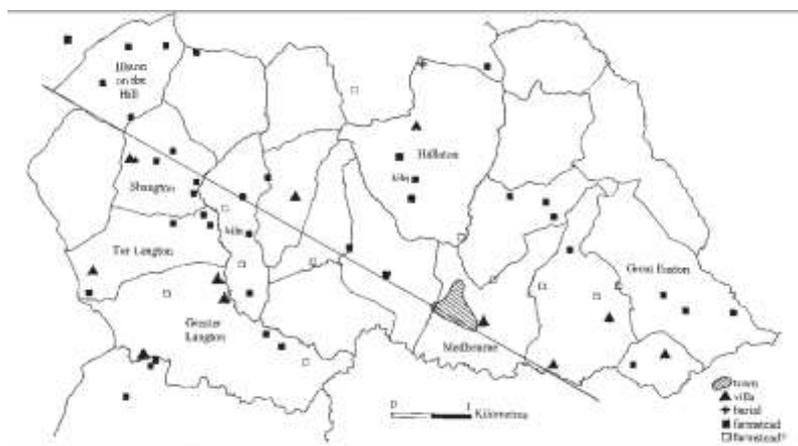


Dear Member

Welcome to your April Newsletter. Before the meeting report I would like to ask you a question. What connection has Market Bosworth with the Taj Mahal? I will provide the answer next month but do email me with your answers. There is a short quiz later on for you to enjoy.

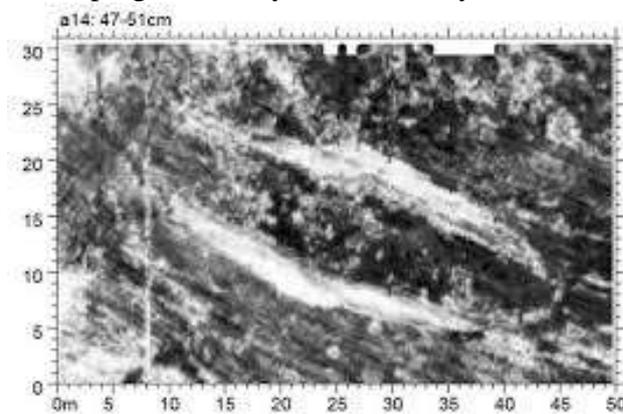
Meeting Report: Peter Liddle MBE Discovering the Roman Countryside.

Peter made a very welcome return to the Society lecture tour in April. A near capacity audience were treated to an outstanding lecture by Peter. Peter talked for well over an hour without any notes, such was his tremendous knowledge of his subject. Peter explained that in 1907 little was known about villa sites in Leicestershire and that had not improved much by 1970. Archaeologists in Rutland began to search for sites and found them. The methods used were really quite simple. Field Walking was the primary method. This is where a group of people walk across a ploughed field as a distance of 20 metres from each other looking for pot or any man-made item. Even man altered items such as worked flint are recorded. Where there are large collections of Roman Pottery shards there is likely to be a Roman Centre somewhere nearby. Metal detectors also played their part in helping to identify areas of likely Roman activity.



Roman Countryside of Leicestershire & Rutland

Where there are large collections of Roman Pottery shards there is likely to be a Roman Centre somewhere nearby. Metal detectors also played their part in helping to identify areas of likely Roman activity.



Later magnetometry (shown left above with a typical image shown above right) was used as was ground penetrating radar to pinpoint where the archaeology could be found. In one field Peter found 1500 pieces of Roman pottery which was a clear indication of a Roman Centre, possibly a villa or farmstead nearby.

