

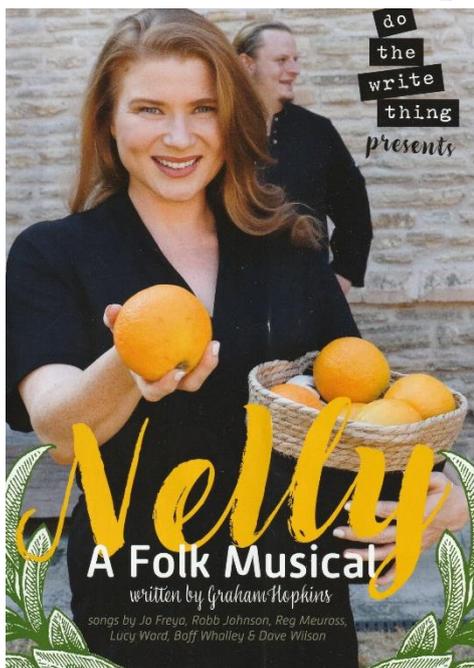
# MARKET BOSWORTH SOCIETY

May 2023

Dear Member

Here is your May Newsletter, which I hope you will enjoy reading. Our next lecture is our 50<sup>th</sup> birthday celebration and I also hope that you will all be able to join me and enjoy Nelly. Please remember that fully paid-up members of MBS are admitted free, but guests are welcome to come to this ticketed event. Please do your best to advertise the play. It is suitable for the over 12s. If you do wish to attend as a member, please send me an email to [info@marketbosworthsociety.com](mailto:info@marketbosworthsociety.com) and I will reserve you a free ticket.

## **NELLY – A FOLK MUSICAL – Dixie Grammar School Hall 22nd June 2023. Doors open 7:00 pm. Licenced Bar.**



Tickets are all £10.00 per person and can be obtained from <https://www.wegottickets.com/event/570580#tickets> (Market Bosworth Festival website) or on the door on the 22<sup>nd</sup> June. (Cash or card subject to availability).

We are delighted to announce that the highly acclaimed folk musical Nelly will be performed right here in Market Bosworth! The Market Bosworth Society will be 50 years old this year and what better way to celebrate than to turn the clock back to the reign of another Charles?

In Restoration England, Nell Gwynne became the most famous woman alive. Our play which might have been sub-titled “Carry On Up the Restoration!” tries to show you why. Funny. Sad. Belting songs. Theatre is all about storytelling. Folk music is all about storytelling. And Nell Gwynne – what a story. Born into poverty (her mum ran a brothel and her dad died in a debtors’ gaol) the young Nelly was a cinder girl, a fish hawker, an orange seller but became the leading comedy actress of her day. She is perhaps best known to history as the mistress of Charles II. But is really known to us because she was funny. Samuel Pepys called her “pretty witty

Nell”. Playwrights, poets and politicians – the sharpest minds courted her and were part of her “merry gang”.

Written by the hugely talented and very funny Graham Hopkins, songs written by Jo Freya, Robb Johnson, Reg Meuross, Lucy Ward, Boff Whalley and Dave Wilson (Winter Wilson).

Suitable for 12 + some adult themes and fruity language!

Doors open 7:00 pm curtain up 8:00 pm. The Dixie Arms Hotel are providing a bar with drinks available prior to curtain up and during the interval.

Do come along and enjoy the show and help us celebrate our birthday.

**Fully paid-up members of the Market Bosworth Society will enjoy free admittance.**

## Meeting Report

### Rev. Dr. Arthur Benoni Evans the Man and Father of a Dynasty and his family.

Usually I can be seen frantically taking notes as the guest speaker delivers their lecture. On this occasion I have the benefit of my own notes, which makes a refreshing change. I hope you enjoy reading about this



lecture whether you were there on the night or not.

The Rev. Dr. Artur Benoni Evans DD, the subject of this lecture is shown left.

First of all, let me say that I am grateful to Walter Baynes of the Dixie Grammar School Association (<http://www.thedgsa.co.uk/>) who provided the text for this lecture.

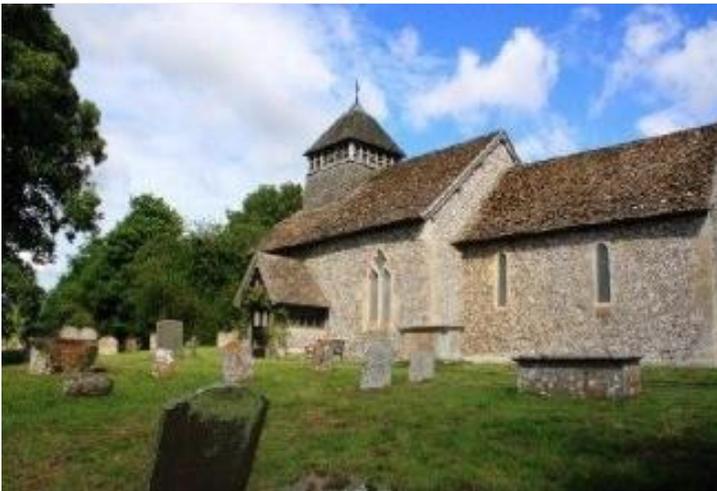
Many of you will know the name Benoni Evans and that he was at one time a headmaster of the Dixie Grammar School. You may also know where he is buried in St. Peter's Parish Churchyard. But there is much, much more to this fascinating man who was the beginning of a dynasty. I did not cover all events, stories and anecdotes some emerged later during the question-and-answer

session. Time did simply not permit, but the intention was to give an overview in the expectation that research would ensue.

It was Walter who was to answer the questions as he is the real expert.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Benoni Evans was born on 25th March 1781, at Compton Beauchamp, in what was at the time the county of Berkshire, but is now in Oxfordshire. His famous father was the Rev. Lewis Evans, the vicar of Foxfield, in Wiltshire. Foxfield church as it looks now is shown below.

Rev Lewis was a well-known astronomer, and for many years held the professorship of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He married Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Norman. Arthur clearly inherited an intelligent set of genes.



Arthur was the second son and received his education at the college school, Gloucester, of which his uncle and namesake was headmaster. Here he was known as 'The Bold Arthur,' from his remarkable personal courage. He went into residence at St. John's College, Oxford, on the 23rd of October 1800 and gained his B.A. on the 21st of February 1804, aged 22, his M.A. in 1820 aged 39 and his Bachelor of Divinity and his Doctorate in 1828, aged 47. Education, like many things is not

to be rushed.

In addition to his knowledge of classical languages, Evans became versed in Hebrew, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and oddly, Icelandic. He had a musical talent as well, and played several instruments.

As an artist he sketched in pencil, crayon, and sepia. His cattle drawings were of particular merit. He studied geology and botany, and his knowledge of Greek, Roman, and English coins, of which he had a large collection, was considerable.

He was ordained in Gloucester cathedral in August 1804 to the curacy of Hartpur, and after receiving priest's orders in September 1805, was, the following month appointed as professor of classics and history in the Royal

Military College, then recently established at Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire. He moved with the college to Sandhurst in October 1812.

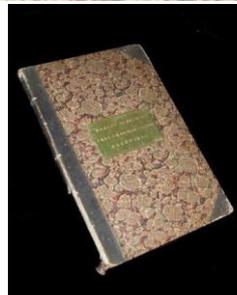
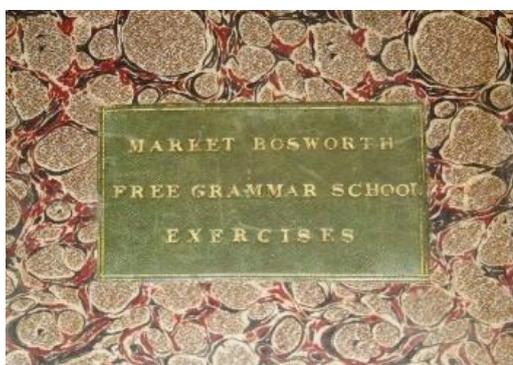
In June 1819 Arthur married Anne, third daughter of Captain Thomas Dickinson, R.N., of Bramblebury, near Woolwich, by whom he had six children. Anne died 10 May 1883, in her ninety-second year. Dr. Evans died on 8th November 1854, and is buried in the churchyard of St. Peters at Market Bosworth.

After resigning his Sandhurst college appointment in 1822, he went to Britwell, near Burnham, where he prepared pupils for the universities, and served the curacy of Burnham until 1829, when he accepted the headmastership of what was “the free grammar school at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire”. Arthur’s life centred being a clergyman and being an educator.

Unusually Evans was one of the few headmasters of the Dixie Grammar School to be appointed other than by the local Dixie Baronets. The Bishop of Lincoln, John Kaye, appointed Evans, since in 1829 the 8th Baronet was only a child of 13. The schools' commissioners reported Evans' tenure as one of the most successful in the school's history. Even more curious is that Arthur did not wish to be headmaster of the Dixie Grammar School but had his sights firmly set upon Rugby School. His application was unsuccessful, only because he could not get his testimonials in order in time, and he joined a long list of accidental successes, in good company with The Slinky, Post-it Notes, Play-Doh, Chocolate Chip Cookies, Velcro, Super Glue and microwave ovens.

