



May 2022

Dear Member

Welcome to your May 2022 Newsletter.

## Meeting Report

### The Battle for Bosworth Hall (The Spirit of Bosworth Hall) Penny Griffiths-Morgan



A capacity audience attended the lecture meeting for May. It was great to see so many members and guests (and new members) present. And what an interesting lecture we had. But first, thank you to those members who have renewed their membership. Your continued support enables these events to take place and I and your Committee are incredibly grateful for this support. If you have not yet renewed, then the details are at the end of this Newsletter.

Last year I was contacted by Penny as she was extremely interested in the story of Anne Dixie, the Grey Lady. She was trying to establish if the story was apocryphal or was true. As a historical researcher she was interested in chasing down the facts. Penny had confirmed that Anne had died and was buried on the 13<sup>th</sup> February 1758, aged 19 years but no record could be found of the cause of death. The use of man traps was

common in that century and the 4<sup>th</sup> Baronet's boorish overbearing nature gives rise to a thread of credibility about the story. Penny, being the determined researcher continues her search for confirmation or otherwise. The search continues and if anyone has any information, please let me know.

We were able to help Penny with other research with Peter Loseby adding a lot of information about the Dixie family, he is our resident Dixie expert. Through her work with Haunted Histories

(<https://www.hauntedhistories.co.uk/>) she was invited to attend a paranormal weekend at Bosworth Hall in May which gave her the opportunity of launching her book 'The Battle for Bosworth Hall'. The book details her research into the Dixie family and the paranormal research into the Hall, which has resulted in some surprising revelations.

Penny began her lecture with a history of the Dixie family, in particular the 4<sup>th</sup> Baronet for whom she could find no redeeming features. For example, he took a dislike to his wife's lady in waiting Elizabeth "Betty" Baker whom he prosecuted for theft. Lady Dixie was appalled; the items had been given by her to Betty and she wanted to attend court to speak on behalf of Betty. She was prevented from so doing by Sir Wolstan as he banned her from travelling further than four miles from Bosworth Hall. His reason was that being pregnant it was in her best interests. Unable to attend the Old Baily she wrote to the judge. The court found in Betty's favour. Betty went on to prosecute Sir Wolstan for false imprisonment and won! Her compensation was a princely sum, five shillings (25p) but it was a victory and exceedingly rare for a commoner to win against a titled defendant. Penny also discovered information about the 6<sup>th</sup> Baronet and possibly why he was a prisoner of war in France. Despite employing professional researcher details of Sir Beaumont Joseph Dixie were not forthcoming. Peter had discovered that he was a prisoner of war during the Napoleonic Wars (1803 – 1815). But there was no record of him serving in the Royal Navy in fact Professor Michael Lewis in 'Napoleon and his British Captives' makes it abundantly clear that Beaumont was a civilian de'tenn, and not a prisoner of war. Penny discovered a record that he entered a debtor's prison in London and a letter where he requested his commanding officer to settle a debt. This suggests that he took advantage of an Act of Parliament where a person found guilty of a minor offence could have their record wiped clean in exchange for service in one of the armed forces. The mystery continues.

Penny mentioned several other Dixie characters and was very impressed by Lady Florence whom she considered to be ahead of her time and although she had a very poor childhood, her father dying in a 'shooting

incident' when she was three and her brother dying in an accident on the Matterhorn, she grew up to be a robust, thoughtful and highly capable woman.

Penny then went on to describe the equipment she used in researching the Spirit of Bosworth Hall and some of the results. She uses several pieces of equipment, here are some she prefers and uses most.

Spirit box/ PSB7 – nicknamed the broken radio, it is just that! The theory is that the spirit can manipulate the white noise to say words, it sweeps through radio stations (either AM or FM) at a really fast rate (over 100 sweeps a minute) and you can sometimes get proper answers to questions which are multi syllable and in the same voice.

Motion sensor/cat balls – these are literally a motion activated cat toy, very useful to use in yes/no situations, I was in an old pub in Stoke on Trent once and we had one set up at the far end of the corridor, whilst in one of the rooms, we had it light up and roll past the door way, I checked the floor with a spirit level, it was not on a slope.

