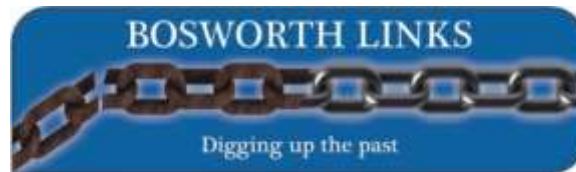


Please view the planning information at the end of this newsletter!



October 2020

Dear Member

We have a bumper crop of articles and items which I hope will be of interest to you this month. I am really pleased that I have received a number of items to include in your Newsletter. Not only because it makes my job easier, but I enjoy the variety this brings. Let us begin with some good news. At the moment we cannot too much good news?



Last month I added an item asking for information about Bernard Newman, here in your Newsletter and also in Aspect. I had been contacted by author Jeffrey Malter who is researching the life of Bernard in order to write his biography. It all started as Jeff had seen an item in the MBS Archive written by Martin Roe about Bernard. Jeff now has a copy of the item kindly released by Martin. I have had a good response to my request for information from you and from readers of Aspect. I received a telephone call from Jean Aucott (nee Geraghty) regarding Bernard. Jean saw the item in Aspect, and it brought back a lovely memory of her schooldays. She recalls that in 1947 (she thinks) Bernard gave an afternoon lecture about his spy books. The Headmaster Gilbert Graver gave the pupils the afternoon off to attend the lecture and introduced Bernard. Jean told me that it was very exciting and very interesting and that his audience was enthralled. I have also been contacted by David Holmes, who on researching and compiling his family tree realised that he was related to Bernard. David even added a photograph of the family taken just before Bernard was born. I was also called by Derek Meller who recalls seeing Bernard riding his bicycle from Ibstock to Market Bosworth. Derek recalled that Bernard's brother had an accountancy business on Ibstock High Street. Derek also owns a book written by Bernard, 'British Journey' published in 1946 and details the journeys he made on his bicycle around England and Wales.

This was followed up by another response to a photo question. Peter Loseby contacted and kindly named the three men in the photograph.



"The picture of Percy Poole, the fellow on his right. His daughter, Carole has confirmed is Mr Goacher who lived down Sutton Lane.

The other gentleman is not Billy Beck, but I think is Clerk of Works Mr Hollis who lived in the Park. John Ensor could verify".

Peter went on to say,



The group of men are not of Billy's era. I think that they are possibly standing outside the RDC offices now the nursing home or just a chance the magistrates Court, but I doubt that. In any case the workers were probably those of Mr Beck from Newbold our Billy's uncle, but Glynis might help on this one"

Thank you Peter for taking the time and trouble to help. Much appreciated.



I am still looking to name these gentlemen, working on the Memorial Gardens gates.

If you have not visited the Memorial Gardens recently, please have a visit. The information boards are very popular with visitors and residents alike.

Sorry about the quality of the photograph, but I know you can do it!

Peter also enclosed an article about Lady Florence Dixie compiled from research he is conducting. Read On..

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE POLITICAL COMMENTATOR

Throughout the pandemic lockdown Peter Loseby has been researching the surviving copies of diaries written by the 11th & 12th Baronets which have been kindly loaned to him by Caroline Dixie.



Lady Florence gave her eldest son, Douglas, his first diary as a Christmas present on January 1st, 1885.

Pasted on the back cover there are two contributions made by Lady Florence to Vanity Fair, the first on February 14th entitled "Too Late" and the second on March 7th entitled "In Vain" which she dedicated to 'a degenerate House of Commons'.

Both contributions commented on the abortive bid to relieve General Gordon, who was being besieged by the Mahdist forces,

and our Government's Sudanese policy.

Why the Vanity Fair? Lady Florence was a friend of the owner Thomas Gibson Bowles who launched the magazine in 1868. The magazine was subtitled 'A weekly show of Political, Social and Literary Wares' with the aim to expose the contemporary vanities of Victorian society.

With such an aim is it any wonder that Lady Florence became a subscriber? Her reputation as a forthright political commentator was widely known amongst a disapproving Victorian upper class.

As a war correspondent she had successfully campaigned for the reinstatement of the Zulu king Cetschweyo culminating in him being invited to England to meet Queen Victoria and, no doubt whilst here, he would have visited Bosworth Hall.



Her campaign against the Sinn Fein and Irish Land League whilst advocating Home Rule for Ireland led to her well-publicised claim that she was a victim of an assassination attempt. The publicity that went with it prompted Queen Victoria to order John Brown to investigate the claim.

Throughout her political life she had fought long and hard for the emancipation of women. She made no secret of the fact that she considered the female brain to be superior to that of gentlemen and it was for this reason Parliament had sought to suppress the political rights and ambitions of women.

So why was Florence incensed enough to write her pieces for Vanity Fair?

Sudan was controlled by Egypt which itself was under British protection. In 1883 the Mahdists under the leadership of the self-proclaimed Mahdi Muhammed Ahmad who claimed to be the redeemer of the Islamic nation revolted against the Egyptians and in November 1883 they crushed the Egyptian army at El Obeid.

The British government under William Gladstone had no desire to become involved so ordered General Gordon to go to Khartoum and organise the withdrawal of civilians and troops prior to the abandonment of Sudan. General Gordon, who had long wished to die as a martyr, arranged for the successful evacuation of over 2000 civilians but disobeyed his orders and remained with his troops in Khartoum which he began to fortify. The Mahdi forces then besieged Khartoum. Gordon was able to send despatches to the Government but because there was no Official Secret Act they were also reported in the papers. As the result of a rare public intervention by Queen Victoria on behalf of Gordon public opinion swung for him and against Gladstone who, in July 1884, and much to his displeasure, arranged for a relieving force to be sent to rescue General Gordon.

The plan was named the Nile Expedition which was led by Sir Garnet Wolsey. The plan was that on entering the Sudan he would despatch a force of 1100 men, under the command of General Stewart, to take the direct route across the Bayuda desert to Khartoum whilst Wolsey advanced up the Nile.

On the 15th January, the desert column reached the Abu Klea wadi where their camels needed to be watered. Intelligence reports suggested there were but a handful of enemy guarding the wells.

General Stewart decided to bivouac for the night before advancing in the morning. At first light his forces which included a naval contingent from HMS Alexandra who were to operate an early type of machine gun called a Gardner gun, formed a defensive square with their camel transport in the centre. They slowly advanced along the wadi but were then ambushed by a large Dervish force. The battle lasted fifteen minutes but during that time 1100 tribesmen were killed along with 74 of the British contingents. The number of tribesmen killed was not because of the effectiveness of the Gardner gun which had jammed after 70 rounds as the result of the mechanism being contaminated by desert sand!

General Stewart continued his advance towards Khartoum but on the 18th, he was attacked again, on this occasion, he was also mortally wounded. They eventually arrived at Khartoum where they discovered that not only had the city been attacked by a force of 50,000 Mahdists but General Gordon, all of his garrison, and some 4000 citizens had been butchered. The Nile expedition then withdrew back to Egypt and the Mahdi ran Sudan for the next thirteen years.

