

Report on the documentary sources for the reconstruction of the historic landscape of Bosworth battlefield

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This report was prepared by Mark Page in 2005-6. The various components have been edited into a single document by Glenn Foard with addenda given in italics.

Subsequent to the completion of Page's research, further investigation of documentary sources was undertaken by Foard with additional advice from Barrie Cox and Peter Foss. This led to the identification of a series of documents of relevance to the reconstruction of the post enclosure landscape but which also have implications for the understanding of the pre-enclosure landscape. This evidence is discussed in the historic mapping report where it is used to reconstruct maps of the enclosures and field names of several key areas of landscape in Stoke Golding and Dadlington. Most importantly Cox identified a pre-enclosure terrier of the lands in Stoke Golding held by Leicester Abbey in the late 15th century, which has enabled key names within the open field system to be identified and some to be located with reasonable confidence. This evidence is presented as an addendum to the open field report.

1. Aims and objectives

The main purpose of the documentary research was to recover data from written sources that could be used to reconstruct the historic landscape of the project area, complementing the work separately undertaken on the historic maps. It was also intended to search for references to key topographical features referred to in the primary accounts of the Bosworth battle, especially *Redesmore*, *Sandeford* and the *palus* or 'marsh'.

A detailed assessment of the objectives and potential of the sources to fulfil these objectives, together with a list of the main sources then identified in the assessment, was prepared in the early stages of the research are presented in the initial assessment document of December 2005, reproduced here as appendix 5. Subsequent research, reported here, benefitted from advice from Peter Foss who identified additional documentary sources that had been omitted from the initial assessment.

2. Manorial records

The first task was to examine the long series of court rolls for the manor of Dadlington in Leicestershire Record Office, which date from the late 14th to the mid 17th century. Given the time constraints, only selected transcripts of these documents were made. Transcripts included all topographical material relating to Dadlington. Material relating to Barwell and Higham (manors included in the court rolls) were clearly sub headed in the documents and omitted from the transcription process, although limited work was subsequently undertaken on those relating to Higham (see below). Appendix 1 includes all notes taken in the Record Office from these rolls as transcribed, not merely the polished extracts.

Although many rolls contained some topographical information there was only one specific reference to *Redesmore* and none to *Sandeford*. Much of the material was concerned with disputes and trespasses which was not relevant to the study of the landscape.

3. Dates of enclosure

An attempt was made to determine the date of enclosure in each of the parishes of the study area, in part to enable research on the documents to be focussed particularly upon on the pre-enclosure landscape. Sutton Cheney was enclosed in 1794 under a parliamentary act. All the other townships in the project area were enclosed by private agreement, mainly during the 17th century. As part of the research for this report, glebe terriers of the various parishes were examined, the transcripts of which are presented in appendix 2.

Sutton Cheney

This township was enclosed by Act of Parliament dated 1794 (further details are provided in the historic mapping report).¹ An estate survey of 1788 indicates a small amount of piecemeal enclosure in the parish before parliamentary enclosure (e.g. a reference to Dovehouse Close), but most land at this date was still divided into strips and furlongs and grouped into three open fields called Ambion (or Ambiem) Field, Mill Field, and Pit Field (see addendum to open field report).²

Stoke Golding

The agreement relating to the inclosure of Stoke Golding, in February 1605, has been printed.³ John, lord Harrington of Exton, lord of the manor of Stoke Golding, sold the manor to Basil Trimmell, and the freehold of 25 tenements to his former tenants, e.g.

Unto the said orator Thomas Johnson, 4 closes, containing by estimation 40 acres, one anciently inclosed, and the others lately taken in out of the common fields of Stoke, and now in the tenure and occupation of the said Thomas Johnson or of his assigns.

In all 90 closes were purchased containing a total of 922 acres. Of these 90 closes, only 18 were described as old inclosures; 15 were partly old and partly new inclosure; and the remaining 57 were all recent inclosure. Further inclosure was recorded in the depopulation returns of 1607. According to L. A. Parker, there can be little doubt that the whole parish, some 1,200 acres, was enclosed in the first decade of the 17th century.⁴ While accepting Parker's evidence and repeating Burton's observation of 1622 that Stoke Golding was enclosed '20 years since', Joan Thirsk suggested that there remained evidence of open fields in a certificate of wardship dated 2 October

¹ For the inclosure act, see LRO DE 2142/9; for the inclosure award, PRO CP 43/861, r. 126 (photocopy of extract LRO DE 1710); for the inclosure map, PRO MPL 1/39 (photocopy LRO PP 347).

² LRO DE 40/22/4.

³ G. F. Farnham, 'Stoke Golding: Medieval Manorial History', *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society*, 14 (1926), 217-21. For the original document, see PRO C 2/JasI/H14/9.

⁴ L. A. Parker, 'Enclosure in Leicestershire, 1485-1607' (PhD thesis, University of London, 1948), 138-9; L. A. Parker, 'The Depopulation Returns for Leicestershire in 1607', *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society*, 23 (1947), 276-8.

1622. Her interpretation may be questioned, however, because the document is far from explicit in its description of land use in the parish:

One yard land and a half of arable, meadow, feeding, and pasture in the town and fields of Stoke Golding, containing threescore acres, whereof 15 acres were and are yet called Turviles lands, and sometimes parcel of the manor of Stoke Golding called Turviles manor, are worth by the year to be let at the best value £5; and the 45 acres residue of the said threescore acres in Stoke Golding aforesaid, called Harringtons land, are worth by the year to be let at the best value £15.⁵

Parker's conclusion may thus be considered to be the most likely. Similar private enclosure agreements have not been found (thus far) for the remaining parishes of the project area.

***Addendum:** A more detailed description of the enclosure is provided in an indenture in the Baxter Collection, first identified by Foss, which is further discussed and a partial mapped reconstruction presented in the historic mapping report.⁶*

Dadlington

In the case of Dadlington the common fields remained unenclosed in 1640 when the last of a long series of court rolls recorded the field orders which successive courts had issued and amended since the 15th century, and upon which the effective management of the fields depended.⁷ According to Maurice Beresford, a glebe terrier of 1674 demonstrated that the fields of Dadlington were by this time enclosed.⁸ The terrier in question is probably that of 8 October 1674:

Glebe lands belonging to the parsonage of Dadlington: one ground plotted out on ?Bruxled furlong containing by estimation 5 acres; a little house of 2 bays of building [and] 1 bay baring [i.e. open] with backside thereunto adjoining; 45 acres plotted out up Ryehill, Quobbe, and St James Close.⁹

Later terriers confirm that the glebe comprised discrete blocks of land bounded by other closes; for example, that of 12 October 1697 lists the glebe land as

Woods Close and part of the meadow next to it and the Hill Close and Saint James Close thereunto belonging, all of them containing 50 acres as they are now divided, the land of Barnard Cotton esq lying on the west side, Nathaniel Wiet gentleman his land lying on the south side, the land of Mrs Mary Cox widow lying on the north side.¹⁰

The latest terrier to survive, of 15 July 1825, provides further information about the location of the glebe land:

⁵ *VCH Leics.* II, 258; PRO WARD 5/23.

⁶ Doncaster Record Office, Baxter Collection, 60787/3

⁷ LRO DE 226/4/22.

⁸ M. W. Beresford, 'Glebe Terriers and Open-Field Leicestershire', *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society*, 24 (1948), 105.

⁹ LRO 1D41/2/189.

¹⁰ LRO 1D41/2/191; MF 258.