Digital recorder – we use these for EVP captures (electronic voice phenomenon), they sometimes pick up a voice that shouldn't be there and that wasn't heard with the human ear...not to be listened to at midnight, on your own in an empty house!



On one occasion at the Hall, a PSB Spirit Box was in use and a voice was clearly heard saying "Hi, it's Beau." Beau was Lady Florence's name for her husband. On the second evening the same voice was heard again saying "Hi, it's Beau." On this occasion Penny's husband was present and he heard it too. He also had an unusual experience at the Dixie Arms Hotel. Walking with Penny towards their room, he apologised for bumping into a man walking in the opposite direction. Problem was Penny did not see another person! As there was no one there.

One of the photographs, taken at an investigation shows an unusual object on the very left of the

screen. Usually when photographs are taken three or more are taken at once. This enables a comparison to be made if the image depicts anything unusual. On this occasion only one photograph was taken but what is that shadowy image on the extreme right? The original photograph is on the left and I enhanced the image which is on the right. The cloudy image reacted to changes exactly the same as the chair in the centre of the room making me think it was not a light or electronic aberration.

It was an incredibly interesting lecture with, dare I say another dimension to our more usual historically based lectures. Whether you agree with the paranormal is for you to decide. Thank you, Penny, for travelling all the way from Essex and back to talk to us. We hope that one day you will return to us again.

Penny left 5 of her books *The Battle for Bosworth Hall* with me and they can be purchased for £7.00 by emailing [info@marketbosworthsociety.com](mailto:info@marketbosworthsociety.com). One or two of your committee have read the book and agree that it is interesting and professionally written. I enjoyed reading it immensely.

I think it pays to have an open mind to most things and certainly in terms of the paranormal there is almost a balance of evidence for and against, but evidence is not proof. Perhaps as equipment becomes more sophisticated or sensitive then maybe proof will be discovered. If you are interested in paranormal events, I came across several interesting aviation connected books and you could do worse than to look out a copy of John Fuller's 'The Ghosts of Flight 401' which follows events after a crash in the everglades in December 1972. The crash report is here [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern\\_Air\\_Lines\\_Flight\\_401](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Air_Lines_Flight_401) or Alec C Wood's *Military Ghosts* which details some unusual events surrounding the crash of the R101 on the 5<sup>th</sup> October 1930. John Fuller wrote a more detailed book about the R101 crash called the 'Airmen Who Would Not Die'. In this book some surprisingly accurate information was discovered by séance and provided to the judge presiding on the public enquiry. The evidence was noted in the records but not used. Both books are an enjoyable read.

## **An Audience with King Henry VIII 16<sup>th</sup> June 2022 7:00 pm for 8:00 pm at Bosworth Hall Hotel.**



Please remember that our next lecture/event is not at The Free Church but at Bosworth Hall Hotel. Fully paid-up members will be admitted free. If you have not renewed your subscription you will need to renew (see the end of this Newsletter) or purchase a ticket in advance from here: [WeGotTickets | Simple, honest ticketing | An Audience with Henry VIII](#). Guest tickets can also be purchased from there. There will NOT be any ticket sales on the door. At the time of writing, we have not been able to negotiate a parking concession with Bosworth Hall, who are providing the room and some of the equipment completely free of charge. If you plan to park at the Hall, you will need to pay for parking. Alternatively, you may be able to park nearby on one of the streets or in the Rectory Lane Car Park which is free after 6:00 pm.

It would be extremely helpful if we know in advance how many members wish to attend. If you have not already done so (thanks to those who have) please email [info@marketbosworthsociety.com](mailto:info@marketbosworthsociety.com) with your intention to attend. This will be extremely helpful in setting up the room chairs and tables.

I look forward to seeing you there.

### **Response to the last Newsletter**

I am always delighted when an item in the Newsletter prompts some memories and, in this case, David Dickenson sent me an interesting email, with this photograph.

Hi Nigel,

Thanks for the latest newsletter. As it contained an article about Dixie Grammar school, I sent this to my dad, as he was there at the time.

Just letting you know in case of interest that he has sent me the below picture of the 1951 football team mentioned in the article (below).



