



February 2021

Dear Member

I have a real treat for you later. Peter Loseby has shared his latest work with us. This time it is a biography of George Douglas Dixie. It is a little longer than the previous biography and so it is in two instalments. I hope you enjoy reading it as much as I did. But before we get to that, an item of news. This next item will be in the



March issue of Aspect and The Graphic, but I wanted you to be able to read it first. I would be surprised if anyone travelling along Park Street, recently has failed to notice that numbers 13 & 15, better known collectively as The Forge are for sale. Number 15 of course is a beautifully appointed and excellently maintained three storey dwelling. Number 13 is the blacksmith's or if you prefer Farrier's Forge.



Whilst it is a little different from the late 18th Century when it was built, the shoeing area having been enwalled, the forge still contains two fully functioning furnaces. Glynis has decided to sell both properties (as they are really inextricably linked) and I am sure you will join me in wishing Glynis our very best wishes as she embarks upon the next chapter of her life.

Whilst they have lived at The Forge, Glynis and Brian have been the most generous and kind hosts. Both were always happy to open, and fire up the forge to support local events. Glynis kindly made her home available to the Market Bosworth Society, in many ways. You may know that for many years Glynis has been the Societies Archivist and an excellent job she has done. Until recently the archive was housed in her home and we are very grateful to Brian and Glynis for looking after the precious articles so well. They have all now been transferred to the new Archive Room and were found to be in perfect condition.

The Market Bosworth Society has benefited many times from the aforementioned generosity being invited to set up a display and show items of antiquity in The Studio, often during the Christmas Lights Switch On celebration. Glynis would turn her kitchen over to a mince pie and mulled wine factory and the hundreds of



visitors were all greeted with a warm smile, an invitation to buy a book or two and then a glass of mulled wine and a mince pie, for which many generously gave donations.

After watching the furnaces in full operation visitors would be invited to take a turn on the bellows before moving to the shoeing area to see all of the antique and retro tools collected by Brian. The list is endless, but they had one thing in common, they were all ready for use and were sharp, polished and oiled as they should be. I can remember using many of the items on display as a very young boy, and it always brought back memories of times long gone.

Due to this kindness The Forge has become a valuable community asset and naturally its sale as part of the

home has caused a number of residents to feel worried about its future. I am sure Brian and Glynis appreciated the value placed on a visit to The Forge, educationally for the children and a warm for the grown-ups. We would obviously love to see that continue.

It is hoped that the new owners will recognise the part they will play in the very fabric of the Market Bosworth Community and it is hoped that the forge will be maintained and regularly opened up to show a real forge in



operation for many years to come. The sale has brought home to many the fragility of what we hold dear and that, as we all know, can change in a heartbeat. The Market Bosworth Society has taken the decision to apply for a Grade II Building Listing with Historic England for number 13, to include the outer fabric of the building and the furnaces, chimneys and bellows within.

The process is far from easy. It is a lengthy process with no guarantee of success. In fact, Historic England will only act if the building in question is under threat - imminent planning consent sought for example. It is hoped that transfer of ownership will be a sufficient threat to encourage the

protection of this well-loved asset. The process is lengthy and unless several thousand pounds can be found it will take a number of weeks, if not months, to reach a decision.

How can I help? I hear you ask.

Simple. Write to me with your experiences, recollections and photographs, illustrating why number 13, The Forge, is so important to you. If we get a lot of responses then it will show it important it is to the community, so please do not leave it to someone else to deal with. It would also be a lovely set of keepsakes for Glynis to take with her to remember her and Brian's time at The Forge.



And now, as promised the first part (your Newsletter is now running serialisations ladies and gentlemen) of Peter's biographical research into members of the Dixie Family. This is included here by kind permission of Caroline Dixie who has made the source material, George's diaries available to Peter.

GEORGE DOUGLAS DIXIE 12TH Bart. 18.01.1876 – 25-12-1948

1876 - 1891

Sir Alexander's and his wife Lady Florence's first child was born at their London residence of 9, Chesterfield Street, (shown left) on Tuesday January 18th, 1876. He was christened at St Georges in Hanover Square on Tuesday 15th February. The only Godparent mentioned was Joe Aylesford, but his witnessing of the christening would have been by proxy as he was living in India. The names given were George Douglas which was a complete break from the 300-year tradition of naming the heir to the Baronetcy with the names of their predecessors. Douglas was the family name of the Queensberry family presumably the name George was simply a name that his parents liked.



His brother was born on 29th September 1878 and was named Albert Edward. I presume that the name Albert was after Queen Victoria's consort and Edward after the Prince of Wales who was his Godparent.

The family name given to Albert was 'Bertie' and he and his brother built a strong relationship which remained strong throughout Albert's life. They were both encouraged to play cricket by their Father and there is a story that Sir Alexander offered to pay Douglas half a crown for every window he broke at Bosworth Hall when batting. According to the story Douglas picked up the cricket ball, threw it through a window before claiming his prize.

In 1885 Bosworth Hall was sold although the family had left in 1883.

In 1885 the family were living at Corsindae House which is a country house dating back to the 16th century. It is six miles north of Banchory in Aberdeenshire. They were looked after by their Nanny, Miss. Ryan although in fairness to his parents they did play their part in the bringing up of their children. Sir Alexander would often take Douglas shooting and ferreting. Douglas would regularly describe in his diary the

shooting and hunting conditions using the same parlance that his Father used in his own diaries.

Lady Florence took on the role of home teacher and overseeing her children's daily routine which Douglas described as follows '*We get up at 7 and Mother sees us have our cold bath and dress. Then we do lessons with Mother until 9 o'clock after which we go and look for eggs in the hen house. There are always plenty of duck eggs. Next, we have breakfast and then lessons till 11 o'clock when Miss Ryan takes us out walking till luncheon time. After lunch we do German with Mother and then play about till 4:30 when we come in and do lessons till six. At six o'clock we have tea then I write my journal and from seven to half past Mother reads to us in the drawing room*'

You can sense the excitement on Christmas morning when the boys awoke to find a stocking each at the bottom of their beds.

Douglas lists their presents as being *four books, three crackers, two apples, two oranges, four chocolates, some biscuits and three shillings.*

In the evening they each had a Christmas table on which they found *guns and caps, a sword, a trumpet, a sailing boat, a clockwork steamer, weighing machine, a box of magnetic toys, chocolates biscuits, oranges, apples, crackers and a tool rack.*

On New Year's Day they received further presents; *a book "The History of England", a box of chocolates and biscuits, oranges, apples and two shillings.*

What is worth noting is that both boys received similar presents only the books were different. It is also obvious from Douglas's diary that his Mother made sure that the boys understood the politics of the day. Florence, of course, was heavily involved in commenting on the political scene and was contributing articles to Vanity Fair.

On May 22nd, 1886 both Douglas and his brother were enrolled as borders at Beaumont College, which was close to their summer home, the 'Fishery' in Windsor Park. Beaumont College was a Catholic preparatory school run by Jesuits. At the same time their long time Nanny Miss Ryan left. Lady Florence would collect the children and take them home most weekends. I can only assume that the reason they bordered was that it still gave Douglas's parents the freedom to pursue their own lives especially during the shooting season when they would travel to various estates in Scotland. During the Christmas holidays the children would join their parents in Scotland, apparently travelling by train from London on their own.

On April 25th, 1887 Douglas left Beaumont College and his brother Bertie to join the training ship 'Worcester' at Greenhithe. The Worcester was part of the Thames Nautical Training College. Unfortunately, Douglas was unable to join his family for Christmas in 1887 because he was suffering from scarlet fever. He did re-join the family on January 5th, 1888 and stayed with them until they returned to the 'Fishery' in March of that year. It would seem that Douglas did not return to the 'Worcester' nor did Albert return to Beaumont College their Mother taking on the role of home schooling again.

Douglas's life took on a regular pattern of living at the 'Fishery' during the months of March through to August when the family would move to rented accommodation in Scotland.

Douglas and his brother apart from the schooling their Mother gave played mostly cricket in the summer and in the winter when not out shooting with their parents would go skating on the ice formed in flooded fields.

A week after his 15th birthday Douglas left to join the Royal Navy and his first appointment was as a cadet on the training ship HMS Britannia moored on the River Dart.

1891 - 1894



HMS Britannia along with HMS Hindostan (shown left) provided training for the sons of affluent families over a period of two years. If the cadets achieved a high mark at the end of their training, they were promoted to midshipman otherwise they joined the fleet as cadets and continued their training before becoming midshipmen.

With some 230 cadets onboard, HMS Britannia's living quarters were tight. Cadets slept in hammocks which they would have stowed every day. Questions were asked in Parliament about living conditions and incidents of bullying. Douglas never gave a hint of any bullying of him or to other cadets. However, living so close together any

contagious diseases such as measles or chicken pox spread rapidly through the ship's company.

Just eleven days after joining Britannia Douglas fell ill and was admitted to the sick bay where he remained until the 27th of February. He does not record what was wrong with him.