About 52 acres of land with barn and stable thereon, which amounts to £130 per annum or thereabouts, bounded on the east with the lordship of Stapleton, on the south with the lordship of Stoke Golding, and on the north with the road leading from Dadlington to Stapleton.¹¹

By contrast, the earliest terrier, of 30 May 1625, demonstrates that at this date the fields remained unenclosed and that the glebe land was divided into strips:

There is one house and one yardland in the fields of Dadlington belonging to that house lying in the three fields, and one piece of meadow ground.¹²

According to Nichols, Carte's manuscripts in the Bodleian Library include a note to the effect that Dadlington was enclosed '60 years ago, at Martinmas next 1731', that is, in 1671, almost exactly the date suggested by Beresford and repeated by Thirsk.¹³

***Addendum:** Deeds in the Baxter collection show that the township of Dadlington was enclosed in or immediately before 1661. In that year a close of pasture in Dadlington called Fens Hole was sold by Samuel Cotton to Jon Cox. Then in 1662 further land was sold which was part of 'the ffenns in Dadlington' which had 'upon the late enclosure of Dadlington' been 'plotted and laid out for the said Samuel Cotton...'.¹⁴*

Shenton

In the case of Shenton, evidence of inclosure can be found in the depopulation returns of 1607:

And the aforesaid jurors say upon their oaths that within four years last past before the taking of this inquisition (i.e. in 1603) there is in Shenton [MS illegible]; two houses of husbandry decayed by taking away the land from them, and all the arable land of fifteen yardlands converted from the use of husbandry and tillage into pasture amounting to two hundred [MS illegible] ...; all which premises amongst other things are lately come to the hands of Sir Richard Malmens [or Molyneux] by purchase from Richard Everard and [MS illegible] tenants of the said Sir Richard, and also that within the said four years last past before the taking of this inquisition there is in Shenton aforesaid by Robert Tarleton four acres of arable land converted from tillage into pasture and so by him continued [MS illegible].¹⁵

Thus, more than 200 acres were enclosed in 1603.¹⁶ However, according to Monk, the parish was not fully enclosed until later; he gave the date 1646 but provided no evidence for it.¹⁷ Both Beresford and Thirsk agreed that the most likely date for full inclosure lay between 1603 and 1646.¹⁸ Parker too observed that 'no more is known except that the inclosure of the whole township was complete by the middle of the

¹¹ LRO MF 258.

¹² LRO MF 258.

¹³ J. Nichols, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* (1811; repr. 1971), IV.2, 714; *VCH Leics.* II, 255.

¹⁴ Doncaster Record Office, Baxter Papers, DX BAX 60785/1 and DX BAX 60787/11.

¹⁵ Parker, 'Depopulation Returns for Leicestershire in 1607', 274.

¹⁶ Parker, 'Enclosure in Leicestershire, 1485-1607', 140.

¹⁷ J. Monk, *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Leicester* (1794), 74.

¹⁸ Beresford, 'Glebe Terriers and Open-Field Leicestershire', 122; *VCH Leics.* II, 258.

17th century'.¹⁹ A more precise date is difficult to determine. Beresford noted that glebe land in Shenton, recorded in a terrier for Market Bosworth of 1625, included a close, indicating some inclosure at that date.²⁰ Further evidence of inclosure may be found in a marriage settlement of 1642, which describes the grant of 90 acres of enclosed grounds as well as land in closes called Stubble Hill close (3 acres), Greenhill close (3 acres), and Hookes close (2 acres).²¹ Another deed, of 1652, also records the grant of land described in terms of closes.²²

A number of medieval deeds survive for Shenton. These record the grant of virgates and half-virgates of arable land 'in the fields of Shenton', one of which was called *Lowayfeld*, but do not describe in detail the strips and furlongs.²³

Upton

There was some inclosure at Upton in the early 16th century. On 13 January 1513 two virgates of arable land were enclosed for pasture by the two Fitzherbert families who shared the lordship.²⁴ Further evidence of inclosure can be found in the depopulation returns of 1607:

and twenty years last past before the taking of this inquisition (i.e. in 1587) there is in Upton in the said hundred of Sparkenhoe by William Richardson gent 25 acres of arable land converted from tillage into pasture and so by him continued [MS illegible] ...enty years last past before the taking of this inquisition in Upton aforesaid by Thomas Bannister gent one house of husbandry decayed by taking away the land from the same into his own hands and possession. And the [MS illegible] from tillage into pasture and so continued the same. And that there is also within the said twenty years last past before the taking of this inquisition in Upton aforesaid by Philip Craycott esquire and Richard Craycott [MS illegible] use of husbandry and tillage into pasture and the same is so continued by one George Oldfield. And also that there is within the said twenty years last past before the taking of this inquisition in Upton aforesaid by John Pemell four [MS illegible] from tillage into pasture and so by him continued.²⁵

The descendants of William Richardson continued to hold land in Upton in 1622, at which time their estate comprised the following:

One capital messuage and one dovecote in Upton in the tenure of Grace Richardson widow of Edward. One other messuage in Upton and nine yardlands of arable, meadow, feeding, and pasture in the town and fields of Upton, and two cottages in Upton, worth by the year to be let at the best value £45.²⁶

¹⁹ Parker, 'Enclosure in Leicestershire, 1485-1607', 140.

²⁰ Beresford, 'Glebe Terriers and Open-Field Leicestershire', 125.

²¹ LRO DE 451/445.

²² LRO DE 451/446.

²³ LRO 9D45/1; DE 451/430, 434.

²⁴ Parker, 'Enclosure in Leicestershire, 1485-1607', 67; I. S. Leadam (ed.), *The Domesday of Inclosures 1517-18* (2 vols, 1897), I, 227.

²⁵ Parker, 'Depopulation Returns for Leicestershire in 1607', 273; Parker, 'Enclosure in Leicestershire, 1485-1607', 117.

²⁶ PRO WARD 5/23.

In terms of inclosure, this description is inconclusive and no further reference to Upton has been found. Nevertheless, it is likely that the parish was fully enclosed at about the same time as neighbouring Shenton, that is, by the middle of the 17th century.

4. Material relating to the abbey of Lyre, Mount Grace Priory and Westminster Abbey

In the later Middle Ages the Yorkshire priory of Mount Grace acquired an interest in Dadlington which formerly belonged to the French abbey of Lyre and the dependent priory of Hinckley. At the dissolution this passed to Westminster Abbey. However, this interest mostly comprised tithes rather than land so that the surviving documents do not mention features of the landscape.

An extent of the alien priory of Hinckley dated 1379PRO, E 106/11/7 suggests that the lands held by the priory were all located in Hinckley parish, and that in Dadlington the monks held only the right to collect tithes of grain, wool, lambs, and bread. Other documents are even less forthcoming. The ancient petitions, including PRO, SC 8/128/6368 and SC 8/28/1396, are concerned with securing general rights and do not provide details of any lands in Leicestershire. The account rolls are hardly more revealing. Of the Mount Grace documents, the most revealing appears to be an undated volume, but certainly 16th century, recording details of lands assigned to the Cathedral Church of Westminster, including some which belonged to Mount Grace. Mount Grace acquired the lordship of a messuage and virgate held by John Jude in Dadlington, but it is unclear how and when it acquired this.²⁷

*Addendum: although a requirement was made for a terrier to be produced of this yardland in 1615, no evidence of such a terrier could be found in a search of the catalogue in the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.*²⁸

5. Other material at The National Archives

Many of the financial, judicial, and administrative records relating to Leicestershire at the PRO were examined by G. F. Farnham and published in the 1920s and 1930s. A search using the on-line catalogue (PROCAT) did not reveal any other documents relevant to a study of the historic landscape in the project area.

Although the land belonging to religious houses in the study area was limited, there may be some relevant documents surviving which were drawn up following the Dissolution and the dispersal of former monastic lands. The indexes to the following series are not published, either in print or on-line, and must be consulted at the PRO.

E 303: conventual leases.

E 304: augmentation office, crown lands.

E 305: deeds of purchase and exchange.

E 307-11: fee-farm rents and leases.

²⁷ PRO, E 315/426

²⁸ Westminster Abbey 14479.

E 315, 321: proceedings of the Court of Augmentations.
 E 318: particulars of grants of crown lands.
 E 320: particulars for the sale of the estate of Charles I.

The likelihood of finding any detailed descriptions of the landscape, however, must be considered to be small and so no further research was undertaken on these sources.