You can see the football season written on the football. It was the year I left. The following year the school changed to rugby when Frank Mugglestone took over as PE master. He was a Rugby League professional turned teacher. The headmaster wanted it to be a rugby school.

Every year in the 40's and 50's Market Bosworth held a big show in August. It included a sports meeting. I have a photo somewhere of me in the 440 yards cycling sprint race which was published in the Leicester Mercury.

Thank you, David, and please thank your dad too. I was talking to Walter, and he thought he had seen that photograph before. Sure, enough when he looked into his archive, ([The Dixie Grammar School Association \(thedgsa.co.uk\)](http://TheDixieGrammarSchoolAssociation.thedgsa.co.uk)) he was able to produce an identical copy. This one had all of the participants named, which will, dear reader, save you a job.

There is even some scandal involved!

Good morning, Nigel,

Attached is the fully captioned photograph from the DGSA files.

Knowing how much you like a juicy bit of gossip, this photo, carries with it one of the many rumours that circulate about the various sports teams! It was customary for the captain to be seated centre/front in these photographs with the honour of holding the dated ball. However, "Legend" has it that Terry was asked to stand in the back row because he was wearing "the wrong type of socks"! As I often say, it's such fun noting all these details down for posterity.

Please pass this picture and information to David along with my contact details.

Best wishes,

Walter.

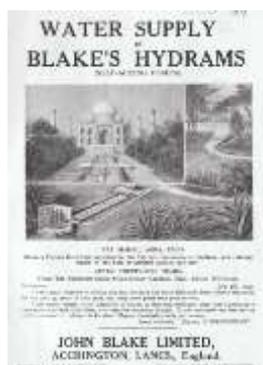
### Dixie Grammar School Soccer 1st XI 1950 - 51



Mr. Helm      Leader      Parker      Dickinson      Spencer      Barby      Hill      Jones  
(Capt.)  
Cansick      Cave      Wood      Gilliver      Toon      (Sec.)

Thank you, Walter, I have passed on your details and thank you once again for helping.

### What links Bosworth Hall to the Taj Mahal



For those of you paying attention, I posed this question last month and promised to answer it this month, as long as I did not forget. Well, I remembered and here is the explanation.

The water tower at Bosworth Hall was built around 1885 by Charles Tollemache Scott. Designed to provide water for the Hall it is in itself an interesting building. Inside is a wonderful wrought iron staircase made by the St. Pancras Iron Work Company and would not look out of place in a stately home.

The Water Tower is still in use today but now the water is pumped by electricity. Blakes Hydrams (self-Acting Pumps) need no power source. They worked purely on atmospheric pressure and hydraulic syphon to raise water to the tank at the top of the tower. Within the archive is a brochure which tells us how they work and I though some of our technically minded members might enjoy learning about them. I have included a brief description of the "B" type Hydrams.

If not technically minded, you can skip this bit...

## **"B" Type Hydrams**

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These are driven by one water whilst raising another water.

As a rule, these are used where a supply of pure water is not sufficient in quantity to drive an "A" type, or where sufficient working fall cannot be obtained for the pure water to work the Hydram, and advantage is taken of a neighbouring stream of impure water to give the power to drive the machine whilst the water it raises is taken from the pure supply.

Very often Hydrams of the "B" type are worked by brook or river water whilst pumping up water from a spring or shallow well within easy reach of the larger stream. See diagram on page 15.

Or they may be driven by unfiltered water, and pump up filtered water. It is of no consequence how impure the water used for driving the Hydram may be, because in our "B" type there is *no possibility of this mixing* with and polluting the pure water whilst in the machine, no matter how much the Hydram may be worn and out of order. This is a special feature of our "B" type, and one of very great importance in comparing it with the Rams of other makers, because in nearly all of the latter the impure or polluted driving water must necessarily mix with the pure water immediately the Ram is much out of order, or the dividing diaphragm worn or perforated, whilst in some American Rams the impure water is in actual *contact with* the pure water, reliance being placed merely on the pure water floating, or remaining above, the impure water.

"B" Hydrams will not draw water from a greater depth than about 8 to 10 ft. below the level of the Hydram, though they will force to any height up to 1,000 ft. above the Hydram.

Any fall down to 18 in., and any quantity of driving water down to two or three gallons per minute, will do to work a "B" type Hydram.

