



April 2021

Dear Member,

There is a lot of promise in the air at the moment. Mother nature is busily preparing herself for the harvest and the bees are busy helping. News on the Pandemic front is also very hopeful and I know that a number of Societies in and around Market Bosworth are planning a resumption to their programmes. Your Committee are also making plans, we are at an early stage. We are looking for a resumption in July and August with Summer visits and will then make a final decision if the lecture meeting are to recommence in September. We are reluctant to start organising at the moment, preferring to wait until we are sure that we can proceed. If you have any thoughts on a resumption of the programme or if you have any ideas please send them to me. I have a varied and hopefully entertaining Newsletter for you this month. I am not sure how long I can keep the number of pages going but if the Pandemic abates I may be able to return to a more normally sized Newsletter. It would be helpful to know if you have any preferences for articles, anything that you have enjoyed or find tedious. I can then see what can be done to meet expectations. If you don't write in then you will have to take pot luck I am afraid!

We have contributions from Peter Loseby, Chris Peat, Walter Baines and a few others. Some who prefer to remain anonymous which is perfectly acceptable. Do not let being named put you off sending in articles, pictures, quizzes or any item you think of interest to members. Unless of course libellous, in which case your name will be printed! I joke. Let us get on with the show.

You will recall that when I embarked upon researching the people behind the shields I struggled with one or two. Imagine my delight when I found pushed through my letterbox information on Sir Thomas Milburn. The author wishes to remain anonymous but knows how very grateful I am. So we will start with number 4.

#### Sir Thomas Milbourn (1425 -1492)



Born around 1425 in Kent he married Isabel St. Léger in 1448. Isobel was daughter of John St, Ledger Esq Sheriff of Kent. Isabel's mother was Margerie Donnett. Sir Thomas was attainted by Richard III for treason and lost his lands. After fighting for the victorious Henry his lands were restored and he became Constable of Old Sarum Castle by a grateful Henry VII. He may not have been that grateful or Sir Thomas was not much of a Constable. Henry VIII in 1514, just 29 years later, stated that the castle was barren and could not be salvaged. Permission was granted for the site to be demolished and the stone reused to build nearby. Prior to the battle it appears that Sir Thomas held land in Chitterne possibly taken from the nuns of Lacock. Later at the time of his death he held lands at New Serum. After his death the Milbournes' lands were then disputed. A Chancery decree of 1538 settled them on Margaret Yorke for life with remainder to Faulconer. In 1539, however, those two settled Upton Knoyle on Richard Milbournes widow Edith, wife of Edward Twynyhoe, for her life.

Thank you very much to my kind but anonymous benefactor. Now, if anyone would like to emulate this kindness I am still stuck on:



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



Tony examining Market Bosworth Country Park

**Tony Squires – A Personal Statement by Chris Peat**

I am very sad to have to advise members of the Society that Tony Squires passed away at Loros in the early hours of Friday 26th March after a long illness. Over the past eight years, Tony and I have walked all over the Parish of Market Bosworth looking for evidence of the history of the local landscape. Some of our observations and ideas have been published – The Medieval Parks of Market Bosworth (Leics. Hist. 2016, 11-8), and Market Bosworth in Domesday Book: A Cautionary Approach (Leics. Hist. 2020, 32-36). I remember these times together with great pleasure and gratitude, and I shall miss Tony very much.

I do not know enough about Tony's earlier life and academic achievements to write a proper obituary, though I know that he taught in Africa for a time, and was a biology teacher for much of his working

life in Leicestershire. I do know that retirement from teaching allowed Tony to pursue his interests in landscape history and ancient woodlands full-time, and that he authored or co-authored many original books and articles about Leicestershire. Anyone with an interest in the history of the county is certain to encounter Tony's work and seminal publications. These include the iconic The Medieval Parks of Charnwood Forest (with WE Humphrey, 1986), Bradgate Park: Childhood Home of Lady Jane Grey (1994), The Historic Parks and Gardens of Leicestershire and Rutland (1997, with L M Cantor), Donington Park and the Hastings Connection (1996), The Medieval Park of Ridlington (2003), and Parks and Woodland in Medieval Leicestershire (2004).

Tony enjoyed nothing more than fieldwork in his home county, and in 2012 when bracken clearance was extended in Bradgate Park it was Tony who realised that this would allow the undulations and earthworks to be seen clearly for the first time. Tony shared his observations with Robert Hartley and they chartered a plane, and took photographs in low sunlight on a sunny evening with spectacular results (Ancient Earthworks Discovered in Bradgate Park, Trans. Leic. Arch & Hist Soc 88, 1-13, 2014). More recent LiDAR imagery has extended their observations to reveal a highly informative succession of preserved earthworks dating from prehistoric to recent times.

It was Tony who introduced me to the work of Prof Carenza Lewis, which led us both to persuade Peter Loseby and the MBS to take on the mammoth task of funding and organising the Bosworth Links project. This project has generated significant community involvement in practical archaeological research, and has yielded a treasure trove of new information on the history and development of Market Bosworth. It has also stimulated interest in local history, increased appreciation of the significance of the village and its setting, and emphasised the importance of conserving the historic landscape.



Tony and Chris in 2019 at The Parish Field

Tony was not only very good company, but an erudite, sharp-eyed and critical companion and mentor in the field. He was also a true scholar who wore his learning lightly. He knew how to use archives, and more importantly, could not only read the documents he turned up but could interpret them and put them into their proper context. He will be sorely missed, but he will be remembered for his work which will provide a solid foundation and stimulus for further studies.  
Chris Peat

Thank you Chris for sharing your memories of Tony, he will be greatly missed by all who knew him. A true gentleman and very modest despite his profound understanding of the landscape of Market Bosworth.

## Archive Enquiries

Behind the scenes it is still quite busy, working on research and answering questions received by email. Here is an example:

Good Afternoon,

I am trying to find out who owned Bosworth Hall when my Grandmother was working there in the early 1900's. I have found out it was sold in 1913 and changed hands twice before the council bought it in 1931, but cannot find any information on who owned it between these dates.

Any help you can give me would be much appreciated.

Regards

Ruth Pearce.

Following a referral to glynis we were able to answer the question. The Hall was owned by the Tollemache Scott family up to 1913 when it was sold by The Hall was owned by the Tollemache Scott family, passing to Wenfryde upon the death of her mother in 1912 and subsequently sold by her in 1913.

Peter Foss takes up the story in his book 'The History of Market Bosworth'

"Sold at the end of 1st World War to Mr Arthur Wheeler who then sold by private treaty on 30th March 1918 to Mr Rudolph St. M Delius. In 1931 in the wake of an economic slump Mr Delius decided to sell up. The Hall and adjacent grounds were bought by the Leicestershire County Council for £5000.00 with a view to converting the building into a country hospital for the elderly and chronic sick. It was opened on 15th July by Sir Arthur Hazelrigg, Lord Lieutenant of Leics. Peter Foss The History of Market Bosworth (Sycamore Press 1983)"

We were even able to add some photographs of personnel working at the Hall around that time.



Both images are from around 1890/1900. If you have any information to add please send it in.

It is always a great experience to be able to help people with their research. The Archive is a valuable asset to the community, local and worldwide as there are many answers within. Not just the straightforward answers such as what did Market Bosworth Railway station look like in 1880 but what did people wear when travelling in 1880 and what did the porters wear. Where there flowers around and outside Railways stations and if so what varieties. Once one starts researching it is surprising how many tangents actually bear fruit as I have learned from my 'shields research'. Here is a question for you. A woman can see an oak tree in the middle of a field one mile away. She knows that when she arrives at the tree she will die. How can she know this?

## Market Bosworth War Memorial

Designed by: Cowdell and Bryan, Leicester

Listing Status: Grade II

District: Hinckley & Bosworth

Made by: Wells and Co, Hugglescote Parish: Mkt. Bosworth

Portland stone cross on tall shaft surmounting octagonal pedestal bearing inscription plaques in Swithland slate, on five stepped base and circular platform. Unveiled Thursday 8th July 1920 by Sir Thomas Cope. The following is the report from the Coalville Times:-

A beautiful war memorial, erected in the centre of the market square of the old Leicestershire town of Market Bosworth, was unveiled on Thursday by Sir Thomas Cope, of Osbaston Hall, in the unavoidable absence, through illness, of the Duke of Rutland, who had been expected to perform the ceremony. The memorial consists of a Portland stone cross rising from a base of octagonal steps. The design is based upon the mediaeval market cross, but shows the influence of modern thought, making the design an adaption of the old form rather than a direct copy of the ancient type of cross. The total height of the monument from the ground is 17ft 6in, the height of the cross proper being 11ft 6in. The octagonal base on which the cross stands has panels of local slate obtained from the Swithland district, let into it. Incised in these are dedicatory inscriptions, giving the names of all the Market Bosworth men who fell in the great war. The Memorial Committee has aimed at obtaining a simple and monumental design constructed of lasting materials, and with this object all ironwork has been eliminated, copper being the only metal used, while a solid base of concrete

over 18ft in diameter has been provided. On the front panel appears the inscription, "1914-1918. In memory of the men of Market Bosworth, who gave their lives in the great war." Another panel is inscribed, "Erected in honour of the men who served their King and country in the great war, 1914-1918." The other two panels contain the names of 18 men who fell, as follows: J. H. Alcott, F. Bartlam, W. W. Bradbury, C. H. Clarke, F. Clarke, R. P. Davy, F. W. Goddard, B. G. L. Goode, T. Hickling, A. Miller, H. Moorhen, R. J. Osborne, E. W. Parry, R. Pegg, J. S. Quincey, G. Shave, A. T. Stevens and W. T. Trivett. The work was carried out by Messrs. Wells and Co., of Hugglescote, under the direction of the architects, Messrs. Cowdell and Bryan, of Leicester. There was a large company at the dedication and unveiling ceremony, including ex-servicemen and cadets of the Bosworth School, who formed a circle round the memorial. The service opened with the singing of the hymn, "O God, our help in ages past," and portions of the sentence were taken by the Rev. F. C. Darvell, Baptist Minister, Barton Fabis, and the Rev. P. Bower, Rector at Market Bosworth. Sir Thomas Cope, in his uniform of Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from the Duke of Rutland, who was ill in bed, expressing his great disappointment at being unable to be present. Sir Thomas spoke of the great interest which the Duke took in the Leicestershire Territorials, who took such an active part in the war. Proceeding, he said history would relate the great crisis in which England stood, and how nobly her sons responded. When the great Lord Kitchener, so to speak, stamped his foot, the men of England rose in millions and set to work. Men who had never fought before and who never dreamed of fighting, showed what excellent stuff England was made of, and England had won unconquerable glory for the manner in which her sons came forward on this occasion. Bosworth contributed its share to the heroic body of men who went willingly and gave their lives for their country, and so the people of Bosworth that day, with all their hearts, gave honour to these noble men, who did honour to themselves, honour to England and honour to the ancient town of Market Bosworth. They could not think too highly of those who stepped in for the country's aid at the hour of peril, and kept the Germans back. And so that day they unveiled this memorial to the men of Bosworth who took an active part, and those who gave their lives for their country. Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," was afterwards sung, also the hymn, "O valiant hearts," and at the close of the service, the "Last Post" was sounded by buglers, followed by the National Anthem. Many beautiful floral tributes were placed on the steps of the memorial, and there was a good display of flags and other decorations at various buildings in the town.



## **Request for help.**

Members were recently asked for help by Roger King. You will recall that Roger is a historian from Newbold Verdon and has done a lot of work discovering Newbold Verdon's past. He has created an interesting story and I am hoping that he will be able to come and share the story with us one evening very soon. Roger was researching a copy of the 1712-1720 Rent Book for Newbold Verdon Manor. The book as you can image is a fascinating read and he was gaining a lot of information about the people who lived and worked in the manor at the time. Within the rent records, there are several words/phrases he was struggling to understand and he was hoping there may be someone within the Market Bosworth Society who can help.