Addendum: given the subsequent identification of the open field terrier of Leicester Abbey lands in Stoke Golding township the probability of further significant evidence for Stoke Golding in the records of the monastic estates in the National Archives is substantially increased.

6. Other LRO material relating to Dadlington and Shenton

In the course of working on the Dadlington court rolls various notes were also made on other documents relating to Dadlington at LRO. Following the work on Dadlington, attention was switched to the neighbouring parish of Shenton, into which the medieval *Redesmore* may have encroached. The surviving pre-enclosure documents at LRO were transcribed. This material is presented in Appendix 4.

8. Conclusions

The documents examined have been largely disappointing in that they have not provided detailed descriptions of the pre-enclosure landscape. Nor have references to *Sandeford* been found, while only one additional reference to *Redesmore* has been identified to support the 13th century record previously discussed by Foss. This is not unduly surprising. The Bosworth area was not one dominated by large church or collegiate estates. The medieval manors of the study area, like the majority in England, were mostly owned by minor secular figures whose archives have either not survived or are extremely patchy. On the other hand, the topographical information contained in the Dadlington court rolls or the Shenton deeds may well refer to features of the medieval battlefield landscape, but changes of name (or use of alternative names) mean that they have not yet been identified.

APPENDIX

Initial assessment of the documentary sources for the reconstruction of the historic landscape

Mark Page, November 2005

1. *Aims and objectives*

The project aims to reconstruct the historic landscape of the site of the battle of Bosworth (1485) from the thirteenth century to the nineteenth, but with a focus on the period of the battle. The study area comprises the territories of the five townships of Dadlington, Shenton, Stoke Golding, Sutton Cheney, and Upton, across which the battle is likely to have been fought. Particular attention will be paid to certain topographical features named in chronicles and documents relating to the battle, which are necessary to identify if the course of the battle is to be correctly interpreted. These features are as follows:

i. *Redemore* or *Redesmore*, the original name given to the battle, which signifies an area of wetland in which reeds grow, and which also appears to have been used for meadow and grazing in the middle ages. *Redemore* has been identified as lying within the fields of Dadlington, according to an agreement of 1283, and its general location in the area where the boundaries of Dadlington, Shenton, Stoke Golding, and Upton converge seems certain.²⁹ Nevertheless, further work needs to determine the precise location, extent, and character of *Redemore*, and its relationship with the arable fields of the surrounding villages. For example, was *Redemore* a single block of land, or divided into a number of parcels? Was part of the wetland periodically drained and cultivated, or was it an area of permanent meadow and pasture? Such questions are important because *Redemore* is likely to have comprised the area of marshland which played such a significant part in the course of the battle.

ii. According to interpretation based on the chronicle evidence, the opposing forces of Richard III and Henry Tudor were separated by a marsh (*L. palus*) at the start of the battle. Furthermore, Henry used this marsh to protect his right-hand side when manoeuvring to attack Richard's army.³⁰ Clearly, the location, extent, and character of this marshland needs to be determined if the course of the battle is to be understood. Is the marsh synonymous with the whole of *Redemore*, and, if not, how may it be described in the summer of 1485?

iii. Richard III was said to have been killed at a place called *Sandeford*. A possible location has been proposed at the place where the Roman road crossed part

²⁹ P. Foss, *The Field of Redemore: The Battle of Bosworth, 1485* (Leeds, 1990), 18-22.

³⁰ Foss, *Redemore*, 22, 28.

of the wetland on a causeway to the north-west of the village of Dadlington.³¹ Nevertheless, further investigation of *Sandeford* is needed.

iv. After the battle, Henry Tudor was said to have withdrawn to the nearest hill where he was crowned king. This event has traditionally been located at Crown Hill, on the west side of the village of Stoke Golding.³² The site is a plausible one, given its proximity to the likely scene of the battle, but the theory may be tested further.

v. Finally, a document of 1511 reveals that the bodies of many of those slain in the battle were taken to Dadlington church, where a chantry chapel appears to have been built.³³ Additional references both to the chapel and to the burial of the dead would be helpful in confirming the current interpretation.

2. Reconstructing historic landscapes

Landscapes change over time, largely as a result of the changing economic and social needs of their inhabitants. The reconstruction of historic landscapes using documentary sources (as opposed to archaeological or scientific data) is impractical before 1200 because of the lack of relevant records. From the thirteenth century the sources improve, both in quantity and quality, providing information about local topography in many (but not all) parts of England. In broad chronological terms, the reconstruction of historic landscapes may most conveniently be divided into three main periods.

The years 1200-1350 were generally characterized by the growth of population, settlement, and cultivation. The demand for food was such that medieval arable fields reached their greatest extent in the years around 1300. In the area around Bosworth battlefield, we might expect that the inhabitants of Dadlington and the surrounding villages sought to expand their ploughed fields at the expense of areas of pasture such as *Redemore*. In addition, the climate before *c.* 1300 was considerably warmer than in the later middle ages. The area of marsh was thus likely to have been smaller at this time than in 1485.

Between 1350 and 1520, population fell as a result of endemic plague, and much arable land fell out of cultivation. Increased emphasis was placed on livestock farming and the need for areas of meadow and pasture was consequently greater. The climate too was generally cooler and wetter, so that areas of marshland were likely to develop, either as a result of neglect or the deliberate management of the landscape. The extent of *Redemore* and the marsh were thus likely to be greater in the fifteenth century than at any other time, before or since.

After 1520, population began to rise once more, and much former arable land was ploughed once again. The open fields of the middle ages were increasingly subject to enclosure, either piecemeal or wholesale, altering the medieval landscape. New farmsteads were built in the former open fields, and areas of woodland and pasture might be subject to change. The character of *Redemore* was thus unlikely to have remained unaltered for a long period after the battle.

³¹ Foss, *Redemore*, 22-3.

³² Foss, *Redemore*, 32-3.

³³ Foss, *Redemore*, 23-4.

Many different types of document include topographical information which may be of use in reconstructing the historic landscape. These may be broadly divided into two main types: those generated by the activities of royal or central government, and those written on the initiative of local authorities, especially the lord of the manor. The former are more likely to be preserved among the collections of The National Archives, housed at Kew; the latter among the records collected by the local record office at Leicester.

3. Records of central government

Historians of Leicestershire are fortunate that many of the financial, judicial, and other administrative records generated by the state between the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries have already been sifted for material relating to individual parishes in the county by G. F. Farnham. His published notes include entries for Dadlington, Shenton, Sutton Cheney, and Upton (included in the notes on Sibson, of which it was a hamlet),³⁴ as well as a more extensive treatment of Stoke Golding.³⁵

Farnham appears to have worked through many of the largest classes of medieval and early modern records preserved at The National Archives. These comprised administrative documents, many of which are now published, in whole or part, such as charter rolls, close rolls, fine rolls, hundred rolls, and inquisitions post mortem; judicial records, such as assize rolls (JUST 1), curia regis rolls (KB 26, KB 27), de banco rolls (CP 40), and feet of fines (CP 25); and financial records, such as lay subsidy rolls (E 179). Many of these documents contain topographical material of great interest, which will undoubtedly assist in the reconstruction of the historic landscape, although they do not appear to shed much light on the five issues relating to the battle of Bosworth outlined above.

Other classes of record, apparently not examined by Farnham, might also be checked for relevant information. For the medieval period, these include the various collections of published and unpublished ancient deeds (both chancery and exchequer classes), early chancery proceedings (C 1), chancery miscellanea (C 47), and inquisitions ad quod damnum (C 143). For the early modern period, the published and unpublished records of the Privy Council (PC), the wide variety of documents relating to the offices of Augmentations (various exchequer classes) and Land Revenue (LR), wills (PROB), and the judicial records of the Court of Requests (REQ) and of Star Chamber (STAC), are standard sources for local and landscape historians. For most of these records, finding aids have either been published or are available in manuscript form at The National Archives. A brief trawl through a number of these finding aids has revealed a variety of references to places in the study area, although nothing of direct relevance to the battle itself. Nevertheless, these records have the potential to yield useful information.