The "B" Hydrams can also be adjusted in a few minutes to work with any quantity of driving water from their maximum down to less than one-half thereof.

"B" Hydrams are of no use for lifting water from deep wells.

Registered Trade Mark "HYDRAM."

- 5.—Water to be Raised.—This should be given in gallons per day of 24 hours, not by stating the size of the pipe it is desired to fill or force through, because, as stated before, the quantity of water a pipe will deliver depends entirely on the "velocity" of the water flowing through the pipe.

## Amount of water required to be raised

In calculating the amount of water required for various purposes in the British Isles it is advisable to make allowances at the following rate :—

- A cottage, about 40 to 50 gallons per 24 hours.
- A small dwelling-house with, say, 10 inmates, one bathroom, and W.C., and no supply for stable nor garden included, about 300 gallons.
- Add for each horse and carriage in stable, say, 20 gallons.
- Add for each Motor Car, say 50 gallons.
- A small farmstead with, say, 50 head of cattle, about 750 gallons.
- A large farmstead with, say, 100 head of cattle and horses, about 1,500 gallons.
- Add for each head of cattle or horse over 100, 10 gallons.
- Add for each sheep, 1 gallon.
- Small country house, stable and garden of average size, about 1,500 to 2,000 gallons.
- Mansion, stable, and garden, about 3,000 to 5,000 gallons.
- Village supplies where the water is not taken into the houses, but only to stand pipes, 7 to 10 gallons per head of the population.
- Village supplies where it is taken into the houses by pipes, 12 to 15 gallons per head.
- Town Supplies, 25 gallons per head.

- 6.—Distance in which the Working Fall is Obtained.—Blake's Hydrams always require a calculated length of drive pipe, according to the conditions of working fall available, and therefore it is advisable to state approximately the distance in which the fall can be obtained. (See sketches on pages 10 and 11.)
- 7.—" B " Hydrams.—" B " Hydrams will not draw water from deep wells, in fact we do not recommend them to "draw" water from a greater depth than 6 to 10-ft. below the Hydram, though they will force to almost any height above the Hydram. Nor can they be put below the bottom of the working fall to get them nearer to the water to be raised, as they will not work under water.

