

MARKET BOSWORTH SOCIETY

November 2022

Dear Member

Welcome to your November Newsletter. I hope that you enjoy reading it and please do get in touch if you have any answers or questions. This is the 92nd edition of your Newsletter that I have contributed to or edited.

Meeting report “What’s in a Name?” Robin Jenkins, November 2022.



Making a most welcome return the Market Bosworth Society Robin Jenkins promised to be both amusing and entertaining and indeed he was. I would also add informative as we learned a lot about family and place names in Leicestershire. Robin began by taking us back to September 10th. 1914. The 1st Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment has just disembarked at St. Nazaire to join the embattled British Expeditionary Force. Landing with it, as a company commander, is Captain L. S. Tollemache [Tol-mash] - from an old Suffolk family with land in Leicestershire; around Buckminster and Sewstern. Sadly, like so many of his comrades, Tollemache never returned home. He was serving as Brigade Major to the 3rd Australian Infantry Brigade on the Somme early in 1917 when, in the line between Eaucort l’Abbaye and the perhaps appropriately named Cough Drop redoubt, on 16 February, he fell ill with influenza and the next day was evacuated to the 1st South Midland Casualty Clearing Station at Dernancourt.

Tollemache died at Dernancourt on 20th February and was buried in what became the Dernancourt Communal Cemetery. On his white, Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone, is the inscription 'Captain L. S. Tollemache', with a cross and 'Tigers' cap-badge. The single word 'Peace' was added at the request of Mrs F. Astley Cooper, of the Thatched Cottage, Hemingford Abbots. The inscription does not tell the whole story. because Captain Tollemache's full name was nothing less than Captain Leone, Sextus, Denys, Oswolf, Fraudatifilius, Tollemache-Tollemache de Orellana, Plantagenet, Tollemache-Tollemache. He was the son of an eccentric Lincolnshire clergyman, Rev. Ralph Tollemache-Tollemache.



shown left with his family around him. Our Tollemache was the sixth child - hence Sextus - and his mother (Dora Cleopatra Maria Lorenza de Orellana) is clearly the source of other components. The 'Fraudatifilius', apparently meaning 'son of the cheated one' suggests some financial bitterness – possibly relating to the Rev. Ralph’s father’s bankruptcy in the 1860s, forced upon him by the trustees of his first wife. It may also account for the run of initials: L, S, D, O, and F (Leone Sextus Denys Oswolf Fraudatifilius) in which some see a reference to the currency of the day - L, S, D, being pounds (libra), shillings (solidus) and pence (from the roman denarius) while O and F trot along behind as 'obol' for halfpenny

and 'f' for farthing.

It was clearly a curious family and must have been a trial whenever forms had to be filled in or school name-tags sewn on, since four of Leone Sextus’ s sisters were, respectively: Mabel Helmingham Ethel Huntingtower Beatrice Blazonberrie Evangeline Vise de Lou de Orellana Plantagenet Toedmag Saxon; then Lyona Decima Veroica Esyth Undine Cyssa Hylda Rowena Adela Thyra Ursuala Ysabel Blanche Lelias Dysart Plantagenet; and thirdly Lyonella Fredegunda Cuthberga Ethelswytha Ideth Ysabel Grace Monica de Orellana

Plantagenet; and finally Lyonetta Edith Regina Valentine Myra Polwarth Avelina Phillipa Violantha de Orellana Plantagenet.

Captain Tollemache's three elder brothers also had unusual names eldest was Leo Quintus Tollemache-Tollemache de Orellana Plantagenet Tollemache-Tollemache and then came Lyulph Ydwallo Odin Nestor Egbert Lyonel Toedmag Hugh Erchenwyne Saxon Esa Cromwell Orma Nevill Dysart Plantagenet Tollemache-Tollemache.

Robin had to travel quite a distance and time to find the oldest Leicestershire name. His searches took him to Darnithithis, on 11 August in the year 106 A.D. (1,916 years ago) a Roman auxiliary soldier was awarded Citizenship by the Emperor Trajan, as a token of his distinguished service against the native Dacians. We know this because a small bronze diploma recording the award was found by archaeologists on the site of a Roman fort at Porolissum in Romania. The soldier was named Marcus Ulpius Novantico, of the First Loyal and Faithful Cohort of Britons. So, Marcus was a Briton, serving in the Roman Army. By good fortune, the diploma also identifies Marcus as the son of Adcobrovatus of Ratae - which you will instantly recognise as the Roman name for Leicester. Surely this must be the oldest name in Leicestershire. Robin believes so and I cannot disagree.

We also enjoyed a quiz! Here it is for you to try: What was the function of those with these names?

1. Cooper
2. Fletcher
3. Bannister
4. Brewster
5. Chandler
6. Dexter
7. Coward
8. Jagger
9. Milner
10. Plowright
11. Woodward
12. Napier

How did you get on? All 12 I expect.

Moving on to place names I was interested to learn about Sinope (which we agreed can be pronounced to rhyme with cope or drop). Robin explained that 'Sinnup' is regarded by the Placenames Society as a derivation of the Middle English snap, meaning poor pasture. However, the tiny settlement, really just a row of houses, didn't appear on the map until the 1850s; suspiciously close after the sensational destruction of the Turkish navy by a Russian fleet in Sinop or Sinope Bay in November 1853. The near collapse of Turkey sped both the British and French into the Crimean War and perhaps suggested Sinope as a topical name for a Leicestershire building speculation. We then had another quiz; how well do you know Leicestershire places:

1. The hill where the millstones come from.
2. Aylmer's outlying farmstead.
3. Little settlement by the apple tree.
4. The hawthorn place.
5. The place where three tracks intersect.
6. Wigmond's forest.
7. The river crossing marked by stakes.
8. Godmund's clearing in the woods.
9. The fortified place beside the stream in the valley.
10. The farmstead of the lower-class freeman.