The words are as follows:

### ***Apreements -***

***Cow Stages*** – As in: *Received from Bevins (name of tenant) Cows Stages*

Received for George Board his Cows Stages	01	16	00
Received of George Board his Milk Rent	02	10	00
Received of George Carter his Cows Stages	00	15	00
Received of George Carter his Milk Rent	02	10	00

### ***Cows Joystments -***

Received of George Carter for Cows Joystments
Received of George Carter for Cows Joystments
Received more of Mary Gomson for Cows Joystments

I shared the question via email and had a lot of responses, thank you. Here are some of the answers.

'Cow stages' I'm told could refer to the leasing of grassland for seasonal grazing. Checking this!  
'Cows Joystments' one vet suggests could be the 'putting of the cow to the bull' and the fee charged for this service! Again checking.

Another was:

Joystment seems to be a synonym for agistment?

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agistment>

### **Agistment - Wikipedia**

In England, agisters were formerly the officers of the forest empowered to collect the agistment. They have been re-established in the New Forest to carry out the daily duties of administering the forest.. Australia and New Zealand. In Australia, agistment is commonly used during times of drought; livestock from a drought-affected property can be agisted on a drought-free property elsewhere in ...

And then:

'morning Nigel,

one of my contacts has told me, it was what the landowner would charge for allowing locals to graze their cattle, for short periods of time, on good grassland. Often it was little more than a peppercorn rent as they were usually unable to afford paying more for long term, good quality grazing. It also meant that

better relationships were possible within such a tight knit community. A case of 'you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours!'

The research continued:

I don't think this will help Roger very much, other than to tie the terms to herbage and to confirm that it can refer to stock other than cows:

Extracted from the LETTERS AND ACCOUNTS OF WILLIAM BRERETON OF MALPAS. This gentleman lived c. 1490-1536. He met a somewhat abrupt end, beheaded on Tower Hill, his crime being high treason and his alleged offence adultery with Anne Boleyn. Anne was herself executed two days later.

#### HERBAGE OF THE PARK

St. Martin anno 23 to Annunciation anno 23 for the 'joystment' of cattle, 49s. 6d.; Annunciation anno 23 to the Invention anno 24, 9s. 2d.; Invention to the Exaltation anno 24, £14 15s. 6d.; St. Martin anno 23 to the Exaltation anno 24 for the 'joystment of horses', 112s. 8d.; in all £23 6s. 1Od.

One suggestion was:

Possible connection "cowage" - "the hairs of the cowage mixed with a liquid vehicle and used to expel intestinal worms".

Confirmation: Agistment (Joystment) of Hallow park = rate levied for the pasturing of cattle

And finally my particular favourite Cow wages? Moolah !!

Thank you for all of your help. I have forwarded everything on to Roger who is very grateful to you.

What an intelligent and helpful bunch you are. Thank you to Roger, Chris, Walter, Martyn, Jennifer, and Dick for your answers and your help. I know Roger is very pleased that he has now got the answers.

If you have a question keeping you awake at night, then send it to me and I will ask the members for their help. As you can see our members are not only very helpful but very knowledgeable and witty too!

#### Letter to the Editor

Hi Nigel

Following your article in the Graphic about the forge Park Street I thought you might be interested in my experiences in the days when Mr Clem Phillips was the blacksmith.

I was the oil rag at the Park Infirmary when I first started work and it was very much a do-it-yourself job. Mr Albert Loseby was the engineer-in-charge and he encouraged me to have a go at everything which I very much enjoyed doing. I eventually taught myself to oxy-acetylene weld. The welding job was mastered, in fact most things to do with my job were dealt with locally, i.e. the forge and Billy Beck (Builders). I spent many a happy hour watching Clem at work and picking up tips, I also saw him throw things across the shop when they didn't go right. He also put me in touch with a couple of farmers to go pigeon shooting. Mrs Philips looked after him well and many's the time I have slipped away quickly when he was just going for his dinner, she had a very loud shrill voice and it didn't pay to hang around if she was on the warpath. I have a few people to thank for enabling me to enjoy a happy working life and Clem Philips at the forge was one of them.

Mr A J Rawlinson

Thanks Arthur, I have known Arthur most of my life. He helped dad install an electric supply to our workshop which still works to this day. When we rewired it was tested and the electrician told me it was perfectly good. I also remember Mark; he and I went to School together. Mark was very interested in nature particularly newts and water bound insects; I recall. I think he went on to work for John Beadman. I also remember visiting the forge to watch Clem shoeing horses, a very engrossing process.

## SIR ALEXANDER BEAUMONT CHURCHILL DIXIE – AFTER BOSWORTH 1883 – 1924



Sir Alexander was the only son of the 10<sup>th</sup> Baronet Sir Alexander Beaumont Churchill Dixie and so as to avoid any confusion he was addressed as Beaumont or to his wife as Beau.



In order to understand the reasons why the 11<sup>th</sup> Baronet sold Bosworth Hall and its estates to Tollemache-Scott we must consider the background to the dramatic collapse in his fortunes.

When researching the life of the 11<sup>th</sup> Baronet most of the researchers record that he married Lady Florence Douglas but then are side-tracked by cataloguing the remarkable life of his wife. It was not until some of the relevant Dixie archives were made available to the Market Bosworth Society and his diaries to Peter Loseby that more detailed aspects of his life have become available.

Two examples of inaccurate information about Sir Alexander's activities can now, thanks to the diaries, be corrected. They concern the time when Sir Alexander was facing financial ruin and an assertion that to seek additional funding, he conducted an abortive exploration for coal in Bosworth Park and that he chopped down trees to sell as timber.

It is true that he did fell a number of oak trees in the Park but this was done in 1874 when, aged 23, he was on a sound financial footing although, at the time, he was raising the required funding for his marriage settlement.

He reports in his diary of 1876, that on the 14<sup>th</sup> of January, just four days before the birth of his first son, he visited the Geological Society's offices to receive the results of the drilling operation that had taken place in the previous year. The results showed that there was in fact a thick seam of coal one thousand feet below the Park. Sir Alexander records that he hoped to commence mining operations by the end of the year. It is not recorded why that operation did not commence but we should be thankful that we were spared the sight of spoil heaps rising above Market Bosworth. It is of course possible that Sir Alexander also preferred the landscape as it was and not marred by unsightly evidence of mining.

At the time of his marriage, on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of April 1875, the Hall and its associated estate along with other lands in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire raised just over £10,000 in rents for Sir Alexander. In other words, from rent alone Sir Alexander was receiving an allowance of £10,000 which would equate to today's value of £1,000,000. No wonder Lady Florence later wrote to the Editor of Vanity Fair that Beau had no concept of money; it was always available!

A Return of Owners of Land published by HM Stationery Office in 1873 shows that the estate was made up of 5,491 acres in Leicestershire, 523 acres in Nottinghamshire and 32 acres in Derbyshire giving a total 6,046 acres with a value estimated at £200,000. In addition, the contents of Bosworth Hall were valued at £15,000.

Before he could marry Lady Florence Douglas, Sir Alexander was required to provide a marriage settlement of £37,500 which was to be put in trust to provide provision for Lady Florence and any children. The Trustees of the fund were named as Benjamin Buckler, Gifford Astley, Rector of Cadeby, John Sholto, 9th Marquis and Earl of Queensberry and Arthur Henry Johnstone-Douglas, cousin of Lady Florence. To enable him to raise the required amount he mortgaged various tranches of land and the associated properties to different parties but all mortgages carried a 4% interest charge.

It can be seen that at the time of Sir Alexander's marriage he was a very wealthy man and his lifestyle reflected it.



According to his diary of 1876 Sir Alexander hunted virtually every day excepting Sundays from November to April, the shooting season from the 'Glorious 12<sup>th</sup> August through to November, again seemingly to shoot six days a week. In other words, he spent 8 months of the year hunting/shooting!

He then went on a two-month European tour during May and June. His remaining time was carrying out his duties as High Sheriff of Leicestershire and visiting his mother and other relatives but not Bosworth. He found that his duties as High Sheriff to be irksome but they did include playing a leading part in the daily processions that escorted the circuit judge from his lodgings to the castle during the quarterly assizes. He also gave a speech at the

opening of the Town Hall (pictured left) on the 7<sup>th</sup> August 1876, he said that he felt his speech was a poor one but warmly received. I believe that Sir Alexander is standing, hat off and balding head facing a white bearded gentleman. Although in 1876 he did not record visiting Bosworth Hall but preferred to stay with his mother at Caldecote Hall, Nuneaton, Lady Florence did visit Bosworth just once.

His absence from Bosworth was not ongoing because, during the early years of his marriage, he had a tennis court prepared on the sunken lawn at the Hall so that he and his wife could play. He also had a cricket pitch laid which hosted the United XI, including W.G. Grace in 1882 when he scored 122. Cricket was a passion of Sir Alexander's and during the season he would often drive his coach and horses into Leicester to play on Victoria Park.

As we know from Lady Florence's books 'Across Patagonia' and 'In the Land of Misfortune' he had also accompanied his wife to Patagonia in 1878/9, and South Africa in 1880/81

They also visited Ballina, Ireland in 1882 where they stayed with the 5<sup>th</sup> Baronet of Rossmore Derrick Westenra known to Sir Alexander as 'Derri'. It was whilst staying at Ballina that Lady Florence witnessed the abject poverty of the Irish farmworkers and was so moved that on returning home, she wrote in Vanity Fair about the situation and requested readers to send her donations via Bosworth Post Office. She raised a sum in the region of £6,000 which it is thought helped to keep the roofs over the heads of some 20,000 peasants. It also prompted her open hostility to the Land League of Ireland which culminated in the alleged attempt to assassinate Lady Florence in Windsor Park on the 23rd March 1883 by two men dressed as women.

I believe that Sir Alexander became addicted to gambling and also drank heavily, becoming known as 'Sir Always Drunk'. It is feasible that after marrying Lady Florence he was introduced by the 9<sup>th</sup> Marquis of Queensberry to the higher echelons of gamblers including the Prince of Wales with whom Sir Alexander and Lady Florence became good friends to a point where they invited and the Prince accepted that he stood as Godfather to their second son Albert Edward.

He was not a successful gambler and I believe that to avoid the ignominy of him withdrawing from the high wagering group he continued in the belief, which most gamblers hold, that the next hand or wager will enable him to recover his losses.

Around 1878 through to 1883 Sir Alexander continued to raise funds by mortgaging his properties. One of the final assets that he disposed of was the Advowson of St Peter's Market Bosworth which he sold to a Mr Lowe for £2,500. The Dixie family had held the right to appoint clergy to Market Bosworth for centuries, it is thought that the privilege dates back to 1606 but at various times both the King, Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell and the Bishop of Lincoln had appointed clergy. None the less it was an historic and proud privilege that the Dixie family had held and it must have been a last desperate bid on behalf of Sir Alexander to stave off bankruptcy.

The final act in this sorry saga may have occurred on a racecourse in 1882 when Sir Alexander placed a large wager on a horse, ridden by the champion jockey Fred Archer, with the notorious Captain James Machell. He was a horse owner, trainer and manager of strings of racehorses owned by some of the most famous owners of the day. Witnesses describes the moment that Machell towered over Sir Alexander who, having realised the enormity of his loss, stood wringing his hands whilst Machell shouted 'Now. Mr bastard Beaumont Dixie I will teach you to back Archer's mounts'. Sir Alexander, despite this setback, continued to bet on Fred Archer's mounts until November 8<sup>th</sup>, 1886 when Fred Archer committed suicide.

Throughout the early 1880s Sir Alexander was being pressurised by his creditors. There are notes from his Agent, Sir John Rolleston, in the Dixie Archive saying, '*Dear Beaumont, you need to deal with this matter with some urgency otherwise it could have the direst consequences for you*'.