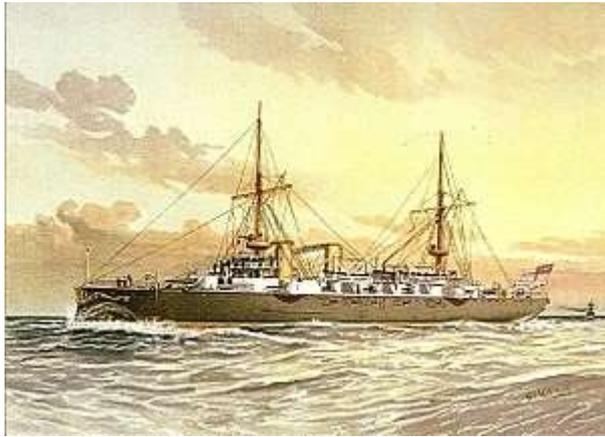
On March 20th Douglas reports that the cadets clothing and hammocks were fumigated. No reason given but it must be assumed that the problem was lice.

Further hospitalisation was required on May 15th when he contracted chickenpox. He was to remain in hospital until June 2nd, he records that his treatment was to take carbolic baths.

The routine onboard as with any school fell into a pattern of study and sport. Most evenings were spent in the French Class.

Douglas struggled academically but he enjoyed sport, especially cricket. He had leave to return home three times a year. The Easter and Christmas breaks were two weeks long, but the summer break lasted from the end of July through to the beginning of September. When at home he played most days with his brother Albert and boys from the village of Powfoot.

October 13th, 1892, he joined HMS Tamar at Portsmouth to sail for Malta where he was to join the



Mediterranean Fleet as a cadet. He eventually joined HMS Undaunted (shown left) along with other cadets. They were billeted in separate living quarters rather than being with the officers in the wardroom.

He enjoyed this period of training which was both formal classes and developing his leadership skills as a cadet officer. The fleet visited various ports in the eastern Mediterranean where he took the opportunity to go ashore with his fellow cadets.

Douglas appears to have settled in as a cadet onboard. He became skipper of the number 2 whaler which, when on duty, ran a shuttle service to other ships in the harbour as well as ashore. His whaler was entered into various regattas

and he achieved very good results. This success along with him playing cricket for the ship seems to have established him amongst his fellow cadets and senior officers.

On the 25th of March 1893, the Undaunted hit the sand bar outside of Alexandria harbour damaging her keel. Dry docking would be required to carry out repairs, so they sailed to Malta where they stayed until the 27th of May before sailing back to the UK. Whilst in Gibraltar Douglas was picked for the Navy versus Army cricket match.

He arrived back in the UK on June 9th returning to Glen Stewart and then on June 13th travelled with his family to their new home outside of Par.

On 21st June 1893 he travelled to Portsmouth to join HMS Hood. He sailed for Malta on the following day. After attending the funeral of the Governor of Gibraltar on the 28th of June they continued their voyage to Malta.

In his diary he records that between the 30th of June and August 11th he suffered from 'Maltese Fever'. He explains that he was so ill he was given brandy every hour. He does not remember being transferred from HMS Hood to the Royal Naval Hospital at Bighi Villa in Malta. It is assumed that HMS Hood made all haste to Malta to enable the transfer of Douglas to take place. He mentions other patients but not if they were also suffering from the same fever which is known to be highly contagious.

Maltese fever is the name given to brucellosis which is caused by the ingestion of unpasteurised milk or undercooked meat from infected animals or close contact with their secretions.

He returned home to Par on August 11th but spent most of his time in St Blazey playing billiards, much to the annoyance of his Father.

He travelled to Plymouth twice to be examined by a doctor and on November 11th he was pronounced fit for service and was appointed to HMS Resolution part of the Channel Fleet which he joined on December 13th, 1893.

Douglas continued to serve on HMS Resolution and is no longer classed as a Cadet but has been confirmed as a Midshipman. When on leave he stayed with his parents first at their rented accommodation of Rosehill, Par and then at Lyme Regis where his parents had rented 'The Grove'.

On August 17th, 1894 Douglas came home on leave to Lyme Regis.

September 19th Sir Alexander records that "*went down to Lyme Regis to see a certain person in connection with a most extraordinary affair. Douglas has been playing of late with a servant girl. We, being justly furious at his goings on and a right royal scolding he has had from us both. All is satisfactorily settled now*".

On September 29th Douglas was banished to the Roman Catholic college called Stonehurst, near Clitheroe Lancashire. According to Douglas's service record Lady Florence informed the Royal Navy that her son would not be returning to service. Her decision was simply accepted!

1895 - 1905

As a preface to Douglas's diary, of 1895 he records "*This book contains an infernal amount of rot no doubt, but it can't be helped, have always been told that I was a bit balmy on the crumpet!!!*".



Douglas was 18 when he was sent to Stoneyhurst (shown left) and would have probably been the oldest new entrant at the college!

The original Jesuit College dated back to the 16th century when it was founded in St Omer near Calais to give English boys a Catholic education which was illegal in Elizabethan England. It moved to Stoneyhurst, near to Clitheroe, in 1794.

Stoneyhurst prided itself on producing 'gentlemen philosophers' who pursued a course of education above secondary level at a time when Catholics were forbidden from attending either Oxford or Cambridge

both by English Law and Papal prohibition. Stoneyhurst was affiliated to Beaumont College where Douglas and Bertie had been borderers.

It was to this college that Douglas was sent. Whilst his age earned some relaxation to the hour he was supposed to retire at night he was still subject to general disciplinary rules which in Douglas's case often involved writing out lines for being late for breakfast. His lateness was often caused by the late hour he went to bed!

Religion and the practicing of it played an important part of the curriculum which Douglas seemed happy to accommodate. He built up a strong faith which was to remain with him for the rest of his life.

His parents did not allow him to go home at Christmas 1894, so he remained at the college. He did return home on April 16th for ten days. Douglas had written two letters to his Father soon after arriving at Stoneyhurst but there was no further communication. It is possible that the often-strained relationship with his Father, which dogged the rest of their lives, found its roots in this period of Douglas's life.

The regime at Stoneyhurst not only strengthened his Catholic beliefs but he also benefited from a more structured education. In the summer of 1895, he was awarded first prize in English, History and Mathematics. He returned home on August 1st to be joined by his brother. They spent little time with their parents preferring to join the Douglas family at Comlongon Castle where they played cricket culminating in them playing for Dumfriesshire against Cumbernauld. A match which they won with Douglas taking 9 wickets for 16 runs in the second innings. Eventually Douglas was to become an excellent wicket keeper.

Douglas had not passed his physical to gain entrance to the regular army. He weighed 81/2 stones, was 5 feet 4 1/2 inches tall and could not expand his chest by the requisite 2 inches. He decided to join the militia, which he did on September 16th when he joined the 3rd Battalion of the Kings Own Scottish Borderers as a Second-Lieutenant and was based at their barracks in Dumfries.

On September 30th Douglas went to Cedar Court Roehampton. Cedar Court is a 17th century house which existed until 1900. It was occupied by two army tutors William John Bosworth and Alfred Henry Stern. Douglas was sent for what Sir Alexander describes as an 'army crammer'. It is not clear whether the army paid for this course or his parents.

In May 1896 Douglas returned home to attend the annual militia training camp which was held outside of Dumfries. This enabled Douglas to still visit either his parents or his friends at Comlongon on a regular basis. On completion of the training camp Douglas returned to Cedar Court on the 5th of September.

Other than a short stay at Glen Stewart for Christmas he continued at Cedar Court until May 1897 when he again attended the annual militia training camp. On August 7th he went back to Cedar Court to sit exams before returning home on September 17th having left Cedar Court for the final time.

On October the 12th he was informed that he had failed his army examination but neither he nor Sir Alexander record what was to be done with Douglas. Instead, Douglas and his parents travelled to Duncraig Castle in Ross shire until Christmas 1897.

In March 1898 Douglas sat his army examination again, on this occasion he sat it successfully but failed his medical examination.



On May 8th Douglas travelled to Leicester to stay with Sir John Rolleston (left) at Glen Parva. No reason given for his stay which was to last until October 6th. Sir John was leader of the Leicester Branch of the Conservative Party and long-time friend of Sir Alexander. It is possible that Sir John was able to arrange for some kind of training for Douglas.

However, all was not as it seemed. Douglas was not at home for Christmas, Sir Alexander does not record where he was and Douglas's diary for 1898 is missing.

His 1899 diary is available. On the first page of the diary Douglas records that he is a Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of the Kings Own Scottish Borderers

Margaret Lindsay Jardine known to Douglas as "Babs" who he had been secretly engaged to since October 15th, 1898 which begs the question was Douglas in Leicester between May and October as his father thought or was he

secretly visiting Babs in Dumfries. Babs was the daughter of Lady Jardine and the late Sir Alexander Jardine 8th Baronet of Applegirth and lived with her mother at Amisfield Tower (shown below, left). It was here that Douglas had spent Christmas 1898.