It was, exactly as promised, amusing, entertaining and informative. The audience thoroughly enjoyed the evening and enriched it with many sensible questions all of which were expertly fielded by Robin. Thank you, Robin, for an excellent lecture we hope to see you again. Thank you as well for the transcript of your lecture which will be deposited into the Archive.

How good are you at dating?

The Society was recently contacted by Shaun Wright a resident in what was the former St. Peter's School on Park Street, now being used as two private residences. Shaun had seen some images on our website and asked if we would allow him to take copies. We did better than that. Our Archivist, Glynis Oakley swung into action and arranged to obtain the original photographs from the Archive. We then scanned them and sent them electronically to Shaun. All done in just a few days! The question for you is, can you date the two photographs below?



Please email info@marketbosworthsociety.com with any answers.

No need to panic! And there is lots to do!

I have attached for your information the Christmas and New Year closing times and other arrangements of Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council.

Christmas and New Year arrangements

The following opening times during the Christmas and New Year period have been announced by the Borough Council, together with the arrangements that have been made for various council services:

Council office closing times

Borough Council services at the Hinckley Hub will close at 4.30pm on Friday 23 December and re-open at 8.30am on Tuesday 3 January 2023.

In an emergency call 01455 251137.

Refuse & recycling arrangements

There will be alternate arrangements for Refuse (Black-lid bin) and Recycling (Blue-lid bin) collections due on Monday 26 December, Tuesday 27 December and Monday 2 January. All other refuse and recycling collections will continue on their usual days during the Christmas and New Year period.

The Garden Waste (Brown-lid bin) collection service will be suspended for two weeks during the Christmas and New Year period (last collection Tuesday 20 December and collections starting again Wednesday 4 January 2023).

There will be no collections of large items (bulky waste) between Monday 19 December and Monday 2 January 2023 with collections starting again from Tuesday 3 January 2023.

Alternate arrangements for refuse (Black bin) and recycling (Blue-lid bin) collections due on Monday 26 December, Tuesday 27 December and Monday 2 January are as follows:

- Refuse due on Monday 26 December will be collected on Friday 23 December
- Recycling (Blue-lid) due on Monday 26 December will be collected on Thursday 22 December
- Refuse due on Tuesday 27 December will be collected on Wednesday 28 December
- Recycling (Blue-lid) due on Tuesday 27 December will be collected on Thursday 29 December
- Refuse due on Monday 2 January will be collected on Friday 30 December
- Recycling (Blue-lid) due on Monday 2 January will be collected on Tuesday 3 January

For residents living in rural west areas of the borough who usually have garden and refuse bins collected on the same day, collection arrangements are as follows:

- Refuse due on Monday 26 December will be collected Friday 23 December
- Refuse due on Tuesday 27 December will be collected Wednesday 28 December
- Recycling (Blue-lid) due on Monday 2 January will be collected Tuesday 3 January

Residents can find full details of collection dates on-line at <http://www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk/collections>

Free Parking on Saturdays in Hinckley

CHRISTMAS shoppers in Hinckley will once again be able to enjoy free car parking in selected town centre car parks on Saturdays this festive season.

Shoppers can park for free from 9am in the Lower Bond Street, Trinity West, and Castle car parks on Saturday 3, 10, 17 and 24 December.

The Borough Council has agreed to repeat the popular offer again this year in order to thank shoppers for their loyalty and to increase trade for shops and businesses.

Shoppers are reminded that parking is free in all council run car parks on Sundays throughout the year

Hinckley Market at Christmas

There will be markets in Hinckley on Friday 23 December and Saturday 24 December, plus Friday 30 and Saturday 31st December. No markets due to bank holidays on Monday 26 December and Monday 2 January. Markets will return to the usual Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays from Friday 6 January onwards

Festive Feast and Craft Market

A Sunday food and craft market offering a selection of hot and cold food plus crafts, collectibles and gifts will be in Market Place, Hinckley on Sunday 11 December from 10am until 4pm.

There will be 45+ stallholders including street foods, warming mulled wine and cider, crafts, gifts, collectibles and more plus live music, Santa on Stilts, and entertainment from Fosse 107.

Hinckley BID's Santa's Grotto

Hinckley BID is offering a Santa's Grotto in Hinckley Town Centre daily from Saturday 17 to Wednesday 21 December.

The grotto is located in the Britannia Centre off Castle Street, it is open from 10.30am to 12.30pm and then from 1pm to 4pm daily. Entry costs £3 per child, with free admission to under 3s. Each child will receive a small gift. No booking is necessary.

For further details please email info@hinckleybid.co.uk or call 01455 698494.

Festive Fun Run

A free festive fun run hosted by Hinckley BID and the Borough Council will be held on Sunday 4 December in Hinckley Town Centre.

The run, which is just under a mile long, starts with a warmup from our resident 'Healthy Elf' from 10.45am in Market Place, Hinckley. Participants are invited to dress up as Santa, or 'anything Christmassy' or just wear their Christmas jumpers.

There will be neck medals for everyone sporting festive dress. Two £50 Town centre voucher prizes (one for the best dressed individual and another for the best dressed family group) will be awarded and a £25 voucher will be presented to each of two Runners-up. Well-behaved dogs (on leads) in festive fancy dress are also welcomed to join and the best dressed dog will receive a special Dog Treat.

The route is suitable for all abilities including wheelchairs and pushchairs - walking, toddling, or ambling is encouraged for any non-runners. There will also be a sweet stop for all children on route.