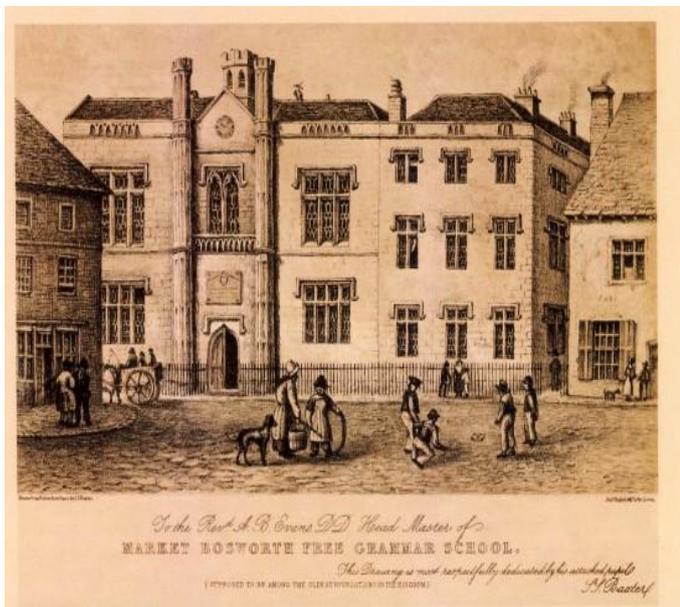
While resident at the Dixie Grammar School he held successively the curacies of Bosworth, Carlton, and Cadeby between 1829 and 1841. From his clerical profession he never received more than £100 a year and it was as a schoolmaster that he was much more financially successful.

Lodged at the Leicester Records Office is this exercise book with connections to Dr. Evans. Full of the most intricate “copperplate” handwriting. Exercise book shown left.



Let us pause for a moment and consider the arrival of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Benoni Evans and his family in Market Bosworth. The grammar school had just emerged from almost 50 years in the chancery courts. The buildings of the school had deteriorated and whilst the school continued it did in alternative buildings on Church Street. The school entered chancery in 1779 when a suspicion of irregularity over the running of the school became an open action. This was an expensive diversion from education for between 1830 and 1832 the school paid law bills amounting to £406, equivalent to £36,500 today.

Happily, the governors still had some money, and in 1826 they set about reviving the premises (the Dixie Grammar School is shown left) and by 1828



(MDCCCXXVIII can anyone tell me where this can be seen?) The full quote over the former main entrance reads “The buildings of this grammar school founded AD 1601 by Wolstan Dixie, Knight falling down with age the protectors of the same saw to their restoration in AD 1828 For a bonus point how does the Greek inscription translate to English “Education once received is a possession of which mortal man cannot be deprived” Probably added by Arthur Benoni Evans and attributed to ---pause--- Menander a Greek dramatist and prolific quotation creator. ) By 20<sup>th</sup> November 1826, the Governors decided the school should reopen and admitted boys aged between 11 and 14. In January 1929 Arthur Benoni Evans was appointed Headmaster.

Dr Evans began to make several changes which were not universally popular. His vision was a school which would resemble a small edition of a public school, which it had become in 1735. Dr Evans wanted to coach only the brightest boys personally. In 1831 Mr Powers alleged that Dr Evans was not teaching as he ought, the free scholars of the school. Dr Evans sought support from his appointer the Bishop of Lincoln. A compromise was proposed where Dr Evans would also teach the brightest of the free boys, this he did to the acceptance of Mr Power.

The custom for all new heads was the right to appoint their own staff. This naturally led to dismissals in some schools and at Bosworth matters were no different. Only Mr Edwards the writing master survived. The Rev. Roby was dismissed as was Rev. Nathaniel Pomfret Small, then in a move which appears politically expeditious one of the kin of the founder was appointed.

The school was put into its full stride by Dr. Evans. A list of books to be provided free, together with the scholars entitled to receive them was drawn up. In view of the previous Classical bias of the school and the Chancery scheme of 1826 the list contained mainly of English grammar and spelling books. Dr Evans whilst acknowledging the virtue of classical education also realised and accepted the importance of instruction in the native tongue in an area where dialect was strong as in Leicestershire. His studies in this direction later led to the publication of his book “Leicestershire Words and Phrases” still available in libraries and on Amazon today.

The school flourished and by 1831 there were 100 scholars, the finances had improved to the point where the Governors decided to grant copy books and pens to for the ‘poor scholars.’ With £25 being set aside to provide annual prizes. It can be claimed that in taking over the school when he did the only way was up. Personally, I feel this is demeaning to the integrity, intelligence and capabilities of Dr. Evans. Having been in similar situations in my career the way is still uphill.

During his lifetime Dr. Evans wrote over twenty books, many of which are considered to be so important that



copies can be obtained today from several publishers. Some of them can even be read “on-line” via the service offered by Google Books. Of particular interest is, as mentioned, his work on ‘Leicestershire Words, Phrases, and Proverbs,’ published in 1848, whilst he was at the school. This was reprinted by the English Dialect Society in 1881, edited by his son, Sebastian, and is one of the most popular “digital, re-print on demand” titles from several of today’s publishers.

## The Evan’s dynasty,

There were 6 surviving children and several grandchildren. We will not be looking at them all but here are a few of them.

Dr Evans son, John Evans was born at Britwell Court in Buckinghamshire in 1823. He was all set for an academic career and about to enter Brasenose College, Oxford, when suddenly he was sent to work for his uncle, John Dickinson, in the paper-making industry.

He soon proved a very capable employee and having thoroughly learned the business, set about developing



some of the earliest machines for making envelopes, which up until then had to be folded by hand. Like his uncle, John soon had several patents granted to him for paper-making methods. Under his leadership the company began to expand and thrive. He was instrumental in the development of the process whereby Esparto grass was imported from the Mediterranean region and converted into a pulp from which paper could be made.

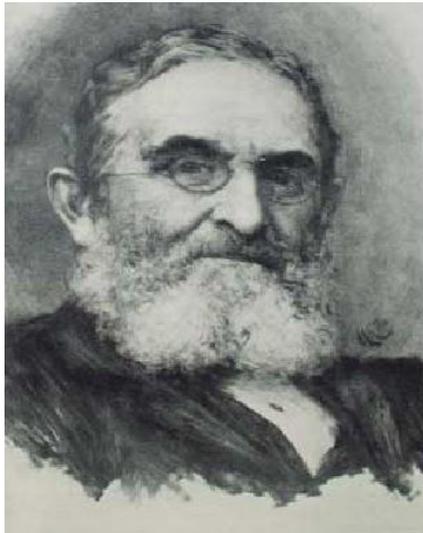
Following the conversion of the business into a Limited Company in 1855, John retired. He had helped to establish a well-respected

business that is still trading today, John Dickinson & Co., part of the Hamelin Group. I am sure that many, if not all of you, have at some time written on Basildon Bond writing paper. You may even have sent a letter in a Three Candlesticks envelope, without ever considering the link to the Dixie Grammar School, however tenuous it may be.

Outside his business, John followed his hobbies of coin collecting, numismatics, and of geology.

This was to lead to his publication of several books still considered as standard works today. He also wrote a number of separate papers on archaeological and geological subjects, notably the paper on Flint Implements in the Drift presented in 1860 and 1862 to *Archaeologic*, the organ of the Society of Antiquaries. All of this written of course while he was still the Managing Director and very active in the work of the Company. He was a man of immense talent and had a charming disposition. Apparently, he loved a grand ball and would dance the night away. He was also president of the Geological Society of London, 1874–1876; He was awarded the prestigious Lyell Medal in 1880. He was president of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 1877–1879. the Society of the Chemical Industry, 1891–1893; and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1897–1898.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1864 and for twenty years he was its treasurer. He was appointed High Sheriff of Hertfordshire for 1881.



As President of the Society of Antiquaries he was an ex officio trustee of the British Museum, and subsequently he became a permanent trustee. His academic honours included honorary degrees from several universities, and he was a corresponding member of the Institute de France. But it was the Numismatic Society, now The Royal Numismatic Society, which was his principal interest. He first joined in 1847, acted as Secretary from 1854 to 1874 after which he was President until his death in May 1908. A Commemorative bronze medallion, with the bust of John Evans, was cast by the Numismatic

Society in 1887 in recognition of his outstanding work for them. John Evans was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, KCB, in the Birthday Honours list of 1892.

Sir John Evans had made a vast collection of coins and ancient objects of stone and metal most of which he gave to his son Arthur Jnr or bequeathed to the Ashmolean Museum. Visitors to the museum today will see many objects in cases stating that the donor was “J. Evans.” There is also a gallery there named after him, and another named after his son Arthur. His wealth as a successful papermaker had allowed the collection of unique prize specimens.