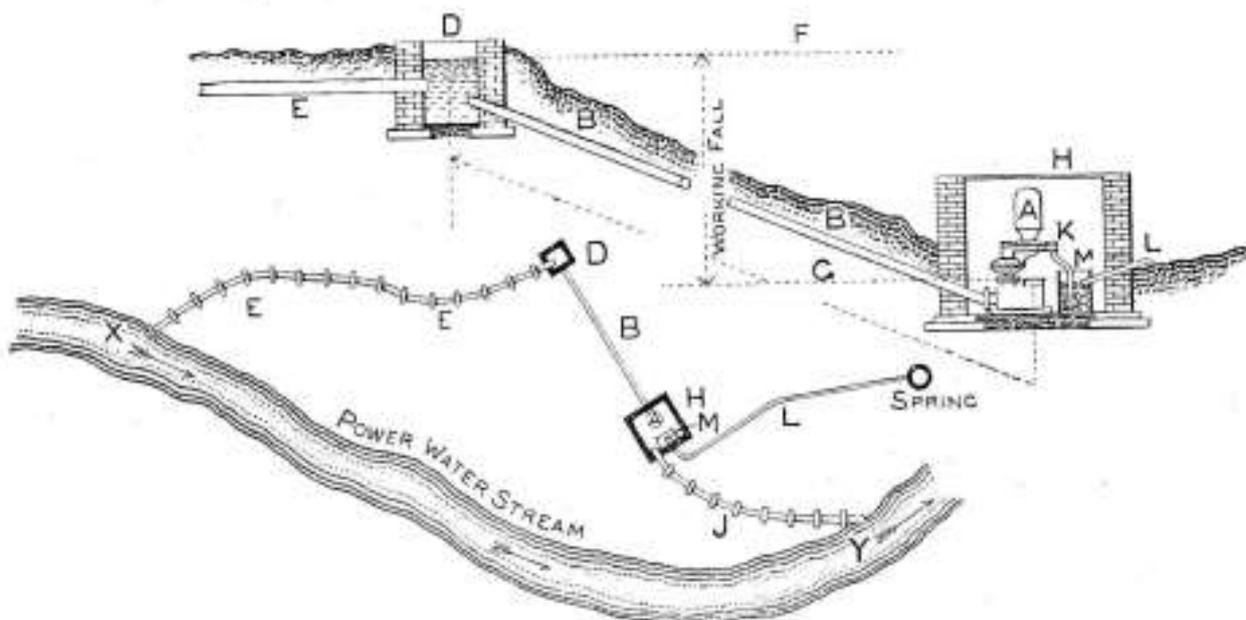


Diagram showing method of fixing a " B " Hydram. In this case the pure water being above the bottom of the fall, it gravitates by the pipe L, to a small cistern M, close to the Hydram, from which it is pumped up.

If Anyone wishes to read more, I am happy to share the full brochure with you. But if you want to earn an extra bonus point, can you tell me where the Hydrum was actually located. It is much further away from the Water Tower than you might imagine!

## **Famous Dixie Grammar School Pupils.**

Jeff Pearce who helped enormously with information about Sir Thomas Cope's electric car mentioned he had been researching Tony Holland a Dixie Grammar School pupil. Walter was able to add more information for me and I think this should be of interest to members.

John Anthony "Tony" Holland attended the Dixie Grammar School, starting as a Preparatory pupil in 1943, aged 11 and leaving seven years later in 1950. Actually, I will let Tony's sister Stephanie tell the story.



### *Tony's career as described by his sister Stephanie.*

We lived 300 yards from the school in Station Road, and Tony and I started in Form 1, the Preparatory Department at Easter 1943. Tony had already passed the entrance exam and thus moved into Form 2 in the September.

Tony worked hard and was top of his form in most subjects, most of the way up the school. He was popular, a good all-rounder, opening bat in the school team, and his great love of cricket remained with him for the rest of his life. Nicknamed 'JOSH', because he was always joshing around, he acted in form plays, and took

the lead in the school production of 'Abraham Lincoln'.

In the sixth form, one day Josh bounced into the room between lessons and saw three girls apparently sharing small, coloured sweets. As expected, he grabbed some and gobbled them up, to the delight of the girls, for they were Bob Martins' Conditioning Tablets for dogs. The girls were highly pleased at the success of their trick, though the ringleader was severely reprimanded by her mother, fearing for Josh's life. He, however, was unaffected by being reconditioned. He studied French, History, and English in the sixth form, and was subsequently entered for the Dixie Scholarship to Emmanuel College. However, on the first day of the exam he was hospitalised in Cambridge with blood poisoning. So ended his chance there, but he subsequently took his degree at Sheffield University in History and French.

Two years of National Service followed his years at university. He elected to go into the RAF, and was posted to Cardington, where in company with other graduates he spent his 2 years testing new recruits. Here, he and his friends started a light-hearted magazine for the base entitled 'Goon Shine,' and this is when he first started cartooning.

He taught English and History for a while at Hinckley, and then in London briefly until he became established as a free-lance cartoonist.

His first long term contact was in the Daily Sketch, where his idea of drawing a daily 'Tall Story' printed in the centre fold of the paper lasted for several years until the paper closed. He drew regularly for the 'New Scientist'. The Economist, The Spectator, Punch, and other papers, and he drew for the Daily Telegraph for more than 30 years and held the record for the most years served as a freelance cartoonist in the paper's history.

In 1963 he became City cartoonist on the Sunday Telegraph, producing a series of pocket cartoons entitled 'Nine to Five' Three years later he began another series in the Daily Telegraph 'Day by Day'. and provided regular cartoons and illustrations for the paper's Peterborough column.

In later life he became in demand as an After Dinner speaker and was a popular member of the Cartoonists Club of Great Britain.

He married twice, and has three daughters and two grandsons, with whom he was able to play football and cricket as they grew up. He was always a creature of habit, working long hours into the night, and early in the morning to get his topical cartoons ready for the dailies and journals, and only taking a few days off occasionally, to visit family in Dawlish, (and even then, sending his work in), or to walk the Kennet and Avon Canal with his friends.