Entry is free and parking is free in all council town centre car parks on Sundays. To pre-register, phone 01455 698 494 or email info@hinckleybid.co.uk

Hinckley Leisure Centre

Hinckley Leisure Centre will close at 12 noon on Saturday 24 December and remain closed on Sunday 25 and Monday 26 December. The centre's opening hours will be from 8am to 3pm from Tuesday 27 to Friday 30 December. The centre will close at 12 noon on Saturday 31 December and remain closed on Sunday 1 January 2023. The centre will be open from 8am to 3pm on Monday 2 January. The centre will revert to normal opening hours from Tuesday 3 January. For further information including the swim and class timetable see the Leisure Centre's website: www.placesleisure.org/centres/hinckley-leisure-centre

The Community Houses

Barwell, Earl Shilton and Wykin Community Houses close on Wednesday 21st December at 2.30pm and re-open on Tuesday 3rd January at 9.15am.

MBS Facebook Group Enquiry



I thought you might be interested in this exchange which took place recently on the Facebook Page.

Does anyone know why St. Catherine's Avenue is so called please? Jane Aylesbrook

Ian Mann No, Jane but would be equally interested to find out. The Market Bosworth Society may be able to help.

Nigel Palmer. Good question Jane. I asked the members and received several responses, all correct. The answer is:

Hi Nigel

St. Catherine's Avenue was named after the daughter of the builder Mr MALPAS. Building started in 1960 and my parents and I moved into No 4 in March 1961. It was a few more years before the whole avenue was completed and children living in the finished houses used the building site as a playground - no barriers or health and safety then!!

Best wishes Margaret

Ian Mann Then asked another very good question “why a saint?”

The answer to that will take a little longer. Does anyone know? I have had several good responses which may be correct but nothing definitive. As usual when I am stumped, over to you dear reader!

[Market Bosworth Society FB Group](#)

I would like to remind members that we do have a Facebook Group, a great way to stay connected with friends, relatives, and neighbours. Also, a place where questions can be asked and answered sensibly. It is administered by Nigel Palmer and Gemma Tallis (who is a social media expert). Gemma kindly stepped in to help when we lost founding admin George Lees. We are in the process of reviewing the rules for the group. Currently, Gemma and I remove advertisements (unless for free to enter community events) and any bullying or unpleasant posts. We have arrived at these rules so far:

The Market Bosworth Society Facebook Group rules are as follows

1. Be Kind and Courteous

We're all in this together to create a welcoming environment. Let's treat everyone with respect.

Healthy debates are natural, but kindness is required.

2. No Hate Speech or Bullying

Make sure everyone feels safe. Bullying of any kind isn't allowed, and degrading comments about things like race, religion, culture, sexual orientation, gender, or identity will not be tolerated.

3. No Promotions or Spam

Give more than you take to this group. Self-promotion, spam, and irrelevant links aren't allowed.

Advertising is not allowed (we do allow notifications of free to enter social or charitable events. If in doubt PM)

4. Respect Everyone's Privacy

Being part of this group requires mutual trust. Authentic, expressive discussions make groups great, but may also be sensitive and private. What's shared in the group should stay in the group.

Breaches of these rules will result in being excluded from the group. No notice will be given and no discussion in any medium will be entered into. The administrator's decision is final. If you are a Facebook wizard and would like to help administer the group, please let me know.

Who is it?

Phil Tebbutt has been researching the photographs in the July edition, shown left and below, and has identified



the rider in the entrance to The Dixie Grammar School as the vicar at that time, the Reverend Percy Bowers. The photograph of the Market Place does not show the War Memorial and so we know this is before 1922. Reverend Percy Harris Bowers MA was the vicar at St. Peter's Parish Church from 1886 to 1922, he died on the 15th November 1922 and his funeral was held on the 19th November. He was the Vicar for 36 years. He was born in 1856 and was baptised on the 30 July 1856. Born in Swinton, Lancashire he graduated from Cambridge with a BA in 1880 aged 24 and achieved his MA in 1883. He was ordained the same year. Following his time in Market Bosworth he became the Rural Dean of Sparkenhoe and also was bestowed as Honorary Canon of Peterborough from 1913. He was the second Archdeacon of Loughborough (1921-1922) and warden of the Mission Clergy of Peterborough. He was married to Annie nee Lloyd, and they had one

son, Percy Lloyd who attended Rugby School. If anyone has any further information about the Reverend Bowers, please contact me. Thank you, Phil, for your work and research, most interesting.

MBS Members love a Mystery!

Walter Baynes (not Barnes this time, sorry Walter) contacted me with another mystery. Peter Loseby shared with us a mystery about Lady Florence Dixie in the September issue which prompted Walter wanted to share a mystery he was researching. This is about another famous Bosworthian in the form of Benoni-Evans, or at least one of his sons. I will let Walter explain the mystery.

There is a fascinating tale concerning Sebastian Evans' younger son, Frances.

Francis Bennett-Goldney, was the Independent Unionist Member of Parliament for Canterbury and mayor of Canterbury from 1906-1911. As a Major in the Royal Army Service Corps, he died 27 July 1918 in an American hospital in Brest from injuries sustained in a motor-car accident and is buried at St Germain-en-Laye, near Paris. He was the Assistant Military Attaché to the British Embassy in Paris.

In February 1907 Bennett-Goldney was appointed as Athlone Pursuivant of the Order of St Patrick and has been mentioned as a possible suspect in the theft of the insignia of the Order, known as the Irish Crown Jewels in July 1907.

