

# MARKET BOSWORTH SOCIETY

October 2021

Dear Member

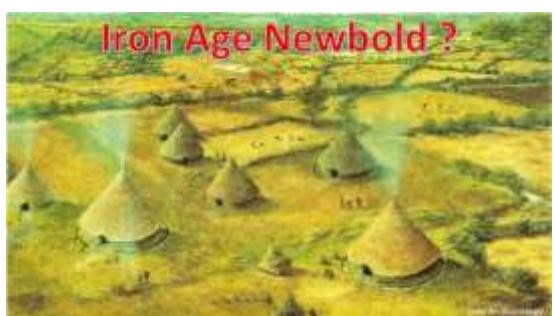
We followed up our first lecture meeting of 2021 in September with another capacity audience. The lecture



by Roger King (pictured Left) was exceedingly well received and enjoyed by all present. Roger had conducted hours of research about the history of Newbold Verdon, from the paleoanthropic era to the arrival of the Normans in 1066, including that precious time before global warming, the Ice Age. As Roger peeled back the veneers of history, we were afforded exciting glimpses of the terrain. The huge lake, known as Lake Harrison, dominated the landscape at 460 square miles. Dwarfing Lake Windermere (a mere



nine square miles) it extended from Leicester in the north, Moreton-in-the-Marsh in the south, Rugby in the east and Birmingham to the West. It gave rise to Wolstan and Bosworth Clay as it receded. In the image above right, you can see the Northern Glacier with an ice cliff of over one hundred metres travelling South. The hills, valleys and plateaus which dominated the landscapes were unrecognisable to those who know the modern aspect of the area. At that time, we were still joined to the European continent. In some internet searches the lake is known as Bosworth Lake and shows Bosworth to be just out of the reach of the water on the Northern boundary. Two important streams from that era remain one to the South and one to the North of Newbold.



We enjoyed hearing about the residents who lived in Newbold Verdon long before it was known thus. Roger took us on a journey from the stone age to the early Middle Ages. There is ample evidence that stone age man lived in and around Newbold Verdon. We also know that the Romans and Anglo Saxons were present. Several Roman kilns have been discovered and it looked very much that Newbold was the source of a good deal of pottery as there was a ready supply of clay (see above) and the number of kilns discovered. Wonderfully researched and excellently

presented in a way that keen archaeologists and casual observers could enjoy in equal terms. Roger followed the lecture with a question-and-answer session which confirmed his knowledge of the subject matter.



In the image to the left, Roger has superimposed the terrain as it would have been for the Saxons living there. Roger has also produced books about Newbold Verdon and offers a guided tour of parts of the village. Lynne and I joined in one earlier in the year and were fascinated by the depth of detail and knowledge put into the narrative as we heard about the many old houses and their inhabitants. Details of Roger's tours can be found here: [\(8\) Newbold Verdon Heritage | Facebook](#)

I would like to thank Roger for an excellent evening's entertainment and education.

## Next Meeting Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> November 2021 Vikings and Anglos Saxons - Cousins at war.

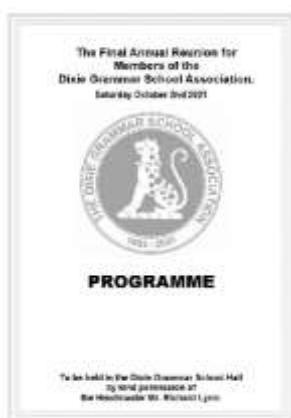


From Bosworth Links we know that there was a large Anglo-Saxon population in Market Bosworth. We also know that there was a sizeable presence of Vikings in Cadeby, and after our last lecture Newbold Verdon as well. A lot of Viking items have been discovered around Cadeby which includes buckles and game cubes. We found a significant amount of Anglo-Saxon pottery in Market Bosworth. Why not come along and see how they got along? Not well judging by the title! Apologies to Marianne for getting her name wrong in the September issue.

