

MARKET BOSWORTH SOCIETY

BOSWORTH LINKS

Digging up the past

December 2020

Dear Member

Welcome to the December Newsletter. Traditionally at this time of the year journalists, editors and scribblers have a little time off from writing and preparing all of the wonderfully interesting and informative articles presented in Newsletters and the like. They achieve this by carrying out a review of the year and regurgitating articles in a kind of “best of” similar to when the TV producer is scraping the barrel for the last episode of a series. No such luck this year. As everything (well almost everything) from March has been cancelled there is not much to recover. We did have some fun with the 75th Anniversary of the end of World War 2, it was lovely to meet with friends and neighbours and enjoy the May sunshine, in a socially distanced and responsible way of course. We had some lovely photographs to share and some great reminiscences from Maurice, Angela, Dick and Sandra (via Ingrid) from which we learned about the personal experiences of 1945. As someone once said, the last year has been an annus horribilis, we have said goodbye to some much loved friends, members and family. I am looking forward to 2021 in the hope and expectation that it will be better than 2020.



Merry Christmas



Your Committee have secured a very special treat for you. As our gift to you this year we will not be including photographs of us all (as if that were not enough) but instead we have contracted with Hexachordia!

Hexachordia are a trio of professional musicians, Sarah Doig, Tony Scheuregger and Jane Scheuregger who play a wide range of Medieval and Renaissance musical instruments. They have built up a formidable reputation for high-quality, entertaining concerts and educational presentations. They have a strong track record of performing to all sorts of groups and in all manner of venues, in East Anglia where we are based.

We have secured, exclusively for Market Bosworth Society members, two videos. The first is a short educational video where they talk about the instruments they are about to play in the Christmas Concert (one is not a walking stick as I first thought). To watch both videos you will need a password and the website address, so here is the information you will need:

Introducing early musical instruments

<https://vimeo.com/477067381>

Password: bagpipes

“In Frost & Snow”

<https://vimeo.com/475841326>

Password: wassail

The passwords are for the exclusive use of members and will expire on Twelfth Night. If you do not have access to the internet you may use the links and passwords when you are visiting your relatives and your friends, I am sure someone will be able to help you to enjoy the concert. It will not compensate for the traditional Christmas Carol services enjoyed in Market Bosworth and the surrounding villages but hopefully it will put you into the Christmas spirit and it will be an interesting and enjoyable experience for us all. Now to get you started with the Christmas spirit here is a short quiz.

History of Christmas Trivia Quiz

1. What Christian group banned Christmas in Boston from 1659 to 1681?
2. Before becoming tied up with Christmas what was Yule?
3. The French word "Noel" is often used around Christmas, but what was its original meaning in Latin?
4. What Roman holiday held from December 17th to the 23rd had a large influence on how Christmas was celebrated?
5. Among Christians who lived in the East, when was Christmas originally celebrated?
6. In what century was the first written use of Xmas?
7. The modern Santa Claus is mainly a mix of what two figures?
8. What political cartoonist is largely responsible for defining what the modern Santa Claus looks like?
9. What was the poem "Twas the Night Before Christmas" originally titled?
10. In what decade did Coca-Cola start using Santa Claus in advertisements?

Heraldry Explained

Many years ago, someone wrote that 'I could do better'. Yes it was my teacher the late and much loved Mr Heathcote, and yes it was a theme running through my education. It is not my fault that I am easily distracted and have an insatiable curiosity, perhaps I was a cat in a previous life, who knows. Some believe....err where was I? Oh yes, Heraldry is a very wide and somewhat complicated subject. A good friend showed my Ordinaires Quiz from last month to his good friend who thought, with regard to the quiz, I could have done better. It seems that you are never too old to learn and equally a leopard does not change its spots. I have therefore, included the response here for you with an introduction from Walter, who has given even more time to the Newsletter. Thank you Walter. By the way, for those who think we are leaning a bit too far towards Heraldry, please help me out by sending me articles ideas, questions, comments they will all be welcome and well received. Now for the appraisal of my work (not for the faint hearted).

Heraldry, Ordinaries

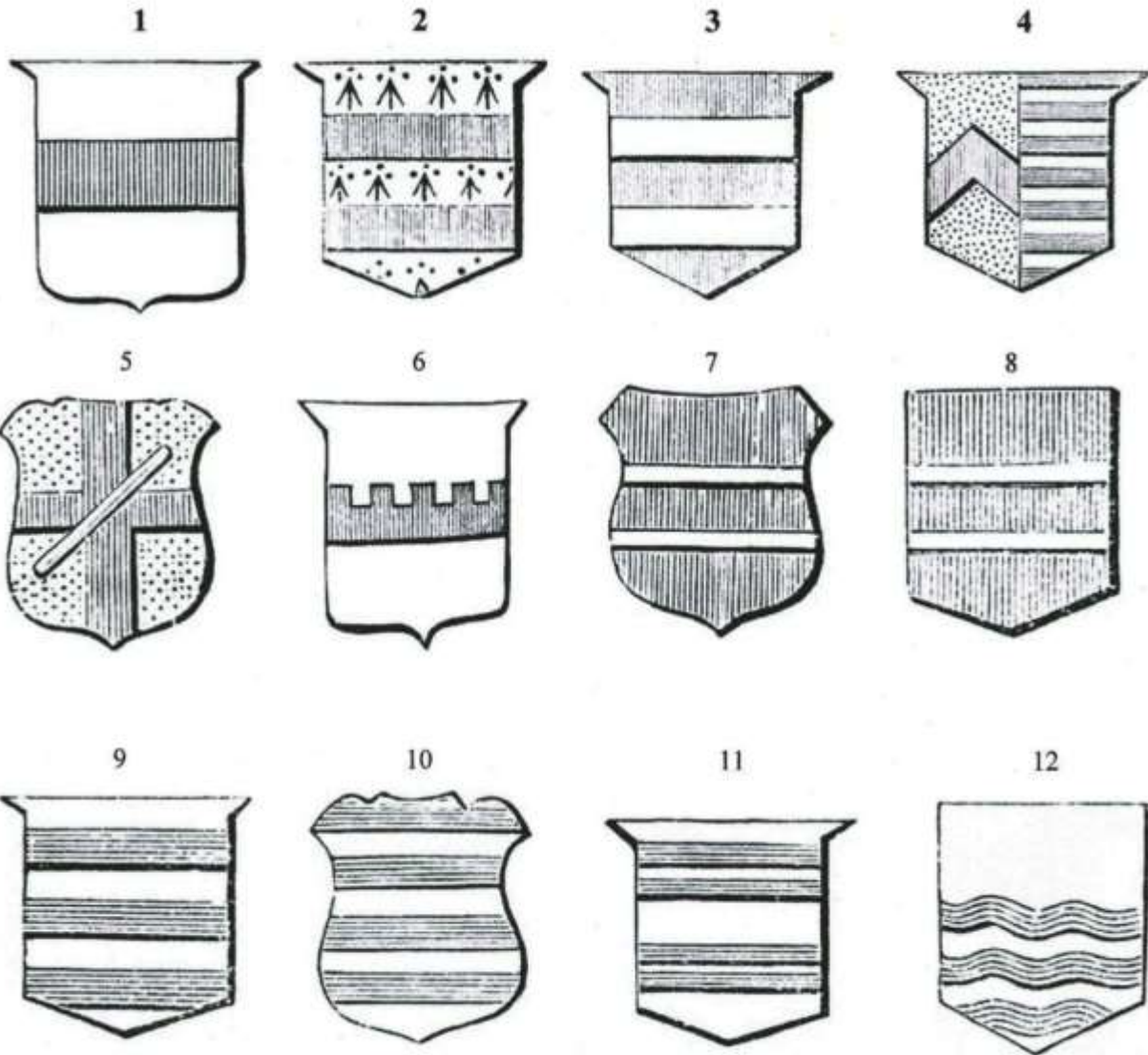
The quiz ran along these lines, *this gallery is of Ordinaries commonly used in heraldry. The Ordinaries are the geometric figures that are created when the shield is divided by straight, curved, or zigzag lines. For one point each, name them.*

The Ordinaries shown are: -

- 1) Argent, a Fess Gules
- 2) Bar Ordinary
- 3) Shield Showing Bar
- 4) Baron and Femme
- 5) Baton Abatement
- 6) Battlement
- 7) Barrulet Ordinary
- 8) Shield showing Barrulet
- 9) Barry of Seven Pieces
- 10) Barry Ordinary.
- 11) Bar Gemels
- 12) Bars Wavy

Having just worked my way through 161 shields of the combatants at the Battle of Bosworth Field I was not entirely happy with the answers given to this quiz! After contacting Nigel over my concerns, it was agreed that I should contact Vic Taylor, a more experienced enthusiast of Heraldic studies. He too was not satisfied that the answers reflected the true heraldic representations shown, and so between us we have taken the liberty of amending Nigel's answers. I hope that you will find our efforts useful and that they will further stimulate your interest in this fascinating subject.

There is more to follow, Walter!



1



Nigel's answer: - Argent, a Fess Gules

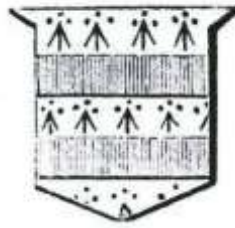
Vic's answer: - This one seems correctly blazoned, especially because, like all the coats, technically it is hatched correctly, as for all the shields illustrated – i.e., by shading.

(e.g., gules/red = vertical lines), dots = or/gold or yellow (as in 4 & 5); and blank fields (such as argent in 1 and 12) or charges (as in 3) for bars (as in 6).

For the rest of my comments below, I am assuming that a "testee" should be using conventional blazon, as would be the case with a herald, heraldic artist, or student of Heraldry.

I will therefore provide hopefully correct blazons and any necessary comment to support that assumption.

2



Nigel's answer: - Bar Ordinary

Vic's answer: - A correct blazon of this would be simply ermine, two bars gules.

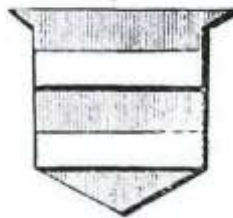
(in Burke's 'General Armory' and other armorials, this would usually be abbreviated to erm two bars gu.)

This one seems to confuse or fuse together two different procedures, by adding - to a description of the charge by correct blazon of a single charge out of a pair (bar) – the heraldic term for a category of charge (i.e., an ordinary, as opposed to a sub-ordinary or other charge or device, like a fleur-de-lys).

Other illustrations in the list of "answers" seem to show similar confusion or mixing.

Are those being quizzed meant to be blazoning the arms or using a mixture of heraldic lingo and modern everyday English?

3



Nigel's answer: - Shield Showing Bar.

Vic's answer: - This one is certainly a "Shield showing [two] Bar[s]", not just "Bar", but the blazon would be gules, two bars argent [abbreviated to gu two bars ar.]

[Personally, I always use arg (not a/ar) for argent, to avoid any chance of misunderstanding caused by my poor handwriting when "tricking" a coat (using marginal or internal letter abbreviations), by confusing with or or az.]

4



Nigel's answer: - Baron and Femme

Vic's answer: - Here, a description of the USAGE of such a coat seems to be given, in that the heraldic words "baron" and "femme" are heraldic terms (but not blazon or categories) provided for the husband and wife in such an impaled pair of coats, whereas a true blazon would be as follows:

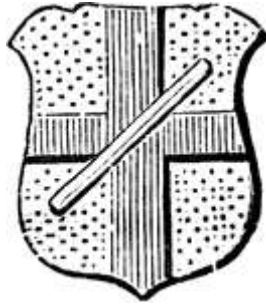
Or a chevron gules [or a chev gu] impaling gules six barrulets argent [gu six barrulets arg] - i.e., the dexter coat (the coat on the right of the shield-holder as he faces you) is placed side-by-side with the sinister coat (right as you look at it but heraldically left when held by the defending or parading warrior).

Such a coat is typical of a representation celebrating a marriage, husband taking preference over the wife by being placed on the dexter, the wife's coat being only that of her father*, not herself.

(Cf paling for a type of fence with upright posts or planks?)

*(NB *above - If the wife is an actual (not simply heraldic) heiress or co-heir(ess) of her father's estate, her coat would be placed centrally over the husband's shield in an "escutcheon of pretence", the latter word related to expressions like "The Great Pretender", or claimant to a certain position in society.)*

In the case of the two separate vertical halves of a shield simply being two tinctures side-by-side (as in much relatively early heraldry, where only simple differentiation was needed), the blazon would read, for example, "Per pale, or and vert", i.e., an upright gold dexter half and an upright green sinister half.



Nigel's answer: - Baton Abatement

Vic's answer: - The full blazon here would be Or, a Cross gules, overall a Baton sinister azure.

(This blazon reflects well the 'design-build' method of how the objects on a shield are built up in stages, so, the field comes first, then the main or major charge or object placed on it, the cross, and then, on top of that, the added baton.

The latter charge, a couped (i.e., with ends cut off) version of a bend, was a common method, especially within some medieval royalty, of showing illegitimacy, but not in any "abated" [see 6 below] or denigrated form, because royal bastards would often be given often financially important tenures of estates, but without the right to gain the throne.

6



Nigel's answer: - Battlement

Vic's answer: - This should read something like as follows:

argent, a fess embattled gules (as abatement).

An abatement would, it is suggested, be given for unchivalrous behaviour, or some other misdemeanour, but there are heraldists who would dispute whether anyone would display a "black mark" like that!

