MARKET BOSWORTH

I.—Architectural Notes on the Church
   BY
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II.—The Harcourt Family
   BY
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Appendix
I.—THE CHURCH

By A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.

The church of St. Peter consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of four bays, north and south aisles, south porch, and west tower with spire. The fabric, as it stands, is very largely the result of rebuilding during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and of the earlier building few traces are left. The north aisle was added and the tower begun during the first quarter of the fourteenth century: the south aisle was added towards the end of the same century; and at the various periods during the next century the chancel was reconstructed, the nave arcades remodelled and the clerestory added, and the spire built.

The chancel is divided externally by buttresses into three bays: the base-course, continued round the buttresses, has an upper member with an ogee moulding above the chamfered plinth. The angle buttresses of the east wall are set in pairs at right angles to each other: this indicates that the fifteenth-century rebuilding followed the lines of the previous lengthening of the chancel in the thirteenth century, the foundations of the earlier angle buttresses being employed for the new pairs. The east window is modern. There are three windows in the south wall. Those in the east and middle bays have their sills at a high level, the first to leave room for the sedilia on the inner side, the second to make headway for a doorway with a continuous double ogee moulding, now much decayed. On the north side, the east bay is covered by a modern vestry, which takes the place, however, of an older one, the doorway into which from the chancel remains: in each of the other bays there is a three-light window.

The buttresses of the south aisle have broad projecting offsets between their upper and lower members, and the chamfered plinth is continued round them. The south-east buttress is set diagonally. There are three-light windows in the east and west walls and in the two eastern lateral bays of the aisle. All have formal tracery of the latter part of the fourteenth century, the
tracery of the two end windows being of one identical pattern, while that of the two lateral windows is of another. These have been somewhat restored, but retain much of their old stonework. The south doorway, in the second bay from the west, has an ogee head, and appears to be modern, as is also the porch which covers it, the doorway of which has a double ogee moulding. The parapet of the aisle was added in the fifteenth century, and is similar to that of the clerestory above.

The west tower has bold diagonal angle buttresses, the lowest members of which end in crocketed gables with head-finials. Above these, the second stage, divided from the first by a wide offset, also ends in gables; and the third stage, above another offset with a long slope, rises rectangularly to the parapet, where it is gathered in below the pinnacles. These are plain additions, apparently of the early part of the nineteenth century. The west doorway has been much modernised, but the head, in three orders with an elaborate suite of early fourteenth-century mouldings, is old. Above the doorway is a two-light window, with a forked mullion and a heavily moulded arch, and above this is a wide canopied niche with a narrower niche on either side. The second stage of the tower is plain, without windows. The belfry windows of the third stage have two lights within double-chamfered arches. The stair is in the south-west angle, with rectangular window-openings, and forms a slight rectangular projection in the third stage. The spire is octagonal, and has two stages of spire-lights, the lower being of two lights, and the upper of one. It is possible that the spire may have been completed before the end of the fourteenth century.

The north aisle has buttresses of two stages, the upper having chamfered angles ending at the offset in broach-stops. There is no buttress between the first and second bays. The base-course is chamfered with an overlapping chamfered member above, and is continued round the western angle buttress, but drops before reaching the buttress dividing the second from the third bay, and is not continued round it. The doorway in the second bay is entirely modern, though taking the place of a fourteenth-century doorway: the stonework has weathered badly. There are three-light windows in the east and west walls and in the second, third and fourth bays: in all the mullions intersect in the
head, and the lights have trefoiled cusping. The parapet of the north aisle is like that of the south and of the clerestory.

The clerestory of the nave, with an embattled parapet, has three-light windows, the four-centred heads of which are sharply pointed at the crown. It was probably the latest of the fifteenth-century additions to the church, when, as already noted, the parapets of the aisles were also added as part of the same scheme.

Internally, the chancel is divided from the nave by a wide arch, bluntly pointed, of two orders with a deep casement between them: the inner order springs from attached shafts of semi-circular projection from the wall. In the east wall, upon either side of the altar, is an oblong niche with beaded edges and a cusped head. These are now filled by modern statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, the pedestals of which are also modern. North of the altar is the doorway which led into the older, and now leads into the modern vestry. On the south side is an oblong recess for a piscina, similar in detail to the niches in the east wall. The bowl and shelf within this recess are of earlier date, probably of the thirteenth century, but the bowl has been repaired. West of this are the sedilia, divided by tall mullion-shafts into three compartments with excellent ribbed vaulting. The middle bay on the south side is now occupied by the organ, which covers the doorway already described in connexion with the exterior of the chancel. In the west bay a cinquefoil-headed squint from the chapel at the end of the south aisle cuts short the outer moulding of the adjoining window-jamb. The sill of the middle window in the north wall is cut down to form a recess, in which there is a marble monument with a long epitaph in memory of John Dixie, rector from 1695 to 1719-20. The roof of the chancel is old.

The nave has regular ashlar walling, which forms a contrast to the rubble of which the chancel walls are composed. The aisles, as previously stated, were added, in their present state, at two periods during the fourteenth century, and there is no apparent evidence of earlier aisles. The arcades, however, are mainly of the fifteenth century, and show signs of adaptation to rather earlier work. The piers are of the common fifteenth-century type, narrow oblongs in plan, with the angles chamfered off and semi-circular shafts attached to each face, the longer axes
being from north to south. The arches, with hood-moulds, outer hollows, and inner sunk chamfers, are awkwardly adjusted to the piers and soffit shafts, and seem to be of earlier date. The pier-shafts next the nave, rising to the corbel which bears the wall-pieces of the roof at the clerestory springing, are contracted where they pass between the springing of the arches, and at this point are cut in one stone with the springing of the outer orders, the hollow mouldings of which are finished off abruptly. Above this, the shafts expand again: this appears to point to the conclusion that, at the time of reconstruction, the old arches were kept in place, but their outer springings were altered for the sake of adjustment to the new work. The shafts which rise to the wall-pieces of the aisle roofs, with the adjoining masonry, also show signs of adaptation to the older work. The capitals of the pier-shafts are rather roughly moulded: the bases are of ogee profile, with straight plinths below. This partial rebuilding was contemporary with the addition of the clerestory, the windows of which, as already said, are of three lights. The roof and the angel corbels which take the wall-pieces are modern. The wall above the chancel arch is pierced by two windows, each of two lights.