On January 6th, 1899 Douglas went to Comlongon to inform his friends of his engagement. Unfortunately, one of his friends then informed Sir Alexander and Lady Florence of the engagement. They were



understandably annoyed that Douglas had not told them first and Lady Florence sent Douglas a 'hot' letter. Douglas stayed with Babs at Amisfield and it was not until March 22nd that he visited his parents at Glen Stewart where some form of reconciliation took place. The following day he travelled to Hythe Musketry School but did not like it so returned back to Glen Stewart. He records on March 31st "*I am to deadly dull at the Glen for words. It's no use trying to be happy here, everything is made so uncomfortable for me in many ways tho' I have one thing to thank God for and that is I am not worried because of my engagement*".

Babs became a member of the Roman Catholic church at the confirmation ceremony held in St. Andrews cathedral on April 1.

From May 1st through to July 29th, 1899 Douglas attended the annual militia training camp. It is obvious that Douglas is becoming concerned about his financial position because at the time his only source of income was an allowance of £100 per year. It is not clear if this was being paid by his Father or from some form of Dixie Trust.

There then followed a mysterious episode in which Douglas was invited to visit Sir John Rolleston at Glen Parva. Whilst there he had dinner with Mr. Tollemache-Scott and the Marquis of Queensbury. Another guest at the house was Miss Lyola Scott the niece of Tollemache-Scott. Douglas records that he sent long letters to Lady Jardine and Lady Florence. All of this took place on the first anniversary of his engagement to Babs. Is it possible that there was some plan for Douglas to marry into the Scott family conceived by the heads of both the Douglas and Scott families?

The turn of the century opened with reports of the 2nd Boer War breaking out and the need for regular army units to be sent to reinforce the forces already in South Africa.

For Douglas, the year opened with news that his militia would be moving to the Belfast garrison to replace regular soldiers who were departing for Cape Town. On the 25th of January, the battalion sailed but, on his arrival, he found the garrison not to his liking so resigned his commission and returned to Dumfries. His official explanation was that his allowance of £100 would not allow him to maintain the lifestyle expected of an officer.

On February 3rd Douglas's uncle the 9th Marquess of Queensberry's ashes were interred at Kinmount. Douglas did not attend because '*he could not afford suitable clothing and he wasn't wanted anyway*'.

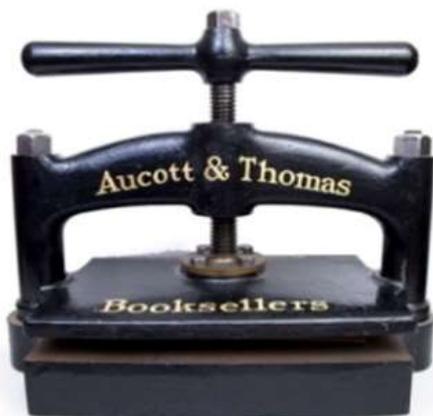
Douglas then started a postal course with the objective of joining the department of weights and measures.

Part two next month. I am always very pleased when I get feedback, comments or answers from a Newsletter. On this occasion Peter's article prompted a memory of mine. I shared it with Peter, and he insisted that I include it here. Memory is an intricate beast and can be fired off by the most unusual of stimuli.

Editors Ramblings...

On a personal note, the image of Sir John Rolleston brought back memories. In the early 1970's I helped John Rawson at the annual Young Farmers Rallies. I was put in charge of the Churn Rolling event. The idea was to roll a churn along the ground, around a bale and then back. The churns held 12 gallons and were filled with water making them weigh over 110 lbs. The first year I was put in charge I met Lord Rolleston who was to act as starter, arbitrator and judge. I recall him as a tall, elderly gentleman, transported to the event in a Bentley by a uniformed chauffeur, Lord Rolleston had a faint smell of good scotch about him. He had huge hands and he nearly broke my fingers when he shuck my hand vigorously saying, "Very pleased to meet you Nigel, I am sure I am in safe hands with you" He then busied himself inspecting the churns before instructing the lids to be securely attached. I took the names of the competitors and gave them a number to wear. When ready Lord Rolleston announced to the eager line up. "I shall say, on your marks, get ready and go!" He did so and the chaos ensued. One fellow tipped his churn over and had to get help to put it back up. The spectators dashed for cover as the churns took on a life of their own and went in a direction of their choosing. One spectator at least had their foot run over (thankfully they were wearing stout boots, so no serious harm done), something I noted for the following year when I banned a young lady wearing sandals from the side lines and insisted that she stand behind the start/finish line. She was most upset but after the race found me and apologised for being mardy and thanked me for saving "at least one if not more of my toes". Lord Rolleston looked on at the chaos shouting encouragement and warnings. As the competitors rounded the bales for the return leg he elbowed me in the ribs and said, "Bloody good fun this!" with a huge grin on his face and his hip flask in his hand. After the chaos ceased Lord Rolleston marched between the competitors slapping them on the back and giving well done until grabbing one lads hand raised his arm aloft and announced him the winner. I don't think he was first back but the lad coming back first had tipped up his churn and lost a few gallons. No-one argued, the spectators where laughing loudly, and the competitors were all doubled up trying to recover their breath. I noted the name of the winner and lead Lord Rolleston to the Refreshment tent. I handed the numbers in to the control box (a nearly clean pigsty) and went about helping with other events.

Now, the real point of this rambling. The following year we were on a farm near to Gadsby owned by William Eske (who left his native Germany in 1932 predicting what was to occur to his family, who sadly refused to leave, and all perished in concentration camps) but I digress. I had spent only a short time with Lord Rolleston, and I was not down to run the churn rolling that year until one of the lads pulled out at the last minute (probably remembering the chaos of the previous year). John found me and asked if I would do it, agreeing I headed straight to the area to start checking the churns, as some did leak, quite badly and needed topping up. Lord Rolleston was already there and walking up, again attempted to break all of my fingers and said "Hello Nigel, good to see you. I am in safe hands" I had not seen him for 12 months; he could have had and no idea who I was, and few people there knew me as I was not a Young Farmer, but he had remembered my name! I was about 16 at that time and after the inevitable battle and he had once again marched into the fray to pick a winner at random he thrust his hip flask into my chest with a "Here lad, have a sip" which I did. It was a very good peaty whisky, which is where my enjoyment of Talisker may have been kindled. I would have enjoyed more of his company, but he was unwell at the next rally and I never saw him again. Some people have natural charm and charisma and he certainly had that, plus a highly impressive memory!



Last month I mentioned an on-line book shop called **Aucott and Thomas** and is run by Jacquie and Roger, both members of the society. Jacquie and Roger specialise in Second Hand and Antiquarian books and it is my experience that they can find just about any book. They even found a copy of *Do You Believe What They Say About Dixie*. No sadly, even they have been foxed by that one, but it is, as they say the exception which proves the rule.

Do go over to the website and have a look for that long lost book you are yearning to read or even re-read. <https://www.aucott.com/>

Heritage Matters – Environmental Improvement Programme 2021/2022

I have received an email and attachment from Paul Grundy:

Dear all,

I am contacting you as a valued local history group / civic society established within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough. Please see below an opportunity to identify and suggest suitable conservation or heritage related schemes to be delivered by next year's Environmental Improvement Programme (2021/2021), as administered by the Borough Council.

All Parish Councils and Borough Councillors have also been approached to suggest schemes, so please ensure any scheme you propose does not duplicate those suggested by the relevant Parish Council or Member.

Kind regards,

Paul Grundy

I have included below the form for completion. I will undertake to coordinate and collate your responses and ensure that they are brought to the attention of the Market Bosworth Parish Council and also with Paul. I am not sure if you can submit your suggestion to Paul directly but if you do, please consider providing me or the Market Bosworth Parish Council with a copy.

Environmental Improvement Programme 2021 Guidance

The Borough Councils Environmental Improvement Programme consists of small scale improvement schemes across the whole Borough. The schemes attract a considerable amount of match funding in providing built environmental benefits. The projects can be stand alone, others contribute towards larger comprehensive schemes. Examples of the types of projects include heritage trail information boards, repairs to walls and installation of heritage nameplates and lights. It is important that the projects have a conservation/heritage relevance to be considered.

Criteria for schemes (meeting as many as possible)

- Implement schemes identified in the Authority's Conservation Area Management Plan Reviews
- Enhances the historic environment.
- Increases understanding and interpretation of heritage.
- Complete or complement schemes undertaken in previous year's programmes.
- Be implemented on publicly-owned or private accessible land.
- Be in areas which have not yet benefited significantly in previous years' programmes.

Application Questions

Applicant name and organisation:

Contact email and phone number:

Provide a brief overview of the proposed project and how it meets the criteria for schemes.

Details of quote obtained, including preferred supplier (ideally 2 quotes should be provided for projects up to £20,000, if you are unable to provide 2 quotes please explain why e.g., specialist nature of works)

[Please complete]

[Please complete]

[Please complete]

1)Details of timings,
2)funding request and
3)match funding availability

Bosworth Park Infirmary.

