The King also sued his brother Edmund for the advowson of the Church of Wolstaneston. Prince Edmund made the same statement as in the case of Stoke, and the decision is the same. *m. 23, dorso.*

Theobald de Vudun was summoned to show by what warrant he claimed to hold pleas of the Crown and to have free warren, fair, market, gallows, toll and wayf, in Chetelton, Alveton, Bredeleye, and Kyngesle. Theobald stated that Bredley (Bradley or the Moors), and Kyngesle were members of his manor of Alveton, in which manor and its members he claimed view of frankpledge, infangenthef, gallows, market, fair, warren, and wayf by prescription, and that the vill of Bredelee, and half of Knyghtelee (*sic*, Kingsley) appeared at his view of frankpledge at Alveton, and he claimed no liberties in the vill of Chetelton. The King's attorney disputed Theobald's claim, and appealed to a jury, which stated that Berdele (*sic*, Bradley) and half of Kyngesle were members of the manor of Alveton, and that Theobald and his ancestors from time out of memory had held the above franchises. *m. 33, dorso.*

Adam de Brynton and Mary his wife were summoned to show by what warrant they claimed to hold pleas of the Crown and other franchises in Chirche-Eyton and Wode-Eyton. Adam stated that Mary claimed nothing except as his wife, and he claimed none of the liberties specified. They therefore remain to the King. *m. 33, dorso.*

Thomas Corbet was summoned to show by what warrant he claimed to hold pleas of the Crown, and to have free warren and wayf in his manor of Kynges Bromlegh. Thomas stated he made no claim to hold pleas of the Crown or to warren, but he claimed assize of bread and beer, and view of frankpledge and wayf, and that King John had given and conceded the whole manor of Bromlegh to one Cecilia de Hedlegh and her heirs (whose heir he is), to be held with the same liberties as he or any of his ancestors had held it. The King's attorney stated that the liberties claimed could not be held unless special mention was made of them in the deed of gift, and the case is adjourned to be heard *coram Rege*. *m. 34.*

Richard de Vernon was summoned to answer by what warrant he claimed to hold pleas of the Crown, and to have free warren, gallows, and wayf in his manor of Herleweston (Harlston); Richard did not appear, and it was testified that he was in the King's prison in co. Cumberland, and that all his goods and chattels were in the King's hands. *m. 34.*

Richard de Pyrie was summoned to answer by that warrant he claimed the same franchises in Pyrie (Perry Barr). Richard appeared and stated he claimed none of them. *m. 34.*

<sup>1</sup> Walter had married Matilda Pantulf, the Baroness of Wen. See *ante*, p. 197, and Eyton's "Shropshire."

The Prior of Calewyz (Colwich) disclaimed the same franchises in his manor of Adelaxton (Ellaston). *m. 34.*

Ralph Basset disclaimed the same franchises in Chedele (Cheadle), except free warren, which he claimed by a charter of King Henry III. to his father Ralph, granting him free warren in all his demesne lands in Languet and Chedle; and he claimed a market and fair in Chedle by a grant of the same King, which he produced. *m. 34.*

Thomas de Hamsted on being summoned disavowed all claim to any of the above franchises in his manor of Hamsted. *m. 34.*

Robert de Melborne likewise disavowed all claim to any of the above franchises in his manor of Horecros. *m. 34.*

The Prior of Runton (Ronton) disavowed all claim to the same in his manor of Diltorne (Dilhorn). *m. 34.*

The King sued the Abbot of Deulacres for the manor of Lek, of which King Henry his great grandfather had been seised, etc. The Abbot appealed to a Great Assize, which found in his favour, the jury stating Henry the King's grandfather never was seised of the manor. *m. 34.*

Nicholas de Audlegh, Hugh le Despencer, William de Stafford, Roger de Littleburi, Robert de Wymyngton (Wilbraham), David de Haselwell, Margaret de Hogeleg, and Robert le Grant Venur (Grosvenor), were summoned to show by what warrant they claimed free warren, fair, market, and wayf in Alstane-feld. The defendants all appeared, except Robert de Wymyngton, who was dead, and they stated that they held the said manor with all its liberties conjointly with Richard the son and heir of the said Robert de Wymyngton, who was under age, and without whom they cannot answer. The suit is therefore to remain. *m. 34.*

The King by his attorney sued William de la More for a mill and a virgate of land in Pencriz of which King Henry his great grandfather had been seised, etc. William appealed to a Great Assize, which found in favour of the King, who recovers seisin. *m. 34.*

