August 2024

Summer Visit to Leicester Cathedral 15th August 2024

The 23 members who attended the visit had a most interesting and informative afternoon looking around

the newly refurbished Cathedral. We gathered in the Reception Area at 1:00 O'clock and waited for our guides to take us around on a tour. We were separated into two groups and our guide was Rebecca with Kevin taking the other group. In her introduction Rebecca explained that the Cathedral was not specifically mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, the first official mention of St. Martin's church on this site was in 1220, but the Cathedral could have been one of the for churches mentioned. Initially it was thought the church was Norman but the discovery of a grave dated to the 10th Century means that it was a Saxon Church. It was originally a wooden structure and cross shaped before being rebuilt to the shape we see today. Rebecca was hugely knowledgeable about the Cathedral and its structure. She talked about the various artefacts, and windows for 90 minutes without once using her notes. I honestly think she could easily have doubled that time . Here she is shown explaining to us an alter which is portable. This enables the Cathedral to be used despite the shortness of space. There is a small piece of the medieval building remaining and that can be seen left. In the first Chapel, dedicated to St. Katharine (of the Katharine wheel) we saw that this chapel had been restored by the Herrick family of America in 1929. What I found interesting is that the plaque commemorating the restoration was spelled Herrick. On the wall was a plaque to the memory of John Heyrick,

esquire an eminent solicitor. He died in 1822. By 1929 the spelling of the name had changed from Heyrick to Herrick. I initially thought that the name was related to the practise of building ricks of hay for storage over the winter. They were carefully built to ensure that they remained erect and did not sag. They would be topped off with a thatch, usually of straw or less commonly hay. This was to keep out the wet. This would have been a skilled and necessary role, akin to the smith and the coper. My research has led me elsewhere, you cannot trust all that you read. The history of the Heyrick family name dates back to the time of the Anglo-Saxon tribes of Britain. It comes from the Old Danish and Old Swedish name Erik and the Old Norse name Eiríkr. Many Scandinavian personal names were left in the British Isles as a legacy of the Viking raids which plagued the coastal regions of Britain from the 8th to 10th centuries, and many of these eventually became Anglo-Saxon surnames. The surname Heyrick was first found in Leicestershire. The name was listed as Eiric, Eric, and Erish in the Domesday Book of 1086. John Eirich was the first listing of the family in Leicestershire in 1211. "There is a tradition that the most ancient family of the Ericks derive lineage from Erick the Forester, a great commander, who raised an army to oppose the invasion of William the Conqueror, by whom he was vanquished, but afterwards employed to command that prince's forces, and in old age retired to his house in Leicestershire, where his family hath continued ever since." Was it the move to America that prompted the different spelling or was it simply an accident of history. We shall never know.

We did, of course pause by the tomb of King Richard III. A huge single piece of Swaledale limestone on a base of Kilkenny marble. The Shield was added to the end of the limestone by a method known as pietra dura. It was constructed from 350 tiny pieces of semi-precious stones. There was so much interesting information I could not capture it all. I would encourage you to have a visit and take a look for yourselves. The stained glass was magnificent and so thought provoking. You will find the photographs I took here: https://marketbosworthsociety.com/leicester-cathedral-visit-august-2024/ If you do not have access to the internet then visit the Market Bosworth Community Library where one of the volunteer helpers will show you how to view the photographs. There is far more to see than reported and recorded here. Thanks to the members who came along and made it a fun and friendly occasion, with tea later!

Next Month Civil War in the East Midlands – 19th September 2024

The English Civil Wars were a series of conflicts fought between 1642 and 1651. They centred around the struggle for power between King Charles I (on the left) and Oliver Cromwell (shown right) and Parliament,

with battle lines drawn over deep-seated divisions in politics, religion and economic policy. Families and communities at all levels of society were drawn into the conflict.

At the heart of the uprising was a radical challenge to the absolute power of the monarch – one which resulted in the unique execution of a British monarch and the only period of Republican rule in British history. The wars forever altered the relationship between the monarch and Parliament. The English Civil Wars were part of a wider conflict that also involved Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and also known as the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish soldiers fought in all the conflicts.

When Charles I succeeded James I to the throne in 1625, the British Isles were already unsettled with several religious, political and social divisions that had been growing through the Tudor period. Within four years of Charles's coronation, these had manifested into deep disagreements between king and Parliament.

But war was not inevitable. A political settlement proved elusive partly because of deeply held, opposing views on all sides, and the situation was compounded by a few key personalities, including Charles I as well as some MPs, who simply refused to compromise or sacrifice any of their own principles.

A formal declaration of war took place on 22 August when the king raised his standard at Nottingham. War had begun.

What affect did that have upon the East Midlands? Where were the battles and who lined up with whom? Come along and hear the lecture and find out! Doors open 7:00 PM for 7:30 PM lecture.

Walled Garden Guided Walk – September 5th

For those who missed the tour in May here is your opportunity to take part. It was February 2023 when over

60 members of the Society enjoyed a talk about the history and activities of the walled garden at Bosworth Hall. This followed research over nearly three years by Ingrid Davison, Glynis Oakley, Robert Leake and Rod Proudman. There was such an interesting response to the talk that it was decided to organise a walk around the remains of the garden for those interested.

On the afternoon of Thursday, September 5th at 2.00pm, you will have another opportunity to visit the remains of the Walled Garden and surrounding grounds at Bosworth Hall with the company of Rod Proudman, former Head Gardener, and his daughter Louise who will be recalling what it was like during the time of the Bosworth Park Infirmary. It was then a highly productive garden supplying hospitals around Leicestershire with fruit and salad items..

Participants really enjoyed the experience earlier in the summer.

So please now book a place on our Walled Garden Tour. Bookings to Robert Leake on 01455 290020 or robert@robertleake.com.

Those taking part will meet up by 2:00pm on that afternoon outside entrance door to the water tower, on The Avenue towards the Wilderness.

When Out and About?

If you are out and about or feel in need of help look for the places showing these stickers.

What's in a date?

It may not have escaped your attention that Charles I chose the 22nd August to declare war on Parliament. An unusual choice? Possibly, but Charles I was clearly a man without superstition. As it turned out August 22nd was not a great day for monarchs engaging in battle or war. Henry VII was not a monarch before the 22nd August and so arguably he was immune to the risks. That made me think about that date, 22nd August 1642 is 157 years after the Battle of Bosworth. The Number 157 is an unusual number in that it is divisible only by itself and one, a prime number. I wonder if 157 will feature elsewhere in the Newsletter. Here is a list of events that took place on the 22nd August, all excellent quiz questions. So, if you are organising a quiz be my guest.