Peter explained that whilst sites are recorded as villa sites, they were not always villas. Villas are rather grand and belonged to the rich. They were constructed of stone and had mosaic floors and walls with underfloor heating we all recognise as Roman traits. They were large and spacious often incorporating baths and in some cases a temple. Not all the archaeological finds were this grand. Many were much smaller and made of wood or similar materials. The marks in the ground left by wooden uprights can be seen on magnetometry images and then excavated by archaeologists. There are far more of these smaller houses or possibly farmsteads as

there were far more poor peasant farmers than there were rich villa owners. Some things seldom change. Farms were quite small as the motive power was oxen. Oxen were used to pull ploughs and carts and therefore only a limited amount of land could be cultivated by any farmstead family. This meant that there would be a large number of these dwellings found and often relatively close to each other as they farmed available land. We heard about pottery production and sites at Mancetta, Newbold Verdon, Kirby Muxloe, Desford and Cadeby were mentioned. Pottery made at Mancetta was found around Hadrian's Wall and so it would appear that they had the benefit of a military contract to produce pottery for the army.



Peter explained how there was a network of Market Towns, much like Market Bosworth which as you know has a villa off Barton Road. These were important to the Roman's as they provided a marketplace for goods made and where other necessities could be purchased. We were also shown circular drying floors which would be used for drying crops such as wheat, Hulled Barley, and Rye. Barley is of two general types pearl and hulled. The versions taste similar, but their textures are different. Pearl barley gets soft, while the grains of hulled barley stay more distinct and chewier. They are both wonderful in soups and stews. It has also been thought that these drying floors may have been used to malt barley as alcohol production was as important to the Romans as it is now.

Strangely there was no mention of beans which are recorded elsewhere as the staple of the Roman diet. Perhaps there was no need to dry them?

We were treated to many plans of villa and farmstead sites most incomplete as it is not always possible to excavate a full site, often part has already been built upon and it is only since Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) in 1990 that an archaeological study has been a requisite for a planning application. The most complete site known so far is at Great Casterton.

Peter finished his lecture with the breath-taking images of the Rutland Villa. Peter explained the outline of the story of Archilles and Hector. The mosaics tell the story of Archilles and Hector but differ from that in Homer's Iliad. Achilles, distraught and wanting to avenge the death of his friend Patroclus, returns to the war and kills Hector. He drags Hector's body behind his chariot to the camp and then around the tomb of Patroclus. Aphrodite and Apollo, however, preserve the body from corruption and mutilation. There are at least three separate mosaics which show differing parts of the story.



The mosaics show a naked Achilles in the chariot on the left meeting Hector in battle. Hector can be seen slain. His body was dragged behind Achilles chariot but the god's ensured it came to no harm. Finally, Hector's body being weighed against gold. In a divergence from the Iliad version Achilles is saying he will not return the body even for its weight in gold.

A thoroughly enlightening, interesting, informative, and entertaining lecture. Thank you, Peter, see you in October!

Next Lecture: The Battle for Bosworth Hall – Penny Griffiths Morgan Thursday 19th May 7:30pm,



Penny
Griffiths-
Morgan.
Historian &
Paranormal
Investigator.

Penny has been featured in a national newspaper, been interviewed on radio and podcasts, has recently been seen as the local historian in “Help my house is haunted” and also is a regular feature writer for Haunted magazine. If that was not enough, she is also a published author, her four current books are available via Amazon, and her fifth is underway.

Penny first heard about the beautiful Bosworth Hall back in

2018 when she interviewed the Editor and Art Director of Haunted Magazine for her podcast Haunted Histories, although little did she realise that three years later she would be writing a book about the place to coincide with a weekend long paranormal conference called “The Festival of the Unexplained”.

This talk looks at some of the facts she found, and how they fitted into some of the paranormal experiences that both she and her fellow investigators have had in this building. Is the “Grey Lady” real? What have been some of the best experiments she has conducted? Are any of the former Matrons still walking the corridors? The history tells us why she called her new book “The Battle for Bosworth Hall,” (copies of which we hope will be available to purchase at the lecture) but the unexplained seems to suggest that some of the past residents are still there. Is it a load of rubbish, or are some of the discoveries just too hard to explain away? Why not come along and find out? Prebooking is strongly recommended via info@marketbosworthsociety.com **as we have a feeling that there may be a high number of guests!**

Which came first? Halved or quartered?