Embattling is a regular version of the essentially straight-sided lines that delineate Ordinaries, and would arguably be used simply to differentiate the charge from the original linear shape, just to show, for example, some different branch of a family or just a personal preference. It would need to be granted by a heraldic authority.

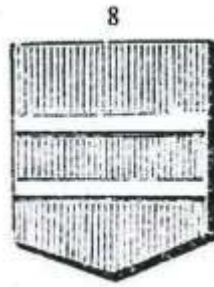
The embattled line could be one of these simple shapes, as in the quiz, or less right-angled or straight-sided charges like a bordure or a pile..

7



Nigel's answer: - Barrulet Ordinary

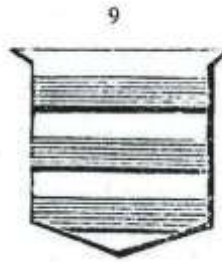
Vic's answer: - A relatively straight forward blazon, gules, two bendlets argent – the diminutives of ordinaries are given the same status as their full size versions.



Nigel's answer: - Shield showing Barrulet

Vic's answer: - As above, the same as (7), the design of shield making no difference to the blazon – (7) and (8) appear only to have received slightly different pressure on the pen/pencil doing the vertical lines, and the bendlets are roughly equal in width.

No doubt, many heralds' preliminary sketches would be similarly variable.



Nigel's answer: - Barry of Seven Pieces

Vic's answer: - Argent, three bars azure – see above for the “rules” about “stripey” shields.

The clue is to count the repeated “stripes”,: equal numbers mean that the shield is barry, barruly, etc., and an unequal number of “stripes” means that the lesser number of charges is described as on a field of the other “stripes, so next coat is ...

Nigel's



Nigel's answer: - Barry Ordinary.

Vic's answer: - Barry of eight azure and argent

(i.e., there is an equal number of azure (first tincture) and argent (second tincture) – always start with the tincture that comes first, whether vertically, as here, or horizontally..



Nigel's answer: - Bar Gemels

Vic's answer: - Argent, two barrulets gemelles azure (see above)

(I think they can hardly be called full bars.)

Unless the two sets of twinned charges were both placed in other than an equally-spaced relation to each other, no need to say one is in chief and the other in base.



Nigel's answer: - Bars Wavy

Vic's answer: - Argent, in base three bars wavy azure.

See above for my comments on making the hatching also wavy – the wavy shape of the ordinary itself is enough, but I don't see any real problem with making the hatching also wavy, thus following the wavy outline of the charge.

Nigel's answers

The Ordinaries shown are: -

- 1) Argent, a Fess Gules
- 2) Bar Ordinary
- 3) Shield Showing Bar
- 4) Baron and Femme
- 5) Baton Abatement
- 6) Battlement
- 7) Barrulet Ordinary
- 8) Shield showing Barrulet
- 9) Barry of Seven Pieces
- 10) Barry Ordinary.
- 11) Bar Gemels
- 12) Bars Wavy

Our amended answers

The Ordinaries shown are: -

- 1) Argent, **a fess** gules
- 2) Ermine, **two bars** gules.
- 3) Gules, **two bars** argent
- 4) Or **a chevron** gules impaling gules six **barrulets** argent
- 5) Or **a cross** gules, overall a **baton** sinister azure.
- 6) Argent, a **fess** embattled gules
- 7) Gules, two **barrulets** argent
- 8) Gules, two **barrulets** argent
- 9) Argent, three **bars** azure
- 10) **Barry** of eight azure and argent
- 11) Argent, two **barrulets** gemelles azure
- 12) Argent, in base three **bars** wavy azure

Nigel's marks.

- 1) 1
- 2) .5
- 3) .5
- 4) 0
- 5) .5
- 6) 0
- 7) 1
- 8) 1
- 9) 0
- 10) .1
- 11) 0
- 12) 1

6.5/12 (I will settle for that).

A very difficult set of questions for those just starting to learn

about heraldry.

Nigel, I hope that you will not be distressed by the mark we

have given you, after all it's just a bit of fun!

I'm just pleased that my work on the Coats of Arms relating to

the combatants at Battle of Bosworth Field has resulted in this

interest in the subject.

As I said earlier, there is more to come which I hope will maintain this interest.

Walter.

BRIAN OAKLEY



I mentioned last month that Peter Loseby had been asked to write an article about Brian. I have now received permission to include it here in the Newsletter. Thank you Peter.

The Editorial Team of Aspect felt that the passing of Brian Oakley should not go by without acknowledging the conservation work he did in and around Market Bosworth. They asked me to compile some memories of Brian, but I knew that I would be unable to do this without the collaboration of his wife Glynis to whom I give my heartfelt thanks for helping me at such a difficult time. I would also like to thank The Rev. Mark Poskitt, Chris Hooker, Nigel Palmer and Robert Leake who have also made contributions to this article.

Brian was born on the 27th December 1936 in the family home, 'Weston House' in Carlton, which was named after the village of Weston under Redcastle, Shropshire, where his parents had come from. His father owned the firm of builders W.H. Oakley and after Brian was born '& Son' was added to the name of the business. After his father's retirement Brian saw no reason to change the name and it has continued to be called W H Oakley & Son which has always been synonymous with quality work especially that which required the conservation of old buildings.

Brian attended the Dixie Grammar School and shortly after leaving the school he was called up to do his National Service serving between 1954 and 1956. He joined the Signals but when the army discovered how skilled he was they transferred him to the maintenance division where they made good use of his carpentry skills!

On his return Brian continued to work with his father and an example of their work can be seen at Holy Bones in Church Street. The original extension to the right of the front door was built by them. Many visitors have assumed that this was part of the original building because the brickwork blends in so well with the central part of the front aspect. Brian explained that to achieve this they took down a building in Carlton and recycled the bricks to use for the extension.

Another example of his skill at recycling old and disused buildings can be found at Shenton Station.

Originally the building had been the Humberstone Station in Leicester. Brian carefully dismantled each brick, cleaned, and numbered them so that the rebuilt station at Shenton was just as it was in Humberstone.

Yet another example of his skills to recreate historical buildings can be found in the Battlefield Centre where he created the facade of a medieval building adjacent to the gift shop.

Brian used to use the Black Horse to socialise and it was here that he met Glynis Croman. Their relationship developed to a point where they were married at Carlton Church on the 8th February 1969. However, the best laid plans can have their problems. On this occasion, there had been a very heavy fall of snow the night before so in the morning Brian and his father set to clearing the snow from the road to the church to ensure that Glynis would have no excuse for arriving late at the chancel step! Photograph John Oakley.

After they were married, they moved into their marital home, 'The Firs' in Norton Juxta Twycross. Both took an active role in the community. Glynis ran the Post Office from her parlour whilst Brian continued to work with his father but also joined the Parochial Church Council. His duties included the winding of the church clock once a week.

Their first child was born and named David. David now works in Hampshire as a Land Agent. He was followed by their second son John who is a very successful freelance photographer.

When Jim Coleman purchased The Forge from Clem Phillips, the last blacksmith to work in Bosworth, some remedial work was required which included rebuilding the wall fronting onto Park Street. Jim contracted W H Oakley & Son to carry out the skilled work of dismantling the wall and rebuilding it using the original bricks. Other work included the dismantling of an outhouse and disposing of the rubble by throwing it into the cellar under the house, something that Brian and Glynis were later to regret!

In 1997 Brian and Glynis were looking to move into the Bosworth area when luckily The Forge came onto the market. They purchased it and moved into their new home in August 1997.

With hindsight it can be said that not only was it lucky for Brian and Glynis but for Market Bosworth as well. because It ensured that this historic building would not only be well maintained but, in parts, it would be restored to its original specification.

One of the first projects undertaken by the couple was to remove the rubble from the cellar, dumped there by Brian when carrying out work for Jim Coleman. It had to be removed bucket by bucket up the cellar steps and out into a skip! Once cleared, Brian began to restore the original well. His undoubted skill as a bricklayer was very evident when he relined the walls of the well. It is not only a wonderful feat of engineering but in its own way a work of art.

Brian also replaced the window frames and internal doors which he made in the style of the original building. Any small extensions he carried out were all completed sympathetically, and visitors assume that they are part of the original framework.

Many of us will remember Brian, even in his 80s hanging off a ladder whilst he trimmed the ivy on the gable end!



Undoubtedly Brian was at his happiest when the forge itself was being used. Brian rebuilt the second hearth in the forge and would encourage visitors, on open days, to join him to manually operate the large, refurbished bellows whilst Ed Robinson, the farrier, would use the second hearth with its electric fan.

Brian did a lot for the Market Bosworth Society, and also put up with a lot! For many years, the society's archive lived in one of the bedrooms in The Forge taking up a lot of space. Brian and Glynis hosted the Society's monthly committee meetings and also opened the forge for the annual Christmas light switch on celebrations. This was an opportunity to welcome residents and visitors to a working forge and to showcase some of the work done by the Society.

Brian was also very proud of the agricultural equipment housed in his museum. He had purchased most of it when attending local auctions with Glynis and was always happy to explain to visitors how the implements were used.

Brian loved his dogs and would take them out early in the morning along with a plastic bag to carry home any discarded litter he found on his walk. On one such walk through the churchyard Brian noticed that ivy covered many of the inscriptions on the very old headstones so that they could not be read. Brian took it upon himself to remove the ivy and tidy up around the graves. He was helped by his friend Richard Shepherd and when they finished, he did not seek any acknowledgement, he simply said that "it needed doing so I just did it"

When I told the Rev. Mark Poskitt what Brian had done, Mark responded with the following acknowledgement. "It's often commented to me how well looked after the church yard is at Bosworth. It's a beautiful, peaceful place where people can sit quietly, or visitors sometimes have their lunch and enquirers may seek details of a family heritage. It had never been mentioned to me that Brian, (with help from Richard) were instrumental in removing ivy from many of the gravestones. It's not an easy or pleasant job, but it has been clearly done with great skill and care. We at St. Peter's Church and the whole community are grateful to Brian for taking on such a task"

Bosworth in Bloom are also thankful to Brian who was always the 'go to man' if they wanted something looking at or fixing. Whether it was putting up the new hanging basket brackets, making roadside boxes, repairing bits that fell apart or had been knocked about by a passing motorist, Brian would quietly get on with it like the master craftsman he was. Many people will have seen the pride and evident pleasure he took in showing off the forge. He was always happy to open up the forge on Judging Day to show our judges an authentic piece of Bosworth history. Chris Hooker remembers one visit when, pushed for time as usual, he said to the Judges that they should really be moving on. The reply was "stop the clock, this is really interesting stuff". But that was Brian, always ready to give of his time and expertise, and a man who gave a lot to Bosworth and will be very much missed by the Bosworth in Bloom team.

One final part of the legacy that Brian has left in the Market Bosworth Conservation Area is his work on the one remaining village pump, to be found outside Rainbow Cottage.

The Market Bosworth Society turned to Brian when the pump required refurbishing. They could not think of a more suitable person to do the work. Brian, as ever, took pains to make sure the work was to the highest standard and did far more than the Society had requested. By doing so he has ensured that the pump will welcome visitors to Market Bosworth for many more years.

Sunday morning was the time for Brian to take on his domestic duties and help Glynis with the housework. Like any other job he did this thoroughly and on completion would be in need of a glass of cider which he took at the Olde Red Lion where he was regularly joined by John Thorp, Tom Shepherd, Richard Trivett and Richard Shepherd.

Brian loved his home and was reluctant to leave it to go on holiday, claiming he was too busy. However, after much cajoling by Glynis and John he would agree to go with them and once away he always enjoyed the quality time he had with Glynis, John, and the dogs. He especially enjoyed the Lake District and John

took many photographs of their trips which will enable the family to remember the good times they had with Brian.

Personally, I shall remember Brian as a man of small stature but with a heart of gold. A man who quietly went about his work in conserving the rich history of Market Bosworth for which we should all be grateful.

Peter Loseby

Thank you Peter. I am sure we will all have our special memories of Brian and will miss him greatly, rest in peace, Brian.

Our Next Quiz! Is about AGES (As usual, hopefully the answers are at the end of this Newsletter)

“The earth is rude, silent and incomprehensible at first —be not dismayed—keep on.”

Since Walt Whitman wrote those lines we have kept on, and now know that the age of the earth is thousands of millions of years more than man's time on it, which began with the Stone Ages. These are determined by man's progress in the making of stone implements. But they overlap, since man developed at different rates in different parts of the world, and even today some people are still living in the Stone Age.

1. How far out was Archbishop Ussher when he dated the Creation at 4004 B.C.?
2. There are five Stone Ages whose names end in '-lithic'. What are they?
3. What is the next Age called?
4. What Age succeeded this?
5. How many Ice Ages were there?
6. Are we heading for another Ice Age?
7. What traces of glaciation are left today?
8. Analysis of tree-pollen from lake-beds shows that two of the following trees—oak, pine, alder, birch—first predominated. Which two, and what does this tell the archaeologist?
9. The three Ages of life are called Palaeozoic (old), Mesozoic (middle) and Cainozoic (new). Into which would you fit the following forms of life: birds, seaweeds, re tiles, man, fishes, invertebrates, corals, land-plants an amphibians?
10. Has any civilized Westerner gone back to the Stone Age?