After 1700, the records preserved at The National Archives are less likely to provide material relevant to a study of Bosworth battlefield, or are duplicated by those in the

³⁴ G. F. Farnham, *Leicestershire Medieval Village Notes* (6 vols, Leicester, 1928-33), ii. 151-8; iv. 63-70, 87-94, 175-88.

³⁵ G. F. Farnham, 'Stoke Golding: Medieval Manorial History', *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society*, 14 (1926), 206-27.

record office at Leicester, such as the maps and awards relating to the enclosure of the open fields and the commutation of tithes. There are potentially records of interest among the documents of the Board of Agriculture (MAF) and Ordnance Survey (OS) which, time permitting, it may be worth checking.

Much initial work could be undertaken in the university library at Leicester, working through the finding aids published by the List and Index Society, which provide brief summaries of individual documents, but which are usually unindexed by place. Thereafter, experience suggests that **five days work at The National Archives** would be sufficient to find and transcribe most of the relevant documents in the classes cited above. More time might be needed to pursue cross-references which arise during the research, or to explore the potential of other classes of document.

4. Manorial records

The records generated by the administration of the manor, if they survive, are often the most valuable for the reconstruction of the historic landscape. Manorial records and other estate papers generally date from the thirteenth century to the nineteenth, and include account rolls, court rolls, surveys of various kinds, maps and plans. Such records may be preserved at The National Archives if the manor was held by the crown or by a landowner whose records were subsequently acquired by the crown. The principal finding aids suggest that very little manorial documentation relevant to the study area survives at The National Archives in classes such as SC or DL. However, some may lie hidden among exchequer or land revenue records confiscated at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries in the sixteenth century. Several monastic houses held land in the Bosworth area.

The principal finding aid for manorial records is the Manorial Documents Register which, for Leicestershire, is available in manuscript form at The National Archives. Little apparently survives for Shenton, Stoke Golding, Sutton Cheney, and Upton. Other catalogues, such as those listed on A2A, confirm the lack of manorial material for these places. In none of these townships was the medieval lord of the manor a major secular, ecclesiastical, or collegiate landowner likely to generate and preserve a large corpus of manorial records. Instead, the land tended to be held by relatively minor lay lords. At Dadlington, by contrast, a substantial series of manorial records has survived thanks to the efforts of the seventeenth-century antiquarian, William Burton. These are now at Leicestershire Record Office and include both original manuscripts and Burton's transcriptions. The collection comprises documents from the thirteenth century to the eighteenth. Court rolls are particularly well represented, which often include much topographical information; those for Dadlington also record by-laws, which are usually concerned with issues such as grazing rights on common fields and pasture. Such records may shed light on the nature of *Redemore*.

Manorial records for a particular place may be scattered across a number of different archives, especially if the ownership of the manor changed over time, or if there was more than one manor in a township. Both these circumstances seem to apply to the townships surrounding the battlefield at Bosworth. Closer examination of the manorial structure in the study area may prompt a more detailed search through particular catalogues compiled by the National Register of Archives, a complete set of

which is kept at The National Archives. A preliminary search reveals that some manorial records relating to Dadlington are held at Nottingham University Library. More may come to light in due course. But the initial focus of the research ought to be on William Burton's collection at Leicestershire Record Office, and a careful consideration of what these documents reveal. **Any transcriptions of these documents made by Peter Foss would provide a useful starting-point. The Burton collection appears to be large and it would probably take in excess of two weeks to work through the whole.** Priority should be given to the fifteenth-century court rolls, with by-laws, in LRO, 2D71/32-148 (see appendix 1).

5. Other local records

Leicestershire Record Office holds a wide variety of records relating to the places in the study area. Brief summaries of the principal collections for each of the five townships are provided in appendices 1-5 of this report. A significant proportion of the documents listed are deeds and charters, which often include useful topographical information, such as field names. Although most of the deeds relate to a period long after the battle, they may preserve evidence of names in use in the fifteenth century.

Glebe terriers survive for the Bosworth area from the seventeenth century. Copies are available at Leicestershire Record Office, either as manuscripts or microfilm, but the originals are preserved at Lincolnshire Archives. Glebe terriers usually describe the field boundaries of land held by the rector or vicar of the parish, as well as other rights, such as common pasture. A series of terriers sometimes reveals evidence of earlier field names which subsequently changed.

Parish registers and other records survive for the study area from the sixteenth century. Registers are mainly lists of baptisms, marriages and burials, but some also include references to other events of local importance, such as the repair or rebuilding of the church. The register for Dadlington, for example, ought to be checked (if not already done so by Peter Foss) for information relating to the chantry chapel built after the battle of Bosworth. Other parish records may also be of interest.

Leicestershire Record Office will undoubtedly provide the principal focus for the Bosworth research, demanding **in excess of a dozen visits**, but the documents (mostly deeds and charters) preserved in other archives should not be ignored. Significant collections include the papers of the Archer of Tanworth family kept at the **Shakespeare Birthplace Trust** (for Dadlington); the Maryon-Wilson archive at **East Sussex Record Office** (for Sutton Cheney and elsewhere); and the Staunton family papers at **Nottinghamshire Archives** (for Stoke Golding). Detailed summaries of some of these documents are available on the A2A website, but for others personal visits may be necessary.

There is a small collection of material relating to the study area among the manuscripts preserved at the **British Library** (see appendix 6). The deeds provide little topographical information of any relevance. However, the few documents relating to the battle may prove useful as the project progresses.

ADENDA: THE FOLLOWING CATALOGUE INCLUDES ANNOTATION IN RED PROVIDED BY PETER FOSS

6 Leicestershire Record Office, index cards and catalogues

Dadlington

[Tim Parry went through much of this material and has collections of it and other material on Dadlington. He has written accounts of the history of the church and chantry. Contact details: tel: 0207-226-5762;email:tmj@tmj.homechoice.co.uk. I have denoted material in his possession by initials]

DE 226/4/1-23

Estreat rolls and court rolls, 1505, 1520, 1554, 1602-40, 1717-26

DE 226/5/1-3 [notes]

2 deeds relating to manor of Dadlington, and copy of deed, 1769

DE 281/1 [seen-TVP]

Typed copies of parish register transcripts, bishops transcripts, and other papers, with indexes for Dadlington, 1571-1733, 1734-1850

12D47/7 [photocopy-TVP]

Transcript of parish register of Dadlington, with notes and index, 1571-1850

DE 76/DT1/44 [photocopy]

Tithe award and map, 12 Jun 1843

DE 762/4 [photocopy]

Tracing of a plan of the chapelry of Dadlington, in Hinckley parish, from the Dadlington tithe map, 1872

DE 762/5

Tracing of a plan of part of the chapelry of Dadlington, showing only tithe nos. 11, 60, 72-8, n.d.

DE 380/27/1-16

Maps and papers relating to the tithe award for Dadlington, 1839-1945

DE 177/1-24 [notes]

Deeds relating to Dadlington, 1718-1826

1D41/2/189-192 (Box 6) [photocopies-TVP]

Dadlington glebe terriers, 1674, 1690, 1697, 1700

18D55

Volume of MSS transcripts by William Burton relating to the manor of Dadlington and its members, Stoke Golding, Higham and 'out towns', and also to Barwell. Later used as account book for Dadlington. [2 Edw I] - 1742.

6D40/4/1-4

Views of frankpledge for Dadlington, with court baron held by Sir Ralph Burton of Lindley, including customs of the court and a scale of fines, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1599.

2D71/1-23 [\[notes\]](#)

Deeds with some papers relating to the descent of the manor of Dadlington, 1444-1826

2D71/24-31

Transcripts from the 'public records' relating to Dadlington deposited in the Tower of London by William Burton and his clerk, Edward Turner, and later by Richard Burton. Apparently transcribed and extracted c.1619-32. [1274-1542.]