**Please note that pre-booking is essential.** Please email info@marketbosworthsociety to reserve a seat.

### Dixie Grammar School Association

I was delighted and honoured to be invited, with Lynne to attend the 37<sup>th</sup> and very last Founders Day and Members reunion. I did not attend the Grammar School as the education system had changed to the Comprehensive system before I could sit the eleven plus. I am confident that I would have passed and if I had attended a Grammar School, I am sure these Newsletters would be better written, ahem.



The day started with a service in St. Peter's Parish Church at 12:00 noon held by Canon Tony Cox also a former Pupil of the DGS. We then went ahead to the school hall for a drinks reception and to find a table to sit at. We mingled and spoke to several former pupils who we knew. I ended up sitting next to my old Geography Teacher, Terry Yates. Terry was a former pupil and teacher at the DGS before moving to the Bosworth College at Desford. When I met Terry, he was already teaching at Bosworth College. He introduced me to Ted Scott who was one of the founding fathers of what was to become the Market Bosworth Society. We had a fun time chatting about the old days. The map that Ted helped me to produce is now in the Archive. It is huge and covered all the fields in and around Market Bosworth, many with names. I always thought that when I sent it as part of my Geography 'O' level project that they gave me a grade to save them lugging it about. We were given an address by Mr. Peter R. J. Smith B. Ed. (Oxon.) M. Phil, this was the final address, and the Chairman went on to officially close the activities of the Dixie Grammar School Association. Before the speech we had enjoyed a lovely meal

served by the Dixie Students and I was then invited to cut the Celebration Cake. Quite an honour I thought. One of the highlights of the day for me was a clarinet piece written by one of the Association members and played by one of the DGS students. The young musician did very well and was accompanied on the piano by Headmaster Richard Lynn, (see above left). A most nostalgic, well organised, and enjoyable day.

There are many photographs here: [DGS Founders Day & Reunion October 2021 Gallery Page](#) « Market Bosworth Society why not pop over there and see how many people you recognise?



## Park Gates



The picture shows the effect on the gates by the loss of a bough from one of the trees in St. Peter's Parish Churchyard. The weight of the bough was enormous and the damage cataclysmic. The two pillars bearing the brunt were severely damaged with minor damage to the outer pillars.

The gates themselves, made from wrought iron and very strong were also bent by the impact and subsequent deadweight of the bough. Work was commissioned at once by Britannia Hotels. A tree surgeon/Arborist was engaged to remove the bough and Edd Robinson Farrier and Blacksmith (who you will have seen working in The Forge during previous Christmas Light Festivities) was contacted to repair the damage.

The Area was made safe, and the broken metal was recovered and stored safely pending a decision about how best to effect repairs. Many of the smaller pieces were collected by residents of 'Holy Bones' and kept safe, and away from car tyres and have now been united with the larger pieces. I will let you know when I hear more but for now here are a few more images of the sad aftermath.



And a quick reminder of they they looked and will look again!



## Carve-up in the Country Park!

Anyone walking or driving past the Country Park will remember seeing the remains of the poor dead Oak tree near to the fire gate entrance. Just recently it was considered dangerous, as the trunk and supporting roots rotted. The Park Rangers decided it had to be partly felled. I happened across a happy chap making effective use of the wood. Tony Gardener is well known in Market Bosworth. His garden at Aylesbrook Cottage is always well kept and always has several carved items on display. Tony is not just a gifted wood carver but also a carpenter, he made the wonderful fire engine which stands outside of the Fire Station for Bosworth in Bloom, for which he received a well-deserved discretionary award from the Judges.

Tony has done the carving for free and is a true community asset. I already knew of his generosity as he carved a crown on a tree stump in St. James Church, Sutton Cheney. Here are a few images of the work in progress.



We are incredibly lucky to have such a talented man who is prepared to give his time and his skill freely for the benefit of the community and visitors. Thank you, Tony.