You will remember that we were posed a question by Jeff Pierce who also shared this lovely photograph of the Dixie Grammar School football team. Jeff wanted to know which came first, the halved coloured shirts or the quartered. I referred to Walter Baynes (as I do for all things DGS), and Walter did not disappoint. He also provided me some more information on famous former pupils which I will share later. If you cannot wait then head over to <http://www.thedgsa.co.uk/> (ignore the warning about the site being unsafe, it is safe) Actually on that subject I would like to explain briefly about the difference between http\ and https\ which you will see at the beginning of website addresses. Not all data that passes between your pc (tablet/phone/etc) is encrypted, i.e., converted (information or data) into a code, especially to prevent unauthorized access. In the normal course of life this is not important, but it is when you are adding financial or personal data. The all-important “s” means that any information sent from or to your computer/device is encrypted and therefore unreadable to anyone who does not have the key. The most common system in use is The Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) is the algorithm trusted as the standard by the U.S. government and many other organizations. Although it is extremely efficient in 128-bit form, AES encryption also uses keys of 192 and 256 bits for heavy-duty encryption. This means that any information transmitted is changed and those changes could be almost a billion variations making it impossible (or too expensive) to try to intercept the data. Anyone who succeeds in intercepting the data is confronted by pages and pages of gibberish. Essentially, when adding personal or financial data always look for https\. If the “s” is missing do not proceed. Generally, proceeding to a site rated “Not Secure” is minimal risk (you should ensure you have anti-virus running at all times anyway and do a monthly sweep with the free Malwarebytes scan) provided you have selected that site yourself. If you are directed to a “not secure” site, be suspicious especially if your personal or financial information is required. If you are interested, I can add some information to a future Newsletter, let me know.
Now, where was I? Ah yes, Walter’s answer.

“Unconfirmed information suggests that Halved coloured shirts preceded Quartered.



Everyone I have asked tells me that the Quartered Shirts were of a much better quality. Cloth improving after the war? The 'Hooped' shirts were introduced for the autumn term of 1951 when Rugby Football was officially adopted. The dark and light blue colours are believed to be based the colours of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, but we have never been able to prove this.

I have a 1948 football team picture similar to the one you sent. Are you interested in a copy? (Should any member wish to see this please let me know and I will ask Walter for a share.)

“Brothers Ray & John Smith were both founder members of the DGSA and we

kept in touch until 2018.

John was living with his wife, Denise, in Shenton whilst Ray, after a successful career in banking retired to the Findhorn Valley, in Scotland, and when I last spoke to him, around 2008, he had just returned from a holiday in Majorca and was back to his favourite pastime of fishing for Sea Trout and smoking his catch to supply his friends. Ray was a keen angler back in the 1950's and often accompanied my father on trips to fish the river Thames.

Walter Pallet dropped from our Radar screens many years ago. Trying to trace Garth Perry who may still be around. I'll let you know.”

Thanks Walter and if anyone has any information to share with Walter, please send it to me for onward transmission or to Walter direct.

Can you Help

We received another question which you will be able to help with, I am certain. We received the following email:

Good Afternoon

I am looking to gather some information on family members who lived in market Bosworth and hoping you could help or maybe point me in the right direction to get the information.

I also have an item that has been passed down the family, which was found by my great, great, Grandfather Charles Hextal in Market Bosworth while he was working the land. I have no idea where it was found sadly that information has been lost through the generations but would like to find on why he may have found it there and the history behind it. so that I can give some historical facts to the next generation to care for it.

I hope you point me in the right direction

Kind regards

Teresa

I circulated the Committee initially pending this Newsletter and Martyn offered me the following:

“Hi Nigel,

There is a Charles Hextal (with one L) in the 1861 census at Kirby Mallory village, aged 19 born in Sutton Cheney working and living as cowman servant to John Mayne farmer of 186 acres employing 4 men and 1 boy.

Easily found on Ancestry or similar website.
Martyn.”