Out for a lovely walk



St, James church Sutton Cheney, as seen from the bench we sat upon whilst enjoying our coffee. Lynne and I regularly walk our two dogs along The Gated Lane to Sutton Cheney where we have a tranquil picnic in the well-kept churchyard. In the previous Summer one of the Yew trees had blown down and the stump looked rather sad. Lynne and I got chatting to Pamela who cares for the churchyard and she offered me some logs for turning, which I was happy to accept. In exchange I asked Tony Gardner if he would be able to do anything with the stump. Next day Tony took a look and carved a crown onto the top. You can't really make it out here, but it has now been painted in a gold colour and looks very effective. One can almost imagine Richard III wandering about looking for his lost crown in that churchyard.



On the way back, one afternoon in the Autumn we saw an unusual (or least I thought it unusual) cloud formation. The photograph does not really do it justice (about time I bought a better phone or carried my camera with me). Instead of a cloud it looked not unlike a large plume of smoke. I could almost imagine a huge steam engine travelling along and leaving a plume of steam and smoke behind. I am sure it is not that unusual and if anyone knows the correct name for the phenomenon I would be interested to know. For many years I have always thought it unusual that the weather is different from one side of Cadeby to the other and I expect this is to

do with air currents and the like. Do fill me in if you happen to know.

December General knowledge quiz

Our next quiz is one for you to play with your family, I hope you enjoy it. One question has been removed as I thought it a little vulgar, but not to be too Scrooge like I left the answer in. So, once you have identified which answer you can see if you can work out the question. Give yourself an extra point if you get it right.

1. How many breeds of elephant are there?
2. Which Disney Princess has the least amount of screen time?
3. What is Shakespeare's shortest play?
4. In *Gavin and Stacey*, how many times has Stacey been engaged before Gavin, and can you name them (for one point)?
5. What is Prince William's full name?
6. How many stars are on the national flag of USA?
7. In terms of volume, which is the largest fresh lake in the world?
8. What year was Marmite invented? A) 1902 B) 1929 C) 1899
9. For two points, what's the average height of males and females in the UK?
10. Who has won the most Academy Awards?
11. In *Harry Potter*, where does Vernon Dursley work?
12. What is the capital of St. Lucia?
13. How many letter tiles are there in a game of Scrabble?
14. For two points, who won the first football World Cup and what year was it?
15. Where in the human body would you find the medulla oblongata?
16. Who designed the Eiffel Tower?
17. What month of which year was the first iPhone released?
18. For two points, what were the most popular boys' and girls' names for 2019?
19. Name the longest river in the UK
20. What year was *Scarface* released?
21. Who was the youngest British Prime Minister?
22. What is the spiciest chilli in the world?
23. What's the name of the Coco Pops mascot?
24. What was Ariana Grande's first UK number one single?
25. Which English city was once known as Duroliponte?
26. Without using a calculator, what is 30% of 546? (You can round up to avoid decimal points)
27. In which classic novel is the first line: *'In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since'?*
28. Which fashion house is behind the perfume, 'Light Blue'?

29. What year did Vincent Van Gogh die?
30. As of 1 May 2020, who has the most Instagram followers?
31. As of 1 May 2020, what's the highest rated film on iMDB?
32. Who won the Booker prize in 2019?
33. What's the capital city of Tanzania?
34. What ingredients go into the cocktail, a boulevardier?
35. At the time of writing, how many members are in the band Tame Impala?
36. What is Joe Biden's middle name?
37. Where would you find the oldest pot plant in the world?

Battle of Bosworth Heraldic Shields

I have been busy looking into the next 12 shields for you, number 25 to 36. Before I proceed I should explain that the research is not always as easy as it might appear. Some of the names on the shields vary from the name as recorded elsewhere, not just the spellings are different. This is not uncommon, if you remember Gemma telling us about her research into her family history she discovered three different spellings of the same name and this was not over 500 years ago. So far most of the research has been into those taking part from Wales which is of course another language. It is not therefore simply looking up a name. but using any information available to narrow the search or indeed confirm that one person named on the shield is also the same person named differently elsewhere. In researching the shields, I have really tried to be as accurate and as thorough as possible. Let me give you an example. Number 25 is Rhys ap Meredith of Voelas Denbighshire. You will have seen ap in a number of names, well the Welsh patronymic system describes family trees in terms of the male line only and records the family association in the 'ap' or 'ab' prefix ('ap' is a contraction of the Welsh word 'mab', which means son). For example, Rhys ap Dafydd translates as 'Rhys, son of David'. After several fruitless searches for Rhys Meredith, I was getting nowhere. I discovered a snippet about Rhys which said that he had fought with valour at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. Another snippet said that he was Henry VII standard bearer. But I was unable to find any more detail, no lineage, no dates and no history. It appeared to be a dead end. I even found that Voelas was also recorded as Foelas. I looked into translations of common names which offered some help. I discovered that “In Old Welsh (c. 800–1150) the name now commonly spelt Meredith was usually rendered as Morgetuid or Margetiud. The exact meaning of the first element, Mere, is unclear although some Welsh scholars have translated it as "great" or "splendid". The final element of iudd has the meaning of lord, and *is found in other Welsh names such as Gruffydd and Bleidd[i]udd. However, in Middle Welsh (c. 1150s–1300s) the name was most commonly spelt as Maredud and Maredudd; "in Welsh, the accent is on the penult, and this leads at times to the elision of the vowel of the first syllable, producing an early variant Meredydd. Anglo-Norman scribes often used e for the first syllable and substituting the double d with a th, producing Mereduth. The forms Meredith and Meredyth are seen as early as the 14th century.*” I had a look at Rhys ap Maredudd a name that had also cropped up a number of times. I discovered some information which appeared to match the snippet I found, Rhys ap Maredudd of Foelas (not Voelas, but not a great difference phonetically), a big house on the outskirts of a village. I read that in the summer of 1485, he (Rhys) took a local army to meet Henry Tudor on his way to challenge Richard III. It was Rhys who carried the banner of the Red Dragon of Cadwaladr on the battlefield at Bosworth. Some of the Welsh poets even said that it was Rhys who actually killed Richard III. So could Rhys ap Meredith of Voelas, Denbighshire be the same as Rhys ap Maredudd of Foelas Denbighshire? It seemed likely as I could find no other participant under Maredudd. I looked into more

descendant, **RHYS AP MEREDITH**, standard-bearer to King HENRY VII, s. Lowry, dau. and heir of Howell ap Griffith Goch, by whom he had, **Morris ap Rhys ap Meredith** Gethin, who s. Anne, dau. of David Middleton, Esq. of the co. of Denbigh, by whom he had, **Cadwalader ap Morris** Gethin, of Voelas (or Voelas), in the co. of Denbigh, Gent., eldest son, who obtained a grant from the crown to himself and his brother, Robert Gethin ap Morris, Gent., of lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the parish of Llanwith, in the co. of Denbigh, being parcel of the hamlet of Hierathog, then lately belonging to the monastery of Conway, dissolved by act of parliament, and amongst the rest of the tenements, &c., that of Tythen y Voelas, late in the tenure or occupation of **Morris ap Rhys ap Meredith**, to hold to them for the consideration of £98 4s., by patent, dated 16 March, 36th Henry VIII., A.D. 1545 (vide enrolment of patent in the Rolls Chapel). He s. Katherine, dau. and heir of John Lloyd ap William ap Rhys ap Gruff ap Guillim, descended from Ednevet Vychan, by whom he had two sons,

- i. Robert Win, of Voelas aforesaid, obtained a grant from the crown, dated 27th June, 1590, by the description of Robert Win ap Cadwallader, Esq., of lands, &c., situate in the hamlet of Hierathog, co. of Denbigh, formerly belonging to the dissolved monastery of Conway, part thereof lately in the tenure and occupation of Morris Gethyn, and other parts now or late in the occupation of Cadwallader ap Morris Gethin ap Rhys ap Meredith, to hold to the said Robert Win ap Cadwallader, his heirs, &c., in free and common socage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, and not in capite. (Fide enrolment of the patent in the Rolls Chapel.)
- ii. Rhys Wynn ap Cadwallader.

The 2nd son,

RHYS WYNN AP CADWALLADER (called ROBERT, in VINCENT'S

translations and then I found this, (below left) sorry about the quality but I think you can make it out. This introduced yet another spelling of Voelas, Voylas. I searched all variations as a single word and turned up this, WYNNE (WYNNE-FINCH) family, Voelas, near Pentrefoelas, Denbighshire This family, settled in Rhufoniog for several centuries, claimed descent from Marchweithian. There are alabaster effigies of RHYS AP MEREDYDD, also called RHYS FAWR, of Plas Iolyn, standard-bearer in the battle of Bosworth Field, and of his wife Lowry in Ysbyty Ifan church (Syr Robert ap Rhys, son of Rhys Fawr and Lowry, is also represented by an alabaster effigy in Ysbyty Ifan church)

To recap, I have been looking for Rhys ap Meredith of Voelas Denbighshire, found Rhys ap Maredudd and then found Rhys ap Meredydd and Rhys Fawr. Are they the same person? I think that on the balance of probabilities yes. All refer to the Battle of Bosworth and confirm therefore that all named were alive at that time. All are referred to as being the standard

bearer to Henry VII. It is also true that the family did well out of the Tudor victory. Their local power and their landed estate grew. Wales did well out of the Tudors, too. Henry never went back to the land of his birth, but he did his best to lift the punishments that had been imposed on the Welsh in reprisal for the Glyndwr uprising.

You may be wondering why I did not search for the shield, a rampant lion. Well, I did, and I discovered a possible family connection to a family crest bearing a rampant lion to a relative dated to 1240 and as we have read shields do change, nor does the coat of arms (except for minor adjustments to fit the current fashion). I could carry on researching and eventually I may turn up even more evidence, but then that would take a lot of time. There is a balance to be struck between carrying on a search and stopping when there is sufficient evidence to tip the balance one way or another. Evidence is not proof, but it can be compelling. You will see that I have gone with Rhys ap Maredudd unless anyone knows any better....

Scotland Quiz

Before the Wordsearch I thought you might like to limber up with a few questions. They are about Scotland.

1. How Many Bridges are there over the Firth of Forth? Choose from 1, 2, 3, or 4
2. What lies between Charlotte Square and St. Andrews square? Choose from Prince's Street, Princess Street, Pudding Lane or Queen's Avenue
3. Where was the Childhood home of the late Queen Mother? Choose from Balmoral, Glamis Castle, Scone Palace or Stirling Castle?
4. What is the industrial area in and around Livingston nicknamed? Choose from Living Hell, Siliconston, Silicon Glen or Silicon Valley
5. Which canal links the locks of the Great Glen? Caledonian, Crinan, Dingwall or Falkirk?
6. Which historic island lies to the South West of the Isle of Mull? Iona, Isay, Islay or Kintyre
7. What is the name of Edinburgh's main stadium (scene of the Commonwealth Games)? Easter Road, Hampden Park, Meadowbank or Murrayfield?
8. Which rail bridge is the longest in Europe, Canon St, Forth, Tavy Bridge or Tay Bridge?
9. Which famous whisky is made at Blair Athol? Balmenach, Bell's, Brora or Whistle's
10. Which Baronial Castle us the seat of the only British subject allowed to maintain their own private army? Choose from Athol Estate, Blair Castle, Loch Tummel or Scone Palace