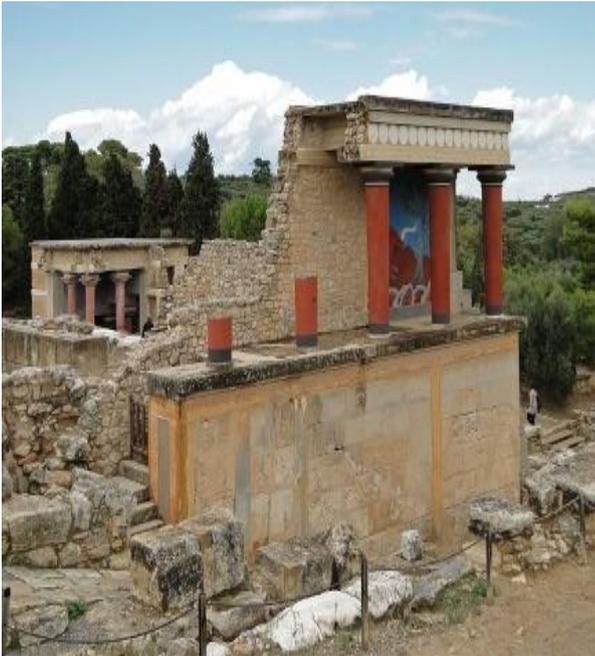


However his interests were not entirely academic for he was also very active in local affairs being a churchwarden of two local churches in turn. As a Justice of the Peace he was closely involved in the formation of Hertfordshire County Council being its second Chairman for two years from 1901.

His son Lewis, continued in the running of the Dickinson business and his daughter, Joan (shown left) wrote the history of the company, *The Endless Web*, published in 1953.

She went to Oxford university at a time when women were not permitted to have a degree. However, the rules were changed, and she was successfully examined on the first day that they were allowed. Her scholarship is apparent in the many books she wrote on jewellery and mediaeval art, some of which are in French.

Dr Evans grandson also named Arthur, (shown below left) began the excavations at Knossos, for which he is best remembered, in 1900, just after Crete was declared a republic. Evidence of the Mycenaean civilisation on Crete was undisputed. Indeed, Evans had announced that he had “concluded to a Mycenaean hieroglyphic script of about 60 characters”. Within a few months they had uncovered a substantial portion of what he called the Palace of Minos. The term "palace" may be misleading; Knossos was an intricate collection of over 1000 interlocking rooms, some of which served as artisans' workrooms and the like. It served as a central storage point, as well as a religious and administrative centre. The small ruin of Knossos spanned about five acres and the palace had a maze-like quality that reminded Evans of the labyrinth described in Greek mythology. The images below show some of the excavations. The one on the right shows one of the beautifully decorated inner chambers.



Sir Arthur died in 1941 and left part of his estate to the Boy Scouts, including Youlbury House, his home which became Youlbury Camp which is still in use today.



Let's now look at the life of Sebastian Evans. The image we have is from a plaster profile (shown left) made by his sister Emma. Sebastian was born in 1830, the youngest son of Dr. Arthur Benoni Evans. He was admitted to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, as a Dixie Scholar on April 19, 1849. He Matriculated at the end of the Michaelmas Term that year and gained his B. A. degree 1853. He was admitted at Lincoln's Inn in 1855, the same year that he was appointed Secretary of the India Reform Association, a position from which he resigned in 1857. Also in 1857 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Bennett Goldney, one of the founders of the London Joint Stock Bank. His son, Francis, who later became the M.P. for Canterbury, was to assume the surname of Bennett Goldney.

1857 also saw Sebastian become Manager of the Art Department of the glass works of Messrs. Chance & Co. at Oldbury, designing many stained-glass windows, including one illustrating the Robin Hood legend, for the International Exhibition in 1862.

In 1867, he joined the Birmingham Daily Gazette as editor, but left within three years to pursue his legal career. When the editor of the Daily Gazette

died in 1886, Evans resumed the editorship. He wrote leading articles for The Observer, and contributed articles and stories, chiefly mystical, to Macmillan's and Longman's Magazines.

He was awarded L. L. D., Doctor of Law in 1868 and was called to the Bar in 1873



on the Birmingham and Oxford Circuits. In 1878, Sebastian shared in the foundation of The People, (first edition shown left) a weekly Conservative newspaper, and he edited it for the first three years. His versatility and charm brought him many friends of varied types, including William Makepeace Thackeray, Huxley, Cardinal Newman, Matthew Arnold, Joseph Chamberlain, Edward Burne-Jones and John Ruskin.

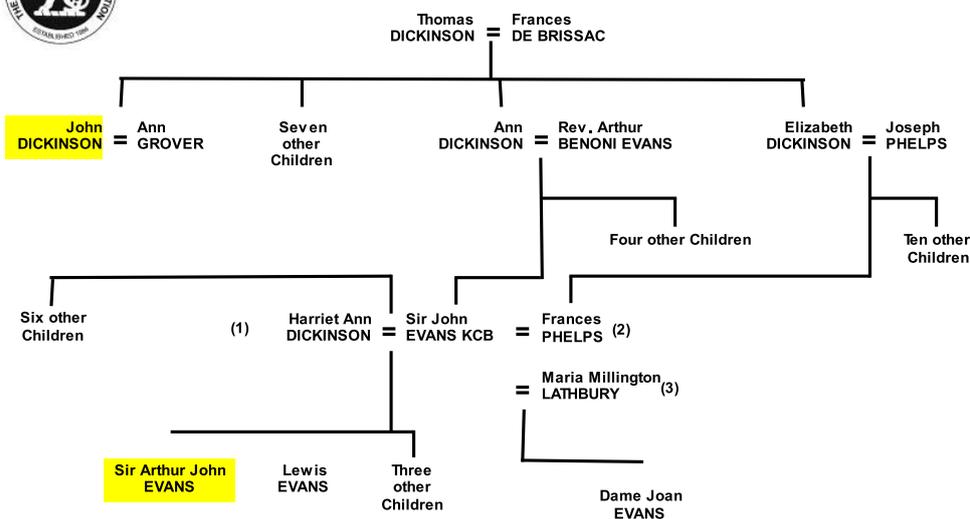
He pursued his artistic and poetic interests and exhibited pictures at the Royal Academy and elsewhere.



You may be familiar with the sketch he did when he was eighteen (shown above right) which was presented to St. Peter's Church here at Bosworth. He published several anthologies of poems, most notably Brother Fabian's Manuscript and other Poems in 1865. Like all famous families there are connections to other famous families. We can see two here. Firstly the connection with the Dickinson family.



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN 'EVANS' AND 'DICKINSON'.



John Dickinson (John Evans's father-in-law) here are two views of John Dickinson, on the left as a younger man and as an older man on the right.



John is an interesting man in his own light and whilst it is a digression, I think it worthwhile to tell you a little about him.

John was born on 29 March 1782, the eldest son of Captain Thomas Dickinson, R.N. and Frances (nee de Brissac). When he was 15, he was apprenticed for seven years to Thomas Harrison, a stationer, in London. After

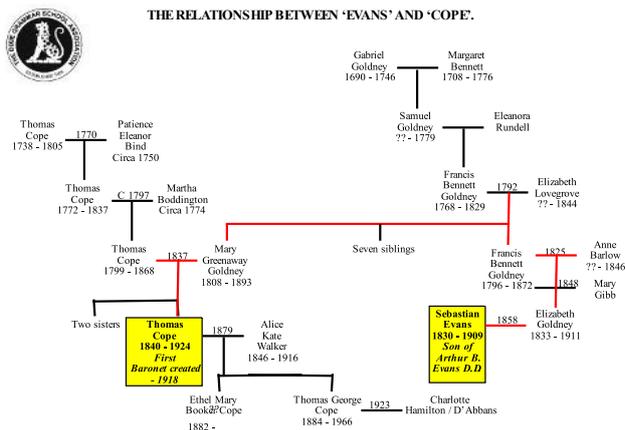
his seven-year apprenticeship was completed, he was admitted to the livery of Stationer's Company but some three years earlier he had begun trading as a stationer selling readymade paper, acquiring premises and setting up eventually in Ludgate Street (now Hill).

At this time paper was produced in single sheets, a very laborious and heavy process. He soon became aware that there were more efficient techniques being explored to produce paper using advanced methods. Some years before, a Frenchman called Saint-Léger Didot had been devoting his attention to the development of papermaking at Essonne. One of his workers, Louis-Nicolas Robert, had designed a machine that could produce paper on a larger scale, instead of by hand, and this was in use in 1797/98. The process enabled longer and wider sheets to be made, but the paper still required removing and drying. Its success, however, created difficulties following the application for a patent and Robert quarrelled with Didot over its ownership.