Back home such was the public outcry that Gladstone was forced to resign and call a general election in June 1885. In March 1885 Lady Florence poured scorn on Gladstone and implored the electorate to elect a new Prime Minister who would be as fine a politician as Gladstone's processor the Earl of Beaconsfield. Following the election, the Marquess of Salisbury was appointed Prime Minister.

IN VAIN

(Dedicated to a degenerate House of Commons)

1. Degenerate House!
Poor cringing, fawning slave
And have ye by your abject, bribed votes
Sought to condone the murders of the past,
The wreaking massacres and perjured faith
Of that besotted clique who still do dare
To call themselves a government. *Oh! shame!*
Can ye be men who barter thus your fame,
Your country's honour for the sake of power?
Are ye proud Britain's sons, or phantom shades
Bearing her glory to an early grave?
2. Oh! shame!
Was it for such as you that Gordon died?
That noble Stewart conquered, fought, and
fell?
That Earl gave up a life of brilliant hope,
And men faced death on Africa's burning plain?
Was it for such as you this sacrifice?
For such as you this matchless heroism?
For such as you who in your craven souls
Know not the meaning of self-sacrifice?
Ah, now God! If so, it be, then woe the day
This band of heroes shed their blood in vain,
3. In vain!
Oh! perjured faith, oh! broken promises!

With these does mighty Britain crown her
brave.

This be her gratitude for doughty deeds?
Her meet reward for duty nobly done?
Oh! shameless act, Oh! deed of perfidy
Whose perpetration foul shall shock the world;
And every noble heart with fierce disgust
Shall curse the cowards who for party's sake
Have trafficked with their country's honoured
name
And stifled conscience for the sake of Place

4. In Vain!
By Abou Klea and by Metemmeh
Sleep Britain's warriors where they nobly fell
Bones whiten on the deserts of El Teb,
And bleach the plains of arid Tamanieb,
Poor victims of an aimless policy,
Butchered to make a Gladstone holiday
Are these the outcome of these solemn vows?
These the drear fruits of shrieking prophecies?
Is this the end of that inspired event,
The Mahdi of Mid-Lothian's rise to power?

5. We can forget that wild chaotic siege
When the false prophet stormed Mid-Lothian's
walls
That hail of words, of bluster, scream and lies
That base surrender of our liberties?
Who shall forget that dark and drear epoch?
That ushered "the reign of blood and death"?

Who will forget the statesman that we
spurned?
The patriot that had raised our name on high?
Four years have followed – years of suicide.
What have they brought? “Disaster and
disgrace”

6. Poor slaves!

And ye would by your vote condone the past,
Abet the further reign of Aimlessness?
Retain in power a worthless worn-out crew,
Sustain the murderers of your fellowmen?
This rather would ye do than peril place,
Or face your country’s judgement at the polls.
So be it, then, oh! miserable poltroons.
Bask in your country’s tears, a nation’s shame;
Judgement is coming, vengeance creeps apace,
A traitor’s doom awaits ye, coward slave.

7. In vain

Blood stains the Futures mirror. Coming deeds
Already cast their shadows on before.
Visions arise of that which is to be,
Of wholesale carnage and of victory.
Mothers shall weep their sons and children
mourn
Their slaughtered fathers; wives their husband
wail,
Once more again the deathroll shall resound,
And Africa’s deserts yawn for Britain’s sons.

The flower of England, driven there to die,
Will know life sacrifice is all in vain?

8. In vain

Oh! Britain, rouse ye; by your deeds proclaim
That murderers shall not rule ye, that your sons
Shall not be butchered to make holiday
For gibbering idiots, hair brained mountebanks
Bid them and all their magpie crew away;
Bid them surrender their dishonoured trust
Determine that a nation’s sacrifice
Shall not be wasted on the desert air.
Bid the wide world remember what ye are
An Empire that will never strike in vain

9. Awake

Lives there no man who will arise and lead
The patriotic legions onto victory?
Breathes there no spirit strong enough to rule
And gather round him hearts of steel
Died there with Beaconsfield the last of men
Is there no one who will his mantle don?
No one? Not one? It cannot be. Arise!
Now is the time to girdle on the sword,
To strike, not gently, but with all the power
Of one who has the wish and will to rule

Florence Dixie March 7th, 1885

(Printed by the kind permission of Lady
Caroline Dixie)

Thank you Peter a very interesting and informative insight into the thinking of this very capable and intelligent woman.
Do please share your future research with us.

WE ARE SURVIVORS

You will recall that last month we were entertained by Phil Tebbutt who took the trouble to provide me with a document entitled WE ARE SURVIVORS which allegedly applies to anyone born before 1940.

It was gently humorous and made reference to items such as FM Radio tape decks, electric typewriters, and it is hard to think that these things have come and gone. In the case of FM radio that is in the process of being phased out by the new DAB (Digital Audio Recording) system which will be introduced as a complete alternative to FM (Frequency Modulation which differs from AM or Amplitude Modulation) radio by, well we do not know.

It is said that once DAB becomes the ‘norm’ FM will be wound down and will eventually cease transmissions. We don’t know when that is, but I can tell you that last year, 2019 was the first year in which DAB was used by more listeners to enjoy radio programmes than was FM.

I see that we have now, reached the safety of the bottom of the page and so I can stop waffling and move on to the next item! Who can say that this Newsletter is not well constructed and informed? The article struck a chord with Walter Baynes, friend of the Society. Walter sent me this to share with you.

WE WAS BRUNG UP PROPER!!

"And we never had a whole Mars bar until 1993"!!!



CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL MY FRIENDS WHO WERE BORN IN THE 1930's 40's & 50's

Found on the internet, un-accredited.

First, we survived being born to mothers who smoked and/or drank Sherry while they carried us and lived in houses made of asbestos...

They took aspirin, ate blue cheese, bread and dripping, raw egg products, loads of bacon and processed meat, tuna from a can, and didn't get tested for diabetes or cervical cancer.

Then after that trauma, our baby cots were covered with bright coloured lead-based paints.

We had no childproof lids on medicine bottles, doors or cabinets and when we rode our bikes, we had no helmets or shoes, not to mention, the risks we took hitchhiking.

As children, we would ride in cars with no seat belts or air bags.

We drank water from the garden hose and NOT from a bottle.

Take away food was limited to fish and chips, no pizza shops, McDonalds, KFC, Subway or Nando's.

Even though all the shops closed at 6.00pm and didn't open on a Sunday, somehow we didn't starve to death!

We shared one soft drink with four friends, from one bottle and NO ONE actually died from this.

We could collect old drink bottles and cash them in at the corner shop and buy Toffees, Gobstoppers and Bubble Gum.

We ate cupcakes, white bread and real butter, milk from the cow, and drank soft drinks with sugar in them, but we weren't overweight because.....

WE WERE ALWAYS OUTSIDE PLAYING!!

We would leave home in the morning and play all day, as long as we were back when the streetlights came on.

No one was able to reach us all day. And we were O.K.