392 Arbogast has Eugenius elected Western Roman Emperor.
851 Erispoe defeats Charles the Bald near the Breton town of Jengland.
1138 English defeat the Scottish at Cowton Moor, Yorkshire
1454 Jews are expelled from Brunn Moravia by order of King Ladislaus the Posthmus
565 St Columba reports seeing monster in Loch Ness
851 Erispoe defeats Charles the Bald near the Breton town of Jengland.
1138 English defeat the Scottish at Cowton Moor, Yorkshire.
1454 Jews are expelled from Brunn Moravia by order of King Ladislaus the Posthmus
1485 Battle of Bosworth Field: Henry Tudor's forces defeat English King Richard III during last battle in the Wars of the Roses. Richard is killed, the last English monarch to die in battle.
1543 Emperor Charles V's army occupies Duren
1559 Spanish archbishop Bartholome de Carranza arrested as heretic
1572 Failed assassination on Gaspard de Coligny, a French nobleman and admiral, a Huguenot leader in the French Wars of Religion (killed 2 days later)
1582 King James VI of Scotland abducted by Presbyterian nobles wishing to limit French influence and pro-Catholic policy
1603 1st stones laid in Zuiderkerk, Amsterdam

1614 Trades people under Vincent Fettmilch chase & plunder Jews out of ghetto in Frankfurt
1632 Prince Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange occupies Maastricht
1639 Madras (now Chennai), India, founded by the British East India Company on sliver of land bought from local Nayak rulers
1642 English Civil War begins between Royalists and Parliament
1654 Jacob Barsimson arrives in New Amsterdam (modern day Manhattan) aboard the Peartree, one of the first Jewish colonists
1707 Prince Eugenius van Savoye siege of Toulon
1707 Sweden & Prussia sign military treaty
1717 Spanish troops land on Sardinia
1762 1st female (Ann Franklin) US newspaper editor, Newport, Rhode Island, Mercury
1766 British expedition to find Terra Australis departs Plymouth, England with two ships captained by Samuel Wallis and Philip Carteret (becomes two separate voyages when ships lose each other entering the Pacific Ocean)
1770 British explorer James Cook's claims the east coast of Australia for the British crown and names it New South Wales
1775 King of Great Britain and Ireland, George III proclaims the American colonies to be in open rebellion and orders his officials to suppress it
1780 HMS Resolution, without Captain James Cook, returns to England
1782 Fire in Cibali, Istanbul, destroys 7,000 homes
1787 John Fitch's steamboat completes its tests, years before Fulton
1788 Sierra Leone settled by British as a haven for former slaves
1791 Haitian Slave Revolution begins under voodoo priest Boukman
1798 French troops land in Kilcummin harbour in County Mayo, Ireland, to aid Wolfe Tone's United Irishmen's Irish Rebellion
1812 Swiss traveller Johann Ludwig Burckhardt is the 1st European to rediscover the Nabataean city of Petra (modern Jordan)
1826 Colonies under Jedediah Strong Smith move near Salt Lake Utah
1827 José de La Mar becomes President of Peru
1848 The United States annexes New Mexico
1849 The first air raid in history; Austria launches pilotless balloons against the Italian city of Venice
1851 100 Guineas Cup is raced around Isle of Wight; US schooner 'America' beats British cutter 'Aurora' by 24 minutes; first competition for the America's Cup yachting trophy
1851 Gold fields discovered in Australia
1862 Battle of Catlett's Station, VA
1862 Santee Sioux indian attack Fort Ridgely
1862 US Civil War: Confederate Major General J.E.B. Stuart, in a retaliatory raid, captures the dress coat of Union General John Pope at Catlett Station, Virginia
1864 First Geneva Convention adopted in Geneva "for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field" signed by 12 nations
1865 William Sheppard is issued the first US patent for liquid soap
1872 Australia's Overland Telegraph Line connected - one of Australia's greatest logistical and engineering feats, allowed fast communications between Australia and the world for the first time.
1875 The Treaty of Saint Petersburg between Japan and Russia is ratified, providing for the exchange of Sakhalin for the Kuril Islands.
1877 800 Nez Perce Native Americans fleeing the US army attempting to reach Canada, retreat into Yellowstone National Park
1894 Mahatma Gandhi forms the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) in order to fight discrimination against Indian traders in the British Colony of Natal in South Africa
1901 Cadillac Motor Company is founded
1902 US President Theodore Roosevelt became 1st US chief executive to ride in a car
1906 1st Victor Victrola manufactured
1910 Japan annexes Korea after 5 years as a protectorate
1912 England defeat Australia to win the Triangular Tournament

1913 Jack London's 15,000-square-foot stone mansion, called Wolf House, burns down two weeks before he planned to move in with his family
1914 1st encounter between British & German troops (in Belgium)
1914 Battle at Charleroi begins: Gen von Bulows troops beat French
1914 Battle in Ardennen: Neufchateau, Rossignal, Tintigny & Virton
1914 Canada's Finance Act, 1914, receives assent
1914 General Martos' troops occupy Soldau/Neidenburg, East Prussia
1914 German troops execute 384 inhabitants of Tamines, Belgium
1914 WW1: Paul von Hindenburg named commander of the German Eighth Army on the Eastern Front against Russia, Erich Ludendorff his Chief of Staff
1917 Pittsburgh Pirates play 4th straight extra inning game; left fielder Carson Bigbee sets MLB record of 11 at-bats in 22 inning, 6-5 loss to Brooklyn Dodgers at Ebbets Field
1921 J. Edgar Hoover appointed Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation
1922 William T. Cosgrave replaces Michael Collins as Chairman of the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State after the later was ambushed and killed in a shoot-out with anti-Treaty forces
1926 Gold discovered in Johannesburg, South Africa
1926 Greek dictator Gen Pangulos driven out
1927 Yankees slugger Babe Ruth hits 40th home run during his MLB record 60 HR season in New York's 9-4 loss to Cleveland Indians at Dunn Field
1932 BBC begins experimental regular TV broadcasts
1933 18th International Zionists Congress opens in Prague, Czechoslovakia
1933 Chicago Cubs president William Veeck, Sr. urges MLB to incorporate midsummer inter-league games and a split season
1939 Dutch border guards take positions for German invasion
1939 Premier De Geer recalls Dutch holidaymakers in Black Forest
1941 Nazi troops reach Lenningrad
1942 Brazil declares war on Germany, Japan & Italy
1943 Soviet troops free Karkov
1944 Adolf Hitler orders Paris to be destroyed [or 23rd]
1944 Last transport of French Jews to nazi-Germany
1945 Bob Cristofani scores 110 for Aust Services at Old Trafford
1945 Noël Coward's revue "Sigh no More" premieres in London
1945 Vietnam conflict begins as Ho Chi Minh leads a successful coup
1946 Baseball approves a 168-game schedule, but later rescinds it
1946 Mikko Hietanen wins Oslo marathon (2:24:55)
1947 14th NFL Chicago All-Star Game: All-Stars 16, Chicago Bears 0 (105,840)

For 1944 and onwards you will need to wait for the October Issue, but if anyone wants to see it before then let me know.

Visit to the Grey House, 8th August 2024 Nigel Palmer & Peter Loseby

Earlier this year I was invited to take a look around this fascinating house by the owners Julie Ellis and Warren Brett. Waiting for better weather and a convenient time I managed to visit on the 8th August. Accompanying me was Peter Loseby who had asked me, if not begged me to include him in the visit.
The Grey House was formerly part of the Manor Farm dating back to the 16th century and would have been a substantial timbered farm building. It appears on a map of 1824 probably by then with the façade that we see today. On a map of 1883 it appears to have relinquished its title of Manor Farm and had become the Grey House.
The building which we see from Church Street has 19th century rendering over brick with a Welsh slate roof. Two storeyed, four bays with one bay to the left of door which, with radial fanlight is contained in an architrave with moulded console brackets. Windows on each floor are 12 pane sashes with flat heads in plaster architraves, a parapet front with cornice band and gable end stacks. The original timber framing can still be seen at the top of the first-floor windows. The current windows are much higher than the original windows the reason for this becomes apparent when viewing the rear of the property which has a number of windows

of varying sizes. No doubt it was felt that having the 12 pane windows instead of the original window frames would add to the grandeur of the property.

It is clear that there have been several additions to the house. Bosworth Links evidence suggests that occupation has been since the late 17th Century.

However once inside of the house it became evident that there are a number of features that put into question the perceived history of the building.

Whilst the ground floor contains what you would expect from a timbered building it is when you climb up the stairs questions start to be asked. The staircase is made from oak wood not dissimilar to the exposed timbers elsewhere. To the uninitiated eye the stairs are supported by what Peter described as 'off cuts' of wood of varying lengths and not finished off as you would expect from a skilled carpenter. At the top of the stairs, it spirals around rather than a straightforward ascent. Why is this? Could the spiral feature be a way of containing the staircase in a confined space because of an existing wall at the time the staircase was installed?