The King sued Hugh le Blund for a messuage and two carucates of land excepting sixty acres of land and six of meadow in Pencriz, of which King Henry, etc. (as before). Hugh stated that one Walter Huse had given all the land of Pencriz to his father Andrew le Blund, whose heir he is, and he called to warranty John the son and heir of John Huse, who is under age. The King's attorney stated that John son of John Huse was of full age, and the suit is adjourned to Westminster, when John is to appear before the Court. *m. 34, dorso.*

Hugh le Blunt was summoned to show by what warrant he claimed to hold pleas of the Crown, and to have free warren, market, fair, gallows and wayf in Pencriz. Hugh disavowed all claim to pleas of the Crown, warren or wayf, but claimed a market by a charter of King Henry to Andrew le Blund, which he produced; and he claimed a fair, gallows, and infangenthef as annexed to the manor from time out of memory. The King's attorney disputed the claim, and the suit was adjourned to be heard, *coram Rege* on the morrow of the Ascension. *m. 34, dorso.*

The Abbot of Deulacres was summoned to show his warrant to hold pleas of the Crown and to have free warren, market, fair, gallows, and wayf in Lek.

The Abbot disavowed all claim to hold pleas of the Crown, and as regarded the other franchises stated that King John had granted to Ralph the Earl of Chester and to his heirs a weekly market, and a yearly fair in Leek, and that he and his predecessors held the manor by the gift of the said Ralph; and he claimed free warren by a charter of the present King, which he

PLEAS OF THE CROWN BEFORE JOHN DE BEREWYK AND HIS FELLOW JUSTICES ITINERANT IN CO. STAFFORD, ON THE MORROW OF THE EPIPHANY, IN THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD SON OF KING HENRY.

*Extracts.*

The manor of BROMLEYGH REGIS appeared by twelve jurymen, who presented that Thomas Corbet of Tasselee holds the manor at fee farm from the King for £4 annually, and it is worth 100s. ; it is not known by what warrant. Thomas Corbet afterwards appeared and stated he and his ancestors had held the said manor from time out of memory, rendering £4 yearly to the Exchequer by the hands of the Sheriff, and the Sheriff testified that he is liable for the said sum.

The jury present that Philip de Monte Gomery the Seneschall of the King took distrains on the land of the said Thomas, and which land is outside the metes of the forest, and no other Seneschall but Philip had done so ; but Thomas Corbet the lord of the manor acknowledged that the whole manor was within the metes and bounds of the forest. The twelve jurymen therefore are *in misericordia* for a false presentment. *m. 2, dorso.*

The jury present that the watercourse which is between Yoxhale Bridge and Yoxhale Mill which used to flow through the King's land had been diverted from its course, so that it now runs through the land of Edmund the King's brother, and this was done by Margaret Countess of Ferrars, who is dead. The Sheriff is therefore ordered to summon the said Edmund. Thomas Corbet of Tasselee the lord of the manor afterwards appeared and stated that he had a writ out against the said Edmund respecting the same watercourse. *m. 2, dorso.*

The manor of ALREWAS appeared by twelve, and presented that Urian de St. Pierre when he was Sheriff had levied by extortion 40s. from the vill when it was not amerced. Urian was summoned, and not being able to disprove it, was fined 5 marks, for which William de Tytoteleye and Robert de Pype are his sureties. *m. 3.*

Of defaults they say that Robert de Somervill did not appear on the first day, and as the twelve jurymen concealed this default at first, they are *in misericordia*. *m. 3.*

The Liberty of KYNEFARE presented that Walter son of Roger Tugge, aged seven years, had been killed by a bite of a horse, for which a deodand was owing of 12*d.*, and the vill of Kynefare buried the boy without view of the Coroner ; it is therefore *in misericordia*. And Robert de Knyghtelee the Coroner sent Roger de Bruyton his clerk, who died whilst holding the inquest.

And they presented that John son of John fitz Philip of Bobynton holds the manor (of Kinfare) together with the advowson of the Church (which is worth £26 annually) at fee farm of the King, rendering annually to the Exchequer by the hands of the Sheriff £9, and it is worth £9 6*s.* 8*d.* And he claims to hold in the same manor, assize of bread and beer, gallows, pillory, and infongenthef, but they are ignorant by what warrant ; and Hugh de

should be elected coroners. William de Wrottesley was not knighted till between 22 and 25 E. I. Henry the Clerk of Alrewas was, I think, a Somerville, his surname, le Clerc, being a sobriquet.