By 1883 Lady Florence had released some of her investments to help Sir Alexander but had reached a point where to release further funds would have jeopardised her own upkeep and that of her children. The marriage settlement was being administered by Trustees who were governed by the terms of the Trust so were unable to release funds to Sir Alexander. In the end he had to face the reality that he would have to sell Bosworth Hall and the estates to clear his debts. He arranged for a sales catalogue to be drawn up in 1883 but before the sale took place Sir Alexander rented the Hall and Park to Mr. T.B. Gunston for £900 per annum presumably to give him time to find alternative funding.

Lady Florence summed their position up in a letter she wrote to the editor of Vanity Fair in 1882 when she was enquiring if there was a position as a reporter in South Africa. Lady Florence wrote "*For some time past I have been fighting against the terrible consequences which have followed on my husband's immense losses on the turf and at gambling. My efforts I am sorry to say have been in vain and the trouble I took wasted. I have received the, to me, most distressing news a few days ago of the complete failure of some big speculation in which, unknown to me, my husband had ventured a large sum. It was a great blow to me to find that the last remnant of a once splendid fortune must at*

*once go to pay this debt. Of course, it meant little less that the word and reality, ruin. Beau has been so accustomed to have heaps of money at his command that he cannot understand that it has all gone. By selling Bosworth and the property these debts could be met and the enormous charge on it paid off. For the children's sake I am anxious, if possible, to save the place and during the next few years try and hold out."*

The sale finally took place in 1885 to Tollemache-Scott. It is believed that in his excitement Tollemache-Scott only purchased the Hall and not the estate. Two gentlemen purchased the estate but there was an argument over the value of the herd of deer and how many deer were in the herd. Whilst negotiations went on Tollemache-Scott paid the asking price and was able to obtain the Bosworth Estate.

Researchers have assumed that Sir Alexander and his family moved to his property in Windsor Park called 'The Fishery'. It was a substantial property which he then had to sell to clear his remaining debts and move to the grace and favour property of Glen Stewart on the Queensberry Estate which was also the home of Lady Florence's mother the Dowager Caroline Marchioness of Queensberry. It is true that Sir Alexander eventually sold the Fishery and left on July 9<sup>th</sup>, 1889 but did not move to Glen Stewart immediately afterwards.

It can be seen that during the decade following his marriage to Lady Florence Sir Alexander's financial downfall was spectacular. There is no doubt that Lady Florence was the stronger partner in their marriage and that Sir Alexander was devoted to her. I am of the opinion that she could have easily persuaded her husband to moderate his lifestyle and thus avoid the loss of Bosworth Hall and its estates. But, as we know, Lady Florence was otherwise occupied and could count on her husband to accompany her on her expeditions at the expense of managing his financial affairs. As Lady Florence had insinuated it seemed that there was an inexorable supply of money to enable them to maintain the lifestyle to which they aspired.

After leaving Bosworth Hall for the final time in 1883 Sir Alexander lived at the Fishery during the months of March through to early August when he would move most of the household to rented estates in Scotland for the winter shooting of game birds and rabbits.

Sir Alexander's diaries for 1883 and 84 are missing but in August 1884 we know that the family moved to Corsindae

House (shown left) which is a country house dating back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. It is six miles north of Banchory in Aberdeenshire. You can see from the photograph what an impressive property the house is. Although it is not recorded how much it cost Sir Alexander to rent the property and the estate for which he had the shooting rights for the season it does reflect the fact that Sir Alexander was not destitute!

His most productive hunting was rabbiting using ferrets. In recent times ferreting has consisted of laying nets across the bolt holes of

rabbits in a warren and sending the ferret down the remaining burrow. When the rabbits bolted, they became enmeshed in the net and were summarily despatched. On the other hand, Sir Alexander simply sent a ferret down a burrow and when the rabbits emerged, he would attempt to shoot them as they raced across the field. Sir Alexander and Lady Florence were both good shots which meant that any 'surplus to requirements' rabbits were sold to the local fur and feather outlet.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of March 1886 they left Corsindae for the Fishery in Windsor Park (shown below left). The Fishery was not only a substantial building but also had a large garden and a field that ran down to the Thames. During the summer Sir Alexander dedicated a great deal of his time planting and harvesting vegetables, which not only catered for his



many house guests but I believe he sold the surplus to fruit and vegetable outlets in Windsor and Maidenhead.

Amongst the guests Lady Florence's twin brother, James spent a great deal of his time at the Fishery.

In May 1886 Sir Alexander's sons became borders at the

Roman Catholic college, Beaumont. The college was situated close to the Fishery which enabled Lady Florence to take

the boys home most weekends. I believe that the reason that they were made borders was to allow Lady Florence, especially, to continue her work, amongst other things, seeking self-rule for Ireland whilst it is doubtful that Sir Alexander would have wanted to take on the role of caring for the children after their nanny, Miss Rae had departed. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of August 1886, the household again moved north for the shooting season, this time staying at Bandirran House near Perth which was owned by Sir Alexander Moncrieff. They returned to the Fishery on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1887 where, once again Sir Alexander, set to, with great enthusiasm, cultivating his garden.

On March 13<sup>th</sup>, 1887 Sir Alexander records that he has given up the Brantham Living. I can only assume that he is referring to the church in Brantham Suffolk. He gives no further detail but it is possible that he is looking for additional funds because, from time to time, he records that he has received a letter from a money lender.

On April 25<sup>th</sup> Sir Alexander's eldest son Douglas leaves Beaumont College and joins TS Worcester, which was part of the Thames Nautical Training College. The vessel was moored on the Thames at Greenhithe.

On June 4<sup>th</sup>, 1887 Sir Alexander attended Douglas's sports day where he was pleased to witness him winning a race. But in July he was not prepared to attend either Albert's Speech Day at Beaumont or the prize giving on the Worcester preferring to leave that to his wife and James whilst he got on with the gardening.

On August 1<sup>st</sup> the family left the Fishery this time bound for Castlehill House ( shown below left)six miles from



Thurso. On this occasion they were accompanied by James whose company Sir Alexander recorded, on more than one occasion, that he both valued and appreciated. On August

26<sup>th</sup>, 1887 Lady Florence accompanied by her children opened the Thurso Flower Show. The arrangements must have been made before they travelled to Castlehill and is testament to her being a well-known celebrity.

Shooting conditions were very good and productive, so much so that for this season he sold the surplus game to a Mr Brown, a butcher based in Aberdeen.

They arrived back at the Fishery on March 8<sup>th</sup>, 1888 and Sir Alexander immediately began to prepare and plant his vegetable garden.

March 25<sup>th</sup> Sir Alexander and his family went to the Roman Catholic church. This is the first recording of them attending church, but it was to become a regular feature until Lady Florence's was disabled by rheumatism in 1892. When he did not go to church on a Sunday, he said Mass at home.

May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1888 James, who spent a lot of his time at the Fishery, was supposed to have returned from London the previous night but did not appear although he had booked out from the Grosvenor Hotel the previous day. Florence went to London and found him at the Great Western Hotel and brought him back to the Fishery. In the following days Florence and James made a number of visits to London culminating in James appearing in court. No details of the charges but I assume it was to do with the events of the 5<sup>th</sup> of May.

He was found guilty and was given a short sentence with Florence visiting him every day until he was released on June 13<sup>th</sup> to return to the Fishery.

On July 29<sup>th</sup> James became engaged to Lucy Hennessy, daughter of Sir John Hennessy who lived at the 'Hatch' in Windsor.

On August 8<sup>th</sup>, 1888 they left the Fishery for Hallrule House, Bonchester Bridge 8 miles from Hawick. Sir Alexander thought it a pigsty but was unsuccessful in finding alternative accommodation. I believe Hallrule was chosen as it had for its neighbour Madigan House which was where the Hennessy family were staying.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of September Sir Alexander and his family attended the marriage of Lady Florence's twin brother James to Lucy Hennessy in Hawick. This was her second marriage, her first was to Richard Hennessy in 1872 when she was 18 and her husband was 36. She had two children by her first marriage.

Although the shooting was very poor at Hallrule Sir Alexander was often invited to join the shooting parties on the Madigan estate. His children also visited Madigan House, sometimes with a 'sleep-over' to play with James's stepchildren, Dick and George.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of March 1889, the family returned to the Fishery where Sir Alexander, as in previous years prepared and planted the garden.

Sir Alexander was always meticulous about recording the letters he received each day and spent a good deal of his time in responding to them. He recorded the following that had a connection with Market Bosworth: -

9<sup>th</sup> April Notice of a Governor's meeting of Bosworth School. He never seemed to attend such meetings.

10<sup>th</sup> April A mourning card from Bosworth for 'old Shepherd' who died aged 85.

11<sup>th</sup> April A begging letter from the daughter of the late Tom Storer Postmaster at Bosworth.

July 3<sup>rd</sup> Notice of a Governor's meeting of Bosworth School

On July 9<sup>th</sup>, 1889 Sir Alexander left the Fishery for the last time. Sir Alexander makes no mention in his diary that he had sold the Fishery nor are there any documents in the Dixie Archive referring to the sale.



They moved to Whithorn which is on a peninsula south of Wigton. They rented a home called Tonderghie House which still stands.

It would seem that he had the shooting rights for the area and shot rabbits which he then sold to a butcher. Between September 1889 and March 1890, it provided income of £57 pounds 8 shillings.

Sir Alexander left Tonderghie on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of May 1890 for Auchendolly. Today there is Auchendolly Castle but I am not sure if this was where he was staying. He does mention servants going ahead of the family to prepare for their arrival so it must have been a substantial residence.

He had a grouse moor and reared grouse and pheasant chicks from eggs with Florence playing a leading role in the rearing of the chicks. However, his grouse shooting season was centred on Glen Lee a few miles away near to New Galloway where he stayed on and off throughout August.

1891 was to prove a traumatic year for Sir Alexander.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> January 1891 Douglas left to join the Royal Navy as a cadet on the training ship HMS Britannia moored on the River Dart Dartmouth.

In February, a prosecution against someone called Mason finally came to the Law Courts. Sir Alexander was staying in Richmond from the 2<sup>nd</sup> of February awaiting the case to be called. It came before Baron Pollock without a jury on the 11<sup>th</sup> of February. Sir Alexander's main witnesses were the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Florence. The case was won but there are no details of what it was about or if they were awarded costs.

On May 4<sup>th</sup>, 1891 James, twin brother of Florence committed suicide. Sir Alexander was in no doubt that "*the cold-blooded bitch, his wife of a few months had driven him to desperation*".

They travelled down to London on the 6<sup>th</sup> to pay their respects to James's wife and dined with her at Kensington Court. Etiquette required the visit but it was obviously not enjoyed.

James's funeral took place at Maryland before he was buried on the summit of Gooley Hill on the Queensbury estate close to Glen Stewart where Sir Alexander and his family moved to on the 16<sup>th</sup> of May.

For the next six months a day did not go by without Sir Alexander and his wife visiting James's grave. They cared for the grave, arranged for a headstone to be erected and iron railings placed around the grave and planted flowers and shrubs. Sir Alexander described him as the "*finest male friend anyone could have wished for*" Florence was obviously grief stricken at the loss of her twin brother who had been in the party that had travelled across Patagonia, visited Florida and gone to South Africa.

They also saw to it that the grave of Florence's father at Kinmount the home of the Queensbury family was tidied up and they also visited it at regular intervals.

They often visited nearby Comlongon House which was owned by the Earl of Mansfield but was rented by Arthur Johnstone-Douglas who managed the estate for the Earl of Mansfield.

On December 11<sup>th</sup> Sir Alexander recorded that Florence was suffering from rheumatism. This was the first mention of it but there was an indication that she had suffered previously.

For the first four months of 1892 the daily routine comprised of writing correspondence in the morning, going for a walk of various distances with the dogs, and doing a little shooting of rabbits and conies.