Eventually, John Gamble, Didot's brother-in-law and a paper manufacturer in England became involved and began to seek ways of making an even larger, more advanced machine. Aware that these experimental improvements in paper manufacture were being conducted, John Dickinson also set about designing his own machine and eventually his version proved to be more successful. In addition, his ambitions of acquiring his own paper mill were realised. He was familiar with the Hemel Hempstead area having bought paper from Apsley Mill, owned by George Stafford He successfully purchased Stafford's mill in 1809. Dickinson purchased his second mill, Nash Mills, around 1810-11, shortly after his marriage to Ann Grover. John and Ann had 7 children, four dying young and only Frances, John and Harriet. survived. Harriet became John Evans first wife. In 1815 Dickinson took over a small paper mill at Batchworth, developing it for the production of the raw materials used to make the finished paper. Familiarly known as 'Batcher' this was a 'rag mill' where rag material was sorted, buttons etc. removed and the rags prepared for use in the next stage of the processing to produce paper. This was called 'half stuff'. It was not long before John Dickinson was producing large quantities of paper using steam power and as he became more ambitious Home Park was built nearby by and the canal was now a useful transport system. Consequently, his drive and aspirations led him towards Croxley Green and Common Moor to build another mill. With the River Gadde and the canal close by, it was an ideal site, and Dickinson set about purchasing the land owned by Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. A private Act of Parliament was passed in 1828 for this to be achieved. The Mill was formally opened in 1829 with a lavish dinner and invited guests included friends and relations as well as John Dickinson's chief customers. Production began the following year, in 1830.

As the industrial revolution progressed, workers were very concerned at the perceived loss of employment due to the proliferation of machinery. Soon after the Mill was opened, a gang of machine breakers from Buckinghamshire were seen marching north of Apsley intent on causing damage and disruption to all the mills. Dickinson swiftly organised a plan of action to defend all the sites. It so happened that just as they were approaching Apsley, the Old Berkley Hunt was riding in the vicinity and the labourers, mistaking them for the Militia, whose uniforms were of a similar colour to clothes worn in hunting, dispersed very quickly indeed and no harm came of it.

Another connection was to the Cope family, a family which it is hoped will need no introduction here. This by the marriage of Sebastian Evans to Elizabeth Goldney



I believe that we can agree that Dr Evans life was well lived and even lives on today. I have not time here to go into other grandchildren and great grandchildren, perhaps that may be another lecture.

Why tell you about Dr Evans? Quite apart from it being a worthwhile story we also wanted to secure your support in obtaining for this great man a Green Plaque which would be placed at the Dixie Grammar School to proudly proclaim his achievements and illustrate yet another famous person connected with that school.



Since scheduling this lecture and working on the text and slides we have discovered that Leicestershire County Council have scrapped the hugely popular Green Plaque Scheme to save funds. I think this is a loss to our heritage, but the decision is made. Walter and I decided to press on despite the disappointment as we felt that the story was worth telling. I hope you do too.

In telling you about Dr. Evans early years I quoted from The Book of Bosworth School 1320 -1950 written by S. Hopewell. I also dipped into The Bosworth Story by, Bernard Newman, another old boy who arguably deserves his own lecture.

I hope that we, Walter and I have given you an overview of Dr Arthur Evans and his family.

At this point, the speaker would normally take questions. I am just a mouthpiece for the research carried out by Walter Baynes. I am delighted to say that Walter is here this evening and even more relieved to say that he is happy to attempt to answer any of your questions. If you have enjoyed this lecture, tell me, if you have not enjoyed this lecture, tell Walter. He

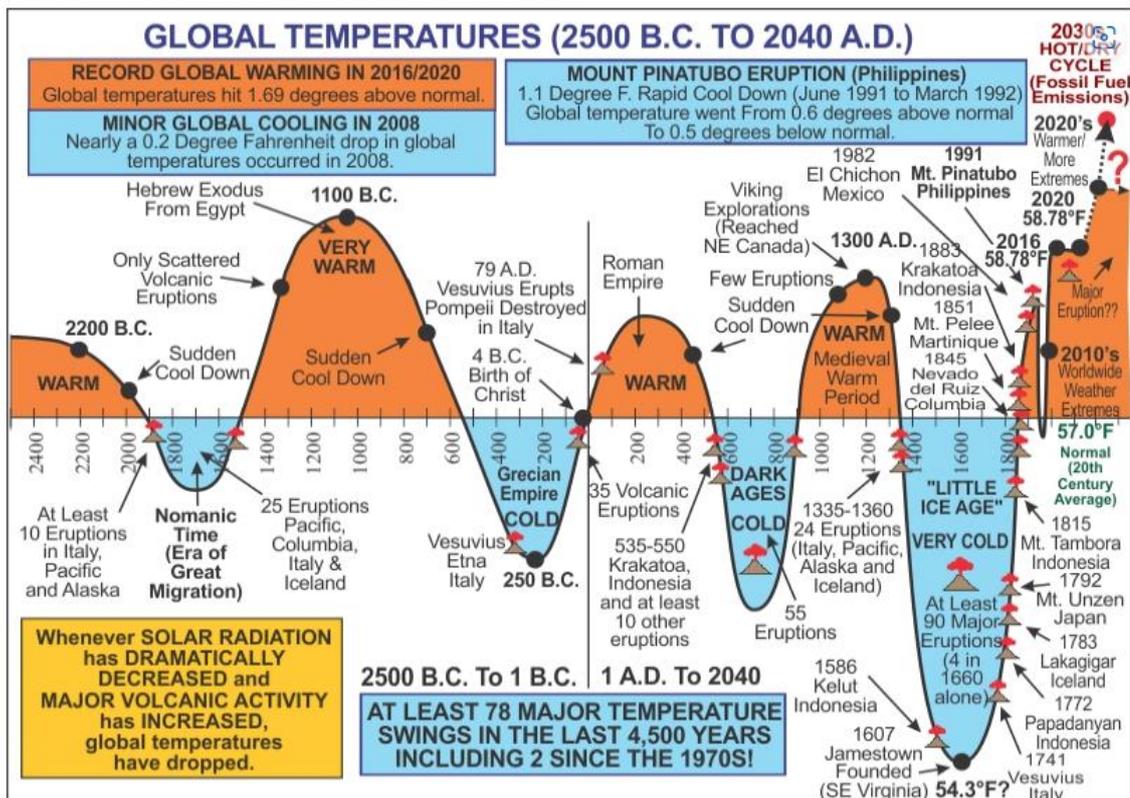
wrote most of it!

## A word about the weather!

### Global Temperature Trends From 2500 B.C. To 2040 A.D.

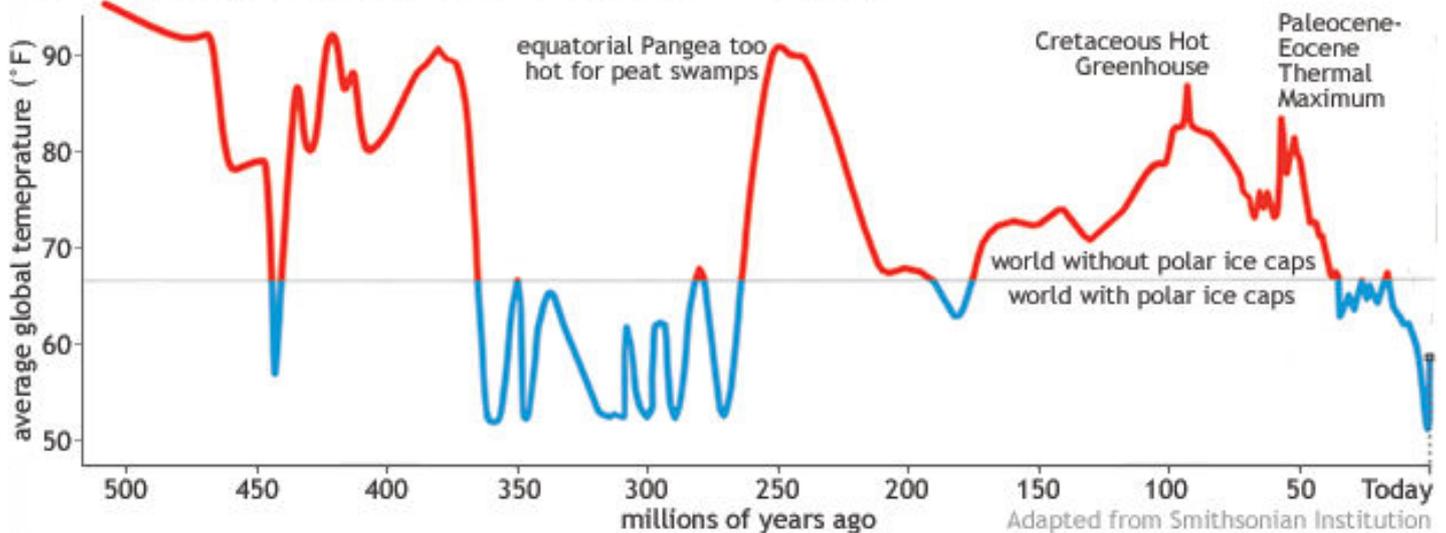
By Meteorologist Randy Mann

Chart Updated: January 10, 2021 and Article updated: May 5, 2022



I received an article about the weather in Market Bosworth, I have included it below. As can be seen the Earth has had periods of very high temperatures and equally very low temperatures. Whilst it is true, we are currently on an increased temperature phase it is not all as simple as it might at first appear. Measuring Global Warming is dependent upon when the comparison is made. In the above chart if the increase in temperature is measured against the 1600's it would look enormous, but less so if compared to the 1200's. The Smithsonian carried out some research under a project named The Tropical Arctic. In the project they tried to reconstruct temperatures for the Phanerozoic Eon, or roughly the last half a billion years. Preliminary results released in 2019 showed warm temperatures dominating most of that time, with global temperatures repeatedly rising above 80°F and even 90°F—much too warm for ice sheets or perennial sea ice. About 250 million years ago, around the equator of the supercontinent Pangea, it was even too hot for peat swamps!