Bumper Word Search

K	N	I	G	H	T	M	F	R	U	P	C	C	R	E	S	T	G	H	A	B	S	R	E	D
Q	S	D	S	E	R	F	B	N	T	T	O	R	S	E	K	R	O	M	A	N	L	K	L	B
S	H	V	G	O	H	E	L	M	B	L	A	R	C	H	E	R	R	B	A	I	E	V	U	A
M	E	U	D	F	J	K	S	A	X	W	V	R	Y	I	E	K	G	L	A	Y	D	K	C	T
M	I	G	D	K	I	K	C	N	R	E	S	I	S	T	I	V	I	T	Y	Y	X	B	R	T
M	L	O	R	D	E	R	Z	T	Q	S	U	C	I	W	D	V	R	G	N	T	H	N	O	L
T	D	H	M	Y	J	M	U	L	K	I	P	L	L	P	E	S	Q	U	I	R	E	L	W	E
M	K	A	R	R	O	W	O	I	I	J	P	N	K	Y	G	M	V	T	F	X	R	S	N	Z
Q	A	Z	C	C	O	R	O	N	E	T	O	D	H	S	W	O	F	V	E	G	N	A	I	I
X	D	R	T	F	C	G	Y	G	N	U	R	P	I	O	F	T	L	J	G	F	S	U	A	Q
T	R	E	A	C	H	E	R	Y	S	S	T	S	L	W	F	T	L	I	N	K	S	G	T	G
P	V	G	H	K	L	Y	J	D	J	D	E	J	L	L	X	O	X	D	V	G	W	E	V	V
E	Z	B	A	D	G	E	X	S	H	E	R	D	S	B	N	T	D	S	R	J	H	R	I	Q
N	H	Q	E	R	A	A	A	R	G	D	S	J	K	L	S	B	O	S	W	O	R	T	H	R
C	A	Q	D	V	R	C	E	N	T	U	R	I	O	N	V	F	R	L	S	I	I	Q	M	T
I	D	Y	D	G	T	J	L	M	Y	G	X	V	B	N	M	F	I	N	D	S	F	G	Y	U
L	R	S	X	Z	E	G	S	N	P	P	I	K	E	E	C	T	V	E	C	C	G	R	I	D
B	I	R	T	T	R	D	W	A	G	F	I	P	I	C	K	N	R	R	H	W	B	M	S	N
Q	A	U	D	I	G	S	V	V	X	G	H	I	O	A	T	S	N	C	A	X	E	C	I	F
G	N	D	D	H	J	L	C	B	D	O	H	N	M	T	T	P	G	B	I	U	E	G	N	I
S	H	O	V	E	L	D	V	M	T	E	N	R	E	C	O	R	D	G	N	U	U	U	I	W
S	F	R	R	N	H	V	H	O	U	O	I	L	K	X	A	W	X	R	M	V	N	U	S	E
P	U	F	G	R	C	D	G	V	I	C	W	W	H	I	T	E	N	R	A	T	Y	Y	T	L
V	E	R	R	Y	A	R	M	O	U	R	H	P	X	B	D	J	J	N	I	K	N	G	E	L
B	O	O	T	S	A	M	M	E	P	O	J	L	K	R	H	E	R	A	L	D	R	Y	R	S
T	T	B	C	P	R	E	E	O	D	S	U	A	Q	X	Z	B	R	T	G	Q	I	M	L	B
U	G	D	H	R	E	G	G	W	N	E	C	N	B	C	W	M	D	S	J	S	C	A	A	O
D	C	M	E	A	S	U	R	E	I	O	U	T	C	W	H	G	R	O	K	J	H	M	N	R
O	A	X	X	V	B	I	P	A	F	R	M	A	T	T	O	C	K	P	O	U	A	B	C	O
R	R	P	P	X	V	N	M	W	R	F	H	G	K	L	Z	V	N	A	M	Q	R	E	T	U
Y	I	S	O	C	I	E	T	Y	O	S	F	E	H	K	Z	C	S	W	O	R	D	B	M	G
O	W	R	S	Y	I	P	S	F	T	R	E	N	C	H	G	J	L	X	W	E	L	L	C	H
X	D	G	E	J	G	O	D	I	V	A	L	E	X	V	N	N	M	Q	R	Y	I	O	P	S
E	I	C	E	N	I	F	H	K	Z	C	B	T	E	N	T	U	L	C	H	A	R	G	E	R
N	M	A	B	X	L	J	G	D	A	B	P	I	U	T	L	R	O	E	Q	B	W	R	T	Y
I	P	R	S	F	C	R	O	S	S	B	O	W	H	E	K	Z	N	C	B	L	D	G	J	P
L	X	C	V	N	Q	E	T	U	O	A	D	U	G	J	L	X	G	V	N	U	Q	A	E	O
C	D	H	F	B	A	T	T	L	E	A	X	E	D	G	H	J	B	K	L	E	G	V	C	U
A	E	I	Q	T	E	Y	I	P	S	F	H	C	K	I	Z	H	O	S	E	B	C	N	M	L
N	W	V	F	G	B	L	A	N	C	E	X	A	R	X	C	W	W	J	L	O	H	T	N	A
N	W	E	Z	E	C	X	R	C	F	Y	P	N	G	D	M	A	C	E	B	A	D	D	D	I
O	D	F	D	A	G	G	E	R	B	G	M	N	H	K	L	A	D	E	I	R	D	U	T	N
N	V	B	F	G	Y	U	Q	G	U	N	P	O	W	D	E	R	W	E	R	F	G	U	V	E
B	B	R	A	M	M	E	R	B	U	R	G	N	W	M	S	F	W	B	N	P	N	B	X	S
A	A	D	G	J	L	X	V	N	M	Q	S	F	H	F	L	I	N	T	K	I	Z	C	B	N
L	V	M	C	R	A	C	K	O	W	E	S	N	M	E	G	I	C	W	C	U	P	N	V	E
L	D	E	F	E	A	T	Y	G	B	Y	H	N	U	P	O	T	T	E	R	Y	M	G	O	X
C	M	I	D	L	A	N	P	U	R	P	L	E	G	J	V	I	C	T	O	R	Y	N	F	B

Word List

ARMOUR	BATTLE	HENRY
BATTLEAXE	DAGGER	MACE
BOOTS	MATTOCK	PENCIL
BOSWORTH	LINKS	DIGS
CANNON	GUNPOWDER	CANNONBALL
CRACKOWES	POULAINES	FLINT
CROWN	SUPPORTERS	MOTTO
DEFEAT	ARCHER	ARROW
ESQUIRE	SHIELD	HELMET
FINDS	SHERDS	RECORD
ICENI	BOUDICA	ARCHIVE
LANCE	CHARGER	WELL
MEASURE	GRID	SPADE
MULE	PIKE	AXE
NATSOPA	WELLESBOROUGH	GODIVA
ORDER	BADGE	GARTER
PLANTAGENETS	TUDOR	SOCIETY
POTTERY	MIDLANDPURPLE	VICTORY
RAMMER	TUNIC	HOSE
RESISTIVITY	AUGER	SILKHILL
RICHARD	HERALDRY	SINISTER
ROMAN	HADRIAN	CENTURION
ROSE	RED	WHITE
SAXON	PHOTOGRAPH	PICK
SHOVEL	SLED	CREST
SWORD	CROSSBOW	LONGBOW
TENT	OXEN	BLUEBOAR
TORSE	HELM	CORONET
TREACHERY	KNIGHT	SERF
TRENCH	EXPOSE	CHAINMAIL

It appears that most periodicals of the season have bumper this and bumper that and so here is my contribution. All of the words are taken from previous Newsletters (honest) and it should therefore be a breeze to complete. It is a bit of a beast and so my advice would be to involve your family and guests and don't attempt to do it all at once. There is a missing word for you to find this time (or should that be at least one missing word?) Have fun and do try to remain conscious whilst you are working on this.

Newbold Verdon 1920 to 1950

Recollections and Reflections

I have recently been introduced to this very interesting booklet compiled by Roger King, with additional Contributors by Dianne Finney Alan Frost & Michael Preston written in 2016. My father moved to live in Brascote Late Newbold Verdon in 1930/31 and grew up there before moving to Market Bosworth 28 years later. I know many of the names and can add a few of my own, Charlie Ball, Ploughman and Pat Nutting

shopkeeper (sweetshop keeper in actual fact which is not why I remember her at all). My father lived next to George Gilliver's farm and spent most of his waking hours somewhere on that farm. Helping with the tasks and enjoying the company of the family and workers. Two of my father's boyhood friends were Dick Gilliver and Alan Whiteman, Dick was George's son and Alan was also a farmer, not surprisingly for a rural village. I spent my first 2 or 3 years in Newbold Verdon in a small cottage which was demolished several years ago to make the entrance to Arnold's Crescent off Main Street. I well recall Bill and Nan Henson our neighbours who took me and my new mother under their wing. When dad was at work Bill would let me feed the chickens on his smallholding at the back of the cottages and Nan would enjoy a cup of tea with mum. Bill served in the First World War in the Royal Horse Artillery as a Driver. His job was to ride the nearside leading horse as they pulled the gun behind them. Your Society is very anxious to keep memories preserved for future generations as they are such fragile remnants of times past and we always enjoy our local history evenings, refereed by Robert. I thought you might enjoy this section as many of you may, like me, recognise some of the names. I would like to offer thanks to Roger King for his kind permission to include this excerpt here.

1. Roots and Nicknames

Long Established Families

Like many country villages of that time, Newbold Verdon families tended to belong established. This was underlined in conversation with all our contributors, many of whom were related either by marriage or through family ancestry lines to other villagers; the ancestral roots of families often reaching back well over a hundred years or more. For example, the 1841 National Census Return for the village includes family names that were also very familiar to the residents of the village in 1941, like Gilbert, Vernon, Priestnall, Ball, Statham, Beck,



Bevins, Wrask, Price, Prime, Hill, Bates, Hardy, Barrs, Orton, Towers, Freeman and Kent. Some families could trace their Newbold Verdon ancestry back into the 18th century. The wedding photograph left is of a member of a well-established

village family, the Primes and newcomers, the Toveys of Leicester.

The Statham Family

The 1,200 people living in the village during the thirty years covered in this book belonged to one of 200 families and by far the most common surname of those families was Statham. In the 1901 National Census, 18 households in the parish had as head of house a Statham and by 1931 Newbold Verdon Co-op registered 32 Statham households as members. The Statham family name went back at least 200 years in village records and by the 1920's there were many other families in the village who, through the female line, had strong Statham connections. So common was this surname that villagers developed nicknames for several

branches of the family to avoid confusion. There were the Whisky Statham's, the Merkins, Tuppennys, Sixes, Trilbys, Vampers, Shocks and Dockets, to name but a few.

One of our contributors, Margaret McSherry, was a 'Whisky' Statham: so, named, she was told, after her grandfather Albert once declared his need for a whisky after a particularly long Sunday afternoon walk. She lived with Albert and her grandmother, Margarita, and Albert's many brothers in a two-up-two-down house on Main Street opposite the Swan Inn. Margaret can trace her Statham lineage back to her 2nd great-grandfather, John, born 1815 in Newbold Verdon. It is possible that he was related to the earliest recorded Statham living in the village, Thomas Statham, who was resident in 1760, when he was registered as father of Elizabeth, baptised at St. James' church on the 13th January of that year. Brian Hill has a payment ledger from his grandmother Ruth Hill's newsagent shop. In it are recorded the names of villagers owing and making payments for newspapers - several of those families are Stathams and their debts and payments

are recorded under their nicknames. Even the primary school used the nicknames as a means of keeping track of the children, as Janet Poole recalls, 'I remember coming to the school and there was this big, long sheet with all the nicknames of the Stathams. It was a roll of wallpaper with all the nicknames going down.'

Confusing Stathams: Ron Gilliver's Story

The proliferation of people called Statham in the village caused shop assistant Ron Gilliver and his fellow workmate, Arthur Smith, a real problem. In 1939, fourteen year-old Ron was newly promoted as a senior shop assistant at Newbold Verdon Co-op. He had started in the March of that year as an assistant, but a more senior member of staff had been called up to fight and Mr Sperry, the manager, gave the post to a keen but somewhat naive Ron. Part of Ron's new responsibilities was to serve the customers. He tells the story of how his eagerness to please, combined with his ignorance of the Statham families in the village, got him into trouble and a telling off by Mr Sperry. In the 1930's times were very hard, and many villagers were unable to pay for shop goods until their husband's wage came in at the end of the week. To help, shops like the Co-op offered credit to customers and the monies owing to the shop were recorded in a large register on the shop counter. After every sale credited items had to be recorded against the person's name, together with their Co-op membership number. Failure to do this properly could get a young shop assistant into trouble and, thanks to one of the many Stathams living in the village, this is exactly what happened to Ron. Ron takes up the story.

One morning a lady came rushing in, sleeves rolled up, obviously very busy she were. "Hey up me duck, I want a copper dustpan" she calls. I said, "Well there's two sorts, one with a wooden handle and one all steel." And she says, "Well which one is the bloody cheapest?" and I said "The allmetal one." She says, "Al hey one of them. How much is that?" I says, "One and tuppence." and she says "Right, stick it in the book." and she had gone. I go to the register and the manager comes in and he says, "Ronnie, what

are you doing?" I tell him that I am looking to book in a copper dustpan for a lady. "What lady was it?" he asked. So, I told him she said she was Mrs Statham. He asked what did she look like and how was she dressed. I told him she wasn't particularly dressed but she had a pinafore on, her sleeves rolled up and she was sandy haired. He said, "Mrs 1702." - the number being her Co-op number. He knew every one of the Statham families in the village by their Co-op number and he hatched a plan so that we would too. The next Monday morning he called me and Arthur into his office and said, "Over the weekend I have produced a card for you both." He told us he had written a list of all 32 Statham families together with their Co-op number and he told us we had one week to memorise them, which we did. And I can still remember most of those numbers now over 75 years later. Arthur and I grew up together and on occasion we would talk about the various Statham families, always referring to them by their membership number.

In this picture (right) two friends pose for a photograph: Perce Statham (crouched) and Malc Statham. Perce being a member of the 'Shock' Statham family and Malc a member of the 'Tuppeny' Stathams.

Many people in the village, especially the men, seemed to have a nickname, for example: Cocky Poole, Titty Bevins, Wacky Ball, Snuffy Frearson, Winky Freeman and Baggy Shaw. Norman Gilliver recollects that four of the men in the Whales' family had nicknames- Badger, Fatty, Tiggy and Brunty. Nicknames are not uncommon even today, but the desire to assign so many In Newbold Verdon suggests they served a purpose which went beyond just distinguishing one branch of a family from another. They would have certainly helped to distinguish sons from fathers or uncles - the range of first names for males was still limited in choice - but it would also suggest a strength of connection, not just within families, but also right across the village. Nicknames are about familiarity, commonality and often, but not



always, friendship. They are awarded as much as terms of endearment as they are to distinguish one person from another. These nicknames hint at a close-knit community of people comfortable in each other's company. Contrast this abundance of nicknames with the use of such epithets in 21st century Newbold Verdon. Some villagers may well still be ascribed nicknames by friends, family, neighbours or work colleagues, but there will be few people out of those immediate groups who will know them by that name. In Newbold Verdon of the 1920's, 30's and 40's, the whole village was likely not only to know your nickname but also, to use it.

Very interesting and quite thought provoking. If you knew any of the people mentioned or have your own memories of Newbold Verdon then please share them through the Newsletter. All of the Newsletters will be placed into the Digitalised Archive and will therefore be available for evermore. This is a great way of making sure that the now for us and the past for future generations is not forgotten or lost. Think how very interesting it would have been if the Ancient Egyptians, Romans or Iceni had the benefit of a digitised archive.

