

William, rector of Blynhill in 1399, who died about March 1424; Richard living in 1375 and 1282, O. S. P.; and John living in 1382 O. S. P.; so that his direct line was entirely extinguished. But Walter de Perton the next brother of John, and who predeceased him, but was noticed in 1339, had married Margery de Stirchley, said to have derived her distinctive name from her long residence at that place, but in all probability a daughter of the Stirchley family, who was his wife in 1343 and his widow in 1388, and left by him two sons and a daughter Matilda wife of.....del Crouch of Solihull in Warwickshire, who were parents of Thomas del Crouch of Solihull who however died without issue. The second son Richard de Perton died without issue, but the elder son John de Perton had two sons, 1. William de Perton of Stirchley, who had also two sons John of Stirchley who sold his interest in Perton in 1389 and died issueless, and Thomas de Perton of Stirchley noticed 1395, who also in 1396 sold all his interest in Perton and died without issue. 2. Leo de Perton who succeeded his father as lord of Perton Trescote, etc., and has already been noted, more than once, during his father's lifetime. He had been appointed escheator for Worcestershire in 1370 and died about 1420, leaving by his wife Cecilia, daughter of.....Corbet of Leigh, a son who succeeded him.

William de Perton, the last lord of Perton, Trysull and Trescote, in about 19th Richard the second (1396) sold his patrimony to Sir Humphrey Stafford, knight, who had already purchased the reversionary and other interests of his cousins John and Thomas of Stirchley. He died very shortly after his own marriage and his father's death in 1420 leaving one son.

Henry Perton "esquire," settled at Oldington, a township in the neighboring parish of Worfield Co., Salop, in 1406, an estate that had been purchased by his father, before his death, probably with the proceeds of the sale of Perton. Without paying too much attention to the statement of the frequently inaccurate Stebbing Shaw, that the Pertons had a castle here before the Norman conquest, we have tangible proof of the occupation of Perton Manor by the Perton family from a period about one hundred years later than the above event, namely in 1166, and that they continued thereafter in uninterrupted possession thereof, for a period of nearly 250 years. The sudden and incomprehensible collapse of this ancient and almost distinguished house is very difficult to account for, and probably there existed some obscure and little dreamt of reason; for at the moment when the family sky appears to become suddenly over-clouded, its serene aspect seemed to be at its clearest, brightest, and rosier, under the auspices of the military knight, basking in the sunshine of royal favor, bought by doughty deeds of valor and prowess; and the incubus of the Westminster abbey claim permanently removed. The family sank almost at once, to the grade of ordinary well to do yeomanry, in the Manor of Worfield, in an alien county, and their existence became so obscure that the members thereof have been identified only with great difficulty and patient research. Superstition may moralize, that the judgment of heaven, or some other place, had sat upon them, for the tyrannous and grinding oppression with which they had treated the homagers and sub-tenants on their estates. E. C. Purton, B., A. of Oldbury, states erroneously that the Oldington property was "an estate inherited from Sir William de Shareshull;" but, *in primis*, William and Henry de Perton were not descended from that legal luminary, and *secunde* the Oldington, Holdington or Oulton property which he purchased as a portion of the Manor of Patteshull, was