GADDESBY

I.—The Church
BY
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II.—Notes on the Manor
BY
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I.—The Church of St. Luke

By Albert Herbert, A.R.I.B.A.

In the hundred of East Goscote, about nine miles north-east of Leicester, the small village of Gaddesby clusters west of its fine church, with a mill stream below, and sharply rising ground above excluding Rotherby from its northern horizon. Shaded by trees, particularly near the church, it is closely sequestered, but immediately beyond, the land opens upon wide, undulating pastures of noted richness. Upon this broad green plain lie Great Dalby to the east, Rotherby and Frisby to the north, Brooksby and Rearsby to the west and Barsby to the south.

It may be inferred, as the affix "by" in the names of all the foregoing places would suggest, and the nearness of the remarkable tumulus of Shipley Hill might confirm, that Gaddesby lies in the midst of what was once a considerable Danish settlement.

In the reign of Edward the First Gaddesby seems to have been a flourishing centre. The Knights Templars of Rothley were associated with it, its church was being enlarged and adorned, and the king had granted it a market and fair. With respect to this grant, it is notable that the Knights Templars had obtained the grant for Rothley in 1285, but by the year 1306 it was transferred to Gaddesby. The reason for this would seem to lie in the more favourable position of Gaddesby as a market centre. It is probable that the noted cheese, known long afterwards as Stilton, was made here and in neighbouring villages so early as this period, for the pasturage must always have been of the peculiar richness that gave it for many generations its distinction, and it may also be inferred, reasonably, that the village was an excellent centre for the greatly increasing wool trade by reason of its local contributions and its open means of pack-horse transport.
GADDESBY CHURCH—SOUTH-WEST VIEW
GADDESBY

Gaddesby was in the "Peculiar" of Rothley, i.e., subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissary Court of the Peculiar of Rothley. Until the year 1874 the church of Gaddesby was a chapel of the mother church of Rothley, when it was separated from Rothley by an Order in Council.

There was originally an inclosure of 1 rood 25 perches which, from an early date, had belonged to the poor and was known as the Play close. It was, however, incorporated in the lawns of Paske hall in the early years of the last century, Colonel Cheney paying for it a yearly rent of £4. Subsequently the Colonel exchanged it for an acre of land elsewhere, leaving his lawn intact.

Paske hall, now known as Gaddesby hall, is a large brick mansion with octagonal wings, considerably enlarged in 1868.

THE CHURCH.

The church of St. Luke in Gaddesby can easily substantiate its claim to being the finest village church in the county of Leicester. Despite its lamentably neglected condition, there is satisfaction that here, at any rate, owing to non-restoration of the fabric, the work is as left by its original builders; no re-tooling or facing has been done to mislead or mystify us; no tiresomely imitative work to embarass the student of Gothic. Here there is little difficulty in being satisfied as to traditional forms and technique.

For the fact that the church was being enlarged and beautified during the reign of Edward I [say 1290—1307] there is singular evidence in the appearance on the end stocks of the label mouldings of the south aisle windows of a carved head of a female wearing a gorget. There are other heads also, all of which are sculptured with notable skill. The gorget was characteristic of women's attire in this particular reign, and afterwards went out of fashion entirely. It was a neck-cloth, wrapped round the neck and fastened on each side of the face, above the ears, with an abundance of pins. In some instances, however, where a better taste seems to have kept this extravagance in check, the gorget was loosely drawn over the lower part of the face, lightly covering both the throat and the lips. This modification is indicated very cleverly in the carving referred to.

From this period onwards the church itself and the memorials
it contains offer interesting evidences of the generations that have arisen and passed away in this remote and tranquil village.

The church has rare, if not unique, features and a surprising wealth of detail. It is a noble edifice, certainly worthy of the adequate repair needful to arrest decay which may earlier perhaps than may be expected lead to hopeless ruin.

As will be seen from the accompanying plan, the church consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, western tower with three bells, and spire, with a total length of 129 ft. 1 in. and a width of 62 ft. 4 ins.

THE BUILDING. The structural history of the church has special interest. A close examination of the fabric reveals its early form, its enlargement and remarkable external adornment. It appears that originally the chapel was a comparatively small rectangular building of Norman origin, without tower or aisles, possibly without chancel or with only a small one. At the western end a tower was next built out, the existing plinths on its three outward sides showing that it was not originally enclosed within the church. The south aisle was added at two periods; commenced at the eastern end in the 13th century, and completed with noble and refined design in the 14th, and extending to reach the western front of the tower. The north aisle followed upon a similar plan. Thus the Norman walls, south and north, were enclosed, and the arcades were formed upon them, utilising them for foundations of the piers and retaining them in part above the arches. It will be understood, therefore, that in the present writer's opinion, the walling over the arcades, i.e., the portion marked N.N. in longitudinal section [Plate No. 2] is Norman. Also there was obviously a nave roof existing before the upper portion of the tower and spire were built, otherwise the weather course L.M. M.O. [see Plate No. 3] would not have been provided. The walling below this line L.M.O. is presumably the western end of the Norman church. Builders of the 13th century inserted the tower arch into the existing Norman wall.

The aisle walls were built, enclosing the enlarged church, before the arcades were formed. Early church builders were adepts at alterations and would not hesitate to carry out " needling " and propping. The arches and piers rose upon the
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Norman walls and the original wall above them was left, upon which the clerestory was built. The dwarf wall between the arcade piers H—H and K—K [Plate No. 1] stands upon the Norman foundations.

It may be noticed in passing, that a stone of 12th century date, with chevron ornament, is built into the eastern face of the west end wall of the south aisle next to the door jamb [see V on Plate 1]. This appears to be the sole remnant visible of Norman enrichment.

THE TOWER AND SPIRE. The tower is built of ironstone with limestone dressings (now badly perished in places). The spire is of limestone, broached, with lights in three stages. The tower is of three stages, the uppermost having two-light openings with traceried heads on all cardinal faces. Square-set buttresses are continued to within a few feet of the corbel table. Large arches in the lower stage, on the north and south faces, are noteworthy for the simple and direct manner of their design. These were inserted after the tower was built and spring from the inner sides of the buttresses. They may be assigned to the period 1280—1300. A staircase is constructed in the south-west angle, with narrow lights showing that the tower was, as has been said, external originally. A serving window is still to be seen in the upper chamber, below the line of the first roof of the nave, where the sexton could stand, and observing the progress of the Mass, ring a bell at appropriate moments.

The tower contains three bells, described by North in his Church Bells of Leicestershire. The earliest is by Thomas Newcombe (1562) inscribed "Sancta Maria"; the other two are dated 1701, severally inscribed "God save the king" and "God save His church."

BUTTRESSES. All except those to the tower, the ample buttresses at the east end of the chancel and perhaps the three easternmost of the south aisle, are of the 14th century. Those to the north side are prototypes of the slightly later enriched and canopied variety.

NAVE. A dignified and lofty appearance is presented by the main proportions of the nave, and the appearance must have been
still more striking when the 14th century roof was in existence (see line R—S—T on Plate No. 3). On each side are the imposing four piers of the arcades, all the shafts being octagonal, the capitals varied in design, no consecutive two agreeing, and the proportions of abacus, bell and necking differing, but generally "pairing" with their opposites. In one case only in each arcade appears a nail head enrichment. Several of the bases have the spur ornament rarely found in the Midlands. The arches are double splayed with a moulded label over them on both sides. The clerestory windows are arched, and one of them, in the north wall, contains the only remains discoverable of stained glass. In the writer's opinion, the walling over the arcades, i.e., the portion marked X—N in cross section (see Plate No. 2) is Norman, the arches, piers and lower parts of the spandrils 13th century, and the upper portion forming the clerestory 13th and 14th century.

Very ancient oak seatings remain in two rows, rude in construction, and placed with but slight care as to regularity. The bench-ends, framing and seating have all been preserved, and show little regard to comfort in the heights and widths; but even these must have been regarded favourably when they were new. There are sixteen of these ancient bench ends in the nave and two in the west end of the north aisle. Dr. Cox states that fixed seats in the body of the church were introduced about the middle of the 14th century, and these at Gaddesby are certainly very early examples; possibly among the earliest extant. The succeeding century witnessed the adoption of seating generally in churches. Round the bases of the two easternmost piers of the south arcade are two stone ledges which were, no doubt, available as seats in earlier times (marked 1 and 3 Plate 1). They are approximately 13 inches high. The irregularity of the placing of these uncomfortable oak seats is the subject of stricture in the church Survey book, dated 31 October, 1637, quoted as follows in Memorials of Old Leicestershire, edited by Alice Dryden, 1911:—

"That ye crosse Ile at ye upper end of the church at Gaddesby is stopped up on the north part by a partition and stepps going up into the pulpit which are to be taken away. The seate belonging to Mr. Pilkington at ye upper end of the north Ile stands out a foot too much disproporcionately and ought to be
made even with Mr. Squire's. The reading desk stands in ye middle of the upper end of the middle Isle shadowing ye communion table and may more conveniently be placed under the pulpit. The clark’s seat is to be opposite to ye ministers at ye upper end of the middle Isle. Other seats to be reduced in height. The seats in the south Isle next ye south dore to be taken down a foot and a halfe, and a steppe a foot high to be raised round about ye font, ye breadth according to ye discretion of the parishioners."

**The Font** is of limestone at the western end of the nave, octagonal in plan (see F on plan). The upper portion is arcaded on all except one face which is left plain save for a sunk consecration cross. The carved foliage is based on a lily motif and does not appear to be finished. The suggestive way in which the leaves are cut is well worth careful examination. The date is probably about 1325. The height is 4 feet 2 inches and the diameter at the top 2 feet 4 inches.