Estimated global temperature over the last 500 million years



For most of the time, global temperatures appear to have been too warm (red portions of line) for persistent polar ice caps. The most recent 50 million years are an exception. Image adapted from Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History. Whilst the blame for global warming appears to be levelled at mankind and industry, is it that straightforward? It appears to me that we have benefitted from a period of stable temperatures for several million years, but can we rely on this continuing. The subject is fascinating and whilst not a subject the MBS would normally cover it does affect us all and we should all take notice of the changes we are experiencing on Earth.

The article I received is one written by John Rawson and I thought you might find it interesting. Dating back 68 years there are some interesting statistics.

#### METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS

A new field of interest has been added to the many varied activities in the school. Since the beginning of the Winter Term the school has been equipped with a Stevenson's Screen, complete with maximum and minimum, and wet and dry bulb thermometers. Other meteorological instruments that we possess are a rain gauge and a very good Fortin barometer.

Since January 1st, 1955, temperature, pressure and rainfall readings have been taken daily, these will be useful for reference in the future. Besides being of use to the school, the rainfall readings are sent to the Ministry Meteorological Station at Harrow so that accurate rainfall statistics may be ascertained for this part of Leicestershire, as the nearest records at present are kept at Hinckley.

Furthermore, the importance of this type of work is recognised by the University authorities, who nowadays frequently set questions in the G.C.E. geography paper at "O" Level, which are based upon local studies of this kind.

The statistics, with their conclusions, gathered so far this year are given in the following survey.

MARKET BOSWORTH WEATHER,  
JANUARY TO JUNE 1955

	Mean max.	Mean min.	Rainfall
January	39.4°F 4.1°C	31.5°F -0.03°C	1.6in.
February	38.2°F 3.4°C	26.6°F -3.0°C	1.8in.
March	41.8°F 5.4°C	29.0°F -2.3°C	2.1in.
April	56.5°F 13.6°C	40.1°F 4.5°C	1.0in.
May	56.5°F 13.6°C	40.2°F 4.5°C	3.4in.
June	65.1°F 18.4°C	47.3°F 8.5°C	2.3in.
Total			12.2in.

January, February and March were all colder than average and, believe it or not, drier than average too. In this period frost was recorded on no fewer than 65 days out of 80! The lowest temperature recorded was 17°F. on 19th February.

April provided a great contrast, in temperatures at any rate, 66°F. being recorded on the 20th. There were many warm, sunny days and only a few night frosts occurred. Rainfall was extremely light, less than half the monthly average.

May, by contrast was cold and wet, for late spring, temperatures often being lower than in April, accompanied by nearly 3 inches of rainfall. Not until the 30th was a temperature of 70°F. Reached.

June, on the other hand, could be regarded as typical, mild and moist. The highest temperature reached was 74°F. and the lowest 34°F., the shade temperature climbed into the seventies eight times.

The total rainfall of the period, 12.2 inches, can be regarded as quite normal. It should be noted that all the temperatures quoted are air temperatures.

J. RAWSON.

What I find odd is that in May and June there was more rain than in January, February and April. Almost twice as much rain fell in May as it did in January and twice as much rain fell in June as it did in April. Perhaps the proverb March winds, and April showers bring forth May's flowers is not to be relied upon.

## The Royal House of Hanover Trivia Quiz

The Royal House of Hanover ruled England from 1714 through to 1901. From King George I to Queen Victoria. How well do you know this Royal House?

1. As stated before, the House of Hanover came to the throne of Great Britain in 1714. Who was the monarch who died, making way for the Hanoverian House?

1. Anne Stuart of Great Britain
2. William III de Nassau of England
3. Mary II Stuart of England
4. James II Stuart of England.

2. There was an Act of Parliament that Queen Anne had drafted up before her death, barring Catholics and anyone married to a Catholic from succeeding to the throne. Which year was this enacted?

1. 1710
2. 1702
3. 1705
4. 1712

3. King George I Hanover's claim to the throne of Great Britain was through his mother. Who was she.

1. Princess Marie Louise of Orleans
2. Princess Sophia Wittelsbach of Bohemia
3. Princess Mary Henrietta Stuart of England
4. Princess Anna Maria of Orleans

4. Princess Sophia Wittelsbach of Bohemia inherited her claim to the throne of England through her mother. Who was she?

1. Princess Margaret Stuart of England
2. Princess Elizabeth Stuart of England
3. Princess Mary Stuart of England
4. Princess Sophia Stuart of England

5. King George I Louis Hanover of Great Britain and Hanover married Duchess Sophia Dorothea Brunswick-Luneberg of Brunswick on 21 Nov 1682. What was their relationship besides that of husband and wife?

1. 1st Cousins
2. 1st Cousins Twice Removed
3. 2nd Cousins
4. 2nd Cousins Once Removed

6. Princess Sophia Dorothea Hanover of Great Britain was the only daughter of George I Louis Hanover of Great Britain. Who did she marry?

1. Frederick William I Hohenzollern of Prussia
2. Frederick II the Great Hohenzollern of Prussia
3. Frederick I William Hohenzollern of Prussia
4. Frederick William II Hohenzollern of Prussia

7. George II Augustus Hanover of Great Britain married Margravine Caroline von Brandenburg-Ansbach of Ansbach and had eight children. Of the five daughters that they had, Princess Louisa Hanover of Great Britain married a Scandinavian King. Which one was it?

1. Adolphus Frederick von Holstein-Gottorp of Sweden
2. Frederick V Oldenburg of Denmark
3. Charles IX von Simmern of Sweden
4. Christian V Oldenburg of Denmark

8. George II Augustus Hanover of Great Britain was succeeded by his son? True or False?

1. True
2. False

9. George III William Frederick Hanover of Great Britain married Duchess Charlotte Sophia von Mecklenburg of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. What was so unique about their marriage?

1. They were only married for a very short time before she died.
2. She had many affairs and there is doubt over the paternity of most of the children.
3. He had the record number of mistresses that we know of
4. He never had any mistresses.

10. What do George I Louis, George II Augustus, Prince Frederick William of Wales and George III William Frederick have in common?

Each one hated their respective fathers and despised the son that they had.

1. All hated their wives.
2. All hated their daughters.
3. They didn't really hate anyone.

11. There was one Hanoverian King that is famous for temporarily losing his mind. Which one is he?

1. George I Louis
2. George IV Augustus
3. George II Augustus
4. George III William Frederick

12. George IV Augustus Hanover of Great Britain is known for having married a divorced Roman Catholic without the permission of his father. Who else married without the permission of their father?

1. George III William Frederick Hanover
2. George I Louis Hanover
3. William IV Hanover
4. George II Augustus Hanover

13. George IV Augustus Hanover of Great Britain had to put away his Roman Catholic wife and marry Princess Caroline Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel of Brunswick. What was their relationship besides Husband and Wife?

1. 1st Cousins
2. 1st Cousins Once Removed
3. 2nd Cousins
4. 2nd Cousins Twice Removed

14. Which of these is true of Queen Caroline?

1. She was divorced because of adultery.
2. She was implicated in plots to kill the King.
3. She had many affairs and illegitimate children.
4. She was never crowned Queen.

15. George IV and Princess Caroline hated each other immensely. However this did not prevent them from having one child. What was her name?

1. Princess Charlotte Augusta
2. Princess Caroline Augusta
3. Princess Alexandra Victoria
4. Princess Sophia Matilda

16. Princess Charlotte Augusta Hanover of Great Britain died giving birth to a stillborn son. Who was her husband and the father of her child?

1. Alexander II Romanov of Russia
2. Louis Phillippe I de Orleans of France
3. Leopold I George Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld
4. Napoleon III Bonaparte of France

17. With the death of Princess Charlotte Augusta Hanover of Great Britain, who did the crown pass to on the death of King George IV?

