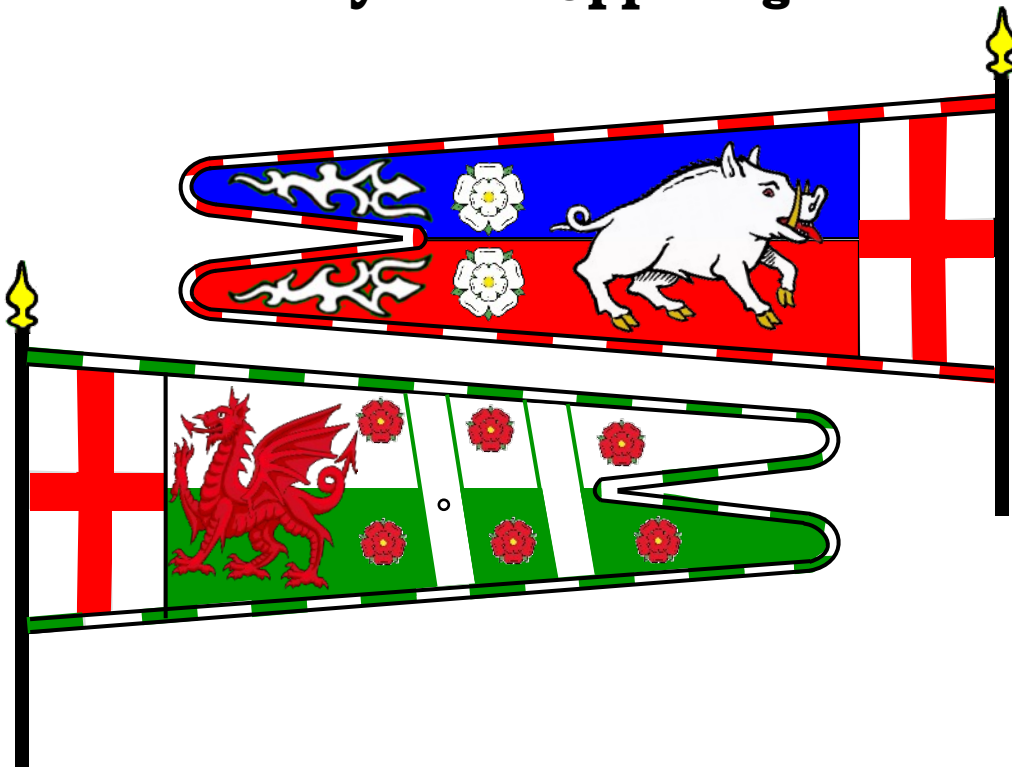


The Battle of Bosworth Field

Leicestershire, England, 1485
The Heraldry of the Opposing Forces.



The information in this document has been re-configured in 2020
from the poster produced by the Leicestershire County Council in 1977.

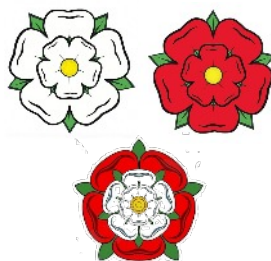
The original was researched, designed and drawn by Peter J. Corbett, Sawley, Derbyshire.
Published by Leicestershire County Council, County Estates Surveyors Department, County
Hall, Glenfield, Leicester.

Printed by RS Trade Press, Leicester, England.

Although every care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the coats of arms used the heraldic
and genealogical information of this period frequently presents contradictory evidence, from
which the Designer is forced to draw his own conclusions. Therefore, the Designer and Publisher
cannot guarantee the accuracy of any of the information.

Copyright Leicestershire County Council 1977.

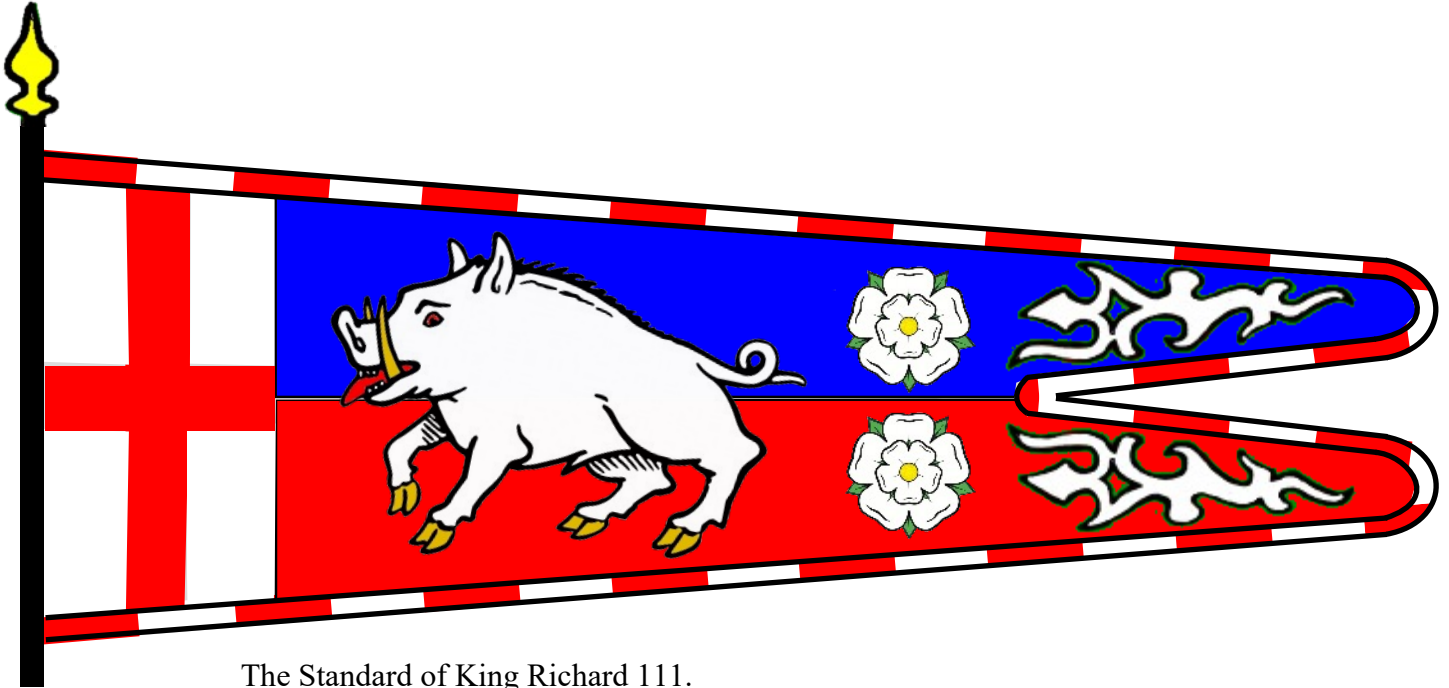
Re-drawn and presented in this new format by W. R. Baynes in 2020 for use by members
of the Market Bosworth Society.



The Heraldry of the Opposing Forces.

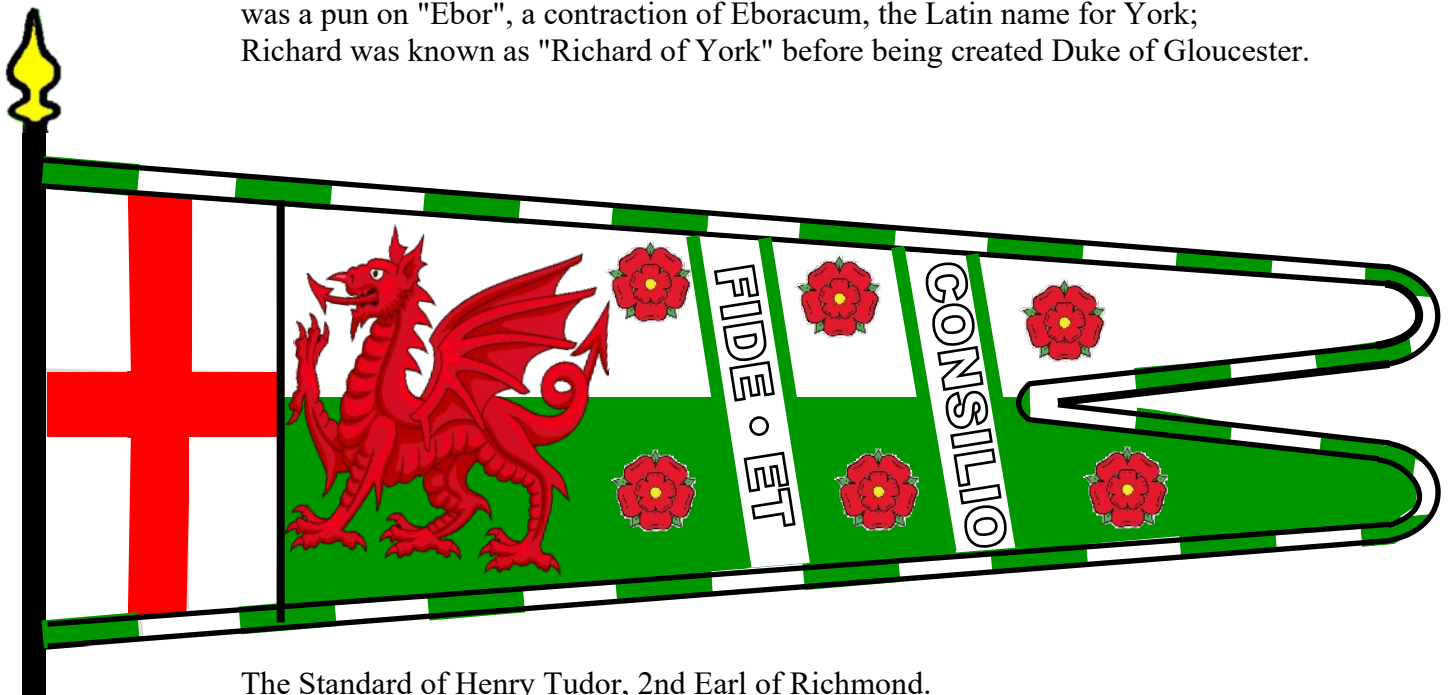
Who were the families at war?