The first floor has different levels with two or three steps to climb to a new level. It is a delight to see so many exposed beams rather than them being hidden by plaster or painted. The main beam runs some 50 feet in length and patinated with the passing of time. The length of the timber would suggest that it is part of a single original building rather than an amalgamation of farm outhouses with the main farmhouse elsewhere. This being the case then why are there varying levels to the rooms? It would be interesting to carbon date this main beam to see if it can give a clue to the possible age of the original building.

Some of the beams had markings which might have been used as a guide to where the beam fitted if it was cut elsewhere. The beams are fixed with wooden pegs some of which are loose presumably due to shrinkage over the years.

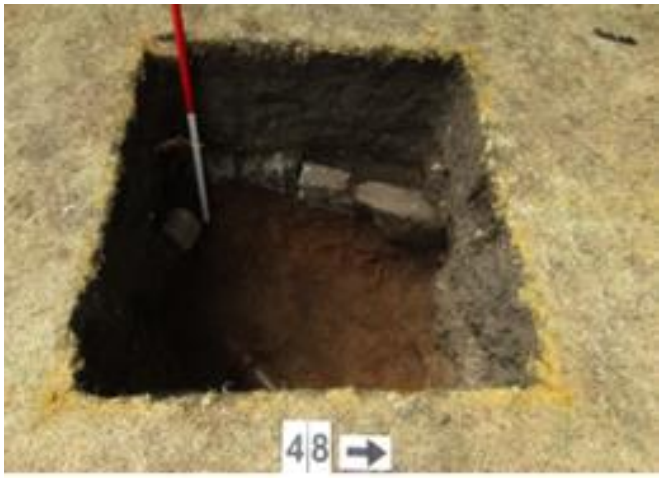
There is one bedroom door which, if not original, certainly has some age.

To add to the secrets of the house we then descended to the cellar where, to Peter's great disappointment, there was no evidence of a passageway between the Hall and the George Inn.

What we did find was a cellar constructed from Carlton Stone. It could be seen easily and there were some sizeable pieces used. Most of the pieces were square cut but there was a rounded piece on the stairs, possibly rounded by many hands passing by on their way up and down the stairs.

At the southern side of the cellars could be seen a feature which resembled steps. When the excavation was dug for Bosworth Links a line of kerbs was found which led roughly in the direction of this feature.

South side of the cellar wall showing the possible steps



Bosworth Links pit showing Carlton Stone kerb

Next to the house once stood the Malt Mill dating from the 1694 which was built of Carlton Stone and was demolished in 1965 (MBS Newsletter March 2020) as part of a scheme to widen Barton Road. Were the Malt House and the Grey House connected in some way at some time?

The presence of Carlton stone suggests that the cellars possibly pre-date the house. There are several examples of Carlton Stone in Market Bosworth, most notable the Alms Cottages next to the Black Horse Inn and Rainbow Cottage, both dating back to the late 15th Century. There are extensive walls of Carlton stone along Station Road and the Nursery Barn was partially built of Carlton Stone in the 15th Century.

It is unlikely that the stone was freshly mined as the mine had long closed but looking at all the examples of Carlton Stone in Market Bosworth there was at least one or possibly more sizeable buildings from where the stone was taken.

The, badly done mock up above seeks to show the relative positions of the Grey House and the Malt House before the latter was demolished.
Not all of the cellar was Carlton Stone there were bricks which had been used to build niches with their archways at different heights. Again, the question has to be asked why was this? The bricks themselves were narrow bricks which usually date from the 17th/18th century which coincidentally ties in with the building of the Malt Mill. There was also evidence of hinges set into the wall from which a door would have hung. The floor was brick which were not of the same date as the brick features already mentioned.
Some more Carlton stone was found in a garden terrace retaining wall but the stone used was probably salvaged when the Malt Mill was demolished.
If any member has any information or memories to share about the Grey house then please do send them in via info@marketbosworthsociety.com or call 07930149408.
Thank you, Julie and Warren, for a most interesting and enjoyable tour of your lovely home.

Addendum

During our visit, Julie mentioned that she had spoken with an older gentleman who saw her from the garden as he was passing. He told her a little about the house and that he had worked on the extension to the kitchen as an apprentice bricklayer. It turns out that the gentleman was Stan Crane, who features later in this newsletter. Stan was born in 1935 and so he would have been an apprentice somewhere between 1951 and 1955. That helps to date the extension. Stan recalls that they built an unusual feature on the wall. I saw this on our visit and it was to support the wall where it looks like a window had been enlarged or had replaced a doorway.

Stan went on to say that at that time the house was owned by Major Shields who was the managing director of a pottery factory in Burton-on-Trent. The bricklayer was Bert Atkins, the other apprentice was Revill Hardington and the labourer was Elton Stirland. The image, shown above, was taken from the Hinckley Times and is dated by them to 1920. It's a small world as they say.

What do you know about Henry V (and possibly the play by the same name)

1 Which of his friends does Henry execute for plotting to assassinate him?

a) Scrope
b) Falstaff
c) Bardolph
d) Randall

2 Where does Henry make his "Once more unto the breach, dear friends" speech?

a) Agincourt
b) Paris
c) Harfleur
d) London

3 Approximately how many French soldiers are killed at Agincourt?
a) 150
b) 10,000
c) 30
d) 4,500

4 Approximately how many English soldiers are killed at Agincourt?
a) 50
b) 10,000
c) 100,000
d) 30

5 From whom did Henry's father take the English crown?
a) Richard II
b) Richard III
c) Edward IV
d) Henry IV

6 Whom does Henry agree to marry as part of his treaty with France?
a) Alice
b) Michelle
c) Courtney
d) Catherine

7 Where does Henry make his "St. Crispin's Day" speech?
a) Harfleur
b) Agincourt
c) Paris
d) Warwickshire

8 In what year was Henry V probably first performed?
a) 1560
b) 1617
c) 1618
d) 1599

9 Who gives Henry tennis balls?
a) The Dauphin
b) The king of France
c) Westmorland
d) Exeter

10 Which of his friends does Henry execute for looting a French town?
a) Exeter
b) Chubb
c) Bardolph
d) Ancient Pistol

11 Which character is Welsh?
a) The Dauphin

b) Fluellen
c) Nim
d) Ancient Pistol

12 What action prompts Henry to kill the French prisoners?
a) The murder of Alice
b) The murder of Westmorland
c) The murder of the English prisoners
d) The murder of the English pages

13 What breaks Falstaff's heart?
a) Henry's rejection of him
b) His failure to defeat Owain Glyndwr
c) His failure to seduce Mistress Quickly
d) His failure to seduce Catherine

14 Who gives Henry a glove?
a) Gower
b) Warwick
c) Williams
d) Mistress Quickly

15 What is the Dauphin's attitude toward the English troops?
a) Wary respect
b) Mocking contempt
c) Light-hearted camaraderie
d) Open fear

16 Who is the king of France?
a) Louis IX
b) Henri IV
c) Philip II
d) Charles VI

17 Of what disease does Mistress Quickly die?
a) Cancer
b) Venereal disease
c) Heart disease
d) Alcoholism

18 What does Pistol plan to do at the end of the play?
a) Become a full-time soldier
b) Run Mistress Quickly' s tavern
c) Become a pimp and thief
d) Become an actor

19 What does the Chorus do at the beginning and end of the play?
a) Point out the play's shortcomings
b) Boast about the play
c) Joke about the play
d) Lie about the play

20 What name will Henry's son take?
a) Richard III
b) Philip III

c) Edward I
d) Henry VI

21 Who tries to teach Catherine English?
a) The queen of France
b) The king of France
c) Henry
d) Alice

22 To whom does Henry threaten that his troops will rape women and murder children?
a) The mayor of Agincourt
b) The governor of Harfleur
c) The king of France
d) The minister of defence

23 Where does Henry make his speech about the tennis balls?
a) Harfleur
b) Agincourt
c) England
d) Reisa

24 Who was Henry's closest friend before he became king?
a) Falstaff
b) The boy
c) Gower
d) Bardolph

25 Who is married to the hostess?
a) Nim
b) Bardolph
c) Falstaff
d) Pistol

https://www.sparknotes.com/shakespeare/henryv/quiz/

I don't believe it! The story of a nineteenth century Honours Board.