Louther stated that he had a writ out against the said John respecting the said liberties. *m. 3.*

The jury of TUTTEBURY presented that William de Tissynton, Clerk, had struck William de Lenton the janitor of Tutteburi with a certain axe (*hachia denesch*) on the head in the borough of Tutteburi, and had killed him; and William de Tyssynton took refuge in the Church of St. Mary of Tutteburi, and stayed there for three weeks; and afterwards he gave himself up, and was conducted to the Castle of Bruges (Bridgenorth), in the time of Bevis (Bogo) de Knovill, the Sheriff, who is answerable for him, and it was testified that William was now living in co. Derby, and the Sheriff of Derbyshire was therefore ordered to arrest him. William appeared and pleaded that he had been already acquitted of the said death before Odo de Hodynet and his fellow Justices, and he appealed to the records of the said Justices; and the record being examined contained these words: William Clerk of Tyssington taken and imprisoned for the death of William le Porter of Tutteburi, appealed to a jury, who stated that a certain robber imprisoned within the Castle of Tutteburi had escaped from prison, and William le Porter hearing of it, went to the Church in order to prevent him entering it, and William the Clerk of Tissynton went to the Church for the same purpose; and William le Porter seeing William the Clerk approaching the Church, took him for the thief who had escaped, and struck him with his sword under the ear on the left jaw; and William le Clerc being thus assaulted and grievously wounded, believed that William le Porter was the thief who had escaped, and immediately struck back and hit William le Porter on the head with an axe and killed him; but he lived long enough to receive the rites of the Church (*jura Ecclesie*), and he was buried by Hugh de Weston the Coroner. And William was sent back to prison to await the pardon of the King. And Bogo could not deny that he had the custody of the said William de Tyssington, nor could show any warrant for his release. He is therefore *ad judicium*. Afterwards the King sent for the record, and it was sent to him. *m. 3, dorso.*

The jury of the Liberty of TETTENHALE presented (*inter alia*) that the Church of Tettenhale with five prebends annexed to it, is the free chapel of the King, and is worth 100 marks yearly, and the King has the donation of the Deanery, and the Dean confers the five prebends. William Burnel now holds the Deanery by the collation of the present King.

Respecting encroachments, they say that John fitz Philip had made an encroachment upon the King in the manor of Tettenhale by appropriating to himself five acres of land of the King's demesne which he had enclosed four years ago. And John on being summoned stated the land never was in Tettenhale, but was appurtenant to his manor of Kynefare, and he appealed to a jury, which found in his favour.<sup>2</sup> *m. 5.*

And they say that the manor of Tettenhale is a demesne manor of the King, and is worth £8 10s. yearly.

The jury of the Liberty of BRADDELE presented (*inter alia*) that a deodand of 3s. was owing for a mare from which Richard Wyther fell into the water of Showe (Sowe) and was drowned; and a deodand was owing for a horse from which Richard de Solyhull fell, and Joan formerly wife of William de Caverswall had taken the deodand without warrant. She is therefore *in misericordia*.

And they say that Nicholas Baron of Stafford held the Castle of Stafford

<sup>1</sup> It appears from another presentment that William de Tissynton was Clerk to Thomas de Bray, the Seneschall of the castle of Tuttebury, and who was answerable for the safe custody of the prisoner.

<sup>2</sup> A part of Tettenhall called Kingsley, was manorially subject to Kinfare, but the name is now extinct.

King had lost 2s. yearly ; and that as regards the man of Waleton the King is in seisin of his service. It is therefore considered that the King should recover his seisin of the service for half of Stokes, and the arrears, which are taxed at 56s., and the Prior is *in misericordia* because he sued against it (*quia contra placitavit*).

They also presented that Geoffrey de Waleton had held half a virgate of land in Little Aston which used to find a man to the frankpledge<sup>1</sup> twice a year until the fifty-sixth year of King Henry. And John de Houton now holds the said land, and the suit thus withheld from the King, which was worth 2s. 4d. yearly. John did not appear, and the Sheriff is ordered to restrain him and to take into the King's hands the said amount as a distress.

The jury presented that Robert de Frankeville and Hilaria his wife claimed to have view of frankpledge, assize of bread and beer, and gallows in the manor of Elenhale. And they did not appear, and the Sheriff is ordered to take the said franchises into the King's hands. Afterwards Richard de Hascourt appeared and stated that the said Robert and Hilaria held the manor and dower of Hilaria of the inheritance of him (Richard), and he prayed that he might be admitted to answer to the King in respect to the said liberties. This was conceded, and he stated that his ancestors from time out of memory had the said liberties, and Hugh de Louthier who sued for the King stated that King Richard, King John, and King Henry had been seised of the said liberties as appurtenant to their Hundred of Pirhull until the ancestors of the said Richard had usurped them, and he prayed that the truth might be inquired into by a jury. The jury of the Hundred elected *ad hoc* stated on their oath that the ancestors of Richard had held the said liberties from time out of memory. *m. 36, dorso.*