The rivalry between the House of Plantagenet's two cadet branches of York and Lancaster brought about the Wars of the Roses, a decades-long fight for the English succession, culminating in the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485, when the reign of the Plantagenets and the English Middle Ages both met their end with the death of King Richard III. Henry VII, of Lancastrian descent, became king of England; five months later, he married Elizabeth of York, thus ending the Wars of the Roses, and giving rise to the Tudor dynasty. The Tudors worked to centralise English royal power, which allowed them to avoid some of the problems that had plagued the last Plantagenet rulers. The resulting stability allowed for the English Renaissance, and the advent of early modern Britain.



The Standard of King Richard III.

The White Boar was the personal device or badge of King Richard III of England, and is an early instance of the use of boars in heraldry. It is suggested that the boar was a pun on "Ebor", a contraction of Eboracum, the Latin name for York; Richard was known as "Richard of York" before being created Duke of Gloucester.



The Standard of Henry Tudor, 2nd Earl of Richmond.

In 1485, Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, sailed from exile in France to his native Pembrokeshire. Fighting under the Red Dragon standard of Cadwaladr, he defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and claimed the throne as Henry VII. For the Welsh, his victory was theirs: Wales was no longer the country of the conquered, but the country of the king.



It's thought that the white rose was adopted as a symbol in the 14th century, when it was introduced by Edmund of Langley, the first Duke of York and founder of the House of York, a dynasty related to the Plantagenet kings. White was the colour of purity and virginity, so it had religious connotations. It became a much more widely-known emblem during the Wars of the Roses, when the Yorkists fought their rivals the House of Lancaster - although the Lancastrians did not fight under the red rose at the time, and the conflict was not given the name until the 19th century. The wars ended when King Henry VII took the throne and created the Tudor rose, uniting both symbols.

It's been argued that the link with Yorkshire was actually a tenuous one, as the House of York's aristocratic families tended to be based in southern England and in Wales. Many prominent Yorkshire landowners supported the House of Lancaster, and the battles were not contested on geographical lines.

Victorian novelist Sir Walter Scott coined the term Wars of the Roses in a book - there were plenty of other York motifs in use, including a falcon and a white boar.

The white rose came to prominence again during the Seven Years War, when the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry fought at the Battle of Minden in Prussia. They picked white roses from bushes on the battlefields as a tribute to their fallen comrades, and wore them in their buttonholes.

The battle took place on August 1, 1759 - and Yorkshire Day is held on its anniversary to commemorate them.

The white rose was engraved on the coffin of the last Yorkist to rule England, King Richard III, after his body was sensationally discovered and re-interred in Leicester Cathedral in 2015.

The Coat of Arms of North Yorkshire features five white roses.





The Red Rose of Lancaster is a symbol for the House of Lancaster, immortalised in the verse "In the battle for England's head, York was white, Lancaster red" (referring to the 15th century War of the Roses).

The red rose was first adopted as a heraldic badge by John of Gaunt, 1st Duke of Lancaster (1340-1399) third surviving son of King Edward III of England and father of King Henry IV, the first Lancastrian king, who seized the throne from his first cousin King Richard II.

John of Gaunt's younger brother Edmund of Langley, 1st Duke of York (1341-1402), adopted the White rose of York as his heraldic badge. Their respective descendants fought for control of the throne of England during several decades of civil warfare, which became known as the Wars of the Roses, after the badges of the two competing cadet royal houses. During the civil wars of the fifteenth century the red rose was the symbol of Lancastrian forces opposed to the rival House of York. The opposition of the two roses gave the wars their name: the Wars of the Roses, coined in the 19th century.

The conflict was ended by King Henry VII of England who, being descended from both royal houses, symbolically united the red and white roses to create the Tudor Rose, the symbol of the Tudor dynasty.

The traditional Lancashire flag, a red rose on a white field, was never officially registered with the Flag Institute and when this was attempted it was found that this flag had been registered by the town of Montrose, Scotland. As two flags of the same design can not be registered, Lancashire's official flag is now registered as a red rose on a yellow field.

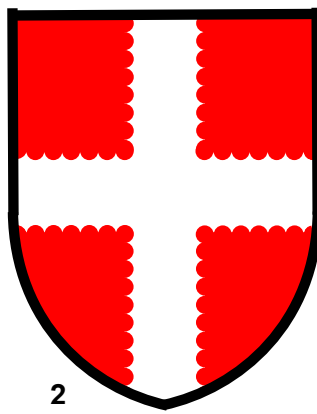
Today the Red Rose is still widely used, and not necessarily on a yellow background. Lancashire County Cricket Club still use the rose as an emblem. The Trafford Centre also features Red Roses in its architecture, most noticeably on all of the glass panes in the shopping centre. Manchester City Football Club featured the red rose on the club badge from 1972 to 1997 and reinstated it in 2015, reflecting Manchester's history as part of Lancashire. It also features on the badges of Blackburn Rovers, Bolton Wanderers, and Barrow. Edge Hill University in Ormskirk uses the Red Rose on a yellow background on its crest along with a Liver bird which signifies its current location (Lancashire) and origins in Liverpool.

The shield of Lancashire County Council's coat of arms, however, displays not one but three red roses, on gold piles on a red background. The arms have been official since 1903.

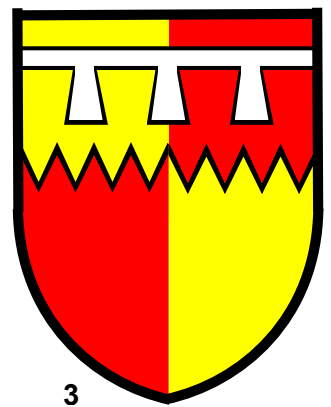




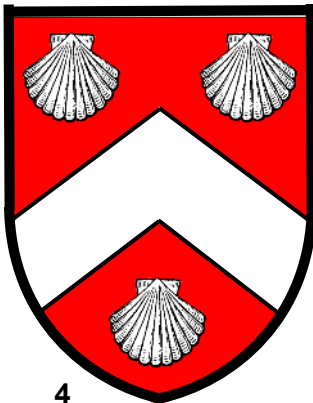
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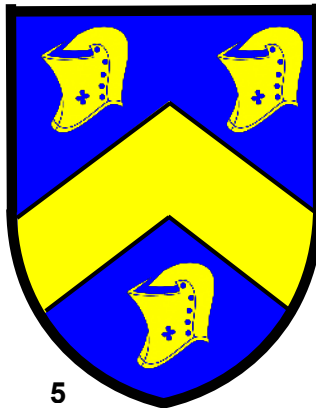
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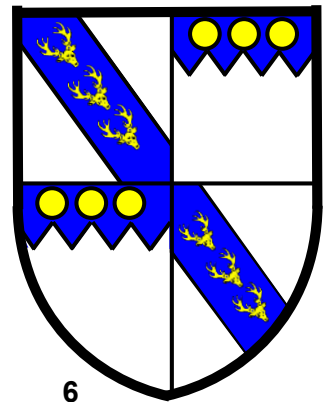
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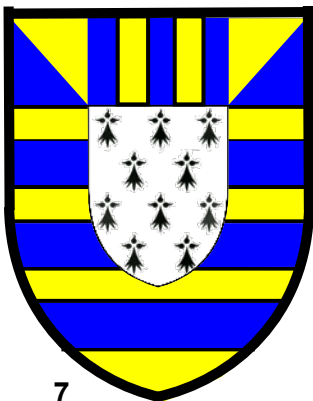
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Wiltshire.



5
Thomas Iden
of Stoke, Kent.



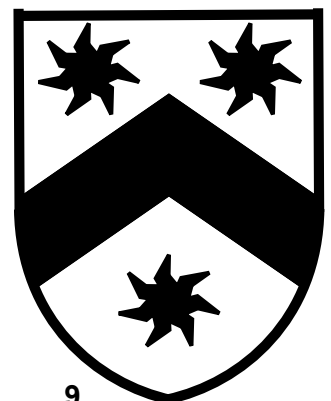
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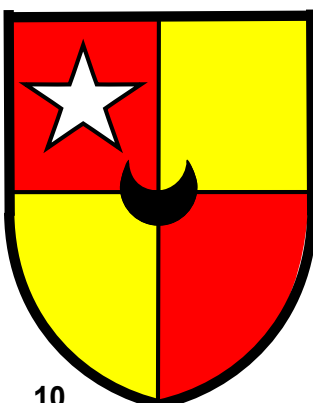
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Worcestershire.



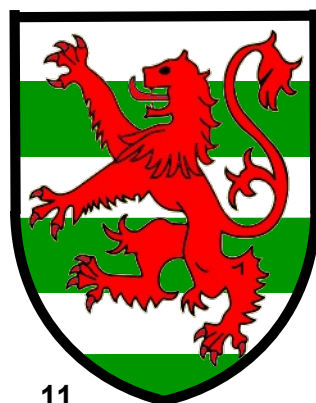
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Carmarthenshire.



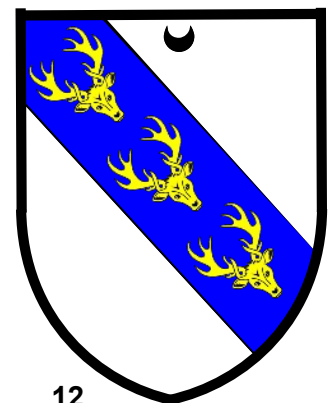
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of Turvey,
Bedfordshire.