GRANTHAM NURSE'S HEROISM In Leicestershire Drowning Tragedy THREE CHILDREN IN A MOAT

A 17-YEARS-OLD Grantham nurse, Miss Marjorie Tongeman, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Tongeman, of 9, Jubilee-avenue, made an heroic attempt to save three children from drowning in a moat at the Leicestershire County Council infirmary, at Market Bosworth Park at the week-end, and succeeded in saving two, the third, a two-years-old boy, being drowned.

The dead boy was Billy Broom, and the two rescued children, both of whom were about three years old, were Johnny Walker and David Smith.

At the time of the tragedy, Miss Tongeman was off duty, but, being fond of children, she had decided to take Johnny for a walk. She had to leave them in the nursery for a minute, however, and, on returning to the room, she found the three were missing.

Going to an adjoining room she found the French windows open, and she immediately ran to the moat, which was just across the lawn. Seeing the children in the water, she plunged straight in, at the same time calling for help.

Billy was the furthest in the moat, Johnny was struggling nearer the side, and David was clinging to the stone wall, but was gradually slipping back. She succeeded in pulling all three out and received assistance from Nurse E. A. Mounsey, a close friend.

Billy was taken to the infirmary, where artificial respiration was carried on for an hour, before the nursing staff gave up hope. David was hardly the worse for his experience, while Johnny, who had been completely immersed, is now out of danger, and has nearly recovered from the shock.

But for the prompt action of Nurse Tongeman, all the children would have been drowned.

Miss Tongeman came to Grantham from Chichester with her parents in 1937, and joined the staff of the infirmary last year. In a letter to her family regarding the tragedy, she stated that she was waist deep in water, mud and weeds during the rescue, but that she was all right afterwards.

Mrs. Tongeman proudly told a "Journal" reporter that her daughter, although unable to swim, plunged into the moat instantly on seeing that the children were in danger.

Last month I asked if anyone had any information about the child who fell into the moat at Bosworth Park Infirmary and sadly drowned. I received this email:

Dear Nigel

Another interesting newsletter. The death of William BROOME aged 2 was registered in the second quarter of 1939 i.e., April, May or June.

Best wishes

Roland & Margaret

That was very helpful as I had been working on a theory that the event had taken place post World War II. It was much earlier, pre-World War II in fact. Following the email for Roland and Margaret I changed my search and then this arrived in my in-box. It refers to last week and is dated Saturday, April 29th, 1939.

More Correspondence

I have mentioned Walter Baynes before, and Walter and I have developed an email friendship over the last few months. He is a really talented, clever and interesting man.

He sent me this:

Hi Nigel,

Alan Shepard famously hit two golf balls whilst on the Moon.

The first he "shanked" into a nearby crater but the second shot was much better, and he claimed "it went miles and miles" in the low gravity.

How far did it actually travel?

You might want to use this in one of your quizzes!

Answer and story to follow if you don't have the information.

Regards,

Walter.

I took several guesses, calculating the average distance of a 6 iron on earth and then extrapolating for the moon's gravity (around 1/8 of that of Earth) I calculated 720 yards, which with a smaller horizon would look farther. Feeling rather smug I was floored by the answer. Which you will find at the end of this Newsletter!

2021 Census 21st March 2021

The census is coming, and I am happy to share with you the press release which explains it all. If anyone has any difficulties there are help lines available and we are hoping to have some local support in place by the 21st of March. I will keep you apprised via the bulletins.

Ingrid has shared this with me which helps to explain the importance and the usefulness of the Census and the data collected. Thank you Ingrid!

The Census Years – Ingrid Davison

Census taking in England can be traced back to the Domesday Book 1086 and the Hundred Rolls 1279.

The Domesday Book was ordered by William the Conqueror to establish taxation value. It gave the most complete account of the land south of the River Tees but it didn't provide an accurate count of the population. 'Boseworde' had a recorded population of 34 households in 1086 and is listed under 2 owners.

In 1279, King Edward 1 commissioned the Hundred Rolls to record landholding in England. The returns were arranged by hundreds, the principle subdivision of a county. A more detailed version of the Domesday Book emerged as the Hundred Rolls recorded the names of unfree peasants (villeins) and freeholders. Unfortunately, only a handful of these returns now survive, mainly for counties across the Midlands and East Anglia. Bosworth was covered in the Sparkenhoe hundred.

In 1800, Parliament passed the Census Act, though there are differing views as to why this happened. A census has been taken in England and Wales and separately in Scotland, every 10 years since 1801, except for 1941. Between 1801 and 1831, the censuses only contained general information

The 1841 census is considered to be the first modern UK census. Names and ages of each occupant were recorded, along with their sex, occupation and place of birth. The number of dwellings and vacant properties in each community was also noted. Subsequent censuses from 1851 onwards, recorded the marital status and relationship of each individual to the head of the household. Later census years added further detail and up until 1911, there were questions about infirmities, whether a person was blind, deaf and dumb, lunatic or imbecile.

Completed census forms, known as schedules, were collected from each household by an enumerator. Up to and including the 1901 census, these schedules were then copied into census enumerators' books. Instead of copying the 1911 schedules into books, they were kept and given a unique schedule number in the top right hand corner. As a result, we can see what our ancestors actually wrote, complete with any errors. The 1911 census is the most recent publicly available one because of the 100 year rule. In January next year, the 1921 census becomes publicly available.

The 1931 census for England and Wales was destroyed by fire during World War 11.

In 1961, the census results were processed by computer for the first time.

The Office of National Statistics (ONS) has confirmed that the next census will take place on 21 March 2021 despite the COVID pandemic. Scotland's will be held in March 2022. The 2021 census will be the first to collect most data online. Completing the census is compulsory although replies to some questions are voluntary.

Something to keep us busy during COVID restrictions, maybe?

Perhaps some of you have made use of the censuses in researching ancestry information and made surprising discoveries. Let us know.

Working together to deliver a successful Census 2021.

The Office for National Statistics – which runs Census 2021 – is working with (Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council) to deliver a successful census and help local services to fully meet future needs.

Understanding the needs of the nation helps everyone from central government to local organisations, such as councils and health authorities, plan and fund public services across England and Wales. Census outputs inform where public funding is spent on services like transport, education and health – on cycle routes, schools and dental surgeries.

The census, taking place on 21 March 2021, will shed light on the needs of different groups and communities, and the inequalities people are experiencing, ensuring the big decisions facing the country following the coronavirus pandemic and EU exit are based on the best information possible.

Chris Leedham Census Engagement Manager for Hinckley & Bosworth said, “I’ve been talking to lots of individuals, community groups and parish councils over the past few months and everyone is excited about being part of this year’s census. The online form is easy to complete and takes no more than 10 minutes per person, and there is help available for anyone who needs it. Everything is explained in the census Information Pack.”

Households will begin receiving letters with online codes in March explaining how they can complete their online census. People can also request a paper questionnaire if they’d prefer to complete the census that way. In areas where lower online completion is expected, around 10% of households will receive a traditional paper form through the post.

There is plenty of help available, with people also able to complete the census over the phone with assistance from trained staff via the ONS’ free phone contact centre. The ONS also aims to provide in-person support to complete the census online through Census Support Centres where it is safe to do so.

The main census field operation will begin only after Census Day, contacting those who have not responded. Field staff will never need to enter people’s houses; they will always be socially distanced, wear PPE and work in line with all government guidance. They will be operating in the same way as a postal or food delivery visit.

Census 2021 will include questions about your sex, age, work, health, education, household size and ethnicity. And, for the first time, there will be a question asking people whether they have served in the armed forces, as well as voluntary questions for those aged 16 and over on sexual orientation and gender identity.

Results will be available in 12 months, although personal records will be locked away for 100 years, kept safe for future generations.

For more information and advice on how to answer the questions, visit census.gov.uk.

Please do take the time to complete this census. It is likely to be the last as some of the information is available elsewhere these days. The census programme has been invaluable in helping people with their family research. Without it finding the parents, parents, parents and where they lived, not to mention lost relatives along the way would be nigh impossible.

Please do complete the form on-line or in paper if you have ordered a paper one via the phone lines.

The free contact centre does not open until the 1st of March so don’t start looking for that number yet. The website is <https://census.gov.uk/contact-us>. If anyone is having trouble finding the telephone number then please feel free to give me a call and I will look it up for you.

The 2021 Census is coming - Sunday 21st March 2021. Make sure you're a part of it!

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Be a part of Census 2021

Census day is 21 March 2021.

By taking part and encouraging others to do the same, you'll help make sure your community gets the services it needs.



Find out more at www.census.gov.uk

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"ODE TO THE SPELL CHECKER!"

Eye halve a spelling chequer
It came with my pea sea
It plainly marques four my revue
Miss steaks eye kin knot sea.

Eye strike a quay and type a word
And weight for it two say
Weather eye am wrong oar write
It shows me strait a weigh.

As soon as a mist ache is maid
It nose bee fore two long
And eye can put the error rite
Its rare lea ever wrong.

Eye have run this poem threw it
I am shore your pleased too no
Its letter perfect awl the weigh
My chequer tolled me sew.