The theft of the Irish Crown Jewels, by a person or persons unknown, in 1907 is one of the most famous and puzzling mysteries of Irish history and has been the subject of numerous books and articles. The Jewels were worn during functions of the Order of St Patrick and were entrusted to the care of Ulster King of Arms, Ireland's chief herald and genealogist. Many theories have been advanced over the years to explain what happened to the Jewels, with allegations that they were stolen by insiders, or by Unionist conspirators eager to derail Home Rule, or by Republican plotters seeking to embarrass the British government.

I should point out that the 'Irish Crown Jewels' were not the equivalent of the English Crown Jewels in the Tower of London but were in fact the regalia or insignia of the Order of St Patrick. This was a chivalric order founded by the government in 1783, designed to be the Irish counterpart of the British Order of the Garter, and equally a source of honour and patronage. The first Grand Master was the Third Earl Temple, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the prime mover in founding the Order. The Jewels or regalia were presented to the Order by King William IV in 1831 and are believed to have been made up from diamonds belonging to Queen Charlotte. The Jewels were crafted by Rundell, Bridge and Company of London, and consisted of a Star and a Badge composed of rubies, emeralds, and Brazilian diamonds, mounted in silver, which were to be worn by the Lord Lieutenant as Grand Master on formal occasions. The membership of the Order was composed of leading peers, titled Knights Companions. The Ulster King of Arms, the state heraldic and genealogical officer in charge of the Office of Arms, was made responsible for registering the Order's membership and caring for its insignia.

The statutes, or rules of the Order of St Patrick, were revised in 1905, and it was ordered that the jewelled insignia of the Grand Master and the collars and badges of the members should be deposited in a steel safe in the strong room of the Office of Arms in Dublin Castle. The serving Ulster King of Arms was Sir Arthur Vicars, who had been appointed in 1893. Other, largely honorary officeholders under Vicars were Pierce Gun Mahony, Cork Herald; Francis (Frank) Shackleton, Dublin Herald, and Francis Bennett Goldney, Athlone Pursuivant. Mahony was a nephew of Vicars, while Shackleton, the brother of the famous explorer Sir Ernest Shackleton, was a housemate of Vicars. After the fitting out of the new premises in the Castle had been completed, it became obvious that the Ratner safe, in which the Order's insignia were to be kept, was too large to fit through the doorway of the strong room. By agreement with the Board of Works it was decided to leave the safe in the library until a more suitably sized safe could be obtained, but this was never done.

While seven latch keys to the door of the Office of Arms were held by Vicars and his staff, there were only two keys to the safe containing the insignia, both held by Vicars. The last occasion on which the Jewels were seen in the safe was on 11 June 1907, when Vicars showed them to John Crawford Hodgson, the librarian of the Duke of Northumberland. On the morning of Wednesday, 3 July there was a "strange occurrence", when Mrs Farrell, the office cleaner, found the entrance door unlocked, told William Stivey, the messenger, who on informing Vicars received the rather offhand reply, 'Is that so?', or 'Did she?'. On the morning of Saturday 6 July there was an even more alarming occurrence, when Mrs Farrell found the door of the strong room ajar, and on being informed by Stivey, Vicars again replied casually, taking no further action.

At about 2.15 pm on the same day, 6 July, Vicars gave Stivey the key of the safe and a box containing the collar of a deceased knight, asking him to deposit it in the safe. This was most unusual, as Stivey had never before held the safe key in his hand. Stivey found the safe door unlocked and immediately informed Vicars, who came and opened the safe to find that the Jewels, five Knights' collars and some diamonds belonging to Vicars' s mother were all gone. The police were called, and in the subsequent investigation lock experts established that the safe lock had not been tampered with but had been opened with a key. While Mahony was not in the Office of Arms from April until 4 July, except one day in May, Shackleton and Goldney appeared not to have visited the premises or indeed been in Ireland between 11 June and 6 July. The discovery of the theft of the Jewels caused great concern to government, and indeed, King Edward VII was particularly angered, as he was within days of visiting Ireland and intended to wear the regalia when investing a knight of the Order of St Patrick. To this day, they have never been found!

Royal raid: The curious case of the Irish Crown Jewels

[Royal raid: The curious case of the Irish Crown Jewels - BBC News](#)

By **Matt Fox** BBC News Northern Ireland.



The crown jewels as modelled by Charles Vane-Temple-Stewart, 6th Marquess of Londonderry, when he was lord lieutenant of Ireland. The theft of the Irish Crown Jewels from Dublin Castle in 1907 was Ireland's most scandalous heist - and it remains unsolved to this day. With an estimated value of €5m (£4.3m), their current whereabouts remain unknown. King William IV presented the jewels for use by the lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1831

Some 394 precious stones were taken from the English Crown Jewels to create the set. The jewels of the Most Illustrious Order of St Patrick consisted of a star-and-badge regalia set with Brazilian diamonds, emeralds, and rubies - originally sourced from William IV's mother, Queen Charlotte.

While normally housed in a bank vault, a decision was made in 1903 to store them in a safe in the castle's Bedford Tower. Unfortunately, the safe was too large to make it through the strongroom doorway and officials opted to have it placed in the castle library instead. Duty then fell on the Ulster King of Arms, Sir Arthur Vicars, to look after the keys. Sir Arthur Vicars was responsible for more than one security breach by all accounts, he wasn't the best at it - Sir Arthur enjoyed showing off the jewels and regularly misplaced his keys. It didn't help that the library also doubled as his waiting room, with visitors constantly passing through.

On one occasion, when Sir Arthur was inebriated at a party, Lord Haddo allegedly took his keys, stole the jewels, and returned them by post - all in the name of fun. In the weeks prior to the theft, several security breaches had been reported and ignored, including misplaced keys and open doors. At one stage Sir Arthur himself was locked out of Bedford Tower. On the afternoon of Saturday 6 July, an office messenger entered the safe to lodge a recently repaired golden collar, it was then that officials realised the jewels were not to be found. Some of Sir Arthur's personal treasures were also missing, along with the collars of five knight members of the Order - their combined value is estimated to be £300,000 today. Detectives were stumped as there was no sign of a forced entry, suggesting that the mystery culprit had their own key.