**Chancel.** The chancel arch is Early English. The screen is modern. Restoration of the whole of the chancel was effected in 1859 by Mr. E. H. Cheney, and a door was inserted in the north wall. Built in the Perpendicular style in the fifteenth century, it is of the severest character, altogether lacking in the refinements usually associated with this period. Were it not for the strongly typical plinth and ample buttresses, it might be readily assumed that it was of an earlier date. Indeed, it is due chiefly to these features that the fifteenth century is assigned. The buttresses, however, may have been added; and, as regards the plinth, it may be pointed out that the typical 15th century stones are not continuous but take the place of decayed stones, the intervening ones being probably of the 13th century. One is, therefore, tempted to believe that the chancel was originally built in the 13th century, taken down and rebuilt in the 15th. An earlier roof line of the chancel is easily traceable on the east side of the chancel arch, both internally and also externally (on the south side).

**South Aisle.** As has been already noticed, this aisle was built from east to west, the earliest features being the piscina, largely repaired, and the south doorway, both of the 13th century,
the latter having recessed jambs and banded shaft, square abaci, stiff-stalk ornamental bell and recessed moulded arch. It should be noticed that this doorway is of earlier type than that at the western end. The tomb recess in the south wall, devoid of its floor tomb, is a fine feature, but ambiguous. It is open to question whether this was built to receive a chantry founder’s tomb, or what exactly was its purpose. A convenient, if sacrilegious use was in later times found for it as a fireplace.

The inside face of the south wall was built in two distinct types of masonry; the eastern portion of uncoursed rubble, and the western portion of coursed hammer-dressed stones. These latter stones are probably Norman and may have been taken from the original nave walls when the arcades were inserted. Indeed, this may be assumed to have been the case. An unusual feature is the carved stone cornice which is found on both sides of this aisle. A great variety of subjects appear in this and the external stone cornices:—child lying down, man holding head, lion, mitred head, hare, hen and chickens, mermaid, unicorn, etc.

The roof is very similar to that over the north aisle and replacing a flat span roof, the outline of which is clearly traceable on east side of south gable.

South Aisle Externally. Nothing in Leicestershire is comparable with the beautifully refined 14th century work in the western end of this aisle. Seen in the evening, as sunset gleams fall upon it, the high lights upon the salient masonry, enhanced by pockets of shadow cast beneath the lovely canopy work, and spreading across the softly aged tone of embattled parapet and enriched cornice, this pious work of ancient craftsmen cannot fail to be duly admired. A close examination of the wonderfully rich wall canopy work suggests that added elaboration was carried out subsequent to its original construction. The date of the upper portion, including tabernacle work and embattling, is about 1330.

It will be noticed that the jointing in the masonry is irregular. Indeed the whole of the west end of this aisle has clearly undergone modifications since it was built originally. On close examination this façade is seen to be of three distinct dates. The doorway and surrounding masonry are of the Early English
period, but slightly later than the tower abutting. The jamb moulds may be assigned to about the year 1280; the upper work, tabernacle work and embattling to about 1330; while there is no question that the triangular (ox-eye) window was inserted in the intervening blank waling still later. Subsequently, the cleverly arranged ogee strings were let in, having the very happy effect of binding together the door and the window. It is also apparent that the label which formerly was concentric with the door-arch has been removed on each side at the apex, and the stones have been replaced with a degree of carelessness. A further defect is noticeable in the embattled parapets to the gable ends of this aisle and of the north aisle. The merlons are set at right-angles to the original roof lines. The mason apparently corrected the somewhat unstable appearance by reducing the length of the top stones, and, it is assumed, resorted to dowelling, but with unhappy result.

Several questions arise in connection with the facing of the south wall. Presumably, the walling between the buttresses was faced with ironstone, the plinth cornice, embattling and enriched band and buttresses being in limestone with panelled effect. But there appears to have been some sudden cessation in the 14th century work, for the splendid cornice and superstructure, after extending some fifty-one feet measured from the western angle, leave off without "return." Other features provoking enquiry are the sloping lines and weather courses in the middle bay of the south wall. That some structure existed in place of the present porch, and of ampler proportions, is obvious. It may be assumed that the plain projecting weather course (the easternmost) indicated a line of a 13th century porch roof. This porch was removed and replaced in the 14th century, the inner doorway being taken out and moved westward, to be more central with the later porch, which in turn, was replaced by a nondescript and smaller one in the 18th century. The arch of the inner doorway bears witness to the removal. It will be noticed that the stones intersect badly, and to detract the eye, a carved head, typical of Edward III period, has been inserted at the apex of the label. It would appear that the stone seats with ball flower ornaments on the front edge, in the present porch, are relics of the 14th century porch.
An enlivening feature of the external south wall is its enriched stone cornice extending for a distance of fifty-one feet a little below the level of the roof. It embodies a long series of grotesque and highly interesting carvings displaying a remarkable fertility of invention. Probably this was inserted when the embattled parapet was formed.

NORTH AISLE. Originally there was a 13th century aisle, which the present one, built in the succeeding century, replaced, being somewhat wider than the old one, and certainly extending some twenty feet further in the westerly direction, making the whole aisle of virile proportions. The heavily moulded string-course at the window-sill level, the flowing lines of window tracery, the vigorous jamb shafts, bases, caps and reere-arches are all typical of 14th century work at its best. The stone wall shafts and heads in the north aisle are notable. Stone corbels, very mutilated, are observable on each side of the east window. Presumably they once supported figures. A dwarf wall divides the aisle from the nave, extending some 22 feet. It stands upon Norman foundations and is probably the lower portion of a stone screen. There is a piscina in the east end next the respond (marked C on plan) with pointed arch and scalloped basin. The ball flowers on the sill, presumably 14th century, attract attention. Curious enrichments include a muzzled hog or pig, helical shells as label terminals, etc. The roof, of flat lean-to type, is nondescript, of weak construction. It probably replaced a flat span roof, with gutter next the clerestory wall, as well as next the parapet. The panelled "box" pews will be noted on the plan. These are of Elizabethan, Jacobean and Georgian dates.

ALTAR TOMBS. At the east end of the north aisle, probably not in its original position, is the impressive tomb of William Derby, who died in 1498 (marked A on plan 1, Plate No. 1). It is of Chellaston alabaster, the slab of which is 7 ft. 4 ins. long and 3 ft. 6 ins. wide. Wet dripping from the roof for protracted periods has worn away the surface of the slab in several places, revealing its beautiful grain and colour. On the "table" is incised the figure of a man in armour, with his wife by his side in a long flowing robe fastened with a girdle, her head-dress ornamented with long lappets. The heads of both recline on cushions. Their hands are uplifted in prayer. The design and workmanship
vividly recall the Kyngston altar tomb at Rothley, date about 1485. The present tomb is about thirteen years later, but certainly executed by the same artificer. The treatment of the drapery, armour, cushions, tassels, etc., must either have been directly copied or made from the original template or cartoon of the Rothley example. Between the figures, on a scroll, is the inscription, as given by Nichols:—


and round the edge is inscribed—

DIE APRILIS ANNO D[OMI]NI MILL[ESIM]O C.C.C.C. NONOGESIMO 11°
CUJUS ANIME PROPICIETUR DEUS."

At some time this inscription has been tampered with, for the year should be VIIIo not IIAo, whatever the latter hieroglyphic may mean.

At the bottom is a further inscription, very greatly defaced, beginning:—

"CONCEDENS FATO JACET HIC CONTECTUS IN TUMBA
DARBY WILLHELMUS, ARMIGER. . . . . . ."

Eastward of this tomb is another altar tomb bearing an effigy in armour (marked B on plan, Plate No. I). Its date is about 1500. It is without inscription or other means of identification. Vigorous sculpturesque treatment characterises the workmanship. Foliage on the right side balances the relief of the helm supporting the head on the left. The proportions of the human figure are held in due regard. It bears the S.S. Lancastrian collar. A large dagger is at his side, and at his feet, in the conventional manner, is a dog. The figure is cut out of a single block of grey sandstone. On the front of the tomb are four blank shields with quatrefoil panels.

Nichols III, p. 975, says that this figure represents one of the Seagraves, and gives Burton as his authority, but there is no good ground for this statement, and the Seagraves do not appear to have held property in Gaddesby at the time.

The general condition of this beautiful church to-day is lamentable. Wet percolating through in twenty places or more. The paving, especially to the north aisle, is almost dangerous where subsidence has occurred. One is tempted to say with the pious bell founder "God save His Church."
Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, D.Litt., F.S.A., has kindly supplied the following note on the question of the probability of Gaddesby church having been built by the Knights Templars or the Knights Hospitallers:—

It has been sometimes thought that the beauty of Gaddesby church is due to its association with the Templars, or rather with the Hospitallers who succeeded to their property and were the rectors of Rothley and its chapels. It is not unlikely that, as the principal land-owners, they contributed a substantial sum to the building and repair of the nave; but, as rectors, their obligation to repair applied only to the chancel of the parish church at Rothley. Whether this obligation extended to the repair of the chancels of dependent chapels is uncertain. In many instances parochial chapels, as distinct from parish churches, were maintained entirely by the local inhabitants for whose convenience they existed. The fact that the chancel of Gaddesby was rebuilt at a late date, and in a style different from that of the rest of the church, points to the conclusion that its upkeep was the duty of the rectors to whom the parish church was appropriated, and that they had allowed it to fall into decay by the fifteenth century. Many parallel instances could be cited.