Of the two aisles, the north is the earlier, and was added soon after the beginning of the fourteenth century. The inner jambs of the windows have two small hollows, divided by an arris, on their outer edge. These are continued round the heads of the rear-arches of the lateral windows, but in the east and west windows the arris dies into a single hollow, at the springing of the arches. In the south-east corner of the aisle there is an ogee-headed doorway set diagonally, leading to the rood-stair, with a small corbel in the wall above. The inner arch of the doorway in the second bay has segmental head, and appears to be original, though the doorway itself has been renewed. In the east wall of the aisle are two rectangular recesses with curved edges, apparently modern, between which is the head of the monument of Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie (1816-50). In front of this is the large parish chest.

The south aisle belongs to the second half of the fourteenth century. The inner jambs of all the windows are similar, with an outer chamfer and an inner chamfer and ogee with a quirk
between. In the north-east corner the squint already mentioned,
with a cusped opening, communicates with the chancel. There is
a cinquefoil headed piscina in the south wall with a projecting
half-octagon bowl.

The arch from the nave to the tower is of three orders, with
an acutely pointed head: the mouldings, worked continuously
through arch and jambs, are of a closely similar character to
those of the west doorway, though not identical. The west
window of the tower has an internal drop-arch. The ground
floor is covered by a quadripartite vault, with a carved boss at the
junction of the ribs, which are filleted and spring from corbels
at the angles. In the south-west corner is the doorway to the
tower stair.

Most of the furniture of the church is modern. The font,
however, is old and of two periods. The base, of the thirteenth
century, has two hollow mouldings and is six-shafted, each shaft
having a small rounded fillet on its face. The hexagonal bowl
appears to have been added in the fourteenth century, and is
carved with ogee-headed arcading with crocketing and small triple
shafts. Each face, within the arch thus formed, bears a shield
of arms: (1) three chevrons, (2) a single chevron, (3) two bars,
(4) a fret, (5) a shield divided per pale, (6) two bars.
CHURCH MARKET

BAY N ARCADE

TOWER
C 1325

SPIRE OF 15TH DATE

14TH CENTURY
15TH CENTURY
MODERN

C 1375

EMBATTLE

NAVE

FONT
II.—THE HARCOURT FAMILY

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

Market Bosworth, (so called from the weekly market granted on 12 May, 1285, by king Edward the First to Sir William de Harcourt to be held here on Wednesdays, and also in order to distinguish it from Husbands Bosworth), is a small town pleasantly situated on high ground, 8 miles north from Hinckley and 13 miles west from Leicester in the hundred of Sparkenhoe.

Mr. Burton says, "this town is famous for two things: for the battle fought on Redmoor plain, three miles distant, on 22 August, 1485, when king Richard the Third lost his life and Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, won the fight and so gained the crown of England; and for the Harcourts, sometime lords of Bosworth".

The battle is always known as that of Bosworth Field, and has been fully described by Mr. Hutton.1 The object of this article is to trace the descent of the family of Harcourt, who held the manor of Bosworth as demesne tenants under the chief lordship of the earls of Leicester and their successors from the twelfth to the sixteenth century.

At the time of the Domesday Survey about the year 1086, the count of Mellent held six carucates (about 700 acres) of land in Boseworde. In demesne there were three ploughs and 2 serfs; and 7 sochmen with ten villeins and 7 bordars had two ploughs. The woodland was one league in length and half a league in width. It had been worth £4; then it was worth 50s.

Also Hugh de Grentemaisnil had two carucates of land there, held under him by a tenant named Hugh. There was land for one plough, and a priest with a deacon and 4 bordars and 2 serfs had this plough there. The woodland was one furlong in length and half a furlong in breadth. It had been worth 10s., and was then worth 20s.

1*The Battle of Bosworth Field* by W. Hutton. 1788.
These two manors probably became consolidated when Robert, 1st earl of Leicester of the Beaumont line, contrived to oust the Grentemaisnil family from their possessions in the reign of king Henry the First and annexed them to his own inheritance. In the division of the Leicester inheritance after the death of Robert, the fourth earl, in 1204, Market Bosworth was in the purparty assigned to Saer de Quincy, in right of Margaret, his wife, the sister and co-heir of the last earl. Saer was created earl of Winchester in 1207 and was followed, at his death in 1219, by his second, but eldest surviving son, Roger de Quincy.

On the death of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, in 1264, Market Bosworth devolved on Alexander Comyn, earl of Buchan, in right of his wife Elisabeth, one of the three daughters and co-heirs of Roger, and thus descended to Henry Beaumont, in right of Alice Comyn, his wife, the co-heir of Buchan, and the chief lordship remained in the Beaumont family until 1461, when the estates of William, viscount Beaumont, were forfeited to the Crown. This short review of the chief lordship of Market Bosworth is sufficient for my purpose, and I can now attempt the descent of the Harcourts, the demesne tenants of the manor.

A good pedigree of Harcourt is printed in the volume for the year 1914 of the Transactions of the William Salt Society, which gives a certain Anchitel de Harcourt as holding lands in Sussex and Leicestershire in 1124-1129. It would be interesting if we could identify him with a certain Anschitel (without a surname) who appears in the Leicestershire Survey of 1124-1129 as the holder of two carucates of land in Scanketon (Shangton) and twelve carucates of land in Kibworth (Harcourt).

Writing in 1904 in The Ancestor, the late Dr. Horace Round, a very high authority, believes that a certain Hastecill de Haruc', whom he would read in the text as Hascehill de Haruc(urt), one of the witnesses to a settlement executed by Roger, earl of Warwick, (1123-1153) on the marriage of the earl's daughter Agnes with Geoffrey de Clinton the chamberlain, is the Anchitel de Harcourt mentioned in the aforesaid pedigree, the predecessor of Yvo de Harewecurt whose holding under the earl of Warwick was seven knights (Red Book of the Exchequer, p. 325.). Also that he is clearly identical with the man of whom we read, under Leicestershire, in the Pipe Roll of 1130, "Anschetill de Herolcurt
renders account of £11 13s. 4d. that he be not impleaded concern­ing his land nor his heir”. This, says Dr. Round, is of great importance for the origin of the English Harcourts, because the family claim that their ancestor Vvo de Harcourt was son of William de Harcourt, to whose English possessions he succeeded.2

The pedigree states that William, son of Anchitel de Harcourt, held Bosworth, co. Leicester, and died between 1141 and 1148. By his wife Agnes, who survived him and died after 1153, William had at least three sons, Vvo, William and Simon, and a daughter Beatrice, who married Robert Basset, of Rushdon, co. Northants, to whom Vvo gave some lands in Wolvey, co. Warwick, which he held under the earl of Warwick, as a marriage portion with his sister Beatrice.