Battle of Bosworth Heraldic Shields 50 to 62



50 Sir John Byron of Clayton, Lancashire c. 1460 to c. 1507

This was quite a tangle to unravel. I believe that the shield actually belongs to Sir John Byron of Colwick. I am still not entirely certain that I have teased out all of the correct information as the family had several Johns and Nicholas's as far as I can tell. I hope I have got this right. Sir John's grandfather was Sir Richard Byron of Clayton. He had two sons, the youngest being Nicholas. Nicholas inherited his father's estate, his older brother pre-deceasing him. Nicholas would have been Sir having inherited his father's title and when he died in 1462 he was succeeded by John Byron, who is. I am almost certain, our man. I believe that the confusion relates to Sir John coming from the Clayton Byron stock but by the time of the Battle of Bosworth the family had acquired lands in Nottinghamshire and therefore Sir John was of Colwick when he was knighted by Henry VII after the Battle of Bosworth. This in itself is quite interesting as Sir John had inherited his title from his father and his grandfather before that but he was definitely knighted by King Henry VII after the battle. John Byron first married Isabel Lemmington (or Lenington), before he was aged 20, by whom he had no issue. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Costerdine, a Lancashire gentleman, and also the widow of George Halgh of Halgh, Lancs. She bore him one son, also named John.

But what part did Sir John play in the battle? Well, I do have some information. Sir John fought on the side of King Henry VII after rallying to him following the latter's landing at Milford Haven. Sir John set out for the battle from Nottingham having been the guest of Sir Gervase Clifton the evening before. This must have been an interesting evening as Sir Gervase was due to fight for Richard III. As the men were close friends they swore an oath that supposing both survived the battle would use their best endeavours, with the victor, to help save the lands, titles and possessions of the other for the family. This is a good example of hedging one's bets. It was a wise move on the part of Sir Gervase. Near to the end of the battle Sir Gervase fell, badly and as it transpired mortally wounded. Byron, seeing his friend fall went to his assistance where he tried to raise him up. It was no good, Sir Gervase died reminding Byron of their pact. After returning his friend's body home to his grieving family Sir John did manage to plead with King Henry VII to spare Sir Gervase's heirs and his family from an attainder, which would surely result in their poverty. For his service Byron was knighted and became Constable of Nottingham Castle and porter of the same. He was also made Steward and Warden of the Forest of Sherwood and of the Parks and Woods of Billey, Birkeland, Rumwood, Dukeland and Fulwode, with £40 per year for the said offices for his faithful services to the King. Interestingly the Great Oak and the Parliament Oak fell under his control. He was also given the roles of Lieutenant of the Isle of Man and Steward of Manchester College.

If anyone has any information to add please let me know. But a word of caution, Sir John was also known as Berom, Beron, Biron, Buroun, Burun, Byeron as well as Byron.



51 William Chetwynd of Ingestre, Staffordshire. 1449 to 1494

Not much is known of William before 1494. He came from a long established Staffordshire family but as far as I can find there were no knights or nobles in William's direct line. He fought on the side of King Henry VII and was the son of Thomas Chetwynd and Elena Ferrers. After the battle William, then Sir William, served Henry VII at court as a Gentleman usher to the chamber. Previously he had married Alice Egerton when she was 22 in 1476 and they had 6 children. William was murdered on Tixhall Heath in 1494. Following his murder Alice alleged that Sir Humphrey Stanley, Sheriff of Staffordshire was responsible for his death. In 1494 a feud began between Sir William Chetwynd and Sir Humphrey Stanley, who were both royal courtiers, serving at the court of King Henry VII. It is said that Sir Humphrey was jealous of William's standing at Court and set a trap to eliminate his rival. He lured William out of Ingestre with a forged letter, asking him to attend a meeting early one morning at Stafford. On the way to Stafford, with just his son and two servants to accompany him, Sir William's party was set upon at Tixall Heath by twenty heavily-armed men and Sir William was killed. It was said that Sir Humphrey Stanley then 'happened' to pass by the scene, claiming to be on a deer hunting expedition, despite

the fact that deer had not been spotted in the area for years. Although it was clear that Stanley had been responsible for the murder of his rival, he was never brought to trial or punished for that crime.



53 Sir Charles Somerset of Chepstow, Monmouthshire

Sir Charles was actually the 1st Earl of Worcester. He was born in 1448 and died in 1526 aged 78. He was the illegitimate son of Henry Beaufort, 3rd Duke of Somerset by his mistress Joan Hill but luckily for Sir Charles he was legitimised and enjoyed the benefits as a full heir. It is thought he spent much of his childhood in exile in Flanders where he was first knighted by Archduke Philip. He was looked after by Henry VII. An entry in the coronation accounts refers to “three yards of cloth of gold for the bastard Somerset”. Fighting for Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth, he survived the battle and in 1496 was invested as a Knight of the Garter. Earlier in 1492 he married Elizabeth Herbert, Baroness Herbert and therefore became Baron Herbert in the right of his wife. In 1506 he was created Baron Herbert of Ragland, Chepstow and Gower. On the 1st February 1514 he was created Earl of Worcester. He served as Lord Chamberlain of the Household of King Henry VIII. He was largely responsible for preparations for the Field of Cloth of Gold in 1520, a summit meeting between King Henry VIII and King Francis I of France, and arranged to increase the bond of friendship between the two kings. Henry also wanted Francis to help him pressurise Pop Clement VII to annul his first marriage. Sir Charles first marriage ended in March 1513 when Elizabeth died. He was allegedly married to Elizabeth West, daughter of Sir Thomas West, 8th Baron De La Warr but this record has been called into question and believed now to be mistaken. He did marry Eleanor Sutton, daughter of the 2nd Lord Dudley, Edward Sutton. In 1521 he took part in the trial of Buckingham and travelled to France with Wolsey. After his death in 1526 he was interred with his first wife at St. Georges Chapel, Windsor Castle. He was succeeded by his son Henry from his first marriage.



54 Philibert de Shaunde of Brittany

Philibert de Chandée, from Savoy, Brittany, was the 1st Earl of Bath (died in Brittany, France). It is believed he entertained Henry Tudor, then Earl of Richmond, during his banishment in Brittany, and was made Commander of the French auxiliaries to the troops commanded by Henry when he came to invade England and challenge Richard III. Chandée was thought to have been a recruiting agent for Henry VII before becoming the military commander of Henry's French invasion forces. Henry had described Chandée as consanguineous noster ‘our blood relation’, which is believed to be a reference to Chandée being related in some way to Henry's grandmother, Catherine of Valois. Chandée was knighted on landing at Milford Haven. At the Battle of Bosworth when King Richard led an impromptu cavalry charge deep into the enemy ranks in an attempt to end the battle quickly by striking at Henry Tudor himself, and it was only a complex tactical move taught by only the Swiss forces at the time, enacted by Chandée, along with help from Thomas Stanley's intervention which saved Henry and killed Richard III.

Chandée was one of the few who received a peerage from Henry VII, and must therefore have been held in

high regard, being created Earl of Bath, either on 16 October 1485, the day before the coronation, at the Tower of London, or on 6 January 1486. The earldom became extinct at Chandée's death. The exact date is unknown but was certainly prior to 1536. It appears that following the battle Chandée returned to France where he lived out the remainder of his life with an apparent element of anonymity.

One of the sources I searched was ‘The Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England, Volume 3 by Thomas Christopher Banks reproduced left via Google Books

BATH. SHAUND.

Arms—Arg. on a Cross S. a Leopard's Head O.

OF Bath, the fairest and principal city of Somersctshire, and the finest in England, celebrated throughout Europe for its medicinal waters, the first earl was

PHILIBERT DE SHAUNDE, a Frenchman, of the province of Brittany; who having proved himself a faithful friend to Henry earl of Richmond, whom he hospitably and kindly entertained, when he fled into that country from the hatred and violence of Richard III. was by him (after Henry VII.), upon obtaining the crown, out of a grateful sense of his services, in 1486, created earl of Bath; with a grant of 100 marks, per ann. fee, out of the profits of the counties of Somersct and Dorset. But of his marriage, issue, or death, no certain account has hitherto appeared.



55 Sir Giles Daubeney of South Petherton, Somerset,

Sir Giles Daubeney was the eldest son and heir of Sir William Daubeney (1424-1460/1) of South Ingleby in Lincolnshire, and South Petherton and Barrington Court in Somerset, His mother, Alice Stourton, was the youngest of the three daughters and co-heiresses (by his 3rd wife Katherine Payne) of John Stourton (died 1438),. He had a brother James and sister Eleanor.

In 1475 he went over to France with Edward IV, from whom he obtained a licence before going to make a trust-deed of his lands in the counties of Somerset and Dorset. He was then designated esquire, and he went in command of four men-at-arms and fifty archers. Soon after he became one of the esquires for the king's body, and two years later he had a grant for life of the custody of the king's park at Petherton, near Bridgwater. Member of Parliament for Somerset in 1477–8, he was knighted before the end of King Edward's reign. He was also present at the coronation of Richard III on 6 July 1483.