1. George V Hanover
2. Victoria Hanover
3. William IV Hanover
4. Ernest Augustus I

18. After the death of Princess Charlotte Augusta, the brothers of King George IV scrambled to find wives and produce heirs for the British throne. Not to be excluded, the future William IV Henry Hanover of Great Britain married as well. What was the name of his wife?

1. Princess Royal Frederica Charlotte Hohenzollern of Prussia
2. Princess Adelaide Saxe-Meiningen of Meiningen
3. Duchess Cecilia Letitia Saunders Gore of Inverness
4. Landgravine Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa von Hesse -of Hesse-Cassel

19. What was the reason that William IV held out for so long against his illness?

1. He had a stubborn will and would not go willingly.
2. His Queen was pregnant, and he wanted to know whether the child was male.
3. His illness was not that serious.
4. He hated his sister-in-law, Princess Victoria Saxe-Coburg of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld

20. Who is the longest reigning Hanoverian monarch?

1. George III
2. George IV
3. William IV
4. George II

## Dixie Archivist

In a conversation with Peter Loseby we discussed the Stew Ponds once owned by the Dixie Baronets as part



of the Bosworth Park. Not far from these ponds is another pond fed by the water which drains from the park to the Beau Pool and onward through the Stew Ponds and via what I believe is the Muddy Pool to the stream which eventually feeds into the Tweed at Shenton. The Beau Pool can be seen top right in this image from 1999 which also shows the Muddy Pool bottom left. You can just about trace the route

the water takes from the Beau Pool to the Muddy pool as lined by the trees running almost diagonally from top right to bottom left. Naturally in times of high-water fish get washed along the pools and ditches ending up in the Muddy Pool. I am not sure what the variety of fish in the Muddy Pool were, they looked like common trout but had a bony protuberance on their heads. They could have been a variety of carp but seemed too thin to have been that variety. I have probably mentioned in the past that I helped out on South Farm when I was a boy. I knew of the fish as did Andy Jones and we showed Tertius one day. The fish were not afraid of us at all and continued to bask in the shallows. Tertius decided upon a plan. He thought they looked good enough to eat. Sometime later he set off with his pitchfork and collected a couple of fish. Living in muddy conditions Tertius decided to dress the fish and soak them in water for a few hours. He changed the water and left them to soak for longer. Cooking was by par boiling in two lots of water and finally a frying pan to finish them off. Tertius calculated that the soaking and boiling would rid the flesh of a muddy taste. It didn't. I asked him about it later and he said it was very much like eating a mud sandwich. One source of protein gone but at least the fish continued to bask unmolested. It appears that, where fish are concerned at least, you are what you eat.

If anyone knows the variety of fish, I would love to hear from them. I also wonder if a muddy flavour was a problem with the stew ponds or was there a way to cleanse the flesh or perhaps the flowing water kept the mud at bay. Do get in touch if you happen to know.

## Bonnie Prince Charlie, the Jacobites and Culloden Quiz

1. The '45 was the last serious attempt by the Stuart dynasty to regain the crown, but which king lost it?
  1. Charles II
  2. James VI of Scotland and I of England
  3. James VII of Scotland and II of England
  4. Charles III

2. The Jacobite rising was known as the '45, but in which year was the Battle of Culloden fought?
  1. 1746
  2. 1745
  3. 1744
  4. 1747
  
3. Charles Edward Stuart, known as Bonnie Prince Charlie, and his Jacobite army were defeated, but who was the commander-in-chief of the Hanoverian army?
  1. General Wolfe
  2. The Duke of Cumberland
  3. General Wade
  4. Oliver Cromwell
  
4. What happened to Bonnie Prince Charlie after the battle?
  1. He escaped on horseback, disguised as a woman.
  2. He travelled to the west coast on foot, where he sailed to the Outer Hebrides
  3. He was captured, but allowed to go to France.
  4. He travelled to Montrose and sailed to France.
  
5. "Speed bonny boat like a bird on the wing" goes the song, but who escorted Bonnie Prince Charlie "o'er the sea to Skye".
  1. Flora MacDonald
  2. Ramsay Macdonald
  3. Sir John Macdonald
  4. Ranald Macdonald
  
6. Bonnie Prince Charlie returned to Europe, but what happened to him?
  1. A devout Catholic, he took holy orders and became the abbot of a monastery in France.
  2. He became a French army officer and died in battle in the Seven Years War
  3. He married a German princess and died in Rome in 1788
  4. He emigrated to Louisiana from France in 1762. Nothing more is known.
  
7. Scotland suffered badly in the aftermath of the '45, but which church was persecuted as a result?
  1. The Scottish Episcopal Church
  2. The Wee Frees
  3. The Church of Scotland
  4. The Methodists
  
8. Several fortifications were built to guard against the Jacobites, before and after Culloden. Which of them guarded Inverness from the sea?
  1. Ruthven Barracks
  2. Fort William
  3. Fort George
  4. Fort Augustus
  
9. And where did the name 'Jacobite' come from?
  1. From links with the French Jacobins
  2. From Jacob in the Bible, who was an exile for many years.
  3. 'Jacob' was the nickname for their flag (think Union Jack!)
  4. From supporting James and his descendants
  
10. What is on the site of the battle of Culloden today?
  1. A housing development on the outskirts of Inverness
  2. The battlefield is preserved, and has a new visitor centre.
  3. A pine forest.

- The exact site of the battle is unknown.

I received this very helpful email from Neighbourhood Link and thought it may be useful to you.



Have you secured your email account?

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Dear Subscriber,

### **Why are email accounts so important?**

Your emails contain a lot of information about you, so it's crucial you make your email password strong. If criminals get into your email account, they could access personal information that could be used to defraud you or others. To make it harder for them, always use an email password that you haven't used elsewhere.

Your email inbox can also act as a 'gateway' to your other accounts. Once they can access it, a criminal could use the 'forgot password' option to request emails enabling them to get into other accounts, such as your social media.

### **How to secure your email account**

#### ***Your email password***

Using a combination of 3 random words creates passwords that are long enough and strong enough. Avoid words that can be guessed, like your pet's name or birth month. Adding numbers and symbols is a good way to make your password even harder to guess.

#### ***Turn on 2-Step Verification (2SV) for your email.***

2-Step Verification (2SV) gives you twice the protection so even if cyber criminals have your password, they can't access your email.

2SV works by asking for more information to prove your identity. For example, getting a code sent to your phone when you sign in using a new device or change settings such as your password.

You **won't** be asked for this every time you check your email.

### ***Hot to turn on 2-Step Verification (2SV)***

- Turn on 2SV for [Outlook](#)
- Turn on 2SV for [Gmail](#)
- Turn on 2SV for [iCloud](#)

If you are using an email service that does not offer 2SV, please consider switching to an email provider that does.

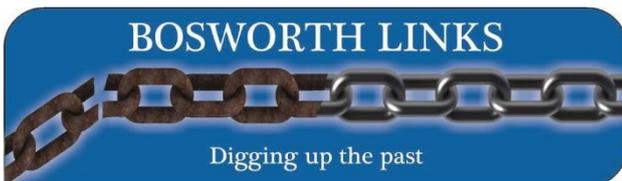
### **How to check if one of your online accounts may have been compromised.**

Services such as [www.haveibeenpwned.com](http://www.haveibeenpwned.com) can tell you if your personal information or any of your account passwords have been made public in a major data breach.

If you have been affected by a data breach, you can find some useful information [here](#) from the National Cyber Security Centre on how to protect yourself from the impact of data breaches.

For more advice on how to stay secure online, please visit [www.cyberaware.gov.uk](http://www.cyberaware.gov.uk)

*(If you have found this information useful, please forward it to friends, family members and colleagues)*



Following on from our recent successful digs in Carlton and Coton we are moving on to Cadeby. So far, we have dug 31 pits and the information coming out is incredibly interesting. We are eagerly awaiting the reports from Mathew which should be available soon. I will make sure we post them on the website as soon as we are able.

Here are some important dates for your diary.

7<sup>th</sup> June, Cadeby Parish Hall – Community Meeting to recruit test pit sites and volunteers. Mathew will also be able to explain the reasons for the dig and the questions we are hoping to answer.

9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> September Cadeby dig!

If you have not previously taken part, now is the time. We have several roles for anyone wishing to take part. Age, fitness, experience are no barrier, everyone is welcome. As long as you are fit enough to sit down you can take part in this wonderful project.

Come on, let's go time travelling!

## Can you Help?

I received this from Walter Baynes:

From **THE WOLSTAN IAN** Volume 4 No. 5 September 1961

### LAND USE SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN

About 30 years ago a good number of the Primary School children in the country were organised to help with a survey which set out to find the use to which Britain's land was being put. Maps were brought out on a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile which distinguished arable and pastoral farming, market gardening, orchards, woodlands and heathland.