We would spend hours building our go-carts out of old prams and then ride down the hill, only to find out we forgot the brakes. We built tree houses and dens and played in river beds with matchbox cars. We did not have PlayStation, Nintendo Wii, X-boxes, no video games at all, no 999 channels on SKY, no video/DVD films, or colour TV. No mobile phones, no personal computers, no Internet or Internet chat rooms.....WE HAD FRIENDS and we went outside and found them! We fell out of trees, got cut, broke bones and teeth and there were no Lawsuits from these accidents. Only girls had pierced ears!

We ate worms and mud pies made from dirt, and the worms did not live in us forever.

You could only buy Easter Eggs and Hot Cross Buns at Easter time....

We were given air guns and catapults for our 10th birthdays.

We rode our bikes or walked to a friend's house and knocked on the door or rang the bell, or just yelled for them!

Mum didn't have to go to work to help dad make ends meet because we didn't need to keep up with the Jones's!

Not everyone made the rugby/football/cricket/netball team. Those who didn't had to learn to deal with disappointment. Imagine that!! Getting into the team was based on MERIT.

Our teachers used to hit us with canes and gym shoes and throw the blackboard rubber at us if they thought we weren't concentrating. We can string sentences together and spell and have proper conversations because of a good, solid three R's education.

Our parents would tell us to ask a stranger to help us cross the road. The idea of a parent bailing us out if we broke the law was unheard of. They actually sided with the law!

Our parents didn't invent stupid names for their kids like 'Kiora' and 'Blade' and 'Ridge' and 'Vanilla'.

We had freedom, failure, success and responsibility, and we learned
HOW TO DEAL WITH IT ALL!

And YOU are one of them!

CONGRATULATIONS!

You might want to share this with others who have had the luck to grow up as kids, before the lawyers and the government regulated our lives for our own good.

And while you are at it, show it to your kids so that they will know how brave their parents were.

PS -The big type is because your eyes are not too good anymore at your age.

Those *were* the days!



Quiz Time! You should know all of these!

Facts about Leicester, Leicestershire and people connected to Leicester

Average score for this quiz is 7 / 10..

1. Name the country house of England's shortest reigning monarch.

- ☐ Burleigh House
- ☐ Castle Donnington
- ☐ Bradgate Park
- ☐ Leicester Fosse

2. Which Leicester-born footballer was a regular striker in the International England squad 2001?

- ☐ Gordon Banks
- ☐ Gary Lineker
- ☐ Emile Heskey
- ☐ Peter Shilton

3. Which Leicester business man, was the father of the modern tourism trade, after chartering a train from Leicester to Loughborough for a temperance society meeting?

- ☐ Captain Cook
- ☐ Joseph Cook
- ☐ Frederick Cook
- ☐ Thomas Cook

4. 1208-1265, Which Earl of Leicester was known as the founder of parliament after leading an armed revolt against the crown for political reform?

- ☐ Robin Rouge Brest
- ☐ Robin Hood
- ☐ Simon de Montfort
- ☐ Simon Le Bon

5. By what animals' names, do our football and rugby teams go by?

- ☐ Eagles and Swans
- ☐ Lions and Wolves
- ☐ Foxes and Tigers
- ☐ Doves and Hawks

6. Name the Leicestershire town famous for its pork pies?

- ☐ Loughborough
- ☐ Lutterworth
- ☐ Melton Mowbray
- ☐ Market Harborough

7. Which battle in Leicestershire 1485, effectively saw the end of the 'War of the Roses'?

- ☐ Bosworth Field
- ☐ Naseby
- ☐ Bannockburn
- ☐ Lewes

8. Lutterworth, is linked to Sir Frank Whittle, what did he invent?

- ☐ Jet engine
- ☐ Hovercraft
- ☐ Radar
- ☐ X-Ray

9. What crime busting technique was developed at Leicester University?

- ☐ DNA testing
- ☐ Lie detector
- ☐ Finger prints
- ☐ Photo Identikit

10. Ratae Coritanorum, was the Roman Name given to which Leicestershire Town, City or village?

- ☐ Blaby
- ☐ Whetstone
- ☐ Markfield
- ☐ Leicester

Thank you Marion.

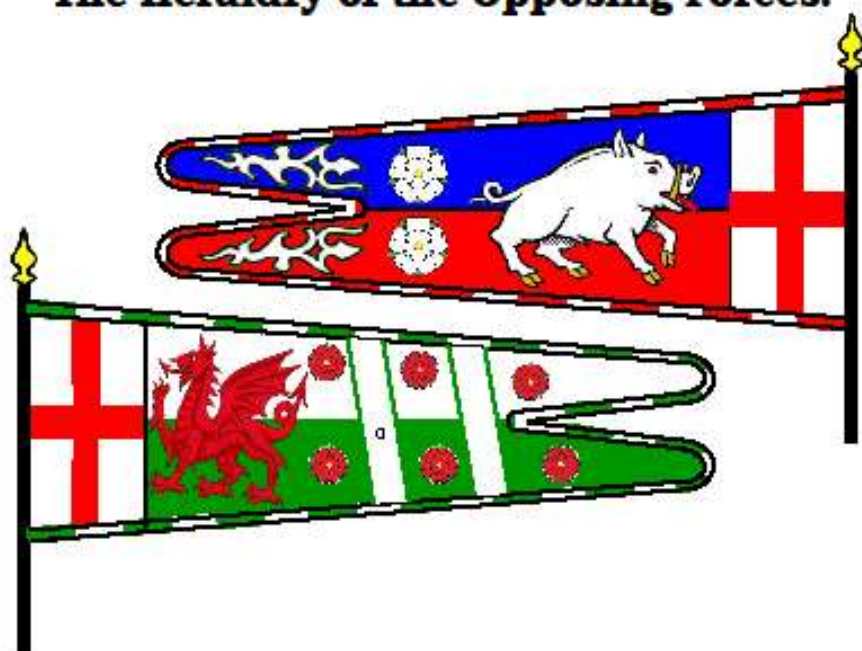
Battle of Bosworth Heraldic Shields

This began by Walter Baynes, Archivist of the Dixie Grammar School Association (<http://www.thedgsa.co.uk/>) being contacted by someone interested in the heraldic shields displayed in the Market Place and elsewhere. Walter got in touch and I was able to send him some photographs of a poster from the archive showing all 161 heraldic shields of those involved in the Battle of Bosworth. This got Walter off to a good start and I then managed to go and photograph the missing ones. The result is that Walter has re-imaged all 161. Walter has very kindly donated them to the Market Bosworth Society Archive. I thought you might like to see them and learn something about the people behind the shield. So, here are the first few pages for you:

The Battle of Bosworth Field

Leicestershire, England, 1485

The Heraldry of the Opposing Forces.



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

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

Printed by RS Trade Press, Leicester, England.

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

Copyright Leicestershire County Council 1977.

