undoubtedly have required some substantial defence against the wandering hordes of Danes, that so long infested the midlands, on the east side, and equally so against the incursions on the west side of the half savage and skin clad little Welshmen on the west. William Hardwicke writing on this subject remarks, "Hence the necessity for these castellated erections, which seem to have been at no great distance from one another, reaching from the western banks of the Severn across the Counties of Salop, Stafford, Worcester, Warwick, etc., and which, though usually built upon a hill, were also well moated, and which defence in the case of Perton, no doubt accounted in a great measure, for the valuable condition of the estate. No doubt many of these fortified houses were to serve the double purpose of intimidating the Danes on the one side, and the Welsh on the other. Those to be enumerated from the old British frontiers, through this neighborhood, were the Castles of Oldbury near Bridgnorth; at Quatford, on the Morffe; at Chelmarsh; upon Hallon Hill near Worfield; and at Cheswardine Lane End in Stockton: all these were in the heavy castellated style and would be considered as first class fortalices at that period. Others, less massive, but simply fortified and moated granges, existed at Eardington; the Hay par. Quatford; Poole Hall in Alveley; the-Mere; Enville; Higford; Badger; Ackleton; Catstree; Ludstone; old Patteshull or Nore Hill; Lutteley; Aper's Castle over Ludstone; Great Moor in Pattingham; Astley Abbots; Apley Park and Perton." It may likewise be noted that, though probably having had no connection with Perton Castle, there is a portion of land nearly three quarters of a mile from the last place, still known as Castle Croft, and a small bridge over Smestall Water bearing the name of Castle Bridge close to the croft, where probably yet another of these fortified edifices stood, situate in the once important Manor of Penn and possibly later the residence of the Buffarys and Penns. But it is quite probable, that, at this early period, all the more important residences on the western edge of middle England were fortified in one or other of the systems then in vogue. The sub-manor of Perton with its Castle was of course, at all times, totally independent of the larger Castle that formely existed close by, at Great Moor, and which must have been demolished at a very early date. The population of this small manor appears to have been by no means small at the great survey, for if we reckon as many women for the men enumerated and the same number of children we shall have a total of forty-eight souls, a large census for so small a hamlet in those days. This is of course again accounted for by the protected and peaceful conditions under which it existed.

The successors of bastard William, doubtless, finding themselves firmly established on the new throne, and therefore no longer so desirous of propitiating the church to the same extent as before, now began to look around for tempting morsels of income giving lands, on which they could lay their hands, and either Stephen or the second Henry, deciding to ignore the foolish generosity of the superstitious Confessor, and the politic confirmation of William, enfeoffed a favorite and successful soldier named Perton, probably partly for heavy arrears of pay due to him, in the Manor of Perton, which was possibly already in his occupancy as a tenant of the abbot of Westminster, and he a descendant of the Freeman of Domesday. It was to be held *in capite* of the king and by the service of *grand serjeantry*, with however a chief rent also, payable to the abbey of Westminster, of five pounds yearly. This last item was probably the result of a final concord