In the Chartulary of Garendon Abbey in the possession of lord Lansdowne, (Nichols’ History, iii, p. 815) Vvo de Harcourt confirms a gift of Stanton (under Bardon) by his brother William to the abbot and convent of Garendon, with the consent of Agnes, their mother, in the year 1148, to be held in frank almoin, i.e., free from secular service to the donor. In the Pipe Roll of 11 Henry II, 1164/5, Vvo de Harcourt renders account of 300 marks for an amercement, of which he paid into the treasury 50 marks in two tallies, and owes £166 13s. 4d. In the Pipe Roll of the year following, Vvo paid a further instalment of £33 6s. 8d., and has a pardon by the king’s writ for the balance, and so is quit.

Vvo de Harcourt was succeeded by his son Robert de Har­court, who confirmed the gifts of his uncle William and his father Vvo to Garendon Abbey. Robert de Harcourt served as sheriff of counties Warwick and Leicester in the years 1198, 1200 and 1201, and died in or about the year 1202. He had married Isabel, daughter of Richard de Camvil, of Stanton, co. Oxford, by Millicent, cousin to Adeliza, the second wife of king Henry I, and the daughter of Godfrey, duke of Brabant, who gave Millicent the lordship of Stanton on her marriage, from whom it passed to her daughter Isabel the wife of Robert de Harcourt.

William de Harcourt, the eldest son of Robert and Isabel, succeeded. He was born about 1175. In the Close Roll of 1 May, 1208, William was commanded to put the castle and houses of

Mountsorrell into repair by the view of reliable men. On 23 August 1212, the king commanded the sheriff of co. Leicester to cause William to have the tithes of Rothley church and of the chapel to the said church pertaining, to put in the castle of Mountsorrell. Presumably William de Harcourt had the custody of Corf castle, as his father Robert had, because, on 18 Oct., 1213, he was commanded to deliver to Adam de Newmarch his two sons, John and Adam, and his hostages who were in William's custody at Corf, on the mainprise of Saer, earl of Winchester, and others. (Patent Roll). In the Pipe Roll of 2 Henry III, 1217/8, William de Harcourt owed one mark and one good palfrey for having the custody of the heir of William Mutun, of Peckleton; also 200 marks, 2 war-horses and 10 goshawks for Michelwade and Walter Sancmelle, prisoners. And in gifts to William de Harcourt £16 of land in the Soke of Stretton. In the Patent Roll of 8 May, 1218, the king sent an order to Robert Marmiun, the younger, to deliver Tamworth castle to William de Harcourt, to whom the king has granted it to guard during pleasure; this was cancelled on 16 May, as Robert had made a fine of £500 for livery of it. William de Harcourt died in 1223. He had married Alice, the eldest daughter of Thomas Noel, for which he had paid 100 marks to the king. (Pipe Roll, 4 John). In the Fine Roll of 6 April, 1223, the king sent a command to the sheriff of co. Leicester not to permit the executors of the will of William de Harcourt to take corn or other chattels which were William's in his bailiwick until they have satisfied the king for the debt which William owed to the Crown.

Richard de Harcourt, the eldest son of William and Alice, succeeded. He was born about 1203. In the Pipe Roll of 8 Henry III, 1223/4, he received £4 of land in the Soke of Stretton. In the Patent Roll of 30 Dec., 1228, Stephen de Segrave and his fellows were appointed as justices for taking an assize of novel disseisin at Leicester on Thursday before St. Hilary next which Robert de Harcourt had brought against Richard de Harcourt concerning a tenement in Branteston. In the Close Roll of 16 May, 1228, the king orders the sheriff of co. Leicester to give seisin of the manor of Stretton with the Soke to Richard de Harcourt. In the Fine Roll of 7 April, 1230, Richard de Harcourt had the king's leave to pay 15 marks instead of 30 marks yearly for the debt of

³Close Roll.
William de Harcourt, his father, to the Crown. In the Pipe Roll of 17 Henry III, 1232/3, Richard, son of William de Harcourt, owed £4 for the scutage of Poitou. At this time there were two Richard de Harcourts, known respectively as Richard, the Norman, and Richard, the Englishman. The sheriff of co. Oxford got mixed between the two, and took the English Richard's land into the king's hand as well as that of his Norman namesake, so the king sent a mandate to the sheriff (Close Roll, 21 July, 1234) as follows, "Since we learn that in obedience to our command you took into our hand the land of Richard de Harcourt, the Norman, who is in parts across the seas, you also took into our hand the land of our beloved and trusty Richard de Harcourt, the Englishman, in Stanton, we therefore command you to deliver to him his land, and to retain in our hand the land of Richard de Harcourt, the Norman". Similar orders were sent to the sheriff of co. Leicester in respect of the said lands in Bosworth and Ayleston. In the Close Roll of 2 Oct., 1236, Richard de Harcourt, the Norman, is stated to have died, and his land was granted to Simon de Montfort. In a Fine levied at Hilary, 1247, Richard de Harcourt acknowledged that he owed to Brother Robert de Sanford, master of the Knights Templars in England, 15s. of arrears of a yearly rent of 5s. which Richard owed the master for his mill in Bosworth, and which he will pay duly in future. In the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry III, 1246, Richard, son of William de Harcourt, had a writ of acquittal for two fees for the scutage of Cannok. Richard de Harcourt died before 2 April, 1258, the date of the writ for taking the inquisition after his death. He had married Orabil, daughter of Saer de Quincy, earl of Winchester.

William de Harcourt, son of Richard and Orabil, succeeded his father. He was born about 1227. By taking part with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, in the battle of Evesham on 4 August, 1265, William fell into disgrace with the king, but through the good offices of Alan la Zouche, his brother-in-law, the manors of Tong, co. Salop, and Ayleston, co. Leicester, were ransomed in favour of Orabella and Margery, William's daughters by his first wife Alice, the daughter of Roger la Zouche, and nieces of Alan la Zouche. On the Patent Roll of 22 June, 1268, William de Harcourt obtained the king's pardon for his part in the late disturbance in the realm. The date of William's death is uncertain.
He was alive at Michaelmas, 1269, when Joan, who was the wife of Henry Hastings, demanded a third part of the manor of Naseleton, as dower, against William de Harcourt and Hillaria, his wife, and he was dead before the month of July, 1270, when Hugh de Beaunes, king's yeoman, received a grant of the marriage of Hillaria, late the wife of William de Harcourt, or of any fine that she might make for marriage, or forfeiture due if she marry without the leave of the said Hugh; and in Trinity term of the same year Hillaria, who was the wife of William de Harcourt, demanded dower against William le Parker and others in Bosworth, Ayleston, Cotes, i.e., Coton, and Carlton.

Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, the chief lord of the manor of Bosworth, died in April, 1264. In the extent of his knights' fees in co. Leicester taken in 1270, the earl had two fees in Boseworth, Shenton and Ayleston, held under him by William de Harcourt.

William de Harcourt married twice. His first wife was Alice, the daughter of Roger la Zouche, by whom he had issue two daughters, Orabella, married to Henry de Pembrugge, and Margery, the wife of John de Cantilupe. His second wife was Hillaria, the daughter of Henry Hastings, by whom he had a son, Richard, born in 1256. Orabella and Margery succeeded to the manors of Ayleston, co. Leicester, and Tong, co. Salop; while Richard de Harcourt obtained his father's manor of Bosworth.

Richard de Harcourt, son and heir of William and Hillaria, was a minor at his father's death. On 8 Jan., 1278, the sheriff of co. Leicester received a mandate to give Richard seisin of his father's lands, as the king had taken his homage. In the inquisition taken after the death of Richard de Harcourt in March, 1292/3, the jury said that he died seised of the manor of Boseworth, including parks called "le Holde park" and "le Southwode", a pasture called "le Heye", a market, rents of £2 1/2 lbs. of pepper, 2 pairs of gloves, a root of ginger, a clove gillyflower, 3 arrows without feathers, 8 horse-shoes, 10 hens, a cock and a rose, the perquisites of the courts of Stretton, Kilworth and Gilmorton.

4Curia Regis Roll 194, m. 26.
6Curia Regis Roll 200 A. Trin., 54, Henry III, 1270, m. 32 d.
7Cal. Inq. p.m. I, p. 257.
which pertain to the aforesaid manor, and 14s. 10d. and the issues of a court in Sheepy and Muth, held of John Comyn, earl of Buchan, and lord of Whitwick, co. Leic., one of the heirs of Roger de Quincy, sometime earl of Winchester, by homage and service of 6d. yearly, and doing scutage, when it happens, for one knight's fee. Half a year before his death Richard had enfeoffed his son Henry de Harcourt and Eleanor, his wife, of £24 yearly rent of the said manor. John, his eldest son, aged 18 at All Saints last, is his next heir.9

Richard de Harcourt had married twice. His first wife was Margaret, sister and co-heir of John, lord Beke, of Eresby, co. Lincoln, by whom he had issue a son John. His second wife was Jane, who held as dower a third part of the manors of Bosworth, co., Leic., Stanton, co. Oxford, and Elenhal, co. Stafford.

John de Harcourt, son and heir of Richard and Margaret, obtained seisin of his father's lands in 1301, having proved his age of 21 years before Walter de Gloucester, the escheator this side Trent, and the king had taken his homage.10 In the preceding year, the essoiner of John de Harcourt brought a suit against Peter de Gresley, James de Perers and others for breaking John's park at Bosworth, hunting therein without his leave, and taking away his game to the value of 40s.11

In 1313, John de Harcourt brought an action against Robert Gentyl and Margery, his wife, in a plea that they had made waste in the tenements demised to them for their lives by his father Richard de Harcourt. The alleged damage was by destroying a hall worth 20s., a dovehouse worth 10s., 34 oaks worth 3d. each, and 20 apple trees worth 2d. each, in Carlton by Bosworth. John recovered seisin of the wasted tenements and his damages in triplicate, viz., 41s. 10½d.12 John de Harcourt died in 1330. The inquisition taken after his death on Monday after the Ascension, 1330, states that John had died seised of the manor of Bosworth with Carleton and Coton, including 4s. 8d. yearly rent of free tenants in Osbaston, pertaining to the said manor, held of the king by reason of the lordship of Whitwick, late of Henry

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11De Banco Roll 132. Hil., 28 Edward I, m. 144 d.
12De Banco Roll 199. Trin., 7 Edward II, m. 238 d.
Beaumont and Alice, his wife, being now in the king's hand by
the forfeiture of the said Henry, by service of one knight's fee
and a pair of gilt spurs, price 6d., or 6d. yearly at Christmas.
William, his son, aged 30, was his next heir.

John de Harcourt had charged the manor of Bosworth with
£10 yearly rent and two robes with fur of value £10 to Master
Robert of Ayleston; also with yearly rents of £10 to Richard de
Harcourt and £16 to Henry de Harcourt; with 30s. yearly and a
robe worth 20s. yearly to William de Charnelles; and with 100s.
yearly rent, a robe worth 20s. and fitting sustenance for term of
his life to Simon le Hoppere, of Bosworth, as well as for his groom
and one horse.\textsuperscript{13}

John de Harcourt had married twice. His first wife was
Ellen, daughter of Eudo la Zouche, by whom he had issue a son
William. His second wife was Alice, the daughter of Peter
Corbet, of Caus.

William de Harcourt, son of John and Ellen, succeeded. A
fine was levied in Michaelmas term, 1330, between William de
Harcourt and Joan, his wife, plaintiffs, and Nicholas de Har­
court, parson of Sheepy church, defendant of the manor of Bos­
worth, by which the manor was entailed on the male issue of
William and Joan. The details of this fine are recorded in the
De Banco Roll of Michaelmas, 1377, where they can be read.

In 1331, Simon de Bosworth, evidently the same person as
Simon le Hoppere, of Bosworth, brought a suit in the Assize
Court against William de Harcourt, Joan, his wife, and Nicholas
de Harcourt, the parson of Sheepy, for disseising Simon of the
yearly rent of 100s. and the other items which John de Harcourt
had given him for life.\textsuperscript{14} [See ante].

Simon de Bosworth had been serjeant to Sir John Harcourt,
and on 23 August, 1328, had received from William de Harcourt,
one plot of land in Bosworth, which William had of his father's
gift, lying between the common bake house of Bosworth and a plot
belonging to Richard Cook, extending from the king's high way
as far as the tenement of John le Warde; to be held of William de
Harcourt, his heirs and assigns by a yearly rent of a pair of gilt

\textsuperscript{13}Cal. Inq. p.m. VII, p. 221. File 22-12.
\textsuperscript{14}Assize Roll 1408.
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spurs or 12d., for all service except foreign service of the king, and by making two advents yearly at the view of frankpledge at the court of Bosworth. The witnesses to this charter were Robert de Cateby, Thomas de Herthregg, Henry Prat of Bosworth, John le Warde and others. 15

On 26 March, 1332, Edward de Bohun, William de Montacute and William de Clynton, knights, went bail for Sir Thomas de Sancto Mauro to answer before the king on a charge of having assaulted and wounded Sir John de Harcourt, knight, in St. Paul's, London, during parliament. 16