I shared this with Teresa and she followed up with another email:

Good afternoon

Thank you for your quick reply I'm sorry it's taken a while for me to reply back we have had a death in the family. We are looking to confirm the details we have and maybe see if we can get any other details for our records. We also believe we have family members buried in Market Bosworth and we would love to bring over some flowers if that is the case.

Our great grandfather details are -

Charles Edward Lancelot Hextal born in 1897 he was living with his mother, father and siblings at 168 Park Street, Market Bosworth.

I also have a photo taken at the local school in Market Bosworth that shows his wife my great grandmother Florence Sybil Williams. I know her mother and father were schoolteachers but I'm unsure if that is them with her or what the connection is to the school.

I have attached the original photo.

I am awaiting details of his parents and any siblings from a family member myself.

The item found was by my great, great, grandfather and it's a cavalier sword. I am unsure where in Market Bosworth he found it. I have always been told he dug it up and it's been kept under lock and key since the 1800 passed down the line. Funny the things family's pass down but I'd like some information on why it may have been found there if you have any.

Teresa shared the following photograph montage:



Over to you! I am confident that someone will be able to add to the information we have. Please use the info@marketbosworthsociety.com email address and I will make sure that it is forwarded to Teresa.

Sarah Bell – Tom Bill

Last month we were asked if we could help with an Aspect article about Tom Bill by his daughter, now residing in Australia, Sarah Bell. Of course, we could help, we have copies of Aspect in the Archive and a quick search soon turned up the edition for April 1976.

Personality of the month Tom Bill



Tom Bill is a man who moves with the times. With a long family tradition of farming behind him, he has used his inherent skills and knowledge to establish a highly successful frozen food supply business in the centre of Twycross. Not perhaps the most obvious or even logical place to set up an operation of this nature, but then Tom Bill gives the impression of being someone who looks a bit beyond the obvious.

An athletic-looking young man, he has an infectious laugh and easy-going manner which belies his hard work which he pours into his business, which he modestly describes as having “worked out well.”

His family have lived in Leicestershire/Warwickshire border area for generations, his father farming at Atherstone and Wellesborough and his father before that at Wharton. Tom himself was born at Orton-On-The-Hill where his father had moved to from the farm in

Wellesborough.

His mother, Joan Trivett, came from Market Bosworth, where her father had run the Red Lion for many years. Tom always planned to follow the family tradition in farming, and after being educated at the Dixie Grammar School “in the days when it was a proper school” he joined his father on the farm at Orton-on—the-Hill.

But he saw how things were changing in agriculture with the craft tradition becoming, of necessity, an industry in its own right run on modern business lines and he decided to move one stage nearer the consumer in the food supply business.

In 1961 he bought a mobile butcher’s business and with it The Lilacs Farm at Twycross, his present home. Successful for a number of years, the business began to lose out to modern technology. “As more people have home freezers, we began to lose trade, so I decided to move into this area” he says, a little over four years ago he did just that.

The year 1961 was important for another reason because that was the year he married Brenda. They have three children, Sarah, 11; Emma, 9; and Thomas, 7. Brenda came from Thurlaston, and they met through the Young Farmers Association.

The Young Farmers has been, and still is an interest he has had always. Originally a member of the Warwickshire Young Farmers, he served on a number of County Committees and was also vice chairman of the Warwickshire Branch.

“I’m not so involved with committees and things now” he says. “When I started here, I had to give up a lot of that work because there simply wasn’t the time available. Even so, he still remains active in the Association. He serves on the committee of the Atherstone and District Young Farmers Stock Judging Competition and usually manages to fit in a couple of stock judging events for the Bosworth Y. F.A. every year.

He is typically modest about his standing in these circles admitting only that “I’ve done quite a lot of judging. But it is obvious that his opinions are well respected, and he is something of an expert.