## A Mystery from 1978 Can you help?

20 LEICESTER MERCURY THURSDAY, JULY 15, 2021

News

By FINNOLA DUNPHY

# The ongoing mystery found dead in barn 43

BODY FROM VILLAGE FARM IN 1978 AND DRIVER IN 1992 CRASH ARE COUNTY'S TWO UNSOLVED CASES

IT has now been 43 years since a decomposed body was found lying in a hay barn in Leicestershire - and despite all the advances in forensics, police are still no closer to finding the man's identity.

It is the oldest of two unidentified bodies found in the county and has been shrouded in mystery since it was discovered on July 15, 1978, in the barn at Wheal Farm, Market Bosworth.

What is known is that the body is that of a 5ft 6in European white man, of thin build, aged between 45 and 60.

He had with him a "Le Cheminist Master Mariner" gold-plated watch, along with two compasses, three pencil stubs, a notebook, a child's handkerchief, matches, a Tizer can, a blanket and a 5p coin.

The man, who had long greyning dark-brown hair, was wearing a blue pin-stripe suit jacket, brown unusual trousers, cream shirt and brown shoes.

He also had a brown smock, marked Guds Hemspeide Bakery,

with "district supervisor" on the pocket.

This was in an old condition.

The cause of death was not suspicious. It was a heart attack.

The body is just one of hundreds recovered from across Britain which remain unidentified, with the mysteries stretching back decades in many cases.

The only other unidentified body in the books of Leicestershire Police dates back to November 2, 1992, following a fatal car accident on the A1 near Evington.

A white male, aged between 20 and 30, was badly burned when a Land Rover he was driving caught fire.

The vehicle had been stolen the previous day, but the man at the wheel was not believed to be the thief.

Whenever a body is found by police which cannot be identified, the details are published by the UK Missing Persons Unit within 48 hours, provided the investigating force agrees information should be shared publicly.

DNA is now routinely taken from unidentified remains and is uploaded onto the Missing Persons Database (MPD), to be checked against DNA profiles of missing people already uploaded onto the MPD.

Dental records can also be used where there is no DNA available, for example if skeletal remains are found and DNA cannot be obtained.

Every effort is made to extract DNA, which is kept on record until a match is found.

However in older cases, before DNA was routinely taken, bodies may have since been buried or cremated, making it unlikely they will ever be identified.

What happens to unidentified bodies depends on the police force. Some bury them, while others keep the bodies for a certain amount of time before making a decision to bury or cremate the remains.

As of March 31 last year, police forces across the whole of the UK held a total of 643 bodies, and a further 149 partial remains of bodies.

That was an increase of 10 bodies and eight partial remains from the previous year.

In addition, the UK Missing Persons Unit held details of 56 living people whose identity could not be traced, including one found in Leicestershire.

The oldest case dates back to

Richard Liddington shared this with me in August and I did ask then for information, but none has arrived in my in-box so far. I am sure that someone will be able to shed some light on this mystery. As I get older, I lament upon the inaccuracies I read in the press and other media. It appears these days that mistakes in reporting are not only commonplace but acceptable. One cannot even rely upon the date in some publications, (obviously not your Newsletter, ahem). The question is, was it a Market Bosworth tragedy in 1978 or another example of sloppy journalism? Over to you.

## Park Gates Two

Regular readers of the Newsletters will know that Peter Loseby has been researching the Dixie Family and has shared with us his research. We have learned a lot about the Dixie family thanks to Peter especially Sir ABC Dixie and Lady Florence who were the last members of the Dixie Family to live at Bosworth Hall. I asked Peter if he had any other items of interest and by coincidence, he sent this to me.

## THE SAGA OF THE PARK GATE PILLARS

Whilst this incident is of a minor nature it does offer some hitherto unknown recent history of the Park Gate Pillars. It also illustrates Sir Wolstan's gift for attempting to seize the moment.

When Sir Wolstan first moved to Bosworth he brought with him some ornamental gates that had been commissioned in 1927 by the Maharajah of Rajpipla. How he came by them is not known. He put in a planning application, which was granted, for the erection of the gates at the entrance to his home in the park.