A jury had presented elsewhere that Ralph de (*sic*) Basset held the vill of Drayton, which used to come twice a year to the Sheriff's tourn with four men and the Provost until twenty-eight years ago, when the said Ralph Basset had withheld the suit ; and he now held the said vill and the suit thus substracted. The Sheriff was therefore ordered to summon him ; and Ralph appeared and stated that the King had not been in seisin of the said suit from time out of memory. Hugh de Louthier stated King Richard had held the said suit, and asked for a jury. The jury of Ofelowe found in favour of Ralph Basset. *m. 36, dorso.*

A jury had presented elsewhere that Ralph de Grendon held two free courts yearly, and heard the same pleas as the Sheriff heard in his tourns in Shenestan, Stonhale, and Swynefeld (Swinfen) for one mark, which he paid yearly to the Sheriff, and he had gallows and wayf, and it was not known by what warrant. Ralph now appeared and stated that he and his ancestors had held the said liberties from time out of memory, and had likewise had the said courts for a mark yearly, and appealed to a jury. The jury of Ofelowe found in his favour. *m. 36, dorso.*

The jury of PIRHULL HUNDRED presented that in the time of King Henry the King's father the Sheriff of Staffordshire held view of frankpledge in the King's name in the manor of Saundon (Sandon) once a year, until the present King, whilst he was *bachelarius*<sup>2</sup> had the custody of two parts of the said manor. And William de Stafford, Roger de Litleburi, Richard de Stoke and Matilda his wife, and Robert de Wymenton (Wilbraham) now held the view of frankpledge, to the loss of the King of 1 mark yearly. The Sheriff is therefore ordered to summon them ; and William and the others came, but as the said

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.*, the Sheriff's tourn, which is sometimes called the Sheriff's view of frankpledge.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.*, during his father's lifetime. A young man knighted whilst his father was alive would be a knight batchelor.

tory of iron there (*fabrica ad ferrum faciendum*), and in order to maintain the factory and for burning and fabricating the iron, it was the custom to take wood and charcoal from the said park; and that the lord of the said manor was accustomed to receive the profits of the said factory, and that he had maintained the factory in the same way for the profit of the King, and he denied having made any waste or destruction except for the above purpose; and as regards the 10½ marks he said that the said Richard had made a fine of 100s. and no more to the use of the King to obtain seisin of the lands which formerly belonged to Simon his father, when one William brother of the said Simon intruded himself into the tenements, denying the right of Richard, and he had rendered account to Magister Henry de Bray for all money he had received, and for the money of which the said Richard was now claiming restitution before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, and he appealed to a jury. The jury elected *ad hoc* stated that the said Robert had made no waste or destruction in the park of Maddele except for the purpose of making charcoal to maintain the iron factory for the profit of the King, and as regards the 10 marks they say that he took from Richard 7 marks out of the fine of 100s. to the use of the King, and for this money Richard was now seeking restitution at the Exchequer, and half a mark was still in arrear of the fine of 100s., and as regards the residue, viz. 40s., the said Richard had given them to Robert to his own use to maintain him in his inheritance, and this was done spontaneously by Richard and in no other way. Robert is therefore *in de quietus*. *m. 37, dorso.*

Of Franchises they say that the Abbot of Burton claimed a market on the Tuesday of every week in his manor of Bromlegh, and a yearly fair of three days' duration, viz. on the vigh, the day, and the morrow of St. Bartholomew, it is not known by what warrant. The Abbot appeared and produced a charter of King Henry the King's father granting to the Abbot of Burton and his successors the above liberties within his manor of Bromlegh. *m. 38.*

A jury had presented elsewhere that the Abbot of Burton held Horninglowe, Stretton, and Brunteston (Branston), with the *villenagio* of Burton, in which were six hides, which were geldable, and from which the King used to receive annually a mark for view of frankpledge and for Sheriff's aid and wakefe 1 mark, and they used to do suit to the Hundred of Pyrhulle every three weeks, and to the county every month, and that the Abbot's predecessors fifty years ago had withheld the said 2 marks and the suits of Court. The Abbot appeared and stated that the King is in seisin of the said mark for view of frankpledge, and of 11s. for the Sheriff's tourn and wakefe, and that he performed suit to County and Hundred; and the Sheriff acknowledged that the King was in seisin of the said payments and of the suits of Court, and as regards the 2*sd.* of residue for which the King's attorney sued on account of the Sheriff's tourn and wakefe, he stated that the King had never been in seisin of that money. The King's attorney asked that the question might be referred to a jury, and a jury elected *ad hoc* found in favour of the Abbot. *m. 38.*