2D71/32-148

Easter and Michaelmas views of frankpledge with court baron of the manor of Dadlington, including some village by-laws, 1395-1591

2D71/149/1-17 [\[various notes\]](#)

File of quietus for common fines of the homage of Dadlington, 1598-1621

2D71/150 [\[seen\]](#)

Exchequer quietus to Joshua Grundy, esq, sheriff of Leicestershire, and lord of the manor of Dadlington and its members, 1757

2D71/259-60 [\[seen\]](#)

2 deeds relating to Dadlington, 1777, 1886

11D53/VIII/7 [\[seen\]](#)

Deed of acknowledgement of trust by Thomas Noble of Leicester concerning mortgage by Bernard Cotton of Dadlington for £200 of one messuage and close (13 acres), 1700

44D31/27/13 [\[seen\]](#)

Mortgage, Timberell and Randle to Chamberlain, of messuage and closes in Dadlington, 1713

1D32/55 [\[seen\]](#)

Abstract of Mr Mason's title to certain closes in Dadlington, viz. Fly Leys, Brook Slade, and Thompson's Close, 3 Anne-6 Feb 1720. Incomplete. 1747.

14D41/34/1 [\[notes\]](#)

Valuation of an estate at Billesdon belonging to John King taken by Samuel Stone. Also valuations of estates at Ilston, Stoke Golding, and Dadlington, also taken by Samuel Stone and belonging to John King. Comments on condition of farms and buildings. October 1812.

6D43/12/1 [\[notes\]](#)

Abstract of title of mortgagees of Michael Hall to an estate in Dadlington, 1713-1843

6D43/12/2-7 [photocopies of various items]

Conveyances and assignments, with sale catalogue, of Dadlington Farm, 1845

10D38/24 [photocopy]

Bargain and sale for £120 by Robert Everard of Shenton, gentleman, to Thomas Everatt of Dadlington, husbandman, of a messuage and land in Dadlington, 26 Dec 1575

DE 451/67

Release, 9 Jul 1697

1. William Higgs of South Kilworth, yeoman
2. John Higgs of Broughton Astley, husbandman, younger brother of 1.

Close (10 acres) in Dadlington

Consideration: natural love

DE 451/68/1-2

Lease and release, 1-2 Oct 1701

1. Roger Smith of Frolesworth, esq, Henry Gilbert of Lockoe, Derbs, and Bernard Cotton of Dadlington

2. Robert Tarlton of Shenton, yeoman

Close (11 acres) in Dadlington called Handwell Slade and close (18 acres) adjoining Bradfords Close and meadow

Consideration: £100

DE 451/69

Assignment of mortgage, 10 Oct 1701

1. William Byrd of Claybrooke, esq
2. Roger Smith of Frolesworth, esq, Henry Gilbert of Lockoe, Derbs, esq, and Bernard Cotton of Dadlington, esq
3. Thomas Sansome the elder of Hinckley
4. Robert Tarlton of Shenton, yeoman

Closes in Dadlington called Handywell Slade (11 acres), Bedfords Close and meadow (18 acres)

Consideration: £130

[damaged]

DE 451/70

Copy of Act of Parliament allowing Bernard Cotton to sell part of his estate for payment of debts and confirming several conveyances already made. Manor of Dadlington and messuages and land in Dadlington [fuller details given]. 1704-5.

DE 451/71

Case before the Master of the Rolls relating to land in Dadlington [part missing], 20 Dec 1720

DE 451/72/1-2

Lease and release, 3 Jan 1720/1

1. Martha Ward of Hinckley, widow, and Nathaniel Ward son of Nathaniel Ward, deceased

2. Robert Tarlton of Shenton, gentleman
 Messuage, Baxters close (30 acres), close (20 acres), plot of ground (12 acres) in a place called the Fenns, close (5 acres) in the Fenns, and close (10 acres) in Dadlington
 Consideration: £886 1s.

DE 451/73

Bond, 4 Nov 1813

1. Samuel Grimes of Nuneaton, baker, Thomas Charlesworth of Ashby de la Zouch, hosier, Joseph Grimes of Dadlington, farmer, and William Southwood, Derbs, farmer
 2. Joseph Freeman of Shenton, farmer

In £5000 for quiet enjoyment of messuage, farm and land in Dadlington

DE 451/480/1-2

Lease and release, 28-9 Jun 1824

1. Thomas Stanton of Dadlington, farmer and grazier
 2. Dempster Heming of Hollywell House, Hants, and Rev William Whitmore Greenway, rector of Newbold Vernon and vicar of Shackerstone, clerk

Messuage and closes (60 acres) in Dadlington [fuller details given]

Consideration: £1950

DE 451/481/1-2

Lease and release, 28-9 Jun 1824

1. Thomas Stanton of Dadlington, farmer and grazier
 2. Dempster Heming of Hollywell House, Hants, and Rev William Whitmore Greenway, rector of Newbold Vernon and vicar of Shackerstone, clerk

Nether Gorsey close (6 acres 1 rood 21 perches), Middle Gorsey close (5a 29p), Upper Gorsey close (5a 13p), Odd close (9a 1r 34p), and Fenn meadow (8a 2r 17p), in Dadlington

Consideration: £1150

DE 451/486

1. Mary Poyser, George Poyser and John Sandars

2. Joseph Hodges of Stoke Golding, farmer

3. Thomas Hodges of Stoke Golding, farmer

Messuage called Dadlington Fenns Farm and closes (48a 33p) [fuller details given], the Big close (9a 1r 18p), heretofore called Odd Close, and Fenne meadow (8a 2r 10p), all in Dadlington

Consideration: £2209 9s. With plan.

DE 451/493

Abstract of title of Matthew Foxwell to messuage or farmhouse and land in Dadlington and Stoke Golding, 1897

DE 451/494

Plan of Dadlington Fenns Farm in Dadlington and Far Closes in Stoke Golding. Gives dates when land was drained. 1869-83

FNS/88

Field name survey, 1967-8 [seen-TVP]

MF 258

Glebe terriers, 1625, 1697, 1825 [photocopies-TVP]

DE 2599/5-9

Parish records, 1734-1930 [parish registers?]

DE 4414/1-8

Dadlington parish records (additional), 1813-1993

DE 4596/1-15

Dadlington parish records (additional), 1843-1993

DE 2367/17 [photocopy-TVP]

Dadlington graveyard survey, 1981

+ 18pp of notes from documents in possession of Mr Halliday (The Dog and Hedgehog) from 1755 onwards

+ photocopy of Sir Stephen Glynné's notes on Dadlington Church, 1861, at Clwyd County Record Office, Hawarden.

+ notes from documents in D1 schedule, DE311 schedule and DG24 schedule in LRO and Ashby Canal Reference Books QS/72/6+

TVP adds:

Other Dadlington material includes:

+W. T. Hall, *A Collection for the History of Stoke Golding in the County of Leicester* (1928). Typescript.

+W. T. Hall, *The Parish Register of Dadlington in the County of Leicester (1571 to 1850)* (1931). Typescript.

+W. T. Hall, *Notes for a History of Dadlington (Leicestershire)* (1942). Typescript.