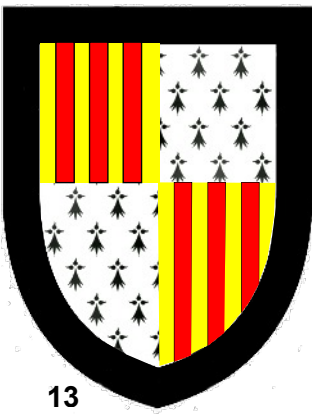
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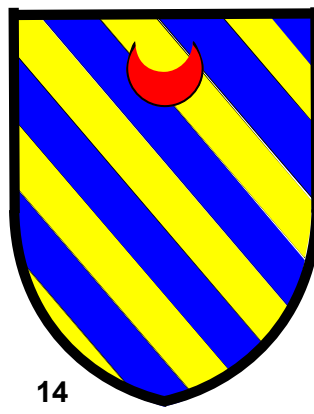
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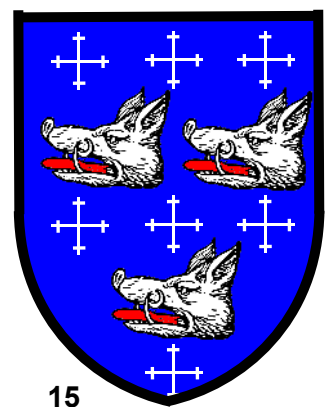
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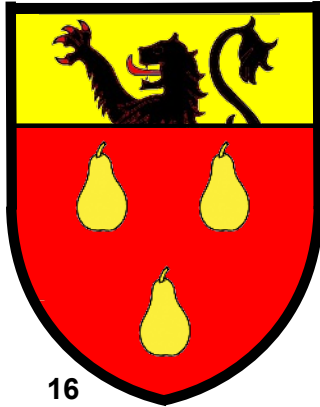
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of Kyre Magna,
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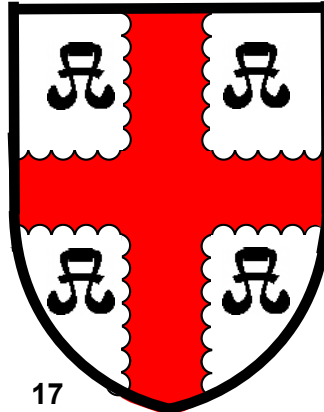
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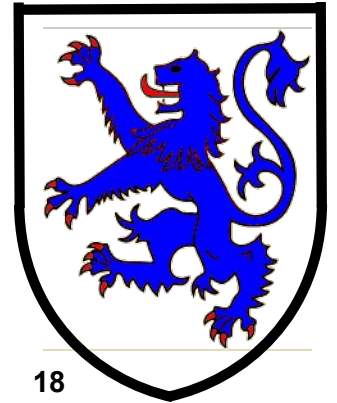
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Sir Thomas Perrott
of Haroldstan,
Pembrokeshire.



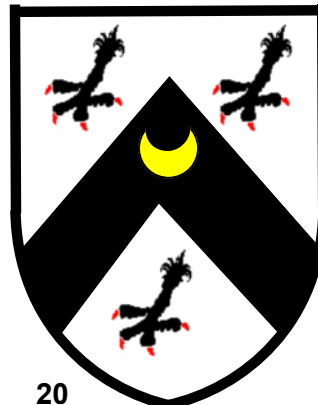
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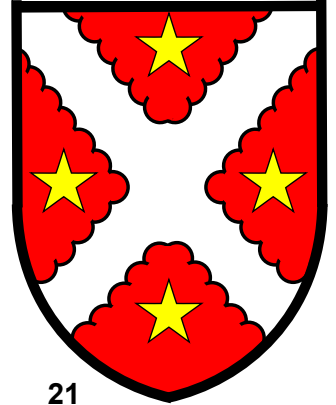
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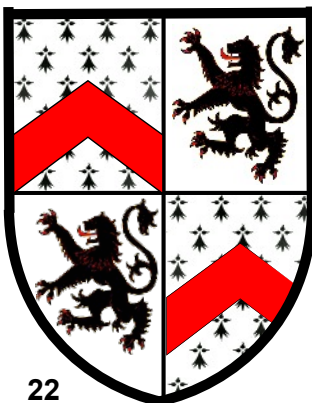
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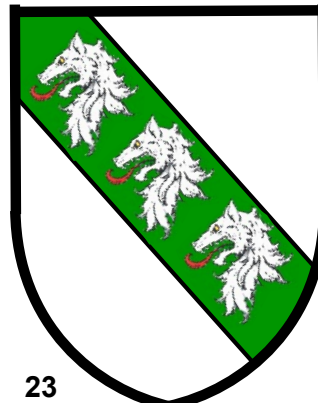
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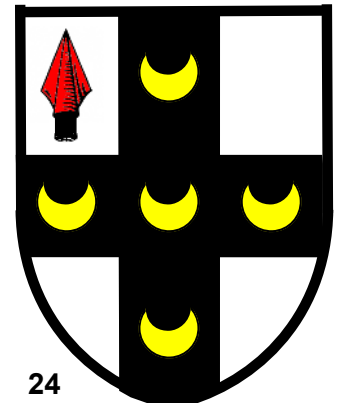
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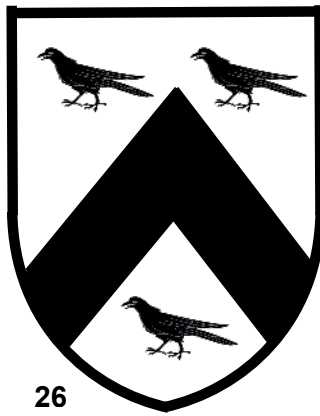
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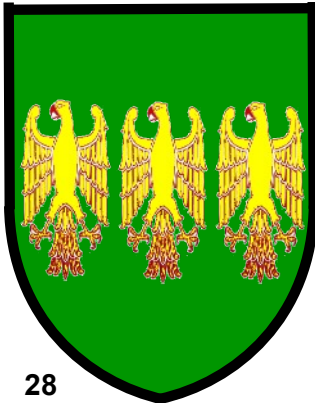
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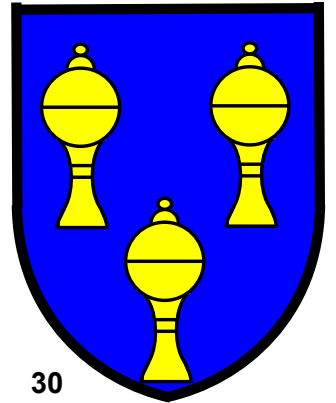
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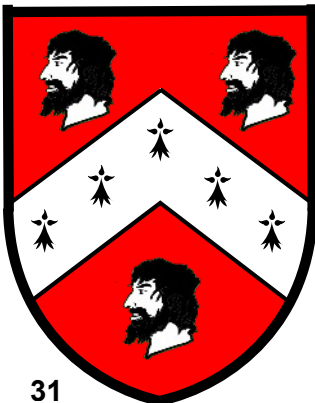
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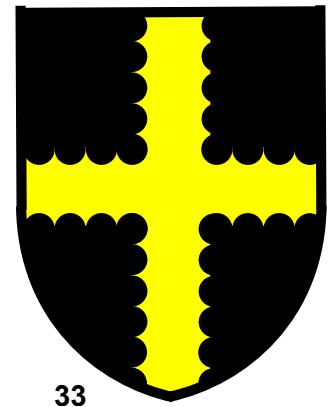
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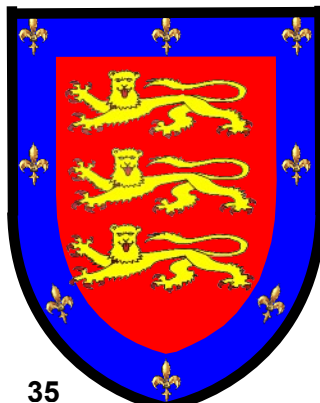
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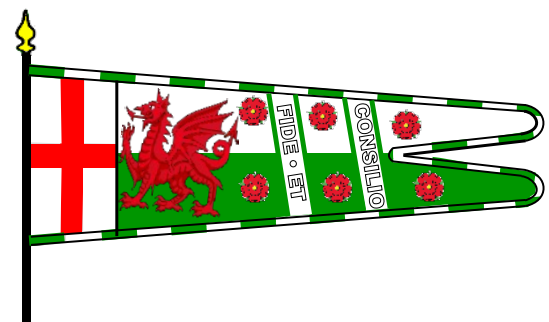
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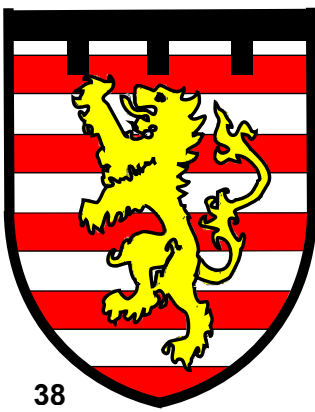
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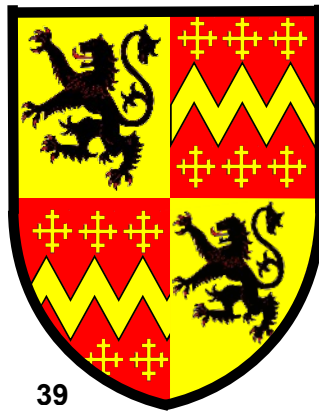
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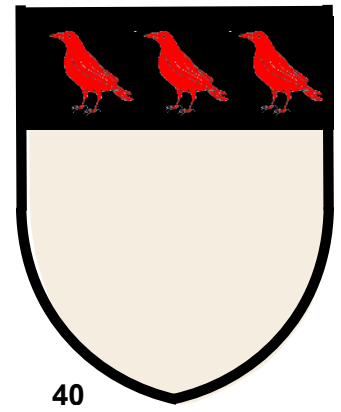
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The Standard of the
Earl of Richmond.