During 1961, the Dixie Grammar School contributed to a new, more advanced survey organised by the University of London. It is far more detailed. 53 different types of land use are distinguished, and it has been mapped on a scale of 6 inches to 1 mile.

The school had the job of mapping the major part of West Leicestershire. This involved personal visits to every bit of land from remote places like Newton Burgoland and Norton-juxta-Twycross down to the thriving townships of Sheepy Parva and Sheepy Magna! Places we had hardly heard of had to be visited and each field analysed. Was it sainfoin, trefoil or red clover growing in this field? Sugar beet for fodder or industrial use in that field? What kind of fruit trees made up the orchards we saw and to what use, if any, did they put the land under the trees?

The answers to these and many other questions had to be found. It wasn't enough, for example, just to observe a field of grass; was it permanent grass or part of a rotation; did it have any reeds or marshy patches, what kind of animals were usually grazed on it? When all the work had been done and many muddy farmyards traversed, the maps were carefully coloured, sent away and are now being printed. We learn that our own maps have been amongst those selected for exhibition at this year's meeting of the British Association.

Of what use will the maps be? Agricultural planners will be able to relate the use of land to soil types and drainage and see where there is room for improvement, the Forestry Commission will be able to examine heathland areas and test their suitability for plantations and last, but not least, geographers will find them a great help in assessing the influence of geology, soils, climate, drainage and economic factors on farming practice.

**For their invaluable help in what proved to be an onerous but rewarding task we must thank: Mary Wallis, Wendy Speight, Valerie Dickinson, Glenys Evans, Susan Hulme, Bronwyn Perry, Marilyn Headley, Glynis Croman, Lesley Becket, Caroline Booton, Sheila Smith, Dorothy Madders, Clayphan, K., Poulson, R., Speight, K., Eley, M., Shepherd, R., Smith C., Cormack, C., Middleton, C.**

Glynis is already on the case but can recall little of the outcome of the survey. Are any of the named seeing this? Have you any recollections about it? Where can a copy of the survey be found?

Please contact [info@marketbosworthsociety.com](mailto:info@marketbosworthsociety.com)

## Larry Gains

Popping up on The Repair Shop on BBC 1 was Larry Gains, seen her in the middle of the photograph



admiring a motorbike. Larry was originally from Canada and travelled to the UK where he was a successful amateur boxer. He trained at the Dixie Arms Hotel. One of his trophies was taken for repair. I won't spoil it for you as you can watch the episode here <https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/m0015qcv/the-repair-shop-series-9-episode-10>

The section about Larry begins at around 07:30 if you don't want to watch the whole episode. I am indebted to Walter Baynes for telling me about this and for sharing the link to BBC iPlayer with me. If anyone has any further information about Larry please get in touch.

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

[Membership applications may be completed on-line from the comfort of your own armchair!](#)

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Nigel Palmer  
Chairman

## Quiz Answers

### House of Hanover

**1. As stated before, the House of Hanover came to the throne of Great Britain in 1714. Who was the monarch who died, making way for the Hanoverian House?**

Answer: **Anne Stuart of Great Britain**

Her Majesty Queen Anne Stuart of Great Britain died on 1 Aug 1714 leaving no children of her own. Despite giving birth to 17 children, there was only one who lived long enough to even be considered an heir. Duke William Oldenburg of Gloucester was born on 24 Jul 1689, but died at the age of 11 on 30 Jul 1700. Without an heir, Queen Anne died, passing the throne to her second cousin who became King George I Hanover of Great Britain.

**2. There was an Act of Parliament that Queen Anne had drafted up before her death, barring Catholics and anyone married to a Catholic from succeeding to the throne. Which year was this enacted?**

Answer: **1702**

After the turmoil of Queen Mary I Tudor of England and King James II Stuart of England, the people of England became adamant that they would never allow another Catholic to inherit the throne of England. With this in mind, Queen Anne drafted the 1702 Act of Succession, barring all Catholic members of the Royal Family and anyone who married a Catholic.

**3. King George I Hanover's claim to the throne of Great Britain was through his mother. Who was she?**

Answer: **Princess Sophia Wittelsbach of Bohemia**

Princess Sophia Wittelsbach of Bohemia was born on 13 Oct 1630 in the Hague, the Netherlands. She married Elector Ernest Augustus Brunswick-Luneberg of Hanover on 30 Sep 1658. She gave her husband seven children, including the future King George I Hanover of Great Britain.

**4. Princess Sophia Wittelsbach of Bohemia inherited her claim to the throne of England through her mother. Who was she?**

Answer: **Princess Elizabeth Stuart of England**

Princess Elizabeth Stuart of England was the daughter of King James I Stuart of England and Princess Anne Oldenburg of Denmark. Born on 19 Aug 1596 in Fife, Scotland, she was married to King Frederick V Wittelsbach of Bohemia on 14 Feb 1613. Princesses Margaret, Mary and Sophia are her sisters who did not survive to adulthood. Princess Elizabeth is mostly known as 'the Winter Queen of Bohemia'.

**5. King George I Louis Hanover of Great Britain and Hanover married Duchess Sophia Dorothea Brunswick-Luneberg of Brunswick on 21 Nov 1682. What was their relationship besides that of**

**husband and wife?**

Answer: **1st Cousins**

Their common ancestors were Duke George Brunswick-Lunenburg of Brunswick and Landgravine Anne Eleanor von Hesse-Darmstadt of Hesse.

**6. Princess Sophia Dorothea Hanover of Great Britain was the only daughter of George I Louis Hanover of Great Britain. Who did she marry?**

Answer: **Frederick William I Hohenzollern of Prussia**

Princess Sophia Dorothea Hanover of Great Britain and King Frederick William I Hohenzollern of Prussia married on 28 Nov 1706 in Berlin, Germany. King Frederick I William was her father-in-law, King Frederick II the Great was her son and King Frederick William II was her grandson.

**7. George II Augustus Hanover of Great Britain married Margravine Caroline von Brandenburg-Ansbach of Ansbach and had eight children. Of the five daughters that they had, Princess Louisa Hanover of Great Britain married a Scandinavian King. Which one was it?**

Answer: **Frederick V Oldenburg of Denmark**

They were married on 11 Dec 1743. Princess Louisa was the mother of King Christian VII Oldenburg of Denmark, Princess Sophia Magdalena Oldenburg of Denmark; the future Queen of Sweden, and Princess Louise Oldenburg of Denmark; the future Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein.

**8. George II Augustus Hanover of Great Britain was succeeded by his son? True or False?**

Answer: **False**

His son, Prince Frederick Louis Hanover of Wales who died on 31 Mar 1751, a good nine years before his father, was despised by his father and mother. Perhaps a sigh of relief was expressed when they were notified of their oldest son's death. The crown passed to King George II Augustus Hanover's grandson who became King George III.

**9. George III William Frederick Hanover of Great Britain married Duchess Charlotte Sophia von Mecklenburg of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. What was so unique about their marriage?**

Answer: **He never had any mistresses**

The story that before being pushed into an arranged marriage, Prince George had married one Hannah Lightfoot, before being discovered, is a popular but completely unfounded myth.

King George III William Frederick Hanover of Great Britain strayed from the tradition of taking mistresses, as he loved his wife so much even though it was an arranged marriage.

**10. What do George I Louis, George II Augustus, Prince Frederick William of Wales and George III William Frederick have in common?**

Answer: **Each one hated their respective fathers and despised the son that they had**

Some may have hated their wives, maybe even their daughters, but it is a known fact that each King was terrified of their father and instilled the same fear into their own son. In some cases, even the respective mother despised their own son.

**11. There was one Hanoverian King that is famous for temporarily losing his mind. Which one is he?**

Answer: **George III William Frederick**

When his sanity left him for the first time, George III was hidden away and shipped off to Kew Palace by his

son, the Prince of Wales. The Prince of Wales then proceeded to declare himself 'Regent' of Great Britain whilst his father was indisposed.

**12. George IV Augustus Hanover of Great Britain is known for having married a divorced Roman Catholic without the permission of his father. Who else married without the permission of their father?**

Answer: **George III William Frederick Hanover**

George III was forced to marry Charlotte, whom he grew to love quite deeply.

**13. George IV Augustus Hanover of Great Britain had to put away his Roman Catholic wife and marry Princess Caroline Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel of Brunswick. What was their relationship besides Husband and Wife?**

Answer: **1st Cousins**

Their common ancestor was Prince Frederick Louis Hanover of Wales and Princess Augusta Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg of Altenburg. King George IV Augustus Hanover of Great Britain despised his wife, from the moment he learned of his arranged marriage to her.

**14. Which of these is true of Queen Caroline?**

Answer: **She was never crowned Queen**

George IV absolutely hated his wife and actually tried to divorce her just after he became King. He even took his case to Parliament who refused to let him divorce her. However, a compromise was made. George would not get his divorce, but she would not be crowned Queen.

This led to an ugly event with Caroline literally thumping on the doors of Westminster Abbey to be let in as the rightful Queen. All the doors were promptly slammed in her face.