Nothing in life is straightforward, or so it would appear. Walter was all ready to send in his next chapter on the Old Boys and Girls of the Dixie Grammar School and then…. I'll let Walter tell you.

"Don't believe everything you read!" The wisdom of this statement was brought home to me several years ago when I was restoring the text of some old Dixie Grammar School magazines. I came across an item from the diaries of the Rev. P. J. Loseby, a former pupil who in 1958 was living in South Africa. He wrote regularly to the editor of the School's magazine on a variety of subjects. Rev. Loseby started at Dixie in 1884 when he was a little over eight years old. He tells us that the Headmaster was Rev. Lewis H. Pearson. (Yet Pearson is listed as Headmaster 1886 – 1914!!.) He was particularly keen on his pupils taking examinations. Successes were advertised and were good publicity. This is what Rev. Loseby had to say: "Pearson was a real slave driver. He had a mania for exams. In the course of thirteen months I took the 1st class College of Preceptors, Oxford Junior, Cambridge Senior, and Oxford Senior, not for any benefit I was to derive, for I wanted to get on with my classics and was concerned only to get enough Maths, for my Little Go. (The preliminary examination for a degree.)

Arthur Jones subsequently represented Cambridge at Cricket and afterwards captained Notts and took an English side to Australia; he played for the University at Rugger and got his English Cap but not his blue. He got half-blues for Fives, Swimming, Boxing and Billiards. At Bosworth he was supposed to be reading

for his college entrance exam. He and I were not in any class but reading by ourselves in the dining room. Reading did not interest him. He had, however, another use for books. Round the long table he would take books from the shelves and arrange them for cushions with gaps at the corners, and halfway down the sides. He produced three golf balls from his pocket and said, "Have you ever played billiards?". I hadn't, and with a walking stick, he gave an exhibition of his remarkable power.

At cricket that year we beat every school in the county and his batting average was over eighty, but he did not head the bowling averages, for he fielded so close in at point as to intimidate the batsman and take the ball right off the end of the bat, so the score read "c Jones 6 b Brind" for half the side. I don't suppose in the history of the game there has been his equal in the slips. **But the notice of him on the school honours board is false. He never got a scholarship at Jesus. He never passed his own Little Go. He was just a paid gladiator. The college gave him a grant sufficient to pay his college fees in 1893, I think, but in two years he never passed a single exam".**

Aha! Let's have a look at that entry on the Honours Board; "1891 Jones, A. O., Open Scholarship, Jesus College, Cambridge." Even if we believe Rev. Loseby's comments about the validity of the State Scholarship, the fact that he describes Jones as demonstrating the game of billiards can surely be taken as proof that he was indeed a pupil at Dixie. I decided that with Jones's achievements in sport he should certainly be included in my list of "high achieving" former pupils and began a thorough search for details of his life. To my dismay nowhere could I find any reference to his time at Dixie.

Arthur Owen Jones was born on 16 August 1872 in Shelton, Nottinghamshire. All the references to his education that I have found state that he attended Bedford Modern School and Jesus College, Cambridge. According to his brother in law Pearson, the headmaster, he was awarded his Scholarship in 1891, when he was nineteen. Jones's sporting career is always recorded as "played cricket for Cambridge University 1892 – 1893, Nottinghamshire, London County and England. He was named Wisden Cricketer of the Year in 1900"**.**

Jones was also a fine Rugby Football player. "He made 15 appearances for Bedford between 1889 and 1895 before moving to Leicester Tigers in 1895. He was appointed captain between 1896 and 1899 and then again between 1902 and 1904. He was club captain when Tigers secured their first piece of silverware, the Midlands Counties Cup, though he missed the final through injury. He was captain in the victorious finals of 1899, 1903 and 1904 and played in the victorious finals of 1900 and 1901. He became the first player to pass 500 points for the club against Moseley in 1903."
I think you will agree that this career deserves to be recorded but should it be attributed as that of a former Dixie pupil? If we accept the version of the story by Rev. Loseby there is clearly an error on the Honours Board. Are there any others?

There are three other entries listed that deserve further investigation, "1893 Barrington-Ward F, T. B., Open Scholarship, St. Peter's College, Westminster." and "1898 Barrington-Ward L. E., Open Scholarship, £80, Westminster." and "1898 Barrington-Ward F. T. Open Scholarship, £100, Hertford College, Oxford."
(I am going to assume that 'Barrington-Ward F. T.' is the same person as Barrington-Ward F. T. B.)
Frederick Temple Barrington-Ward (1880-1938) was the eldest son of the Rev. Mark James Barrington-Ward, D.D., Rector of Duloe, Cornwall, by Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of **Thomas Pearson,** of St. Peter Port, Guernsey; admitted to Westminster School as a Queen's Scholar on Sept. 28, 1893; left (with Triplett, and a Triplett gratuity) July 1899; Hertford College. Oxford, matric. Michaelmas 1899; scholar 1899; B.A. 1902; M.A. and B.C. L. 1906; Vinerian Law Scholar 1904.
Fellow of All Souls 1904-11; Tancred Student, Lincoln's Inn, 1902-4; Barstow Scholar 1904.
called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, May 17, 1905; South-Eastern Circuit; K.C. 1919; Bencher.
Recorder of Hythe 1914-28, of Chichester 1928; a Metropolitan Police Magistrate 1930. He died on February 22, 1938.

Lancelot Edward Barrington-Ward, (1884-1953), brother of Frederick Temple Barrington-Ward,

was born on July 4, 1884; admitted to Westminster School as a Queen's Scholar, September 22, 1898; left December 1899; Edinburgh University; Ch. B. 1908; Ch. M. 1913; F.R.C.S. 1910; Middlesex Hospital; practised in London; Surgeon-in-Chief, Lady Wimborne's Hospital, Uskub,
Serbia, 1915; K.C. V. O. June 3, 1935; Surgeon in Ordinary to the Duke and Duchess of York 1936, and to King George VI 1937; Extra Surgeon to Queen Elizabeth II 1952. He died on November 17, 1953.

Once again, Graham Rawlings and I have found no reference to either of the brothers attending the Dixie Grammar School other than that written in the School's magazines and published by their uncle, Rev. Lewis H. Pearson, the headmaster. Here is the text of an E-mail we received from the archivist at The Leicestershire County Records Office.
Thank you for your enquiry.
I have checked our catalogue and although we do have many records relating to Market Bosworth Grammer(sic) School (Dixie Grammer(sic) School), I can only find two admission registers. These date from 1908-1919 (some entries starting as early as c.1902) and 1919-1924, references DE633/21-22, respectively. I have briefly looked through both these registers and unfortunately, cannot find a mention of any student with the surname Barrington-Ward.
I hope this information has been of assistance.

At this point let me remind you of Rev. P. J. Loseby's comment on the headmaster's love of exams: *"At that time the Headmaster was Rev. Lewis H. Pearson, who was particularly keen on his pupils taking examinations.* ***Successes were advertised and were good publicity."*** Could it be that a proud brother-in-law and uncle simply wished to record the successes of his relatives?