As regards the nave, the Hospitallers, for the reason given above, would share the responsibility for repair with the people of the chapelry. Well endowed as they were, they could not afford to throw money about on church-building, and probably did no more than their reasonable share. It is most unlikely that they contributed anything to the south aisle: there was no reason why they should. This, there can be little question, was the result of a private benefaction by some local person who intended it to be the burial-place and memorial chapel of his family, and was subsequently enriched by his successors. It is unfortunate that we cannot identify this unknown founder. The beautiful work itself came from the hands of the master-mason who designed it and from those of his companions. It is unnecessary to look to ecclesiastics and religious orders for the architectural influence which reigned in our parish churches: the responsibility lies in most cases with lay benefactors and with masons who were laymen and produced the designs for which such benefactors paid.
II.—Notes on the Manor

By George F. Farnham, F.S.A.

The chief interest in the history of Gaddesby is the church, which is the second largest and the most beautiful village church in the county of Leicester, and this is the only reason for including Gaddesby in these Transactions. The history of the village is of small interest to outsiders except in so far as it throws some light on the possible builders of the church, who are commonly, but probably erroneously, believed to have been the Knights of the Temple.

The manorial rights of Gaddesby were held in very unequal shares by various lords, none of whom were resident in Gaddesby; there was no manor house and no family with a predominant landed estate there until the nineteenth century, when Mr. Edward Cheney, of Gaddesby hall, added largely to the property which he had inherited from his maternal relatives the Ayres.

At the time of the Domesday Survey about 1086 the manorial rights of Gaddesby were held as follows. The king held 8½ carucates [roughly 1,000 acres] of land as belonging to the royal manor of Rothley; the countess Judith, the Conqueror’s niece, held 2 carucates; and earl Hugh of Chester held one carucate of land, 4 acres of meadow and a mill as pertaining to the Soke of his manor of Barrow-on-Soar.

In the Leicestershire Survey of 1124-9 the king retained his Domesday holding. King David of Scotland, the successor in title of countess Judith, held 2 carucates as of the honor of Huntingdon. The earl of Leicester held a carucate which may have been the earl of Chester’s in 1086, while the bishop of Lincoln and Richard Basset are introduced as holders of a carucate and of half a carucate respectively which must have been entered elsewhere in the Domesday record.
Thus the king held two-thirds of the manorial rights, which for convenience we will call the king's manor; the king of Scotland as earl of Huntingdon held one-sixth which we will call the Huntingdon manor, [the sub-tenants of which were the Folvilles of Ashby Folville,] and the remaining sixth part was held by two other lords whose names disappear entirely from the subsequent history of the village. The sixth share may have been absorbed by the two large holders or may have been acquired by the priory of Trentham in Staffordshire which appears in the fourteenth century as owner of a small part of the manor.

During the time that the king held Gaddesby and the Soke of Rothley, he was in the habit of making temporary grants therein to favoured individuals as rewards for services rendered. The earliest of these grants that I have come across is recorded in the Close roll of April, 1224, when a royal mandate was directed to the sheriff of Leicestershire to restore to William de Basog his lands in Gaddesby and Barsby which the barons of the Exchequer had ordered the sheriff to take into the king's hand. William de Basog, or Basoche, was at the time employed in the king's service in Poitou, and in the Patent rolls of 1223, 1224 and 1225 William had the king's protection for his goods and possessions in England while he was serving in Gascony with Richard, earl of Cornwall, against the attempts of Louis, king of France, to annex Poitou and Gascony. William probably died in this campaign for the king granted the lands which William had held in Gaddesby, Barsby and South Croxton to William de Serland.

On 1 Feb. 1231 king Henry III, who had an especial regard for the Knights Templars, granted the manor and Soke of Rothley, including his manor in Gaddesby, to these Knights, and in 1232 the king found, apparently to his surprise, that by his grant he had disseised his previous grantee William de Serland. This disseisin did not trouble the king, who merely sent an order to the sheriff of Leicestershire to deliver immediately William's land to the Knights Templars in accordance with his grant of the preceding year. Whether William got any compensation elsewhere for his loss on this occasion history does not relate. This was only one of several difficulties which the Knights Templars experienced in getting possession of Rothley and its Soke, and it was not until 25 Nov. 1237 that they obtained full possession of
all that the king had granted them in 1231. [c.f. Leic. Archaeological Soc. Transactions XII, part I, pp. 40-44.]

The next item of importance in the history of Gaddesby relates to the church. The church of Rothley was appropriated to the Knights Templars by a decree of bishop Grosseteste, dated at Liddington 21 August, 1240. By the same decree a vicarage was ordained in the church, consisting of the whole altarage of the church of Rothley and, inter alia, the entire fruits of the chapel of Gaddesby with its land and all appurtenances including the tithes. In return for this the vicar of Rothley had to find a chaplain for Gaddesby at his own expense. The Templars as rectors were charged with the necessary building and repair of the mother church of Rothley and its chapels, without special reference to the chancels, although no doubt in practice their duties would be confined to this part of the buildings, but as holders of two-thirds of the manorial rights of Gaddesby they would probably make a contribution to the repairs of other parts of the chapel.

As the appropriation was contingent upon the voidance of the church; and as the existing rector did not die until 1277 or thereabouts, the Templars did not enter into possession of the rectory until thirty-seven years after it had been confirmed to them. [c.f. Leic. Archaeological Soc. Transactions XII, part I, p. 122.]

About the year 1273 a complete survey of the manor and Soke of Rothley giving the names, holdings and rents of the tenants was taken. The names of the Gaddesby tenants are unimportant for the reason that at this period many of them had not adopted distinctive surnames and are merely entered as Henry son of Roger, Geoffrey son of Richard and so on. Sixty tenants are recorded, who doubtless held by the custom of the manor; the largest holder being Walter Sueyn who held 3½ virgates [roughly 100 acres] and paid 13s. 5½d. old rent with 3s. 1½d. of increment. Richard de Gaddesby (a family we shall come across later), when he was the reeve, had given to the master and brethren of the Knights Templars 12d. rent in Gaddesby from one bovate of land which Geoffrey son of Reginald and Alice daughter of Dion hold of the abbot of Leicester in Gaddesby of the gift of the father of Richard de Gaddesby; the master and brethren
giving in exchange to the said Richard and Alice his wife one messuage with a bakehouse in Gaddesby for term of their lives, which messuage was at the date of this customary held by the heir of Richard de Gaddesby. [Rothley MSS. No. 17.] [Archeeologia vol. 47, p. 89.]

The tenants in the king’s portion of the manor of Gaddesby, being holders of land of the ancient demesne of the Crown [i.e., tenants of Edward the Confessor and then of William the Conqueror] would enjoy all the privileges attaching to their status, such as freedom from tolls throughout the kingdom and the right to have their suits respecting land tried at their manor court at Rothley instead of Westminster. Whether these privileges compensated them for the nine miles trudge to the court at Rothley instead of the two miles walk to Ashby Folville is rather doubtful.

On 27 Sept., 1284, the master of the Knights Templars in England received a grant from the Crown of a weekly market on Monday at his manor of Rothley, co. Leicester, and of a yearly fair there on the vigil, the feast and the morrow of St. Barnabas [11 June] [Cal. Charter rolls II, p. 276]. Apparently this market and fair at Rothley did not come up to their expectations for on 5 Oct., 1306, the master and brethren of the Temple in England had a fresh grant to exchange this market and fair from Rothley to their manor of Gaddesby, the weekly market to be on Wednesday and the yearly fair to be held there on the feast of St. Mary Magdalene [July 22] and the three days following. [Cal. Charter rolls III, p. 71]. The presumption must be that Gaddesby was then a more important place than Rothley, for the Templars would not have changed the place unless they hoped to gain by the exchange. On the other hand the Lay Subsidy for the year 1327, while showing that 22 persons in Gaddesby were assessed to the Subsidy as compared with 17 at Rothley, the value of the assessment is much higher at 62s. 3d. for Rothley than at 44s. 4½d. for Gaddesby.

In the year 1307/8 the sheriff of co. Leicester was ordered to seize the Templars’ lands in the counties of Warwick and Leicester into the king’s hand and to furnish an inventory of their goods. The manor and Soke of Rothley were accordingly seized by John of Dene, the sheriff, who returned, inter alia, that the rents of assize [i.e., fixed rents] of the free tenants in the hamlet
of Gaddesby and the rent of the windmill there amounted to 70s. 4d. yearly. The extent of the manor of Rothley furnished by the sheriff in the following year shows that the Templars kept a grange at Gaddesby [the items are printed in Transactions XII, part I, p. 34]; but judging from this return the establishment must have been a very small one, probably only a farm to supply the produce to the knights of Rothley.

Pope Clement V suppressed the whole order of Templars in 1312 and transferred their possessions to the knights of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem commonly called "the Knights Hospitallers." On 8 Dec., 1312, the custody of the manor of Rothley was given by the king to William de Ferrers to hold during pleasure [Patent roll] and on 26 December, 1313, William de Ferrers was commanded to deliver seisin of the manor to the Knights Hospitallers. This command included such portions of Gaddesby as had been in the king's manor, i.e., two-thirds of the manorial rights of Gaddesby.

Almost at the same moment, i.e., in 1306, the Huntingdon manor in Gaddesby came into the king's hand by the forfeiture of Robert Bruce, who was crowned as king of Scotland on 25 March, 1306. This would not affect the position of the Folvilles, the sub-tenants, except by eliminating the intermediary Robert Bruce, and making the Folvilles direct tenants of the Crown.