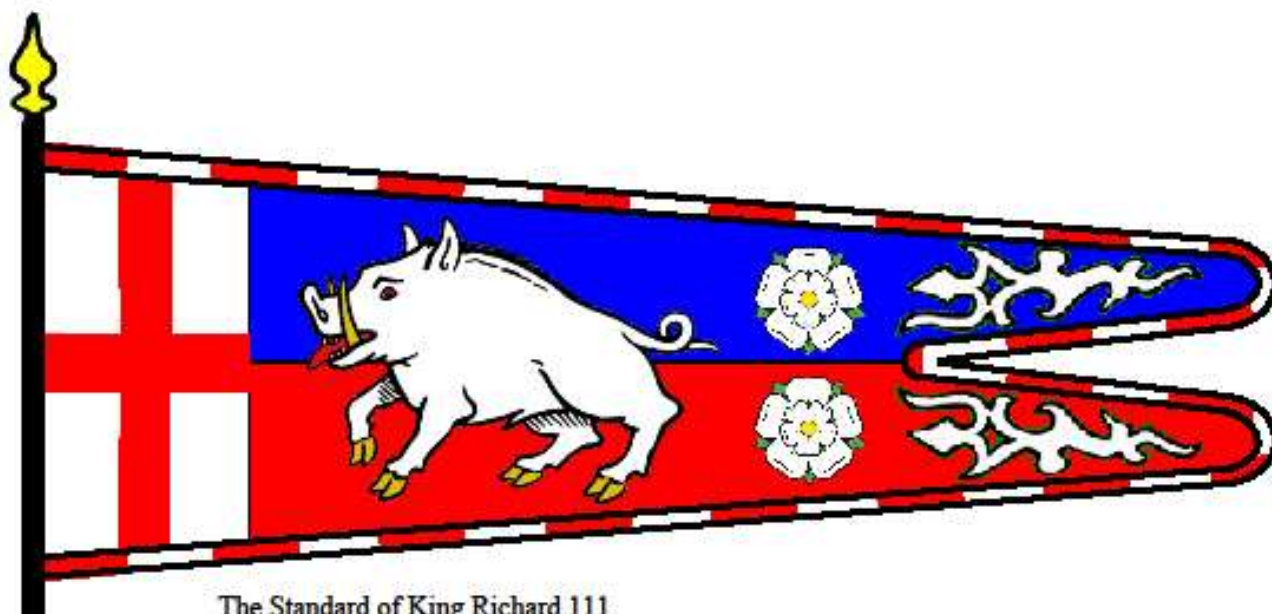
Re-drawn and presented in this new format by W. R. Baynes in 2020 for use by members
of the Market Bosworth Society.



The Heraldry of the Opposing Forces.

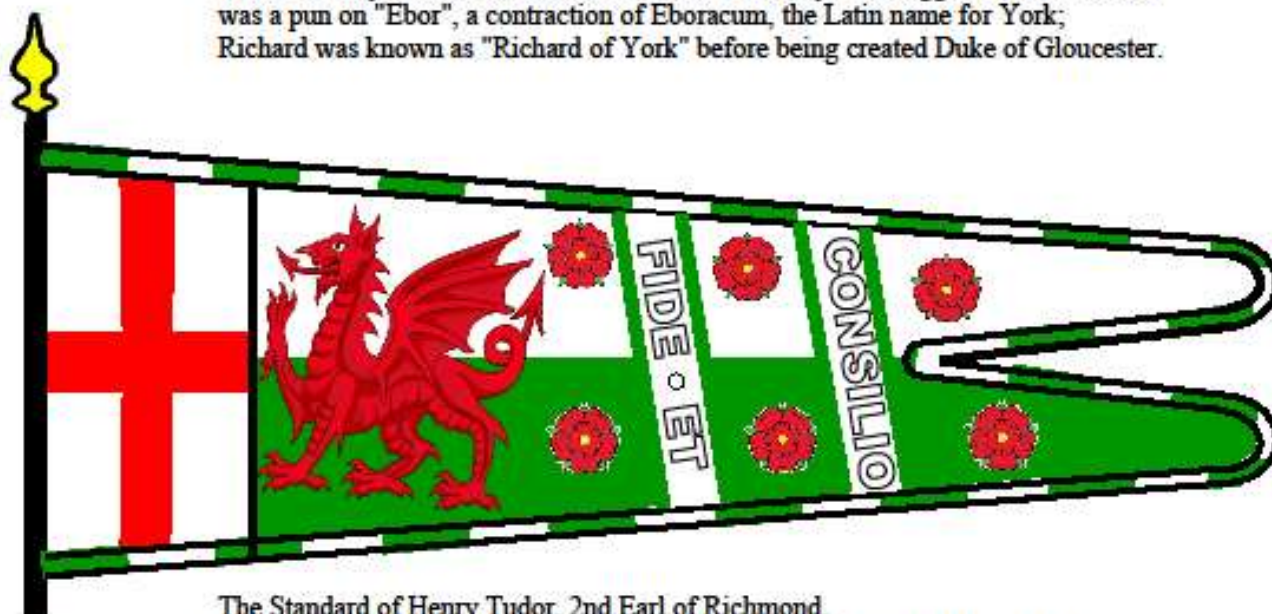
Who were the families at war?

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



The Standard of King Richard III.

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

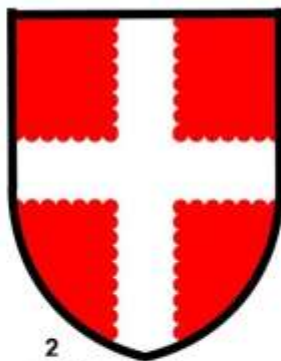
Today the Red Rose is still widely used, and not necessarily on a yellow background. Lancashire County Cricket Club still use the rose as an emblem. The Trafford Centre also features Red Roses in its architecture, most noticeably on all of the glass panes in the shopping centre. Manchester City Football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

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





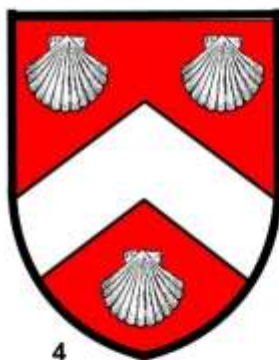
1
David Phillip
of Thornhaugh,
Northamptonshire.



2
Sir Piers Legh
of Lymm, Cheshire.



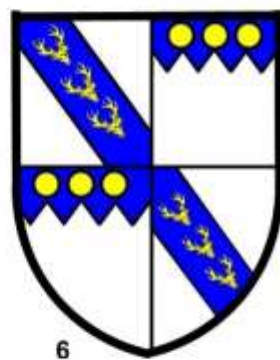
3
Thomas Leighton
of Stretton en le Dale,
Shropshire.



4
Sir Thomas Millbourn
of Salisbury,
Wiltshire.



5
Thomas Iden
of Stoke, Kent.



6
Lord Thomas Stanley
of Lathom, Lancashire.



7
John Mortimer
of Kyre Magna,
Worcestershire.



8
Morris Lloyd
of Llanstephen,
Carmarthenshire.



9
Sir John Mordaunt
of Turvey,
Bedfordshire.



10
Henry de Vere
of Great Addington,
Northamptonshire.



11
William Case
of South Petherton,
Somerset.



12
Sir William Stanley
of Holt,
Denbighshire.



1 Philip, Sir David (1450-1506) : of Thornhaugh, Northants and Stamford. Squire of the Body 1485-1503, Keeper of Windsor Park; Servant to Lady Margaret. MP Northamptonshire 1491-2 (?1502)

Born in Wales: m.c 1485 Anne daughter and heir of Thomas Semark of Thornhaugh and widow of Sir William Sappcote.