Tony continued to work until he was hospitalised with cancer. A month later he died at his home in Hampstead in November 2014. He is remembered very fondly by all who knew him, for he was well known for his

kindness, encouragement, quick one-liners, warmth of character, self-deprecating nature, and perhaps most of all, for his humour.

***Facts about Tony from other sources.***

*British Cartoon Archive,  
The University of Kent*

Tony Holland was born in Peterborough, Northamptonshire, on 7 August 1932, the son of a schoolmaster. He went to school in Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, and in 1950 went to read English, History and French at Sheffield University. After graduating in 1953 he spent his National Service in the RAF. On leaving the RAF in 1955 he taught English, history and maths at schools in Leicestershire and London for three years, before becoming a professional freelance cartoonist and illustrator.

A self-taught artist, Holland sold his first cartoon to the Daily Sketch in the 1950's, and later drew a series of long thin cartoons for the paper, called "Tall Story". These were printed vertically along the gutter and ran for eighteen months. In 1963 Holland became City cartoonist on the Sunday Telegraph, producing a series of pocket cartoons entitled "Nine to Five." In 1966 he began another series in the Daily Telegraph, under the title "Day by Day", and he also provided cartoons for the paper's Peterborough column, working alongside Basil Hone. Each cartoonist submitted three roughs a day, one of which would be selected for the next day's paper. Holland has also contributed to Punch, Accountancy including colour cartoons, Daily Mirror, Time & Tide, Statist, News of the World, New Elizabethan, Spectator, Oldie, and various financial journals. He works in felt-tip pen using Pantone colours on cartridge paper. Holland was married to the cartoonist Lesley-Ann Vernon. He finally retired from the Sunday Telegraph in 1996. Finally, an example of Tony's work.



Cartoon by Tony from Punch magazine.

## Can we help Karen?



Karen (Measures) called to see me the other evening. She had with her a large photograph, the one shown above. In it you can see three men around a motorbike with two women looking on. Karen thinks that the man operating the grinder is her Great-Grandfather, Harry March. What a clever way to power a grinder. Once the motorbike is on its stand the rear wheel can spin freely and turn the grinder. Genius! The man to his right is none other than Larry Gains the famous heavy weight boxer who trained in Market Bosworth. We originally thought that the cottage was the Old Bakehouse on Sutton Lane which burned down. However, having looked at some other images, provided by Glynis Oakley our Archivist I am still not sure.

There is a plain panel door to the right of the image and to the left a window with an arched lintel above.



If we look at the image to the left of the Bakehouse, we can see no windows with arched lintels. The thatched roof appears to correspond with the image bearing the motorbike, but the windows and doors do not match. It is possible that the photograph was taken behind the Bakehouse but even, so the windows do not match.

Our next guess was Aylesbrook Cottage, left below, but the windows are quite different again and the cottage is set back from the road. The image with the motorbike shows the cottage at the edge of the road. The lady



outside the cottage is Emily Aylesbrook. I don't think it was this one. Another cottage, also on Station Road (above right) is Grainger's Cottage. Converted from two cottages originally, with possibly Mr Grainger on the right.

Over to you, where was the photograph taken, was it indeed Harry March and Larry Gains (who were the other three people). Off to the loft you go! I am optimistic that one of our members will be able to answer at least one if not all the questions.

## Quiz Time!

Just time for a quick quiz about the Normans. No cheating!

1. In what year did the Norman Conquest take place?

- 1066
- 1166
- 1086
- 1065

2. Who was the King of England at the start of the year of the Norman Conquest?

- Edward the Confessor
- Harald Hardrada
- Harold Godwinson
- William of Normandy

3. Following the death of the English King in January 1066, Harold Godwinson the Earl of Wessex, was crowned King. What relation was Harold to the previous king?

- brother-in-law
- nephew
- brother
- son

4. King Harold had to face major problems very soon after his coronation. Harald Hardrada was also claiming the throne and was planning an attack on England. Where did he attack from?

- Denmark
- Norway
- Sweden
- Iceland

5. Harold Godwinson was also threatened by William of Normandy, who was planning an invasion from the south. What was William's claim to the throne?