The manorial position of Gaddesby at the commencement of the reign of the Knights Hospitallers was as follows. The Huntingdon manor was held by the Folvilles of Ashby and subsequently by their successors in title the Woodfords and then the Mortons and Smiths. The king's manor was held by the Knights Hospitallers until their dissolution in 1540 when the manor reverted to the Crown and was apparently obtained later by Thomas Babington from queen Elisabeth. A small portion was held by the priory of Trentham, co. Stafford, until its dissolution under Henry VIII.

The two chief landed families in Gaddesby at the commencement of the 14th century were those "of Overton" and "of Gaddesby" respectively. Both families founded chantries in the church of Gaddesby and held their lands in Gaddesby in both manors [see Appendix]. If their holdings are correctly given in the inquisitions taken in 1323 and 1333 for the purpose of these
foundations, it is evident that the Huntingdon manor must have been increased or that the Folvilles had obtained some of the manorial rights on their own account.

Robert de Gaddesby (whose family name occurs as early as 2 John, A.D. 1200, in the Pipe roll of that year, when Ralph de Gaddesby rendered an account to the sheriff for half a mark for an amercement) was appointed on 28 May, 1322, as keeper of the lands, goods and chattels in co. Leicester which belonged to the rebels who had taken part in the abortive rebellion of Thomas, late earl of Lancaster, which had terminated with the execution of the earl. As Thomas was also earl of Leicester, he probably had a number of sympathisers there, otherwise it is difficult to account for the malicious action of the jury of the town of Leicester, who indicted Robert at the Assizes on the trumpery charge of having sold 75 boards, worth 3d. apiece, late the property of the earl of Lancaster, in Leicester castle, and of converting the money received to his own use, as also 13s. 4d. of the goods of another rebel Robert de Holland; while the jurors of the Hundreds of Guthlaxton and Gartree presented that the said Robert had sold from Fleckney a skip and a lead, value 2s. 2d., which belonged to William Trussel, another rebel. A more serious charge was also brought against Robert of having converted £18, the proceeds of corn and barley belonging to the bishop of Lincoln, to his own use. Robert's defence was that he had accounted to the exchequer for the goods and found pledges for payment of the money unless the king shall excuse the payment. [Assize roll 1389, m. 26.]

Robert de Gaddesby was the founder of two chantries in Gaddesby church, one in 1323 and one in 1333, particulars of which will be found in the Appendix. Robert de Overton also founded a chantry in the chapel of St. Mary, Gaddesby, in 1323, and it is quite possible that the ornate decoration of the west end of the south aisle may have been commenced in connection with one of these foundations.

From 1333 to 1377 there is little to record. Robert de Overton, founder of one chantry in 1323, was dead before 1341, when his widow Agnes was defendant in a suit concerning land in Sharnford [Assize roll 1428, m. 18 d.] This is the last reference to the family of Overton in Gaddesby. Whether they were
identical with the Overtons of Orton on the hill has not been ascertained. The family of "Gaddesby" occurs several times in the rolls and indeed three times in the Poll Tax of 1377, but it is evident that they had lost the landed position that they once held. Their places in Gaddesby history were taken by the families of Derby and Danet. Nichols is incorrect in saying that the family of Danet was long seated at Gaddesby [III, p. 969]. William Wheteley, of Castle Bromwich, held lands at Orton on the hill and Gaddesby and died in 1416. By his wife Elisabeth, he had a daughter and heir Thomasine who married John Danet. John Danet of Gaddesby was coroner for co. Leicester in 1424 [Gaol Delivery roll 31-13, m. 5] and again 10 Nov., 1444 [Patent roll]. His name appears several times in the rolls in actions for debt until the year 1450, but at his death about this date his estate was divided between his two daughters and heirs [his only son Bartholomew Danet having died s.p.] Eleanor the wife of Richard Chamber and Elisabeth the wife of John Sandy. The Chambers remained for some time in Gaddesby but the Sandys disappeared.

In the Poll Tax of 1377 Adam Derby, esquier, was taxed at 3s. 4d., but Thomas Derby, apprentice, and his wife were together taxed 6s. 8d. The relationship between them has not been ascertained, but the amount of the tax, the unit of which was 4d., shows that they held a position of considerable landed importance in the village. William Derby died on 12 April, 1498, possessed of 11 messuages and 360 acres of land in Gaddesby, besides land in Barsby, South Croxton and other places. His son Everard was 40 years old and more at his father's death and died on 14 Oct., 1536, leaving a son and heir Libeus Derby aged 30 and more. The inquisition taken at Leicester after the death of Everard Derby on 10 Aug., 1539, shows that he held the same estates as his father had held 40 years earlier with the addition of 2 messuages and 30 acres in Twyford. Libeus Derby died on 22 April, 1560, and was succeeded by his daughter Elisabeth who had married Edward Eyton. Their son Simon Eyton followed but at his death on 18 Nov., 1625, the estate went to his only daughter Anne the widow of Henry Pilkington, of Leicester.

Gaddesby hall is built on the site of a much earlier house called Paske hall, which name we first find in a charter of the year 1398. From a rental among the Rothley MSS. dated 1534 we
learn that a certain Everard Palmer alias Monke was at that time the holder of Paske hall and 72 acres of land. From Everard Palmer alias Monke, who died 20 Aug., 1558, Paske hall came by bequest to his grandson Everard, son of William Howet, by Anne daughter and heir of Everard Palmer alias Monke. Everard Howet died at Gaddesby 28 March, 1576, leaving a son George Howet aged 23 years, who in 1598 sold Paske hall with other lands in Gaddesby to William Nedham of Peterborough, who died 31 Oct., 1600, seised in his demesne as of fee of a messuage called Paske hall, 3 other messuages and 230 acres of land, meadow and pasture in Gaddesby, worth 40s. and held of the king as of his Soke of Rothley in free and common socage, &c. Francis Nedham was his son and heir and aged 7 years. This inquisition was not taken until 6 Oct. 1620. [Inq. p.m., Ser. II, 414/114]. Francis Nedham died in 1656 leaving by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of William Chamberlain, of Tilton, 2 sons Francis Nedham and Samuel Nedham, clerk, and 6 daughters. Francis, the eldest son, died 12 April, 1692, leaving by Martha, his wife, 3 surviving sons, George, Martin and Samuel, and 2 daughters. George Nedham married Elisabeth, sister to sir Henry Penrice, judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and died without issue on 10 March, 1738, aged 66. Paske hall was probably sold after his death or that of his widow who died 8 Jan., 1741, for in 1744 it was the property of John Ayre, esquire, high sheriff for co. Leicester (a member of a Tilton family who had migrated thence to Gaddesby via Ashby Folville, where many of the family are buried) who died in August, 1758. Nichols [III, p. 971] says that Paske hall formerly was surrounded by a moat and the old house was pulled down and a new one built before 1744. In 1807 Paske hall, or Gaddesby hall as it is now called, was owned by Anne the relict of a later John Ayre and their 2 daughters Mary and Eliza Ayre. Eliza Ayre married Edward Hawkins Cheney, C.B., of the Scots Greys, which he joined as a cornet in 1794. He continued in the same regiment until after the battle of Waterloo in 1815, at which time he commanded a troop with the brevet rank of major. Major Cheney had four horses killed under him at Waterloo and the fifth, on which he quitte[d] the field, severely wounded. At the peace he retired on half pay and settled with his wife’s relations at Gaddesby hall where he died on 3 March, 1848, leaving a son
Edward Henshaw Cheney and one daughter. Mr. E. H. Cheney was a considerable purchaser of land in Gaddesby, he altered and enlarged the hall and died without issue on 6 June, 1889. Since then Gaddesby hall has been let to divers tenants, one of whom, Captain Hedworth Barclay, made large alterations and additions, and eventually the hall and several hundred acres of land were sold to Captain Sherrard who is the present owner.

Nichols [III, p. 971] says that "Gaddesby is one undivided manor; of which, as parcel of the Soke of Rothley, Thomas Babington, esq., is lord. [This statement was certainly not correct before 1540 and it is doubtful whether it was so at any later time.] The lordship contains in the whole about 1,400 acres of good land, which is nearly thus divided; Mr. Williamson has about 400 acres and is now the principal land owner in Gaddesby, where he resides in an excellent modern house called "Park house"; Mrs. Ayre, 200 acres; Mr. King, 150; Messrs. Bosworth and Alleyn, 134; Col. Charlton, 150; Mr. Laurence, 84; Mr. Saunt, 50; the rev. Aulay Macaulay, as vicar of Rothley, 40; Mr. W. Black, 16. The remainder is in small portions." This would be written about the end of the eighteenth century and is indicative of what Gaddesby seems always to have been, viz., a lordship with many freeholders, none of whom had at any time a very large estate there, neither was any one of these families of long duration in the village.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Merttens, of Rothley Temple, and Mr. Randall, of Barsby, for the use of documents in their possession.

I have printed in the Appendix a large number of deeds relating to Gaddesby which are not to be found in Nichols' history of Leicestershire.
Appendix

De Banco roll 92, Hil., 20 Edward I, 1292, m. 18, Leyc.