Served Henry Tudor in France; fought at Bosworth. Then made in quick succession – bailiff of Whittlesea mere, keeper of Windsor little park (jointly with Mr. Richard Fox, the Kings secry), squire of the body with 50 marks yearly fee, steward of Fotheringhay, of Colly Weston, and of the Duchy lands in Northamptonshire and Hunts, parker of King's Cliffe, Northants; keeper and governor of Jersey and the castle of Gurrey (i.e. Mont Orgueil) there (jointly with Matthew Baker), 28 Feb 1486. He got Catesby's manors of Clipsham and Kirby-Bellars, and a corrody in Glos; exempted from redemption, 1485; deputy butler at Boston 1488; Sheriff, Northants, 1488-9; J.P Northants 1488-94.

He was appointed to try breaches of military discipline in 1492, and Drakard says that he was employed by the lady Margaret as tutor to the infant heirs of the nobility and gentry, At Stamford, at Whittlesea mere, at Colly Weston, at King's Cliffe – in so many grants, offices and places was he partner or forerunner of David Cecil (q.v) that a relationship between them seems likely. Vice Chamberlain to Arthur, Prince of Wales, 1495; JP in Bucks, Glos, Heref., Salop and Worcs.; keeper of the swans, cygnets etc. in Lincs, N'hants, Hunts and Cambs; pardoned in 1496; sheriff, Bucks and Beds 1498-9; master forester of Weighbridge, 1501; Knt 18 Feb 1503; to him was committed the "finding and raiment" of Margaret Pole, Clarence da and heir, 1503; appointed by Parliament comnr. For the collection in Hunts of the subsidy of 1504; steward of the lands of Sir Guy Wolston (q.v) dec 'd Aug 1504; jointly by David Cecil in the keepership of King's Cliffe.

Died just before 22 October 1506, when writs of diem clausit were sent to the eschrs. Of Hunts, Lincs, Bucks and Rutland. Will dated 25 September proved 10 December 1506. To be buried in St Mary's Stamford. To wife £100, 60 oxen, 12 kine, 100 wethers and a gold goblet. Bequests to Son Hugh, and to daughter Margaret (Lady Margaret's godchild?), and to litell Davy Philip 10 ewe and 10 "lambs", and to each of his das. 5 ewe and 10s. Bequests to godsons, Davy Souche, Davy Lynee etc. to each godson called Davy 10s. Residue to Son Hugh. Exors :- Edward Hawtrey, Davy Scisseld (Cecil), Hugh Edwards, Robert Burnard. Supervisor, Master of Fotheringhay college. From "Members of the House of Commons" by Roskell.



2 Sir Knight Piers III, Lord of Lyme, Leigh
(1442 - 1527)

Born in Lymm, Warrington Unitary Authority, Cheshire, England on 14 Jun 1442 to Peter Piers of Disley, Cheshire III Leigh Sir Knight and Lady Elizabeth Lancashire Trafford. Sir Knight Piers III, Lord of Lyme, Leigh married Lady Eleanor "Ellen", (14th GGM), Savage, Baroness of Haydock, Bradley, Lyme & Dalton and had 12 children. He died on 11 Aug 1527 in Lymm, Warrington Unitary Authority, Cheshire, England.



3 Sir Thomas Leighton, Sheriff of Shropshire

He was born in 1443 (died 1519) in Watlesborough, Shropshire, England He married Margaret Tunstall circa 1475 at of Dolmain, Cumberland, England. Sir Thomas Leighton, Sheriff of Shropshire married Elizabeth Devereux, daughter of Sir Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers and Anne Ferrers, in 1495. Watlesborough Castle was given to the Leighton family in 1471. It was kept by them until 1711. He was knight of the body to King Henry VII.

After the death 6 December 1493 of her first husband, Sir Richard Corbet, and before 1495, Thomas Leighton married Corbet's widow Elizabeth Devereux.

Upon Elizabeth's own death in 1516, she was interred in Burford church in Shropshire with this inscription

Here lythe Elyzabethe Devroke, dowg'tur unto Sr Wa'ter Devroke off Webbeley Knygth off ye most noble order off ye Garter & Lorde Ferrers off Charteley, wch Elyzabethe was wyff unto Sr Rychard Corbet off Morton

Tyrytte [sic] Knygth, & affter maryed unto Sr Thomas Lyghton Knygth off Stretton in le Dale, wch Elyzabethe dep'ted owte off thys transitorie worlde ye yere off owre Lorde God mcccc & xvj whose sowle Ihu have.

1505 Sheriff of Shropshire

Sheriff of Shropshire in 1505; M. P. for Shropshire, living after 1524.

Issue

By his wife Elizabeth Devereux, he had John Leighton of Watlesborough, M P for Shropshire, b. say 1500, who died in 1582. ^[3]



4 Sir Thomas Milbourn of Salisbury, Wiltshire

Sadly, initial research has turned up no information.....yet. Please help if you can



5 Thomas Iden of Malmaines in Stoke.

Will proved at Consistory Court of Rochester April 1513 by Robert Iden alias Hervey. To be buried in the body of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Stoke. Bequests to William Iden, son of Alexander Iden my son, Robert Iden my son, Edward my son, Jasper my son, Alice Iden my daughter. Bequests of apparel belonging to the Chapel to be given to the Altar of Stoke. Also, bequests to the poor of the Convent of Canterbury, and to maintain lights for ever for the outside of the Church of Stoke. Residue to Robert my son, ex'or. Sir William Crowner, Knt., to be supervisor. My feoffes Edward Poynings, Knt., Edward Guilford, Esq., and John Butler, Gent. To son Jasper my land lands at Chalkewell when 20 years old; if he die to son Edmund. My executor shall buy a stone and lay it over me and my wife, with the picture of a man and woman and the picture of a little man child, etc. An Inquisition Post Mortem of above Thomas Iden of Stoke, taken at Rochester Castle 4 Henry VIII. (1512-13). The Jurors say that Thomas Iden was seized of the manors of Malmaines, Ufton, Cheyne's Court, a tenement called Croft, and water-mill, the advowson of the Chapel of the perpetual Chantry of Malmaines, with the appurt's in Stoke, St. Mary's, Tunstall, Sittingbourne, Milton near Bobbing, Chart near Sutton Vallence, and Bobbing in the county of Kent in his demesne as of fee, and the same came to William Iden as cousin and heir of Thomas, viz., son of Alexander Iden, son of Thomas Iden aforesaid. The manor was held of John, Earl of Oxford, as of the manor of Plumpton, Sussex, by Knight's service. Ufton Manor (except eleven acres of land) held of the King in socage as of his manor of Milton by fealty and rent of assize, the eleven acres being held of William Crowner, Knt., in socage of his manor of Tunstall. Croft tenement and mill held of the Abbot of Boxfield and Prior of Leeds. The said Thomas died 1 March 1512, and William Iden is cousin and next heir, viz., son and heir of Alexander, son and heir of Thomas, and same William is aged 14 years and more.