He was consulted before anyone else by Reginald Bray about the projected invasion of Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, planned with Henry Stafford, 2nd Duke of Buckingham. On the failure of Buckingham's rebellion, he with others fled to Lord Henry Richmond in Brittany, and he was consequently attainted in Richard III parliament. The custody of Petherton Park was granted to Richard FitzHugh, 6th Baron FitzHugh and Daubeney's lands in Somerset, Lincolnshire and Cornwall were confiscated.

His wife Elizabeth was a daughter of Sir John Arundell of Lanherne in Cornwall. She survived him some years, and obtained from Henry VIII the wardship of his son and heir Henry, 2nd Lord Daubeney, later 1st Earl of Bridgewater. Their first daughter, Cecily Daubeney, married John Bouchier, 1st Earl of Bath, and had descendants. Their second daughter, Anne, married Alexander Buller.

Under Henry VII His fortunes were revived when Henry became King. His attainder was reversed in Henry's first parliament, and he became a privy councillor. On 2 November 1485 he was appointed Master of the Mint, an office in which Bartholomew Reade of London, goldsmith, as the practical 'worker of monies,' was associated with him in survivorship. On 7 March 1486 he was appointed Lieutenant of Calais for a term of seven years, as reward for his services to the king; and on 12 March he was created Baron Daubeney with succession in tail male.



On 15 December 1486 he was named at the head of a major embassy to treat for a league with Maximilian, King of the Romans. About this time, he was made a knight of the Garter. On 25 November 1487 he was present at the coronation of Elizabeth of York. On 20 December 1487 he was appointed one of the chamberlains of the receipt of the exchequer. He appears around this time to have gone on an embassy to France, and then was with the king at Greenwich on Twelfth Night, 1488. On 7 July 1488 of the same year, he and Richard Foxe, bishop of Exeter, as commissioners for Henry VII, arranged with the Spanish ambassadors the first treaty for the marriage of Prince Arthur with Catherine of Aragon.

In 1489 he crossed to Calais, raised the siege of Dixmude, and took Ostend from the French. In 1490 he was sent to the Duchess Anne in Brittany to arrange the terms of a treaty against France, and later in the year he was appointed commander of a body of troops sent to her assistance. In June 1492, Brittany having now lost her independence, he was again sent over to France, but this time as ambassador, with Foxe, then bishop of Bath and Wells, to negotiate a treaty of peace with Charles VIII. No settlement, however, was arrived at, and the king four months later invaded France and besieged Boulogne. The French then at once agreed to treat, and Daubeney was commissioned to arrange a treaty with the Sieur des Queridas, which was concluded at Étapes on 3 November.

In 1495, after the execution of Sir William Stanley, he was made Lord Chamberlain. On the meeting of parliament in October the same year he was elected one of the triers of petitions, as he also was in the parliaments of 1497 and 1504. In 1496 he, as the lieutenant of Calais, with Sir Richard Nanfan his deputy there, was commissioned to receive for the king payment of the twenty-five thousand francs due half-yearly from the French king under the Peace of Étapes.

In 1497 the king had prepared an army to invade Scotland to punish James IV for his support of Perkin Warbeck, and had given the command to Daubeney. He had hardly marched when he was recalled putting down the Cornish rebels, who came to Blackheath unmolested, and was criticised by the king. He set on the rebels at Deptford Strand, and they took him prisoner, but soon after let him go and were defeated (17 June). This ended the Cornish revolt. In September, Perkin having landed in Cornwall, there was a new disturbance in the west, to meet which Daubeney was sent with a troop of light horse, announcing that the king himself would shortly follow. The siege of Exeter was raised on his approach, and Perkin soon left.

In 1500 Daubeney accompanied Henry VII to Calais, and was present at his meeting with the Archduke Philip. In 1501 he had charge of many of the arrangements for Catherine's reception in London, and in November he was a witness to Prince Arthur's assignment of her dower. On Thursday 18 May 1508, after riding with the king from Eltham to Greenwich, he was taken suddenly ill. He was ferried down the river to his house in London. On Saturday, the 20th he received the sacrament. He died about ten o'clock in the evening of the 21st, and his obit, according to old ecclesiastical custom, was kept on the 22nd. On the afternoon of the 26th his body was conveyed to Westminster by the river, and almost all the nobility of the kingdom witnessed his funeral rites.

He had in his will appointed Westminster Abbey as his place of sepulchre, and his body rests now under a monument in St Paul's chapel (Westminster Abbey) with alabaster effigies of himself and his wife by his side. A Latin epitaph was written for him by Bernard André, and may have been inscribed on his tomb.



56 Sir Thomas Arundell of Lanherne, Cornwall.

Sir Thomas Arundell (1454–1485) was an English nobleman. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Richard III in 1483. Two years later, when Richard III was defeated at the Battle of Bosworth (1485), Arundell then gave his support to Henry Tudor in his claim to the throne.

His marriage to the heiress, Katherine Dynham, brought great wealth to the Arundell family. She was one of the four sisters and coheirs of John Dynham, 1st Baron Dynham.

Sir Thomas, like his father, may also have fought on the Lancastrian side at the Battle of Tewkesbury, but was



granted a pardon after paying heavy fines. He had a brief and troubled career. In the 1484 Parliament of Richard III, he was attainted and deprived of his estates, which were bestowed on his stepsister Anne's husband, Sir James Tyrell, the suspected murderer of the two young princes in the Tower. Anne was the only child of Sir John's first marriage to Elizabeth Morley, daughter of Thomas de Morley, 5th Baron Morley. Katherine, Thomas' wife was granted an annuity of £100 from the forfeited estates, originally belonging to the Dynham family. On the ascension of Henry VII, the attainder was reversed, and the estates restored but the restitution was too late for Thomas who died 11 October 1485, just a few weeks after the Battle of Bosworth. In addition to the Cornish properties and other inherited from Sir John Chideock in Dorset, he held four manors in Devon.

Thomas married Katherine Dynham in December 1473. She was the daughter of Sir John Dinham (1406–1458) and Jane de Arches. This

marriage brought great possessions into the Arundell family. Their children, 8 in all, were:

Eleanor Arundell (1472–1516), married Nicholas Saintlo (Nicholas St. Lowe) of Chewe

Sir John Arundell (1474–1545) married Lady Eleanor Grey

Elizabeth Arundell (1476–1513), married Sir Edward Stradling of St Donats, Glamorganshire, Wales.

Alice Arundell (fl. 1478), married Sir John Speke of White Lackington

Thomas Arundell (c. 1480 – c. 1513)

Humphrey Arundell, married Phillipa or Philippa Grenville, daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville, Kt. (1454–1513) and first wife Isabel Gilbert

Roger Arundell, married Johanna Calwoodleigh.

Edward Arundell



57 Sir Walter Herbert of Raglan, Monmouthshire 1461 – 1507

Sir Walter Herbert was the second legitimate son of William Herbert of Raglan, first earl of Pembroke. His grandfather was Sir William ap Thomas. His mother was Ann Herbert, daughter of Sir Walter Devereux of Weobley, Herefordshire. William Herbert, second earl of Pembroke was his elder brother, and William Herbert of Pembroke and Troy another elder brother, though an illegitimate one.

When his brother, William Herbert, earl of Huntingdon, died, Walter lived in two grand residences inherited from his brother, namely Raglan and Chepstow castles.

Walter Herbert was born c.1461 He would have been eight or nine when his father, the first earl of Pembroke, was killed in July 1469. Walter was knighted on 18 April 1475 a poem was written to celebrate this occasion. The poems which Huw Cae Llwyd and Iorwerth Fynglwyd addressed to him are somewhat later. Unfortunately, they appear to be mis appointed. Certainly, the first poem was actually written for his brother Sir Richard Herbert.

Walter was associated with his brother, the second earl of Pembroke, during the disturbances of the later 1470s, as the family gradually fell out of the king's favour. In 1479 the two brothers were forbidden to enter Wales for a year, and William Herbert was required to yield the earldom of Pembroke in exchange for the earldom of Huntingdon. Under Richard III however, the family's fortunes revived. After the duke of Buckingham's revolt in 1483, Richard needed a supporter who could keep order in Wales. He turned to William Herbert, now earl of Huntingdon. William married the king's illegitimate daughter, Katherine Plantagenet, in 1484 William Herbert's attitude towards Henry Tudor was not as purposeful as his brother Walter who fought for him at Bosworth in 1485.. The Herbert's' fortunes prospered under the new king.

In 1489 Walter led an army to attack the French in Brittany, later Walter was serving Jasper Tudor in south Wales that is, before the death of Jasper in 1490.

When William Herbert died in 1490, Walter inherited Raglan castle. After her father's death there arose a dispute between the Earl's daughter Elizabeth and Sir Walter regarding the inheritance; it was Walter who gained the upper hand. Elizabeth married in 1492, and the dispute appeared to have been resolved. Walter Herbert's possession of the castle was expected as Walter would have been the lawful heir to the title of earl of Huntingdon after his brother. He did not obtain it, however, and there are hints that Walter Herbert's relations with the king deteriorated on this account, Sir Walter Herbert died on 16 September 1507.