Due to pressures on farmers’ time, some of the interest in stock shows have fallen off slightly in recent years, which Tom Bill regrets because he believes they are valuable. “The aim is to teach future generations of farmers what to look for in terms of farm stock” he states. “This applies to cattle, sheep, pigs all farm animals - and over the years the type of stock required changes with consumer demand.

"The present generation demands much leaner meat than in my parents and grandparents' day when animals had much more fat on them. You have to get the type you want from breeding and feeding" And if that sounds almost too clinical, it is just another example of the way farming has changed.

Apart from his stock judging, Tom Bill is chairman of the Market Bosworth Agricultural and Horticultural Society and as such is responsible for organising The Bosworth Show. As last year, it will be built largely around horses, a feature which was so popular last year and attracted many "name" riders to the show. He hopes it will be even more successful this year. "We had a very good entry last year he says and there's no reason why it shouldn't be better this time. We have increased the prize money and we will be awarding more trophies."

His love of horses goes back to his childhood when he spent much of his spare time riding on and around the farm. It is an interest shared by his wife, who hunts, although Tom himself cannot really find the time for this. In fact, his activities in this direction are restricted to playing cricket once a year for the Atherstone Hunt Supporters' Club.

"I don't ride much now" he says. "My biggest interest is racing, and I own a four-year old called Pearly. It won at Worcester second time out so I can't complain about that."

Racing his own horse is a comparatively new interest for Tom and Pearly is trained at Kidderminster. With so many problems facing British owners and trainers, he has no ambition to set up his own stable. "It's not a cheap hobby," he admits, "and really I do it just for the fun of it."

He does, however, have a lurking ambition to go into the restaurant business, although he feels that this is certainly not the right time to get involved. On top of which he is so busy with the freezer business, it is doubtful if he would want to take on a new venture just yet. If he did, there seems little doubt he would be successful and as he already supplies a number of restaurants from his freezer centre, he would certainly have some useful background experience to call upon.

But his main business is with people who have their own freezers, supplying every type of meat poultry and fish-including lobsters through to a bewildering range of vegetables. Virtually everything in fact, which can be frozen. "I don't do frozen meals" though, it he says. "I don't see the point because people are looking to save money, not waste it."

Tom Bill is certainly very much involved with the local community, not just in Twycross itself, but also the surrounding area. And as one would expect, he regrets some of the changes taking place in the pattern of life which always seem to affect the country districts more than the towns and cities. In particular, he feels strongly about the changes in local government and cites a particular building which has been put up recently on the edge of the village as an example of authorities being out of touch with what is wanted in small communities. He certainly doesn't want to stop all development, but would like to see things done which would enhance the look of the village, rather than destroy its character

With his deep-rooted connections with the district, Tom Bill's opinion on this, as on many other subjects, commands respect. His individual character is becoming all too rare in an increasingly impersonal world. Aspect April 1976.

I am certain that you will remember Tom, perhaps you worked with him on a committee or knew him socially. Any reminiscences or anecdotes would be most welcome. Please direct them to me and I will be sure to pass them on to Sarah, who I am sure would be very grateful.

Cadeby and its links to Dunstable



Martyn Andrews shared an interesting item he had seen in on the website <http://medievaldunstable.org.uk/index.html> Here it is for your entertainment and enjoyment. The first item describes a journey taken by monks from Dunstable to Derbyshire.

The route that the canons took from Dunstable to Bradbourne in Derbyshire was we believe via the A5, Watling Street, a Roman road, and then turning directly north on the A447. Looking at the villages mentioned in the various

sources we can see that they could have stayed at their own properties at Brickhill, Shenley, Pattishall, Weedon Bec and Cadeby where they had a vineyard. The medieval crossing of the River Trent at Repton is directly on their route to Bradbourne. Repton School is built on a 12th century Augustinian Priory and was on the banks of the river in those days.

North of the Trent an old Roman road headed northwest and joined the A515 near Hartington. This road actually crossed their land at Cardlehey.

If they were travelling on palfreys, the journey would have been slow, especially with muddy roads in winter, and could have taken between one and two weeks to cover 110 miles.