- Harold Godwinson had promised to support him in 1064
- all of these reasons
- he was Edward the Confessor's cousin
- Edward had promised him the throne years previously

6. The newly crowned King Harold was waiting for an attack from Harald in the north, or William in the south. Who attacked first?

Answer:

(One Word - Harald or William)

7. Harold expected William to attack swiftly in the south of England. Why was the attack later than expected?

- William's troops were not ready
- poor winds stopped William from sailing
- William was using delaying tactics
- all these reasons

8. What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge on September 25th, 1066?

- William of Normandy defeated Harold
- Harald Hardrada defeated Harold
- Harold defeated Harald Hardrada
- Harold defeated William of Normandy

9. Immediately after the Battle of Stamford Bridge, William's army landed in the south of England. Where did their ships land?

- Brighton
- Hastings
- Pevensy
- Dover

10. Duke William was injured as he landed his ships in England.

- True
- False

11. What did William's army do after arriving on the south coast?

- they went to Hastings to wait for Harold
- they built a fort
- they burnt towns and villages
- all of these things

12. Once he heard that William's army had arrived in England, Harold marched his army south to meet the Normans as quickly as possible. How long did the Saxons take to march the 240 miles to the South Coast near Hastings?

- 19 days
- 10 days
- 15 days
- 5 days

13. The Battle of Hastings took place on October 14th, just outside Hastings. Where exactly did the battle begin?

- Caldbeck Hill
- Battle
- Hastings Ridge
- Senlac Hill

14. How were the English (Saxons) positioned at the start of the Battle of Hastings?

- neither of these places
- at the bottom of the ridge
- on top of the ridge
- both of these places

15. Popular tradition in England claims that for most of the battle the Saxons were winning but that the Normans managed to gain a sudden advantage. How?

- they used cannon
- they used spies
- they used battering rams
- they pretended to run away

16. According to tradition, and the Bayeux Tapestry, in which part of the body was King Harold injured?

Answer:

(One Word)

17. How long did the Battle of Hastings last?

- most of the day, with a break for lunch
- two to three hours
- most of the day, without any breaks
- several days

18. Following the Battle of Hastings, William of Normandy became King of England. When was his coronation?

- 25th December
- 25th October
- 25th September
- 25th November

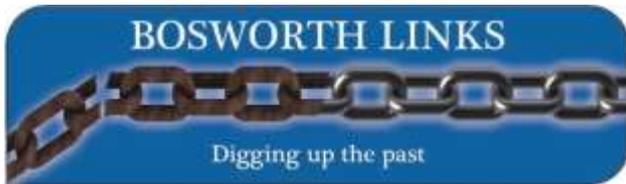
19. Which of these changes did William bring to England?

- he replaced English nobles with Norman lords
- he built many castles
- he caused a change of language
- he did all of these things

20. By what name did William of Normandy become known?

Answer:

(Three Words)



At the time of writing, we have been in communication with the Lottery Heritage Fund who have given a favourable response to our request for funding. We have several questions to answer and more information to provide but, firstly the application is being treated seriously by the LHF and secondly it is unlikely they would seek further information if they did not intend to support us. We have to wait and see and allow the application through its tortuous route.

One thing is definite and that is we will not be digging in July 2022. It is far too soon for us to put a plan together if we are accepted for a grant. We are instead planning to start in September 2022, probably the second weekend so please mark your diaries in pencil so that you won't miss out.

**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. Membership subscriptions can be paid by BACS/Bank Transfer using the following Details. Market Bosworth Society, HSBC Bank Market Bosworth. Sorting Code 40-32-03 account number 91001108. Please place your surname (and the last three characters from your postal code – if permitted) in the reference section. For example, mine would be palmer0ju.

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

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Nigel Palmer

Chairman

#### Answers to the Norman Quiz

1. 1066
2. Edward the Confessor
3. Brother
4. Norway
5. All of these reasons
6. Harald
7. Poor Winds
8. Harold defeated Harald Hardrada
9. Pevensey
10. True
11. All of these things
12. 10 days
13. Senlac Hill
14. On top of the ridge
15. Pretended to run away
16. Eye
17. Most of the day with a break for luncheon
18. 25<sup>th</sup> December
19. He did all of these things
20. William the Conqueror