As Graham and I have conducted so much research into the lives of the Barrington-Ward brothers and Arthur Jones I have prepared articles on them as part of the 'Famous Pupils' series. After all, if the Headmaster wanted them to be remembered as former pupils, who are we to deny his wishes?
Their stories will follow shortly.

Walter Baynes

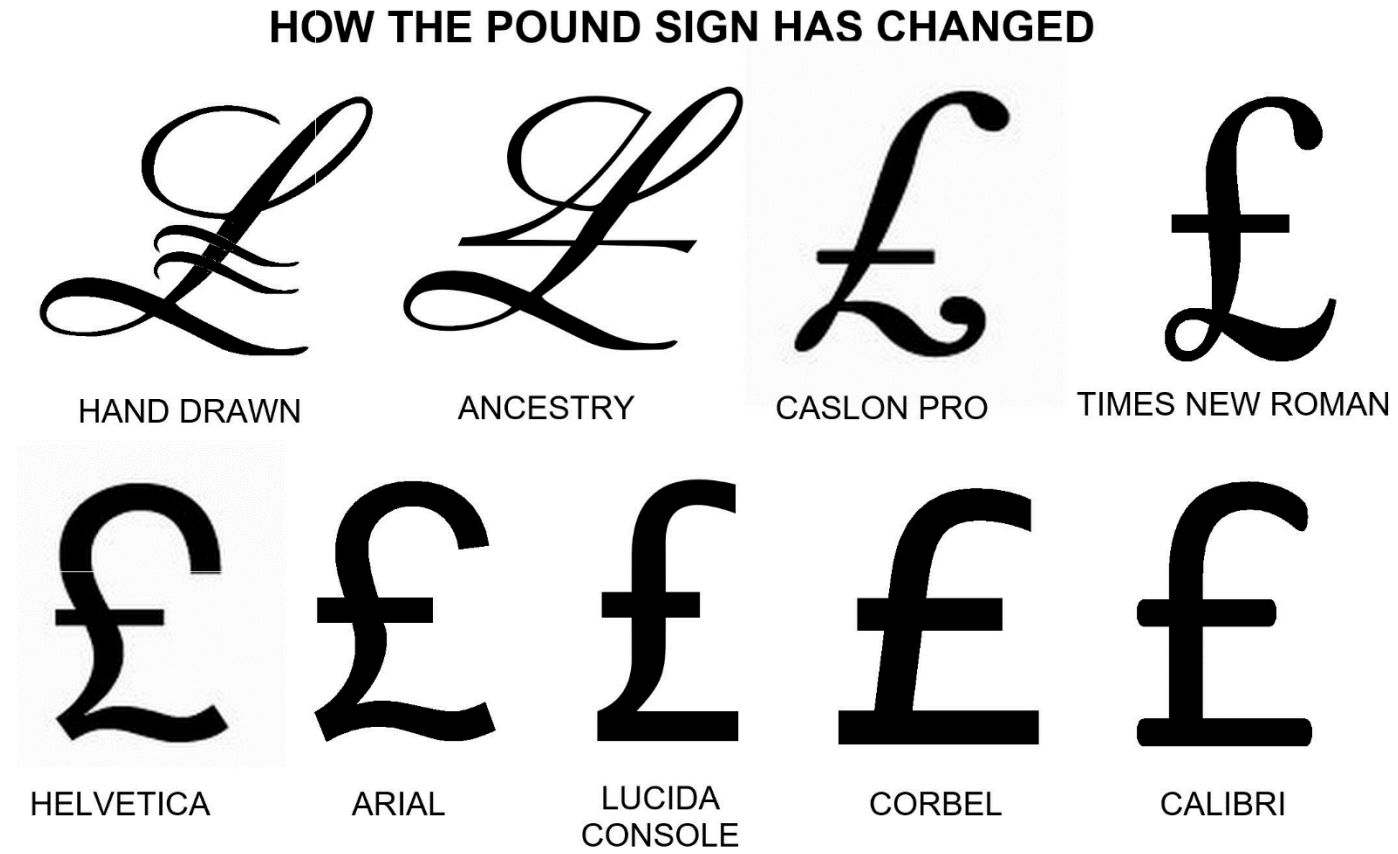
POLYSEMOUS WORDS, BOBS, TANNERS AND AN OCTOTHORPE.

In a previous article about my confusion concerning numbers I explained the situation when I discovered that words that looked the same when written down, words that even sounded the same when spoken, could have very different meanings. The word that puzzled me was "Pound"! I was taught that it related to an amount of money, but no, it meant the weight of an object. I had also heard it used in another way. "He would pound out the rhythm on a drum." "They caught that stray dog and took it to the pound." All very confusing to a young lad. I had to find out more about this strange word.

I eventually plucked up courage and asked my gran about money, pounds, shillings and pence, PSP for short. *"No dear.."* She corrected *"That should be LSD!"* "Why?" I asked. *"Because it's Latin for librae, solidii, and denarii. One Roman libra, a pound weight of solid silver, was divided into twenty solidii, and one solidus into twelve denarii. So that was two hundred and forty denarii, or pennies, just as we have today. That's why our money is referred to as LSD."* (Those Romans interfering yet again!) *"Let me explain how it all works."* gran began. *"The smallest coin we use is called a Farthing. There are four of those to each Penny, and there are twelve pennies to one Shilling and twenty shillings to one Pound."*

At this point gran took a sheet of paper and wrote at the top *£. s. d.* I was intrigued by the flowing way she had written the capital "L" and asked why she had done it that way. "*Because that is where we get the sign we use for a pound from. You know, this £. You've seen that before haven't you?"* Well of course I had; but I thought that it was just a "sign," you know, like "+" for plus or "x" for multiply. I had no idea that it came from a capital L. (The use of this symbol as a unit of currency goes back many years. It is not known for certain when the horizontal line, or lines first came to be drawn through the L, although there is, in the Bank of England's collection, a cheque dated January 1660 with a clearly discernible "£". By the time that the Bank was founded in 1694, the symbol was in common use. Back in 1948-49, when this discussion with my

gran took place, most people drew two horizontal lines through the letter L and it wasn't until 1978 that the Bank adopted the use of a single crossbar on all of its banknotes. Nowadays most modern typefaces also use a single crossbar.)



Gran then began her list by writing "A pound, £, a quid, a nicker." Now, I had heard the expression "Quid" and knew that it meant £1. But *why* did it mean £1? Gran thought it came from the Latin 'Quid pro quo,' 'something for something,' 'this for that,' but she wasn't sure. (Even today the origin of the expression is unclear. Some say it comes from the village of Quidhampton, in Wiltshire, where the Bank of England printed its banknotes. However there is no record of a paper mill associated with this place. Others claim it comes from the even smaller hamlet of Quidhampton, in Hampshire, where the Portal family and the present owners of the Overton mill, The De La Rue Group, have made and printed banknotes for many countries, including the Bank of England. In 1984 the last UK pound notes were withdrawn.) I had never heard the expression 'a nicker' and so asked for more information. I was told that it was a slang word used in and around London as it was thought that a pound was worth stealing or 'nicking'