Curiously, a ribbon and clasp had been left behind, a task that involved undoing two small screws which Sir Arthur estimated would have taken nearly 10 minutes. Whoever had stolen these jewels was in no great rush.

Angry king

By Monday, the disappearance had made international headline news, with the Dublin Metropolitan Police offering a staggering £1,000 reward. King Edward VII was, understandably, less than impressed.

He had been expected to don the jewels during an event at the Irish International Exhibition and subsequently had to cancel the ceremony. His visit still went ahead although it was far from friendly - a member of the royal household staff later recalled that he had "never seen King Edward so angry".

"His rage was something terrible and fearful... I am sure the officials he lectured never forgot his words," he added.

The king's personal feelings aside, the heist was something of a huge political embarrassment as the castle was the British administration's base in Ireland and the lost jewels were seen as symbolic of their reign. With little evidence, Dublin police were getting nowhere, and Scotland Yard soon stepped in.

Ch Insp John Kane arrived on 12 July to assist. He believed the theft to be an inside job and his report, which was never released, is said to have directly named the culprit. Some have speculated that this information was then suppressed by the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Psychics and graveyards

The ongoing investigation took on many twists and turns. Psychics offered their services with one claiming that the jewels were hidden in a graveyard - however subsequent digs proved fruitless. Sherlock Holmes author [Arthur Conan Doyle](#), a distant cousin of Sir Arthur, even offered his assistance with the investigation. It is believed the event went on to inspire his book *The Adventure of the Bruce-Partington Plans*. Box of the Insignia of the Grand Master of the Order of St Patrick Then there was the theory that the jewels were stolen by political activists and that they may have smuggled them to the USA. In the House of Commons in August 1907, Pat O'Brien MP blamed "loyal and patriotic Unionist criminals" for the crime. Others thought they were stolen as part an elaborate plot to embarrass the liberal government, with the jewels later secretly returned to the Royal Family. One of the more scandalous accusations involved the *London Mail*: In 1912, the newspaper alleged Vicars allowed his mistress to obtain a copy of the safe keys and that she had subsequently fled to Paris with the stolen jewels. Sir Arthur later went on to successfully sue for libel and was awarded £5,000 in damages. Sir Arthur had his own idea of who the culprit was - Francis Shackleton, brother of Antarctic explorer Ernest, who also possessed a key to the tower. Shackleton was well known for living beyond his means, regularly borrowing from loan sharks. Maintaining his innocence throughout, Sir Arthur refused to step down as the investigation continued. He was eventually dismissed by the King and became something of a recluse in his later years before being murdered by the IRA. His last will once again accused "the real culprit" Shackleton and criticised the Irish government and King Edward for making him a scapegoat.

Researchers agree that a likely tale could be that Shackleton worked in complicity with his lover, Capt. Richard Gorges, after they plied Sir Arthur with enough whiskey to make him pass out. Others speculate Shackleton was being extorted - the real culprit threatening to disclose his homosexuality - which was outlawed at the time. While never convicted for the theft, Shackleton was eventually imprisoned in 1914 for handling a stolen cheque. To this day, the location of the crown jewels remains a mystery, with few even remembering the tale. Dublin Castle's William Derham said: "As the country lurched into war, it would have been convenient to forget about things.

"It was a huge scandal and embarrassment at the time." In recent years, an unearthed Executive Council of the Irish Free State memo from 1927 stated that Ireland's leader, WT Cosgrove, understood "that the Castle jewels are for sale and that they could be got for £2,000 or £3,000".

"A part of me hopes that they do exist," said Mr Derham. "But thinking with my head, they were probably broken up. "That's how thieves worked then and how they work now."

For a good read and some interesting information pop over to [The Dixie Grammar School Association \(thedgsa.co.uk\)](http://TheDixieGrammarSchoolAssociation.thedgsa.co.uk). As I got your name wrong last month, I'll let you have a free advert this month!

Please be Careful On-Line and Elsewhere

At this time of year conmen, tricksters and scammers ramp up their efforts to steal money from honest and innocent victims. Hundreds of pounds are stolen every second and the annual figure is a mind boggling £1.3 billion (£1,300,000,000) was stolen in 2021 and by June 2022 with authorised push payment fraud (APP), reaching £583.2M, where victims are tricked into making a payment a 39% increase compared with 2020, according to the research from the banking industry organisation UK Finance. The Citizens Advice Newsletter carries some useful hints, tips, and information.

Contact Citizen's Advice Consumer helpline on 0808 223 1133 or [online](#) for advice on all Trading Standards matters.

Scams in the news

WhatsApp "hi Mum" scam moves to text



The notorious 'Hi Mum and Dad' scam has spread from WhatsApp to text message.

Scammers continue to prey on parents as the heartless "friend in need" scam begins to appear on text messages.

This message is sent by a scammer pretending to be a family member having a financial emergency. The scammer relies on the person receiving it not checking its source.

Don't fall for the scam. Find out more from [Action fraud](#).

Find out how to report a text you think is a scam from [National Cyber](#)

[Security Centre](#).

Make sure you're pension Scam-Smart

Pension frauds can be hard to spot as scammers can contact you unexpectedly.

They may use an offer of a free pension review, high pressure tactics such as time-limited deals and high returns to gain access to your pension savings.

Find out more from the [Financial Conduct Authority](#).