This has also led us to look at the way the Prior moved lead from Derbyshire to Dunstable and the waterways seem to be the answer.

We are working with historians in Derbyshire and the lead mining historian Dr James Rieuwerts.

The introduction of lay brothers gave opportunities to those who were illiterate to join the monasteries. The lay brothers and servants carried out a lot of the heavy manual work, had their own living quarters and dormitory and area of the church.

We also learn that there was a porter at Dunstable, and the leper hospital of St. Mary Magdalene had a warden. The herbarium must have had gardeners and the vineyard would have needed many hands. Six men from the vineyard at Cadeby plus six men from the vineyard at Dunstable formed a jury in 1247. We have a snapshot in 1400 of numbers at Dunstable. Prior Thomas Marshall

Income and Economy

The sources of income for the Priory were many and varied as we have already seen. Travellers availing themselves of the canon's hospitality were expected to pay something for it or leave a gift. One man certainly did, Giuffrida's le Caducei gave them 'the parish of Bradbourne in Derbyshire with all of its chapels, for the support of the hospice, because the canons were placed on a public crossroads of England and had many guests.' This parish with its chapels and thousands of acres of arable and sheep grazing lands, was the most valuable gift, second only to the original endowment by Henry I of his town.

Guest accommodation was ruled to be good and clean as then the guest was more likely to make a generous donation when he left.

The main sources of cash to run the priory were from rents for the manors, farms, watermills, shops, and houses. An entry fee, the gersuma, was often paid at the start of a rental, and payments made on quarter days. Much of the Priory property was acquired as gifts from wealthy benefactors. King Henry, I had included Totternhoe quarry as well as the town in his endowment and other profitable gifts followed.

The manors of Cadeby, Newbottle and Charlton were given by one man, Morinus le Pinu who was required to surrender his lands when he entered the Priory as a canon. Others left their belongings to the Priory when they died, usually with conditions that masses were to be said by the canons for their souls, 'in perpetuity.'

I also discovered this which I thought you may like to read:

Cadeby and Lutterworth - Jean Yates

After 1066, William the Conqueror gave the village (Cadeby) to Hugh de Grandmesnil who passed it to his retainer in the reign of Henry I, 100-1135, Ivo fell from grace and asked Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester, for help in paying a fine. Robert de Beaumont held Ivo's land as security. Ivo died on a pilgrimage to the Holy land and the estate remained in Beaumont's possession. In 1131 de Beaumont wanted to make a grant of Cadeby to the church to help one of his retainers join St Peter's priory of Dunstable, but the plan was contested by the resident de Cateby family, thought to be descendants of Ivo. The matter was not settled until 1253 when Hawise de Cateby renounced her claim for the village, in favour of a cottage and 15 acres of land.

In 1279 records show that the village was divided between the Prior of Dunstable, five freemen, Richard de Cateby and Nicholas de Seagrave, whose overlord was Richard de Harcourt, lords of Bosworth.

The last of the de Catesby's' died in the 1400s leaving their estate to Leicester Abbey.

John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, is said to have spent the night before the Battle of Bosworth at Cadeby Hall in 1485. His men camped on land now owned by Manor Farm where one field is still known as Norfolk's meadow.

Dunstable Priory Charters and Annals give us a few details to add to the above.

Charters 248-50; 1131-1141, Morinus de Pinu 'gave the land at Catebi' (Cadeby). because (the canons) have received him into their fellowship by the counsel of his (over)lord The Count of Meulan.'

Morin of le Pin was Waleran's steward, and he was left as guardian of his castle while Waleran was fighting elsewhere. He held the castle and only surrendered when he was told to by Waleran. Henry I blamed him for allowing/encouraging the teenage count to rebel and banned him from the North.



King Stephen at Waleran's urging pardoned Morin and allowed him back. He ended his days at Dunstable Priory.

Further research uncovered that some years previously the young count had rebelled against King Henry I and had spent three years in a dungeon! Morin, a much older man, held his castle for him and was banned from Normandy and England. King Stephen had released the count who persuaded him to allow Morin to come to England.