The same jury presented that the Master of the Knights Templars in England held half a virgate of land in Shyrescote, of which the tenants used to do suit to County and Hundred until forty years ago, when his predecessor had withheld it. The Master of the Templars appeared by attorney and stated that King Henry the King's father had conceded that the Master of the Templars and all his men should be quit of scot and geld and of all aids and suits of County and Hundred, by his charter dated 10th June in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, and they had held the said tenement long before the date of this charter. The King's attorney asked for a jury, which found in favour of the Knights Templars. *m. 38.*

A jury had presented elsewhere that the Abbess of Polesworth held a



virgate of land in Shyrescote, which used to be geldable and to do suit to County and Hundred until fifty years ago, when the predecessor of the Abbess had withheld it. The Abbess appeared and stated that King Henry the King's father in the twenty-sixth year of his year had conceded to the Abbess and nuns of Pollesworth and their successors that they should be quit of suits of County and Hundred which they used to perform for a virgate of land they held in Shyrescote, and from the Sheriff's aid, and from *murdrum* and all other customs appertaining to County or Hundred, and she produced the King's charter to that effect. *m. 38.*

## BANCO ROLL, EASTER, 21 E. I.

*Staff.* The suit of the King *versus* Hugh le Blund for the manor of Penkryz is adjourned to Trinity Term. *m. 130, dorso.*

*Staff.* The King by Hugh de Louthur sued John Archbishop of Dublin for the advowson of the Church of Penkryz before the Justices Itinerant. And the Archbishop stated that King John had granted to Henry de Lond, formerly Archbishop of Dublin, and his predecessor, the advowson of the said Church, to be held by him and his successors so long as they were Englishmen and not Irish; and he appealed to the records of the Chancellor's Rolls of the seventeenth year of King John, and a day was given to him at the Quindene of Easter. A postscript adds that J. de Langeton, the King's Chancellor, produced a copy of King John's charter in these words: "*J., Dei gratiâ etc. Sciatis nos concessiss, etc., venerabili patri H. Dublinensi Archiepiscopo et successoribus suis terras et tenementa subscripta quæ habet ex dono Hugonis Huese, scilicet manerium de Pencrich cum villâ de Cungrave, et villâ de Cullega, villâ de Wulegrave, et de Deffroote (sic, Befroote), et cum terra de Oyme (sic, Onne), et cum feriâ ejusdem villæ de Pencrich et cum omnibus ad predictas terras et tenementa pertinentibus, sicut carta ipsius Hugonis quor. inde habet rationabiliter testatur. Preterea concessimus de dono nostro intente Dei et pro salute animæ nostræ et antecessorum et successorum nostrorum Regum Angliæ dicto Dublinensi Archiepiscopo et successoribus suis qui non fuerint Iberiensi advocacionem Ecclesiæ de Pencrich in perpetuum. Ita quod, etc.*" *m. 130, dorso.*

*Leyc.* Ralph de Grendon sued Philip de Gayton for causing waste and destruction in houses, woods, etc., of his inheritance in Coppeshal, which Philip held for a term only by a demise of Scholastica for her wife of Robert de Grendon, who had demised the tenements to him for her life. The Sheriff is ordered to make an inquisition on the spot, and return it into Court at the Quindene of Michaelmas. *m. 75, dorso.*

*Warr.* Warine de Rossale sued William de Montefort for £10 of rent in Wellesburne, in which William had no entry except by Peter de Montefort, to whom Peter son of Thurstan had demised this rent unjustly, and by which he had unjustly disseised Roysia de Staundon, the mother of Warine, whose heir he is.

William stated he claimed nothing in the said rent except for term of his life by a demise of Peter de Montefort, and he called to warranty John de Montefort, who is to be summoned for the Quindene of Michaelmas. *m. 36, dorso.*

hanged for felony, but stated he had never been in seisin of the tenement in question. Suit adjourned to Stafford, when judgment was delivered in favour of Robert, because Roger had survived Adam his father. *m. 4.*

*Assizes taken at Stafford before the same Justices on the Thursday after a month from Easter, 22 E. I.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Robert de Grendon and Roger de Pulesdon had unjustly disseised Stephen son of Isabella de Mulewich of three acres of land in Cotes near Mulewich.

The jury say that Robert (*sic*, Roger) entered by demise of Robert (de Grendon) for a term of three years, and Robert had entered by a feoffment of John de Grendon, and John by Isabella the mother of Stephen. Stephen is therefore *in misericordiâ* for a false claim. *m. 5.*

An assize, etc., if Richard son of Richard de Stretton, Richard son of Hervey de Stretton, and Andrew de Montegeri had unjustly disseised Geoffrey de Kyndeley of the manor of Stretton, excepting a messuage, ten acres of land, and ten of wood.