We have the excellent book 'Memories Forged in Bosworth', but I am sure we can add stories as we go along. Photographs too. We enjoy looking at old photographs but unless we preserve 'phone camera images and digital photographs they will all be lost. I have said before that we are the most photographed generation, let us become the most documented generation as well.

Battle of Bosworth Heraldic Shields 25 to 35



25 Rhys ap Meredith of Voelas Denbighshire (also known as Rhys ap Maredudd of Foelas. (c1650–1510) was a Welsh nobleman chiefly known for his valour at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485, where he fought on the side of Henry VII. After Henry's landing at Milford Haven in early August 1485, his army was bolstered by contingents from across Wales. One of these contingents was that of Rhys, who had travelled from north Wales to meet Henry, probably near Welshpool; certainly, Rhys had joined him by the time Henry captured Shrewsbury in mid-August. On 22 August, Rhys and his men participated in the battle at Bosworth. testimony, Rhys allegedly, picked up the standard, hoisting it high until the conclusion of the battle. Local recollections may vary from this report. It is known that William Brandon was slain but then everyone with a connection wanted their local knight to be a hero, this story may be true or a myth for if Rhys were the standard bearer, why was Brandon in charge at the time of his death? After the Battle of Bosworth he lived at Plas Iolyn, near Ysbyty Ifan in north Wales, and his effigy, along with that of his wife, Lowri, can be seen in the parish church of Ysbyty Ifan, Denbighshire. His son, Robert ap Rhys, was chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey and his grandson, Ellis Price, was MP for Merioneth..



26 Rhys ap Thomas K.G. of Newton Carmarthenshire

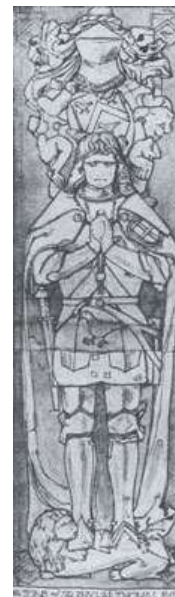
Sir Rhys ap Thomas was born in 1449 the youngest son of Thomas ap Gruffydd ap Nicholas of Newton, Llandeilo and Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Gruffydd of Abermarlais, near Llangadog, Carmarthenshire. During the Wars of the Roses between the Lancastrians and Yorkists the family of Sir Rhys ap Thomas supported the Lancastrians.

In 1461 the Yorkists led by Edward Duke of March defeated the Lancastrian King Henry VI. Following this Edward Duke of March then became King Edward IV. At the Battle of Mortimer's Cross in 1461, Sir Rhys ap Thomas' grandfather Gruffydd ap Nicholas was killed. For the family's support of the defeated Lancastrians, they forfeited their extensive lands in the Towy valley, which they later managed to regain.

When the Yorkist King Richard III came to the throne in 1483 Sir Rhys ap Thomas initially pledged his allegiance to King Richard III. However, Sir Rhys ap Thomas switched allegiance to the Lancastrian Henry Tudor had been born in Pembroke Castle in 1457.



Sir Rhys ap Thomas was instrumental in the accession of the Lancastrian Henry Tudor to the throne when he became King Henry VII in 1485. King Henry VII was the first of the Tudor Monarchs which later included King Henry VIII; King Edward VI; Queen Mary I and finally Queen Elizabeth I. Between them they reigned for 118 years Sir Rhys ap Thomas led an army from West Wales to fight for Henry Tudor at the Battle of Bosworth, Leicestershire. During the battle King Richard III was allegedly killed by Sir Rhys ap Thomas, and Henry Tudor was proclaimed King Henry VII on the battlefield. King Henry VII was crowned at what is now known as Crown Hill near the village of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire.



Sir Rhys ap Thomas was knighted for his services; rewarded with vast estates; and was appointed Chamberlain of South Wales. In recognition of his continued support Sir Rhys ap Thomas was made a Knight of the Garter by King Henry VII on 22nd April 1505. During April 1507 Sir Rhys ap Thomas celebrated becoming a Knight



of the Garter by holding The Great Tournament at Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire. The tournament attracted 600 nobles, lasted five days and was the last tournament ever held in Britain.

Following the death of King Henry VII in 1509 Sir Rhys ap Thomas went on to serve his son King Henry VIII. In 1513 aged 65, Sir Rhys ap Thomas took part in the invasion of France that was personally led by King Henry VIII. On August 16th, 1513, the combined forces of King Henry VIII and Maximilian I, the Holy Roman Emperor, defeated a French force led by Jacques de la Palice at the Battle of the Spurs at Enguinegatte (then Guinegate).

Before the battle Sir Rhys ap Thomas acted as a military advisor and personally took part in the fighting successfully capturing four French Standards. When Sir Rhys ap Thomas died in 1525 he was buried in the church of the Franciscan Friary that formerly stood in Friars' Park, which is now the site of Wilkinson's store. Sir Rhys ap Thomas' first wife was Eva, daughter of Henri ap Gwiliym of Cwrt Henri, Carmarthenshire. Janet, Sir Rhys ap Thomas' second wife, died in 1535 at Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire. She was alongside him in the Franciscan Friary church. However, after the dissolution of the Friary in 1538 the tomb was moved to St. Peter's Church.

At first the tomb was placed in the north east corner of the chancel. In 1866 the tomb was restored by Lord Dynevor, a direct descendant of Sir Rhys ap Thomas. Following the restoration, the tomb was placed beneath the arch between the chancel and the Consistory Court, where the church organ stands today. The tomb was moved to its present location in 1886.



27 Sir David Owen of Cowdrey Sussex 1459 to 1535

Sir David Owen was born about 1459, he was buried on 28th September 1535 when he was 76 years of age. He was born in the county of Pembroke. Sir David was the illegitimate son of Owen Tudor and Catherine de Valois (widow of Henry V). Owen Tudor was beheaded after the battle of Mortimer's Cross. Sir David married Mary Bohun daughter of John Bohun, Esq. and Anne Arderne, before 1492 as his first wife. She was from nearby Midhurst. They had three sons, Sir Henry, Sir Jasper & Sir Roger (although Sir is often omitted as a prefix for Roger) and one daughter Anne who went on to marry Sir Arthur Hopton. Sir David was the Constable of Winchester and Sheriff of Hampshire. He had two further marriages, Anne Blount (daughter of Sir William Blount sheriff of Nottingham and Derbyshire and Margaret Etchingam) sometime before 1500. Sir David for his third wife took the hand of Anne Deveraux (daughter of John Devereaux, 3rd Lord Ferrers and Cecily Bouchier) and It is believed that the marriages took place before 1525. From his three marriages he had 9 children and carrying on the family tradition he also had two illegitimate children a son and a daughter. There is a copy of his will which I have added as an appendix as it is quite long but gives an insight into the thinking of Sir David shortly before he died. The will was probated on the 13th May 1542, seven years after his death. Some report that he died aged 70 in 1530 but this is when he wrote and deposited his will, which may have caused some confusion. Sir David added a codicil to his will in May 1535 and was buried at Eastbourne Priory, Sussex on the 27th September 1535 in his 76th year. Sir David did not let being illegitimate impede him in any way, married three times and fathered 11 children (or at least was recorded as having 11 children) and went on to hold high office. I have not discovered much about his action ay the Battle of Bosworth.



28 John ap Meredith of Cleneney Carmarthenshire

This person has proven almost impossible to find. I have searched for any Meredith alive in 1485. I found one who died in 1485 and was thinking that if he died in the Battle of Bosworth that could be why little is known. Sadly, I later discovered that the person died in July in Finland so not the one I was seeking. I searched for John ap Maredudd and John ap Meredydd. I did turn up Morris Lloyd ap John ap Meredydd ap Evan who lived between 1450 and 1511. He was born in Cleneney, Penmorfa, Caernarvonshire. It could be that there were more than one John ap Meredith's as Meredith or Meredydd or Maredudd was a popular name as was adding the forebears to the name as well. I cannot prove it, but I am fairly sure that he is our man. I did find a link to a family coat of arms that was the same as the shield so if he is not the man I sought he is a relative, I would call that a near miss., He was married to Angharad Verch Eliza Ap Gruffydd Ap Einion Nn. And had 13 children. The only other John ap Meredith I found was a reference to a letter sent by Henry VII. I cannot confirm that this is our man and the piece I found states that

they reporter did not know if John ap Meredith heeded the call to arms by Henry. I have added the letter from Henry and the introduction.

Henry went about asking the men of Wales to come to his aid affirming his intention was not only to restore England to its ancient state but also the principality of Wales. His goal was to re-establish the ancient rights of Wales as they were before the rebellion of Owen Glendower in 1400. A copy of Henry's letter to John ap Maredudd survives and reads:

“Right trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. And where it is so that through the help of Almighty God, the assistance of our loving friends and true subjects, and the great confidence that we have to the nobles and commons of this our principality of Wales, we be entered into the same, purposing by the help above rehearsed in all haste possible to descend into our realm of England not only for the adeption [recovery] of the crown unto us of right appertaining, but also for the oppression of that odious tyrant Richard late duke of Gloucester, usurper of our said right, and moreover to reduce as well our said realm of England into his ancient estate, honour and prosperity, as this our said principality of Wales, and the people of the same to their erst [original] liberties, delivering the of such miserable servitudes as they have piteously long stand in. We desire and pray you and upon your allegiance straitly charge and command you that immediately upon the sight hereof, with all such power as ye may make defensibly arrayed for the war, ye address you towards us without any tarrying upon the way, unto such time as ye be with us wheresoever we shall be to our aid for the effect above rehearsed, wherein ye shall cause us in time to come to be your singular good lord and that ye fail not hereof as ye will avoid our grievous displeasure and answer unto at your peril. Given under our signet.....”



29 Richard ap Howel of Mostyn Flintshire 1457 to 1539

Richard ap Hywel of Mostyn Flintshire was married to Catherine Salisbury and later Lady Ellen Howell they had 4 sons.

I have used the spelling from the shield, but I think it is Hywel, the search turned up a perfect match for Richard ap Hywel of Mostyn Flintshire. Whilst orchestrating his capture of the English Crown during the Wars of the Roses, Henry Tudor (1457-1509) apparently visited Mostyn hall in an attempt to muster support for his forthcoming campaign. As a close kinsman to the Mostyns and being a fellow Welshman, he and his pretensions were seemingly welcomed with open arms. Indeed, back in 1457 two members of the family had been slain whilst promoting the Lancastrian cause. Nevertheless, legend states that Henry Tudor was forced to escape through a window – the ‘King’s Hole’ – after a party loyal to the reigning king Richard III had arrived to apprehend him. His host at Mostyn was a young gentleman named Richard ap Hywel (c.1468-1540) and it is alleged that in 1485 he subsequently followed Henry Tudor to the Battle of Bosworth with a large company of retainers from the area. Richard ap Hywel of Mostyn was rewarded by the victorious and newly crowned Henry VII, being presented with the belt and sword he had worn that day. Similarly, he was offered a place at the king’s court in London, which he politely rejected with the answer: ‘I dwell among mine own people’. In 1909 Lord Mostyn dressed up and performed the role of Richard ap Hywel in a dramatized re-enactment of the Battle of Bosworth at Cardiff’s Sophia Gardens, as part of the ‘National Pageant of Wales’. Today, a visit to Mostyn hall is not complete without a viewing of the ‘King’s Hole’. Nevertheless, fragmentary evidence suggests that it was Jasper Tudor (c.1431-95), Henry Tudor’s uncle who escaped in a boat from the coast at Mostyn. It was claimed that he made it back to Brittany more by his own skill than the inept navigation of the Flintshire sailors.



30 Arnold Butler of Donravan Glamorganshire

This was a similarly tricky person to track down as there were a number of Arnold Butlers in that part of Wales. I had though him to be the son of Thomas Butler but later confirmed that whilst Thomas was alive at the right time to have been the father his Arnold was born in 1490 and therefore unable to have taken part in the battle. I also discovered how the Butler family acquired

Donravan castle.

The castle and manor of Dunraven were given by William de Londres to Arnold, his butler, as a reward for his valour in defending Ogmores Castle from an attack of the Welsh, during the absence of that nobleman; for

which he was also knighted, assuming from his office, according to the custom of that time, the name of Sir Arnold Butler. This surname of Butler he transmitted, together with the estate, to his descendants, who continued to enjoy the property for many generations. William deLondres lived between 1070 and 1126 so this could not have been the Arnold Butler we are interested in. The Arnold Butler we are interested in was described as a valiant man. I turned up an interesting account of Arnold Butler, 'Tradition also has it that Arnold Butler of Coedcanlas actively assisted Henry fourteen years later when his small band of adventurers landed at Mill Bay in August 1485 and started the campaign that would end in victory on Bosworth Field. There are, however, difficulties with this story. The account on which it is based is considered unreliable. For example, it states that Rhys ap Thomas met Henry shortly after he landed, whereas it is now accepted that Rhys stayed put in Carmarthen, and left Richard III guessing about his true intentions. It is also difficult to identify Arnold Butler in the surviving genealogical evidence. There are, however, references to Butlers serving as yeomen warders to both Henry VII and Henry VIII' I agree tracking Arnold down is not easy.



31 William ap Griffith ap Robin of Cochwillan, Caernarvonshire

William Ap Griffith Ap Robin was born circa 1430, at Cochwillan to Gruffudd (Griffith) ap Robin and Mallt Robin (born Verch Gruffydd Dermas). Gruffudd was born circa 1400, in Cochwillan, Caernarvonshire, Wales. Mallt was born in Nannau. William had 2 siblings: Angharad ferch "Fychan" (born Gruffudd) and one other sibling.