John son of Eustace Folville was summoned to answer Richard de Marnham in a plea of impounding and detaining Richard's cattle on Monday after the Epiphany, 19 Edward I, at Gaddesby, in a certain place by the mill of the said town, to wit a certain steer, and on Wednesday next following in the same place he took two heifers, by which Richard claims that he is damaged 100 shillings. John Folville well acknowledges the seizure of the cattle, and rightly too, for he says that a certain Symon Kyng brought an action against the said Richard in the court of him, John Folville, at Ashby Folville in a plea of debt, so that, by many contumacies of the same Richard, it was adjudged by the court that Richard should be distrained on one count by one beast and on another count by another beast, and John Folville says that he took no more than two beasts. Richard says that Symon impleaded him for debt in the court of John Folville at the procuration of the said John, in order that John could extort money from him and maliciously vex him contrary to the Statute, and for no just cause is he [Richard] bound to the said Symon. John Folville denies that he procured Symon to implead Richard in his court, or that he took more than two beasts according to the judgment of the court.

N.B.—This suit shows that tenants of the Huntingdon manor in Gaddesby attended the court of the Folvilles at Ashby Folville.

De Banco roll 142, Easter, 30 Edward I, 1302, m. 165, Leyc.


Inquisition ad quod damnun, File 157 (2), taken at Asseby on 10 June, 16 Edward II, 1323.

Before John Walweyn, the escheator, and a jury who say that it will not be to the damage or prejudice of the king or of others if the king gives leave to Robert de Overton of Gaddesby to give one messuage, 80 acres of land and 6 acres of meadow in Gaddesby to a chaplain celebrating divine offices daily for the souls of Robert, his ancestors and all the faithful in the chapel of St. Mary of Gaddesby for ever. They say the messuage and land are held of the prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem by a yearly service of 4s. 8d.
and worth in all issues according to the true value 66s. 8d. yearly; and the said prior holds them of the king in chief. And there will remain to the said Robert de Overton £10 of lands and tenements in Gaddesby and Barnesby beyond the said gift and alienation; of which 100s. of lands and tenements are held of the same prior by service of 20s. yearly; and 100s. of lands and tenements are held of John Folville by a yearly service of 3d. and that these will be sufficient for Robert to perform all his service due for the lands alienated as well as for those retained and to bear all the duties to his country such as serving on juries, assizes, etc., which Robert is accustomed to do.


Before John Walweyn, the escheator, and a jury who say that it will not be to the damage or prejudice of the king or of others if the king gives leave to Robert de Gaddesby to give a messuage, 40 acres of land, 5 of meadow and 13s. 4d. rent in Gaddesby to a chaplain celebrating divine offices daily for the souls of the said Robert, his ancestors and all the faithful departed in the church of Gaddesby for ever. They say that the messuage, land and rent are held of the prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem by a yearly service of 5s. and are worth in all issues according to the true value 46s. 8d. yearly; and the prior holds them of the king in chief. And there will remain to the said Robert beyond the said gift £8 of lands and rents in Gaddesby and Baggrave, of which 100s. of land and rent are held of the same prior by a service of 13s. 4d. yearly; and 60s. of land and rent are held of John de Chevercourt by service of 20s. yearly; and these will be sufficient for Robert to carry out his duties and his services in respect of the land alienated as well as retained.

Lay Subsidy 133-2, 6 Edward III, 1332, Gaddesby.

From Robert de Overton 6s. 8d.; Robert de Gaddesby 6s. 8d.; Richard son of Henry 16d.; Richard Reynold 3s.; Henry Lechour 2s.; William son of Reginald 6s.; Roger de Merslet 6s. 8d.; William Jordon 2s.; Henry son of William 18d.; Robert Donwold 2s. 6d.; Ralph son of Henry 3s. 6d.; Roger de Holwell 18d.; Philip de Vall 2s.; Richard atte grene 2s.; Lettice Waleys 2s.; Robert son of Henry 4s. 6d.; Richard Herberd 18d.; William de Reresby 6s.; Robert le Taillour 4s.; Henry Godfrey 4s. 6d.; and Roger de Babbegrave 18d. Sum 71s. 4d. from 21 persons.

N.B.—The Lay Subsidy of 1327, contributed by 22 persons, produced 44s. 4½d. The names that have disappeared before 1332 are Richard Rose, William de Barnesby, Richard Pacous, Walter de Houby, Roger de Cosyngton, Geoffrey de Rothele.

Inquisition *ad quod damnum*, File 225 (17), taken at Melton Mowbray on Monday before St. Thomas the Apostle, 7 Edward III, 1333.

Before William Erneys, the escheator, and a jury who say that it will not be to the damage or prejudice of the king or of others if the king gives leave to Robert de Gaddesby to give 3 messuages and 2 virgates of land in Gaddesby to a chaplain celebrating divine offices for the souls of the same Robert, Matilda his
wife, when they shall have died, and for the souls of their ancestors and of all the faithful departed in the parish church of Gaddesby for ever. They say that one messuage and virgate are held of Robert son of Ralph de Gaddesby by service of 8s. yearly and are worth 4s. yearly beyond the service, and Robert son of Ralph holds them of John Folville, and John Folville of the king as of the honor of Huntingdon, and so Robert son of Ralph and John Folville are intermediaries between the king and Robert de Gaddesby in the said messuage and land. And one messuage is held of the prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem as of the manor of Rothley, by service of 5s. 4d. yearly and worth 2s. 8d. yearly beyond the said service; and the prior holds the messuage of the king in chief. And one messuage and one virgate of land are held of John Folville, knight, by service of 7s. 8d. yearly and worth 4s. 4d. beyond the said service yearly, and John Folville holds them of the king as of the honor of Huntingdon and so is the intermediary between the king and the said Robert de Gaddesby in that messuage and virgate. And there will remain to Robert de Gaddesby one messuage and two carucates of land in Gaddesby beyond the proposed gift, and they are held of John Folville, knight, by service of 20s. yearly, and worth £4 beyond the said service. There remains also to Robert de Gaddesby 60s. rent in Gaddesby which are held of the prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem by a yearly service of 4s. And they say that the said lands and rents, etc., remaining to Robert de Gaddesby after the proposed alienation will suffice for carrying out the customs and services due both for the alienated and retained lands, &c., and that Robert can be put on juries, assizes and other recognitions so that he will not become a burden on the country.

Lay Subsidy 133-26, Poll Tax, 1377, Gaddesby.

From Adam de Derby, esquier, 3s. 4d. From John Cade and his wife.

" Thomas de Derby, apprentis, " John Schep.
" and wife, 6s. 8d. " Thomas son of John and wife.
" William Carter. " Henry and William, his sons,
" 8d. " 8d.
" Thomas de Edmerthorpe. " Reginald Aleyes and wife.
" William Walet and wife. " Cecily and John, servants of
" Agnes, servant of John. " Adam de Derby, 8d.
" Amice, servant of John. " John de Gaddesby, apprentis,
" John, servant of John. " 20d.
" Elizabeth, servant of John. " John Haukeshok and wife
" John de Cantbrigg and wife, 2s. " William Nele and wife.
" Robert de Gaddesby and wife, 2s. " John Nele.
" James, his servant. " Richard de Cayham.
" 3s. 4d. " Ralph Westron.
" Richard, his servant. " John Litis.
" Walter de Baston, senior, " John, his servant.
" and wife. " John, his servant.
" Robert, his servant. " Robert, his servant.
" William, his servant. " Matilda, his servant.
" Agnes, his servant. " Robert Smythe and wife.
" Felicia, his daughter. " Thomas Thacker and wife.
From Roger Randolf and wife.
  " William Randolf and wife.
  " Thomas, his son.
  " Amice Pollerd.
  " Walter Clerk and wife, 8d.
  " John, his servant.
  " Ralph, his servant.
  " Roger, his servant.
  " Joan, his servant.
  " William Stywardson and wife.
  " John, his servant.
  " William, his servant.
  " John de Botheby and wife.
  " Geoffrey Wyot and wife.
  " Cecily de Brokesby.
  " Henry, her son.
  " Alice Abel.
  " Thomasia, her daughter.
  " Nicholas in the Wro.
  " John, his son.
  " Henry Jurdan and wife.
  " Agnes Jurdan.
  " John Haywood and wife.
  " Nicholas Prestclerc.
  " William de Broughton and wife.
  " John, his servant.
  " William, his servant.
  " Matilda de Hollewell.
  " William atte Kirke and wife.
  " Roger de Barkeby and wife.
  " John, his son.
  " Thomas Amys and wife.
  " William de Knesale and wife.
  " Richard Ede and wife.
  " Roger Lovet and wife.
  " Margaret parva.
  " Alice de Melton.

From Matilda de Gaddesby.
  " Matilda, her daughter.
  " Henry Paula and wife.
  " Richard de London and wife.
  " Richard Taillor.
  " William de Cayham and wife.
  " Geoffrey Haywod.
  " Joan Endoghter.
  " Robert Cussing and wife.
  " Henry atte Kirke.
  " John, his servant.
  " John de Lousby and wife.
  " Lettidce Godfray.
  " Cecilia, her servant.
  " John, her servant.
  " Walter, her servant.
  " Isabel Faucous.
  " Richard Faucous and wife.
  " John Taillour and wife.
  " Magota Charteley.
  " William Alem and wife.
  " William Rose and wife.
  " Richard Litthour.
  " John Taillor and wife.
  " John Symond.
  " John, her servant.
  " Reynold, her servant.
  " William, her servant.
  " Emma in the Wro.
  " Alice, daughter of Walter.
  " Roger, her servant.
  " Alice, her servant.
  " Juliana Chetil.
  " Richard Pauche and wife.
  " John Smyth and wife.
  " Thomas, his son.
  " Margaret Cussing.
  " John, her son.

Sum £3 8s. 4d.

All taxed 4d. except where otherwise mentioned, husband and wife being reckoned as one person.

Ex MSS. of Mr. Randall of Barsby.