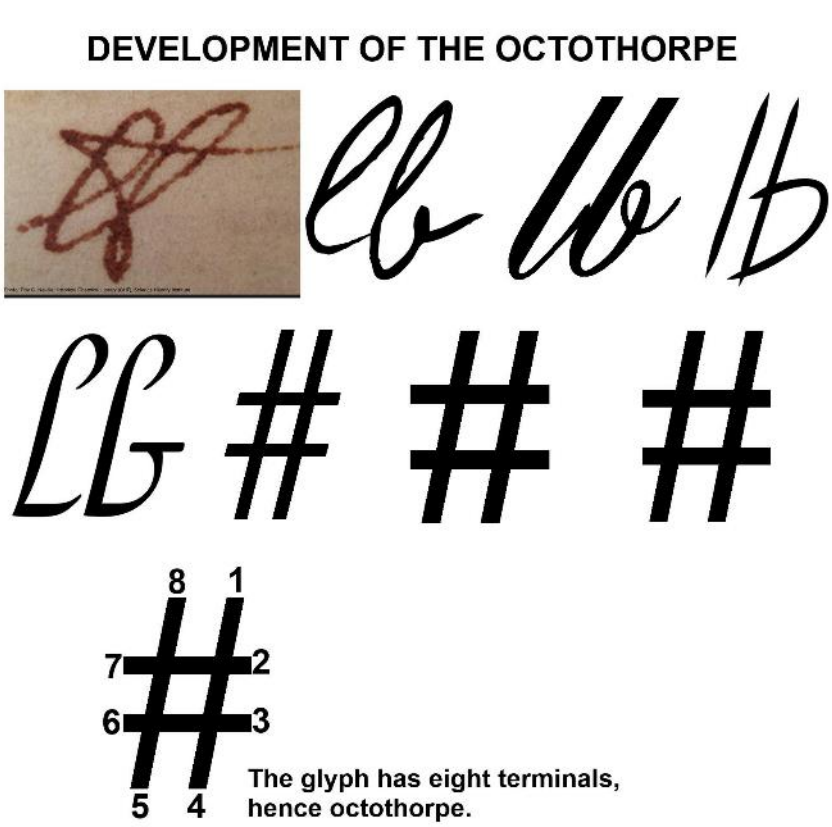
Continuing her list gran then wrote "A shilling, s, 1/-, a bob". She explained that it was probably called this after Sir Robert Walpole who was once Chancellor of the Exchequer. (This was before he became Prime Minister and in this role he gradually reduced Land Tax from four shillings to one shilling. This of course proved to be very popular.) The list continued; "A florin, fl, 2/-, two bob". (This name comes from a gold coin minted in Florence, Italy in 1252. The coin was the 'fiorino d'oro.' The British Florin was issued as a silver two shilling coin in 1849 and ran until decimalisation when it became the ten pence coin.) "A crown, cr, 5/-, five bob, a dollar." (The crown, originally known as the "crown of the double rose", was an English coin introduced as part of King Henry VIII's monetary reform of 1526, with a value of one quarter of one pound, or five shillings. It is now only minted to mark special occasions.) "A half-crown, 2/6, two shillings and sixpence. A sixpence, 6d, six pennies, a tanner." Gran had no idea why it was called a 'tanner' but that was what everyone knew it as! (Probably named after John Sigismund Tanner, 1705-1775 who was Chief Engraver of the Royal Mint during the reign of George II and was the designer of a sixpence. Others claim that the name comes from the Romany word 'tawno,' meaning small thing. Also known as a 'bender' because the early silver coins could be bent easily and given as a love token. Sixpence was a lot of money in Victorian times so you could buy enough beer to get drunk with it, which some say led to the expression 'going on a bender.')

The list continued; “A threepenny-bit, 3d, three pennies”. (The silver version of the coin, known as a ‘Joey,’ was replaced in 1937 by a larger 12-sided nickel-brass version, which eventually replaced it.)

“A penny, 1d, for more than one we say pence not pennies, fourpence”
“A halfpenny, ½d, ha’penny.”
(Sometimes referred to as a ‘ship’ because of the galleon, based on Sir Francis Drake’s ‘Golden Hind,’ shown on the reverse.)
“A farthing, ¼d, (shown below) one quarter of a penny.” (Sometimes known as ‘a robin’ because of the bird on the reverse, although the bird is actually a wren, *Troglodytes troglodytes*.)

This completed gran’s list so she folded it and passed it to me with the instruction to copy it out in my best handwriting and try to learn everything written on it.

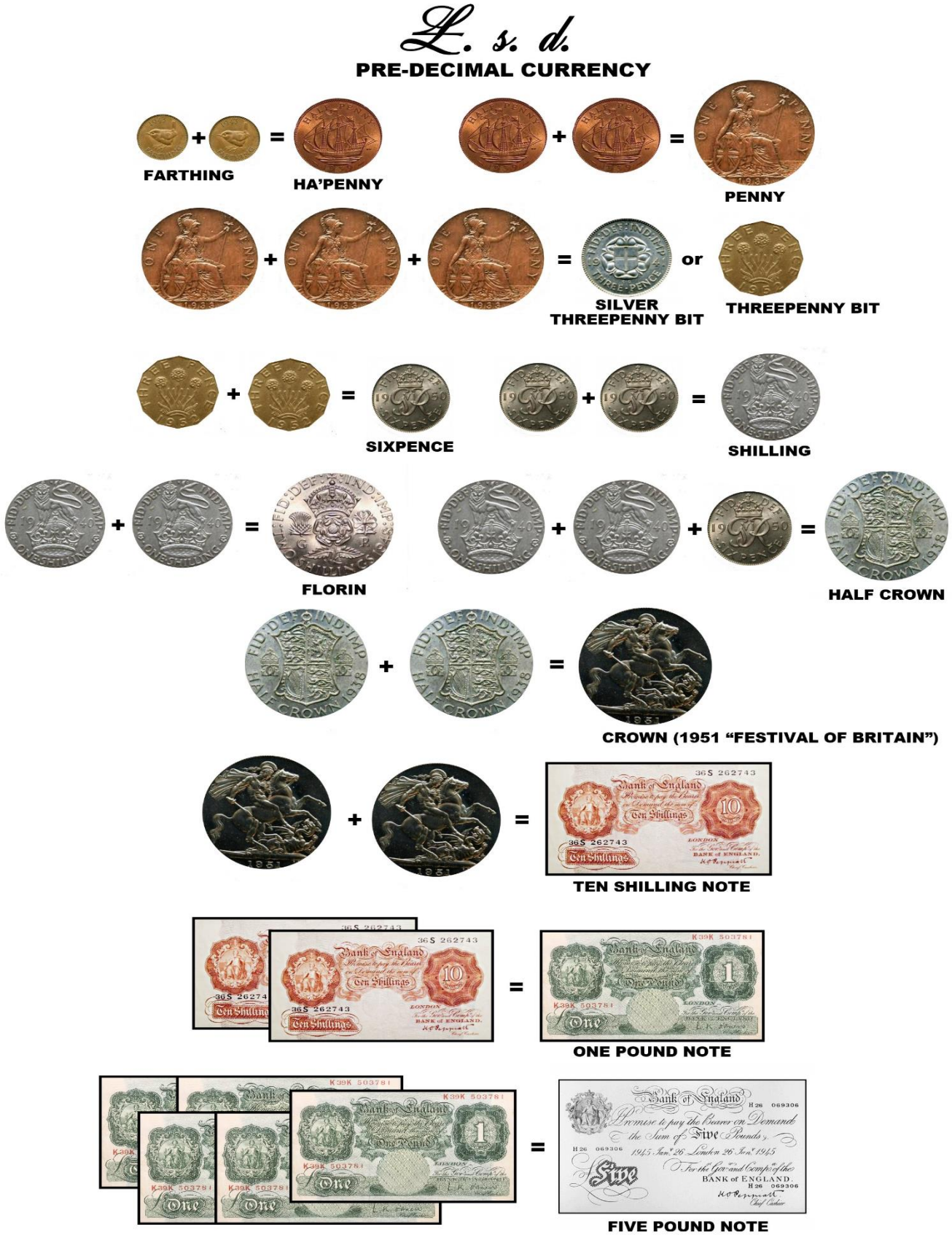
But I hadn’t finished with this ‘Pound’ thing. “Is there a special symbol for a pound weight?” I asked. Gran sighed and took back her list, turned it over and started a new one with the heading ‘A Pound Weight.’ She reminded me that the Romans used the word ‘Libra’ for the pound of silver they divided up into twenty ‘solidii,’ and so we used that as the basis for our weighing system too.
She then wrote ℓ𝒷 again in that flowing, joined-up script. She went on to explain that this symbol was in use long before printing was invented and all writing was done by hand, “*Nowadays you will see this printed with a little ‘l’ and a little ‘b,’ not capital letters.”* The new list began:
“A dram, dr.”
“An ounce, oz, equals 16 dr.”
“A pound, lb, equals 16 oz.” (I will add # to this list. Yes, # is still officially listed as a symbol for a pound weight. It came about like this. The official name of this pound sign is the octothorpe, a word invented in the factories that manufactured telephones. In the 1960s, the telephone keypad was modified to include the pound sign, and ‘octo’ was used to refer to the eight ends around the edge of the symbol. The use of ‘thorpe’ is a little less clear; it could be named after the famous American athlete Jim Thorpe, it could be a nonsense word, or it could refer to the Old Norse word "thorpe," which means farm or field.)