Fake emails and texts claim to offer discounts on energy bills

As usual, scammers are quick to capitalise on whatever is in the news, in this instance our concerns about rising energy bills.

Energy scams are on the increase. A fake email or text message may invite you to click on a link leading to a fake Ofgem website to then provide your personal and financial details. The message is a fraud.

The government's £400 energy bill discount will be automatic through your energy bills and is not something you have to apply for.



GOVUK: We have identified you as eligible for a discounted energy bill under the Energy Bills Support Scheme. You can apply here: <https://energy-bill-online.com/>

Register Energy Bills Support Scheme

Register now to receive a £400 non-repayable discount under the Energy Bills Support Scheme.

Start now >

From:
[Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy](#)

Published
1 April 2022

- If you have any doubts about a message, contact the organisation directly
- Don't use the numbers or address in the message, use the details from their official website
- Your bank or any other official source will never ask you to supply personal information via email

Find information on the Energy bills support Scheme here: [Government guidance on energy bills support](#).

Learn how to avoid and report energy

scams at [Ofgem](#).

Don't forget, extra payments for those on benefits to help with the cost of living are automatic. You don't need to apply. Find out more here: [Government guidance on cost of living payments](#).

Coalville store selling counterfeit vodka “unfit for human consumption” fined

Trading Standards Officers always take reports of dangerous or illegal drink and foodstuffs very seriously and will carry out inspections and take samples or seize items accordingly.

A company director whose business sold counterfeit vodka deemed “unfit for human consumption” has been disqualified from his role and fined thousands by the courts. The director and his company were each handed fines by Loughborough Magistrates' Court after an investigation from Trading Standards uncovered a batch of counterfeit vodka bottles being sold at Metro Stores in [Coalville's Marlborough Square](#).

The bottles were falsely trademarked to be genuine Glen's Vodka, but the 'vodka' itself was found to be a danger to the public. Customers who bought the vodka reported that it did not smell right, with one even falling ill after drinking it.

The director was fined £5,477.60 in costs and disqualified from being a company director for two years. The company was also fined £6,000 by the courts. Read more here:

[Leicester Mercury](#).



To report counterfeit products including alcohol to Trading Standards, visit [our report it page](#).

“Rogue Trader Week 2022”

Rogue traders repeatedly pose as legitimate tradespeople, often targeting vulnerable people within our communities. These unscrupulous offenders are extremely believable and can come across as very charming and trustworthy, but they can also use strategies such as aggressive behaviour and scare tactics, advising work needs doing which often doesn't. The work can be substandard, and consumers may find themselves paying more than they originally agreed.



On Wednesday 21st September 2022, Leicestershire County Council Trading Standards Service, Leicestershire Police, Blaby Police, Market Bosworth Police, Hinckley Police, HMRC and Environment Agency carried out a joint operation during which numerous vehicles were stopped and provided with relevant business advice and guidance across 2 designated areas of the county.

Rogue trading can have such a detrimental effect on a person, not just financially, but emotionally and physically.

Don't fall for the urgency that traders will often imply – a tile is missing from your roof, it might fall and hurt

someone, or it might cause internal damage to your home and collapse. Always get a second and third opinion and never feel pressured into agreeing to work immediately.

Do not agree to any work on your doorstep, obtain full details of the company, the work and price in writing and never pay in cash.

If the trader is legitimate, they won't mind waiting for you to come back to them once you have made an informed decision. Be wary of those that say they can start straight away, whatever reason they give you. The message is simple: 'If you're not sure, don't open the door.'

To report an incident please call 0808 223 1133 or visit [Citizen's Advice](#) for more advice.

Do your research

Who and where are you buying from? If you buy a product from a seller based outside the UK, it may not be manufactured or labelled to comply with our safety laws. Look at the product you have bought. Does it have clear instructions and safety markings? Do you have the name and address of the manufacturer? If not be cautious about using the product.



Marking

Some products must display appropriate marking to be sold in the UK, these include toys, electrical goods, gas appliances and fireworks as well as some personal protective equipment. This marking is a statement from the manufacturer that the product meets specific safety, health, and environmental requirements.

Until 1 January 2023, products sold in Great Britain may display CE or UKCA marking.

Register your products

Many household products, especially electrical goods, come with the option to register them with the manufacturer. This may activate an extended guarantee or warranty, but it's also very important for safety reasons.

Registering your product means that you can be directly informed if there is a safety issue with it and get any repairs done as soon as possible. If it is recalled, a refund or replacement will be arranged.

Find out more at registermyappliance.org.uk.



What to do if a product you own has a potential safety risk

Take the action recommended if you receive an email or letter from a manufacturer stating, "important safety warning" or "product recall."

You can check if the product you own is subject to action such as issuing new instructions, modifications or even advice to return for a refund via a manufacturer's website.

When there are potential safety issues with goods and food, there will be a "recall" of the product. Keep an eye on UK product recalls on the www.gov.uk portal. You can also find details of [EU](#) and [International](#) product recalls online. For more consumer product safety advice UK government [Consumer product safety advice](#).

Report your concerns and get advice

If you need to report a dangerous product or seek advice on your consumer rights, contact [Citizen's Advice](#) online or on 0808 223 1133. They will pass on product safety complaints that may need to be investigated to trading standards.

Don't get (subscription) trapped...

Trading standards continue to receive reports from consumers who have taken advantage of "free" or low cost offers which end up costing them hundreds even thousands of pounds.

Avoid a subscription trap headache

Subscription traps are often linked with offers for slimming pills, health foods, pharmaceuticals, and anti-aging products. But the latest mobile phones are increasingly being featured.