Sir William de Harcourt appears in several suits in the De Banco Rolls. At Hilary, 10 Edward III, 1336, he sued his stepmother Alice for wasting houses, gardens, lands, etc., which she held as dower in Bosworth, Shenton, Carleton and Ayleston. At Easter, 1336, William de Harcourt and Joan, his wife, sued Nicholas de Harcourt, parson of Sheepy church, in a plea of an agreement made between them concerning the manor of Bosworth. At Michaelmas, 1336, the abbot of Combe sued William de Harcourt, chivaler, for acquittal of the service which Henry Ferrers and Matilda who was the wife of Robert de Holand, exact of the abbot for the free tenement he holds of William in Wolvery, of which William is the intermediary between them and ought to acquit the abbot. At Trinity, 1347, William de Harcourt, chivaler, sued Thomas Wychard, of Osbaston, in a plea of having impounded Sir William's cattle. Sir William de Harcourt died on 6 June, 1349. In the inquisition taken after his death the jury say that he held, conjointly enfeoffed with Joan, his wife, who survives, the manor of Bosworth, of the gift of Nicholas de Harcourt, late parson of Sheepy church, made to William and Joan and their joint male issue, held of the heir of John Beaumont by service of one knight's fee. Richard de Harcourt, his son, aged 21 and more, is his next heir.

N.B.—This son Richard de Harcourt died shortly after his father, leaving by his wife Jane Shareshull, an only daughter named Elisabeth, later married to Sir Thomas Astley, knight. As the manor of Bosworth was entailed, as above, in the male line,
the manor, at Richard's death, went to Thomas de Harcourt, the next brother of Richard, born about 1330. Joan, the relict of Sir William Harcourt, married as her second husband, Sir Ralph Ferrers, knight, and died on 22 July, 1369.

Thomas de Harcourt, the younger son of William and Joan, who succeeded to the manor of Bosworth by the death without male issue of his elder brother Richard, was defendant in several lawsuits brought by his late brother's only daughter and heiress Elisabeth, and her husband Thomas Asteley, respecting any unentailed estates of her father. At Michaelmas, 1365, Thomas Asteley and Elisabeth demanded against Thomas de Harcourt the manor of Nayleston, co. Leicester; and at Michaelmas, 1377, the same plaintiffs demanded against the same defendant the manor of Elenhale, co. Stafford. Thomas Asteley and Elisabeth recovered their seisin of the manor of Nayleston. Respecting the manor of Elenhale, Thomas de Harcourt appeared in court and said, as tenant of the said manor, that the assize ought not to be held, because a certain John Harcourt, chivaler, was formerly seised of the said manor in his demesne as of fee, and died (1330) thereof seised. And after his death, the manor descended to one William Harcourt, chivaler, as son and heir. William Harcourt enfeoffed in the manor a certain Nicholas Harcourt, parson of Sheepy church. Nicholas then granted the manor to the said William and Joan, his wife, and their joint male issue. William and Joan had issue Richard Harcourt, the eldest son, who was the father of the plaintiff Elisabeth, and Thomas Harcourt, the defendant, who was the younger son. Nicholas and William died. After whose deaths Joan entered on the manor by virtue of the above grant, and Richard died without male issue. And after Joan's death, he, Thomas Harcourt, had entered as son and special heir of William and Joan, by virtue of the grant aforesaid. And the said Elisabeth claimed the manor as kinswoman and heir of the said William and Joan, namely, as daughter and heir general, i.e., as daughter of Richard, the eldest son of William and Joan, and had intruded herself, together with her husband Thomas Asteley, into the manor, and he had removed them, as was lawful for him to do. [De Banco Roll 468, Mich., 1 Richard III, m. 229].

Result. The plaintiffs failed to appear, and the suit was dismissed, but it is evident from the Close Roll of 4 Feb., 1378, that the litigants had made an agreement between themselves, viz., Indenture made between Thomas de Harcourt, knight, of the one part, and Thomas de Astley, the younger, and Elisabeth, his wife, and Ralph Ferrers, knight, of the other part, being a quitclaim with warranty to the said Ralph, Thomas de Astley and Elisabeth and to the heirs and assigns of Elisabeth, of the manor of Elenhale, co. Stafford, now held for life by the said Ralph Ferrers, with reversion to them. Dated 4 Feb., 1 Richard II, 1378. Thomas de Harcourt acknowledged the above agreement on 7 February.

N.B.—Ralph Ferrers must have held the manor after the death of his wife Joan, the relict of Sir William Harcourt, by the courtesy of England.

Thomas de Harcourt died in 1417. He had married Maud, the daughter of John, lord Grey of Rotherfield, by whom he had issue two sons, John, who died in his father's lifetime, about 1406, and Thomas, who succeeded his father at Bosworth. Before his death John, son of Thomas de Harcourt, chivaler, appeared in court and asked that the following deed might be enrolled. By this deed John, son of Thomas de Harcourt, chivaler, granted to his brother Thomas Harcourt and Joan, the wife of the said Thomas, daughter of Robert Fraunceys, and the male issue of the body of the said Thomas, the manor of Bosworth, together with the view of frankpledge, market and fair within Bosworth and Gilmorton. Dated at Bosworth on 8 November, 8 Henry IV, 1406. [De Banco Roll 583, Mich., 8 Henry IV, 1406, m. 1 d. Leye.]

Thomas Harcourt, the second, but eldest surviving son of Thomas Harcourt, knight, and Maud, his wife, succeeded his father at Bosworth in 1417, but died in 1420, when his relict Joan (née Fraunceys) was put in possession by an order of the king entered on Close Roll 270, 8 Henry V, 1420, m. 5. "The king to his escheator in co. Leicester. Since we learn by inquisition that Thomas Harcourt, chivaler, deceased, was seised in his demesne as of fee, on the day he died, of the manor of Bosworth, conjointly enfeoffed with Joan, then his wife, who survives, of the gift and feoffment of Thomas Harcourt, knight, father of the said Thomas, made to Thomas and Joan and their joint male issue, except as to two parks there, with the view of frankpledge, a
market, two mills and the fish pertaining, with rents and services in the hamlet of Osbaston, and the court and services of North Kilworth and Gilmorton, and that the said manor is not held of us in chief, amoving your hand, we command you to deliver the above to the said Joan, as is just.