“A stone, st, equals 14 lb.”
“A quarter, qr, equals 28 lb.”
“A hundredweight, Cwt, equals 4 qr, 112 lb.” (The ‘C’ obviously refers to the Latin for one hundred, Centum.)
“A ton, tn, equals 20 Cwt.”
I was given the same instruction as before; “Write this list in your best handwriting and learn all of details! I will be checking your work later.”

So having committed all of these facts to memory, along with those units used for liquids, areas and length, I was ready to face the world...until February 1971, when all of this changed and everyone had to learn the newly adopted decimal system. Let’s not remind ourselves of the troubles THAT caused. After all, although buying our petrol or diesel in litres, we still talk of MPG. We still ask for a pint of beer in a pub. We still buy

eggs by the dozen. A cricket pitch still measures twenty two yards. Road signs still refer to MPH. I still use a six inch ruler. I'm sure you all can add others to this list of things where we 'Brits.' hang on to our old ways. To remind you of those 'pre-decimal' days here is an illustration of all of those dear old coins that were replaced by 'New Pence,' now referred to as 'Pee'! Is that another polysemous word?



P.S. Dear reader, what is the first thing you think of if I say, "A grand"? Is it a piano? OK, so put the shopping in the boot and make a bolt for the door! Nigel, over to you...

Interview With Stan Crane 23rd November 2023.

Marion Lambourne and I interviewed Stan in his home in Nailstone and he had a lot of memories to share. Marion has carefully transcribed the tapes into the written word and we then had a book made. We delivered the book to Stan last week and he was very pleased with it. The photograph shows Stan reading his book. Here follows the first instalment:

Mr Crane - I suppose the best place to start is as far back as I can remember, so my first recollections of Market Bosworth were when I used to go and visit my grandma and granddad at their house, which was York House, where the dentist is now, which was built by my father in around 1938-39.

Grandma Dora Adelaide Crane & 12 week old Stanley Junior 1936 Bosworth Hall

We used to... my recollections are that we used to go on Sundays for Sunday afternoon for Sunday tea. We'd go on the bus; we'd catch a Midland Red bus from Ibstock to Market Bosworth and we would spend the afternoon and have tea. Then we would come back on the bus from the Marketplace in Bosworth and we'd catch the bus. I believe it was quarter to six, the bus. I can't remember the number, but it was... it might have been the 670. On it, usually, were loads of Land Girls going to the cinema. Well, they were going to Coalville, so I... I don't know they were perhaps going to the cinema. This was Sunday so I wouldn't think there would be any dancing, but I'm not sure in those days. But I do remember it was full of these Land Girls. They'd got some quarters nearby the petrol dump, they got some... now, whether this was after the war, I'm not quite sure but I do remember there were a lot of huts down there, wooden huts. So they were probably from when the army had the petrol dump there and then the petrol dump... the war finished, the petrol dump went and they housed these Land Army Girls there. So they're my early recollections...

Questioner -What age might you have been at that time?

Mr Crane - Well, I would imagine the Land Girls were after the war or it might have been the end of the war, I'm not quite sure but I'd be around about 10 then. I was born in 1935, so the war finished 45, so I would be round about... by then, I'd be 10.


Jim Kelly

I used to get my hair cut at my uncle Jim's, who'd got a little hairdresser's shop where the dentist is now. (Market Bosworth) He was in the army, actually so I'm talking after 45, really. What I do recall, and it would be about 1942...my grandad, who used to keep the Crown Pub at Ibstock was taken ill and I was moved over from Ibstock to Market Bosworth to live with my grandma and grandad. So I went to school in...is it Park Street? The little school next to the village hall, I went to school…I went to school there. How long for I'm not quite sure but I do know my grandad passed away in 1943 so it might have been just while... I presume it was while he was ill because I think it he moved out of the pub up to where my dad lived in Hall Street in Ibstock

The other recollections I can think about was I used to see... I can remember seeing...and I think they were wounded soldiers that had been wounded in the war. I think they were up at the Park, which was a Hospital then. I can remember seeing these guys walking around Market Bosworth. It had been mainly down Station Road. I feel sure they used to have a blue jacket on, like a blue coat but I can't be 100% sure about that.

Then later I can remember… and it would again be on a Sunday, old people being paraded or walked from the Workhouse up and down Station Road in groups of probably 10, 6, 10, 12 people, something like that and they were some sort of deformed, they had disabilities. Yeah, they weren't all there most of them, Yeah.

So that's my sort of early recollections.

I can remember talk of my granddad and I think he bought a piece of land. I can show you where... It's opposite the gatehouse actually. You know the gatehouse as you go towards Bull-in-the-Oak... It was on the right hand side of the road there as you were going out of Market Bosworth. Yeah. I can remember I think he bought this piece... Whether he bought it with somebody else or not, but he bought this piece of parkland. How long he kept it for? I've no idea.

Also I can remember discussions of a Memorial Garden. My granddad was involved in it somehow. I don't know whether it was on any committee or what I don't know. I don't know.

Questioner - And your grandfather's name, his surname?

Mr Crane - It was J.J. Kelly and it was John Joseph I think? .I only knew him as granddad. No, it wasn't it was James, James Joseph.... James Joseph because that's how my uncle Jim was named after him.

Questioner - I seem to remember there were three people involved in the Parish Field and the Memorial Garden and I think one of them was Trivet who owned the Red Lion. The other one, I can't remember, I seem to remember there was a Crane mentioned because I had to look into that. It's Kelly. Kelly sorry it was a Kelly mentioned.

Mr Crane – He Kelly had some input into it somehow. I mean I was only a kid. I didn't take that much notice at the time. Another recollection of Market Bosworth was the blacksmiths. What was his name?

Questioner - Clem Phillips?

Mr Crane – Clem, my dad, I remember going with my dad with a car and trailer and my dad used to take picks, crowbars, chisels, all that sort of stuff to be sharpened at the blacksmiths. I remember pulling up outside the little shop there, the Blacksmith Shop and then I remember around the back, how you got to it, I'm not quite sure, but around the back, he used to shoe the horses and I can remember there's a little kid going around there and the smell of the horseshoes being put onto the hooves and the burning. I never used to like it. I used to feel sorry for the horses because they were having this burning thing put on the hooves. Next door to the blacksmiths, my mother had some friends there, Trivets and Fletcher's, I think the names were. There's a pair of, well, it was a pair of houses, semi-detached next to the Blacksmiths.