**15. George IV and Princess Caroline hated each other immensely. However this did not prevent them from having one child. What was her name?**

Answer: **Princess Charlotte Augusta**

Princess Charlotte Augusta Hanover of Great Britain was born on 7 Jan 1796 and died on 6 Nov 1817. She was a mere 21 years old.

**16. Princess Charlotte Augusta Hanover of Great Britain died giving birth to a stillborn son. Who was her husband and the father of her child?**

Answer: **Leopold I George Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld**

Leopold George Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld married Princess Charlotte Augusta Hanover of Great Britain on 2 May 1816 in Carlton House, London. In 1831 He became King Leopold I of the newly independent state of Belgium.

**17. With the death of Princess Charlotte Augusta Hanover of Great Britain, who did the crown pass to on the death of King George IV?**

Answer: **William IV Hanover**

King William IV Henry Hanover of Great Britain was not the next brother in line after King George IV. Duke Frederick Augustus Hanover of York and Albany was born on 16 Aug 1763. He married Princess Royal Frederica Charlotte Hohenzollern of Prussia, the daughter of King Frederick William II Hohenzollern of Prussia and Princess Eleanor Christina Ulrica Brunswick of Brunswick-Luneberg on 28 Sep 1791.

Although they both lived long lives dying in 1820 and 1827 respectively, there were no surviving children of this marriage.

**18. After the death of Princess Charlotte Augusta, the brothers of King George IV scrambled to find wives and produce heirs for the British throne. Not to be excluded, the future William IV Henry Hanover of Great Britain married as well. What was the name of his wife?**

**Answer: Princess Adelaide Saxe-Meiningen of Meiningen**

Princess Adelaide Saxe-Meiningen of Meiningen was born on 13 Aug 1792. She had two daughters with King William IV, alas they both died young. Queen Adelaide died on 2 Dec 1849, twelve years after her husband.

**19. What was the reason that William IV held out for so long against his illness?**

**Answer: He hated his sister-in-law, Princess Victoria Saxe-Coburg of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld**

Upon his succession, King William IV welcomed his niece, Princess Alexandrina Victoria as his heir, should he not have any children of his own, unlike King George IV. However, because his brother, the Duke of Kent had died, the young Princess was in the care of her mother, Princess Victoria, who detested the King and vice versa. King William IV had expressed many times that he hoped that he would live long enough for Alexandrina Victoria to be old enough to rule without regency.

He managed it, but only just. Alexandrina Victoria's birthday was 24 May 1819 and King William IV died on 20 Jun 1837.

**20. Who is the longest reigning Hanoverian monarch?**

**Answer: George III**

George III reigned from 1760-1820, but in view of his mental condition his son acted as Prince Regent for the last nine years of his reign.

Source: Author jessica83 This quiz was reviewed by FunTrivia editor Jim\_in\_Oz before going online. That is correct, I borrowed this one from the internet.

## **Bonnie Prince Charlie, the Jacobites and Culloden Quiz**

1. The '45 was the last serious attempt by the Stuart dynasty to regain the crown, but which king lost it?

**Answer: James VII of Scotland and II of England**

James VI of Scotland became James I of England after Queen Elizabeth died. Charles I also lost the crown (as well as his head) in 1649, and after 11 years of republic, his son was invited to become Charles II. When Charles II died, his younger brother James became James VII & II (Scotland was still a separate country).

After only three years he was deposed for being too pro-Catholic and too autocratic. James' Protestant daughters, Mary (jointly with William of Orange) and then Anne succeeded him, but his son James remained unwelcome, and George of Hanover was invited to become King George I in 1714.

The Jacobites looked for an opportunity to overthrow the Hanoverians and restore what to them was the rightful king.

2. The Jacobite rising was known as the '45, but in which year was the Battle of Culloden fought?

**Answer: 1746**

Although the rising started in 1745, it wasn't until April 16th, 1746, that the decisive battle was fought. The Jacobite army invaded England and travelled as far south as Derby before withdrawing to the Highlands.

3. Charles Edward Stuart, known as Bonnie Prince Charlie, and his Jacobite army were defeated, but who was the commander-in-chief of the Hanoverian army?

Answer: The Duke of Cumberland

Cromwell had defeated both Bonnie Prince Charlie's great-grandfather (Charles I) and his great-uncle (Charles II).

General Wade is more associated with Scottish road building, but he commanded the army in 1745 until he was replaced for failing to prevent Bonnie Prince Charlie's invasion of England.

General Wolfe most famously fought at Quebec in 1759, but he also served at Culloden as a captain (see [www.militaryheritage.com/wolfe.htm](http://www.militaryheritage.com/wolfe.htm)).

The Duke of Cumberland, nicknamed 'the Butcher of Culloden', was George II's younger son William, and a capable general. Wildly popular (on both sides of the border) for defeating the Jacobites, his popularity faded as his brutality became known.

4. What happened to Bonnie Prince Charlie after the battle?

Answer: He travelled to the west coast on foot, where he sailed to the Outer Hebrides

Immediately after Culloden, his loyal supporters helped Charles to escape, sheltering him despite a large reward being offered. He seems to have travelled across country, over very rough terrain, on foot, and then sailed to the Outer Hebrides (the voyage to Skye came later!) where he went into hiding.

Part of Charles II's escape after the Battle of Worcester involved dressing up as a woman, as well as evading search parties by hiding up an oak tree.

James II was captured at Sheerness in 1688 but allowed to leave for political reasons (he later returned to Ireland where he lost the Battle of the Boyne).

Bonnie Prince Charlie's father was involved in an earlier rising in 1715, and he made the trip to France via Montrose when that failed.

5. "Speed bonny boat like a bird on the wing" goes the song, but who escorted Bonnie Prince Charlie "o'er the sea to Skye"?

Answer: Flora MacDonald

The Skye Boat Song celebrates Flora Macdonald's ferrying Bonnie Prince Charlie "over the sea to Skye". The voyage was actually eastwards, as Charles was in hiding on Uist in the Outer Hebrides until his whereabouts became known. Flora Macdonald was given a boat and six crew to take him to safety, and Charles was disguised as her maid.

She was briefly imprisoned for this, but gained widespread respect and popularity. She had several more remarkable adventures, and [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flora\\_MacDonald\\_\(Scottish\\_Jacobite\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flora_MacDonald_(Scottish_Jacobite)) is worth a look. Of the other MacDonalds, Sir John was Canada's first Prime Minister, Ramsay was the UK's first Labour Prime Minister, and Ranald was Flora's father.

6. Bonnie Prince Charlie returned to Europe, but what happened to him?

Answer: He married a German princess and died in Rome in 1788

Princess Louise of Stolbert-Geden married Charles Edward Stuart in 1772. She left him in 1780. Both appear to have had other lovers. After this, Charles was looked after by his daughter, Clementina, until his death in Rome, aged 68.

[www.rampantscotland.com/famous/blfamcharlie3.htm](http://www.rampantscotland.com/famous/blfamcharlie3.htm) gives a readable summary.

7. Scotland suffered badly in the aftermath of the '45, but which church was persecuted as a result?

Answer: The Scottish Episcopal Church

The Scottish Episcopal Church (SEC) had strong links with Jacobitism, and after the '45 many church buildings were burned down, and public worship was banned. Although the situation gradually eased, the laws passed against the SEC were only repealed in 1792.

While the SEC has the nickname "The English Church" largely because it is Anglican, history suggests otherwise. See [www.scotland.anglican.org/index.php/about/history/](http://www.scotland.anglican.org/index.php/about/history/) for more detail.

8. Several fortifications were built to guard against the Jacobites, before and after Culloden. Which of them guarded Inverness from the sea?

Answer: Fort George

All of these already existed in 1745. Fort William was a development of civil war fortifications, and Fort Augustus and Ruthven Barracks (near Newtonmore) were built after the 1715 rising. The original Fort George was a post-1715 development of earlier fortifications in Inverness, moving to its present site in 1746. Fort William and Fort Augustus are remembered in the names of the settlements that grew up alongside them, but Fort George still stands at the head of the Moray Firth.

It is a massive and complete example of 18th Century fortification, and mostly open to the public, though it still partly serves as an army barracks.

9. And where did the name 'Jacobite' come from?

Answer: From supporting James and his descendants

'Jacobus' is the Latin for James, and the name Jacobite goes back to James VII / II. If Bonnie Prince Charlie had succeeded with his invasion, it would have been his father, also James, the 'Old Pretender', who would have become king James VIII / III. History would have been very different.

10. What is on the site of the battle of Culloden today?

Answer: The battlefield is preserved, and has a new visitor centre

Culloden Moor, the site of the battle, is a major local tourist attraction. The forest that used to cover the site has been cleared, and the road that used to run through the middle of it has been re-routed, to leave the battlefield an open space. Culloden is a rapidly expanding suburb of Inverness, but the battlefield site is secure.

Source: Author Radain