6 Thomas Stanley, 1st Earl of Derby, KG (1435 – 29 July 1504)

He was an English nobleman and politician. Shrewd and conniving, he went against his son's kidnapper Richard III of England; he was a traitor during the Battle of Bosworth (and many others) as he only fought for the winning side. He was stepfather of King Henry VII of England. He was the eldest son of Thomas Stanley, 1st Baron Stanley and Joan Goushill.

A landed magnate of immense wealth and power, particularly across the northwest of England where his authority went almost unchallenged, Stanley managed to remain in favour with successive kings throughout the Wars of the Roses, including King Richard III of England, who took Stanley's son as a hostage. Thomas Stanley took the side of Henry Tudor at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. His estates included what is now Tatton Park in Cheshire, Lathom House in Lancashire, and Derby House in the City of London, now the site of the College of Arms.

Although the king for the early part of his career, Henry VI, was head of the House of Lancaster, Stanley's marriage to Eleanor, daughter of Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury (a descendant of Edward III) and sister

of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick ('Warwick the Kingmaker') in the late 1450s constituted a powerful alliance with the House of York. This did him no harm, however, even after Warwick was toppled from power, and in 1472, with the House of York again occupying the English throne, he married his second wife Lady Margaret Beaufort, whose son, Henry Tudor, was the leading Lancastrian claimant. He was the last to use the style 'King of Mann', his successors opting for the safer 'Lord of Mann'.



7 John Mortimer of Kyre Magna Worcestershire

Sir John Mortimer circa 1457(d. 1504). He was the son of Hugh Mortimer and Eleanor (Cornwall) Croft. Brother to Elizabeth (Mortimer) West, half-brother to John Crofts Esq, half-brother to Joyce (Croft) Myall half-brother to Elizabeth (croft) Whittington, half-brother to Anne (croft) Blount half-brother to Edward Croft, half-brother to Jane (Croft) Darell and half-brother to Sybil (Croft) Herbert. He married Margaret Neville, daughter of John Neville, marquess of Montagu, but died without issue. He was sheriff of Herefordshire 1477-8, 1481-2, 1493-4 and 1501-2; sheriff of Worcestershire 1485-6; knighted 1485; and a knight banneret at the Battle of Stoke 1487. His widow married secondly Charles Brandon, 1st duke of Suffolk, and after the annulment of their marriage, thirdly, Robert Downes. She died in 1528 (I have been unable to confirm the above details, by checking a second source, but believe them to be reasonably accurate).



8 Morris Lloyd No information yet – if you can help please do so.



9 Sir John Mordaunt 30 Dec 1465 - 11 Sep 1504

Sir John's effigy is in the church at Turvey (his armour was also kept in Turvey Church for many years)

His parents were William Mordaunt and Margaret. John Mordaunt inherited the estate on his father's death in 1481. He was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster for life in the reign of Henry VII. He claimed he was eleventh in descent from the family founder, Osbert.



He fought, and was wounded, at the battle of Barnet with the Earl of Warwick and also saw action at Bosworth Field and was a commander at the battle of Stoke (1487) - on King Henry's side of course (the Lancastrian king). He was speaker of the House of Commons from 1487. He became a sergeant-at-law on 10 September 1495, a Kings Sergeant on 25 November 1496 and was MP for Bedford county. Around 1499 he was attorney to Prince Arthur and the Chief Justice of Chester. He was knighted in 1502/3 and appointed High

Steward of the University of Cambridge in 1504. He was also a member of the Privy Council and granted special privileges by the Pope. In 1520 he went with King Henry VII to the Field of the Cloth of Gold and was knighted.

Sir John's wife was Lady Edith, the daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Latimer of Duntish in Dorset. She was the widow of John Greene of Stotfold.



10 Henry de Vere (1450 – 22nd May 1493) JP & Sheriff of Northamptonshire.

He was the son of Richard de Vere 1480 of Drayton and Isabella daughter of John Greene / Grene of Greens North and Margaret / Mary daughter of Walter Green of Halstead

He was the brother of 1, Constance 2nd wife of John Boteler 1491 of Watton on Stone, son of Philip Boteler & Isabel daughter of Sir Hugh Willoughby 1380-1448 and 2nd wife Margaret Freville. Elena wife of Thomas Isham 1547 of Pytchley

He married Isabella c1482 daughter of Thomas Tresham of Harringworth & Sywell and Margaret daughter of William Zouche and Alice Seymour

Children - 4 coheirss daughters who were all minors at the death of their father (they were also co-heirs to the lands of their cousin heiress Constance 1475 sole heiress of Sir Henry Grene of Drayton & Margaret de Ros, & wife of John Stafford 1st Earl of Wiltshire son of Humphrey Stafford 1st Duke of Buckingham & Anne

Henry fought at Bosworth in 1485. The first chaplain of his chantry, who requested burial "extra ostium capelle beate"(Outside the door of the chapel of the Blessed Mary)/ Lady chapel Bloxham. He was to pray for the souls of King Henry VII and his consort Queen Elizabeth, Prince Arthur and Henry, Duke of York, the said Henry Vere, his parents and benefactors. On 18 October, 1500, licence was obtained for the alienation in mortmain to the priory of St. Andrews, Northampton, of lands to the yearly value of 9 marks, or to charge the lands of the priory in Sywell with the payment of 9 marks yearly to the chaplain, and to alienate to him a messuage, garden, and 3 acres of land in Great Addington.

At the Dissolution, the profits from the chantry, of which Robert Alleyne was incumbent, were £6. The manor of Sywell, belonging to St. Andrew's Priory, exclusive of the payment to this chantry, was granted to John Mershe in 1543. The last chantry priest was Alan Clarke, whose 1548 chantry certificate records was aged 57 and being "meanly learned and hathe no other Lyving"

Henry de Vere died in Trento, Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy. His will names his 4 daughters & confirms he was an esquire, not a knight.

Daughter Elizabeth & husband John Mordaunt or their descendants (including the earls of Peterborough) eventually obtained nearly the whole of her father's property;

After the death of Anne's son George Brown in 1558 his share in the manor of Great Addington was conveyed by his 3 half-sisters and their descendants to the Mordaunt's before the end of the century;

Sister Constance died without heirs and her share fell back to her sisters.

George son of sister Audrey Brown conveyed his share to Sir John Mordaunt in 1548.



11 William Case of South Petherton, Somerset (c. 1440 to 1st October 1494) Gentleman, was involved with Giles Daubeney and attainted the risings at Salisbury. He fled to France, fought at Bosworth and was rewarded with offices.