Charter by which Thomas Amys of Gaddesby granted to Robert atte Paskehall, of Gaddesby, and Agnes his wife 2 acres and half a rood of land in Gaddesby, of which one selion containing 3 roods lies on "les Wherdoles" next land of the vicar of the church of Gaddesby on the west; one wood lies on "le Littelhull" next William de Cayham on the east; one selion containing 3 roods lies on "le Fulwell hull" next land of Richard Litthour on the east; and 1½ roods lie on "le Besumhades" next Thomas Derby on the south. To hold to Robert and Agnes and the heirs and assigns of Robert for ever, of the chief lords of the ffe by the right service.

Witnesses, Richard de Gaddesby, William Stywardson, Nicholas in the Wroo, Henry Jurdan, Henry Wyllkinson, of Gaddesby and others.

Dated at Gaddesby — before St. Valentine, 21 Richard II, 1398.

Dated at Gaddesby, St. Matthias the Apostle, 21 Richard II, 1398.

Early Chancery Proceedings 28-493, between 1460 and 1464.

To the right reverend father in God the Bishop of Exeter, chancellor of England. Plaintiffs, Richard Chambre and Eleanor his wife, John Sandy and Elisabeth, his wife, daughters unto John Danet, late of Gaddesby, esquire, and of Thomasine, his wife. Whereas John Danet and Thomasine were jointly seised of 3 messuages, 300 acres of land, 9 of meadow and 20 of pasture in Gaddesby in fee and therein enfeoffed Thomas Farnham, of Quorn-don, gent., Richard Boteler, clerk, and others as trustees, and John Danet died, Thomasine outlived him and died; after whose death the plaintiffs required the trustees to make estate to the said Eleanor and Elisabeth according to the intent of the said enfeoffment; the which to do they utterly refused and yet refuse against all good faith and conscience, wherein your plaintiffs have no remedy at the common law without your gracious succour in this behalf. They pray therefore for subpoenas to the trustees to appear personally in chancery.

Inquisition p.m. William Derby, Series II, 13-22, taken at Abketylby on 26 October, 14 Henry VII, 1498.

The jury say that William Derby died seised of eleven messuages and 360 acres of land in Gaddesby, whereof 9 messuages and 300 acres of land, worth £8, are held of the prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; and the other 2 messuages and 60 acres, worth 30s., are held of the prior of Trentham.

Also of 2 messuages and 60 acres in Barsby, worth 30s. held of the aforesaid prior of St. John.

Also of 2 messuages and 20 acres in South Croxton, worth 16s., held of the same prior.

Also of 2 virgates of land in Foxton, worth 5 marks, held of the prince as of the honor of Huntingdon.

Also of 2 messuages and 30 acres in Great Bowden, worth 26s. 8d., held of the same honor.

William Derby died on 12 April last, i.e., 1498.

Everard Derby, aged 40 years and more, is his son and next heir.

Lay Subsidy 133-116, 10 Jan. 16 Henry VIII, 1525, Gaddysby.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>in goods</th>
<th>tax</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Everard Derby</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Raulyson</td>
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<td>3s.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Blake</td>
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<td>5s.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Mores</td>
<td>£5.</td>
<td>3s.</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Devords</td>
<td>£8.</td>
<td>4s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Jonson</td>
<td>£8.</td>
<td>4s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Dawe</td>
<td>40s.</td>
<td>12d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Barisby</td>
<td>£5.</td>
<td>2s. 6d.</td>
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From William Blake in goods £6. tax 3s.
   " John Lewyn  " £7.      " 3s. 6d.
   " Thomas Storer  " £8.      " 4s.
   " Thomas Underwood  " 20 marks. " 6s. 8d.
   " Robert Pyne  " £10.      " 5s.
   " John Mulyng  " 40s.      " 12d.
   " John Barisbe  " £12.      " 6s.
   " Ellen Kent  " 20 marks. " 6s. 8d.
   " George Grey  " 40s.      " 12d.
   " John Abell  " 40s.      " 12d.
   " William Kene  " £8.      " 4s.
   " William Coke  " £10.      " 5s.
   " William Wright  " 10 marks. " 3s. 4d.
   " Richard Weyne  " £10.      " 5s.
   " Richard Copin  " 40s.      " 12d.
   " Robert Gaudby  " 40s.      " 12d.
   " John Rawlynson  " 10 marks. " 3s. 4d.
   " John Coke  " 40s.      " 12d.
   " Edmond Olden in wages 20s. " 4d.

   Sum £8 4s. 0d.

Fine, Easter, 34 Henry VIII, 1542.

Between Everard Palmer alias Monke, plaintiff, and William Browne and Katherine, his wife, defendants of a messuage, 120 acres of land, 8 of meadow and common of pasture in Gaddesby and Queniborough. The premises are declared to be the right of Everard who gave the defendants £44.

Inquisition p.m., Libseus Derby, taken at Leicester on 28 November, 3 Elisabeth, 1560.

The jury say that Libseus Derby died seised of 16 messuages and 360 acres of land, meadow and pasture in Gaddesby, of which 14 messuages and 330 acres are held of the queen as of her manor of Gaddesby, late parcel of the possessions of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, now dissolved, by fealty and a yearly rent of 39s. for all service, and worth £9. Two messuages and 30 acres of the said land in Gaddesby are held of Richard Andrews, son and heir of Richard Andrews, late of Hayles, co. Gloucester, gent., deceased, as of his manor of Gaddesby, formerly parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Trentham, co. Stafford, now dissolved, by fealty and suit of court.

Also of the reversion to 3 messuages, a cottage, 200 acres of land, 20 of meadow, 200 of pasture and 6 of wood in Gaddesby, after the death of a certain Henry Gulson, still living, held of Ambrose Cave, as of his manor of Rothley, by fealty and 20s. yearly rent and worth £3.

Also of 2 messuages and 60 acres in Barsby, held of Ambrose Cave as of his manor of Rothley, late parcel of the possessions of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, by fealty and a rent of 6s. yearly and worth 33s. 4d.

Also of 2 messuages and 20 acres in Twyford held of John St. John and Elisabeth his wife, in right of Elisabeth, as of their manor of Oakham, co. Rutland, by fealty and rent of 3d. yearly and worth 16s.

Also of the manor of Foxton and 5 virgates of land, meadow and pasture in Foxton, held of the queen as of the manor of Kib-
worth, of the honor of Huntingdon by reason of the principality, for the
fealty and suit of court at Kibworth and worth 5 marks, 5 shillings.

Also of a messuage and 20 acres in Marfield, held of Ambrose
Cave for fealty and suit of court at Rothley, worth 10s. By his last
will Libaesus Derby gave all the above lands and tenements to
Elisabeth, now the wife of Edward Eyton, daughter and next heir
of Libaeus, whom he made his sole executrix.

Libaeus Derby died on 22 April last, and Elisabeth Eyton is
his daughter and next heir and aged 30 years and more.

Inquisition p.m. Everard Howett, ex Rothley deeds, taken
at Rothley on Wednesday 28 September, 28 Elisabeth, 1586.

Before John Smalley, gent., steward of Humphrey Babington,
esquire, of his manor of Rothley, after the death of Everard Howett,
late of Gaddesby, yeoman, and a jury who say on oath that a certain
Everard Palmer alias Moncke, late of Gaddesby, yeoman, long before
this date was seised of 2 messuages, 130 acres of land, 20 of meadow
and 40 of pasture in Gaddesby in his demesne as of fee, also of a
reversion to another messuage, a cottage, 60 acres of land, 10 of
meadow and 15 of pasture in Gaddesby after the death of Margery
Turland, late relict of William Palmer alias Moncke, late brother
of the same Everard, and he held those of the lord of this manor
for the time being, as of his manor of Rothley, in free socage by
a yearly rent and suit of Court Baron of the same lord from 3 weeks
to 3 weeks and suit of the view of frankpledge of the same lord by
reasonable summons to him thereof dated at Rothley to be held
twice a year and by what other services the jury is unaware. Which
said Everard, so seised, on 20 August, 1558, at Gaddesby, made his
last will in writing. Anglice, "Item, I give to Everard Howett,
the eldest son of William Howett and of Agnes, his wife, my
daughter, and to the heirs of Everard all my messuage in Gaddesby
called 'Pasche hall' with all my other lands and tenements that I
have purchased whatsoever they be in Gaddesby and Queniborough,
c. Leicester, he to enter on the same at 20 years of age; also I give
to the said Everard Howett and to his heirs for ever the Reversion
of all my other lands descending from my Ancestors unto my late
brother William Moncke, deceased, and so descending unto me and
my heirs in Gaddesby, c. Leicester, and in Willoughby on the Olds,
c. Notts., after the decease of his (Everard's) father and mother
William Howett and Agnes his wife." Everard Palmer alias
Moncke afterwards died at Gaddesby on 1 September next following,
and the said Everard Howett, as soon as he had completed his age
of 20 years, entered on the said messuage called Pasche hall and the
other property of the said Everard Palmer alias Moncke and was
seised in fee, as also of the Reversion in expectancy. And Everard
Howett on 26 March, 1576, at Gaddesby, made his last will in writing
"Item, I give and bequeath to George my son all my lands and
tenements which I now have in Gaddesby and Queniborough or
elsewhere in England, to hold to the said George and his lawful
issue after the decease of Bennett, my wife. Everard Howett died
at Gaddesby on 28 March next following. George Howett is son
and heir of the said Everard Howett and was aged 2 years and 9
months at the death of his father. The lands and tenements in
Gaddesby of which Everard was seised were worth 5 marks yearly
beyond outgoings, and he held no other lands in Gaddesby on the
day he died which the bailiff by virtue of the lord's precept could
take into the hand of the lord. In witness of which, etc."
Fine, Hilary, 28 Elisabeth, 1586.