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of April 1960 Sir Wolstan received a letter from the police informing him that Mr Hands, the newsagent at 19 Station Road, had reported that on the night of the 2<sup>nd</sup> of April as he was driving into Market Bosworth, he unfortunately collided with one of the stone pillars at the entrance to the park. The damage to

the pillar had rendered it unsafe. Following enquiries, the police had been informed by the county council that the pillars belonged to Sir Wolstan, so the onus was upon him to have the pillar repaired.

Sir Wolstan then spoke to the Area Surveyor enquiring on what grounds had it been supposed that he owned the pillars. At the same time, he wondered if Highways were considering removing the pillars on safety grounds. If so, then as a gesture of goodwill and to save part of the heritage of Bosworth he would be prepared to accept them on behalf of the community and have them re-erected at the entrance to his house where they would enhance the immediate area. In other words, a fortuitous opportunity to hang his ornamental gates.

Sir Wolstan must have spoken to Mr Holmes clerk to the Market Bosworth RDC who in turn wrote to Mr Chatterton clerk of the County Council suggesting that the repair was the responsibility of the Highways. Mr Chatterton agreed that the pillars were within the limits of the highway, which was why, in 1928, they had moved the pillars so that the entrance was wide enough to take two-way traffic, but he felt that the ownership lay with Sir Wolstan.

Remember this was taking place while Sir Wolstan was challenging Mr Chatterton over the categorisation of Market Bosworth. Sir Wolstan claiming it to be a town and not as the County Planning Office had done by categorising it as a village in their plans for the development of Market Bosworth. Mr Chatterton was probably a little exasperated by Sir Wolstan's "interference."

A point which Sir Wolstan recognised for in his letter to Mr Chatterton he said, "I am heartily sick of the many controversial issues around me which so unfortunately reach the Press on occasion, and I do not wish this to become one further issue"

He repeated his offer to take the pillars into his custody but to enable them to be placed at the entrance to his home it needed to be agreed that a telegraph pole, a 30-mph sign, and a lamppost be moved at the highways expense. He felt that this would offer an ideal opportunity to improve the safety of the highway at the entrance to the park

On the 27<sup>th</sup> of August Mr Chatterton wrote to Sir Wolstan to inform him that following further damage to one of the pillars and having consulted the Parish Councils of Cadeby and Market Bosworth it had been decided to repair the damage and move them seventeen feet towards Leicester which was a wider part of the highway. What is not widely known is that the pillars were first moved from their original position in 1928, as can be seen in the photograph. After the herd had been sold there was no need to enclose the deer park. The columns were probably moved to the left and right of their original position to facilitate the widening of the entrance to the park and in 1960 finally moved to their current position.

That then is the story of the gate pillars and how Sir Wolstan was thwarted in his plan to use the pillars to hang his gates. The gates? Caroline believes that they were sold to a gentleman in Birmingham.



Above we see the gates as they were before being moved those seventeen feet (5.18 metres). I am sorry that the quality is not great but if you want a better look go to [https://marketbosworthsociety.com/vintage-photos#bosworth\\_park](https://marketbosworthsociety.com/vintage-photos#bosworth_park) where they will render full screen.

Thank you, Peter, for yet another fascinating insight into the mind and life of Sir Wolstan Dixie.

## Bull Pole.

I received an email from Adam Tarver who now owns the Barn on Sutton Lane. He had attached the photographs below. It obviously belonged to Gerald Samuel Perry, Sam, and Tertius Perry's father.