On the 29<sup>th</sup> of April it becomes more obvious that Florence is suffering greatly and instead of walking was riding in a gig with Alexander walking alongside. Four weeks later Florence was fit enough to take short walks.

In July 1892 the daily walks were getting shorter with Alexander leaving Florence so he could take exercise by taking a brisker walk before returning to her. He is complaining more about Florence's moods, sulks and weeping. Presumably because she was in more discomfort.

By the middle of September Florence was once again going out in the pony and trap whilst Alexander walked alongside. This continued until mid-November when Alexander reported that "*she was suffering badly and was a martyr*". She became housebound and was to remain so for the rest of the year through to April 1893.

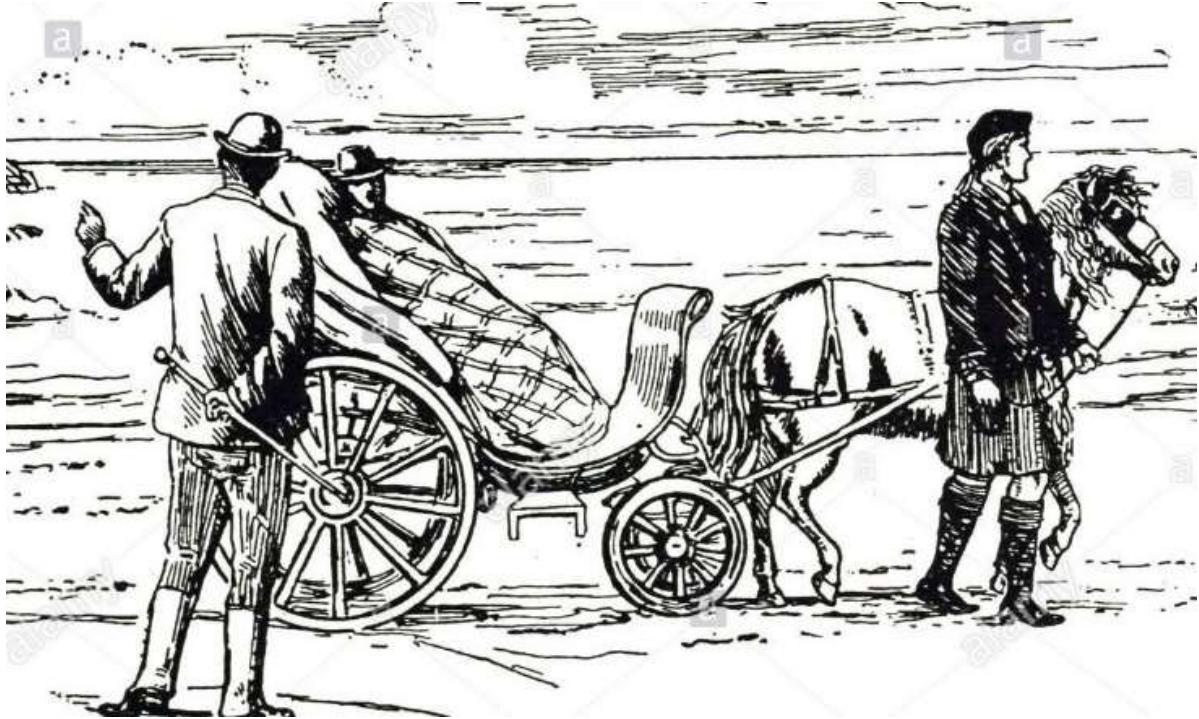
Lady Florence was only 37 years old and considering the active life she had led it seems so cruel that she was struck down with rheumatism at such a young age.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> of April 1893 they took delivery of a Bath Chair so once again Sir Alexander and Florence could go out together with the dogs for a breath of fresh air. However, it was down to Sir Alexander to either push or haul the bath chair uphill and down dale. It is testament to his commitment and fitness that he was able to take Florence on trips of two or three miles, often with the help of Carlyle his general maintenance man.

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of June, the household moved down to a villa called Rosehill, Par, Cornwall which he had rented from a Mr. West. There is no record in the diary of the planned move or the reason, but I assume that the idea was for Florence to live in a warmer climate to that of Glen Stewart.

At first Sir Alexander was not impressed with the residence, the countryside, or the high temperatures but as the year progressed, he became more comfortable with his surroundings. As the days went by their routine became very monotonous for Sir Alexander, taking Florence out in the morning and afternoon usually up Dingles Hill which gave a view of the sea or into their field where he pushed or hauled Florence around or just left her there.

On August the 11<sup>th</sup> 1893 Douglas came home to recover from 'Maltese fever' which he had contracted whilst serving on HMS Hood. Sir Alexander recorded that he spent too much time playing billiards and did not assist with his mother's walks. In Douglas's diary he makes no mention of assisting his mother.



On September 18th a donkey was purchased which could be hooked up to the chair (depicted left). Having the donkey meant that they could go further afield with Sir Alexander walking alongside.

These outings could be up to seven miles long but as the

year wore on going out was confined to the field where it is recorded that a track had appeared as the result of numerous circuits that were made around the field. It must have been hard on both of them as Sir Alexander missed Scotland, Florence must have been in a lot of pain. A number of entries record Florence sulking and argumentative. At one-point Sir Alexander records that he thinks she is afflicted with the Queensberry ailment of madness.

Sir Alexander was still involved in wagering on the outcome of horse races. He records that he spent a great deal of time studying form, but it appears it did him little good. He recorded the results of all of the classics and other important races, but his win ratio was around 25%.

Health wise he became increasing afflicted with bilious bouts that could lay him up for several days. I do not think they were hangovers but more likely ulcers as the result of his earlier lifestyle. He also occasionally suffered with palsy, complaining that his face was swollen but not too painful. Otherwise, he would walk some distance, given the chance and was very fit as illustrated by his ability to push Florence around in her bath chair.

In January of 1894 both of Sir Alexander's children were home on leave but spent all of their time in the billiard hall in nearby St Blazey much to the annoyance of their father. It is becoming more noticeable that when Douglas and Albert are away they send very few letters to their father and relationships are becoming strained between Sir Alexander and his children.

In an effort to relieve some of Lady Florence's discomfort a masseur, from Plymouth made two visits in February to rub oils into her joints but it seems to have limited effect.

On June 16<sup>th</sup>, 1894 after staying at Rosehill for just twelve months they move to new rented accommodation on the outskirts of Lyme Regis. The house was named 'The Grove'. I believe the same house still stands on Rax Lane Lyme Regis. Details of the walks that Sir Alexander and Florence took tie in with the position of the Grade 2 Georgian building. On September 19<sup>th</sup> 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.*"

Ten days later Douglas was sent to Stoneyhurst College Clitheroe Lancashire which is a Roman Catholic college run by Jesuits.

According to his service record Lady Florence withdrew him from the Royal Navy on the same day.

Douglas wrote two letters to his father in quick succession but nothing after that nor was he allowed home at Christmas.

On December the 20<sup>th</sup> 1894 Sir Alexander's youngest son came home for Christmas having passed out from HMS Britannia with distinction and was awaiting his first posting to the Fleet with the rank of Midshipman.

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of February 1895 Sir Alexander and his wife departed from Lyme Regis. It was not a moment too soon for



him, he described the area as squalid whereas Glen Stewart (shown left) was 'gentleman's residence'.

April the 5<sup>th</sup> saw the end of the Oscar Wilde trial, Sir Alexander was delighted at the sentence that was passed down.

September 30<sup>th</sup>

Douglas left for Cedar Court Roehampton. The website describes Cedar Court as a 17<sup>th</sup> 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 that following Douglas's decision to join the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion of the Kings Own Scottish Borderers, if the Army or his Father paid for the course.

Part Two will follow in the May edition.

## **History Quiz Number 1! (Answers at the end of the Newsletter)**

1. Which queen had the shortest reign of Henry VIII's six wives?
2. In 16th-century Japan, who was Yasuke?
3. Who wrote the 12th-century account *Historia regum Britanniae* (*The History of the Kings of Britain*), which is often credited with making the legend of King Arthur popular?
4. It is thought that Harriet Tubman directly rescued around 300 people from slavery and gave instructions to help dozens more. But in which conflict did she become the first woman to lead an armed assault?
5. In which country is the Bay of Pigs?
6. Which medieval queen was married to both Louis VII of France and Henry II of England?
7. Who was the first human to journey into space?
8. Whose body was exhumed from Westminster Abbey, more than two years after his death, to be 'executed' for treason?
9. Who ultimately succeeded King Alfred the Great as 'king of the Anglo-Saxons'?
10. By what nickname is Edward Teach better known?
11. Julius Caesar was assassinated on 15 March 44 BC, a date now often known by what term?
12. Where did the Great Fire of London begin, on 2 September 1666?
13. What German dance, which sees partners spinning together in close contact, was condemned as depraved when it was first seen in Regency society?
14. Which king preceded Queen Victoria?
15. Guy Bailey, Roy Hackett and Paul Stephenson made history in 1963, as part of a protest against a bus company that refused to employ black and Asian drivers in which UK city?
16. Who famously duelled Alexander Hamilton on 11 July 1804, resulting in the founding father's death?
17. What, in the 16th and 17th centuries, was a 'drunkard's cloak'?
18. What is considered the world's oldest writing system?
19. Who was the mother of Emperor Nero and the wife of Emperor Claudius?
20. Which pioneer of hair products became America's first black female millionaire?
21. What was Mary Anning (1799–1847) famous for?
22. Who gave Queen Elizabeth I the sobriquet 'Gloriana'?
23. Although never taking her seat, who was the first woman to be elected to the houses of parliament?
24. Where was Napoleon Bonaparte born?
25. Can you name the five beach codenames used by Allied forces on D-Day?
26. Where was the first British colony in the Americas?
27. In August 1819, around 60,000 peaceful pro-democracy protestors were attacked in an open square in Manchester. This event was known as...
28. Which rock band formed in 1994 takes its name from a term used by the Allies in the Second World War to describe various UFOs?
29. In which year did Emily Wilding Davison die as a result of a collision with King George V's horse during the Epsom Derby?
30. In medieval history, what was a 'schiltron'?
31. Which English king died in 1066, leaving no heir to the throne?
32. Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and...? Who was the third astronaut involved in the Apollo 11 mission that landed on the moon?
33. What was Matthew Hopkins famous for in the 17th century?
34. In what century did the Peasants' Revolt take place?
35. During the US civil rights movement in the 1960s, who said: "We declare our right on this earth...to be a human being...by any means necessary"?
36. Who was the wife of the future Henry VIII's older brother, Arthur?
37. What is trepanning?
38. In which decade did the potato famine strike Ireland?
39. Who led the Scottish army to victory over the English at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314?
40. What were the four humours that the ancient Greeks believed made up the body and determined illness?

Walter Baynes and I get along very well and have a similar sense of humour. Here we have an example of Walters humour which I have to admmit keeps me laughing for ages.



The illustration depicts a scene from the legend of William Tell. In the foreground, a man in a red tunic and blue hose is shown in mid-air, having just released an arrow from a longbow. Behind him, another man in a blue tunic and red hose is also aiming an arrow. To the right, a third man in a yellow tunic and red hose stands with his hands behind his back, watching the others. The background shows a landscape with green fields, a body of water, and distant mountains under a clear sky.

**WILLIAM TELL**

Everyone knows that William Tell and his brothers were such legendary longbow marksmen that their prowess was set to music. Not long ago, evidence also emerged from within a forgotten corner of a monastery library that they were also leading Swiss crown green bowlers. Sadly, all the old manuscripts, which contained detailed information, were lost last year in a disastrous fire. Whilst it is known that several teams were listed, nobody now will ever know exactly for whom the Tells bowled!