Between William Needham, gent., and Richard Needham, plaintiffs, and John Needham and Anne, his wife, defendants of 2 messuages, 2 gardens, 140 acres of land, 20 of meadow and 50 of pasture in Gaddesby. The property is declared to be the right of William Needham and his heirs.

Chancery proceedings, Series II, 225-231, Writ dated 28 October, 30 Elisabeth, 1588.

Plaintiff, John Gilbert of Nassington, co. Northants, yeoman. That whereas one Joan Monke, grandmother to your orator, was married to Thomas Gilbert, your orator's grandfather, by whom she had issue Richard Gilbert, deceased, your orator's father, and was in her lifetime seised in her demesne as of fee in a capital messuage and 120 acres of land, meadow and pasture in Gaddesby, co. Leicester, now or late in the occupation of Edward Eyton of Gaddesby, and died so seised; after whose death the property should rightly descend to your orator as Joan's kinsman and heir, but so it is that sundry deeds and evidences have come casually into the hands of the said Edward Eyton and of Simon Eyton, his son, who by colour thereof entered on the said land and take the issues and profits with intent to defraud your orator. Edward Eyton says that it is true that Joan Monke, who married Gilbert, after Gilbert's death, in her widowhood, together with certain Robert Kirke and Dorothy, his wife, and Thomas Foster and Margaret, his wife, were seised, the said Joan, Dorothy and Margaret in their demesne as of fee, and the said Robert and Thomas in right of their wives, of the remainder in fee after the death of one Henry Gulston [c.f. inq. p.m. Libæus Derby] being tenant for life of the said capital messuage and 120 acres in Gaddesby, and by a fine levied in 2 Edward VI [1548] Robert and Dorothy, Thomas and Margaret and the said Joan did upon consideration bargain and sell unto Libæus Derby, late of Gaddesby, deceased, all that their remainder after the death of Henry Gulston in 3 messuages, a cottage, 200 acres of land, 20 of meadow, 200 of pasture and 6 of wood in Gaddesby, whereof the aforesaid capital messuage and 120 acres were parcel, to hold to Libæus, his heirs and assigns for ever, by virtue of which sale Libæus was seised of the remainder. Henry Gulston died and the property in remainder ought to come unto Elisabeth Derby, now the wife of this defendant Edward Eyton, as the only daughter and heir of the said Libæus.

Ex MSS. of Mr. Randall of Barsby.

Charter by which John Nedham of Gaddesby, co. Leicester, gent., in part fulfilment of certain covenants and agreements contained in certain indentures made between the said John on one part, and certain William Nedham of Peterborough, co. Northants, gent., and Anne his wife of the other part, dated 1 October, 34 Elisabeth, 1592. John Nedham has sold to William Nedham and Anne and the lawful issue of William or in default to his right heirs all that capital messuage in Gaddesby called "Paske hall" late in the tenure of John Coye and all houses, barns, stables, dovehouses, tofts, crofts, orchards, gardens, lands, meadows, pastures, commons of pasture, woods, &c., whatsoever to the said capital messuage in any way belonging, formerly in the occupation of the said John Coye and before that in the occupation of one Everard Howett, deceased, or his assigns, and now in the tenure of the said John Nedham, and all that messuage in Gaddesby formerly in the tenure of John
Abell and now in that of William Barker of Gaddesby, husbandman, and 50 acres of land, meadow and pasture in Gaddesby, formerly in the tenure of the said John Abell and now in the tenure of the said John Nedham, and all other lands and hereditaments of the said John Nedham in South Croxton, Barsby and Newbold, co. Leicester. To hold to William Nedham and Anne [as above] for ever, of the chief lords of the fee by the right service. Attornies to deliver seisin, William Lambe, Anthony Fawkener, gent., and Edward Nedham, gent.

Witnesses, Samuel Brownells, William Strete, Edward Herris and William Hartopp

Ibid.

Bond in 200 marks by which George Howett of Gaddesby, co. Leicester, yeoman, is firmly bound to William Nedham of Peterborough, co. Northants, dated 18 November, 40 Elisabeth, 1597, to carry out certain agreements specified in a writing or pole deed of even date by which William Nedham may peaceably enjoy that capital messuage in Gaddesby called Paske hall, gardens and orchards, lands and meadows to the same belonging, and all those lands in Gaddesby called Blacklands now or late in the occupation of Clement Nedham and William Barons alias Barnes, and also all that messuage in Gaddesby sometime in the occupation of John Abell, deceased, and now or late in the occupation of Isabell Barker, widow, and George Barker or either of them, and 50 acres to the said tenement belonging in Gaddesby, sometime in the tenure of the said John Abell, and now of Isabell Barker and George Barker and all other the lands in South Croxton, Barsby and Newbold in the tenures of Clement Nedham, William Barons or Barnes and the Barkers, as also one cottage in Gaddesby now or late in the occupation of William Mackley, without trouble, impediment or contradication of the said George Howett, his heirs or assigns.

Signed in the presence of Valentyne Hartopp, William Strete, Samuell Hartoppe, Robert Lambe and Clement Nedham.

Fine, Hilary, 40 Elisabeth, 1598.

Between William Nedham, gent., plaintiff, and George Howett, defendant of 2 messuages, 2 gardens, 140 acres of land, 20 of meadow and 60 of pasture in Gaddesby. The premises are declared to be the right of William Nedham and his heirs.

Inquisition p.m. Simon Eyton, Series II, 529-108, taken at Leicester on 17 September, 3 Charles I, 1627.

The jury say that Simon Eyton was seised in fee of the manor of Gaddesby, late parcel of the monastery of Trentham, now dissolved, and of a messuage, 140 acres of land, meadow and pasture, a windmill, a horse mill and 7 closes of land in Gaddesby, called "Thorney close, Guyler's close, Calves' Close, Penuyard, Over Beardscliffe, Hempe yard and Todehule close" usually occupied with the aforesaid capital messuage.

Also of another messuage and 60 acres in Gaddesby in the tenure of Geoffrey Mason or his assigns called Mason's farm; another messuage and 80 acres in Gaddesby in the occupation of Edward Hodges and called Hodges' farm; another messuage and 80 acres in Gaddesby late in the tenure of Anthony Eyton or his assigns,
another messuage and 80 acres in Gaddesby late in the tenure of Thomas Nedham; another messuage and 80 acres in Gaddesby late in the tenure of William Baresbye and called Baresby's farm, and a messuage and 120 acres in Gaddesby formerly in the tenure of —— Croson and called Croson's farm, later in the tenure of James Aldridge; and 4 closes of pasture in Gaddesby called "the Great close, Cole close, Mrs. Elisabeth's close and le Pingell"; another messuage and 3 virgates of land in Baresby, Newbould and Crowson, called Balye's farm, a close in Barsby and a messuage and half virgate in Barsby in the tenure of Henry Underwood or his assigns, and 17 cottages in Gaddesby. By an indenture dated 20 April, 1 Charles I, 1625, in consideration of a marriage between Henry Pilkington, son of Robert Pilkington, of Leicester, gent., and Anne Eyton, daughter and heir apparent of the said Simon, he assured all the aforesaid property to Robert Pilkington and George Wadland, gents., their heirs and assigns, as trustees for certain uses, namely, except Croson's farm, to the use of the said Simon for his life, and then to the use of the said Henry Pilkington and Anne Eyton and their joint issue, in default to the right heirs of Simon Eyton for ever. Croson's farm to the use of Robert Pilkington and Margaret his wife for lives and the longer liver of them, then to Henry Pilkington and Anne. Afterwards Robert Pilkington and Henry Pilkington died at Gaddesby.

Simon Eyton died at Gaddesby on 18 November, 1625. Anne Pilkington is his sole daughter and heir and aged 36 years and more. The manor of Gaddesby and the other premises in Gaddesby are held of the king in chief by knight service and worth £9.

A messuage and 3 virgates of land in Barsby are held of Thomas Babington, esquire, as of his manor of Rothley, in free and common socage by fealty and suit of his court at Rothley, and worth 20s.

Lay Subsidy 134-303. 4 Charles I, 1628. Gaddesby.

From Francis Nedham in lands £1. tax 4s.
,, William Barrens ,, £2. ,, 8s.
,, William Beebye ,, £1. ,, 4s.
,, Ann Pilkington, widow ,, £3. ,, 12s.
,, Francis Squire ,, £1. ,, 4s.
,, Mary Arland ,, £1. ,, 4s.
,, Clement Goodman in goods £3. ,, 8s.
,, Margaret Pilkington ,, £4. ,, 10s. 8d.
,, Robert Thorpe ,, £3. ,, 8s.
,, John Dane in lands £1. ,, 4s.

Sum £3 6s. 8d.
Extracts from the Rothley Court Rolls relating to Gaddesby

Rothley. View of frankpledge of the queen with the great court held there on 13 Oct., 1 Mary, 1553. Gaddesby.


Court held at Rothley on 24 Oct., 1 Elisabeth, 1559. Gaddesby.

George Blake came to this court and surrendered to the use of Thomas Blake and his heirs all the lands and tenements which he, George, had in Gaddesby, and he paid no fine to the lord because he was born within the Soke.

Rothley. View of frankpledge with the great court held there on 3 Oct., 3 Elisabeth, 1561.