I remember Tertius using it with a new Hereford bull he bought. The bull was about 7 months old and still immature, but he grew into a particularly good bull. The pole is a safety device when dealing with bulls. Because it is a strong pole the bull cannot get to the handler easily as the pole ensures that the bull is kept a poles length away. A rope does not offer that security. The hook goes through the ring in the bull's nose, and you can then lead the bull anywhere. Hence the expression 'being led by the nose.' Bull poles can sometimes be seen at country shows as an alternative to a harness. It does not always mean that the bull cannot be trusted sometimes it is just preference. Tertius built a small dining area for his bull in the corner of the Second Field (now where the Witherstich stands) to prevent the cows, with whom he shared the field from stealing his food. As he was growing, he needed extra rations. Tertius taught him to let himself out once he had finished eating. He was polled which meant unlike his predecessor he had no horns. He grew quickly into a noticeably quiet and calm bull. He liked nothing more than to come into the yard with the cows for suckling. The only damage he did was to try and mount Tertius one morning when he had come into the yard. Tertius was bending down in a big overcoat (it being Winter) and the bull must have fancied his chances. Apart from being incredibly surprised Tertius was not hurt, shaken but not stirred! Odd thing is, whilst all the cows had names the bull was always 'Bull.' Happy days. Thanks to Adam for agreeing that I may share these images with you.

## Fees

Several members have asked me about the payment of fees. Your committee took a decision last year as lockdown started (23<sup>rd</sup> March 2020) to suspend the collection of fees whilst lectures and visits were prohibited. At the last Committee meeting it was resolved to restart fees in March 2022 if there is no further disruption caused by any further lockdowns or restrictions affecting Lecture Meetings and Summer Visits. If you have paid for 2021/22 do not worry as any fees will be carried forward to the 2022/23 Society year.

Your committee is putting together the 2022/23 lectures and Summer Visits. We have a good bank of speakers and places to visit but are happy to receive suggestions and ideas for future lectures and visits. If suggesting a lecture, please be sure to include either an email address or a telephone number.

## Recruitment

New members are always welcome, and we have had several new members over the last few months. Please have a chat to your friends, neighbours, and family. Healthy membership numbers enable us to keep a valuable archive and to run regular meetings and visits. Members get excellent value for money with nine lectures and at least two Summer Visits. Oh, and a fascinating Newsletter every month.

# BOSWORTH LINKS



Plans for a restart in July 2022 are evolving and we have very nearly completed our application for funding. If you remember, we were almost ready to send when the National Lottery announced that they were not able to support new activities and were instead planning to offer more support to existing projects and recent recipients of funds. There is a new form to complete and whilst it is similar in many respects to its predecessor there are a few differences which means that we cannot simply cut and paste from the one we prepared earlier. The work is almost completed, and we should be able to send shortly, at least before December.

We are going to miss Roger very much. Roger was a talented man in many ways especially his knowledge of metal detecting and identifying his finds. Whilst he is irreplaceable, we are looking to include metal detecting ability on the Bosworth Links Committee. If you have the required skillset or know of someone who does please come forward. The work is nor arduous but extremely rewarding and you would be taking part in something special, unique and which has never before been attempted. Bosworth links is already recognised internationally (we have interest on the webpage from all over the world and not just bots looking to place advertisements) and this next phase will have a similar profile. If you do want to become involved, please contact me or any of the Committee members, we would love to hear from you. Please email [bosworthlinks@marketbosworthsociety.com](mailto:bosworthlinks@marketbosworthsociety.com) or call 07930149408. Let's go time travelling!

## Battle of Bosworth Heraldic shields



### 123 Sir Robert Manners of Etal, Northumberland 1447 – 1495

I do not have a lot of detail about this knight. He came from a long established but impoverished family in Northumberland. There is evidence that his father's finances were stretched, and Sir Robert's father was suing a widow for debts due at the time of his death. Sir Robert was the second son, I assume his elder brother was either killed or died as he inherited the title and lands from his father. He was twice Sheriff of Northumberland in 1463 to 1464 (I am not sure about this date as he would have been aged just sixteen although

his birthdate may be understated which I doubt as his father was in his forty's when he was born and his mother in her twenty's) and again in 1485 for three years. As Sir Robert was on the side of King Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth this shows once again that Henry VII was pragmatic where it mattered. I have also found a reference to him being Admiral of England, but research has been a series of dead ends so far. Although he was born in Northumberland at Etal Castle (shown left) he spent most of his time in Yorkshire. He and Eleanor Roos obtained a licence to marry on the 13<sup>th</sup> of June 1469 at the Chapel of the Manor House, Wressell, Yorkshire. They had four children. Sir Robert was an ancestor of the Duke of Rutland, which suggests that the family fortunes improved from the time of his



father. Upon his death in 1495 he was buried in Hemsley Yorkshire.