**News Flash 2018:**

In December 2018 whilst researching the manufacture of crossbows in Switzerland, documents have been discovered that indicate a team from The Helvetican Engineering Establishment were participants in the sport of Crown Green Bowling at this time. As it is known that W. Tell and several of his family worked for this organisation, the researchers delved deeper into this large and important file of papers. They discovered that William and others from his family did indeed bowl for this Company in the lo... League. These documents are now safely stored in a secure archive and so it is no longer necessary to ask for whom the Tells bowled. They bowled for T.H.E.E.

## Benefits of being your Chairman

One of the great benefits of being Chairman of the Market Bosworth Society is meeting people. I always enjoy meeting our members and chatting about our mutual interests. I have already mentioned meeting Tony Squires who in a short time made quite an impression upon me and of course Walter Baynes. Another person I have enjoyed meting and corresponding with is Peter Foss. I met Peter in July of 2016 when he gave a lecture to the Society in the Dixie Grammar School Hall. He and I have kept in touch ever since. He is a very talented man in several mediums and generous too. Last month he shared with the Society a copy of the Moxon Diaries upon which his book "A Truly Honest Man" is based. This month he has shared a quintisential momento from the educational system in 1845.

Dear Nigel

I occasionally come across something which I never used or had forgotten about, and which you may like to have for your online magazine.

### Here is an example:

In 1985 I was lent an exercise book belonging to one George Abell, dated 1845, which belonged at that time to an elderly lady, Miss Doleman, who lived at The Limes, Stoke Golding. She was his granddaughter. The Abell family lived and farmed at Ambion Hill Farm. This exercise book, with a marbled cover, 9½ x 15½ inches, displayed 'Specimens of Handwriting' done in 1845 when the boy was eleven years old, at Bosworth School (presumably under headmaster Arthur Benoni Evans). George Abell's dates were 1835-1919. There are four pages with neat copper-plate handwriting of various sizes copying instructive texts. The first page records the book as a gift, as follows:

'Dear and honored [sic] Parents,

I have the honor [sic] of submitting the following Specimens of Penmanship to your inspection. They have been written at Bosworth School: and are designed to point out the improvement of the last Half Year. I flatter myself that they will merit your approbation.

I am

your dutiful Son,

George Abell:

Market Bosworth, June 18th, 1845'

The following pages have these written-out texts copied from the master:

[In large script] 'Disappointments derange and overcome vulgar minds.'

[In slightly smaller script] 'Learning and knowledge must be attained by slow degrees and are the reward only of diligence and patience.'

[In much smaller script] 'Whatever fortune may rob us of, it cannot take away what is most valuable, the peace of a good conscience, and the cheering prospect of a happy conclusion to all the trials of life in another and a better world.'

[In minute script] 'Those who have been taught to consider the institutions of the schools, as giving the last perfection to human abilities, are surprised to see man wrinkled with study, yet wanting to be instructed in the minute circumstances of propriety, or the necessary forms of daily transactions.'

I am sure every eleven year old today would benefit enormously from these maxims!

Peter.

The actual page copy is shown below. The penmanship is remarkable for a young lad of 11. Even now my attempts at handwriting resemble an inebriated spider crawling across the page.



I quite agree Peter! In these days of text speak and unfathomable abbreviations (we must be sympathetic to the lady who thought lol stood for 'lots of love' and not 'laughed out loud' and added it to the end of a series of text messages informing of the death of her mother-in-law) it is heartening to see that once good handwriting and grammar (if not spelling) was an important part of a child's education. How proud must young George and his parents have been of his achievements.

**I have, for you, a world exclusive! This should really be on the front page and the presses should have been halted, however I think it better to savour the news. It also finds out who reads these Newsletter properly! Peter also added in his email:**

## The History of Market Bosworth

*"I thought I would just let you know that I have now made a start on putting together a 'new revised' edition of my 'History of Market Bosworth'. At this present moment in time I do not know where this is going to lead me or whether I can complete it as I would like, but I will have a go. My best plan is to take it steadily and pace the task out, so I am aiming for a publication date of December 2023, which will be exactly forty years after the first publication by Sycamore Press in December 1983."*

Remember that you heard it here first!

## History Quiz Number two! (Answers at the end of the Newsletter)

1. Who sent the Spanish Armada to England in 1588?
2. Which English king built castles in the 13th century to help conquer Wales?
3. The Chinese Exclusion Act was signed into law by which US president in 1882?
4. Which 19th-century Englishwoman became the first qualified medical doctor?
5. Which part of Berlin was enclosed by the wall?
6. Which prominent Kurd, born in Tikrit, united Muslim forces against the crusaders in the 12th century?
7. Which rebellious leader of the Catuvellauni tribe was caught and taken to Rome in AD 50, then pardoned by Emperor Claudius?
8. Which American president was in power during the 'Black Thursday' Wall Street crash?
9. At what famous French landmark was the document signed which set out the terms of 'peace' following the First World War?
10. Where were Charles I's headquarters during the Civil War?
11. Who assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria in 1914?
12. Who was the last king of the Plantagenet line of monarchs?
13. The controversial film *Birth of a Nation*, which was released in 1915, was used as a recruiting tool for which organisation?
14. What was Eleanor Roosevelt's maiden name?
15. Who was the last tsar of Russia?
16. During 1963, in Washington DC, Martin Luther King Jr gave his famous 'I have a dream' speech on the steps of which famous landmark?
17. Which monarch appointed Pitt the Younger to the office of prime minister in December 1783?
18. The House of Lancaster and the House of York fought in the Wars of the Roses. Why was it called this?
19. Who won the Wars of the Roses?
20. Which prime minister was nicknamed the Iron Lady?
21. The \_\_\_\_\_ killed nearly a third of the population in 1348-1349.
22. What famous event started at a bakery on Pudding Lane many centuries ago?
23. Sir Robert Walpole was Britain's first \_\_\_\_\_
24. What did Henry VIII want that the Roman Catholic Church wouldn't grant him, catalysing the establishment of the Church of England?
25. Roanoke was the first British colony on what continent?
26. Philip II of Spain sent this to England in the 1500s?
27. York was the first English city to be settled by which nomadic conquerors?

## Battle of Bosworth Heraldic Shields 74 -85 (Plus number 4)



### 74 Richard Bagot of Blithfield Staffordshire (1437 -85)

Richard was the only recorded son of Richard Bagot (c.1388-1477) and Beatrice (Mallory). He married Isobel (Aston). He was High Sheriff of Staffordshire, 1457. He fought for Henry Tudor at the Battle of Bosworth, 1485. He married Isabella, daughter of Sir Robert Aston of Tixall, and had issue, four sons and one daughter, although all the details are not known, one son John became an MP..Richard inherited the Blithfield estate from his father between 1475 and 1478. He was killed at the Battle of Bosworth Field, 22 August 1485, when he was 48 years of age. Isobel died in 1477 and was buried at Blithfield.



The Blithfield Sallet, supposedly worn by Richard Bagot who was killed at Bosworth fighting for Henry Tudor at the Battle of Bosworth (1485). This family heirloom was later used as a funeral helm in St Leonard's Church, Blithfield. The addition to the lower edge of the visor is the top lame of a 16<sup>th</sup> C pauldrone. The helmet is now on display at Lichfield Heritage Centre.



### 75 Thomas Havard of Caerleon Monmouthshire

Thomas or Tomas Havard or Harvard has remained elusive. I have searched for variations of names and of places Pont Gwilym being one such. The name seems to stem from the Normans as a corruption of Le Havre and it appears that the Havard family were well established but seemingly secretive by 1485.

At some time the Havards moved to Wales and after an inauspicious start the Havards contributed quite well to Brecon society and became one of the most powerful families in the County of Brecon, which was established by the Normans to replace ancient Brycheiniog. Several Havards are listed among the aristocracy and landed gentry in the contemporary Burkes' Peerage, but as usual in the Norman system, the first son inherited everything, other children often became impoverished over time and disappeared from recorded history. In the thirteenth century the Havards founded the Havard Chapel in what is now Brecon Cathedral. Their ancestral home was ornate and well-built and decorated, it had a walk way linking it to the then Benedictine foundation, now Brecon Cathedral, with its Havard Chapel. The history of the house records that, " A Gentleman at Arms named Thomas Havard of Caerleon was at the Battle of Bosworth on the Tudor side".

I did find another Thomas Havard but he died in January 1547 61 years after the Battle of Bosworth which I think rules that Thomas out from taking part. This Thomas also had links with Hereford which he represented as MP for many years and was also mayor three or four times. Certainly, connected in some way to the Thomas of the Battle of Bosworth but I cannot say for certain they are one and the same. So, for now at least he must remain something of a mystery unless you dear reader can help.



### 76 Sir John Riseley of Lavenham Suffolk (1450 -1512)

Sir John Riseley of Lavenham, Suffolk, and also of London was the son of John Riseley of Chetwode in Buckinghamshire and Jane da la Lune. Like many who took part in the Battle of Bosworth Sir John had a long and varied career and also changed sides after Richard III became king. As a young man he supported the Brandon Family as Esquire of the Body for which he was granted lands in Hampshire he was also a retainer of the Mowbray Dukes of Norfolk. He was later Squire to the body to Edward IV. He hunted with Edward and the two consulted on several matters of business. In 1475 he was part of the army in France taking 8 men at arms and 20 archers. For his actions he was appointed Bailiff of Lavenham on the 8<sup>th</sup> July 1475.

He became an elector for Norfolk in 1478 and in 1479 was offered a de Vere property in London. In 1483 he was a pall bearer and helped to carry Edward's body to Westminster Abbey and then on to Syon. By October of that year, he had joined the rebellion in Essex. He was captured but managed to escape. He travelled to France where he joined Henry Tudor in Brittany. He acted as a cloth dealer and it is said he was pardoned by Richard III in May 1484. Possibly to weaken the position of Henry Tudor and to make Sir John think again about who to support. It did not work and in August 1485 he landed at Milford Haven with

Henry Tudor. He was immediately knighted upon landing by Henry. After fighting for Henry VII at Bosworth he became in October that year, keeper of Eltham. He was sent as emissary to treat with Maximilian in 1488. He was then seen as a translator at the reception of Lord Querdes in 1492. He was at York's coronation in 1494 and was denounced by Perkin Warbeck in 1497. He was sent abroad again in 1497 as an emissary to treat with Archduke Philip of Austria and in 1500 attended his reception. He also attended the reception for Cathryne of Aragon in 1501. In 1506 he once again became keeper of Eltham, was exempted from office in 1509 and pardoned a fortnight later. He died in 1512.

On the 28<sup>th</sup> February 1513 a grant was made of the manor of his estate in Ruckholde to William Compton. In his will written in 1511 a gift of £160 was made for the creation and glazing of a cloister in Norfolk.



### 77 Sir Gilbert Talbot KG of Stottesden Shropshire (1452 – 1517)

Sir Gilbert (pictured below left) was an English Tudor knight, lord of the manor of Albrighton, Shropshire and Grafton, Worcestershire. Son of John Talbot, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury and 2nd Earl of Waterford, and Elizabeth Butler. He was a soldier, Knight of the Order of the Garter in 1495 and Lord Deputy of Calais in 1509, where he continued in a joint appointment with Richard Wingfield. Talbot supported Henry Tudor at Bosworth, where he commanded the right wing. He was given the Grafton estates in Worcestershire after Sir Humphrey Stafford was executed in 1486 for his part in the Stafford and Lovell Rebellion. Talbot was also given the honorary position of keeper of Feckenham Forest in 1492. His first marriage was Lady Elizabeth nee Greystone who died in 1490. His second marriage was to Anne Paston daughter of Sir William and Lady Anne Paston nee Beaufort daughter of Edmund Beaufort 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke of Somerset. They had three daughters.