The Cateby family took the Priory to court on a number of occasions concerning the gift and in 1247 the annals tell us, "We returned from Northampton quit of Gocius' claim by a charter which we proved to be true by witnesses summoned to it and by twelve free, law-worthy men, six from the

vineyard at Cateby and six from the vineyard at Dunstable." I believe the vineyard was situated in the four acres, south facing, sloping field behind Church Farm.

In 1253 Hawisia Cateby gave up her claim in return for a cottage and land and paid rent of two shillings a year to Dunstable.



A Charter dated 1221/40, states that 'the Canons have 10 virgates (300 acres) and Hugh de Segrave the other ten.' An agreement about ploughing at the same time mentions Boseworth in the list of fields! In the 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus, Henry VIII's valuation of the monasteries, Cadeby appears as still belonging to Dunstable Priory. There is also a mention of value in land at Lutterworth. The total value of all things spiritual and temporal was £42.

Hence Dunstable retained the manor of Cadeby for more than 400 years.

Reference: Cadeby village Millennium Celebration Booklet

(<https://cadebyvillage.wixsite.com/cadeby/historical-documents>)

Hollister's K John's biography & David Couch 'The Beaumont Twins, the roots & branches of power in the 12th Century.

<http://medievaldunstable.org.uk/index.html>

There is yet another account of the Canon's route which adds further information

The Canons' route – Dunstable to Bradbourne

The priors were shrewd, and we begin to understand the negotiations they made for the various churches along the Watling Street. They appointed the vicars at Great Brickhill and Shenley, and one of these must surely have provided our travellers with their first night's rest.

Then onwards north to Pattishall, where a charter around 1205 tells of a deal made with Simon of Pattishall, who received land from the Prior of Dunstable, in return for which he was 'to find for the prior fitting entertainment (lodgings), three times a year, if he comes with four horses, or twice a year if he comes with six horses'. Land was owned here in Northamptonshire from c1154/1189, i.e., before the Derbyshire gift, but the Prior is quick to use it to his advantage when visiting his manors.

The charters give us clues to the numbers travelling, and the feeling that there was no hurry, it was not just a quick one-night stop, so perhaps our journey took two weeks!

Weedon for our third halt, again they had the church here. What was owned at Lutterworth is not stated but mentioned just as 'value' and it again would have been a convenient stop. Their manor at Cadeby would make a fifth and welcome stop, especially when it had a vineyard. Then on through Ashby, and to the Augustinian Priory at Repton for a night or two with friends, crossing the river Trent when it was thought safe. No records of a bridge here in medieval times, so it was probably a causeway for horses and carts and a passenger ferry managed by the priory situated as it was in those days on the banks of the river, which took you to Willington on the north side. From here they could follow old tracks and Roman roads up to the Peak and the moors at Bradbourne.

Reproduced from <http://medievaldunstable.org.uk/index.html> which is worth a visit. Thank you, Martyn, for an extremely useful piece of information about our part of Leicestershire and beyond

Time for a smile.

I did not intend to add a smile to the Newsletter but this one from Beth appealed to me and it is topical:

Russia's President Putin visits a fortune teller and asks what will happen in the near future. She says I see you in a limousine driving through a crowd of people who are happy, they laugh and cheer, jumping up and down, they hug each other, and all have a big smile on their face.

Putin asks her; do I wave?

No, she says, the casket is closed.

Time for a Quiz (Quiz 1)

1.

Which kingdom defeated Northumbria in the 8th Century?

Wessex

Sussex

Mercia

Kent

2.

Who began to raid England in the 8th Century?

Vikings

Romans

Greeks

Normans

3.

What did missionaries do?

Made weapons

Introduced Christianity to the Anglo Saxons

Spied for the kings

Told stories

4.

What did Offa build to separate England and Wales?

Offa's Wall

Offa's Canal

Offa's Fence

Offa's Dyke

5.

