

to stand to the arbitrament of the said William de Sharehull and John de Newenham respecting the said debates; nevertheless John de Perton was unjustly suing the said William son of Hugh Buffary, for execution of the recognizance, to the great damage and cost of the said William son of Hugh. The king therefore commanded them, after hearing the complaint of the said William son of Hugh, and having seen the indenture, to proceed according to right, law, and custom of the kingdom. Dated from Westminster 18th June 41st Edward the third. In the same year 1368, Lionel de Perton sued Thomas de Gatacre and Alice his wife, and also Philip son of said Thomas, and Thomas brother of said Philip, for taking *vi et armis*, livestock belonging to him at Morffe near Enville. At the next court, the adjourned case was again postponed to a further date. The offence had been committed as far back as 1357 and the stock is described as a horse, two boars, two sows, and six pigs, valued in all at £40. The case appears to have been connected with ecclesiastical affairs; and the Sheriff had returned that the defendants held nothing in his bailiwick, Gatacre being over the border in the Shropshire parish of Claverley. He was therefore ordered to arrest them and to produce them on the quindene of Martin. The 1369 the defendants were attached for the stock, when they appeared by attorney, and denied the trespass and injury, and appealed to a jury, which was to be summoned for the morrow of saint John the Baptist. At Michaelmas of this year is the continuation of the suit of William son of Hugh Buffary of Nether Penn against Sir John de Perton respecting a bond for forty marks. John de Perton appeared to his summons, and being shown the indenture which had been produced by William son of Hugh, stated that it was not his act. The indenture was handed to John Mowbray the justice at the coming assize, at which John son of William de Perton appeared by attorney, but William son of Hugh did not appear, and John Mowbray handed the deed back to Robert de Isham. John de Perton now claimed execution on the original bond, which was granted. The Sheriff sent no return until Michaelmas 1371, when he returned that William son of Hugh was dead. The Sheriff was therefore ordered to deliver to John de Perton all the lands and tenements of the said William to be held by him, according to the statute. The original bond was produced in court by Sir John de Perton and ran as follows:—*Noverint universi me Gullielmum filium Hugonis Buffry de Penne, teneri pro me et heredibus et executoribus meis domino Johanni de Perton, militi, heredibus et executoribus suis in viginti et sex libris et tres decim solidis sterlingorum ex causa mutui. Solvendum dictam pecuniam in festo sancti Michaelis archiangeli proximo futuro post consecrationem presentium. Et nisi fecero, concedo quod currant super me, heredes et executores meos, pena et districtio provisa in statuto domini regis Edwardi de recognitione debitorum mercatorum apud Acton Burnel, edito Datum Salop die martis proximo post festum sancti Barnabas apostolici 39 Edward, iij (1366)*” Wrottesley thinks the bond was to save William son of Hugh Buffary from the consequences of the indictment made against him in 1365: there is a mysterious element of crookedness throughout the transaction, which I think, might possibly be the result of dyspepsia: on the part of Buffary and unscrupulous over-reaching on the part of Perton. In 1365 John de Perton was witness to the deed by which Edmund Giffard of Chillington, granted his Manor of Walton near Chebbesaye to Philip de Lutteley. By another deed the said Philip de Lutteley afterwards granted the Manor to Thomas de Lowe of Whittington, and Philip de Bobbington; and Thomas and Philip afterwards demised the Manor to John de Perton, knight, and William son of William Caleton of