Robert Harcourt, the eldest son of Thomas and Joan, was a minor, aged 10, at the death of his father. He served as sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leicester in 1445. Burke says that he was made a Knight of the Garter in 1463. On the Patent Roll of 19 Oct., 1440, he had licence, for £10 paid in the hanaper, to enfeoff Robert Longley and Roger Bothe and their heirs of two parts of the manor of Stanton Harcourt, co. Oxford, held of the king in chief, and for them to grant the premises to him, Robert, and Margaret, his wife, late the wife of William Atherton, knight, with remainder to his issue male, in default to Richard, John and William successively, his brothers, and in default to Richard Harcourt, his uncle. Robert served as sheriff of cos. Oxford and Berks in 1456. On 15 Oct., 1464, Robert Harcourt, knight, had a pardon entered on the Patent Roll for all offences committed by him before 5 October contrary to the Statute of Liveries and all fines, issues, amercements, scutages, debts and arrears due from him to the king.

Robert Harcourt died in 1470. On 4 July, 1471, a Commission issued to William Moton, knight, Robert Staunton and the sheriff to enquire what lands Robert Harcourt, knight, tenant in chief, deceased, held in the counties of Warwick and Leicester, how much they are worth, on what day he died and who is his heir, and to take the lands into the king's hand. [Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1467-77, p. 287].

John Harcourt, son of Robert and Margaret, succeeded his father and had licence on 24 Nov., 1473, to enter freely into all towns, lordships, manors, lands and other possessions in England of which his father, or Joan, his mother (rectius grandmother) was seised, and which should descend to him as their heir. [Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1467-77, p. 423].

In De Banco Roll 850, Easter, 14 Edward IV, 1474, m. 224. Margaret Harcourt, who was the wife of Robert Harcourt, demanded against John Harcourt, esquire, a third part of the
manors of Bosworth and Gilmorton, and a third part of a messuage and two carucates of land in Stretton, as dower. John did not appear. And he had previously made default, and the dower claimed had been taken into the king’s hand. Margaret came and said that her husband had died seised of the said lands and demanded damages. It was adjudged that Margaret recover her dower.

On 15 Sept., 1484, a grant was made to the king’s servant Marmaduke Constable, knight, and the heirs male of his body, for his good service against the rebels, of the manor or lordship of Bosworth with its members, co. Leicester, late of John Harcourt, rebel, and of the manor of Braunston, in the said county, late of William Norreys, knight, rebel, to hold with knights’ fees, wards, marriages, courts, views of frankpledge and commodities by knight service and a yearly rent of £9 11s. 0d. [Cal. Pat Rolls, 1476-85, p. 471]. John Harcourt died in 1484. He had married Anne, daughter of John Norreys, a relation perhaps of the rebel, by whom he had issue a son Robert Harcourt.

Robert Harcourt, son of John and Anne, regained the manor of Bosworth. Doubtless, if his father John Harcourt was considered a rebel by king Richard the Third, he would be deemed a loyalist by Henry the Seventh, and Burke says that Robert was standard-bearer to Henry at the battle of Bosworth, 22 August, 1485, and was knighted after the battle of Blackheath in 1497. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Lymerick, but died apparently without issue. The year of his death seems to be uncertain, but before 1509. His four sisters, (some authorities say daughters), were his heirs in blood; but he seems to have constituted his second cousin and next male heir Simon Harcourt, son of Christopher, son of Richard Harcourt, his great-uncle, his heir.

The proceedings at Bosworth at this point become rather uncertain. The four sisters of Sir Robert Harcourt appear to have made some claim to his estates, and in some Early Chancery proceedings, not later than 1510, Thomas Nevill and Lettice, his wife, George Gaynesford and Elisabeth, his wife, (she was a widow in 1510), Thomas Stonor and Katherine, his wife, and Thomas Bekyngham and Elena, his wife, sisters and heirs to Sir Robert Harcourt, knight, deceased, complain that whereas William
Greville, serjeant at law, William Harcourt, of Bosworth, Nicholas Sutton, gent., and others were seised, as trustees, of certain manors and lands, the manor of Bosworth amongst them, the said trustees and Dame Agnes, late the wife of Sir Robert Harcourt, detain certain deeds and evidences relating to these manors and lands. Dame Agnes says that Simon Harcourt, son of Christopher Harcourt, was constituted heir by the will of Sir Robert Harcourt.

Simon Harcourt, who was made heir by Sir Robert Harcourt to his manors and lands, seems to have sold Bosworth by a fine levied on the morrow of the Ascension, 1 Henry VIII, 1509. Between Richard Graunte and Richard Wyllys, plaintiffs, and Simon Harcourt, esq., and Agnes, his wife, defendants of the manor of Bosworth and 60 messuages, 30 gardens, 60 tofts, 2 mills, 2000 acres of land, 300 of meadow, 200 of pasture, 50 of wood, 200 of furze and heath, 200 of marsh, 10 marks rent and the rent of 21 lbs of pepper in Bosworth, Osberston, Coton, Gilmorton and North Kilworth. The manor, lands, etc., are declared to be the right of Richard Wyllys and his heirs for ever, with warranty against the heirs of Agnes. And for this the plaintiffs gave the defendants £1000.

By the above sale Simon Harcourt brought to a close the long connection of the family of Harcourt with their manor of Bosworth.

Nichols, in his History, iii, p. 495, says "that the manor of Bosworth with the advowson of the church, temp. Henry VIII, came by descent to Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset; and upon the attainder of Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, in 1554, his son, it fell to the Crown. Queen Mary Tudor granted the manor to Sir Edward Hastings, lord Hastings of Loughborough, who, dying without issue, bequeathed it to his nephew Henry, earl of Huntingdon."

It is difficult to follow Nichols when he says that the manor of Bosworth came by descent to Thomas Grey. The advowson might have come by descent from the Verdons, for the advowson and the manor did not go together, but it is more probable that Thomas Grey purchased the manor.
Lord Hastings of Loughborough died on 5 March, 1571/2. Henry, earl of Huntingdon, sold Bosworth by a fine levied at Trinity, 31 Elisabeth, 1589, viz., between Wolstan Dixie, knight, and Agnes, his wife, plaintiffs, and Henry, earl of Huntingdon, George Hastings, knight, Francis Hastings, esq., and Matilda his wife, defendants of the manor of Bosworth or Market Bosworth and 60 messuages, 80 cottages, 40 tofts, 3 mills, 10 dovehouses, 100 gardens, 60 orchards, 2000 acres of land, 500 of meadow, 1000 of pasture, 500 of wood, 300 of furze and heath and £10 rent in Market Bosworth, Coton, Carleton, Osbaston, Gilmorton and North Kilworth, and the advowson of the church of Bosworth and the view of frankpledge in Bosworth, Gilmorton and North Kilworth.

By this sale the manor of Bosworth passed into the family of Dixie, and the further descent of the manor is outside the scope of this article, but can be read in full in Nichols' History.
APPENDIX

Pipe Roll. 1 John. 1199.