William married Angharad Ap Griffith Ap Robin (born Verch Dafydd Ap Ifan Ap Einion) between 1460 and 1468 they had 14 children: William II Williams, Robert Williams and 12 other children. William died in sometime after 1500, around the age of 70.

He was a firm supporter of the Tudors, his father-in-law Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Einion was a Lancastrian defender of Harlech. William is said to have brought a troop of horse to support Henry of Richmond at Bosworth, was appointed sheriff for life of Caernarvonshire in 1485, received letters of denization* in 1486 and probably died after 1500

*Denization occurred by a grant of letters patent, an exercise of the royal prerogative. Denizens paid a fee and took an oath of allegiance to the crown. For example, when Venetian mariner Gabriel Corbet was granted letters of denization in 1431 for service upon the seas to Henry V and Henry VI, he was required to pay 40 shillings into the hanaper for the privilege. I have been unable to discover why the papers were necessary as he was British. This will remain a mystery for now.....



32 Brian Sandford of Thorpe Salvin Yorkshire.

Sir Bryan Sanford", "Brian", "Sandford", "Sandeford", "Sandforde", "Sanfford", "Sir Brian Standforde of Thorpe Salvin" as usual Brian or more properly Sir Brian has a number of spellings of his name. His father was Sir John Sandford. It is believed that Sir Brian was born circa 1445 and he died in 1528. He was the father of four children three girls and one boy Father of Dorothy Sandford; Mary Newcomen; John Sandford and Elizabeth Rawson (Sandford). Sir Brian fought on the side of King Henry VII at Bosworth. Thorpe Salvin contains the ruins of *Thorpe Hall*, a manor house designed and built by Robert Smythson in 1570. It was built on the site of the previous manor house which was the residence of an earlier lord of the manor, Sir Bryan Sandford, Knight, who fought for Henry Tudor at the Battle of Bosworth Field, Sir Bryan was one of many who defected from Richard III's army just days before the battle and was rewarded by Henry VII with the stewardship of Castre, co. Lincs. He was also at various times Lieutenant of the Tower of London. Sheriff of Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire. Constable of the castle as well as steward and master forester of the lordship of Pickering, Yorkshire. Escheator for Lincolnshire. Justice of the Peace in Lincolnshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. Husband of Anne Griffin (1st wife) and Elizabeth Greene (2nd wife). It appears that swapping sides can be quite lucrative, but obviously only if you make the correct swap.



33 Sir Robert Willoughby of Beer Ferrers Devonshire

Robert Willoughby, 1st Baron Willoughby de Broke, *de jure* 9th Baron Latimer (c. 1452 – 23 August 1502), KG, of Brook (old English "Broke"), in the parish of Heywood, near Westbury in Wiltshire, at his father's estate then in the parish of Westbury, Wiltshire, now in the later parish of Heywood. His mother was Anne Cheyne, 2nd daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edmund Cheyne (1401–1430) of Brook. He was the son of Sir John Willoughby of the family of the Barons Willoughby of Eresby, seated at Eresby Manor near Spilsby, Lincolnshire. Sir Robert fought at Bosworth on the side of Henry VII and became one of the chief commanders of the royal forces of King Henry VII against the Cornish Rebellion of 1497. Sir Robert married in 1472 Blanche Champernowne, daughter and heiress of John Champernowne of Bere Ferrers, Devon, by Elizabeth Bigbury. John was the son of Alexander Champernowne of Modbury and Joan Ferrers, da. of Martyn Ferrers of Bere Ferrers. He thus acquired the manors of Callington, Cornwall. and Bere Ferrers amongst others.

The barony of Willoughby de Broke, named after the manor of Brooke/Broke, Heywood, near Westbury, Wiltshire, was created when Robert Willoughby was summoned to Parliament by writ in 1492.



He had four children with Blanche Robert Willoughby, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke (d. 1521). Predeceased by his son and heir Edward, whereupon the title became abeyant in 1521 between Edward's three daughters and was terminated around 1535, when daughter Elizabeth became sole heiress. Buried at Bere Ferrers. Elizabeth, who married firstly John Dynham, 1st Baron Dynham, and secondly William Fitzalan, 18th Earl of Arundel. John (died young) Anthony (died young)

On his death on 23 August 1502 the title passed to his eldest son Robert Willoughby, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke.

He died at the manor house of Callington, for he directed in his will that he should be buried in the church of the parish he died in. Shown left is the effigy of Sir Robert at St. Mary's church, Callington, Cornwall.



Sir Christopher Urswick of London (born 1448 died 1522 aged 73)

Sir Christopher was the priest and confessor to Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII. He was Rector of Puttenham and later Dean of Windsor. It is thought he was involved in the plot to place Henry VII on the English throne. He acted as a go between linking and contacting the various parties. Little is known of his early life except that he was a supporter of the house of Lancaster. Educated at Cambridge he was proficient at Law. Sir Christopher enjoyed the patronage of the powerful Stanley family of Furness who proved valuable allies after Henry VII was crowned. It is thought that it was through the Stanley's that he met Margaret Beaufort and her son Henry VII. It was Urswick who warned Henry VII that Richard III might attempt to seize him in Brittany, whilst exiled there. He was with the future king when he landed in England to depose Richard III. After the battle Urswick was given control of several cathedrals and was also special emissary travelling to France and Spain to discuss peace treaties on behalf of the crown. He also arranged the marriage between Prince Arthur and Katherine of Aragon. After 1500 Urswick took a less active role for the crown and concentrated on several personal projects, one such was the rebuilding of St. Augustine's, Urswick counted among his friends Thomas More, Polydore Virgil and Erasmus to whom he provided valuable information on Richard III. Urswick remained loyal to Henry VII and his son and successor Henry VIII until Urswick died at St. Augustine's in 1522 then aged in his 70's.



35 Henry Tudor Earl of Richmond of Pembroke.

Henry Tudor, the second son of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond and Margaret Beaufort, was born in Pembroke Castle on 28th January 1457. Margaret was the great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt.

Margaret Beaufort was his Henry's only link by the blood to the Plantagenets, as she herself was descended from the bastards born to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III, and his mistress Katherine Swynford. These children, all surnamed Beaufort, were legitimised by statute of Richard II in 1397,

after Gaunt married their mother; however, ten years later, Henry IV, confirming this, added a rider to the statute which barred the Beauforts and their heirs from ever inheriting the crown." Henry's father had been dead for almost three months when he was born. Henry Tudor was soon separated from his mother as Edward IV decided that he wanted him to live with Lord William Herbert, his leading supporter in Wales. He was brought up at Raglan Castle, with the intention of marrying him to his eldest daughter.

Henry now went to live with his uncle, Jasper Tudor, the restored Earl of Pembroke. At the Battle of Tewkesbury on 4th May 1471 Margaret of Anjou was captured and her thirteen-year-old son, Edward of Westminster killed. Edward IV sent Roger Vaughan to arrest Henry and Jasper. Vaughan was captured and executed, and the two men escaped to Tenby and took a ship, heading for France but landing in Brittany late in the month after a stormy voyage. Francis II, Duke of Brittany, offered them asylum but under Edward's diplomatic pressure, this turned into house arrest in a succession of castles and palaces. Henry Tudor arguably benefitted from living in France, whilst there Henry learned diplomacy and to keep his own council and also how to handle men, he could hold aloof and inspire fear, and became the greatest architect of the Tudor fortunes. Without the sheer blood lust of his contemporaries, it was said that he had a sardonic wit."

King Louis XI of France agreed to Edward's request to try and capture Henry. However, this ended in failure when Henry was given sanctuary by a group of Breton noblemen in Brittany. On the death of Edward IV in 1483, his young sons, Edward and Richard, were usurped by their uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester. He proclaimed himself Richard III and imprisoned the Princes in the Tower, where, almost certainly, he had them murdered.

Henry Tudor, as the head of the House of Lancaster, now had a claim to become king. Margaret Beaufort began plotting with various other opponents of Richard, to place her son on the throne. Negotiations took place and in December 1483, Henry took an oath in Rennes Cathedral to marry Elizabeth of York were he to be successful in making himself king of England. The regents of the young King Charles VIII saw the advantage of supporting Henry Tudor against Richard III and provided him with money, ships, and men to seek the crown. In August 1485, Henry arrived in Wales with 2,000 of his supporters. He also brought with him over 1,800 mercenaries recruited from French prisons. While in Wales, Henry also persuaded many skilful longbowmen to join him in his fight against Richard. By the time Henry Tudor reached England the size of his army had grown to 5,000 men.

When Richard heard about the arrival of Henry Tudor he marched his army to meet his rival for the throne. On the way, Richard tried to recruit as many men as possible to fight in his army, but by the time he reached Leicester he only had an army of 6,000 men. Henry Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland, also brought 3,000 men but his loyalty to Richard was in doubt. Richard sent an order to Lord Thomas Stanley and Sir William Stanley, two of the most powerful men in England, to bring their 6,000 soldiers to fight for the king. Richard had been informed that Lord Stanley had already promised to help Henry Tudor. In order to persuade him to change his mind, Richard arranged for Lord Stanley's eldest son to be kidnapped.

On 21 August 1485, King Richard's army positioned themselves on Ambien Hill, close to Bosworth. Henry arrived the next day and took up a position facing Richard. When the Stanley brothers arrived, they did not join either of the two armies. Instead, Lord Stanley went to the north of the battlefield and Sir William to the south. The four armies now made up the four sides of a square. Without the support of the Stanley brothers, Richard looked certain to be defeated. Richard therefore gave orders for Lord Stanley's son to be brought to the top of the hill. The king then sent a message to Lord Stanley threatening to execute his son unless he immediately sent his troops to join the king on Ambien Hill. Lord Stanley's reply was short: "Sire, I have other sons." Henry Tudor's forces now charged King Richard's army. Although out-numbered, Richard's superior position at the top of the hill enabled him to stop the rival forces breaking through at first. When the situation began to deteriorate, Richard called up his reserve forces led by Henry Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland. However, Northumberland, convinced that Richard was going to lose, ignored the order. Richard's advisers told him that he must try to get away. Richard refused, claiming that he could still obtain victory by killing Henry Tudor in personal combat. He argued that once the pretender to the throne was dead, his army would have no reason to go on fighting. With a loyal squadron of his household, he swept through to Henry's immediate bodyguard, striking down his standard-bearer. At this moment, his horse died under him. Polydore

Vergil later reported that "King Richard alone was killed fighting manfully in the thickest press of his enemies."

Henry VII was crowned on the battlefield with Richard's crown. He then marched into Leicester and then, slowly, onwards to London. On 3rd September he entered the capital in triumph. Elizabeth of York was placed in the London household of his mother, Margaret Beaufort. The parliament which met on 7th November asserted the legitimacy of Henry's title and annulled the instrument embodying Richard III's title to the throne. On 10th December 1485, the House of Commons, through their speaker Thomas Lovell, urged the king to act on his promise to marry "that illustrious lady Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward IV" and so render possible "the propagation of offspring from the stock of kings". Henry married Elizabeth of York and on 19th September 1486 she gave birth to a son, Prince Arthur. He was baptized on 24th September in Winchester Cathedral and named after the famous British hero whose fabulous exploits fill the pages of Geoffrey of Monmouth. Initially he was put into the care of women and his nursery at Farnham. Dame Elizabeth Darcy headed this. Francis Bacon has suggested that Henry's "aversion toward the house of York was so predominant in him as it found place not only in his wars and councils, but in his chamber and bed". However, Elizabeth's biographer, Rosemary Horrox, disagrees with this assessment. She quotes from several different sources that indicate that they had a happy marriage.



36 Standard of then Earl of Richmond.

As it is the Season of Goodwill I am going to leave this as it is. I know I have only covered 11 shields, but I think I may be forgiven.

I hope you are enjoying this section, there are plenty more to go. I have enjoyed researching them and look forward to researching more over the coming months. If you do spot any mistakes or inaccuracies or would like to add to the information please contact me. I have learned quite a lot in researching, how little I know about Heraldry for one but as you will see elsewhere, help is always at hand. Thanks again to Walter Baynes for his excellent and very important work in reimagining all of the shields from the Battle of Bosworth.



Station Fields Action Plan

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council have now published the Masterplan for the Development known locally as Station Fields. This development forms part of the Market Bosworth Neighbourhood Plan and was voted for by referendum in 2015. The site offers the best solution to the much needed new homes for Market Bosworth and of those to be built 40% will be affordable, which is good news for us all. I think that credit should be given to all parties involved for producing a very creditable scheme. Please go to [About the development | Market Bosworth opportunity land south of Station Road | Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council \(hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk\)](#) and have your say.

This development will help to demonstrate that Market Bosworth is playing its part in providing much needed new housing whilst listening to the voices of residents. No site will be ideal but of all the options considered when drawing up the Market Bosworth Neighbourhood Plan this was the best one and was voted for by a large majority of residents. It offers much needed employment opportunities as well as new residences. Compared to the two other opportunistic proposals being considered, Gladman off Shenton Lane and Richborough and Messrs Vero this is by far a more palatable option.

Inevitably, when housing is considered for Market Bosworth some rural land will be lost but not next to the well-kept and peaceful Cemetery and not in front of the Golf Course, marring the views and vistas beyond. Please have your say whether you agree with me or not, it is very important that the consultation exposes every aspect of the development.