The perpetrators of subscription traps exploit a 'continuous payment authority,' normally by requesting your payment card details as proof of identity and age, then retaining those details to draw monthly payments from your account. Details of this ongoing commitment are generally buried in the terms & conditions and are missed by many people, eager instead to take advantage of the 'fantastic offer' being advertised.

- Always read the small print or terms and conditions carefully before entering into any agreement or making a purchase.
- Make sure the terms and conditions box has not been pre-ticked
- Keep a copy of the advertisement you reply to, print it, or take a screen shot of the webpage
- Check your bank/payment card statements regularly for unexpected payments



[Get Safe Online](#) offers great advice on how to avoid subscription traps and what to do if you are caught in one.

Cost of living crisis....?

Some businesses are sadly struggling in this economic climate and may cease trading.



If a company or trader stops trading or goes out of business, you could end up without the item you paid for or with unfinished work.

There's no guarantee you'll get what you paid for but there are several ways to try to get your money back or get the work done. Remember, if the item is over £100 and you pay part of this on a Credit Card, you will have automatic protection with the credit card Company.

Get further advice from [Citizen's Advice: when a company stops trading](#).

If you are feeling the pinch on your spending, you are not alone. Leicestershire trading standards are planning a series of advice posts in the coming months to help you navigate the rising cost crisis.



Don't miss our up-to-date advice find us at:

Leicestershire Trading Standards Service

Tel: 0116 305 8000

Email: tradingstandards@leics.gov.uk

www.leicestershire.gov.uk/business-and-consumers/trading-standards

[f /LeicsTradingStandards](https://www.facebook.com/LeicsTradingStandards)

I recently received an email from Hinckley and Bosworth VCS Partnership (The Voluntary and Community Sector) with the following information attached. I am sharing it as there are many groups in Market Bosworth who may be able to apply for a grant. I am sure that MBS (Market Bosworth Society) members often belong to more than one group, and some serve on the committees of these groups. Please ensure that your groups and especially their committees are aware of the grants available and the process of applying of a grant.

HBBC WARM SPACES GRANT FUND

Guidance notes

The RCC (Rural Community Council) is working in partnership with HBBC (Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council) to deliver this grant scheme designed to support VCS or not for profit organisations with the associated costs in providing a Warm Space provision in the Borough of Hinckley & Bosworth for the benefit of local residents.

Please read the following guidance notes before making an application.

Organisation Eligibility

- VCS or not for profit organisations only (not Town or Parish Councils).
- Have a constitution / set of rules / articles of association and can confirm legal status
- Have a bank account in the name of the organisation with more than one signatory not related or co-habiting and have available the most recent bank statement.
- Have the appropriate policies and procedures in place to support the delivery of the project.

Criteria

- Grant funding can only be used to the support associated costs in respect of providing a Warm Space provision.
- The Warm Space provision must operate within the Borough of Hinckley & Bosworth.
- The Warm Space provision must be offered for a minimum of 12 hours a month, for a minimum of 4 months during the period November 2022 and March 2023.
- The Warm Space provision must be open to the general public and not refused on grounds of gender, race, disability, sexual orientation, occupation, religious, political, or other beliefs.

- Your Warm Space offer has to be over and above your organisations usual offer i.e. is an added value/additional offer to the community.
- You must complete and return a grant monitoring form when requested.

What will not be funded

- Salary costs
- Applications for retrospective funding. (Such as expenditure incurred prior to the approval of the grant).
- Double funding where funding has been obtained from alternative sources for the same thing.

Publicity

The recipients of this grant fund must acknowledge the Borough Council's support in any marketing publicity.

Application process

To apply for a Warm Spaces grant, please complete the online grant application form <https://forms.office.com/r/AYe7LdcZJg> and email a copy of your most recent bank statement or paying in slip to halls@ruralcc.org.uk

Once we receive your application, we will apply the agreed scoring protocols and advise you of the outcome by email or letter.

If the required supporting documentation is not received within 4 weeks of the date of submission, your application will be withdrawn.

Payment

Successful grant applicants will receive a single payment of £1,200 by BACS only and this will be in advance of project delivery and within one month of receipt of the paperwork.

Monitoring report on activity delivered

We will contact each grant funded project to request a short monitoring report from. This will be used to create a summary report of all the grants distributed, the activity delivered and help produce some case studies of successful projects.

General conditions

The grant must be spent before March 31st, 2023

If an organisation does not use the grant for the purposes for which it was awarded the Council may seek to reclaim some or the entire grant awarded.

Further guidance and support

Developing your project further. If you require support about project development, policies and procedures, safeguarding or alternative funding sources, please contact the HBBC VCS Partnership Network <https://www.ruralcc.org.uk/hbbc/>

You may also find the following information on setting up a Warm Space in your community useful: https://cdn.ymaws.com/cilip.site-ym.com/resource/resmgr/cilip/information_professional_and_news/press_releases/2022_10/a_warm_welcome_2022.pdf

Additional funding

The third and final round of Leicestershire County Councils SHIRE Community Grant programme 2022-23, is currently open for applications and is prioritising funding for projects/activities focussed on supporting vulnerable people and communities to manage the impacts of the cost-of-living crisis, including supporting the establishment of community warm banks/warm spaces. This may enable you to extend or further develop your Warm Space offer. The closing date is November 30th Further information can be found here:

<https://www.leicestershirecommunities.org.uk/grants/apply-for-a-shire-grant.html>

Time for a quiz I think....