Elizabeth Talbot, who married Sir John Littleton/Lyttelton, son of Sir William Lyttelton and his second wife, Mary Whittington, daughter of William Whittington, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters. Mary Talbot, who married Sir Thomas Astley of Patshull, and had two sons. Eleanor Talbot, wife of Geoffrey Dudley, younger son of Edward Sutton, 2nd Baron Dudley and Cecily Willoughby, ancestors of the Dudleys of Russell's Hall. Following his death, he was buried at St. Alkmund, Whitchurch, Shropshire.



### 78 Sir Richard Corbet of Moreton Corbet, Shropshire. 1477 – 1513)

The Corbets were of Anglo-Norman descent and had lived in Shropshire for centuries, an important family locally and regionally in the Welsh Marches. They were never ennobled, and became part of the landed gentry class that monopolised representation of the Shropshire in the Parliament of England.

By 1473 Richard Corbet, was the Sheriff in the County of Salop, he was already knighted. Early in 1474 a commission is sent to several persons including Richard Corbet, knight, "to array the King's lieges of the County of Hereford against William Herbert clerk, John Herbert bastard, etc. who did not appear before the King and Council when summoned to answer for divers offences committed by them in Wales and the Marches but withdrew to Wales and there stirred up insurrection, and to arrest them and their aiders and abettors and put them in safe custody and give assistance against them to the King's first-born son Edward Prince of Wales, when required by him or his Council."

In 1474 papers of Trust concerning the young Richard Corbet's estate were lost by his Guardian, Sir Walter Devereux. An entry of the year 1474 records "Exemplification, at the request of Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers, of the tenour of the enrolment of letters patent dated May 30 granting him the custody of the possessions of Roger Corbet knight, and the custody and marriage of Richard Corbet his son and heir. These letters have been lost by accident, as Richard Moton has taken oath in Chancery, and will be surrendered, if found". In the month of May in 1475 Sir Richard he was given, by an Act of Parliament " Licence, for Richard Corbet knight, who is going to cross the sea with the King on his voyage and service, to enfeoff Thomas Monyngton, Thomas Thornys, Hugh Stepulton, John Plowden, and Thomas Cowley, of the Manor of Morton, Sawbury, a third part of the Manor of Sipton, the Manor or reversion of Hopton, Fythys, Eton Constantine, Co Salop, a moiety or reversion of a moiety of the Manor of Rycardiscastell, the Manor or reversion of Staunton, the Manor of Beverley and Hurtesley Co Hereford, a moiety or reversion of the Manor of Goderyche, and Homecastell Co Worcester, a moiety or reversion of a moiety of the Manor of Dalynton, Wapnam and Slapton Co Northampton, a moiety or reversion of a moiety of Gledley and Pottysgrave, Co Bedford, a moiety or reversion of a moiety of the Manor of Lenchelade and Southcote, Cublynton Stutley and Chlmyscote Co Buckingham, a moiety or reversion of a moiety of Wodam Mortymer

*and Howbregge Co Essex, and a moiety or reversion of a moiety of Newton Co Kent, with knights' Fees, advowsons, Leets Courts, views of Frank-pledges, faurs, markets, warrens, fisheries, free customs, rights, waifs, strays, chattels of felons and fugitives, escheats, liberties, franchises, profits and commodities, held in chief by knight service, without fine or fee according to the form of an Act in the Parliament at West. 6. Oct. 12 Ed. IV."*

The King passed over to Calais with an army of 1,500 men-at- arms and 15,000 archers, and the chief nobility of England who thought to emulate the past glories and successes of the English arms in France. In this they were doomed to disappointment ; no English successes awaited them, no friends and allies made common cause with them, and after a while the Army returned to England.

Sir Richard Corbet was married to Elizabeth Ferrers, daughter to Sir Walter Devereux, Sir Richard's Guardian. Her mother being the only child of the then Lord Ferrers of Chartley, Sir Walter Devereux whom she married assumed the title in her right, and their daughter Elizabeth Ferrers of Chartley married the young Sir Richard Corbet. They had several children. The ones known are, two sons. Sir Robert the eldest. Sheriff for Salop in 1501, who was heir, and George of whom nothing more is known. The three daughters were Maria, who married Thomas Lacon, of Willey ; Juliana, who married Sir Thomas Cornwall, of Burford and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Trentham of Shrewsbury.

King Edward IV died in the April 1483, leaving the Prince of Wales then aged just 13, therefore power it seemed, to fall into the hands of the Richard Duke of Gloucester, and he, after clearing his way to the throne by a few cold-blooded murders, was proclaimed King.

Also in this year a commission was issued to Richard Corbet knight, Roger Kynaston knt, and Richard Ludlow (all closely connected together by marriage) to assess certain subsidies and appoint collectors of the same, so that the sums should be answered for at Michaelmas. In the following year two Commissions of Array were issued, one in May and the other in December, to John Gray of Powis knight, William Stanley knt, Richard Corbet knt, Richard Lacon knt, and Roger Kynaston knt.

It was in the following year that Peter Corbet of Lye was arrested. Enquiries commenced by Sir Humphrey Stafford and Richard Corbet etc. to learn what persons in the County of Hereford " have committed treasons, insurrections and rebellions, and of what castles, lordships etc: they were seized or possessed at the time of their forfeiture . . . and to take the same into the King's hand."

By 1485 the young Earl of Richmond was sure of his success if he were to attack. He landed in August, at Milford Haven, in Pembrokeshire, and he determined to march straight to Shrewsbury, which would give



him the command of the Severn and where he also hoped to find adherents. The murders of the young Princes, the elder of whom they looked upon as their fellow townsman, as he was born in Shrewsbury. This had turned the people of Shrewsbury against Richard III. Sir Richard, who had been a stout Lancastrian and evinced his attachment to the Earl on a former occasion by rescuing him from imminent danger at the Battle of Banbury, joined the Earl immediately on his entry into Shrewsbury. He even went the hazardous length of taking the oath of allegiance. He then collected a band of 800 men, who accompanied the Earl to the field of Redmore. On 22 August 1485, at

the Battle of Bosworth Field, Elizabeth's father Sir Walter Devereux was killed fighting for Yorkist King Richard III. Opposing him, on the side of Henry Tudor, who became King Henry VII, was Elizabeth's husband Sir Richard Corbet, which must have made for a difficult relationship with his in-laws.

In 1491 Sir Richard was retained with George Earl of Kent to serve one whole year in the wars of France. Sir Richard Corbet died on 6 December 1493 in Moreton Corbet, Elizabeth, his widow, then married Sir Thomas Leighton of Watlesborough, Sheriff of Shropshire.

Sir Richard must either have died in France or very shortly after his return. There was a Writ announcing his death dated 7 February 1491. Shown above left is an image of Sir Richard and his wife Elizabeth.



## 79 Sir Nicholas Latimer of Buckland in Duntish Dorset 1437 - 1505

Sir Nicholas was the son and subsequently heir of Sir John Latimer also of Buckland, M.P. 1437 (d. 1460), by his wife Catherine Pipard became an elector of Dorset, in 1450 and again in 1460. In 1455 he was made controller of subsidy and poundage in the port of London, and in 1455 controller of customs in Poole; which latter office was renewed in 1458.

In 1461 he was attainted, and in 1462 his lands were granted away to Sir John Howard and Edward Grey, Sir Nicholas Latimer was restored to his lands in 1462; but the pardon to Sir Nicholas Latimer is dated 30 June 1463 and the attainder was not reversed till 1467. In August 1466 Nicholas Latimer kn. and his heir were restored to the lands he had forfeited in 1461. The casual way in which he is not called knight in 1462 except by Worcester, and the official adoption of the title in 1463 and later, suggests that he was probably knighted by the Lancastrians after Edward's coronation. He cannot have been knighted by Edward while under attainder. He was exempted from the Act of Resumption of 1468 and restored by Parliament in June 1468, "... he is having sworn loyalty to the King at Bambrough before the Earls of Warwick and Worcester." The restoration was short lived because in 1470 Latimer was one of those followers of Clarence and Warwick whose lands were to be seized as rebels.

Towards the end of 1470 he became sheriff of Somerset and Dorset, and he seems to have followed Clarence, remained sheriff after Tewkesbury, and was elected to Parliament and pardoned, again in 1472. He was also a Justice of the Peace several times, a position he held at his death. In 1483, he joined with the Duke of Buckingham, raising the men of Berkshire; attainted again in 1484; he was once again pardoned his life shortly afterwards, though his lands were granted elsewhere. His daughter, Edith, married Sir John Mordaunt an Indenture was made between himself and his daughter Edith, and her husband, John Mordant. He is likely to have fled overseas and returned with Henry of Richmond. His attainder was reversed 1485 and he was reinstated on the bench by Henry VII.

Sir Nicholas died in 1505, his will was dated the 8<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1505. He requested to be buried in St. Margaret's, Buckland. Margaret his wife was the sole executrix. The name Latimer is derived from a Norman name meaning someone who writes in Latin script.



## 80 Bernard Stewart, Lord of Aubigny of Aubigny France. 1452 - 1508

Bernard Stewart, 4th Seigneur d'Aubigny (French: Béault Stuart) (pictured below) was a French soldier, commander of the Garde Ecossaise, and diplomat belonging to the Scottish family of Stewart of Darnley. Bernard was the grandson of Sir John Stewart of Darnley, who was given the lands of Aubigny-sur-Nere and Concessault by Charles VII of France for his service during the Hundred Years' War. Like his father and grandfather, he was high in favour with the French King and was chosen as commander of the royal bodyguard. Because of his family background he was chosen as the envoy to James III of Scotland to announce the accession of King Charles VIII of France. He was also given the task of signing a treaty with the Scots renewing the Auld Alliance which he proceeded to sign on 22 March 1484.

He married firstly Guillemette de Boucard, secondly Anne de Maumont (died after 1510), Countess of



Beaumont-le-Roger, becoming Count (jure uxoris) of Beaumont-le-Roger. He was granted the titles of Count of Arena, Marquis of Squillace, Marquis of Girace and Duke of Terranova in the Kingdom of Naples.

Aubigny left one child, a daughter named Anne. Anne married her first cousin, Robert Stewart, a future Marshal of France.

The Lord of Aubigny was also the medium of communication with the section of Scottish lords who favoured Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond in his rebellion against his distant cousin King Richard III of England. Henry was still an exile living in France along with the chief supporters of the House of Lancaster, the experienced

John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford and Henry's uncle Jasper Tudor, 1st Duke of Bedford. They relied heavily on the French king to finance the army and to be able to provide foot soldiers capable of fighting. In 1485 Bernard Stewart was chosen to command the French troops that accompanied the invasion and helped the Earl of Richmond become King Henry VII of England at the Battle of Bosworth Field establishing the Tudor Dynasty.

In 1508 he was sent as ambassador to consult King James IV of Scotland about the marriage of Princess Claude of France with the future King Francis I of France. It was as a result of this mission that Aubigny

became the subject of two ballads by William Dunbar, "The Ballad of Lord Bernard Stewart" and "Elegy on the Death of Lord Bernard Stewart". The French king made him a member of the Order of St Michael. He died in Scotland at Corstorphine about 12 June 1508.

He is buried in the aisle of Corstorphine church. The grave is said to have had a cross of fine gold. Its presence (in French "Cruce D'or Fin") giving the name to the area.

He was the author of a book on military science, *Traité sur l'art de la guerre*, reprinted in 1976.



### **81 Lord Thomas Dacre of Gilsland Cumberland. 1647 – 1525**

Thomas Dacre, 2nd Baron Dacre of Gilsland, KG (25 November 1467 – 24 October 1525) was the son of Humphrey Dacre, 1st Baron Dacre of Gilsland and Mabel Parr, great-aunt of queen consort Catherine Parr, the sixth and final wife of King Henry VIII of England. His mother was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr of Kendal by his wife, Alice Tunstall. Thomas Dacre was born in Cumberland, the eldest of nine children. His father Humphrey died of natural causes on 30 May 1485, whereupon Thomas succeeded him as Baron Dacre of Gilsland. Dacre took part in the Battle of Bosworth on the Yorkist side against Henry Tudor, where the Yorkist king, Richard III of England, was defeated and killed. He however quickly made peace with the victor. This early support for the House of Tudor earned him some favour with Henry Tudor; who had now ascended the throne as King Henry VII of England, who would continue to trust his services for the remainder of his reign. King Henry VII named him a Knight of the Bath in 1503. Dacre later swore loyalty to King Henry's son and successor, Henry VIII of England, when he ascended the throne in 1509.