If you cannot get online then a printed copy can be obtained by calling Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council on 01455238141.

Gemma Tallis



It is good to see that whilst Bosworth Links is still stalled Gemma is keeping her hand in as she will be a vital part of our next project to explore the local villages. Sorry about the quality but if you cannot make her out Gemma is second right in the blue coat.

It remains only for me to wish you a **Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.** I look forward to seeing you again soon and hope to be able to welcome you to a lecture meeting soon.

Nigel Palmer

Chairman

Extract from Sir David Owen's will.

To be buried in the church of the priory of Eastbourne, and his body to be brought to the church with laudable ceremonies after the degree of a banneret, i.e., to be brought after the ministers of the church, with his helmet and sword, coat armour, banner, standard, pennon, and 'setton' [i.e., getton], a banner of the Trinity, one of Our Lady, and another of St. George, borne after the order of a man of his degree, and to be set up in the priory after the observance done over his tomb. His obit to be solemnly kept at the day of his death with placebo and dirige by note, and on the morrow three masses by note solemnly sung and said for his soul and all Christian souls, and every priest present at these services to have for his labour and prayers 12d., every clerk 4d., and child that can sing 2d., and every priest saying mass and not being present at placebo and dirige 8d. A sermon to be made at the day of his burial with [sic] a Doctor of Divinity, to have for his labour 10s. 0d. and further, at the discretion of his executors. Should he die from home, then to be brought to the said priory after the manner aforesaid, and every parish church that he shall come through to have 3s. 4d. in money and two torches, to be paid and delivered by his executors ; to have twelve torches continually burning about his body till he comes to the priory, and then to have [blank] staff torches about his hearse, twelve of them to be borne by twelve poor men, and the residue by his servants, the twelve poor men to have gowns and hoods at the discretion of his executors, and his servants to have for their gowns, three broad yards apiece, price per yard 3s. 4d. As many knights as come for mourners on the day of his burial shall have four and a half yards of black, price per yard 6s. 8d., to make gowns and hoods after the fashion of mourners at like burials. His children to have gowns and hoods of black cloth after their age, price per yard 6s. 8d., every other gentleman and yeoman, such as his executors shall esteem his special friends, likewise, to have black gowns four yards each, price per yard 5s. 0d., to the number of fifty persons, and every knight mourner to have three servants, to have gowns, to be worn at the burial, [of] three yards, price per yard 3s. 4d. His godchildren, gentlemen's children, to have gowns after their age, price per yard 4s. 4d., and every poor man's child, his godchildren, gowns after their age, price per yard 3s. 4d. £40 or more to be distributed on the day of his burial at the discretion of his executors, and 3s. 4d. to the ringers at the same observance, and like observance in like manner at the month day. Four quarterly obits to be kept, the first to begin thirteen weeks after his burial; and to continue yearly and quarterly for evermore, under this manner and form, i.e. two priests of his foundation, the vicar and the said [sic] prioress's priest, with eight conduct [i.e. hired or salaried] priests, quarterly and yearly for evermore to keep an obit with placebo and dirige by note with the said twelve priests, and mass on the morrow for the souls of King Henry VII, Henry Owen, Jasper, Duke of Bedford, his (the testator's) father's and mother's souls, his wife's and all Christian souls, to have quarterly for ever three masses by note, one of Our Lady, the Trinity, and mass of requiem, every priest having quarterly for ever for the said observance 12d., and every clerk that can sing 4d. After every quarterly observance they are to say de Profundis, and none of the priests to depart until the said observance and de Profundis be done. The prioress of the nuns of his said house [i.e., Eastbourne] to keep a like obit quarterly and yearly for evermore the next day after the said obit kept by the four priests and eight conducts, and the prioress and her successors, being present, to have 8d. quarterly, and every nun 6d., and they to say de Profundis in like manner. At the four quarterly obits, six torches to stand and be held by six poor men, each to have 4d., about the tomb during the time of the observance, and four tapers, each of 2½ lb., to stand about the tomb in like manner yearly for ever. The ringers to have quarterly 16d.

After the quarterly obit 3s. 4d. to be spent among the priests and others in meat and drink. The two priests of his foundation to have yearly for evermore six loads of wood out of his wood and park called the Single Parke, being of the inheritance of his s., Sir Harry Owen, to be lawfully assigned to them by said Sir Henry [sic], his heirs and assigns annually; and if the said two priests be interrupted, then his (the testator's) feoffees to stand and be seized of his manor of Boddington [in the former detached tithing of Bognor, now in Eastbourne] to the use of the said priests for their fuel and other necessities to be taken of the woods and profits of the said manor. The said two priests to have yearly a 'gown cloth' of 3½ broad yards, price per yard 3s. 4d., and to have his house over against the church of Eastbourne, wherein his servant Edward Garton now dwells, and if it be not built by the testator, then to be built by his executors for the behoof of the priests for evermore. The said two priests to have yearly for their salary and standing wages ten marks each, five marks at Michaelmas, and five marks at Lady Day, to be paid by his feoffees out of his manors 'hereafter declared'.

Bequeaths to the said priory church [i.e. Eastbourne] a suit of vestments of white damask and red, i.e. for the priest, deacon and subdeacon, with a cope of the same suit with his arms broidered upon it and altar cloths of the same to be 'occupied' at the mass of Our Lady, another suit of vestments of crimson velvet in like manner for the mass of the Trinity by note, and another suit of vestments of black velvet and his arms in like manner with two copes to the same of black velvet, one of tinsel satin black, 'and ever my Armes to be Sett upon every of the vestments and Copes', these to serve at the mass of requiem, the said copes to be made of a tinsel black satin gown which he gives to the church.

An altar of board to be made on S. side of his tomb, and another in N., and he gives to the said altar his altar cloths at home, one of white and green damask with valance of blue and red velvet purled with gold and a fringe of the same with curtains of white and green sarcenet, and hangings of green and white damask with a crucifix of Mary and John of gold, and also of green damask quarterly broidered with swallows, wolves and red roses with all their apparels, a vestment of crimson velvet with all manner of apparel belonging, and another vestment of black velvet likewise, and for every day for the same altar a vestment of tawney damask likewise.

Bequeaths to the high altar of the said church of the priory two candle-ticks of silver of the value of £10, a cross of silver and clean gilt with the images of Mary and John of the value of 40 marks, a sacring bell of silver to the value of 20s. Od., a pair of cruets of silver, parcel gilt, [of] the value of 20s. Od., [and] a holy water stock of silver with a sprinkle of silver to the value of £10.

His executors to make a vault of brick where his body shall lie underground, and to set his tomb upon the vault in the place where it is ready appointed, and his image and that of his first wife; his tomb to be new gilt and painted, and to be set as it is ordained, the iron work about it to be ordered, fashioned and formed after that of Lord Daubeney' s tomb at Westminster, but to be of more substance. His executors to make a new stage choir at the said church of Eastbourne over the old choir under such form as the nuns there may come from their dorter into the great chamber and from thence into the choir, and nobody to see them; the said choir to be made of timber after the fashion of the choir of the priory of Wynton [Winchester] (co. Hants), and the old

choir and belfry to be taken away, and to be used as parcel of the church with a partition to be made, so that none may come out of the church to the high altar in the chancel of the priory.

Bequeaths to the high altar of the said priory a mass book of parchment and another of paper, [and] a chalice of the value of six marks; to the altar next to his tomb on S. side a mass book of vellum and another of paper 'printed in paper' and a porta's of vellum to be fast chained there for every man to say service upon; and to the priory towards the reparation of the cloister 100 marks to be bestowed thereupon by the advice of his executors, and a bell to ring to mass.

His executors to gild the ceiling of the said priory church, and to furnish the same roof, to gild the angels and knots, and paint the panes with red and blue; the residue as his executors shall seem best.

Bequeaths to the parish church of Eastbourne a mass book in paper, printed, with a vestment of damask, blue and red, with his arms on it, and a chalice of silver and gilt of the value of four marks with 'letters graven on it this word OWEN'.

Bequeaths to each of the parish churches of Midhurst, Fernhurst, Lodsworth, and Wotton [co. Surr.], a mass book of paper, printed, with a vestment of damask, blue and red, with his arms on it, and a chalice of silver and gilt to the value of four marks (altered for Midhurst and Wotton to £4), with the word 'OWEN' graven on it, on condition that there shall be kept by the priests of these churches once a year for evermore, an obit for the souls aforesaid, the day of his obit, to be solemnly kept, and he therefore gives to the wardens of these churches 6s. 8d. to be paid to them yearly for ever for the same obit by his feoffees of his manor of Southwick [co. Wilts.], to be distributed as the wardens seem best; and some of the most honest of these parishes to be at the said obits.

The feoffees of his manor of Wotton (co. Surr.), with the advowson and free chapel, and of all his lands in Rusper and Horsham, to stand seized thereof after his death to the use of s. Harry Owen, lawfully begotten on the body of Anne, sis. of Walter Deverrers, [3rd] Lord Ferrers of Charteley and his heirs male, and for lack of such issue these properties to remain to s. John Owen and his heirs male, and for default of such issue to his (the testator's) second s. Jasper Owen and his heirs male, so that he will be bound to the executors never to sell any lands that he now has in possession or which he shall have through the testator's death, and for default of such issue to remain to David Owen, s. of his (the testator's) s. Sir Henry Owen and his heirs male, and for default of such issue to remain to the heirs of his (the testator's) body, and for default of such issue to remain to his right heirs in fee for ever.

The feoffees of his manor of Southwick (co. Wilts.) to stand seized thereof to like uses, i.e. to the use of said s. Jasper Owen for life with remainder to his (Jasper's) heirs male, and for default of such issue to remain to his (Jasper's) second bro. Harry Owen and his heirs male, and for default of such issue to remain to John Owen his younger bro. and his heirs male, and for default of such issue to remain to Sir Harry Owen and his heirs male, and for default of such issue remainder to the right heirs of the testator for ever.

The receivers of his manor of Oxhulf with Chipping Dorset and Gaydon [co. Warws.] to stand seized thereof to the use of William Owen, his bastard son, and his heirs male (except the church of Oxhulf which he wills to Harry Owen, his third s. and his heirs male), and for default of such issue to remain to said Henry Owen and his heirs male, and for default of such issue remainder to the heirs male of the testator, and for default of such issue to the use of the heirs of his body.

The feoffees of his manor of Isamstede Latymer (co. Bucks.) to stand seized thereof to the use of s. John Owen lawfully begotten on the body of said Anne, and his heirs male, and for default of such issue, remainder to s. Harry Owen, 'And for default of such issue male' [sic], to remain to the heirs male of the testator, and for default of such issue to his right heirs in fee for ever.

His executors to 'find' his said sons Harry Owen and John Owen, and also his said bastard son William, during their nonages with the issues and profits of the above manors and lands severally given to them, and the residue of these properties over and above their reasonable 'fyndyng' to be levied and gathered by his feoffees and executors, and to be laid in the chapter house of the church of Chichester, there to remain for the sure performance of his will in legacies and otherwise.

Each of his godchildren, being gentlemen's children, to have towards marriage 13s. 4d., and every poor man's child, being his godchild, 6s. 8d.

Should daughter Elizabeth be not married within his lifetime, then she shall have 1,000 marks and as much more as his executors shall think convenient towards her marriage, so that she be married by the advice of her mother and his executors, and if she marry without their assent then she to have but part thereof by the discretion of his executors, who shall then purchase lands and tenements with 1,000 marks to the use of s. Harry Owen, begotten of the body of said Anne, and his heirs male, and for default of such issue to remain to John Owen his (Harry's) bro. and his heirs male, and for default of such issue to the heirs male of the testator begotten by said Anne and for default of such issue to remain to his right heirs in fee for ever.

His two said priests which shall be appointed for the foundation of his chantry shall be appointed and elected by the Dean of Chichester, the Prioress of Eastbourne and the Vicar of Eastbourne, for the time being, or else two of them, so that the dean be one, [who] shall at all times name and appoint when the chantry shall be void by death or otherwise, and if it happen the said priests or one of them not to be of good disposition or guiding and not doing his service, then it shall be lawful for the dean, prioress or vicar, or two of them, so that the dean be one, to expel such a priest and put in a new; and if they be of good conversation and do their service then to continue during their lives. The two priests shall weekly for evermore sing mass four days in the week with placebo and dirige for the souls of King Henry VII and all the souls before mentioned, one priest to say mass between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the forenoon, and the other between the hours of nine and ten, and every day to sing mass there when they be disposed, and the prioress's mass to be said between the hours of ten and eleven. The two priests to ring before they go to mass, so that every man may have knowledge thereof.

Should he have any more daughters by his said w. Anne, then every such daughter. to have 500 marks towards her marriage, so that she be married by the advice of said Anne and his executors, and should they die before marriage or should he have no more daughters, then his bastard daughter. to have thereof 300 marks towards her marriage, so that she be married by the advice of his executors. Should it happen [that] any other daughter. of his said wife by him begotten be married and have the 500 marks, yet nevertheless his bastard daughter. Barbara to have towards her marriage 300 marks, so that she be married to a gentleman of lands and by the advice of his executors.

His executors to buy a new bell for the parish church of Eastbourne, to be the fifth bell, biggest of all, and the said bells to be at all times rung for his obits quarterly.