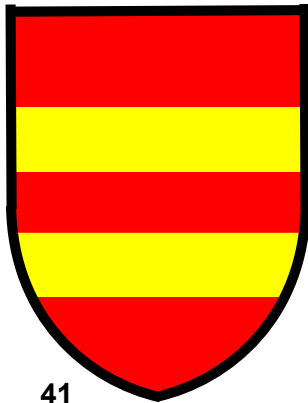
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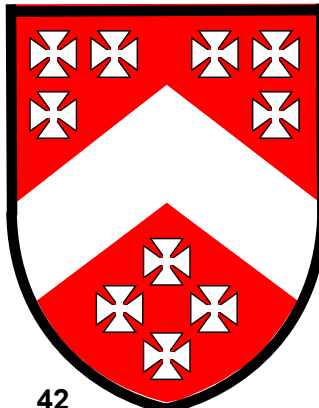
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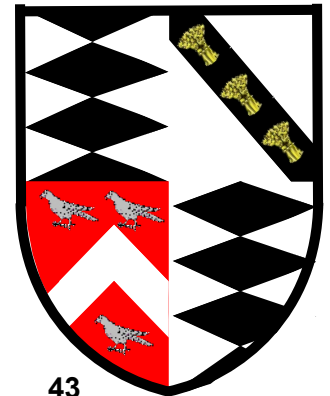
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Robert Harcourt
of Stanton Harcourt,
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42
Sir William Berkeley
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Gloucestershire.



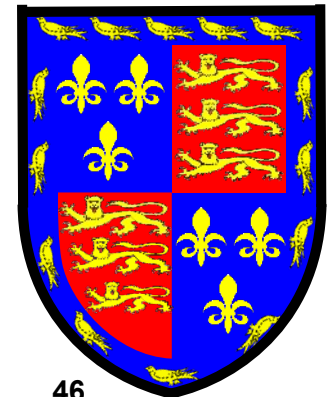
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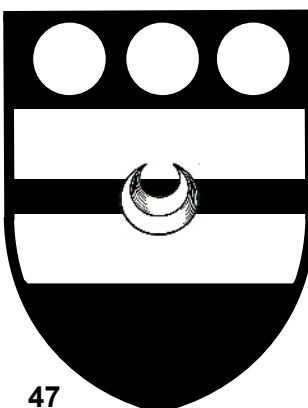
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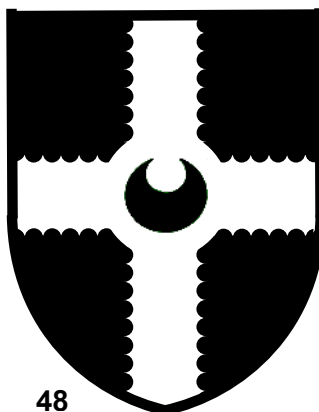
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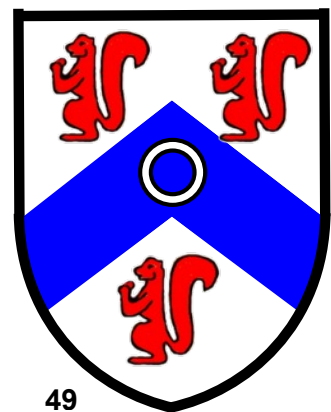
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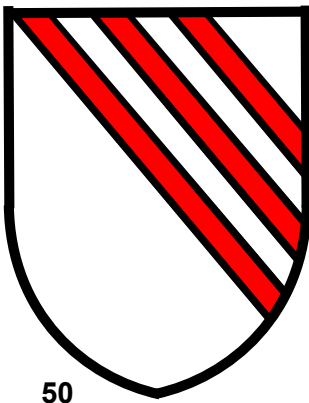
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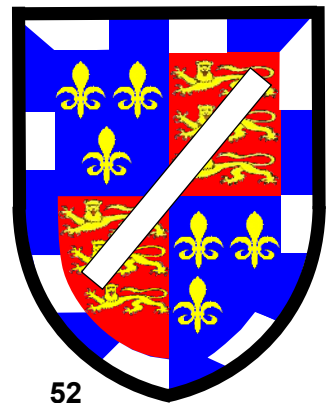
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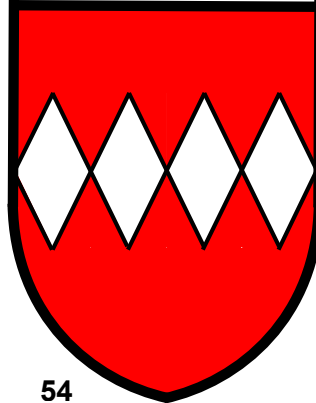
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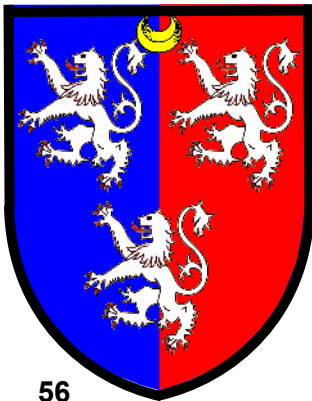
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Sir Giles Daubeney
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55
Sir Thomas Arundell
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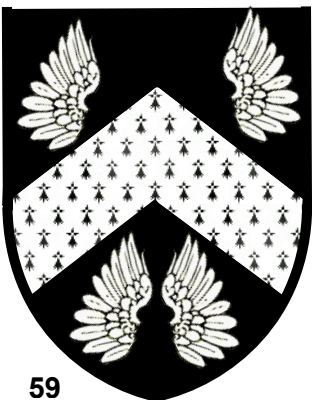
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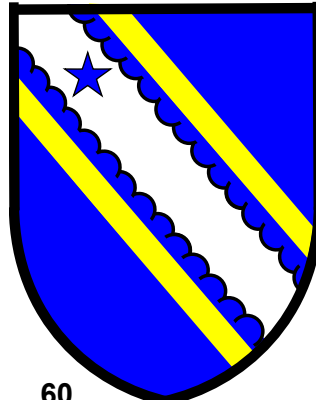
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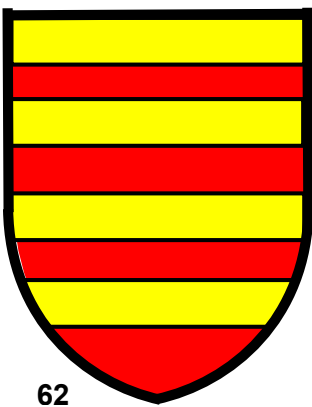
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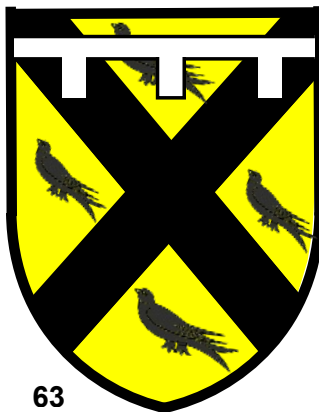
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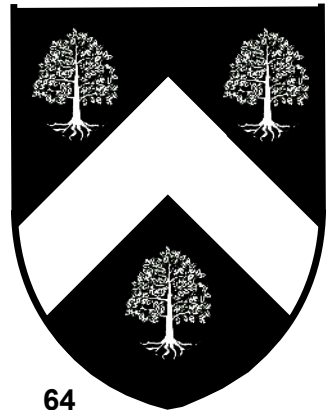
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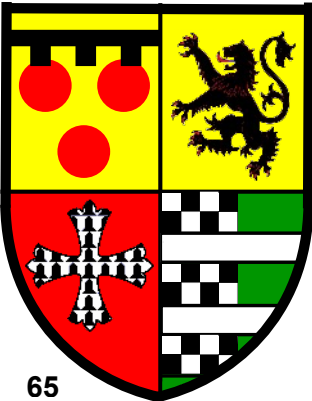
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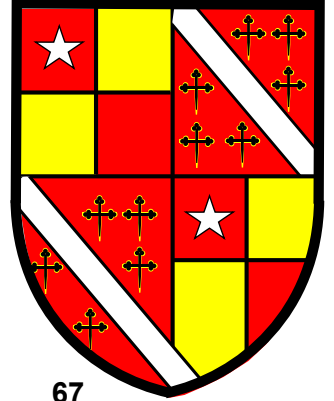
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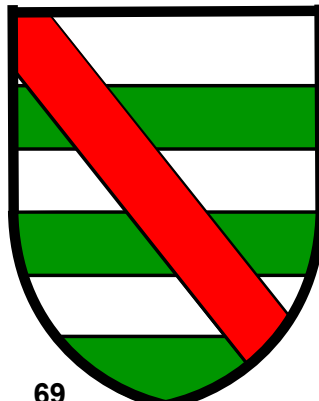
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Dorset.



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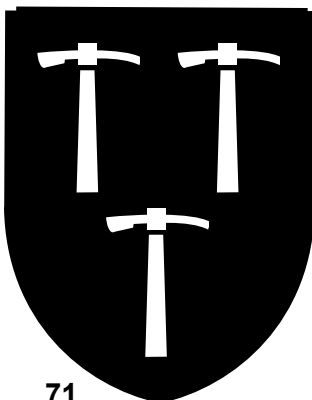
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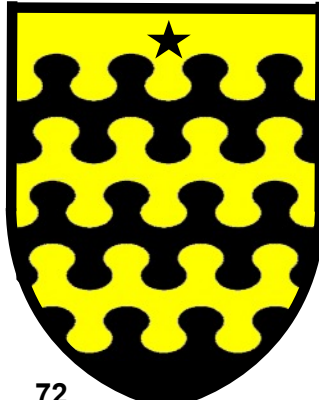
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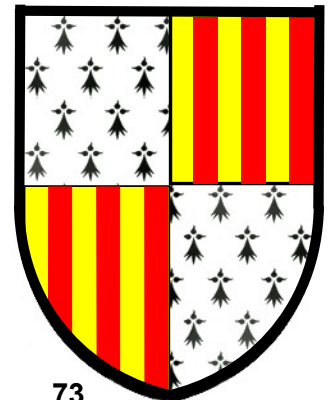
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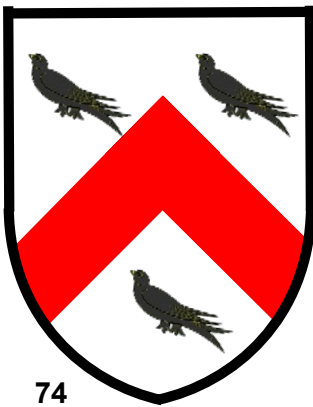
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of South Perrott,
Dorset.