12 Sir William Stanley KG (c. 1435 – 16 February 1495)

was an English soldier and the younger brother of Thomas Stanley, 1st Earl of Derby. Stanley fought with his troops in several battles of the Wars of the Roses. Born at Lytham, Lancashire, Sir William was the younger son of Thomas Stanley, 1st Baron Stanley. In 1465 he married Joan, daughter of John Beaumont, 1st Viscount Beaumont, and widow of John, Lord Lovel. Following the execution of her second husband the Earl of Worcester, Sir William married secondly, c.1471, Elizabeth Hopton, daughter of Thomas Hopton with whom he had a daughter, Jane Stanley. They lived at Holt, Wrexham.^[3]

William Stanley fought on the Yorkist side at the Battle of Blore Heath in 1459, whereas his elder brother Thomas, Lord Stanley had raised troops by the commission of the Lancastrian Crown but refrained from committing his forces on either side. Attainted in 1459, he fled into exile, but returned to fight for the Yorkists at Towton. In 1465 he was granted the Skipton lands and castle of the dispossessed Lancastrian Cliffords. Following the Battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, it was he who captured Queen Margaret of Anjou, who led the Lancastrian faction, and he was made a Knight Banneret by the king. In 1483 he was made Chief Justice of North Wales. Richard III, shortly after becoming king, rewarded Sir William by granting him land in North Wales.

Having been loyal to Richard, Stanley nevertheless changed sides in 1485, and suddenly supported the Lancastrian Henry Tudor's bid for the throne. Stanley is best known for his action at the Battle of Bosworth, where he decisively attacked the Yorkists under Richard, helping to secure Henry VII's victory. This contrasted with the non-committal attitude of his elder brother, Henry's stepfather, who was inhibited by the fact that Richard held his son hostage. In gratitude for his timely intervention, the new king bestowed many favours on Sir William, including the post of Lord Chamberlain and Chamberlain of the Exchequer.^[2]



Sir William Stanley

However, in 1495 Stanley was convicted of treason and executed for his support of the pretender Perkin Warbeck. Though the evidence was circumstantial, he admitted the offence in the hope that through a full confession he would escape execution.^[5] Indeed, the King, partly to avoid antagonizing his mother and stepfather, was at first inclined to spare Sir William's life. Yet ultimately the King feared that by showing clemency, he would be endangering himself through encouraging other potential conspirators. Consequently, Sir William was condemned to death, and a few days later, beheaded.

Letitia Elizabeth Landon's poem *Sir William Stanley* is about the telling of his story.

Sir William Stanley (Letitia Elizabeth Landon)

The man was old, his hair was grey—
And I have heard the old man say,
'Keep thou from royal courts away;'
In proof thereof, he wont to tell
The Stanley's fatal chronicle.

King Henry sat amid his court, and of the nobles there
Not one with William Stanley for favour could compare;
He was the royal chamberlain, and on his bended knee
Within King Henry's silver cup the red wine poured he.

There came a knight in presence there, he named my master's name,
As he stood betting golden coin upon the royal game.
And on Sir Robert Clifford's word, they took his sword away,
And William Stanley to the Tower was prisoner sent that day.

God only knows the hearts of men, but 'twas a wondrous thing
My noble master should conspire against the crowned king;
For well I know on Bosworth Field it was his red righthand
That placed upon Earl Richmond's brow King Richard's royal band.

But ancient service is forgot; and he, the Wiseman, said,
Think thou no evil of the king upon thy lonely bed;
And therefore little will I name of what I then heard told,
That my good lord's worst treasons were his broad lands and his gold.

I saw him on the scaffold stand, the axe was gleaming bright,

But I will say he faced its shine as best became a knight;
He prayed a prayer—he knelt him down—there smote a sullen sound,
I saw my master's severed head upon the dark red ground.

No nobles bore the noble's pall, there was no funeral bell,
But I stood weeping by the grave of him I loved so well.
I know not of the right or wrong, but this much let me say,
Would God my master had been kept from kings and courts away!

Sir William brings us to the end of the first 12 heraldic shields and their owners. I hope you found that interesting. I will be working on the missing information and the next dozen ready for the next Newsletter. Please help if you can. I know that there are members who know far more about the battle and the participants than I will ever know. My grateful thanks go again to Walter Baynes for a wonderful piece of work.

Continuing Enquiries

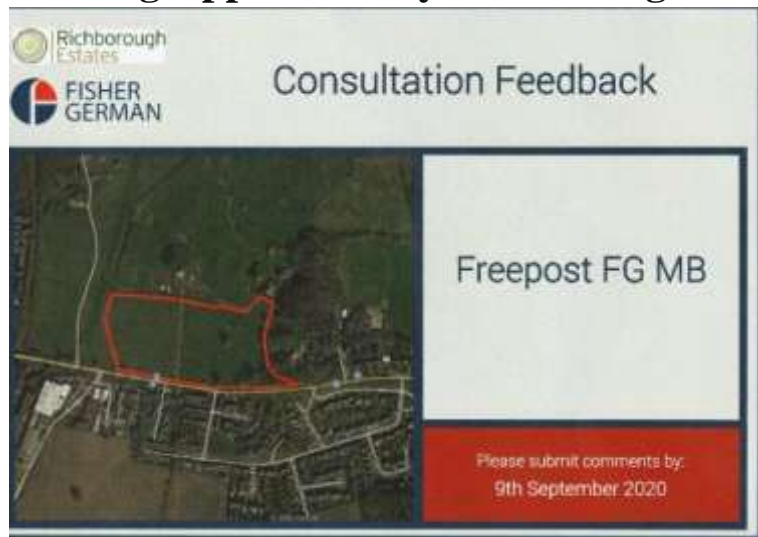
Our search for information on the following topics continues, please pass this on to anyone who you think might be able to help those seeking information. If you want to, you may send in information privately and it will not then appear in any form anywhere. I will simply pass on the information, anonymously if requested. We are still looking for information about Revd. Charles Wright (1799-1865), Reginald Marsden who was resident at Westhaven and Amy Benford, in service at Bosworth Hall around 1909. It would be really good if we can help with this research, no matter how small it may be a lead that could help toward a larger discovery.

Planning for the Future

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/planning-for-the-future>)

Comments upon the proposed wholesale changes to the country's planning legislation need to be made by the 29th October. You respond on-line here <https://www.smartsurvey.co.uk/s/MHCLG-Planning-for-the-Future/> or by email to planningforthefuture@communities.gov.uk or in writing to, Planning for the Future Consultation Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 3rd Floor, Fry Building 2 Marsham Street London SW1P 4DF. It is very important that you have your say about this. This is an opportunity to shape the way legislation is created for our future and we must be prepared to tell the Government what we want and what we think about the proposed changes.

Planning Application by Richborough Estates & Messrs Vero



A planning application (ref 20/01021/OUT) has been submitted to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council (HBBC), our Local Planning Authority (LPA), for outline planning permission for up to 63 dwellings on land North of Station Road (in front of the disused Kyngs Golf Course).

The Market Bosworth Neighbourhood Plan is based on extensive consultation with residents and stakeholders

The original Neighbourhood Plan consultation identified two potential sites for development; land to the North and land to the South of Station Road. The outcomes from the 500 households who answered this question were:

		No	%
North of Station Road (Golf Course side)		131	28
South of Station Road (Industrial Estate side)		328	64
Nil response		41	9

The clear preference 64% was for the South of Station Rd, and was subsequently endorsed in the final Neighbourhood Plan by 89% of respondents in the referendum prior to its adoption.

