be content with 2 horses only. Nor must these visitors take with them their hounds and hawks.
Archbishop Hubert Walter repeated these rules in his council at London in 1200.
The above extract is taken from "English Society in the Early Middle Ages", 1066 - 1307 by Doris Mary Stenton, wife of Sir Frank Stenton.
Peter's Pence a tax or tribute imposed by the Pope on the English at the beginning of the tenth centurym of a penny for every hearth or house,payable at Lammas Day. Forbidden in 1534, but revised by Pius IX.

Aug/73. A Brave Martyr. Older residents of Newbold Verdon will remember the late Mr. Roland Statham wholived at Newbold Heath. He was organist at the Methodist Chapel for some time.
The writer of these notes recollects a conversation with him, when he disclosed bein a descendant of the famous martyr John Huss (1369 - 1410). This must have been on his mother's side; so there may be people living in Newbold Verdon today who can also claim that honour.
With great fortitude John Huss was burned at the stake 6th July 1415. By his death he became a national hero. The University of Prague declared him a martyr and fixed his feast day on the day of his execution. Hewas born of a peasant family at Husinee (whence Huss) in Bohemia, the modern Czechoslovakia. Some of his teaching was identical with that of John Wycliffe (died 1384) in England.
Forsome years before he died John Wycliffe was the rector of Lutterworth, so has special interest for inhabitants of Leicestershire. He is particularly remembered for his translation of the whole Bible. Among other things he denied the doctrine of transubstantiation. He was denounce as a heritic bythe clergy, for in those days the services were conducted in Latin. Printing had not yet been invented. in 1428 the Bishop of Lincoln carried out the decree of the council of Constance, and exhumed Wycliffe's body, burned his bones, and cast his ashes into a brook named Swift.

Sept/73. The Black Death. In 1349 the Black Death, within a year, had carried off at least a third of the population of England. Its immediate effect was a dearth of villein labourers and of free labourers. The free labourers who survived could claim a scarcity price for their labour. In a static agricultural community, when a third of the available labourers are killed, the produce from the land will be significantly less, and pricesfor that produce will be higher, money willdecline in purchasing power. That was thejustification for the higher wages the labourers demanded. The need of the manors was so great that in many places the labourers were given what they demanded.
The Forst Statutes of Labourers.were enacted in 1349 and re-enacted at intervals through Edward III's reign. They demanded the fixing of wages at rates paid in 1346 (before the Black Death) and they obtained branding as part of the punishment of those who soight wages in excess of such niggardlyrates.
The above conditions are the explanation of why so many villages became lost and deserted, many in Leicestershire. At Brooksby the site of the ancient streets and cottages can still be seen. In Leicestershire 1348, upwards of 2,000 more than a third of the population died, and another visitation occured in 1361. Henry de Knighton relates that 380 personsdied of this plague in the parish of Lt Leonard's above 400 in St Martin's and above 700 in St.Margaret's and in due proportion in other parishes.
In Newbold, as there were no records kept of births, baptisms, marriages and burials the numbers who died from the Black Death are unknown. it is now known that this terrible scourge was brought by the soldiers returning from the French Wars. It was carried by fleas which lived on the Black Rats, fortunately now extinct; not the brown rats which infest our countryside today.

Oct/73 1359 7thJune. John Woodcock Presbyter, on resignation of last Rector, John de Boyleston. Presented by Thomas Furnivale, Lord of Hallamshire. At this time there were two churches at Bosworth, Saint Peters, and an older one dedicated to St. Anne, St.Anne being the mother of Mary, the mother of Jesus. Looking at the list of Rectors in Bosworth Church, John Woodcock was Rector of ths Old Church till 1367. He was presented by Ralph de Ferrers. However,he was only Rector of Newbold for two years, but still Rector of Bosworth for the next six years. This suggests that he wasin charge at Newbold during the interim.
Passing over several other Tectors, in 1398 John de Naneby was presented as Rector of Newbold by Lady Thomasine Furnivale. In 1401 November 4th, Licence of non-residence for three years wasgranted to John de Naneby, Rector of Nesbold Verdon. We have no knowledge of any locum; but "dimmittence fructus ad firman" means letting for hire the profit of hisground. His predecessor, Wm.Benete, was also granted the same licence for three years and this was renewed for a further three years. Itis thought that at this time there was a village of Naneby; maybe having a small place of worship or chapel, of which there is no trace. Naneby today consists of one farm house known as 'Naneby Hall Farm'