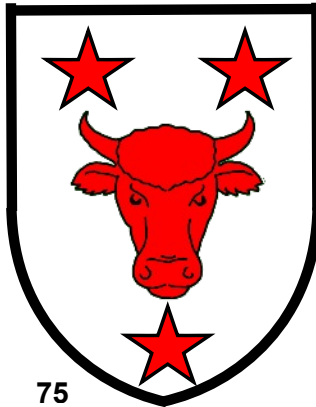
72
Sir James Blount
of Tutbury,
Staffordshire.



73
Humphrey Cotes
of Cotes,
Staffordshire.



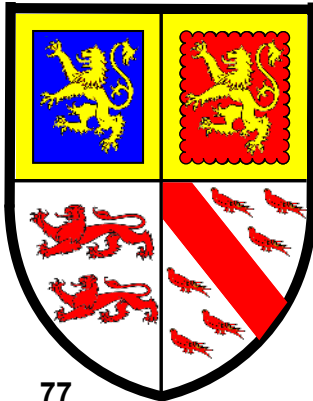
74
Richard Bagot
of Blithfield,
Staffordshire.



75
Thomas Havard
of Caerleon,
Monmouthshire.



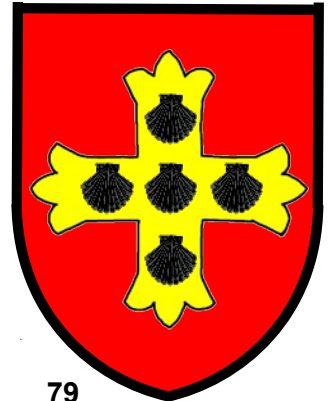
76
Sir John Riseley
of Lavenham,
Suffolk.



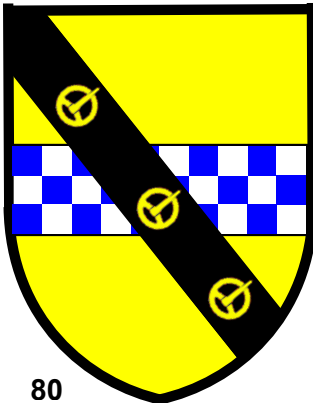
77
Gilbert Talbot
of Stottesden,
Shropshire.



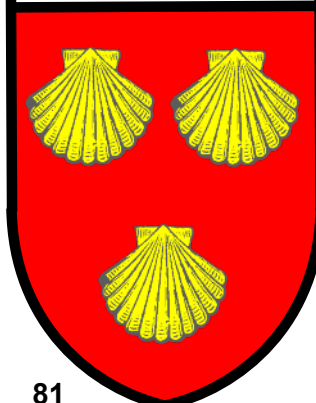
78
Sir Richard Corbet
of Moreton Corbet,
Shropshire.



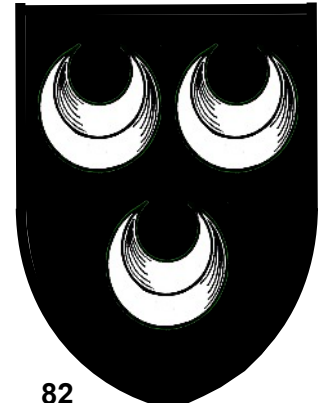
79
Sir Nicholas Latimer
of Buckland in Duntish,
Dorset.



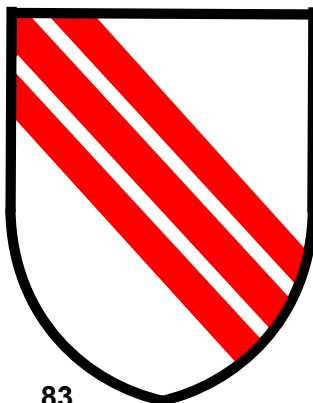
80
Bernard Stuart,
Lord of Aubigny
of Aubigny, France.



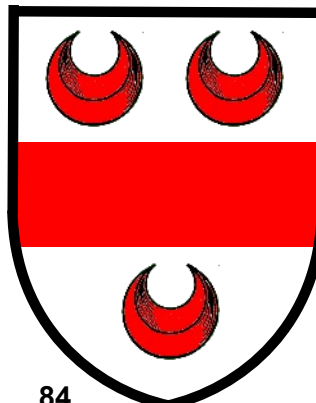
81
Lord Thomas Dacre
of Gilsland,
Cumberland.



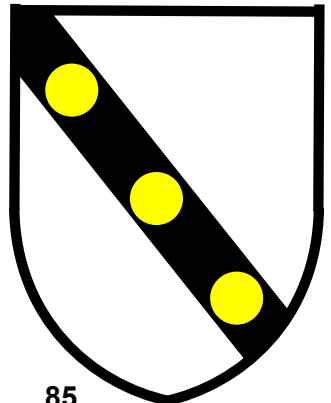
82
Richard Boughton
of Lawford,
Warwickshire.



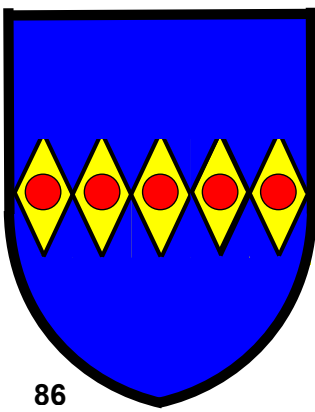
83
Sir Henry du Bodrugan
of Restronguet,
Cornwall.



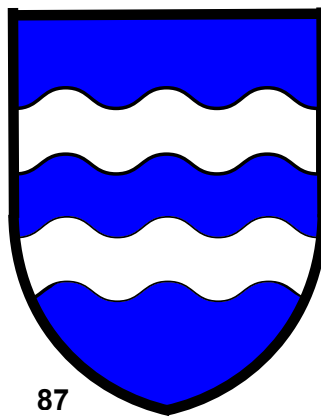
84
Lord Owen Ogle
of Ogle,
Northumberland



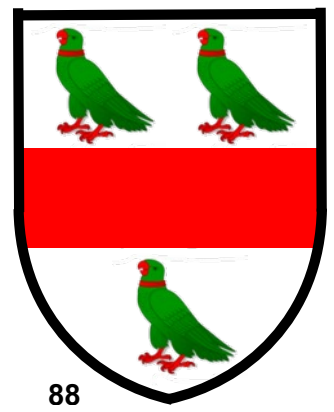
85
Sir Thomas Markenfield
of Markenfield,
Yorkshire.



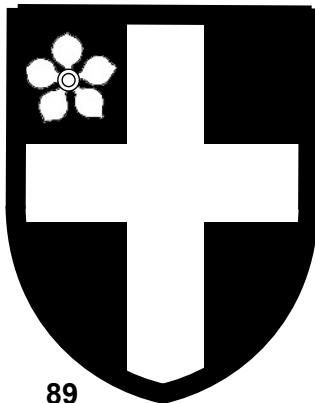
86
Sir Robert Plumpton
of Plumpton,
Yorkshire.



87
Sir Martin del See
of Barmston,
Yorkshire.



88
Sir George Lumley
of Lumley,
Durham.



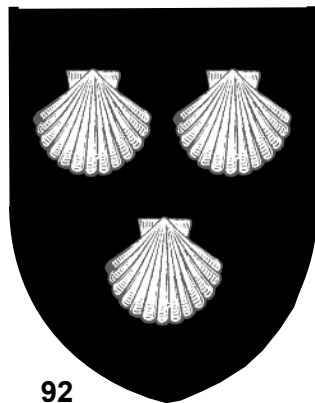
89
Sir Christopher Moresley
of Windermere,
Westmorland.



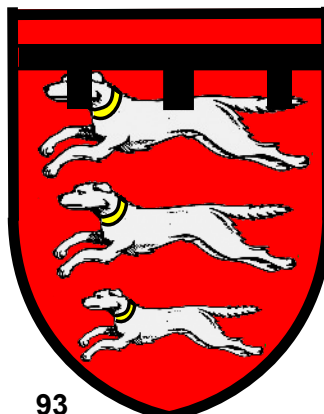
90
Lord Richard Fitzhugh
of Ravensworth,
Yorkshire.



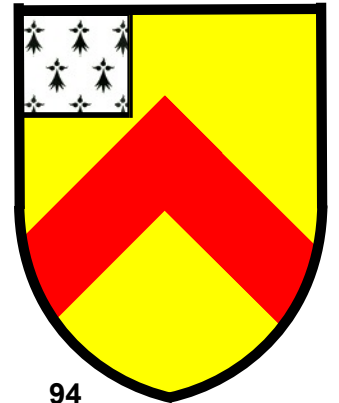
91
Sir Henry Pierrepont
of Holme Pierrepont,
Nottinghamshire.



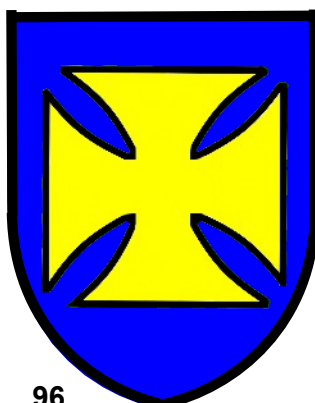
92
Sir Thomas Strickland
of Sizergh,
Westmorland.



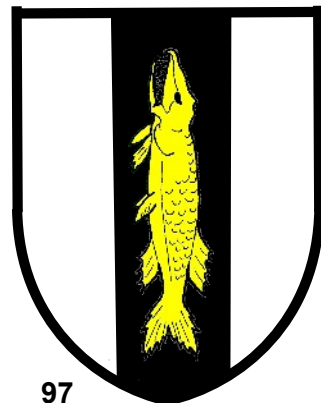
93
Sir Thomas Mauleverer
of Allerton Mauleverer,
Westmorland.