This newly proposed site was explicitly rejected as suitable for housing during consultation as part of the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan.

The stakeholder, landowners and Hinckley and Bosworth Council have been working collaboratively to develop a Masterplan for the development of over 100 houses plus some additional premises which would offer employment opportunities on the South side of Station Road. This Masterplan will shortly be available for full consultation in order to bring the scheme forward.

Residents may recall being sent a postcard by the developer requesting comments as to the suitability of the site north of Station Road. Please be aware that this is a formal requirement for the developer *but carries no weight with the planning department*. Even if you have responded to this postcard your response will not be considered to be a response to this formal planning application and you should now comment formally as outlined below if you want your comment to be considered when this planning application is reviewed by HBBC's planning department.

You should also be aware that this is an outline planning application, and any eventual development will be subject to further applications and may bear little resemblance to the outline shown in this application, but once outline permission has been granted there is little likelihood of being able to make significant objections to the development.

Both Market Bosworth Parish Council and Bosworth Vision (the Neighbourhood Planning Group) believe that this application should be declined as; it is in direct conflict with the wishes of residents expressed during the development of the Neighbourhood Plan the conflicts with a number of policies in the Plan.

I urge you to take action. Please send comments to HBBC Planning Department <https://pa.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=externalDocuments&keyVal=QHFEETIIHPC00> or simply go to www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk and follow the links to the planning department. You may contact HBBC and ask for a paper copy of the plans the telephone number is 01455 238141 or you may of course write to them (using 20/01021/OUT as the reference) to Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council, Hinckley Hub, Rugby Road, Hinckley, Leics LE10 0FR. **CLOSING DATE FOR COMMENTS IS THE 5th NOVEMBER!**

Whether or not you agree with me is not important. What is important is that you have your say about how Market Bosworth Develops. In Response to the Gladman Proposal there were 430 representations received at HBBC Planning Department which left then in no doubt what residents thought about the proposal. We need to do the same this time with regard to Richborough Estates and Messrs Vero. We have until the 5th November to make our voices heard.

There is some more information available on the Bosworth Vision website (Bosworth Vision is the new name for the Neighbourhood Forum) <http://www.bosworthvision.org.uk/uncategorized/important-information-regarding-a-proposed-housing-development-on-station-road/>

One Final Quiz (I know, I am too kind)

General knowledge questions: (1 point for each correct answer)

1) Who was Henry VIII's last wife?

- 2) Although never taking her seat, who was the first woman to be elected to the houses of parliament?
- 3) Which English king died in 1066, leaving no heir to the throne?
- 4) In which European country was there a civil war between 1946 and 1949?
- 5) Which St Albans pub claims to be the oldest English pub?
- 6) Who discovered penicillin?
- 7) What year did the Titanic sink?
- 8) Who were the other two astronauts with Neil Armstrong on the Apollo 11 mission?
- 9) Which Hertfordshire town had the first ever roundabout in the UK?
- 10) Which new British military force was established in 1918?
- 11) Which Hertfordshire town was the first ever New Town after WWII?
- 12) Queen Elizabeth II's grandfather was which monarch?
- 13) Who becomes the UK's foreign secretary following the 2016 EU Referendum?
- 14) Which country was the first to give women the right to vote, in 1893?
- 15) Which three countries invaded Egypt during the 1956 Suez Crises?
- 16) What year was the Potters Bar rail crash?
- 17) In 1936, Jesse Owens won 4 Gold medals at the Summer Olympics in what city?
- 18) Which popular fast food chain restaurant was first opened in 1955?
- 19) In 2006, Pluto was downgraded from a planet to what by the International Astronomical Union?
- 20) Who was the architect who rebuilt London after the Great Fire of 1666?
- 21) What did the Romans call Scotland?
- 22) Who used the Royston cave according to most popular theories?
- 23) In 1958 the first artificial satellite launched in 1957 fell back to earth. What was its name?
- 24) Why was Berkhamsted Castle built in the 11th Century?
- 25) Which country was previously known as the Dutch East Indies?
- 26) In which year was Joan of Arc burned at the stake?
- 27) One of the most popular board games ever devised was launched by Parker Brothers in 1935, which game was it?
- 28) Which Commonwealth nation was granted full independence from Britain in March 1986?
- 29) What century was the town of Watford first created as a settlement?
- 30) Roger Bannister was the first man to run the mile in under 4 minutes in May of which year?
- 31) In May 1707, the Act of Union joined which 2 kingdoms together?
- 32) Which band held the first five positions on the Billboard Hot 100 chart in 1964?
- 33) In 2004 the NASA rover Spirit landed successfully on which planet?

- 34) Which famous Queen spent a lot of her childhood at Hertford Castle?
- 35) In 1990 who created the World Wide Web?
- 36) Who became the first Mayor of London in 2000?
- 37) In 1539, which English king granted Hemel Hempstead a town charter?
- 38) The United Nations was formed in 1945, what organization did it replace?
- 39) Which two students founded Google in 1998?
- 40) What colour were the pyramids at Giza originally?

Contact Details

Please see the website www.marketbosworthsociety.com for information or email on info@marketbosworthsociety.com or if you would like to call me then 07930149408. Correspondence can be sent to Market Bosworth Society, c/o 29 Warwick Lane, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire CV13 0JU.

Nigel Palmer



Chairman.

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Answers to Facts about Leicester, Leicestershire and people connected to Leicestershire

1. Bradgate
2. Emile Heskey
3. Thomas Cook
4. Simon de Montfort
5. Foxes and Tigers
6. Melton Mowbray
7. Bosworth Field
8. Jet engine
9. DNA testing
10. Leicester

Answers: to the 40 History General Knowledge Questions

- 1) Catherine Parr
- 2) Constance Markiewicz
- 3 Edward the Confessor
- 4) Greece
- 5) Ye Olde Fighting Cocks
- 6) Alexander Fleming
- 7) 1912

- 8) Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins
- 9) Letchworth
- 10) RAF
- 11) Stevenage
- 12) George V
- 13) Boris Johnson
- 14) New Zealand
- 15) Israel, followed by the United Kingdom and France
- 16) 2002
- 17) Berlin
- 18) McDonald's
- 19) A dwarf planet
- 20) Sir Christopher Wren
- 21) Caledonia
- 22) The Knights Templar
- 23) Sputnik
- 24) To obtain control of a key route between London and the midlands during the Norman conquest of England
- 25) Indonesia
- 26) 1431
- 27) Monopoly
- 28) Australia
- 29) 12th Century
- 30) 1954
- 31) England and Scotland
- 32) The Beatles
- 33) Mars
- 34) Queen Elizabeth II
- 35) Tim Berners-Lee
- 36) Ken Livingstone
- 37) King Henry VIII
- 38) The League of Nations
- 39) Larry Page and Sergey Brin
- 40) White