Bequeaths to w. Anne a basin and a ewer of silver of the greatest sort, three bowls of silver pounced with a cover and a wolf's head with a ring in his mouth upon the cover, parcel gilt, a great bowl pounced with a high foot double gilt with a lion's head with a ring in his mouth upon the cover, a great standing cup double gilt with a crown downwards, three gold goblets with a cover with his arms upon the knop of the cover 'of the sort', a salt of silver and double gilt with a wolf upon the cover with roses and suns and the foot a root of a tree, made of silver and gilt, two great pots of silver and gilt nigh a yard high of a gallon apiece, double gilt turned vice wise, a plain salt of silver without a cover, a dozen spoons of silver with gilt knops, a gilt spoon with a knop of gold set with a 'saffer', a chafing dish of silver with a wolf's head thereupon, a cross of diamonds and three great pearls, price 100 marks, three beds of down with three bolsters of down, three featherbeds of feathers with three bolsters 'according', three pair of fustians, eight pair of fine sheets and eight pair of sheets of another sort, a counterpoint of arras with imagery and men making wine, of silk lined with canvas, another counterpoint of 'verder' of silk lined with canvas, another counterpoint of 'verdres' with a great lion in the midst of gold and silk, a trussing bed of black velvet and russet satin embroidered with wolves and swallows with O and N of gold with divers other flowers embroidered, with a tester and curtains to the same, another trussing bed of black damask and russet satin with a tester, curtains and valance to the same, five pieces of arras made with imagery of King Henry V, King Henry VI, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Gloucester, with divers other great men, a great tester of a bed with a 'selar' to the same of arras, with half the 'stuff of household', i.e. pots, pans, dishes, spits, cauldrons, coffers, a dozen kine [and] ten great oxen for her wain, all of which he bequeaths to her 'to be loving to my Children and hers', upon condition that she live sole without marriage, and if she does marry, all the aforesaid goods to remain to his children begotten by her.

Bequeaths also to her £100; to daughter. Anne Hopton a standing cup gilt like a bell, and a pot of silver; to his servant Philip Griffith for the good service 'that he hathe of long time done unto me', £20.

Devises all his lands and tenements in the city of Coventry [co. Warws.] and in Watford, Farthingstone and Shotlanger (co. Northants.) to s. Jasper Owen and his heirs male, and for lack of such issue to remain to his (the testator's) said son John Owen and his heirs male, and for lack of such issue to remain to David Owen, s. of his (the testator's) son Sir Henry Owen, and his heirs male.

Such manors and lands as his said w. Anne has for her life for her jointure shall after her death remain to his said s. Henry Owen 'by me of her body begotten', and his heirs male, and for lack of such issue to remain to said John Owen and his heirs male, and for lack of such issue to remain to David Owen, s. of his (the testator's) son Sir Henry Owen and his heirs male, and for lack of such issue to remain to his (the testator's) son Jasper Owen and his heirs male, and for lack of such issue to remain to the right heirs of the testator for ever.

Devises all his land in Wold [Old] (co. Northants.) and in Bosworth and Dunton (co. Leics.) to said s. Jasper Owen and his heirs male, and for lack of such issue to remain to his (Jasper's) bro. Henry Owen the younger and his heirs male, and for lack of such issue to remain to the heirs male of the testator, and for lack of such issue to remain to his right heirs.

Bequeaths to his loving friend William Huxley, serjeant at arms, £6 13s. 4d.; and to the chapter house of the church of Chichester for an obit to be kept yearly there for five years next after his (the testator's) death, and for safekeeping of such 'stuff' and money and all other things which shall be left by him or by his executors in the custody of the same 'houses', 20 marks and further as shall be thought by the discretion of his executors.

Appoints Robert Norwich, the king's serjeant at law, Roger Denys, gent., and Sir William Fitzwilliam, kt., treasurer of the king's household, as executors, and for their labour and pain, bequeaths to said Robert Norwich £100 and to said Roger Denys £40. Appoints Thomas, [8th] Duke of Norfolk as one of the supervisors of his will, bequeathing to him for his labour and pain 100 marks, and [John, 15th] Earl of Oxford as another supervisor, bequeathing to him for his labour £40.

Bequeaths to Walter Williams, his servant, if dwelling with him at the time of his death, 4 marks for his year's wages, and to every other servant in household with him at the time of his death, a whole year's wages. In the additional clause, he appoints Thomas Audley, kt., lord chancellor of England as executor in place of Robert Norwich, kt., late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, now decd.

Quiz Answers (No cheating, now!).

Christmas Trivia Quiz Answers (peeking will mean you are on Santa's Naughty List!).

- 1) *The Puritans* Even though the ban on Christmas was lifted in 1681, Christmas didn't become popular in Boston until the mid-19th century. Puritans also suppressed Christmas in England as well, during the Interregnum.
- 2) *A pagan midwinter festival* It was celebrated by Germanic peoples and was connected to Norse mythology. With Odin being the Yule Father who led the Wild Hunt across the sky. Yuletide is about two months long and falls roughly mid-November to early January. In the middle of Yuletide is Yule. As a fun side note, jolly most likely has its origins in Yule.
- 3) *Birth*. You can definitely see why Noel became so synonymous with Christmas!
- 4) *Saturnalia*. Saturnalia was one of the most popular holidays in the Roman calendar. It of course involved lots of feasts and drinking and merry making. Because, well, they're Roman. But it also involved role reversals where slaves were allowed to be rude to their owners and by some accounts were waited on by their owners. Also, similarly to our modern Christmas, there was lots of gift giving. Especially on December 19th, Sigillaria. Even though the timing is similar, it isn't believed that December 25th was chosen as the date for Christmas because of Saturnalia. Some people believe that the origin for the date for Christmas was

the Roman feast day Sol Invictus which was also on December 25th. And others insist that the date of conception was the basis for choosing December 25th as day when Jesus was born. But really what it all boils down to is that there is a lot of controversy on how December 25th was chosen as the date for Christmas. What have the Roman's done for us?

- 5) *January 6th*. In the West, Christmas was always celebrated on December 25th. Now, except for a select few, like the Armenians, almost everyone who celebrates Christmas does so on December 25th.
- 6) *The 16th century*. The "X" in Xmas comes from the Greek letter Chi which looks like an "X". The letter "X" has long been used as an abbreviation for Christ since the Greek word for Christ begins with what looks like an "X". Christ was often written with the letters Chi (X) Rho (p) which looks like Xp. The Chi-Rho symbol representing Christ looks like this:
- 7) *Saint Nicholas (Sinterklaas in Dutch) and Father Christmas, also if you said Odin I'd accept that too*. St. Nicholas was a Greek bishop who lived in the 4th century and was famous for his generosity and gift giving. Sinterklaas (Dutch for St. Nicholas) gives gifts on December 5th and is based on St. Nicholas. Father Christmas dates back to at least the 16th century and is the personification of Christmas cheer and is widely considered synonymous with the modern Santa Claus. And for good measure, there might be some Odin thrown in, especially with the tradition of Santa's long beard. And there is Santa's nightly ride, which is pretty similar to Odin's Wild Hunt. But while it doesn't take much of a leap to make comparisons between Odin and Santa, there's not a lot of direct evidence linking them. There are lots of other gift giving figures around Europe and elsewhere, but as far as I can tell Father Christmas and Saint Nicholas are the main influences behind Santa Claus as we know him today.
- 8) *Thomas Nast*. Thomas Nast drew a picture of Santa Claus for the January 1, 1881 issue of Harper's Weekly and the rest of the media ran with it. It became the visual prototype of the Santa Claus we all know and love. He also drew an earlier version of Santa Claus in the January 3, 1863 issue of Harper's Weekly, but it doesn't resemble the modern Santa as much as his 1881 drawing.
- 9) *A Visit from St. Nicholas*. It was anonymously published in 1823. It has been attributed to, and claimed by, Clement Clarke Moore but there is some controversy as to whether he actually wrote it.
- 10) *1920's*. There's a myth that Coca-Cola invented the modern Santa Claus and his red and white suit. But there are numerous examples of a Santa Claus as we know him with his red and white suit well before Coca-Cola started their advertising campaign. That being said, their advertising definitely helped to cement the image of the modern Santa Claus in the minds of consumers.

Thomas Nast 1881 Drawing



And here is the 1863 drawing:



ANSWERS TO AGES QUIZ

1. About 4,000,000,000 years! But only the last 600,000,000 years can be traced with any accuracy. The evidence comes from rocks, the fossils in sedimentary rocks, and the radio-active minerals in igneous rocks.
2. Eolithic—age of eoliths, or dawn-stones
Palaeolithic (Upper and Lower - Old Stone Age, c. 1,000,00 BC. Homo Sapiens first appears
Mesolithic—Middle Stone Age, c. 7900 B.C. End of last Ice Age; Britain an island
Neolithic—New Stone Age, c. 2300 B.C. Age of farmer-settlers in S.E. Britain
Chalcolithic—Copper and Stone Ages; stone still used.
3. The Bronze Age (in British archaeology 1900—500 B.C.) divided into Early (Beaker folk), Middle (Urn folk) and Late (Deverel-Rimbury, so called from two burial sites). They overran the Neolithic farmers, built Avebury, completed Stonehenge, buried their dead in barrows, introduced the plough, were master-craftsmen in bronze weapons, ornaments, tools, and provided the first evidence of weaving in Britain.
4. The Iron Age, c. 500 B.C., of A, B and C Celtic settlers, the last being the Belgae, who came in 75 B.C. and later submitted to Julius Caesar. Features of this age are lake-dwellings, grain-drying, currency bars and coinage, chariots, superb metal-work (from horse-bits to the Battersea Shield and Desborough Mirror), Druids, potter's wheel and wheeled plough.
5. Four or more. The first began perhaps 600,000 years ago, the last ended about 12,000 years ago. The British Isles were then joined to the continent. The ice reached the Thames and man, fur-clad and fire-warmed, survived. Interglacial periods were warm enough for elephant, hippo, rhino, lion and sabretoothed tiger to flourish here.
6. A 5 per cent drop in overall temperature of the earth might cause the ice-sheets to move down again over Europe and America. Now they are retreating, but the climate is cooler than it was 5000 years ago, it is therefore possible that another Ice Age might begin within the next 4000 years.
7. The ice shaped mountains and carved glacial valleys; and debris from the glaciers, and from bare exposed hillsides, was laid down in the valleys as great spreads of gravel. Thus, by reshaping the land, the ice predisposed man's settlement areas.
8. The land left bare by retreating ice was first covered by pine and birch and, as the climate grew warmer by slower-growing oak and alder which largely replaced the pines. From Neolithic uranium, for instance, times a considerable percentage of weed and grass seeds are found among the tree-pollen, which shows when man first cleared the forest and cultivated the land.
9. Seaweeds, corals, invertebrates and fishes are Palaeozoic. Reptiles, land-plants and amphibians are Mesozoic. Birds man (Homo Sapiens and his predecessors) are Cainozoic.

Joseph Knowles, in 1913, walked naked into the wilds of N. Maine. He returned two months later, bronzed, bearded, in a bearskin suit (from trapped bear, skinned with flint knife). His book, 'Alone in the Wilds', tells

how he survived, making fire friction, eating berries, trout (which he tickled) and game with flint-tipped arrows

Listen very carefully, thanks to [40 Challenging Christmas Trivia Questions – How many can you answer? \(conversationstartersworld.com\)](http://www.conversationstartersworld.com) from whence this quiz came. Only a few will get that one.

Answers to the December General Knowledge Quiz

1. Three species of elephants are recognised; the African bush elephant, the forest elephant, and the Asian elephant.
2. Aurora from *Sleeping Beauty* only has 18 minutes of screen time
3. *The Comedy of Errors*, with 1,787 lines and 14,369 words
4. Five. Hywel, Kyle, Leighton, Achmed, Cliff
5. William Arthur Philip Louis Windsor
6. 50 stars
7. Lake Baikal in southern Siberia, Russia
8. A) 1902
9. The average man in England is 5ft 9in, and the average woman is 5ft 3in tall, according to ONS
10. Katharine Hepburn, having won four Academy Awards across her career and earned a total of 12 nominations
11. Grunnings – A drill manufacturer
12. Castries
13. 100
14. Uruguay in 1930
15. The brain
16. Gustave Eiffel
17. June 2007, on the 29th
18. For boys, Oliver. And for girls, Olivia, according to research
19. The River Severn, at 354km
20. 1983
21. William Pitt the Younger
22. The Carolina Reaper
23. Coco the monkey
24. 'Problem', released in 2014
25. Cambridge.
26. 164 (or 163.8 to be exact)
27. *The Great Gatsby*
28. Dolce & Gabbana
29. 1890, on 29 July
30. Cristiano Ronaldo
31. *The Shawshank Redemption*
32. For one point: Margaret Atwood and Bernardine Evaristo, for *The Testaments* and *Girl, Woman, Other*, respectively.
33. Dodoma
34. Typically, you can expect whiskey, sweet vermouth, and Campari.
35. Five: Parker, Dominic Simper, Jay Watson, Cam Avery, and Julien Barbagallo.
36. 2 minutes and 42 seconds. The record is held by Bernard Clemmens of London.
37. Robinette. His full name is Joseph Robinette Biden Jr.
38. Kew Gardens, according to their website. Their Eastern Cape giant cycad (*Encephalartos altensteinii*) arrived in 1775.

Answers to the Scotland Quiz

1. 2

2. Princes Street
3. Glamis Castle
4. Silicon Glen
5. Caledonian Canal
6. Iona
7. Meadowbank
8. Tay Bridge
9. Bells
10. Blair Castle

Wordsearch Missing Word:

Spade (I think)