Richard son of Hervey stated he held the manor by demise of Richard son of Richard, and he answered as bailee for Richard, and stated that Geoffrey had remitted and quitclaimed his right to the said Richard by a deed which he produced. Verdict for the defendants, and Geoffrey is *in misericordiâ* for a false claim; his fine is remitted because he is the *vallertus* of Malculine de Harley the Eschaetor. *m. 5.*

An assize, etc., if Richard de Stretton and Joan the widow of William de Careswelle had unjustly disseised Agnes the wife of Robert le Champyun of a rent of 40*d.* in la Doune and Brazeley. The bailiff of Joan appeared for her, and stated she held the tenement jointly with Henry de Harecurt and Ellenora his wife; and as Robert and Agnes could not deny this, the suit is dismissed. *m. 5.*

Richard de Bentelegh and Matilda his wife withdrew their writ against Roger Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield respecting a tenement in Norton near Cannokbury. Their sureties, William de Arewych and William le Freman of Barre, are *in misericordiâ*. *m. 5, dorso.*

An assize, etc., if Urian de St. Pierre and Margaret his wife and two others had unjustly disseised Richard son of William de Wolaston of a messuage and two carucates of land in la Hyde and Chylinston near Brewode.

Urian answered for his wife, and stated he had demised the tenements to Richard in fee farm for 18 marks annually, on condition he found sufficient security for the farm in question; and because he had not found security he had turned him out.

The jury say that there had been an arrangement as stated by Urian, and on the faith of it Richard had ploughed and sown the land with his own corn, but he had never been in seisin of it. Verdict for the defendants. *m. 6.*

An assize, etc., if John de Baskerville, Nicholas de Audelegh, and John de Norton, had unjustly disseised Peter de Ardern and Elice his wife of a messuage and a carucate of land in Aston near Mere. John de Norton stated he only held at the will of Nicholas; and Geoffrey de Wolselegh the Bailiff of Nicholas stated Nicholas only held the custody of the land till the full age of John de Baskerville; and John stated that John his father died seised of the tenement. The jury say that Peter and Elise were never in seisin of the tenement; they are therefore *in misericordiâ* for a false claim. *m. 6.*

Roes daughter of Henry de Wyvereston did not appear to pursue her

writ of mort d'ancestor together with Richard le Tayllur and Pavia his wife. She and her sureties, Richard Sprigonel and Hugh de Wyvereston, are therefore *in misericordiâ*. m. 6.

Thomas de Hamstede not appearing to prosecute his writ of common of pasture in Pyrie *versus* Richard de Pyrie and Isolda his wife, he and his sureties, Simon le Esquier and Robert de Brondeston, are *in misericordiâ*. m. 6.

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Richard son of Adam de Wolaston, Letitia the widow of Richard of Little Onne, and two others, had unjustly disseised Richard son of Richard de Pycheford of a messuage, six acres of land, an acre of heath, and half an acre of meadow in Little Onne.

The jury say that there was some talk (*prolocutio*) of Richard son of Adam marrying the sister of Richard son of Richard, and Richard son of Adam had enfeoffed Richard son of Richard of two parts of the messuage and the other tenements on condition that he re-enfeoffed him and his sister in them, and he had put him into seisin of them for three days, and it was afterwards found that Richard son of Adam could not marry the sister of Richard son of Richard, because another woman claimed him as her husband (*petiit ipsum in virum*) by reason of a previous contract. The Court gave judgment in favour of Richard son of Adam, because the tenements were given upon conditions which could not be carried out, and inasmuch as the cause was destroyed, the effect should also be destroyed (*sicut destructa causa, destrui debet effectus*). m. 6, dorso.

Hugh de Veston (Weston) produced the King's Charter in these words: "*Edwardus, etc. Omnibus ballivis, etc. Compatientes inbecillitatem (sic) dilecti et fidelis nostri Hugonis filii Hugonis de Veston in Comitatu Stafford, concessimus ei, etc., quod toto tempore vite sui habeat hanc libertatem videlicet quod non ponatur in assisio, pignoris, etc., et quod non fiat vicecomes, coronator, escaetor, forestarius, veredarius, agitator, regardator, aut alius ballivus noster contra voluntatem suam. In cuius rei, etc. Datum in die Novembris, anno regni nostri octavo.*" m. 6, dorso.

*Assizes taken at Tamworth in co. Stafford before the same Justices on the Thursday after the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 82 E. I.*

An assize, etc., if Robert le Champion and Agnes his wife, William son of Agnes, and Robert brother of William, had unjustly disseised Richard son of Hervey de Stretton of the third part of a virgate of land in Stretton.

The defendants pleaded that they held the tenement in common with William the brother of Robert (le Champion) by a demise of Richard son of Richard de Stretton, and they produced the deed of Richard. Suit dismissed. m. 8.