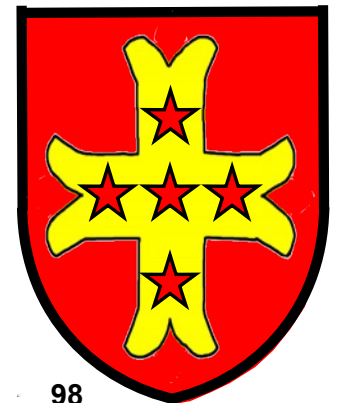
94
Sir Humphrey Stafford
of Grafton,
Worcestershire.



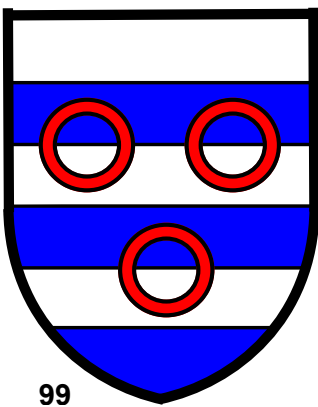
96
Sir Christopher Warde
of Givendale,
Yorkshire.



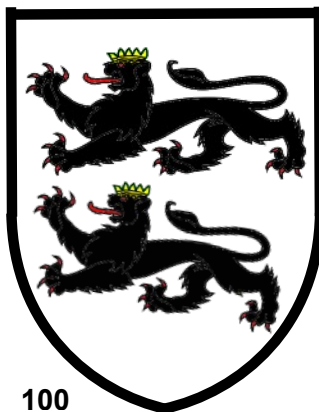
97
Sir William Gascoigne
of Gawthorpe,
Yorkshire.



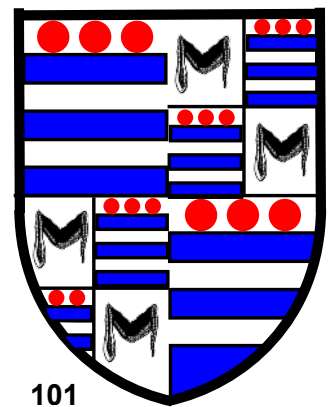
98
Sir Robert Ughtred
of Kexey,
Yorkshire.



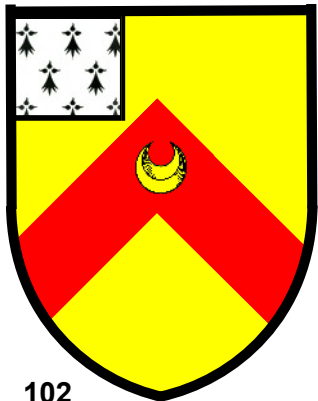
99
Lord Ralph Greystoke
of Greystoke,
Cumberland.



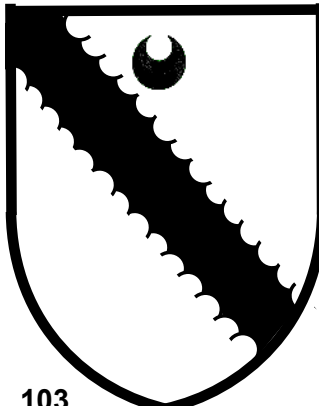
100
William Catesby
of Ashby St. Legers,
Northamptonshire.



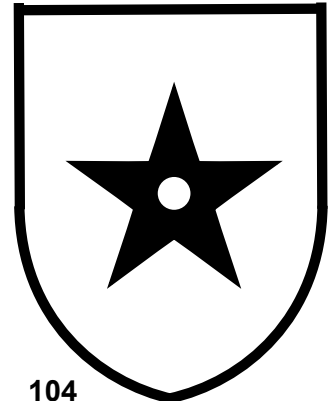
101
Edmund Grey,
Earl of Kent of Amptill,
Bedfordshire.



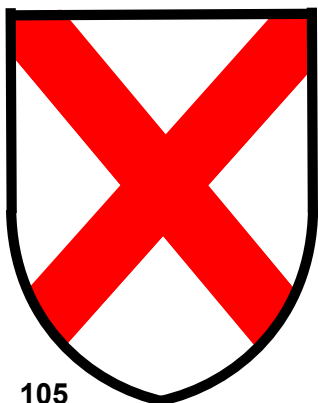
102
Thomas Stafford
of Grafton,
Worcestershire.



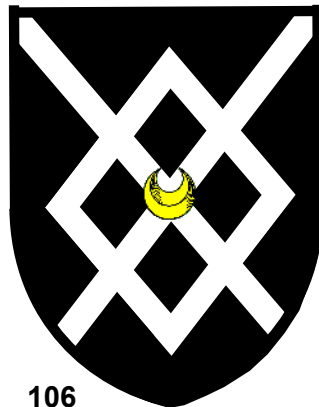
103
Sir Richard Ratcliffe
of Derwentwater,
Cumberland.



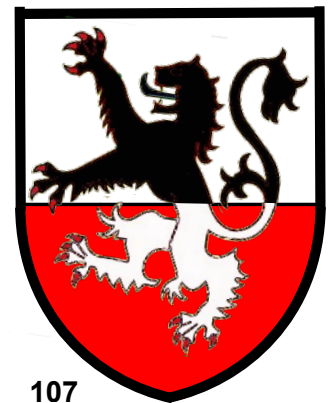
104
Sir Ralph Assheton
of Ashton under Lyne,
Lancashire.



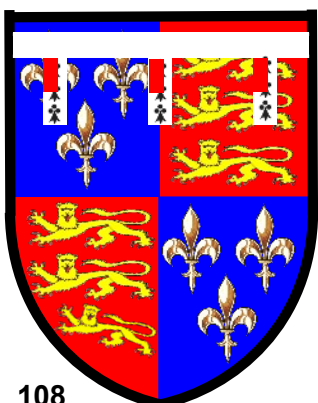
105
Sir John Nevill
of Liversedge,
Yorkshire.



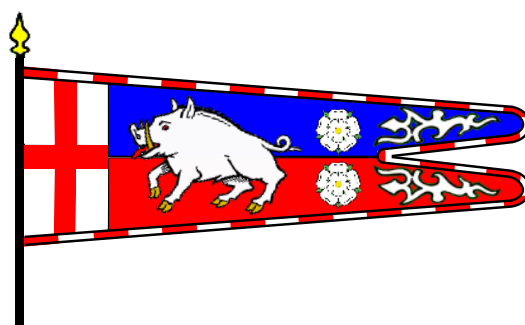
106
Sir James Harrington
of Brearley,
Yorkshire.



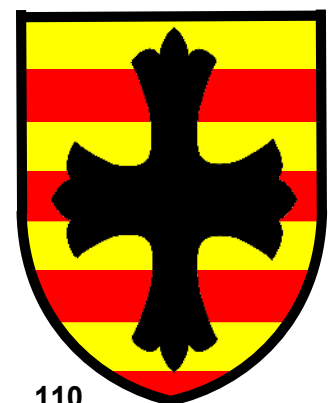
107
Sir Robert Percy
of Scotton,
Yorkshire.



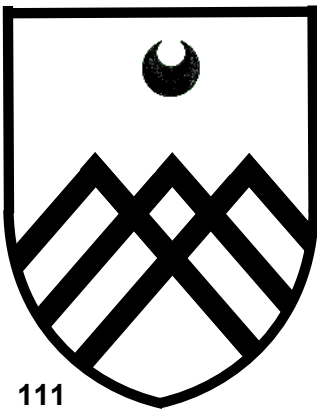
108
King Richard 3rd
of Middleham,
Yorkshire.



109
The Standard of
King Richard 3rd



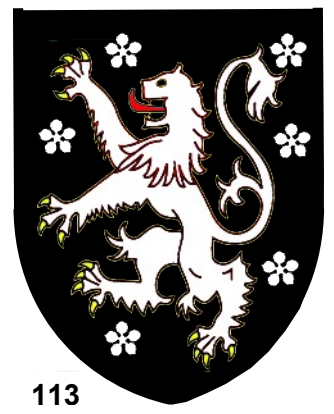
110
Sir Thomas Gower
of Stittenham,
Yorkshire.



111
Sir Robert Brackenbury
of Denton,
Durham.



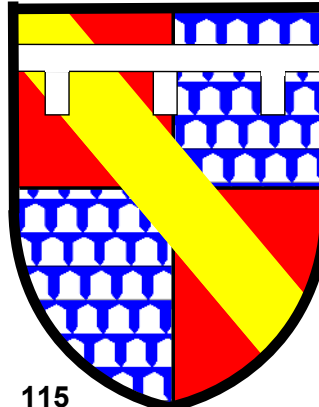
112
Percival Thirlwall
of Thirlwall,
Northumberland.



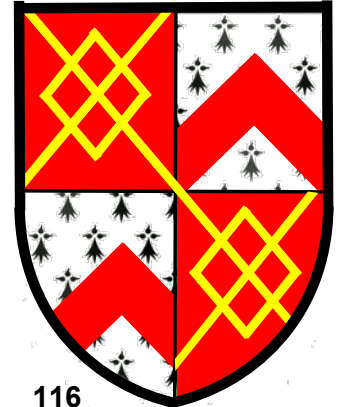
113
Sir Gervase Clifton
of Clifton,
Nottinghamshire.



114
Viscount Francis Lovell
of Minster Lovell,
Oxfordshire.



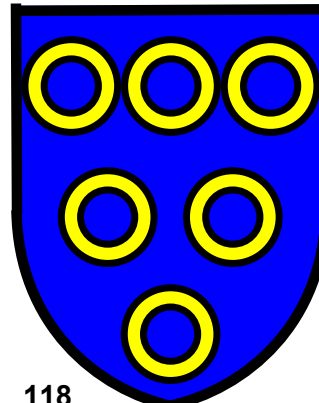
115
Sir Marmaduke Constable
of Somersby,
Lincolnshire.



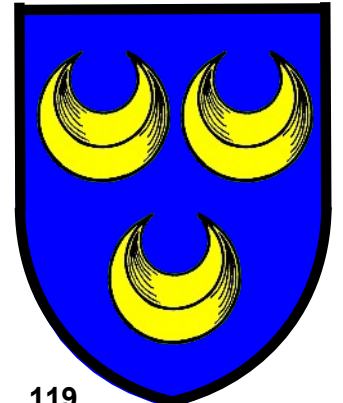
116
Lord John Audley
of Markeaton,
Derbyshire.