Footnote. Sir Walter was the subject of a poem by Guto'r Glyn a fifteen century Welsh Language poet who also fought for Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth. I have been unable to discover the poem, but will keep looking.



58 Sir Edmund Carew of Mohun's Ortery, Devonshire.

Sir Edmund Carew (1465–1513) of Mohun's Ottery, son of Nicholas IV Carew (1424–1470) and grandson and heir of Thomas Carew of Mohun's Ottery. He was knighted by the victorious King Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485 and was killed in action at the Siege of Théroutanne, near Calais in France, on 24 June 1513, by a cannon ball fired from the town, while King Henry VIII sat in council, He married Katherine Huddesfield one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir William Huddesfield (died 1499) of Shillingford St George in Devon, Attorney-General to Kings Edward IV (1461–1483) and Henry VII (1485–1509). He left numerous issue, who with their descendants "multiplied into almost a galaxy of distinguished men that for chivalry and learning took front rank among those who added such brilliancy and renown to the remarkable reign of the Virgin Queen and the early Stuart".



Mohun's Ottery or Mohun's Ottey, (left) is a house and historic manor in the parish of Lippett, 1 mile south-east of the village of Lippitt and 4 miles north-east of Honiton in east Devon, England. From the 14th to the 16th centuries, it was a seat of the Carew family. Several manorial court rolls survive at the Somerset Heritage

Centre, Taunton, Somerset. The old manor house burnt down in 1868 and was completely rebuilt as a farmhouse.

59 Sir Richard Edgcombe of Cotehele, Cornwall. (1468/9-1539).



Sir Richard was the son and heir of Piers Edgcombe of Cotehele by his wife Elizabeth Holland, daughter and heiress of Richard Holland. The family is earliest recorded in 1292 when Richard Edgcombe was seated at the manor of Edgcombe in the parish of Milton Abbot in Devon from which his family took their surname. His grandson William Edgcombe (d.1380) married the heiress of Cothele, to which manor (pictured left, below) he moved his residence.



Sir Richard was Member of Parliament for Tavistock in Devon, from 1467 to 1468. He was a Lancastrian and had his lands confiscated in 1471 by the Yorkist King Edward IV, although these were returned to him the next year. Angered by Richard of Gloucester's usurpation of the throne in 1483 and the rumours of the murder of Edward V and his brother in the Tower of London, Edgcombe joined the rebellion led by Henry Stafford, 2nd Duke of Buckingham to dethrone the Yorkist Richard III and replace him with the Lancastrian Henry Tudor. When the rebellion collapsed and Henry's ships fled, Edgcombe's arrest was ordered and a troop of soldiers commanded by the notoriously brutal Sir Henry Trenowth of Bodrugan

were sent to arrest him. He hid himself on the wooded hillside of his Tamar-side home, Cotehele, and when his hiding-place was discovered, threw his pursuers off the scent by filling his cap with stones and throwing it into the river, fooling his pursuers into thinking he had drowned and thus escaping certain death. After his escape he fled to Brittany and joined Henry Tudor with whom he returned to England. He was knighted after the Battle of Bosworth, by a presumably grateful King Henry VII. I say presumably, because Sir Richards previous alignments would have been well known and a knighthood may have been a way of buying allegiance, which would have been hugely important to Henry VII so shortly after his victory at Bosworth where he would have been relatively vulnerable to an organised rebellion.

Sir Richard held important offices in the new reign: an MP for Tavistock once again in 1485, Privy Councillor, Comptroller of the Royal Household, Sheriff of Devon in 1487 and Ambassador to Scotland. He carried out a number of important assignments for the new King. In 1488, following the crushing of the Lambert Simnel rebellion at the Battle of Stoke Field, he was tasked with the administering of the oaths of allegiance in Ireland to the Anglo-Irish nobles who had supported Simnel's claim to the throne. He showed his shrewd political judgment in accepting the assurances of loyalty given by Gerald FitzGerald, 8th Earl of Kildare, the most powerful of the Anglo-Irish magnates, whose influence made him an indispensable ally of the Crown; at the same time, he showed his independence by refusing, against Kildare's urging, to pardon several of the more notorious rebels, notably Sir James Keating, the Prior of Kilmainham.



Sir Richard married Joan Tremaine, a daughter of Thomas Tremaine (d.1482) of Collacombe in the parish of Lamerton, Devon, by his wife Elizabeth Carew, a daughter of Thomas Carew (d.1471) of Mohuns Ottery in Devon, by whom he had one son and four daughters Sir Piers Edgcombe's was Sir Richards only son and his heir, his son and heir Sir Richard Edgcombe (d.1562) built Mount Edgcombe House in Cornwall and moved there from Cothele. His descendant was Richard Edgcombe, 1st Baron Edgcombe (1680–1758), whose second son was George Edgcombe, 1st Earl of Mount Edgcombe, 3rd Baron Edgcombe (1720-1795). The earldom survives today, in a direct male line.

Daughter Agnes Edgcombe, married William Trevanion of Caerhays in Cornwall. Second daughter, Margaret Edgcombe, married firstly Sir William St Maur, and secondly Sir William Courtenay (d.1535) "The Great" of Powderham Castle in Devon.

Third daughter Elizabeth Edgcombe, married Wymond Raleigh of Devon. Lastly, fourth daughter Joan Edgcombe, married Fulk Prideaux (1472-1531) of Thuborough in the parish of Sutcombe in Devon. A heraldic bench end in Sutcombe Church (shown above, left) records the marriage.

During his last mission, a diplomatic one to negotiate a truce with Anne, Duchess of Brittany, he died at Morlaix on 8 September 1489 and was buried there. His tomb was destroyed during the French Revolution.



60 Sir Richard Nanfan of Threthwell, Cornwall (d.1507)

Sir Richard Nanfan, or Nanphant was deputy of Calais, son of John Nanfan of Birtsmorton, Worcestershire, belonged to a family which originally sprang from Tresize, Cornwall. His father was sheriff of Cornwall in 1451 and 1457, and in 1453 became governor of Jersey and Guernsey, and collector of the customs there. Sir Richard Nanfan, it is claimed who told tales to Henry VII about Sir James Tyrell giving succour to the fugitive Yorkist de la Pole brothers, Edmund and Richard. Tyrell had done this knowing full well that the elder brother, Edmund, planned to take the throne from Henry. Nanfan's action led to Tyrell's eventual execution, after the so-called confession that he murdered the boys (shown left) in the Tower on the orders of Richard III. Richard Nanfan was in the



commission of the peace for Cornwall following the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, where he fought for Henry VII, and is said to have been esquire of the king's body in the same year possibly as a reward for his service, although not one of the many supporters receiving a knighthood at that time. His prospects brightened considerably by supporting Henry VII as throughout Henry VII's reign he received frequent grants of stewardships, and must have become very rich in later life. On 21 Dec. 1488 he was elected, in company with Dr. Savage and Roger Machado the Norroy king at arms, for a mission into Spain and Portugal. Before starting Nanfan was knighted. The party left Southampton early in 1489, and reached Medina del Campo on 12 March. They had interviews with Ferdinand and Isabella, and left for Beja in Portugal on 22 April. After staying a month there and treating with the king the party left for Lisbon, and Nanfan came home in a salt-laden ship of twenty tons' burden.

At some time soon after 1488 (he was sheriff of Cornwall in 1489) Nanfan, as Cavendish says, 'had a great room in Calais.' Though some have said that he was only treasurer there. He is mentioned as being at Calais in 1492, and in 1500 was one of the witnesses at a treasonable conversation of Sir Hugh Conway, the treasurer, of which John Flamank sent home an account. At Calais he was an early patron of Wolsey, who was his chaplain, and who through Nanfan became known to the king. He returned to Birtsmorton early in the sixteenth century, and died in January 1506–7. Wolsey was one of his executors. His widow Margaret died in 1510. He left no legitimate children; but a natural son, John, who went to Spain with him, took his Worcestershire estates.

His great-great-grandson, John Nanfan was grandfather of Captain John Nanfan (d. 1716) of Birtsmorton, Worcestershire, who was captain in Sir John Jacob's regiment of foot, and sailed in 1697 for New York, where, by the influence of the governor, Richard Coote, earl of Bellemont who had married Nanfan's cousin Catherine, he was made lieutenant-governor. On Bellamont's death in 1700 the government of New York devolved upon Nanfan till the arrival of Lord Cornbury in 1702. In 1705 Nanfan returned to England; he died at Greenwich in 1716, and was buried at St. Mary Abchurch, London.