## 124 Sir Thomas Pilkington in 1485 -1509

Sir Thomas was born about 1425 in Pilkington. Pilkington no longer exists and was engulfed by the metropolitan area of Bury. This process may have started when the Pilkington family were granted a licence to crenellate the house in 1469 (see below left). Sir Thomas inherited his title and lands from his uncle who had died without an heir in 1451, following an enquiry into the estate. In 1467 he was granted the right to hold two fairs and a market at Bury, and in 1483 received an annuity of one hundred marks out of the revenues of Lancashire.

He went on to become high in the favour of King Edward IV and was High Sheriff of Lancashire on fourteen occasions between 1463 and 1484. He was created a Knight Banneret at the siege of Berwick in 1482. As a Yorkist Sir Thomas transferred his allegiance seamlessly to Richard III. As a northerner, it is likely that



he had met and liked Richard (as Duke of Gloucester) and had no difficulty in supporting him.

Some suggest that Sir Thomas did not fight at Bosworth but was on his way when the battle was taking place, arriving too late to take part. I tend toward those who believe he did fight. He was certainly treated as if he had fought, and he was attainted by Henry VII and lost all his very substantial lands. Which we know is not the common approach taken by Henry VII. Those in Lancashire were given to Thomas Stanley, Earl of

Derby and Henry Tudor's stepfather, and were never recovered. Some of the other lands which Sir Thomas had thoughtfully transferred to his son some years before were retained in the family, though in one case at least the manor was improperly seized and King Henry had to be persuaded to give it back. Sir Thomas remained Yorkist in sympathy and fought at the Battle of Stoke (1487) on the side of Lambert Simnel. We again have a divergence of opinion the result of a lack of information. Some insist that he died in the battle and others that he survived although injured and went to live with his son. After this battle the cost was his lands in the Midlands, an inheritance from his grandmother, Margaret Verdon, in some of which he had only a lifetime interest. There is also some evidence that as well as dwelling with his son in Clipstone, Nottinghamshire he also spent some time in Bressingham in Norfolk. In August 1508 Henry VII Granted to Sir Thomas a pardon. He was absolved of all offences but crucially his lands were not returned. Married to Margaret they had between them nine surviving children. Upon his death in 1509 he was succeeded by his son Sir Roger. The title died out with Roger in 1525 as there were no male heirs. Other branches of the Pilkington family survived one founded the famous Pilkington Glass Company.



## 125 Lord Henry Grey of Codnor, Derbyshire 1435 – April 1496

Henry Grey, 4th Baron Grey of Codnor, initially supported the House of Lancaster during the Wars of the Roses, he later gave his allegiance to the victorious King Edward IV. Despite a record of conflict with other members of the nobility, he enjoyed the confidence of the King, who appointed him Lord Deputy of Ireland, an office in which he was a failure. He retained the favour of two later monarchs, Richard III and Henry VII, both of whom made him grants of land.

The only son of Henry Grey, 3rd (6th) Baron Grey of Codnor, and Margaret Percy, daughter of Sir Henry Percy and Elizabeth Bardolf, daughter of William Bardolf, 4th Baron Bardolf. After her first husband's death Margaret remarried Sir Richard de Vere, younger son of John de Vere, 12th Earl of Oxford, and died in 1464. He was only nine when his father died. He fought for Henry VI at the Second Battle of St. Albans in February 1461; but after the Yorkist victory at the Battle of Towton the following month he was rapidly pardoned, as a part of Edward IV's effort to secure widespread support among the nobility.