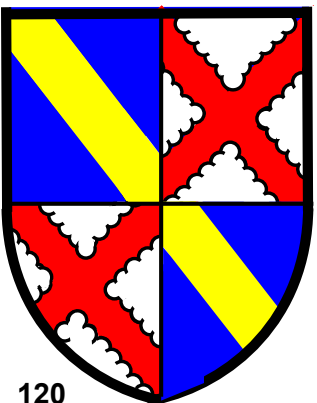
117
Sir John Conyers
of Hornby,
Yorkshire.



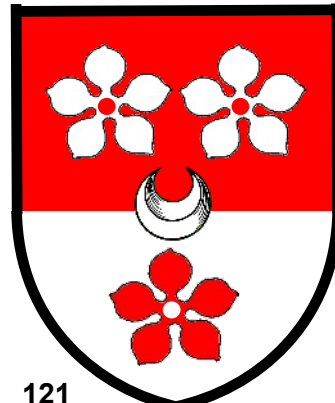
118
William Musgrave
of Penrith,
Cumberland.



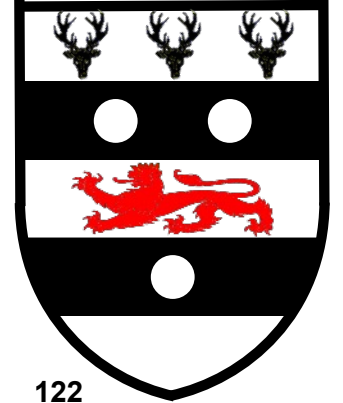
119
Sir Robert Ryther
of Ryther,
Yorkshire.



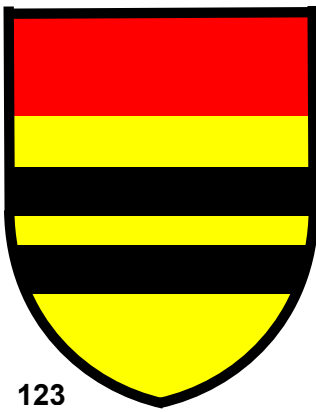
120
Lord John Scrope
of Castle Bolton,
Yorkshire.



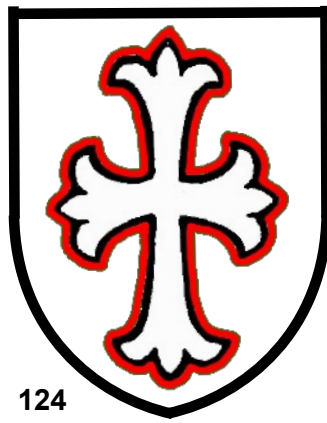
121
Gilbert Swinborne
of Naffertone,
Northumberland.



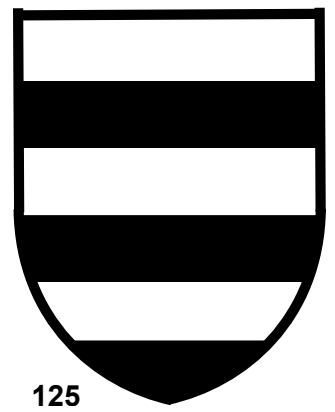
122
Sir William Parker
of London.



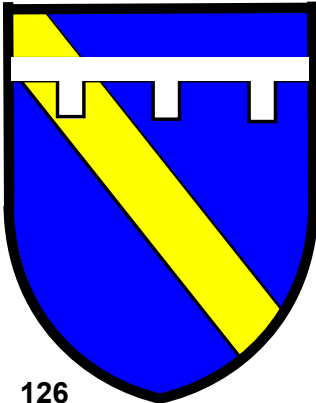
123
Sir Robert Manners
of Etal,
Northumberland.



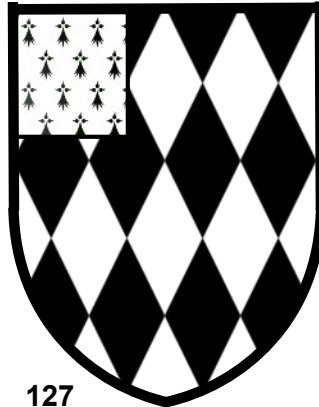
124
Sir Thomas Pilkington
of Pilkington,
Lancashire.



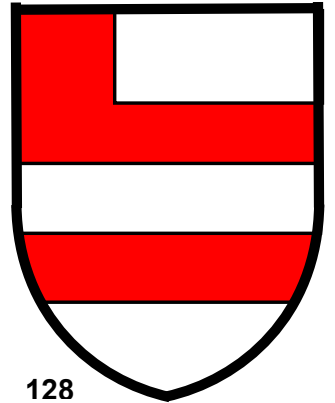
125
Lord Henry Grey
of Codnor,
Derbyshire.



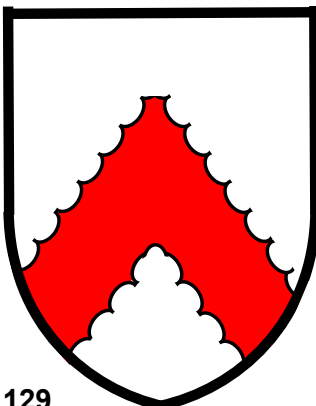
126
Lord Thomas Scrope
of Upsall,
Yorkshire.



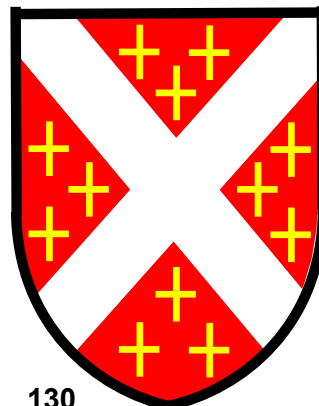
127
Sir John Buck
of Harthill,



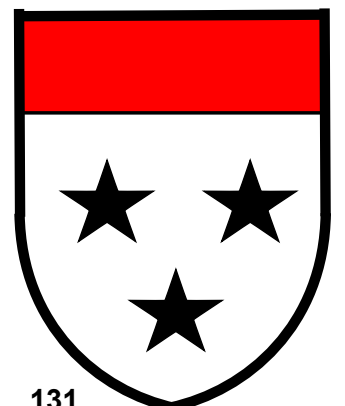
128
Sir Thomas Broughton
of Broughton in Furness,
Lancashire.



129
John Ratte



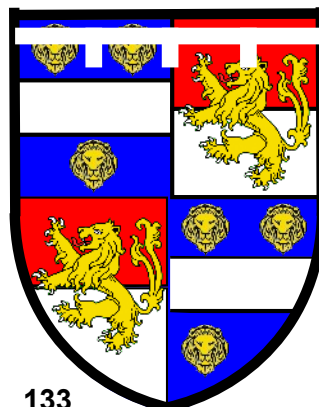
130
Thomas Windsor
of Stanwell,
Middlesex.



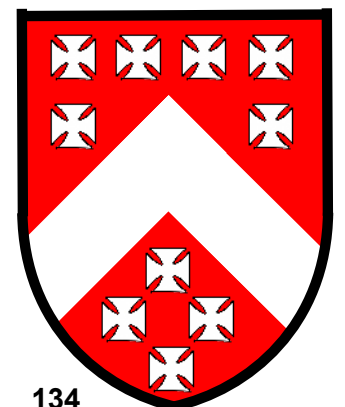
131
Thomas Poulter
of Downe, Kent.



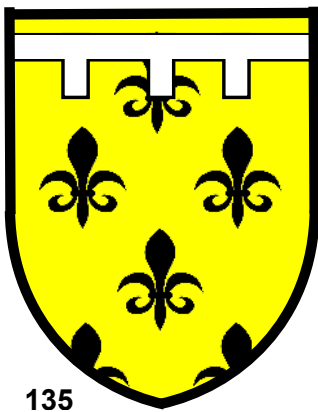
132
Sir Robert Harrington
of Badsworth,
Yorkshire.



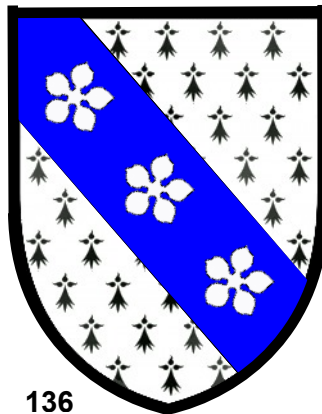
133
John de la Pole,
Earl of Lincoln
of Wingfield, Suffolk.



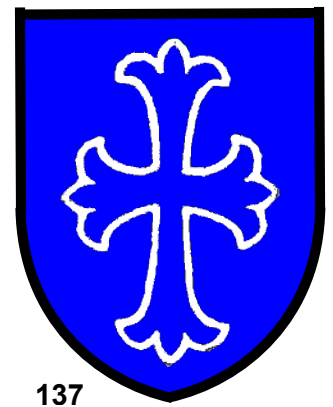
134
Sir William Berkeley
of Uley,
Gloucestershire.



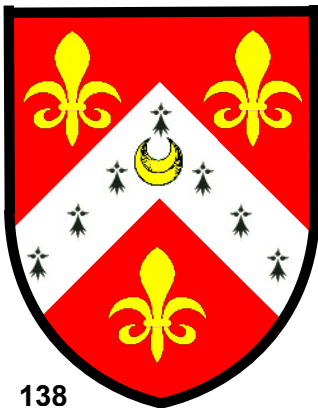
135
Robert Mortimer
of Thorpe le Soken,
Essex.



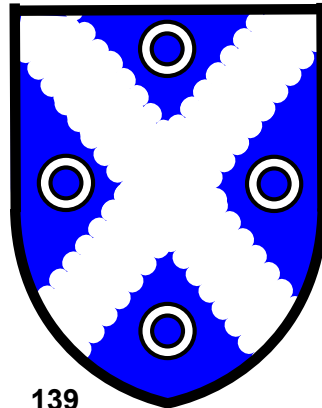
136
Humphrey Beaufo
of Barford St. John,
Oxfordshire.