Questioner Still there, aren't they?

Mr Crane - Fletcher's used to live in one of them and I think, I feel sure there was a Trivet. Yeah, they were friends of my mother's. Yeah..

Questioner - Does the name Gilbert Jenaway ring any bells?

Mr Crane - Well, I know Jenaway know the name Jenaway, there were farmers at, at, not Bilston, Congerstone, Harris Bridge. Yeah. There were some Jenaway

Questioner - The reason I mentioned the name Jenaway is because you mentioned the field opposite the gatehouse. Well, he used to farm that because he had Hall Farm you know, on Barton Road, there's a little driveway up to it. Yeah, I don't know if it's still a farm. I don't think it is now. I think it's just a farmhouse because the land has been sold. Gilbert used to live there and used to farm that bit of land.

Mr Crane - Wasn't that the dairy farm? Was that the dairy farm?
Questioner Yes, yeah, that's right. Yes.

Mr Crane - Dawson lives there. One of the Dawson's does

I'll mention this before. I can remember my dad, because he used to do a bit of work for Delius when Delius was at the Hall. I can remember distinctly going down to the farm and the gateway to the farm was next to the gatehouse as you go towards Bull in The Oak. Going down that drive, there was a crater there where a bomb had been dropped. The person my dad used to deal with when he was doing any work for Delius was his daughter who my mother used to call Miss Daphne. My mother always used to; she was quite struck with Miss Daphne because I think she must have grown up with her. Because they lived at the Hall, Miss Daphne must have been around at the same time as my mother. She'd be about the same age.

Questioner - What do you remember about the war around about this area?

Mr Crane - I can't remember much about the war in Market Bosworth. I remember seeing loads of soldiers and I remember the petrol dump. Because we used on a Sunday afternoon, sometimes we'd walk down Station Road by where the petrol dump was and have a walk along the canal. Sometimes you'd see a train because the station was there, which you know, I used to love to go down there and hopefully see a train. I can't remember much about the war around Market Bosworth. I can remember a bit more about Ibstock but Market Bosworth, no.
If you can't wait for the next instalment go to Archives (marketbosworthsociety.com) and search Stan.

BOSWORTH LINKS

Digging up the past

Last month I advised that the dates of the next dig had been changed to the 28th and 29th of September. I also must tell you that our location has also changed and we will now be digging in Shackerstone. The name Shackerstone was translated from Anglos Saxon where it was known as 'The Village of the Bandits' how and why it has this name I have been unable to discover, does anyone know? Shackerstone lies on the Ashby Canal and river Sence. We may hear more about Shackerstone in our September lecture, During the Civil War, Shackerstone was near enough to Ashby de la Zouch to attract the attention of both parties. Parliamentary soldiers from Tamworth and Coventry stole horses, including a mare worth ten pounds from Mr. Hall. The local vicar, the Rev. John Hodges, was ejected from the living in 1646 and brought

before the parliamentary sequestration committee for deserting his parish to join the royalist garrison at Ashby for four months. The commissioners charged him with frequenting the village alehouse on Sundays, and of being "a companion with fiddlers and singers" but surprisingly no bandits.

During World War II, the remains of the motte-and-bailey castle in the village had an air raid shelter dug into it. It is believed that this still has a rocking chair within it. The image above left shows the Ashby canal and the remains of the motte-and-bailey, the rocking chair cannot be seen. Information from Wikipedia author Mat Fascione.

The map above shows that there are ample houses and gardens for between 15 and 20 test pits which should offer up some interesting information. If it is as hot as it was in Cadeby last year I'm sure the Rising Sun will be a popular venue for thirsty diggers. This will be the penultimate dig so if you have not yet taken part in Bosworth links now will be a good time to get going. You can volunteer via the website www.marketbosworthsociety.com/bosworth-links or email gemma@marketbosworthsociety.com. As long

as you are fit enough to sit down you can take part. We need diggers, riddlers, mattockers ,recorders, washers, everyone can take part. We will also be running a drop in pit so that if you cannot commit to the whole weekend you can still take part and try your hand for an hour or so. This has proven to be very popular and some not only remained all day they changed their plans and returned on the Sunday.

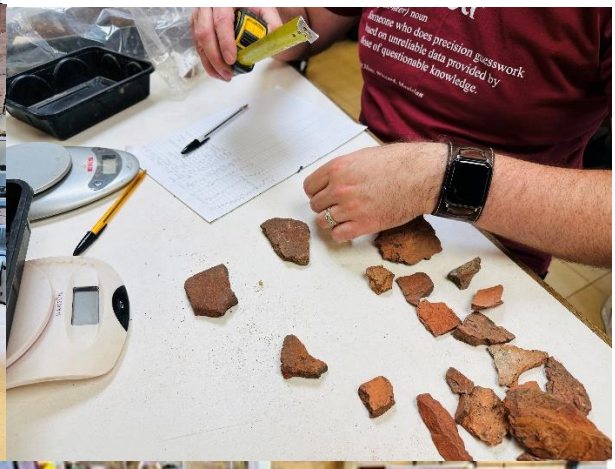
Finds Washing and Cataloguing Opportunity.

Mathew reports that the finds cataloguing over the weekend of the 10th and 11th of August went very well. The volunteers were fantastic and catalogued 9 of the 14 boxes of finds, that's 4,883 individual finds! A big thank you to everyone who helped.

There are enough finds left for another day of washing and cataloguing if anyone is interested.

It will have to be **Sunday 8th September**, if you want to take part then please email gemma@marketbosworthsociety.com for further details of the day.

Mathew included some photographs with his update.


Come on, let’s go time travelling!

Council for British Archaeology

Our Festival of Archaeology online talks are now available on YouTube!

Whether you missed the live events or want to revisit your favourite sessions, you can now explore and rewatch all of our online talks and lectures from the festival at your convenience.

This is Archaeology: Roots in Time - Shaping Woodland for the Future with Nina O'Hare

Discover how the award-winning Roots in Time project combines heritage, community, and sustainability. Dive into the fascinating Iron Age and Roman archaeology uncovered during geophysical surveys in Worcestershire and the community project that followed.

Watch Here

The Baths Conceal So Many Secret Joys - The Uncovering Roman Carlisle Project

This talk explores the impact of the Uncovering Roman Carlisle community project, in particular the experiences of the volunteers who enabled it to happen, the artefacts they discovered and object biographies they helped create.

Watch Here

An Evening with the Portable Antiquities Scheme

A fantastic opportunity to hear about the rich and diverse work carried out by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) team across the country and the challenges that face them.

Watch Here

Redefining National Amenity for the 21st Century

The directors of the seven National Amenity Societies came together for a panel session exploring our origins, roles, and 'National Amenity' in the twenty-first century.

Watch Here

You can also watch recordings of our Early Careers Conference sessions, and more will be coming soon!

Young Voices, New Directions: Early Career Professionals' Ideal Scenarios in Archaeology & Heritage

Unveiling Solutions: Environmental archaeology & contemporary challenges

Please hold down the Ctrl key whilst hovering your cursor over the links.

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.
Membership subscriptions (single £14.00 joint £21.00) can be paid by BACS/Bank Transfer using the following Details. Market Bosworth Society, Virgin Money Sorting Code 82-11-07 account number 00452350. Please place your surname (and the last three characters from your postal code – if permitted) in the reference section. For example mine would be palmer0ju.
If you have any items you would like to preserve for future generations, please contact MBS, or any Committee member.

Nigel Palmer
Chairman

Answers To Henry V Quiz

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. d
5. a
6. d
7. b
8. d
9. a
10. c
11. b
12. d
13. a
14. c
15. b
16. d
17. b
18. c
19. a

20. d
21. d
22. b
23. c
24. a
25. d