H. J. Francis, *A History of Hinckley* (1930)

+Birmingham City Archives. *Bond* from Barnard Cotton of Dadlington to John Davis of Caldicote, 25 May 1711 (MS 3069/Acc1926-021/329361). Also leases etc to Thomas Timberill of Dadlington. [not seen]

+National Archive. *Death Duty Registers* – Thomas Dann, 1799; John Grimes, 1808; William Page, 1808; Johny Beebey, 1810 (PRO IR26). [photocopies-TVP]

+Leicestershire Record Office. Church fabric inspections/archidiaconal visitations: 1D41/18/6 (1630); 1D41/18/9 (1637); 1D41/18/14 (1674); 1D41/18/20 (1692); 1D41/18/21 (1778); 1D41/18/22 (1797); 245/50/2 (1832); 245/50/6 (1838); 245/50/8 (1842). [photocopies-TVP]

+Westminster Abbey Muniment Room. Leases of tithes: 6043 (1362); 14463 (1532); 14479 (1613); 14484 (1550); 14490 (1670) and 14501 (1479). Acquittance - 14507 (temp. Jas. I). Lease - 14512 (1490). Schedule - 14517 (1581). Lease - 36813 (1569); Accounts - 37167 (temp. Edw. VI) and 37278 (1549). Acquittance - 40762 (c.1601). Box RCO 45 – Hinckley 1704-1879. Includes copies of Dadlington glebe terriers for 1709 and 1734, accounts of the Dean and Chapter's leasehold estates there, 1742, 1767 etc. Also 19th century documents re. tithes, stipend etc. [seen, extensive notes and various photocopies- TVP]

+Northamptonshire Record Office has episcopal visitations (churchwardens' returns) for the period 1846 to 1921 when Dadlington was in Peterborough diocese. These are formal and unlikely to be of any use. [not seen]

+Sheffield City Libraries. Baxter archive: 60785 re. Fenhole Closes (1661-1718); 60791 conveyance (1762); 60792 miscellaneous papers (1839-44) [noted-TVP]

+Church of England Record Centre (now accessible through Lambeth Palace Library): Ecclesiastical Commissioners' records relating to Westminster Chapter Estates, leases of tithes etc at Dadlington. Includes a detailed account of the lease dated 1862 and correspondence, plans etc regarding restoration of chancel, Dadlington church, 1885-1886 and other church matters to 1928. [seen and photocopies-TVP].

Shenton

DG 8/198 [seen]

Terrier of glebe lands of Market Bosworth rectory, 1638

DE 311/43/16 [seen]

Deed, 1786

Misc 18 [seen]

2 deeds of Wollaston of Shenton Hall

1D40/2

John Grose of Shenton, husbandman, to Robert Carleton of the same, feoffment for payment of 10s. of half a cottage and curtilage in Shenton (boundaries given), 7 Jul 1523

9D45/1

Hugh Maboun and Robert Maboun to Henry Smith, Emma his wife and John their son, grant of a tenement with plot in Shenton, and various lands in the fields of Shenton (exact position specified), paying accustomed rent to lord of the fee, with remainder to the heirs of Henry Smith, Nov 1329

6D43/14/1-4 [seen]

Sir Richard Molineux of Sefton to William Wollaston, feoffment etc. of manor of Shenton for £5100 (schedule attached), 6 Feb 1625/6

6D43/14/7-8 [\[seen\]](#)

William Wollaston to Richard Banaster, lease and release of manors of Shenton, Upton, etc., Jan 1739/40

6D43/14/11 [\[seen\]](#)

Mortgage of manor of Shenton for £16,000, 16 Mar 1778

6D43/15/1-5 [\[seen\]](#)

Conveyances, covenants and mortgages of land in Shenton, 1813-22

6D43/18/1-15 [\[seen and notes\]](#)

Title deeds to mills and premises at Shenton purchased by Col. Wollaston from Thomas Godfrey, 1784-1849

6D43/19/1-2 [\[photocopy and notes\]](#)

Notebooks, with plans, of estates of William Wollaston in Enderby, Kirby Muxloe, Blackford, and Shenton, 1732, 1769

6D43/19/3-4 [\[photocopy and notes\]](#)

Particulars of estate of William Wollaston at Shenton and Upton, 1787

6D43/19/6 [\[notes\]](#)

Survey of Wollaston property, Shenton and Upton, 1813

6D43/19/7-8 [\[notes\]](#)

Deeds relating to Shenton, 1778, 1851

6D43/19/9-12 [\[seen; photocopy of part\]](#)

Report on estates at Shenton and Upton, 1850

6D43/27/1-12 [\[seen\]](#)

Papers concerning tithes, Shenton and Market Bosworth, including copy of apportionment of rent charge in lieu of tithe at Shenton, terrier, and receipts, 1819-26

6D43/30/1 [\[photocopy\]](#)

Map of Shenton estate, 1850

6D43/30/3-4 [\[photocopy and notes\]](#)

Maps of Shenton Hall, 1892

6D43/30/5 [\[notes\]](#)

Map of Shenton estate, n.d.

6D43/31 [\[photocopies\]](#)

Coloured plans of the manor of Shenton, by R. Cushee, 1727

DE 2148/225-6 [\[seen\]](#)

Village history article from Leicester Advertiser, c.1960

DE 2679
Shenton parish records, 1625-1862

DE 451/430

Grant, 1 Nov 1406

1. John Pycard of Seynton and Elizabeth his wife
2. John son of William de Seynton, a minor

Messuage in Seynton lying in breadth between a messuage of Thomas de Astley and a messuage of William de Seynton, and in length from the king's highway up to a field called Lowayfeld, and 2 virgates of land in the fields of Seynton

DE 451/431

Feoffment, 30 Sep 1419

1. John Scheynton, tailor of Coventry, son of Robert Smyth of Scheynton
2. Rose his wife

Messuage with pasture lands lying in fields of Scheynton which he had from a gift of John Batt of Bilston and John Brooke of Congerstone and that other messuage between a tenement of John Newcome on one part and a tenement of John Bernard on the other part

DE 451/432

Quitclaim, 20 May 1421

1. Elizabeth Hurley once wife of John Pycard of Scheynton
2. John son of William of Scheynton

Messuage in Seynton lying next to a messuage of Thomas de Astley and a messuage of William de Seynton, in length and breadth from the High Street up to a field called Lowayfeld, and 2 virgates of land in the fields of Scheynton

DE 451/433

Feoffment, 3 Feb 1422/3

1. John del Halle of Athurston, butcher
2. John Tarlton alias Talior of Sheynton

Messuage and 2 virgates of arable in Sheynton formerly of John Picard of Sheynton

DE 451/434

Feoffment, 11 May 1447

1. John Tarleton of Scheynton
2. William Tarleton his son

Messuage and 2 virgates of arable which John had from gift and feoffment of John Halle of Athurston; also 2 messuages with a virgate and half a virgate of arable which he has from the gift of Waringus Maynell of Warmeley, one piece of land bounded as above, other between land of priory of Ullestroft and land of John Page

DE 451/435

Grant, 24 Jun 1498

1. Henry Marler of Coventry, grocer, John Boteler of Coventry, gent, and Richard Marler of Coventry, grocer
2. Robert Tarleton and Prudence Harper

Lands and tenements in fields of Scheynton lately had by gift of Robert

DE 451/436
Confirmation of 435, 7 Jan 1543/4

DE 451/438
Feoffment, 16 Oct 1534
1. Robert Vyncent of Magna Shepey, yeoman, and Alice his wife
2. Robert Tarleton of Shenton
Parcel of land in Shenton lying between messuage of prior of Wullescroft on east and messuage of Robert Tarleton on west
Consideration: 40s.

DE 451/445
Marriage settlement, 20 Jul 1642
1. Francis Shenton of Barwell, gent
2. Robert Tarlton the elder and younger, both of Shenton, yeomen
Capital messuage, tenement and farm place, enclosed grounds (90 acres), closes called Stubble Hill close (3 acres), Greenhill close (3 acres), and Hookes close (2 acres), and other house with 2 orchards in occupation of William Swalloe, all in Shenton; ground divided into 3 parts in Stoke Golding called the heath and fennes hole
Consideration: marriage already solemnized between Robert Tarlton the younger and Elizabeth youngest daughter of Francis Shenton and £300

DE 451/446
Settlement, 12 May 1652
1. Robert Tarlton of Shenton, yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife
2. John Shenton of Barwell, gent, and John Wightman the elder of Peckleton, gent
Messuage and closes called Homecroft (1 acre), Overclose or Overyard (4 acres), Leyclose (16 acres), Little Feild (10 acres), field adjoining Moore Meadow (15 acres), Moore Meadow (13 acres), and Stubble Hill close (3 acres), all in Shenton

DE 451/462
Exemplification of a common recovery, 27 Jun 1721
1. John Foster
2. Richard Cox
1 messuage, 30 acres land, 15 acres meadow, 20 acres pasture in Shenton