He was named deputy of the Lord Warden of the Marches (an officer on the border with Scotland) in 1485, and then Warden of the Western marches, and finally Warden-general over all the marches in 1509. James IV of Scotland granted him fishing rights to salmon of the river Eske in April 1498, allowing him to build fish traps called "garths". He was to pay a duty of a number of fish to the keeper of Lochmaben Castle each year.

Dacre and his forces served under Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey at the Battle of Flodden (9 September 1513), where the invading army of James IV was crushingly defeated and its king killed. Dacre had commanded the "Border Lancers" at the battle, and their charge had saved Lord Edmund Howard, commander of the English right wing. King James IV himself had been killed, and the Kingdom of Scotland then ceased its involvement in the War of the League of Cambrai. The victory further helped solidify the reputation of Dacre as a soldier. After the battle, Dacre discovered the body of the Scottish king, informed Thomas Howard, Lord Admiral, and took it to Berwick upon Tweed. He later wrote that the Scots, "love me worst of any Englishman living, by reason that I found the body of the King of Scots."

Margaret Tudor, the widow of James IV, and sister of Henry VIII wrote to Dacre. Around September 1515 they discussed her leaving Scotland, and Margaret wrote that Dacre was misinformed, that she could not pass where ever she wished. In August 1516 he wrote to Cardinal Wolsey about his activity in Scotland to subvert the Duke of Albany, and raids in Scotland to burn crops and farms. He had sent John Whelpdale, the Master of the College of Greystoke to collect Margaret's rents and her jewels.

Dacre organised repairs at Wark Castle in 1517 obtaining money from Cardinal Wolsey and employing the Master Mason of Berwick to design new fortifications. In June 1518 he wrote that the new donjon or keep was finished, and fit to mount great cannon on each vaulted floor. There were three wards or courtyards, almost complete. King Henry VIII named him a Knight of the Garter in 1518, alongside William Sandys, 1st Baron Sandys of the Vyne. He was present, with all the other Garter Knights, at the meeting in 1520 between Henry VIII and Francis I of France now known as the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

Circa 1488, Dacre eloped with Elizabeth Greystoke, 6th Baroness Greystoke suo jure (10 July 1471 – 14 August 1516), daughter of Sir Robert de Greystoke and Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Edmund Grey, 1st Earl of Kent and Lady Katherine Percy. Dacre took her at night from Brougham Castle in Westmorland where, as a ward of the King, she was in the custody of Henry Clifford, 10th Baron de Clifford.

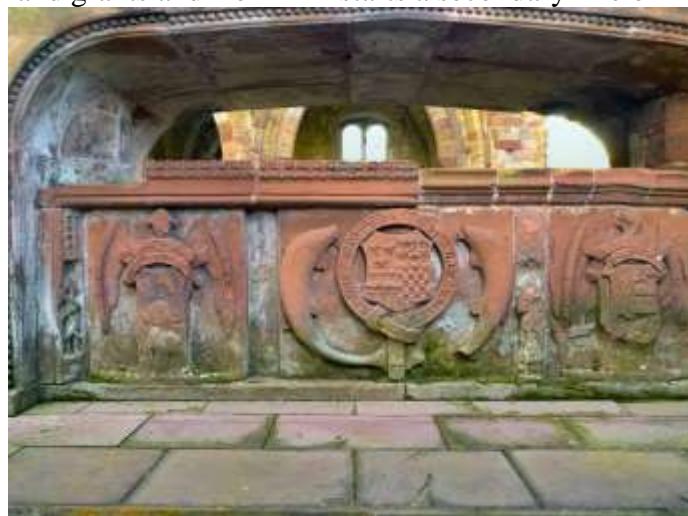
Elizabeth was the eldest granddaughter and heiress of Ralph de Greystoke, 5th Baron Greystoke. She had only recently succeeded her grandfather in the barony, when by their marriage, Dacre became the *jure uxoris* Baron Greystoke. The extensive lands held by the Greystoke passed to the Dacre family through this marriage. These included Greystoke Castle and the barony of Greystoke, Morpeth Castle and the barony of Morpeth, along with the lost manor of Henderskelf, which is now the site of Castle Howard. Thomas and Elizabeth had eight children.

Mabel Dacre (c. 1490–1533), married Henry Scrope, 7th Baron Scrope of Bolton. They were parents of John Scrope, 8th Baron Scrope of Bolton and grandparents of Henry Scrope, 9th Baron Scrope of Bolton. The 9th Baron is better known because he was governor of Carlisle in the time of Queen Elizabeth I of England, and as such, took charge of Mary, Queen of Scots, when she crossed the border in 1568. He took her to Bolton Castle, where she remained there till January 1569.

Elizabeth Dacre (1495–1538), married Sir Thomas Musgrave, Marshall of Berwick. Their son was William Musgrave, MP. William Dacre, 3rd Baron Dacre (29 April 1500 – 18 November 1563),<sup>[9]</sup> married Lady Elizabeth Talbot, a daughter of George Talbot, 4th Earl of Shrewsbury and Anne Hastings, by whom he had issue. Anne Dacre (c. 1501 – 21 April 1548), married Christopher Conyers, 2nd Baron Conyers. They were the parents of John Conyers, 3rd Baron Conyers.

Mary Dacre (c. 1502 – 29 March 1538), married her sister-in-law's brother, Francis Talbot, 5th Earl of Shrewsbury.] They were the parents of George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury. Hon. Humphrey Dacre, married Isabel Martindale, daughter and co-heiress of James Martindale of Newton, Allendale, Cumberland. Jane Dacre, wife of Lord Tallboys.

His illegitimate son Thomas Dacre, nicknamed "the Bastard", successfully led a few hundred English border men against part of the invading force of James V of Scotland on 12 November 1542. His success paved the way for the Scottish defeat at Battle of Solway Moss (24 November 1542). This Thomas was rewarded with land grants and from him starts a secondary line of "Dacres of Lanercost".



Letters between him and Lady Maud Parr for the marriage of his grandson, Henry le Scrope (son of Henry Scrope, 7th Baron Scrope of Bolton), to her daughter, Catherine Parr survive. The marriage never happened, but Catherine would go on to become queen consort to King Henry VIII.

Dacre died on the borders on 24 October 1525, killed by a fall from his horse, and was buried in his family's mausoleum at Lanercost Priory. A photograph by David Dixon of his tomb is shown left. By the time of his death, he held about 70,000 acres of land in Cumberland, 30,000 acres in Yorkshire, and 20,000 acres in Northumberland. Much of these lands had been inherited through

marriages with the heiresses of the Greystoke, de Multon, and de Vaux families, as well as grants given by both Kings, Henry VII and Henry VIII. Known as "the Builder Dacre", Thomas Dacre built the gateway of Naworth Castle (the seat of the Dacre family), and placed over it his coat of arms with the Dacre family motto below: Fort en Loialte (Norman-French: "Strong in Loyalty").



## 82 Richard Boughton of Lawford, Warwickshire. (1450 – 1485)

Born in 1450 - Lawton, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England Deceased 20 August 1485 - Barcheston, Warwickshire, England, aged 35 years old. Richard was to fight on the side of Richard III but didn't make it to the battle. I initially thought that his date of death was incorrect but then I discovered more.

Thomas Boughton married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Geoffrey de Allesley of Little Lawford, Warwickshire, so their son Richard inherited the Manor of Little Lawford and extensive lands in Little Harborough, Church Lawford, Newbold-on-Avon, Toft, Dunchurch, Long Lawford and other neighbouring parishes. These lands became the nucleus of the territorial aggrandisement of the Boughton's, as most territorial purchases in the future were made with a view to increasing their ownership in the aforesaid area and building up a compact estate. Thomas was Escheator for Northamptonshire and Rutland in 1440-41, and J.P. for Warwickshire in 1442-45 and 1449-1461. He was also M.P. for Warwickshire 1453-54 and took part in the Lancastrian array in December 1459. He appears accoutré fully in armour on the fine incised slab of his table-tomb in Newbold-on-Avon church with his wife Elizabeth in her horned head-dress at his side. Nearby is a similar monument to her parents Geoffrey and Eleanor or Alianore Allesley. Thomas's relationship with his in-laws was apparently not always smooth, and his son's inheritance of the Allesley lands, was for a time in jeopardy. In 1457 Richard Boughton was forced to address a petition to Chancery, seeking to establish his legal title to the lands, Elizabeth having died a few years previously:

Eleanor Allesley, because of some altercation with Thomas, having burnt the deed of gift which proved his title, at the Abbey of Combe which she now regretted. An inquiry was made and Richard's title was proved. (Among the records relating to this case is the only Notarial Instrument in the collection). Richard himself greatly augmented the family's lands by purchasing the manor of Brownsover from Thomas Bellars. The descent of the manor of Brownsover is the best documented of all the property acquired by the Boughton's, beginning in the reign of Henry III. Richard married Agnes Longville. He was Escheator of the counties of Warwick and Leicester in 1473-74, and Sheriff of the same, 1480-81 and 1484-85. He was killed in an encounter with the Earl of Richmond's forces, while collecting troops for Richard III.

Richard's son William was only twelve years old at the time of his father's death. He became an Esquire of the Body to Henry VIII, who granted him a coat of arms: sable, three crescents or. He was Sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leicester in 1536. He was twice married, first to a daughter of John D 'Anvers of Waterstock, Oxfordshire, and secondly to Elizabeth Barrington. Following the family tradition, William further augmented the family's estates in Brinklow, Long Lawford and Rugby and his friendship with the King later stood his younger son Thomas in good stead for in 1545 Henry VIII granted Thomas lands in Cawston in recognition of his father's services.



### **83 Sir Henry du Bodrugan of Restronguet, Cornwall.**

Henry was the son of William Bodrugan. He was an influential and wealthy landowner from Restronguet in southern Cornwall and sympathized with Richard Plantagenet, 3rd Duke of York and the House of York. His life resembled that of a bandit, a criminal who began to terrorise the county of Cornwall as early as the late 1440s. The list of raids, raids and entanglements in murder cases is almost endless. There have also been a number of cases in which Henry Bodrugan, by threatening violence, forced people to change their wills in his favour and he embezzled funds from royal commissions with which he was entrusted. For example, in 1449 he was accused of inciting two of his men to murder Thomas Brown. A year later he raided the lands of Laurence Trewoonwall and in 1455 some of his fiefdoms are said to have murdered John Fortescue at his behest. Parliament in 1459 passed an Act of Parliament on the basis of the myriad complaints and petitions and ordered the detention of Bodrugan, but this was never implemented. In the years that followed, Bodrugan did not stop his criminal activities and continued unabated. Often the victims were too intimidated and afraid to take action against Bodrugan, and yet Parliament received countless petitions. Over the years he was ostracized several times and received pardon again. In 1474, the king even imposed a Bill of Attainder on Henry Bodrugan, but here, too, pardon was finally granted. Bodrugan was simply too important and influential for King Edward IV in Cornwall, so he was repeatedly able to escape punishment and was even commissioned with many commissions, which he continued to use for his embezzlement. In October 1473, he was commissioned to besiege and liberate St. Michael's Mount, which was occupied by John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford. Here, too, Henry found a way to generate a benefit by selling food to the besieged, delaying the siege to make a profit. Bodrugan, however, was withdrawn from the siege due to the lack of success. On 18 April 1475, as part of the celebrations of the investiture of the heir to the throne, Edward Plantagenet, as Prince of Wales, Henry Bodrugan received the knighthood as Knight of the Bath. When Richard III took the crown in 1483, he had a loyal and uncompromising following in Sir Henry. Sir Henry helped crush the rebellion known as Buckingham's Rebellion in 1483. For this he was rewarded with lands of the rebels. Bodrugan was also charged with confiscating the estate and lands of his rival Richard Edgcumbe, a supporter of the House of Lancaster and an insurgent in the rebellion, and detaining Edgcumbe. Sir Henry then raided the Edgcumbes estate. In August 1485, Sir Henry fought for his king at the Battle of Bosworth and was given a Bill of Attainder by the victorious Henry VII. His rival Richard Edgcumbe was commissioned to arrest Sir Henry and confiscate his possessions. But when he saw the approaching rival, he fled and saved himself by jumping over a cliff, where a boat was waiting to take him into exile. This spot on the cliff is still called Bodrugan's Leap. Sir Henry joined the rebellion of Lambert Simnel and John de la Pole, 1st Earl of Lincoln, in 1487 and was present at the coronation of Simnel in Dublin on 24 May. Sir Henry then fought Henry VII in the last battle of the Wars of the Roses at Stoke and most likely fell. However, some sources report that he died only in 1488/89.



