eb/74. Marriage and Wardship in Mediaeval Times. The [illegible] their strips on the common fields, and grazed their animals in the pastures and on the commons, were tied to the manor and could not sell their holdings or go elsewhere. The same applied to the farmer's children, who could not marry without their lord's consent, as if they left, the lord would lose their labour. The following extract mentions Newbold Verdon. from Farnham's mediaeval notes. Coleorton. De Banco Roll 661, Easter 4 Henry VI 1426 'Thomas Hall and Henry Hall both of Overton Saucey were attached to answer John Merbury and Agnes his wife in a plea of taking away from Hemyngton Wulliam, the sone and heir of John Ireland of Hertshorn, (under age being) the marriage belongs to John and Agnes as of their manor of Newbold Verdon, because John Ireland held six messuages seven daracutes of land etc in Hertshorn, county Derby, of them by homage, fealty and scutage and doing suit of court from three weeks to threeweeks at the court of John and Agnes of Newbold Verdon.

March./74. The end of the De Verdun family in Newbold Verdon. In a former paragraph it is seen that the manor of Newbold descended from Margaret De Verdun to the Devereux family. Margaret married John de Crophull who had issue Thomas de Crophull who had issue, Agnes, his sole daighter and heiress, married to Sir Walter Devereux, lineal ancestor of the Earls of Essex. John de Crophull carried arms argenta saltier gules fretty orargent - silver, sa.tier - a cross, gules fretty or- the de Verdun arms. This showed his own arms and those of his wife, gules fretty or, place in one uarter of the shield. 1356. John de Crophull. 1371. John de Crophull enfeoffed his son Thomas de Crophull and Sibill his wife to the manor of Newbold. 1381. Thomas Crophull and his wife held the manor of Newbold Verdon. Thomas and his wife had a daughter Agnes. 1382. By heir general this lordship came to the Devereux family. 1401. Walter Devereux and his wife held the manor of Newbold Verdon. 1416. Newbold and Brascote rated a £1.17.6. 1445. Same sum but an abatement of 6/6d.
1485. Battle of BosworthField. 1559. Walter Devereux, viscount of Hereford, afterwards Earl of Essex, held the lordship of Newbold. 1564. 15 families in Newbold, and two in Brascote. 1574. Walter, Earl of Essex, alienated - sold or transferred this lordship to the Earl of Huntingdon.
Thus all connection between Newbold and the de Ve dons and their descendants is completely severed.

April/74. Early enclosures in Brascote, Naneby and Newbold VerdonIn an earlier paragraph it is noted how, after the Black Death the statutes of labourers led to the Peasant's Revolt. Apparently this was a failure. Fifteen leading men, including John Ball, were hing, drawn and uartered. The towns and cities where the rebels had been briefly successful were heavily fined. There are records of about 110 executions. The break up of the manorial system and the commutations of fuedal dues for money and rent, and the change from serf labour to wage labour increased. The great landowners realised that sheep could be looked after more cheaply than arable farming, so many of them turned their lands into large sheep farms, even at the expens of turning out labourers from their cottages. On Mr. Wightman's farm at Brascote, there are very large fields and this is a sign of early enclosures. In 1490 The Mar uis of Dorset was enclosing in Northampton-shire and warwickshire aswell as in Leicestershire. Wolsey's commissioners re-ported that in 1490 he enclosed for pasture thirty acres of arable land in the parish of Wicken in Northamptonshire. In Warwicjshire his enclosures were on a much larger scale. At Weddington in 1491 he destroyed ten farm houses and evicted sixty people by converting and enclosing three hundred acres of arable. Six years later he enlarged his parks at Chilvers Coton and Axtley, called the New Park and Old Park respectively. In Leicestershire he also snclosed on his own estates at Bradgate and on his ward's manors of Brascote, Naneby and Newbold Verdon.which lay together in the west of the county. The Mar uis of Dorset- Tmoas Grey. His ward was Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, then a minor the owner of the manors of Newbold Verdon and Brascote.

May./74. The Wool Trade.Extremly large flocks of sheep grazed on the newly enclosed pastures, and enormous amounts of wool were purchased by the 'merchants of the staple. The staple was a kind of union to which the merchants belonged for purposes of taxation when exporting the wool. Huge fortunes were made by these merchants. One of these was William Wigston, Mayor of Leicester in 1448. He belonged to the staple of Calais. John Wigston of the Newarke had a son called William the younger, having a cousin William 14 years his senior. William the younger, with his brothers, was the founder of Wigston's Hospital for twenty four old people, twelve men and twelve women 1520. He also founded a Chantry in the Collegiate