and puts himself on the country concerning this. And Remige says that he has no goods or chattels beyond what the sequestrator delivered to him.

Margaret repeats her plaint, and the sheriff was ordered to summon a jury wheresoever on the quintene of St.Hilary.

May/73. The De Verdun Family In 1316 occured the death of Theobald de Verdon. His family seat was at Aulton (Alton Towers) in Staffordshire. He was buried at Croxton in Staffordshire, which abbey was built by one of his forbears. By his first wife he had three daughters;but a forth daughter was born to him posthumously by his second wife Elizabeth de Burgh;therefore the branch of the de Verdons which held the manor of Newbold died out for lack of an heir, and the estates were divided amongst the sisters when Elizabeth de Burgh died in 1360.

The first wife of Theobald was Maud, daughter of Edmund Mortimer;and her daughters were Joan, Elizabeth, Margaret or Margery.

Joan de Verdon married Thomas Furivale, lord of Hallamshire. He was extremely wealthy. Hallamshire is a southern district of the West Riding of Yorkshire, including busy manufacturing centres of Sheffield and Ecclesfield.

The advowson of Newbold church now passed to the Furnivales. The list of Rectors in church shows that five rectors were presented by Lord Thomas de Furnivale, two by William de Furnivale, and two by Lady Thomasina de Furnivale. After that the advowson passed to the Earls of Shrewsbury, Maud, the grand-daughter of William de Furnivale married John Talbot, the first Earl of Shrewsbury and so the great inheritance of the Furnivales passed to that family. Again,this family died out on account of no male issue and passed to the Howards, descendants of Althea Talbot and the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, ancestor of the present Duke of Norfolk in whose family the property remained. One of themany titles of the Duke of Norfolk is Baron Verdon.

June/73. The Descendants of the De Verdons. Daughters of Theobald de Verdon, died 1316 First wife, Maud,daughter of Edmund Mortimer. Johanne or Joan m. Thomas de Furnivale. Elizabeth . Bartholomew de Burgh. Margaret or Margery married twice or three times.

Second wife, Isabellam. Earl Ferrers of Groby. Elizabeth, second wife or Theobald had for her dowry manors of Newbold and Lutterworth and land at Cotesback. She styled herself Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady of Clare, retaining the name of her first husband, a person of higher than Verdun and yet calling herself Domina de Clare, not willing that her paternal name should be forgot. 1346 - Elizabeth de Burgh and her tenants were assessed 13/4 for a,third part of a knight's fee in Botchardstone (Brascote) Newbold and Naneby, parcel of the fee of Verdun. After the death of Theobald de Verdun, Elizabeth married Roger Damory. They had a daughter named Elizabeth who was married to John Bardolf, knight, aged 30yrs and more is the heir of Roger. The reversion of the fee in Worthington and Newbold belongs toJohn de Croppehull and Margery his wife, the daughter and one of the heirs of Theobald de Verdun. The first husband of Margery was Mark de Hose. She afterwards married John de Crophill or Crophull, chivalier. A chivalier was a soldier, possibly one who had been on a ~~xxxxx~~ crusade.

Patent Roll 21.March 1336.Edward 111 Presentation of John de Swinford to the church of Cotesbach, in the diocese of Lincoln in the ~~xxxx~~ king 's gift by reason of his custody of the lands and heirs of Theobald de Verdun tenant in chief.

In Norman times an heir who was still a minot passed into the crown's wardship, and all profit from his estate went for the time being to the king. If the estate devolved upon an ~~xxxxxx~~ heiress, her hand was at the king's disposal and was generally sold to the highest bidder.

July/73. The Procurations, History tells us that in 1344 the procurations from Newbold was 7/6¾. The rectory was taxed at 15 marks; and 1/- was paid for Peter's pence.

At that time, comfirmations then as ~~now~~took the bishop about his diocese. The archdeacon was bound to make his regular visitations of the parishes. From the latter part of the 12thcentry, the rural dean was holding chapters of his deanery and moving about in it.

To a poor priest living in a meagre farm house of the period;a hall and a chamber ,with live stock in the adjoining buildings, theprospect of an episcopal visit must have been intimidating. But the bishop would probably have been just as alarmed as the priest at the prospect of lodging in a rural vicarage. Most parishes came to terms with the bishop or archdeacon, and paid a small annual sum known as procuration to exempt them from this burden ofhospitality. The Pope, concerned that the higher clergy should not exploit the parish priest, issued rules for the guidance of visiting officials.

An archbishop must notbe attended by more than 40 or 50 men, a bishop by more than 20 or 30, and archdeacon by more than 5 or 7, while a ~~xxxx~~ rural dean must