An assize, etc., if John the Prior of Stone, Richard le Clerk, and two others had unjustly disseised William son of Robert de Cotes of a *corrodium* at Stone, viz., every day a loaf of bread, a gallon of beer, a *potagium* and *ferculum*, as a Canon, and of a robe annually, of the value of a mark, and sustenance for a horse in hay and oats for three nights, viz., a bushel of oats, and the *corrodium* for a groom, and four cartloads of wood annually, and two candles *de cepo* every night from the Feast of All Saints till the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary. The jury find in his favour. Damages 30s.<sup>1</sup> m. 8.

<sup>1</sup> Bishop Hobhouse is of opinion that these *corrodies* played a large part in ruining the conventual houses. The Bishops, as visitors, waged war against them, but vested interests prevailed.



Thomas de Whytynton not appearing to prosecute his suit against Reginald de Chavernes, Reginald, Richard, and Thomas his sons, and four others named, respecting tenements in Chavernes (Charnes) and Whytynton, it is dismissed. *m. 9.*

An assize, etc., if Roger son of Jordan de Pywelesdon had unjustly disseised Jordan de Flosbrok of nine marks of rent in Flosbrok. Roger took exception to the writ, because the last word but one of it, where "*vicesimo s. rundo*" should have been written, was written "*vicesim.*" Roger withdrew his writ. *m. 9.*

An assize, etc., if William de Routhelegh the father of Roger had been seised as of fee when he died of a messuage in Newcastle-under-Lyme, which Geoffrey de Crotton holds. Geoffrey took exception to the writ, because he held the tenement conjointly with Richard his son, who was not named in it. Verdict for Geoffrey. *m. 9.*

An assize, etc., if Philip Burnel, Richard de Bisshopeston (Bishton), and Ralph Sprengelose had unjustly disseised Richard Bagod of Bruneford and Cove of a messuage, fifteen and a half acres of land, and three acres of heath. Philip Burnel did not appear, and the other defendants pleaded the assize could not proceed because the land was in the King's hands. Suit dismissed. *m. 9.*

The jury upon whom Jordan de Flosbrok and Ralph son of Ralph le Botyler had put themselves, convicted the said Ralph of having struck Jordan in the presence of the Justices, maliciously and to the contempt of the King and of the Court, when the said Jordan was withdrawing from the bar of this Court (*a barre visus Curie*), after he had recovered his reasonable estovers against Ralph le Botyler the father of Ralph. Jordan is therefore to have half a mark for damages, and Ralph is to be committed to prison. *m. 9.*

Robert son of Robert de Esington appealed to a jury of twenty-four to convict a former jury of a false judgment in the suit between him and Robert de Sewalefeld and others, respecting a tenement in Bysshewuri (Bushbury). The jury of twenty-four found the same verdict as the former jury. Robert son of Robert is therefore committed to prison for a false claim. He was afterwards released on payment of a fine of 20*l.* *m. 9, verso.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Roger the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Robert de Pype, Richard Trumwyne, and three others, had unjustly disseised Richard de Bentelegh and Matilda his wife of three hundred acres of heath in Norton near Cannokbury.

The Bishop by Robert de Pype his bailiff stated the assize should not proceed, because the King had given him the heath by a charter which he produced, dated 28th May, 18 E. I., and which testified that the King gave to the Bishop the woods of High Canok, which he had taken into his hands on occasion of a presentment made before the Justices of the Forest at the Iter of 14 E. I.,<sup>1</sup> together with the venison, waste, and all other things pertaining to the Bishop's manors of Rugeleye and Canokburi by the metes and bounds written below, viz., Asselenetherende (Assele nether end), ascending as far as Claybrok by the haye of Asseleye, and so ascending Claybrok as far as Claywalle, and from Claywalle as far as Blakesicheheved, and then ascending the Blakesicheheved as far as Haukeswelle, and so from Haukeswelle by Lechenardesty through the Dyngles as far as Modyok, and so on from the Modyk by the same road of Lechenardesty as far as Blakestret, and so ascending the Blakestret as far as Orburywelle, and so descending the demesne (*dominicum*) of Orburywelle as far as Sarebrok, and from Sarebrok as far as

<sup>1</sup> See the Forest Roll of the above date, Part 1, Vol. V., "*Staff. Coll.*"



the brook (*rivulum*) which is called Caldewellesiche, and from Caldewellesiche ascending by the King's haye of Chystelyn as far as Marebrok, ascending as far as the Fethersty and ascending the Fethersty as far as the haye of Huntyndon, and thence by Huntyndonsty ascending as far as the ditch of the Blessed Cedde, and so by the other road as far as the road which leads from Pencerich towards Ruggeleye, and then descending that road as far as Nantmarethorn, and thence by a valley as far as Shirebrokesheved, and so descending from Schirebrok as far as Ottefordewey, then ascending Ottefordewey as far as Holbrokesheved, and so descending by Alfedewey as far as Alfedeforde in Ruybrok, and then descending from Ruybrok as far as Freubrak, and so from Fernbrak by a certain pathway as far as the Fredelwey, and then ascending the Middelwey as far as the Boredebyk, and so from the Boredebyk as far as Daywellewey, and then descending Daywellewey as far as Daywelle, and so descending Daywellesich as far as Trente, and then following by Trente as far as Asseleynetherende.