William Howet, in right of Agnes his wife, seeks to be admitted to all the messuages, lands and tenements in Gaddesby which lately were of William Monke, deceased, and to all the other lands and tenements called "Pask hall" with all and singular their appurtenances, also a close with 30 acres of land called "Blakesland" of the grant of Everard Monke, as appears by his last will. And he is admitted and makes no fine because he was born within the Soke.

Rothley. View of frankpledge with the great court of Thomas Babington, esquire, held there 6 Nov., 7 Elisabeth, 1565. Gaddesby.

John Bruxbie seeks admittance to 6 acres of land and meadow in Gaddesby of a grant of Thomas Burden, dated 8 April, 6 Elisabeth, to hold according to the custom of the manor, and he made no fine because he was born within the Soke.

Small court held at Rothley on 15 Nov., 12 Elisabeth, 1570.

Robert Hardie and Mariana his wife seek admittance to half a messuage with lands and tenements in Gaddesby, of the gift and feoffment of Elisabeth Grey by her charter dated 15 Sept., 12 Elisabeth. They made a fine with the lord of 8s. They did fealty and were admitted tenants.
Rothley. View of frankpledge with the great court held there 23 April, 14 Elisabeth, 1572. Gaddesby.

The jury present that Everard Howet is heir unto Everard Palmer alias Monke, of Pask hall, a messuage with appurtenances in the occupation of John Abell, a cottage in the tenure of William Clerke, a messuage in the tenure of Agnes Howet and a cottage in the holding of Thomas Baresbie in Gaddesby.

Small court held at Rothley on 16 July, 14 Elisabeth, 1572. Gaddesby.


N.B.—Agnes was daughter and heir of Everard Palmer alias Monke, she married firstly William Howet, secondly John Needham.

A note of all such trespassers as have offended in the paynes which were made by the general consent of the whole township of Gadesbie for the maintenance and preservation of the same, 16 April, 15 Elisabeth, 1573.

Mr. Eyton for keeping of swyne in the several fields contrary to the orders, fined 12d.

George Birde for his swyne going into the pease field, fined 4d.

The same George for his geese going into the wheat field, fined 4d.

George Birde, shepherd, for bringing home quick boughs upon his back contrary to the payne, fined 3s. 4d.

William Croson for tyeing his mares and foals in the wheat field, fined 2s.

Barbara Whattoft for bringing home boughs contrary to the payne, fined 6s. 8d.

Edward Wright for 5 sheep more than he had common for and for not putting of them out of the field at the day appointed, for every sheep fine 6s. 8d., total fine 33s. 4d.

Everard Blake for his mayde getting quick bows contrary to the payne, fined 3s. 4d.

Etc., etc.


First, that no man shall keep any more sheep than he hath commons for under a penalty for every sheep—2d.

That no man shall keep above the rate for kyne of 14 for every pasture, in payne of every cow or half cow having no common for it—3s. 4d.

That no man shall tie any mare or foal in the wheat field after midsummer until harvest be in, in payne of every time so taken—12d.

That no man in the town shall let any cows' pasture or sheep pasture unto any of any out town if that there be any willing in the
said town to have them upon this, that is, a cowe pasture at 16d. and a score of sheep for 3s. 4d. in payne of every time doing the contrary—6s. 8d.

That no husbandman shall keep above one gander and two geese, in payne every one—12d.

That no cottager shall keep above one gander and one goose, in payne of every one above kept—12d.

That no cottager shall take in any sheep but their own, in payne of every one—12d.

Rothley. View of frankpledge held there 3 Oct., 19 Elisabeth, 1577.

The jury say that John Chambers, gent., of Gaddesby, with force and arms since the last view of frankpledge held here, made an assault with a sword and shield on Thomas Blacke, and the same Thomas then and there made an assault on the said John with a weapon called “a poleaxe.” Each is fined 8d.

And that the common pound there is ruinous by default of the inhabitants there, a day is given to the inhabitants to well and sufficiently repair the same before the feast of All Saints under a penalty of 3s. 4d.


William Croson and William Smyth, tithingmen there, present that Edward Eyton, gent., Everard Howett, John Needham, William Brokesbye, William Cooke, Robert Hardye, Edward Wryght, Thomas Blacke and John Swifte are free tenants of this manor and owe suit of court every three weeks unless each one of them pays by an old agreement made between the then lord of this Commandery and the then free tenants of each carucate of land there 3s yearly, notwithstanding they owe suit whenever a robber is arrested within the manor and Soke.

And that William Blacke, William Baresbye, Richard Wyl- lows, William Freston, Thomas Magom, Thomas Hodge, William Clarke, John Daubye, William Wycke, Thomas Baresby, Thomas Smyth, William Smyth, Richard Power, Thomas Squyer, William Croason, Thomas Hector, William Barrett, and Roger Collyn are residents within the manor. And that Thomas Cooke, son of William Cooke, is 12 years old and more and being demanded he appeared and made his corporal oath to obey the queen, her heirs and successors and observe their laws and lawful commands.

N.B.—At the age of 12 every boy was bound to be enrolled in the tithing for the purposes of the view of frankpledge.

William Croason, the constable there, presents that Edward Wryght and John Brewerne at Gaddesby since the last court made an affray together against the queen’s peace, Edward with a stick and John with a two-pronged fork, therefore each is amerced 12d. And that John Chambers, gent., fine 12d., with force and arms at Gaddesby obstructed a certain way leading from the village to the fields with fences and ditches to the damage of the queen’s liege subjects desiring to go that way. A day is given him to remove the obstructions under a further penalty of 6s. 8d.
GADDESBY

Rothley. View of frankpledge of the queen and Court Baron of Humphrey Babington, esqr., held there 23 April, 21 Elisabeth, 1579. Gaddesby.

William Baresbie and William Blacke, tithing men there, present that Edward Eyton, gent., John Chambers, gent., John Coye as in right of his wife, John Needham as in right of Anne daughter and heir of Everard Munke alias Palmer, yeoman, deceased, William Brokesly, William Cooke, Robert Hardy, Edward Wright, Thomas Blacke, John Swift and John Blacke are free tenants within the said Soke and owe suit of Court Baron at this day and otherwise according to a composition from of old time made between the then lord of this Commandery and the then free tenants remaining among the records in the Queen’s court at Westminster.


The jury say that Edward Eyton, by his writing in evidence at this inquisition dated 10 Oct. 22 Elisabeth, gave to Simon Eyton, his son and heir apparent, a messuage, two closes of pasture, one of which is called “the Colt close” and the other “Great close,” a small croft of pasture called “le Round hill” and 140 acres of arable land, selions of pasture and meadow in Gaddesby. And Simon seeks to be admitted tenant of the premises, and it is granted, and nothing falls to the lord for a fine because he is intrinsecus (in this case born within the Soke).

Rothley. View of frankpledge with the great Court held there 26 Oct., 24 Elisabeth, 1582. Gaddesby.

William Cooke and John Wright, tithingmen there, present that John Coye, John Needham, Simon Eyton, William Baresbie, William Cook, Robert Hardy, Thomas Black, John Black, William Butlyn, Adam Blacke, John Wyllowes, Geoffrey Mason, Thomas Hodge, Hugh Hopkyn, William Nyck, Thomas Baresbee, John Wright, William Deacote, William Barker, William Croason, William Barett, Roger Collyn, Thomas Baker, William Cowell, Francis Freston and Thomas Cooke [all fined 3s. 4d.] did not practise in caps nor did any one of them practise in a cap on Saturdays and feast days according to the form of the Statute in that case made and promulgated, therefore each one forfeits the penalty 3s. 4d., of which one moiety goes to the lord and the other moiety to the poor of the said town. And that the same John Coye, and the others before named, did not practise archery with long bows and arrows according to the form of the Statute in that case made, promulgated and provided, therefore each of them forfeits the penalty 6s. 8d., of which one moiety goes to the lady the queen and the other moiety to the lord of the court of the view of frankpledge.

N.B.—By an Act passed 13 Elisabeth to encourage the wool trade, it was enacted that every person over six years of age, not having lands to the value of 20 marks a year, should wear on Sundays and holidays a cap of wool, knit and dressed in England, under pain of 3s. 4d. [The Manor and Manorial Records, by N. Hone, p. 198.]

The jury say that Thomas Blacke, of Gaddesby, who held freely while he lived, but of whom or what he held they know not, as they say, has died since the last Court and they are likewise ignorant as to whom is his heir.


William Brokesbye and Adam Clarke, tithingmen there, present that John Chambers, gent. (4d.), Simon Eyton, gent. (4d.), John Wyllowes (2d.), Geoffrey Mason (2d.), William Dracote (2d.), Francis Eyton, gent. (2d.), Thomas Barker (2d.), and William Cowell (2d.), are free tenants and residents there and owe suit to both Courts at this day and did not come but made default, therefore each of them is amerced as above.

The jury say that Thomas Clarke held while he lived of the lord of this manor 3 acres of land and one rood of meadow in Gaddesby, by fealty, suit of the view of frankpledge and Court Baron at Rothley twice a year, also Court Baron every 3 weeks; who made his last will at Gaddesby on 21 April, 1584, in writing and left the premises to Thomas Clarke, his son, for term of his natural life and after his death to Christopher son of John Clarke, son of Thomas the testator, and to his heirs for ever.
S. LUKE,
BY.

NORMAN
13TH CENTURY (EARLY)
13TH CENTURY (LATER)
14TH CENTURY
15TH CENTURY
RE BUILT IN 15TH
18TH CENTURY
MODERN

CHANCEL.

EXTREME LENGTH 129.2'

30 FEET
S. LUKE.

BY.

ELEVATION.

ADE.

PLATE, NO. 2.