DE 451/466
Lease, 22 Feb 1732/3
1. William Taylor of Walton upon Trent, Derbs, esq, John Bakewell of Shenton, gent, guardians of Robert Tarlton, infant son of Mary Tarlton, deceased
2. Thomas Thorniloe of Barton in the Beans, grazier
Messuage and closes called Home close, Cow close, Rye Grasse close, Long close, Gorsey close, The Great or Home meadow, The Three Little Pingles, The Three Rushey closes, The Oakes, and Green Hill, all in Shenton
Term: 9 years
Rent: £55 a year

DE 451/467/1-2
Attested copy and abstract of lease and release, 19-20 Nov 1756

1. Robert Jones of Brizencote, Derbs, and Joan his wife
2. Mary Barrow of Brizencote, spinster, niece of Joan Jones
3. Edward Hackett of Nelson, yeoman, and John Davys of Loughborough, gent
Premises in Shenton, Dadlington, and Burton upon Trent [fuller details given]

DE 451/469

Assignment of mortgage, 20 Nov 1786

1. Lydia Hooley of Marylebobe, spinster, daughter of Joseph Hooley of Stewards Hay, clerk, deceased
2. Henry Freeman of Grooby, farmer
3. Joseph Freeman of Grooby, farmer, eldest son of Thomas Freeman, deceased
4. Henry King of Leicester, gent

Messuages and closes in Dadlington and Shenton [fuller details given]

DE 451/470

Deed to lead the uses of a fine, 20 May 1793

1. Joseph Freeman of Shenton, grazier, and Elizabeth his wife
2. John Chapman of Leicester, gent

Closes in Shenton (as in 466); plot divided into 2 closes in Ansty, and 4 closes (20 acres) in Dadlington called Ballards closes and Ballards meadow

DE 451/471

Final concord, 27 May 1793

Plaintiff: John Chapman

Deforciant: Joseph Freeman and Elizabeth his wife, and Henry Freeman and Sarah his wife

2 messuages, 2 cottages, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 220 acres of land and common of pasture in Dadlington, Shenton and Ansty

Consideration: £220

DE 451/472

Plan of estate at Shenton, Dadlington and Upton, the property of F E A Wollaston, esq, 1879

DE 451/473

Lease, 6 Sep 1888

1. Frederick Eustace Arbuthnott Wollaston of Shenton Hall, esq
2. Thomas Russell Forgan and Elizabeth his wife, late of Bangor, farmers
Fen Lane Farm (213 acres) in Shenton

Term: 10 years

Rent: £315 a year

Ti/288/1 [tracing and notes]

Tithe map and apportionment

DE 5099

Sale catalogues, 19th-20th cent

Stoke Golding

[I made use mainly of Farnham and W.T.Hall's notes and compilations of documentary material on this parish, plus the Baxter papers at Sheffield; Stoke Golding now has a thriving Local History Society (Stoke Golding Heritage Group – Secretary, Tony Collett, Dunvegan, Higham Lane, Stoke Golding, Nuneaton CV13 6EX, Tel: 01455-212491), which should be consulted; they seem to be in possession of Trimmell's 17th century map of the township for long in private hands; also see Gordon and Jill Webster, 91 Sherwood Road, Stoke Golding, Nuneaton, Warwicks, Tel: 01455-212771, who have long been involved in history in the parish]

1D32/134

Covenant bond: John Whatton of East Sheen, Surrey, to William Johnson of Stoke Golding, 10 Jun 1698

1D32/372

Mortgage: William Crooke to Emma Mason: Middle Close and Upper Meadow, Stoke Golding, 21 May 1670

1D32/373

Lease: Sir John Whatton of East Sheen, Surrey, to Lucy Trymnell of Stoke Golding, spinster, a messuage in Stoke Golding occupied by William Johnson, 16 Jun 1698

9D40/45

Marriage settlement by means of lease and release: in consideration of a marriage between Thomas Dilks of Stoke Golding, baker, and Anne Court, spinster, daughter of John Court of Stoke Golding, framework knitter, of £70 paid by John Court to Thomas Dilks, as a marriage settlement, Thomas Dilkes released to Thomas Davill and William Musson lands in Stoke Golding to the use of Thomas Dilks during his life, to the use of Anne Court and of their sons and daughters and heirs forever, 13 Sep 1723

12D43/2/28

Accounts of Barton's charity in Stoke Golding, 1854

12D43/2/66

Accounts of Barton's charity (the Causeway Trust) in Stoke Golding, 1854

12D43/3/20

Accounts of Barton's charity (the Causeway Trust) in Stoke Golding, 1855

12D42 [seen]

Bound copy of typescript, 'A collection for the history of the parish of Stoke Golding in the county of Leicester', by W T Hall

12D47/13 [seen]

Collections for the history of Stoke Golding, 12th-19th cent

12D47/14

Notes on Stoke Golding compiled from records of Leicester archdeaconry

12D47/15

Notes on church of Stoke Golding with some information about the church of Dadlington

12D47/16

Transcript of the parish register of Stoke Golding, with index, 1561-1850

42D31/326

Counterpart of marriage settlement of William Trymnell and Joan Goodman, concerning the manor of Stoke Golding, 21 Aug 1641

42D31/327

Ann Whatton and James Buffar of the first part; Roger Furner of the second part; Stephen Nightingale of the third part; deed declaring the uses of a fine and recovery of several closes, a messuage, meadow and other closes in Stoke Golding, 16 Jun 1725

8D39/893-919

A messuage and land in Stoke Golding apparently purchased from the Brokesbys by Andrew Noel in 1720

8D39/929-38

Land in Stoke Golding probably purchased by Andrew Noel between 1716 and 1736

OS 23-4

Copy of John Farmer's settlement of a house and land, 1706-7

12D58

Fine between William Warner, Joseph Harrold, Richard Shepward, William Willett, Robert Cooper, quer., and John Hurst, William Hilton, Lidia his wife, Roger Hanson and Elizabeth his wife, Richard Ward and Mary his wife, Frances Stampton, Clement Hall and Frances his wife, deforc., for land in Hinckley and Stoke Golding: 3 messuages, 60 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 10 acres of furze, for £260, 1 Jul 1701

DE 249/21(2)

Abstract of title to closes called The Higham Fields in Higham on the Hill and Stoke Golding, 1897

DE 249/21(3)

Sale particulars of a farm in Stoke Golding, 3 Oct 1899

DE 9/1/1

Agreement between Hugh Evans and Robert Baxter to lease a farm in Stoke Golding, 11 Dec 1854

DE 9/1/2

Agreement between Joseph Moore and George Moore and Robert Baxter to lease a farm in Stoke Golding, 19 Feb 1848

DE 9/2

Schedule of deeds and documents relating to an estate at Stoke Golding [1780-1859],
Feb 1860

DE 281/3
Typed copies of parish register transcripts, 1861-1850

DE 380/28/1-4
Tithe surveys, 1844

DE 495
Parish records

FNS/88
Field name survey, 1967-8

DG 39/164
Deed, 1712

DE 1243/531
History of St Margaret's church

DE 2148/241-2
Village history article from Leicester Advertiser, *c.*1960

DE 2599
Parish records

DG 2824
Will of John Spencer, yeoman, 1753

MF 262
Glebe terrier, 1821

Ti/308/1
Tithe map and apportionment, 1845

DE 3198
Deeds and papers principally relating to the ownership of 9 acres in Stoke Golding
with references to other properties in Stapleton and Higham on the Hill, 1723-1816

DE 3072/230
County Council planning and transportation department maps, including land use map
of Stoke Golding, *c.*1950

DE 4228/62-5
Land use and development planning maps, 1966-86

1D41/2/658
Glebe terriers, n.d.

DE 4413
Stoke Golding parish records, 1859-1988

DE 451/479

Lease for a year, 22 Mar 1822

1. Mary Morris of Stoke Golding, spinster, William Freeman of Dadlington, farmer, and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Hodges of Stoke Golding, spinster, Charles Wilson of Ratcliffe Culey, farmer, and Joseph Hodges of Stoke Golding, farmer

2. Boteler Chernocke Smith of Atherstone, gent

Far Closes (40 acres 2 roods 38 perches), now divided into 7 closes [fuller details given], Twelve Acre close and Twelve Acre meadow (12a 16p) adjoining on south side of the highway from Stoke Golding to Fenny Drayton, and Dadlington Close (1a 2r 35p) adjoining the highway from Stoke Golding to Dadlington. All in Stoke Golding.

