

however, up to now made no return to the writ; he was therefore ordered as before; and to make the return on the octaves of Hillary. At Easter 1332 Henry, son of William de Perton, William de Fynchenfeld and several others were charged by Henry de Bushbury's attorney, for entering, by night, his close at Over Penne, and burning his trees, and taking goods and chattels to the value of £10. None of the defendants appeared, and the Sheriff was ordered to arrest Clement son of Walter de Cotene, and to distrain the others, to appear at the octaves of Trinity.

The Subsidy Roll of 1333 give the assessment of the moveable goods of the free tenants of the Vill of Perton as follows:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.		
William de Perton	...	6	8	William de Norwode	...	0	20
Richard atte Nashe	...	2	0	William de Mareford	...	0	18
Thomas atte Nashe	...	2	6	Adam le Harper	...	2	0
John en le Hale	...	2	2	John atte Wynde	...	2	6
William atte Hulle	...	0	16	Robert O'th' Greene	...	3	0
Richard Sweyn	...	2	9	John son of Nicholes	...	2	1
Nicholas le Sweyn	...	0	12	William Lovekys	...	2	4
Thomas Lovekys	...	0	18	Walter Willes	...	3	0

About 1335 John de Perton, the brother of William, was attacked in at dastardly and murderous fashion by a band of ruffians headed by his neighbor Sir Hugh de Wrottesley, together with Roger de Wrottesley his brother Adam de Hockley, William de Gatacre, etc., whilst at Tettenhall Home and they beat and maltreated him so badly that the old man died, after having laid a legal charge against them. What the immediate cause of the bitter quarrel that had arisen between the two families was, does not appear, but it is evident that for some time many of the neighboring families had been divided into factions with the Wrottesleys on the one side and the Pertons on the other. After the death of the said John de Perton, we find by Patent Roll of 7th October 1337, at Westminster, William de Shareshull, Roger de Swynnerton, and Roger Hillary were appointed justiciars to try this important case. They were, to hear and determine the complaint of John de Perton that Hugh de Wrottesley chevalier, Roger his brother, William son of Geoffrey atte Gatacre, Thomas Crey of Compton, John Lega (Lee), Richard Kemp, John Russel, Thomas son of Thomas Crey, William his brother, Roger Stevenes of Wrottesley, Stephen atte Townsend of Wrottesley, and certain other malefactors and disturbers of the king's peace, had attacked the said John de Perton, at Tettenhall Home, and had so severely beaten him, and wounded him that his life was despaired of." The old man died shortly after, when, of course, the count against the prisoners became one of murder. In 1385 William de Perton passed a fine of £10 for his relief of this Manor, though his homage had been accepted nearly three years previously, rendering the transaction puzzling. However the record of this relief calls him "son and heir of John" who held of the king *in capite*, by grand serjeantry, of finding one man armed with a coat of mail, and a lance, with two horses uncovered, for the space of eight days, in the king's service in Wales. On 28th October 1336 Ralph de Stafford had letters of protection at Berwick-on-Tweed, including amongst others John de Perton (son of William). Up to 1341 William de Perton had been escheator for the Counties of Salop and Stafford, and for the Marches of Wales, for on May 19th 1341 Thomas de Swinnerton was appointed Sheriff of the Counties of Salop and Stafford, *vice* Adam de Peshale and on 19th November of the same year, he was appointed escheator in the same Counties and Marches, and John de Perton was commanded to deliver up to him, all things pertaining to the said office. On 20th April 1342 Thomas de