GENERAL ANCIENT EGYPT TRIVIA QUESTIONS

1. What does the word hieroglyphs mean?
2. Ancient Egypt was responsible for the earliest known peace treaty which was between Egypt and what group of people?
3. What was the first pyramid to be built called?
4. What is the oldest known monumental sculpture in Egypt? (Hint: Riddle me this.)
5. What is the name of the funerary figurine placed in tombs to serve as servants for the deceased in the afterlife.
6. The Great Pyramids of Giza consists of how many pyramids?
7. Which ancient Egyptian dynasty was Ramses III the pharaoh of?
8. Which pharaoh was the father of Ramses III? (Hint: It's not Ramses II)
9. Which pharaoh was the first historically confirmed female pharaoh?
10. Which female pharaoh had the longest reign?
11. The month of August is the eighth month of the year due to which pharaoh?
12. Which pharaoh has the most surviving statues?
13. Which pharaoh covered slaves in honey to attract flies away from him?
14. The first known labour strike in recorded history occurred under which pharaoh?

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.

© Market Bosworth Society 2022

Nigel Palmer



Chairman

Robin's Surname Quiz Answers

1. barrel or cask maker or repairer
2. maker or seller of arrows
3. basket maker
4. female brewer
5. candle maker or seller
6. dyer
7. cow herd
8. pedlar or hawker – derived from packhorses
9. miller
10. maker of ploughs
11. forester- looking after trees & game in a forest
12. maker or seller of table linen – napery

Robin's place names quiz answers

1. Quorndon
2. Elmesthorpe
3. Appleby Parva
4. Hathern
5. Twycross
6. Wymeswold
7. Stapleford
8. Gumley
9. Burbage
10. Carlton

Pharaoh Trivia Quiz Answers

1. Sacred writing People were unable to decipher hieroglyphs until the discovery of the Rosetta Stone which contained a message from Pharaoh Ptolemy V.
2. The Hittites. The Egyptian-Hittite peace treaty is the only ancient Near Eastern treaty in which both side's versions have survived. A copy of the treaty is displayed on a wall in the United Nations headquarters in New York.
3. The Pyramid of Djoser. Also known as The Step Pyramid, it was built during the Third Dynasty for the Pharaoh Djoser. It is surrounded by a wall of limestone 10.5 meters high. The wall has 15 doors, but only one opens. The others are for the pharaoh's spirit to use in the afterlife.
4. The Sphinx. No, it's not the Riddler. Also known as the Great Sphinx of Giza, it was built during the reign of Pharaoh Khafre around 2558-2531 BC. The idea of the Sphinx asking a riddle to travellers before letting them pass is based on a Greek legend called "The Riddle of the Sphinx."
5. Shabti dolls. They are also known as ushabti dolls. They frequently have hoes on their shoulders or baskets on their backs. The figurines were produced in huge numbers, and along with scarabs, they are the most numerous of all ancient Egyptian antiquities to survive.

6. Three. The three pyramids were built for the pharaohs Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure. The oldest and largest of the three is known as the Great Pyramid of Giza or the Pyramid of Khufu. It is the oldest of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, and it is estimated that it took 10-20 years to build. The pyramids were 481 ft, 447.5 ft, and 228 ft tall, respectively.
7. The Twentieth Dynasty. Ramses III was the second pharaoh of the Twentieth Dynasty and ruled for over 30 years from 1186-1155 BC. He was murdered during a harem conspiracy plot led by one of his wives Tiye who wanted her son to have the throne. A photograph of Ramses III was used as the model for the evil mummy Kharis in a series of 1940s horror films: *The Mummy's Hand*, *The Mummy's Tomb*, *The Mummy's Ghost*, and *The Mummy's Curse*.
8. Setnakhte. Pharaoh Setnakhte was the first pharaoh of the Twentieth Dynasty of ancient Egypt and ruled from 1180-1186 BC. It is possible that he was a usurper who seized the throne due to the fact that he was not a direct descendant of the two preceding pharaohs.
9. Sobekneferu. While there may have been other female rulers Sobekneferu is the first female ruler for which we have known proof. She became pharaoh after the death of her brother Amenemhat IV, and she reigned from 1806-1802 BC. Sobekneferu was the last ruler of the Twelfth Dynasty.
10. Hatshepsut. She was the second historically confirmed female pharaoh, and she is widely regarded as one of the most successful pharaohs. Pharaoh Hatshepsut reigned longer than any other woman of an indigenous Egyptian dynasty. She ruled from 1507-1458 BC and was the fifth pharaoh of the Eighteenth Dynasty. Her name means "foremost of noble ladies." She was known for wearing a false beard and even having her likeness depicted as a male in order to establish her authority.
11. Cleopatra. Cleopatra VII, known simply as Cleopatra, was the last active pharaoh of Egypt who was survived briefly by her son Caesarion. She is an icon and is well known for her love affairs with Caesar and Mark Antony. After her defeat by Augustus, the Roman Senate decided he should have a month named after him. Instead of choosing September, the month of his birth, he chose the eighth month. This was the month that Cleopatra died, and he wanted to create a yearly reminder of his victory.
12. Amenhotep III. Also known as Amenhotep the Magnificent, the pharaoh has over 250 statues that have survived. The statues span his entire life and show a portrait of his entire reign. He was the 9th pharaoh of the Eighteenth Dynasty. His reign was a period of unprecedented prosperity, and during this time Egypt reached the peak of its artistic and international power.
13. Pharaoh Pepi II. Pharaoh Pepi II despised flies so much that he would cover his slaves in honey so that they would go to them instead of himself. He became pharaoh at age six and ruled during the Sixth Dynasty.
14. Ramesses III. During the 29th year of his reign he was unable to provide food rations to tomb-builders and artisans of the town that is now known as Deir el-Medina. The workers were not given their ration of wheat and as a result had a sit-down labour strike. They wrote a letter to the officials stating their case and their rations were delivered. They went back to work the next day but would continue to have strikes due to low provisions. Egypt would go through almost two decades of arrested tree growth and trouble producing grain.