Consideration: 5s.

DE 451/495

Lease, 30 Nov 1881

1. Matthew Foxwell of Hinckley, manufacturer

2. Margaret Brough of Leamington Priors, widow

Messuage called 'The Crown Hill' in Stoke Golding

Term: 3 years

Rent: £25 a year

DE 451/496

Counterpart lease, 17 Dec 1908

1. John Ashley Farmer of Stoke Golding

2. Henry Nigel Pole Shawe of Weddington Hall, Nuneaton, esq
Thornfield House, Stoke Golding

Term: 10 years

Rent: £90 a year

DE 451/497

Agreement for tenancy of Clarke's Farm (54 acres) at Stoke Golding, 19 Apr 1912

DE 451/498

Agreement for tenancy of land and farm buildings at Stoke Golding, 21 May 1912

DE 5351/1-2

Lease and release, 28-9 May 1788

1. Samuel Frith of Stoke Golding, blacksmith

2. William King of Fenny Drayton, labourer

Messuage and land in Stoke Golding

Consideration: 5s., £28

DE 5388

Additional parish records, 1913-97

DE 5099

Sale catalogues, 19th-20th cent

Sutton Cheney

DE 40/1/4-11

Deeds including conveyances, indentures and leases relating to land and property in Sutton Cheney, 1658-76

DE 40/22/4 [photocopy]

A terrier and survey of an estate at Sutton Cheney belonging to Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart. taken in 1788 by James Holworthy, 25 fol.

14D42/23

Fine between Roger Roe, esq., Thomas Drake, quer., and Richard Inge and Elizabeth his wife, deforc., land in Sutton Cheney and Whetstone (details given). Consideration of £40. Martinmas 1674.

12D47/1

Transcript of parish register, 1573-1673

14D46/1

Articles of agreement between Robert Leylard of Eaton Bridge, Kent, gentleman, and Henry Firebrace of White Hall, Middlesex, relating to conveyance of messuage, homestead and close (specified) in Sutton Cheney for purchase price of £900, 23 Jun 1676

Misc 224

Various deeds relating to properties in Sutton Cheney

18D67/432/6-12

Papers relating to John Dallaway of Birmingham, baker, v. James Hadley of Bordesley, Aston, maltmeal maker, in an action of trespass (false ejection) in property in Burton in the Beans, Congerstone, Carlton, Sutton Cheney, and Stapleford, 1776

DG 8/198 [seen]

Terrier of glebe lands of Market Bosworth rectory, including tithes in Sutton Cheney, 1638

DE 589

Feoffment and deed of appointment of trustees to almshouse or hospital of William Roberts in Sutton Cheney, together with close of pasture containing 1 acre adjoining premises and laid as garden, and one orchard, and annual rents of £24 and £3 6s 8d, 16 Jun 1711

DE 900 [seen – ridiculous]

Reconstruction of battle of Bosworth, c.1968

DE 1177/63 [seen]

Sale particulars of Greenhill Farm, Sutton Cheney, 1920

DE 1500 (DG 41) [notes on 15 boxes of material with some photocopies]
Deeds relating to Stuart/Wynne estate, 1657-20th cent [limited availability because listing in progress]

DE 1710 [seen]
Photocopy of extract from enclosure award, 1794

DE 2142/9 [seen]
Enclosure act, 1794

DE 2148/246 [seen]
Village history article from Leicester Advertiser, c.1960

DE 2367/64 [transcript]
Graveyard survey, 1981

DE 2586/1
Probate and copy will of Thomas Cooper, gentleman, 1823

MF 262
Glebe terrier, 1821

PP 347 [photocopy]
Photocopy of enclosure map, 1797

DE 3396/1-14
Parish records, 1674-1973

Misc 1080
Morris family documents

DE 1935/27
Particulars of sale of 82 acres of pasture and arable in Hinckley and Sutton Cheney, 1952

DE 1935/68
Particulars of sale of 81 acres of pasture and arable in Sutton Cheney and Hinckley, 1952

1D41/2/675 [seen]
Glebe terrier, 1674

DE 3825 [seen]
Paper on the battle of Bosworth by J Burgess, 1872

DE 3168/617
Final concord, 12 Apr 1832
Plaintiff: Thomas Burgh Dalby

Deforciant: Thomas Evatt and Elizabeth his wife, William Evatt, John Kilby and Melicent his wife, Thomas Cooke Smith and Mary his wife, and John Ward and Mary Ann his wife

2 messuages, 6 cottages, 1 bar, 3 stables, 5 gardens, 2 orchards, 1 curtilage, 14 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture and common of pasture in Sutton Cheney, South Croxton, Ansty and Markfield, and also fourth part of 1 cottage and 1 yard in Syston

Consideration: £160

+Stuart-Wynne material at Bedford (I have notes and photocopies of much of that material, plus a photocopy of a catalogue of manuscripts dating from 1948 and 1968-9; this includes a photocopy of the 1842 estate map)

+photocopy of Roberts Almshouses Foundation deed c.17th

+Ravenstone Hospital documents, DG32+ relating to Greenhill Farm, with photocopy of Building Accounts of 1795.

Upton

[In general I have not perused Upton material]

6D43/6-7

Account books and miscellaneous items relating to the Wollaston family, 18th cent

6D43/19/15

Plan and particulars of Freeman estate, Upton, 1850

6D43/19/16

Valuation of part of Upton estate, 1889

6D43/19/17

Valuation of two cottages at Upton, 1862

6D43/30/2

Map of the Upton estate, 1853

6D43/32

Coloured plan of the manor of Upton by R. Cushee, 1727

DE 373/24-7 [seen]

Tithe award and tithe papers (Sibson parish)

DE 380/40 [seen]

Rough draft of tithe map of Upton in parish of Sibson, on a larger scale than actual tithe map, 1847-8

DE 688/186

Sale particulars of Upton Lodge Farm, 1941

DE 2747/9

Overseers and churchwardens account book, 1751-1861

DE 451/502/1-2

Lease and release, 19-20 Jan 1696/7

1. John Doughty of manor of Sheriffe Hales, Salop, gent and Frances his wife
2. William Penford of Upton, yeoman

Close of pasture called Tenn acre close in Upton

Consideration: £130

DE 451/503-9

Title deeds relating to same property in Upton, 1697-1809

DE 5742/32

Court roll for the honour of Winton, held by earl of Stamford, including Upton, 1673

7. The British Library

Add Ch 47580

Deed relating to Dadlington, 1190-1205 [SEEN]

Add Ch 71931

Deed relating to Shenton, 1593

Add Ch 19920

Marriage settlement in Stoke Golding, 13th century

Add Ch 21402

Grant in Stoke Golding by the abbey of St Mary de Pré, Leicester, 13th century

Add Ch 71837

Deed relating to Upton, 1597

Add MS 36819

Bell inscriptions: Dadlington (C.46); Shenton (C.139); Stoke Golding (C.149); Sutton Cheney (C.152) [seen-TVP]

Add MS 36399, f. 33

Drawing of Stoke Golding church, 19th century [seen-TVP]

Add MS 42001, f. 95

Drawing of Stoke Golding church, 19th century [seen-TVP]

Ch Br B.x.6

Brief for rebuilding church of Shenton, 1770

La mccxxxiii

Note on church of Shenton

Eg 2218 f. 228

Journal of a visit to Bosworth battlefield, 1818 [of marginal interest; transcript-TVP]

Add MS 27369 B

Drawing of Bosworth battlefield by H Snellinck, 19th century [seen - monochrome watercolour sketch of little use]

HI 542/7

Account of the battle of Bosworth [photocopy]

La cclv 106

Bosworth field standards