He was one of the principles in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and like many nobles of the time, he was prepared to assert his power by force, and even to act in open defiance of the law. In 1467 a serious feud erupted between Lord Grey and the Vernon family, in which one of the Vernon's was killed. The King appointed a particularly strong commission of over and terminer headed by his brother George, Duke of Clarence, to restore order in the region. The commission does not seem to have reached a verdict, and the following year Grey and the Vernon's were made to swear oaths not to intimidate the jurors appointed to investigate the matter. One difficulty in settling the feud was that while the Duke of Clarence favoured the Vernon's, the King was said to favour Grey.

The King tolerated a certain amount of law-breaking by members of the nobility, since his own power depended on their support, but his patience had its limits, and in 1471 Grey was charged with inciting a serious riot in Nottingham. He was summoned before the Star Chamber, where the King personally questioned him about his links to the rioters. At the end of the hearing the King strictly ordered Grey not to favour or support any troublemakers in the town of Nottingham.

Grey's record of law-breaking was one of the reasons for the passage of an Act of Parliament in 1468, declaring illegal the practice of retaining, i.e. the maintenance of a private army. Although proceedings were taken against him in the Court of King's Bench, there is no record of a conviction, and little serious effort was made to enforce the Act. He was soon restored to favour and received substantial grants of land in Ireland, and the office of Steward of the royal castles of Ulster. Having one's own army it seems has advantages.

Like most medieval English kings, Edward IV was normally prepared to leave Ireland to be governed by the Anglo-Irish nobility, but he made intermittent efforts to assert his authority over that Kingdom. In 1478, concerned at the increasing power of Gerald FitzGerald, 8th Earl of Kildare and his family, he dismissed him as Lord Deputy and appointed Grey in his place. Grey however faced the united opposition of the Anglo-Irish ruling class. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Baron Portlester, who was Kildare's father-in-law, refused to allow him use of the Great Seal of Ireland (although Grey was able to have a rival seal minted). Sir James Keating, Prior of the Order of Hospitallers, acting Constable of Dublin Castle, refused him entry to the castle, and his efforts to hold a Parliament at Trim collapsed when the sheriffs of Dublin and Louth simply ignored the writs of summons. Unable to impose his authority, Grey left Ireland the following year, thus leaving the way open for Kildare to become all-powerful in his generation: he was later called "the uncrowned King of

Ireland".



Grey died in April 1496. His first marriage on 29 August 1454 was to Katherine Strangeways, daughter of Sir Thomas Strangeways by Katherine Neville, Duchess of Norfolk, daughter of Ralph de Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland, and his wife Joan Beaufort; the marriage was childless. He had two natural sons, Richard and Henry, for whom he made generous provision in his will.

After Katherine's death he remarried Margaret Stanley, daughter of Thomas Stanley, 1st Baron Stanley and his wife Joan Goushill, and widow of Sir John Boteler. She died in 1481. He married thirdly Katherine Stourton, daughter of William Stourton, 2nd Baron Stourton and Margaret Chideock;. Both his second and third marriages were childless. After Grey's death, Katherine, who received substantial lands under his will, quickly remarried Edward IV's nephew William de la Pole. As a potential Yorkist claimant to the Crown, William was soon imprisoned in the Tower of London and remained there till his death. Katherine died in 1521. As Grey had no legitimate heir, the barony fell into abeyance between his father's three sisters. It was finally called out of abeyance in 1489. He is said to have been keenly interested in alchemy, and obtained a licence from the King for the transmutation of metals, on condition that he must inform the Crown if he succeeded in producing gold. There is no record that he ever did inform the Crown of a successful transmutation.