Robert and Matilda admitted the land in question was within the metes and bounds named in the King's Charter, but they said it was in Norton and not in Ruggeleye, nor in Cannoekburi, and that they were in seisin of the land before the charter was issued. The suit was adjourned to Lichfield for the Monday after the Octaves of Trinity; on which day a postscript states the Justices did not come to that place, but they were at Wolverhampton on the Monday after Michaelmas Day, 23 E. I., when the parties appeared before them, and Robert de Rype on the part of the Bishop pleaded that all the lands and tenements within the bounds specified were taken into the King's hands on the occasion of the Bishop's forfeiture before the Justices of the Forest, and they were in the King's hands for more than two years, and the Bishop then obtained them back by the King's Charter, so that he was in seisin of them by gift of the King, and not by a disseisin, and he prayed judgment on this point.

The jury say that two parts of the land in question are in Canokbyry, and the third part is in Norton, and the Bishop obtained the third part by the King's Charter and not by a disseisin; a verdict is therefore given for the Bishop on this writ. Richard and Matilda sue the King for the third part, if they think it expedient (*si ibi viderint expedire*). m. 10.

*Assizes taken at Tamwurth on the Thursday after the Feast of  
St. Peter ad Vincula, 21 E. I.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if Robert Corbet and Petronilla his wife, Adam de Swynesheved, Richard Corbet, and Robert son of Hamon de Onileye and Alice his wife, had unjustly disseised John son of Simon de Cherleton, and John son of Thomas de Wodewardington, and Petronilla the wife of Roger de Levington of sixty acres of wood and ten acres of heath in Cherleton.

Robert and Petronilla answered as tenants, and stated the wood and heath did not contain more than sixty-five acres, and are now cultivated and were cultivated at the date of the writ, viz., 29th April of this year, and no assize ought to be taken, because the tenements belonged to the said Robert Corbet, and he by a fine levied in Banco 8 E. I., had acknowledged they belonged to Richard Corbet, for which acknowledgment Richard had granted them to Robert and Petronilla and heirs of their bodies, and he produced the fine and prayed for judgment, because the plaintiffs at that date were all of full age and of good memory, and within the four seas, and out of prison, and made no claim. Afterwards withdrawing this exception, they stated that as regarded thirty-five acres of the land Robert had entered by Simon de Cherleton, and Thomas de Wodewardington and Robert de Johanneston, who had conjointly demised them to him, and he had entered into ten acres by the said Simon, and into another ten acres by Thomas de

*Assizes taken before the same Justices at Wolverhampton, on the Monday after Michaelmas Day, 23 E. I.*

*Staff.* An assize, etc., if the Prior of Stanes and two others had unjustly obstructed a road in Stanes to the injury of the free tenement of Joan the widow of Roger de Pyveleston in Walton, and where she used to have a right of way (*chaciam*) direct from the open fields (*campo*) of Walton to her manor of Walton. The Prior denied that Joan had any right of way except at his will, and the jury found in his favour. *m. 13.*

An assize, etc., if William de Dutton, Robert de Dutton, Roger de Dutton, and two others, had unjustly disseised Philippa the widow of Thomas de Dutton of the fourth part of the manors of Mere and Aston.

Robert de Dutton stated that Philippa was never in seisin of the tenements claimed and the jury found in his favour. *m. 13.*

An assize, etc., if John Griffyn of Colton, and William de Neuton of Colton had unjustly disseised Henry son of Hugh de Colton of two pieces of land in Colton, one five foot and four feet by four feet, and the other twelve feet by eight feet. The jury found in favour of the plaintiff. Damages 40*d.* *m. 13, dorso.*

An assize, etc., if Agnes daughter of Henry Griffyn of Colton, Richard de Rolvyston, William son of John Griffyn of Colton, and John brother of the said William, had unjustly disseised Alice the daughter of Henry Griffyn of half a messuage and three acres of land in Colton.

John answered as tenant of the land, and stated he had entered by the said William son of John Griffyn, and William said he had entered by Richard de Rolvyston, and Richard stated he had entered by Agnes, and Agnes stated that Alice never was in seisin of the tenement. The jury found in favour of Alice. Damages 2*s.*

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