In lands given to Robert de Harcourt in the Soke of Stretton, £16. To John de Harcourt, Ranulf de Ugrai and Geoffrey Luterel in Rothley, £23 10s. 0d. for half a year.

Simon de Harcourt owes £9 by the pledge of Thomas de Estley, and £20 on Seinton and Morton, ? Shenton and Gilmorton, by the pledge of Robert de Harcourt.

The earl of Warwick owes 5 marks for having to wife Robert de Harcourt's daughter, Alice, who was the wife of John de Limesi.

De Banco Roll 98. Hilary, 21 Edward I, 1293, m. 68, Leyc.

John Chaynel v. Stephen le Westreys in a plea that he warrant to John a third part of 2 messuages and 2 virgates of land in Sutton by Bosworth, which Alice, who was the wife of Walter de Cotes, demands as dower.

De Banco Roll 206. Trinity, 7 Edward II, 1314, m. 166, Leyc.

John de Harcourt, of Bosworth, v. Nicholas de Temple, of Shepey, Robert Burdet, of Shepey, and Roger de Conesby and Phillippa, his wife, in a plea of the custody of the land and heir of Nicholas Burdet which belongs to John de Harcourt.

De Banco Roll 286. Trinity, 5 Edward III, 1331, m. 147 d. Leyc.

Richard de Harcourt, chivaler, and Richard Dadesle, executors of the will of John de Harcourt, chivaler, in a plea of £20.

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

From Sir William de Harcourt 5s.
Lady Alice de Harcourt 5s. 6d.
Richard Balle 4s.
Richard le Ken 4s. 6d.
Adam Chaumberleyn 6s. 6d.
Richard Whele 6s. 6d.
Henry Carles 8s.
Paulyn Wychard 4s.
William le Hoppere 3s. 6d.
Simon Fale 3s.
John Hacsmal 2s. 6d.
Sum 53 shillings.

De Banco Roll 331. Trinity, 16 Edward III, 1342, m. 9, Leyc.

William, son of Thomas de Assheby, demands v. Adam Chaumberleyn, of Boseworth, and Matilda, his wife, 4 acres of land and a moiety of a messuage in Boseworth; and v. John Chaumberleyn, of Boseworth, and Juliana, his wife, a messuage in Boseworth.
Close Roll. 1 March, 1344.

Order to John Waleys, the escheator in co. Leicester, to deliver to Bartholomew de Bugherssh and Elisabeth, his wife, second daughter and heir of Theobald de Verdon, tenant in chief of the late king, the advowson of Bosworth church, co. Leic., to wit, for the second time now, and afterwards every fourth time of presenting, of the value of 200 marks yearly.

To Isabel, fourth daughter and heir of the same Theobald, late the wife of Henry de Ferrers, the first time of presenting to Boseworth church, and after that, every fourth time.

To Thomas, son and heir of Joan late the wife of Thomas de Furnyvall, first daughter and heir of the said Theobald, the third time of presenting to Boseworth church, and after that, every fourth time.

To Mark Husee and Margery, his wife, third daughter and heir of the said Theobald, the fourth time of presenting to Boseworth church, and after that, every fourth time.


Thomas de Asteleye, the younger, and Elisabeth, his wife, demand v. Thomas de Harcourt, chivaler, the manor of Nayleston, which Henry de Hastynges gave to William de Harcourt and Hillaria, his wife, and their issue, and which, after the deaths of William and Hillaria, and of Richard, their son, and of John, son and heir of Richard, and of William, son and heir of John, and of Richard, son and heir of William, to the said Elisabeth, as daughter and heir of the said Theobald, the fourth time of presenting to Boseworth church, and after that, every fourth time.

Inquisition p.m. Bartholomew de Burgherssh. File 206. Taken at Bosworth on Michaelmas day, 43 Edward III. 1369.

The jury say that Bartholomew held no lands in co. Leicester, but he died seised of the advowson of the church of Bosworth for the first vacancy, and afterwards for every fourth turn, which advowson is held of the heirs of John Chaynel, service unknown. The first presentation now belongs to Elisabeth the wife of Edward Despenser, the daughter and heir of the said Bartholomew.

Inquisition p.m. Joan who was the wife of Ralph de Ferrers. File 218. Taken at Bosworth on St. Valentine’s day, 45 Edward III, 1371.

The jury say that Joan held no lands of the king in chief in the county of Leicester on the day she died, but they say that she held the manor of Bosworth; 16s. 6d. rent in Shepey, and the advowson of the church of Shepsey, in fee tail, namely, of an enfeoffment made to a certain William de Harecourt, chivaler, and the aforesaid Joan, then his wife, and their joint male issue, of the gift of a certain Nicholas de Harecourt, formerly the rector of a mediety of the said church.

The manor of Bosworth was held of the heir of Henry de Beaumont, who is under age, and in the custody of the king, as of the honor of Winton, service unknown, and worth £40.

The rent and advowson of Shepey church are held of Richard de Stafford, knight, of the fee of Camvyll, service unknown, and worth 16s. 8d.
Joan died on 22 July, 43 Edward III, 1369. After the death of Joan, William de Catesby, the late escheator, took the said manor, rent and advowson into the king's hand. Thomas de Harecourt is the son and male heir of William de Harecourt and Joan, aged 28 years and more. Elisabeth, the daughter of Richard de Harecourt, deceased, is the kinswoman and heir general of William and Joan, aged 21 years. N.B.—Richard de Harecourt, the father of Elisabeth, died without male issue. Thomas de Harecourt was the second son of William and Joan, and consequently was the next male heir to the entailed portion of the estates of William de Harecourt, his father.


From John Sewale and wife
Matilda, his daughter
John, his son
Ralph Hurleman and wife, merchant
John Taylor
John Parker
John Haynot
Alice Sarmon
Henry Amy
John, his son
John Smith and wife
John Lovet and wife
Agnes, his daughter
William Ball and wife
Thomas Walter and wife
John Brachet and wife
Nicholas Foot and wife
John Baxter and wife
Richard Walter and wife
Margery, his daughter
John Bron and wife
Geoffrey Brachet and wife
John, his son
Thomas Ward and wife
John Hurley and wife
John Anys and wife
William Balsale and wife
Agnes, his daughter
Hugh Cok and wife
John Nelde and wife
John Smyth and wife

From Isabel Parker
John Barewyth
William de Coton and wife
Margaret Brachet
Benedict Taylor and wife
Robert Morgen and wife
Agnes, his daughter
John Souter and wife
John Payne and wife
William Caton and wife
John de Tamworth and wife
Thomas (familus) and wife
John Lamass
John Culboll and wife
William, son of Adam
William El and wife
William Mayster and wife
Nicholas Drewry and wife
John Schmann and wife
John Walter and wife
Ralph Aumfrey and wife
John Brabon and wife
John Raveson and wife
John Knyth and wife
John Roger and wife
William Pyry
William Brachet and wife
John Halowton and wife
John, his servant
John's, his servant
William Spylesby and wife

Tax 4d. unless otherwise stated. Husband and wife were reckoned as one person.