Who defeated the Vikings and became the King of England?

William the Conqueror

Alfred the Great

Ethelred the Unready

Edward the Confessor

6.

What happened to the Anglo-Saxon leaders?

They went back to Germany

They became kings

They were killed by the Romans

They became farmers

7.

Which king was killed at the Battle of Hastings?

- Canute
- Edward
- Harold
- William

8.

Who became King of England in 1016?

- Canute
- Alfred
- Harold
- Ethelred

9.

Who was Offa?

- King of Mercia
- King of Northumbria
- King of Wessex
- King of East Anglia

10.

Who invaded England in 1066?

- Vikings
- Romans
- Greeks
- Normans

Now you have had an easy warm up...Quiz 2

1.

Which division of the Roman army contained between 4,000 and 6,000 soldiers?

- Legion
- Cohort
- Century
- Double Century

2.

What was the name of the coat of chainmail worn by Saxon troops?

- Byrnie
- Smock
- Curthose
- Surcoat

3.

Who led the English forces at Hastings in 1066?

- Harold Hardrada
- Harold Godwinson
- Leofwine
- Gyrth

4.

Who commanded the Scottish forces at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314?

- William Wallace
- Macbeth
- Edward Bruce
- Robert the Bruce

5.

Which tribe formed the main part of Boudica's forces?

- Trinovantes
- Londinii
- Iceni

Camulodi

6. What was the name of Edward III's son, who fought at the Battle of Crecy in 1346?

- Edward Longshanks
- Piers Gaveston
- Edward the Black Prince
- John of Gaunt

7. In the Saxon army what name was given to professional soldiers, paid by the king and other landowners, and recruited while young?

- Fyrdmen
- Housecarls
- Thegns
- Eorls

8. Which of the following was not killed at Hastings?

- Bishop Odo of Bayeux
- Harold Godwinson
- Gyrth Godwinson
- Leofwine Godwinson

9. What name is given to the war of which the Battle of Crecy is a part?

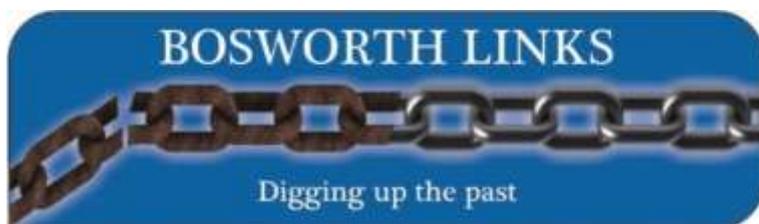
- The 30 Years' War
- The War of the Roses
- The Great War
- The Hundred Years' War

10. What word is used to describe the circular configuration of Edward I's new castles in Wales?

- Circle of iron
- Ring of iron
- Concentric irons
- Orotund

I do spoil you do I not?

No room for 'Shields' this month, I will try to fit some in next month.



Nothing to report this month. I have received confirmation that our application has passed the initial review, which generated the questions mentioned last month. It has now been forwarded to the assessor panel for further consideration. I expect there will be more questions which we will deal with but at the moment you may wish to join with me, Mathew, Gemma, Judy, and Marion in keeping everything crossed.

Contact Details Please see the website www.marketbosworthsociety.com for information or email on 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.

If you have any items you would like to preserve for future generations, please contact MBS, or any Committee member.

Nigel Palmer
Chairman
Market Bosworth Society

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Quiz 1 Answers

Answers

1. Mercia
2. Vikings
3. Introduced Christianity to the Anglo Saxons
4. Offa's Dyke
5. Alfred the Great
6. Became kings
7. Harold
8. Canute
9. King of Mercia
10. Normans

Answers to Quiz 2

Answers

1. Legion
2. Byrnie
3. Harold Godwinson
4. Robert the Bruce
5. Iceni
6. Edward the Black Prince
7. Fyrdmen
8. Bishop Odo of Bayeux
9. The 100 Years War
10. Ring of Iron