137
Sir John Melton
of Aston by Sheffield,
Yorkshire.



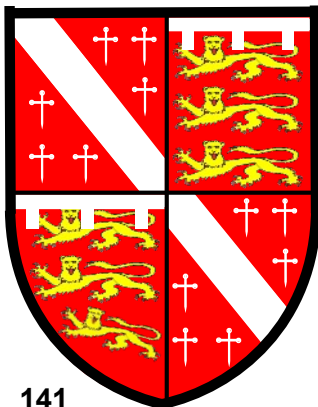
138
Sir Thomas Montgomery
of Faulkborn,
Essex.



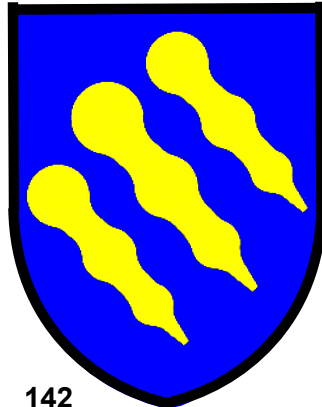
139
Geoffrey St. Germain
of Broughton,
Northamptonshire.



140
William Gilpin
of Kentmire,
Westmorland.



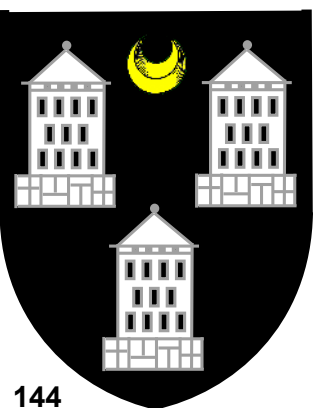
141
John Howard, Duke of Norfolk,
of Stoke by Nayland,
Suffolk.



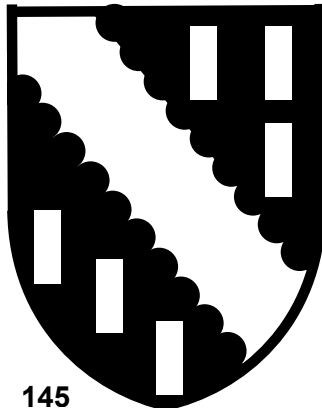
142
Sir Ralph Harbottle
of Beamish, Durham.



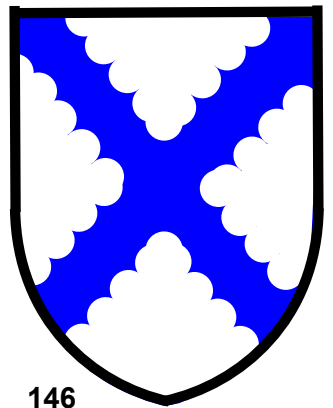
143
William Staffertone
of Windsor,
Berkshire.



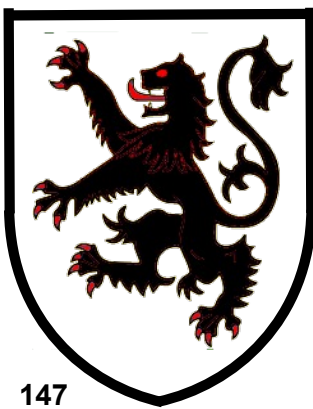
144
William Sapcote
of Thornhaugh,
Northamptonshire.



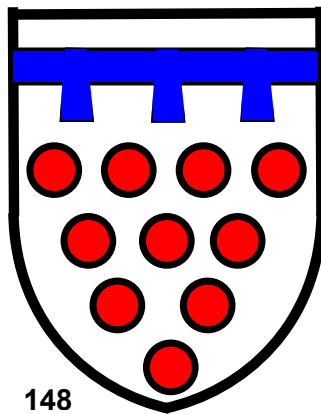
145
Sir William Allington
of Horseheath,
Cambridgeshire.



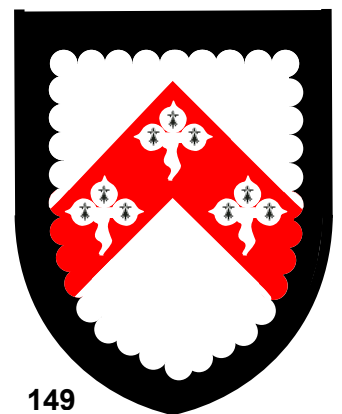
146
Sir Robert Middleton
of Dalton,
Westmorland.



147
Sir Brian Stapleton
of Carleton,
Yorkshire.



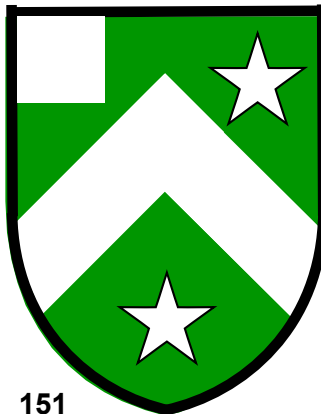
148
Sir John Babington
of Dethick,
Derbyshire.



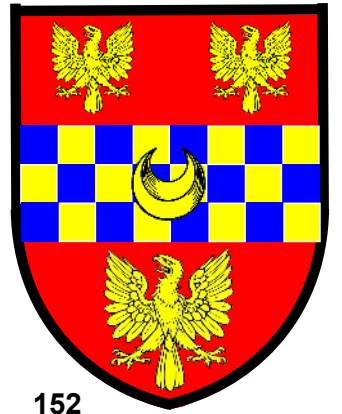
149
Sir Richard Revell
of Ogston,
Derbyshire.



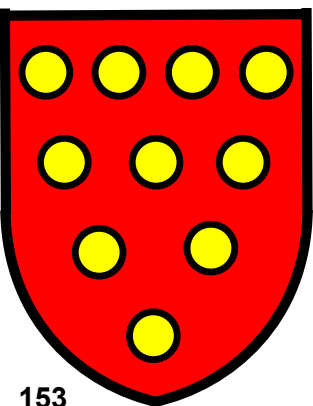
150
Sir Richard Tempest
of Bracewell,
Yorkshire.



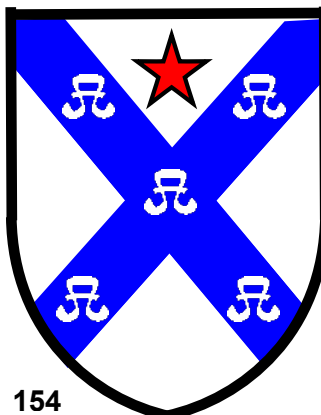
151
Sir John Pudsey
of Arnford,
Yorkshire.



152
Thomas Kendall
of Smisby,
Derbyshire.



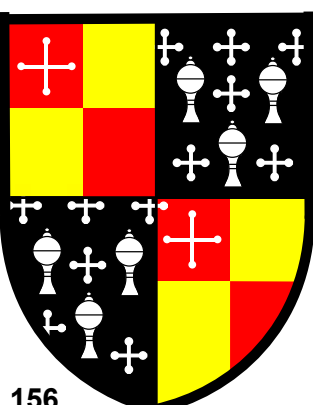
153
Lord John Zouche
of Harrington,
Northamptonshire.



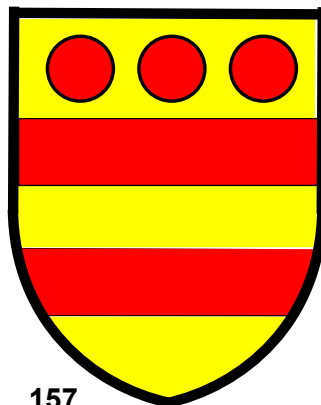
154
John Sacheverel
of Morley,
Derbyshire.



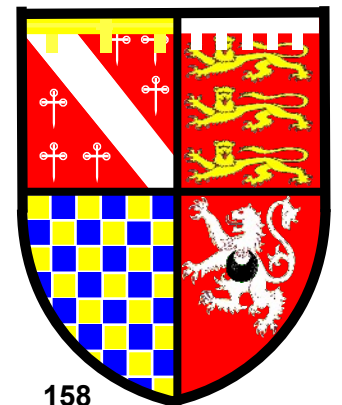
155
Sir Richard Charleton
of Edmonton,
Middlesex.



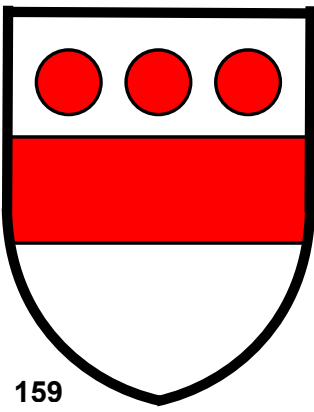
156
Sir John Middleton
of Belsay,
Northumberland.



157
Roger Wake
of Blisworth,
Northamptonshire.

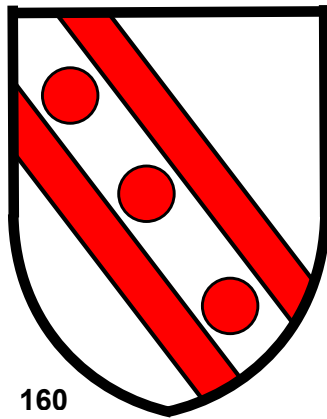


158
Thomas Howard,
Earl of Surrey of Ashwellthorpe,
Norfolk.



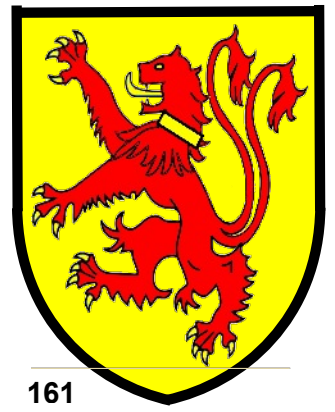
159

Walter Devereux,
Lord Ferrers of Chartley
of Weobley, Herefordshire.



160

John Joyce
of Windsor,
Berkshire.



161

Christopher Mallory
of Studley, Yorkshire.