De Banco Roll 473. Hilary, 2 Richard II, 1379, m. 355, Leyc.

William Sleford, parson of the church of Bosworth, v. John Hendeson, of Newbold, in a plea of carrying away his goods and chattels to the value of 40s. from Barleston.

De Banco Roll 500. Hilary, 9 Richard II, 1386, m. 135 d. Leyc.

Thomas Harcourt, chivaler, v. Alured Lathbury, chivaler, in a plea of breaking his close at Bosworth and damaging his woods.
De Banco Roll 624. Hilary, 5 Henry V, 1418, m. 123, Leyc.

Thomas Harcourt, of Staunton Harcourt, co. Oxford, knight, and Richard Harcourt, of Little Sandon, co. Stafford, esquire, William Admaston, of Eccleshale, clerk, and John Potter, of Elenhale, co. Stafford, chaplain, executors of the will of Thomas de Harcourt, knight, were sued by Thomas de Asteley, esq., son and heir of Thomas de Asteley, knight, and John Boteler, of Eccleshale, executors of the will of Thomas Asteley, knight, for a debt of £20.

De Banco Roll 729. Easter, 21 Henry VI, 1443, m. 256, Warr.

John Boteler v. William Kynwolmerssh, parson of the church of Bosworth, co. Leic., in a plea of 66s. which he owes him.

Hastings MSS., 1509.

Charter by which Edmund Dudley, esq., and John Spencer, gent., have confirmed to Richard Graunte and Richard Wyllys, gent., their manor of Bosworth, co. Leicester, with all lands, tenements, etc., to hold the same to Richard and Richard, their heirs and assigns for ever. With warranty against the abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster and his successors. Dated 10 January, 24 Henry VII.


John Spencer, Edward Grevile, Henry Smyth and Reginald Pegge demand against Richard Graunte and Richard Wyllys a moiety of the manor of Bosworth and a moiety of 60 messuages, 60 gardens, 10 tofts, 2,000 acres of land, 500 of meadow, 1,000 of pasture, 500 of wood and £6 rent in Bosworth, Carleton, Coton, Boresworth, Gilmorton and North Kilworth. The defendants called to warrant Thomas Nevill, esq., and Lettice, his wife, and on m. 528, Thomas Stonor, esq., and Katherine, his wife.

Fine. Morrow of the Purification, 1510.

Between Edmund Bury, William Bury, John Camby and Robert Eggerley, plaintiffs, and Elisabeth Gaynesford, widow, Thomas Stonor, and Katherine, his wife, Richard Beckingham, esq., and Elena, his wife, daughters (sic) and heirs of Robert Harcourt, kt., and kinswomen and heirs of William Harcourt, knight, and Simon Harcourt, esq., and Agnes, his wife, defendants of the manor of Braunston by Leicester and 12 messuages, 500 acres of land, 100 of meadow, 300 of pasture, 40 of wood, 3s. 5d. rent and the rent of one lb. of pepper in Braunston.


Graunte, defendants of the manors of Boseworth, North Kylworth, Kyworth, Kyworth Harcourt, Coton, Carleton and Gyldemorton and 200 messuages, 100 cottages, 200 tofts, 2000 acres of land, 200 of meadow, 500 of pasture, 500 of wood and £10 rent in Bosworth, North Kylworth, and the other places mentioned. The manors, lands, etc., are declared to be the right of William Skevyngton and his heirs for ever. And the plaintiffs gave the defendants £1000.

Leicester Probate Registry. Will of William Harcourt, dated 2 May, 1514.

To be buried in the church of Bosworth. Agnes, my wife, to be sole executrix. To Thomas Harcourt, my son, all my lands and tenements in Ibstock for life, and the remainder of my lands in Bosworth, Carleton, Ibstock and Dadlynghurst to Anthony Harcourt, son and heir of William Harcourt, my son and heir, deceased, according to the deed of feoffment. Legacies to my sons Robert Harcourt and Thomas Harcourt and to Mary, my daughter.


Common Pleas Plea Roll 1006. Easter, 6 Henry VIII, 1514, m. 370 d. Leyc.

John Spencer, esq., v. Thomas Beamond, of Market Bosworth, gent., in a plea of accounts while Thomas was his bailiff in Market Bosworth.

Common Pleas Plea Roll 1039. Easter, 15 Henry VIII, 1523, m. 7, Leyc.

Edmund, the abbot of the monastery of St. Mary outside York, v. Maurice Adams, rector of the parish church of Bosworth, in a plea of £20.


Between William Gentt, gent., plaintiff, and Robert Harcourt, esq., defendant of 5 messuages, 6 cottages, 4 tofts, 340 acres of land, 40 of meadow, 200 of pasture, 60 of furze and heath and 4s. rent in Market Bosworth and Carleton.

Lay Subsidy 134-205. 13 Elisabeth. 1571.

From Francis Hastings, esq. in lands £20 tax 53s. 4d.
Nicholas Morton in goods £6 10s.
Thomas Sedowne £6 10s.
Philip Ley £6 10s.
Thomas Foryan £5 8s. 4d.
Hugh Adcocke £5 8s. 4d.
John Frywall £3 5s.
John Frisbye £4 6s. 8d.
Harrve Cundvtt £3 5s.
Seysley Smythe £3 5s.
Edward Grundye £3 5s.
Robert Newcam, in lands £3 8s.

Sum £6 14s. 8d.
Fine. Easter, 21 Elisabeth. 1579.

Between Francis Hastings, esq., plaintiff, and Richard Whetell, gent., defendant of a messuage, 6 cottages, 7 tofts, 7 gardens, 60 acres of land, 20 of meadow, 40 of pasture and 2s. rent in Market Bosworth.

Fine. Easter, 21 Elisabeth. 1579.

Between Richard Scudamore, gent., and Roger Bromley, gent., plaintiffs, and Henry, earl of Huntingdon, and Katherine, his wife, defendants of the manor of Bosworth and 60 messuages, 80 cottages, 40 tofts, 3 mills, 10 dovecouses, 100 gardens, 2000 acres of land, 500 of meadow, 1000 of pasture, 500 of wood, 300 of furze and heath and £10 rent in Bosworth, Coton, Carleton, Osmaston, Gylington and North Kilworth, and the advowson of the church of Bosworth.


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