### 126 Lord Thomas Scrope of Upsall, Yorkshire. 1459 – 1493

Lord Thomas was the 6<sup>th</sup> Baron Scrope who often went by the name of le Scrope. His father was Sir Thomas Scrope 5<sup>th</sup> Baron and Elizabeth nee Greystoke, daughter of Sir John Neville of Northumberland. Whilst he is recorded as being from Upsall, he is also recorded as being from Masham more famous for its breed of woolly, black faced sheep. He married Elizabeth Neville daughter of Sir John Neville, Earl of Northumberland. In her will she described herself as Elizabeth from Upsall and Masham. Lord Thomas was only thirty-four when he

died and so had little opportunity to carve out a career. He did fight for Richard III at Bosworth and was called to Parliament as a Member for Masham, Yorkshire between 1482 and 1492. He was also a commissioner of the peace for Yorkshire and a commissioner of Array, for the North Riding. He was a supporter of Lambert Simnel and made an unsuccessful attack on York on his behalf in 1487, for which he was pardoned in 1488. His will was probated on the 6<sup>th</sup> of March 1495 following his death on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April 1493. He is buried at Black Friars London. His only child was a daughter Alice Le Scrope who was the 7<sup>th</sup> Baroness.



### 127 Sir John Buck of Harthill died 1485

Sir John was a man of considerable fame in his day and yet truly little is known about him now. He was a favourite and loyal supporter of Richard III who enabled him. Married to a daughter of Sir Henry Saville and they settled in Lincolnshire where he may have served as Sheriff although there is no official record of this. I think a reference to this is a reference to a much later John Buck in the 1660's. Sir John fought for King Richard III at Bosworth. Some mistakenly and mischievously insist he was slain in battle, but this is not the case. He survived the battle but was beheaded two days later. This would suggest that such was his allegiance to Richard III he refused to bend a knee to King Henry VII. Or the victorious king wanted to encourage others to swear allegiance. After the battle of Bosworth King Henry VII announced himself king and dated his reign to the day before the battle. In doing this he could accuse all who supported King Richard III as treasonous and therefore he was able to attain them. Being attainted his three children Robert, Joan and Margaret not only lost their father but also their privileged lifestyle, lands, and fortunes. Their mother had died some years previously and Sir John did not remarry. Being orphaned meant that they would have to be placed with another family. They were delivered into the care and protection of Thomas, Earl of Surrey who became the Duke of Norfolk and were brought up in his house in Suffolk. Robert Buck fought with Norfolk at Flodden and married the daughter of Clement Heigham and Joan Cotton. Margaret married Sir Frederick Tilney. The fate of Joan is unknown.



### 128 Sir Thomas Broughton in Furness, Lancashire.

A staunch Yorkist and supporter of King Richard III he lived in what was originally Pele Tower dating to the 14<sup>th</sup> Century. Latterly known as Broughton Tower it was the seat of the Broughton family until 1487 when it was taken from the family. Sir Thomas was the last Broughton to live there. At the Battle of Stoke, Sir Thomas fought on the side of Lambert Simnel and lost. He showed his loyalty to Richard Duke of Gloucester in 1482 during the latter's campaign against Scotland. He was overlooked for the Knight Banner but after the acquisition of the throne by Richard III in 1483 Sir Thomas was appointed Knight of the King's Body. He fought for Richard III at the battle of Bosworth and received clemency from the victorious Henry VII. Despite being treated generously he stayed a firm Yorkist, helping to hide his friend Francis Lovel who fled after the Bosworth defeat. After Lovel's failed uprising in 1486 it was to Sir Thomas that he again turned for sanctuary and safety.

Sir Thomas joined the Lambert Simnel conspiracy and was an important confidant of the conspirators. Including Margaret of York. The last battle of the Wars of the Roses was also the last battle for Sir Thomas. He fell on the 16<sup>th</sup> of June 1487. After being attainted his lands and possessions were given to Thomas Stanley, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Derbyshire. There exists a legend that Sir Thomas escaped the battle and lived camouflaged among his former friends at Witherslack. This is highly unlikely. The TV series The Shadow of the Tower covered the support Broughton gave to Lovel.

He was married to Margaret Broughton and had four children.

**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 MBS then 07930149408. Correspondence can be sent to Market Bosworth Society, c/o 29 Warwick Lane, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire CV13 0JU. © Market Bosworth Society 2021

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**We normally welcome guests to our lectures but for the moment that is not possible. Currently membership is free and can be completed on-line from the comfort of your own armchair!**

Nigel Palmer

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nigel Palmer".

Chairman