There is interesting legend surrounding the Nanfan family, probably apothecial but I share it here as a divergence from factual biography. It began when Sir John Nanfan enclosed land on Raggedstone Hill, one of the spine of the Malvern Hills that can be seen from three counties that the priory believed was its property, not his. One November day, Sir John found one of the monks on this disputed land and ordered him away. The monk stoutly insisted that the land didn't belong to the Nanfans, and that if Sir John persisted in trying to steal it, God's wrath would descend upon him. Sir John wasn't going to be spoken to like that, and told the monk what he could do with his threats. The monk calmly excommunicated him and warned that whenever the shadow of Raggedstone Hill fell upon Birtsmorton Court, the oldest son of the family would die within a year. Supposedly the shadow of the hill can only fall on the house on a certain November day, and if the sun isn't shining at the time, i.e., is hidden by cloud, no prophesy can come true. Perhaps it was no coincidence that the shadow fell thus that very day. Nor was it a coincidence that Sir John's son and heir died in the allotted time. According to the legend, Nanfan heirs did indeed die within a year of Birtsmorton Court being darkened by the shadow of the hill. Roy Palmer, in Herefordshire Folklore, lists that one fell from a horse, another was a casualty in the Civil War (the only royalist to die in a skirmish in the Leadon Valley), and yet another died in a duel after the Restoration. When the elder branch of the Nanfans withered, the malediction transferred to a junior branch, and so on.

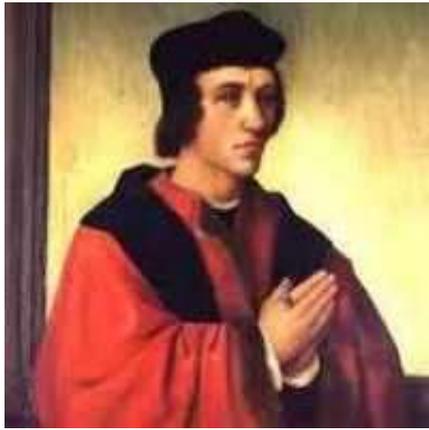
This curse was not the first on this piece of land, it is alleged that Druids on the hilltop cursed the Romans down below. Perhaps that is why they left in 1410?



61 Sir John Fortescue, of Ponsbourne, Hertfordshire

Sir John Fortescue, often known as 'the younger' comes from a family full of Johns, some of whom were alive and active at the same time. Our Sir John had a father and brother also named John. Our Sir John and his brother both married women named Alice. This has caused much confusion and whilst I think I have unpicked some of the mistakes and removed some of the information the reader should be advised that the following is my estimation of the biography of Sir John, the younger. It is believed that it was our Sir John who married Alice Montgomery (despite that being represented in the family tree, several sources attribute that wedding to his father Sir John the Older or Sir John the judge). Alice Montgomery was a co-heiress with her sister, (also named Alice) their inheritance of the Montgomery estates from Sir Thomas Montgomery.

Sir John-the-younger (pictured below) inherited Punsbourne from his father before 1464. In 1471 the King, to whom he was Esquire of the Body, sent him to Cornwall - a hotbed of rebellion - as sheriff of the county and duchy. He remained there until 1476, although in 1475 and 1476 he was deputy to Richard, Duke of Gloucester.



He laid siege to St. Michael's Mount, where John De Vere, Earl of Oxford held out, but the siege was unsuccessful, lasting from 23rd December 1472 to 15th February 1473. His marriage was probably not later than 1475, since his second son Adrian was a married man in 1499. His wife Alice Boleyn was a daughter of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, whose son Thomas was the father of Anne Boleyn, Alice was the aunt of Anne Boleyn.

On 29th August 1479 Sir John attended the ceremony for the installation of John Morton as Bishop of Ely. In 1481 he served as Sheriff of Hertfordshire and Essex, and in 1482 or 3 he became one of the chief officers in command at Calais - this continuing under Richard III (28th June 1483). He was then styled "Maister-porter of Calais", Richard was considered a usurper. On 5th March 1484 Sir John was appointed Esquire of the Body of the king Richard III. But he, Sir John Bount and the Earl (John Vere) of Oxford (imprisoned in the care of Blount) joined the Earl of Richmond in Paris. Deserters!! In August 1485, Fortescue attended the Earl of Richmond on his expedition to England, landing at Milford Haven. Henry knighted Fortescue, marched through Wales to Leicestershire and defeated Richard, who was killed at Bosworth Field on 22nd August. Henry was proclaimed King of England.

Sir John Fortescue became Chief Butler of England on 20th September 1485; he was proclaimed Lieutenant of the Tower of Risbanke in the Marches of Calais, also Master of the Forest and Chase of Enfield, and Keeper of the Park there. He was also granted the Farm of Enfield. Sir John Fortescue (and Sir William Stonor) were made bannerets at the time of Henry's coronation. Attainders pronounced by Richard on Sir John Fortescue and other supporters of Henry, were annulled by Henry. On 13th March 1486, the following manors were granted to Sir John and his heirs: Eyworth (Bedfordshire). Mire (or Moore) Hall (Essex); a one-third part of Mytton-Clevedon (Somerset); Crowley (Buckinghamshire); and Brampton (Northamptonshire). Moorehall remained in the hands of Sir John's heirs until 1592. One-third of the manor of Trumpington (Cambridgeshire) was also granted. In 1486 Sir John served as Sheriff of Hertfordshire and Essex again (for 6 months). In 1488 he became the guardian of the estates of Philippa Spice, daughter of Humphrey Spice, during her minority; she married his eldest son John. Sir John's wife Alice died before 1495. He then married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Miles Stapleton of Ingham in Norfolk. She was the widow of Sir William Calthorpe who died in 1494.

On 15th May 1500, Sir John Fortescue attended the King and Queen on their journey to Calais to avoid the plague in England. Sir John died on 28th July 1500 at Punsbourne, and was buried in Bishops Hatfield. There is a marble tomb in the church. His only issue was by Alice.



62 Sir John Haliwell of Bigbury, Devonshire.

Sir John Haliwell, or Halighwell, or Holwell or Halliwelle is somewhat a mystery. He was born in 1435 in Castle Hill in Devon, his father was Sir Walter Thomas Haliwell and mother was Alice (nee Pepperell). He married Elizabeth Boleyn in 1458 when he was 23 and she 17. He died, in his hometown of Holwell on the 24th of April 1500 at the age of 65. He had one daughter, Jane who has an interesting story. I do not know what part Sir John took in the Battle of Bosworth even if he was on the side of the Tudors. I do know that he was an MP, and after the Battle of Bosworth he was Lord Steward and Lord Warden of the Stannaries in Cornwall and Devon in 1485 for a short period and again in 1486 this time for 16 years. The short period in 1485 might suggest that king Henry VII doubted his loyalty, or he may have been elsewhere at the time. He did take on the role again for a much longer period. If anyone has any information to add, please contact me. Returning to Jane, Sir Reginald Bray purchased the wardship of Jane, daughter and heiress of Richard Halywell and Anne Norbury, that she might become the wife of his nephew, as appears by deed dated 12 Feb 1497, made between the said Sir Reginald and Sir John Norbury, her grandfather, in contemplation of "a marriage to be had between Edmund Bray, son of John Bray, brother of the same Sir Reginald, and Jane Halywell, daughter and heir presumptive of Richard Halywell, esq. cousin and heir apparent of Sir John Norbury, (that is to say), daughter of Anne, who was the daughter of the said Sir John Norbury". In consideration of three hundred marks paid by Sir Reginald, Sir John settled immense estates upon his said heir, in the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Surrey, and Hants. In Marrying Edmund Bray Jane became Lady Bray as Edmund became the 1st Baron Bray in 1529.

Quiz Time!

I only have one quiz for you this month, I am running a little short so if you have any (with the answers) please do send them in to me.

1. Which of these peoples invaded Britain during the 400s?

1. Picts and Scots
2. 2 Angles
3. 3 Jutes
4. 4 All of these

2.

Who wrote down the stories about the Anglo Saxon invaders?

1. Alfred the Great
2. Bede
3. King Arthur
4. Vortigern

3.

Who was said to have won a great battle against the Anglo Saxons around 500 CE?

1. Bede
2. King Arthur
3. Vortigern
4. Alfred the Great

4.

What was the land invaded by the Anglo Saxons named?

1. Saxony
2. Britain
3. England
4. Anglia

5.

Who settled in the South of England?

1. Angles
2. Saxons
3. Jutes
4. Franks

6.

Where did the Angles settle?

1. Kent and Midlands
2. Midlands and South
3. East Anglia, Midlands and the North of England
4. East Anglia and South

7.

What did the Romans do to prevent the Saxon raids?

1. Sailed to Germany to defeat the Saxons.
2. Sent more legions to Britain.
3. Nothing
4. Built coastal forts.

8.

Who was the British leader that hired other Saxons to help defend their land?

1. Vortigern
2. Bede
3. King Arthur
4. Alfred the Great

9.

Where did the first Saxon invaders come from?

1. Germany and Denmark
2. Denmark and France
3. Germany and Sweden
4. Germany and France

10.

Where did the Anglo Saxons never invade?

1. Wales
2. Scotland
3. Cornwall
4. All of these

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Nigel Palmer

Chairman.

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Quiz Answers

Answers

1. 4
2. 2
3. 2
4. 3
5. 2
6. 3
7. 4
8. 1
9. 1
10. 4

Golf Shot Answer

"We can now fairly accurately determine that ball number one travelled 24 yards, and ball number two travelled 40 yards," says Cheshire-based Saunders, who has been working with the United States Golf Association (USGA)