#### 84 Lord Owen Ogle of Northumberland.

Owen Ogle married Eleanor Hilton, daughter of Sir William Hilton, of Hilton castle, around the 26th of May 1467, when Robert, Lord Ogle, granted Ewyn, his son and heir, and his wife, Eleanor, the manor of North Middleton. Eleanor Hilton, Baroness Ogle was a daughter of Sir William Hilton, 7th Lord Hilton (1418-1457) and Mary (Marriott) Stapleton (1417-1472).

On the 1st of November 1469, after his father's death, Owen Ogle succeeded to the title and the estates, and on the 9th of March 1471, gave to his uncle John Ogle the manor of North Middleton near Angerton for life. In 1480, the English besieged Berwick by sea and land in vain, but two years afterwards an army of 22,000 men, led by the earl of Northumberland, the dukes of Albany and Gloucester, were successful.

In 1482, a lease of Northam was granted to Sir John Middleton by an indenture dated the 25th of March, Edward IV, for which Ewyn, Lord Ogle entered into a bond.

Between 1482 and 1483, we find Owen Ogle and William Ogle of Ogle on the inquisition post mortem of Dame Elizabeth Burcester, and his name occurs in the Historical Manuscripts as certifying a deed, but undated.

Owen Ogle was first summoned to parliament in 1482. But a licence to Owine (sic) Ogle, son and heir of Sir Robert Ogle, and Isabella, his wife, deceased, to enter upon his lands with a pardon for all contempt's, is dated in the time of Richard III. But he seems also to have been summoned the first year of that reign, 1483, and the first year of Henry VII, 1485, in which year, on the 21st of January, he had settled the castle of Ogle and the demesne lands in trust on Guy Fairfax, justice of the King's bench, and other trustees, the following being witnesses, Peter Middleton and Robert Manners, knights, John Harbottle, John Lilburn and Thomas Middleton, esquires.



The 31st of January 1486, Owen Ogle is mentioned in the inquisition post mortem of Humphrey, Lord Dacre, as holding lands in Thorsby and Crofton, and again as Ewyn, baron, son and heir of Robert Ogle, knight, and John Swinburne releasing to Humphrey Lisle, esq., Felton, that which they had of the gift of Thomas Lisle. Ogle castle still stands and is shown left. This grant was a release of the trusteeship given to his father and John Swinburne, Owen Ogle seems to have been on the Royalists' side at the hard contested battle of Stoke near Newark against John, earl of Lincoln on the 16th of June 1486. The battle is often reported as taking place in 1487 but it is

probably more likely to have been 1486 considering other events at that time. According to some, Owen Ogle is the same that Polydore Virgil calls by mistake George. Two years afterwards, he marched with the rest of the northern nobles, under Thomas Earl of Surrey, to relieve Northam Castle, then besieged by the Scots.

Owen Ogle may have been wounded at this battle and have afterwards died of his wounds, for his death occurred on the 1st of September. The inquisitions taken immediately after his death were not preserved, but one was taken at Bedlington on the 28th of July, 1492 when Ralph, Lord Ogle, his son, was twenty-four years of age, and one was taken at Haltwhistle on the 30th of September, 1506, when it is stated he died possessed of Bothal, Weteworth, Newmore, Pegsworth, Hebburn, Fenrother, Tritlington, Earlsdon, Longhurst Old Moor, Ashington, Hepple, Bickerton, Little and Great Tossan, Flotterton, and half of Trewhit, for the service of four knight's fees, and that he died on the 1st of September, 1486, his son and heir, Ralph, being then eighteen years old.

Eleanor Ogle married secondly George Percy, esq., who on the 4th of July 1491, with the Lady Eleanor, his wife, late wife of Ewyn, Lord Ogle, released to Ralph, Lord Ogle, all right in the lands which Eleanor held in dower. By this marriage probably West Herrington and Windlestone in the county of Durham, came into the family. In July 1513 Dame Eleanor, widow, and Robert, Lord Ogle of Bothal, granted lands in Alnwick fields to Thomas Tood prior of Brinkburn.

On the death of Cuthbert, seventh lord Ogle, without male issue, in 1597, the barony fell into abeyance between his two daughters, Joan and Catherine. But Joan, who was wife of the seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, died in 1627. Thereupon Catherine, then widow of Sir Charles Cavendish, was by letters patent, dated 4 Dec. 1628, declared to be Baroness Ogle; and on her death next year she was succeeded in the ancient

barony by her son, William Cavendish, in whose favour a new barony of Ogle of Bothal had been created in 1620. He was further created Earl of Ogle and Duke of Newcastle in March 1664. His son, by the famous Margaret, duchess of Newcastle, died without male issue in 1691, and the barony of Ogle is in abeyance among the descendants and representatives of his three daughters—Margaret, who married John Holies, earl of Clare, and afterwards duke of Newcastle; Catherine, married to Thomas, earl of Thanet; and Arabella, who married Charles, earl of Sunderland. Bothal Castle went to Margaret, and has descended to the Duke of Portland.



### 85 Sir Thomas Markenfield of Markenfield Yorkshire

Sir Thomas Markenfield, who was born around 1447 and died in 1497, was a staunch supporter of Richard III. In particular it is believed that he fought valiantly for his lord and king on Bosworth Field.

Sir Thomas Markenfield was appointed High Sheriff of Yorkshire for 1484. He was Knight of Markenfield and Eryholme in Gilling, Yorkshire. Son and heir to John Markenfield and Margaret Hopton, grandson of John Markenfield, Esq., and Margaret Meton, John Hopton and Margaret Saville, daughter of Sir Thomas.

Sir Thomas Married Eleanor Conyers, daughter of Sir John Conyers and Margery Darcy, daughter of Sir Phillip and descendant of King John and Geoffrey Plantagenet. This is possibly where the allegiance to

Richard III was founded. They were married by 1470 and had three sons and two daughters; Thomas, Christopher and Sir Ninian, Anne (wife of Christopher Conyers and Brian Palms) and Sith. Sir Thomas was also Grandfather of Alice Markenfield who married Robert Mauleverer.

In 1483, Thomas and Eleanor were granted a license to have low masses in and suitable place in the diocese of York. Thomas founded the priory of Arden.

Eleanor died in June 1493, Sir Thomas died in 1497, his will was proven in June 1497. They were both buried in the north Transept of Ripon Cathedral.



### 4 Sir Thomas Milbourn (1425 -1492)

Born around 1425 in Kent he married Isabel St. Léger in 1448. Isobel was daughter of John St. Ledger Esq Sheriff of Kent. Isabel's mother was Margerie Donnett. Sir Thomas was attainted by Richard III for treason and lost his lands. After fighting for the victorious Henry VII. He may not have been that grateful or Sir Thomas was not much of a Constable. Henry VIII in 1514, just 29 years later, stated that the castle was barren and could not be salvaged.

Permission was granted for the site to be demolished and the stone reused to build nearby. Prior to the battle it appears that Sir Thomas held land in Chitterne possibly taken from the nuns of Lacock. Later at the time of his death he held lands at New Serum. After his death the Milbournes' lands were then disputed. A Chancery decree of 1538 settled them on Margaret Yorke for life with remainder to Faulconer. In 1539, however, those two settled Upton Knoyle on Richard Milbournes widow Edith, wife of Edward Twinyhoe, for her life.

**Contact Details** Please see the website [www.marketbosworthsociety.com](http://www.marketbosworthsociety.com) for information or email on [info@marketbosworthsociety.com](mailto: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.

If you have any items you would like to preserve for future generations, please contact me, or any Committee member. You will find a lot of information on the website and there are some very interesting videos which have been shared by members to entertain one and all, they can all be viewed here: <http://marketbosworthsociety.com/video-page/>

## Answers to the first History Quiz.

1. Anne of Cleves
2. Yasuke is known as the first foreign-born samurai in 16th-century Japan
3. Geoffrey of Monmouth
4. Harriet Tubman served in the America Civil War
5. It was the site of a failed attempt by a group of Cuban émigrés, with the backing of the US government, to invade the island in 1961.
6. Eleanor of Aquitaine
7. Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, in April 1961
8. The body of Oliver Cromwell was exhumed in 1661.
9. Edward the Elder, son of Alfred and Ealhswith of Mercia
10. Edward Teach is better known to history as the notorious 17th-century pirate ‘Blackbeard’
11. The Ides of March
12. In Thomas Farriner’s bakery on Pudding Lane (though *technically* the bakehouse was not located on Pudding Lane proper, but on Fish Yard, a small enclave off Pudding Lane) | Learn more with this guide to the Great Fire of London
13. The Waltz
14. King William IV (who was Victoria’s uncle)
15. Bristol | Read more about the Bristol bus boycott
16. Aaron Burr, the sitting vice president of the USA | Read more about the Hamilton-Burr duel
17. The drunkard’s cloak was a form of humiliating punishment used in the past for people who were perceived to have abused alcohol
18. Cuneiform, an ancient writing system that was first used in around 3400 BC
19. Agrippina the Younger
20. Sarah Breedlove – who later became known as Madam CJ Walker
21. Collecting fossils, she was a palaeontologist
22. Edmund Spenser, in his epic poem ‘The Faerie Queene’
23. Countess Markievicz
24. Corsica
25. Utah; Omaha; Gold; Juno and Sword
26. Roanoke (and read more about its disappearance)
27. The Peterloo Massacre
28. *The Foo Fighters*
29. 1913
30. A battle formation that consisted of soldiers with long spears placed into circular, tightly packed formations
31. Edward the Confessor
32. Michael Collins
33. He was a witch-finder
34. The Peasants’ Revolt took place in 1381, in the 14th century
35. Malcolm X
36. Catherine of Aragon
37. The drilling of holes in the head and scraping or cutting of the skull
38. 1840s
39. Robert the Bruce
40. Blood, phlegm, black bile, yellow bile

## Answers to the Second History Quiz

1. Philip II of Spain
2. Edward I
3. Chester A Arthur

4. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson
5. The west
6. Saladin
7. Caractacus
8. Herbert Hoover
9. The Palace of Versailles
10. Oxford
11. Gavrilo Princip
12. Richard III. He was defeated at the battle of Bosworth Field in 1485 by the army of Henry Tudor
13. The Ku Klux Klan
14. Roosevelt
15. Nicholas II
16. The Lincoln Memorial
17. George III
18. Both family shields have roses.
19. The Lancaster's won and Henry VII became king as a result.
20. Margaret Thatcher
21. Black Death
22. The Great Fire of London
23. Prime Minister
24. An annulment to his marriage of Catherine of Aragon
25. The Americas
26. Spanish Armada
27. Danish Vikings