MARKET BOSWORTH SOCIETY

September 2024

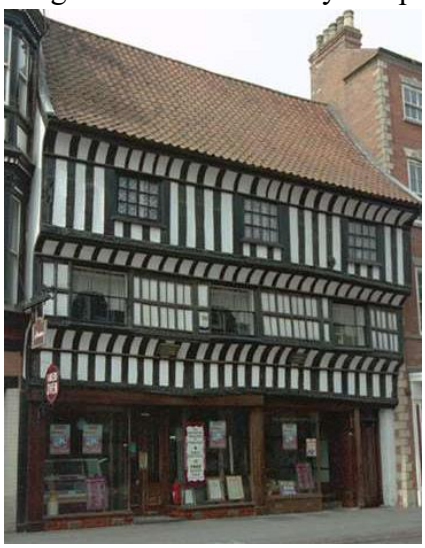
Meeting Report – Civil War in the East Midlands – Kevin Winter

Making his second and much anticipated appearance Kevin (shown below left) demonstrated his profound knowledge about the Civil War in our area. Previously Kevin had told us about the Battle of Stoke, one of the battles in the War of the Roses when King Richard III was killed in the Battle of Bosworth and Henry VII became king. This happened on the 22nd August 1485 and it was on the 22nd August 1642 that the first English Civil War began. The king, Charles I raised his standard in Nottingham and declared war upon the Parliamentarians. Much of Kevin's lecture centred upon Newark, which was an important strategic town. History tends to repeat itself and Newark stands on the Great North Road, The Fosse way and was strategically important to the Roman's; similar to Atherstone's position on Watling Street. Newark played a large part in the Civil War.

Newark raised 7 regiments in support of the King. Many landed residents of Newark paid rent to the king for their lands and therefore it appears natural that they would support their landlord against the Parliamentarians. The first offensive came from Lincolnshire, in the hands of the Parliamentarians, this was successfully repelled by Newark's small locally formed army. Nottingham initially held by Royalists became a Parliamentarian town after Charles left Nottingham castle to gather more support.

Newark's first Governor was locally born John Hutchinson (1615 – 1664) who was a Parliamentarian unlike his royalist father, Hutchinson chose the puritan way of life which meant that he would shortly be removed from Newark which remained loyal to the King between 1642 when it was secured for the King by Sir John Henderson in December of that year and 1646 when it was ordered by the King to surrender to avoid further bloodshed as the war was lost by then. Supporting neighbours of the King were Belvoir Castle in the hands of Sire Gervaise Lucas which he had seized in 1643 and installed a Royalist garrison, Ashby castle in the hands of the Hastings family, the Hackert Family of East Bridgeford (dangerously close to the Parliamentarian Nottingham) and Melton Mowbray held by the Earl of Rutland, which also became a garrison town.

The next Governor of Newark was John Henderson who created a garrison in 1642. Henderson enjoyed some early successes against the Parliamentarians but was defeated in Lincoln forcing him to return to Newark and prepare for the inevitable siege. Newark was under siege on the 27th and 28th February 1643. Thomas Ballard brought 600 Parliamentary troops to affect the siege but Henderson, on his pure white charger led an attack which pushed the Parliamentarians back and the siege was lifted.



Crowland Abbey was not so fortunate and was besieged 25th April of the same year and was taken into Parliamentary control just three days later. The Royalist defenders had four captives from nearby Spalding who they used as human shields. Better fortune was enjoyed by the Royalists who captured Grantham in March 1643, the army then moving on to capture Boston in the November.

Elsewhere the war was not going well for the Royalists and they were driven back to Newark where they had sallied forth to take Lincon and several smaller towns. The governor's house still stands in Newark, 23-24 Stodman St, Newark NG24 1AW which was built in 1474, is now a cafeteria. When I lived in Bingham we would visit Newark for shopping and many a time I have stood opposite this beautiful building (shown above left) looking after our dog Gyp whilst Lynne visited nearby shops. I did not know at that time that it housed a long drop toilet purportedly used by King Charles I when he visited there.

Kevin outlined several battles, one of which was the Battle of Gainsborough on the 12th July 1663. The Battle of Gainsborough, which took place during the First English Civil War on 28 July 1643 was to secure the strategically important town of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. It was a Royalist base used for harassing the Parliamentarians who were generally dominant in Lincolnshire, but was taken by Parliamentarians in the battle. An attempt to recapture Gainsborough by Charles Cavendish and the Royalists was foiled in a battle in which Colonel Oliver Cromwell distinguished himself as a cavalry leader.
There were several more battles and sieges as the war unfolded excellent recounted by Kevin.
In 1645, Parliament reaffirmed its determination to fight the war to a finish. It passed the Self-denying Ordinance, by which all members of either House of Parliament laid down their commands and re-organised its main forces into the New Model Army, under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, with Cromwell as his second-in-command and Lieutenant-General of Horse In two decisive engagements – the Battle of Naseby on 14 June and the Battle of Langport on 10 July – the Parliamentarians effectively destroyed Charles's armies.
In the remains of his English realm, Charles tried to recover a stable base of support by consolidating the Midlands. He began to form an axis between Oxford and Newark-on-Trent in Nottinghamshire. These towns had become fortresses and showed more reliable loyalty to him than others. He took Leicester, which lies between them, but found his resources exhausted. Having little opportunity to replenish them, in May 1646 he sought shelter with a Presbyterian Scottish army at Southwell in Nottinghamshire. Charles was eventually handed over to the English Parliament by the Scots and imprisoned. This marked the end of the First English Civil War. In March 1646 Newark suffered Bubonic plaque, possibly brought by Prince Ruperts troops to shore up the defences and try to protect the King.
Kevin spoke eloquently for over an hour and took questions afterwards. I hope I have given a taste of the lecture which was full of interesting facts and information.
Thank you Kevin for an excellent and most enjoyable lecture. We hope to see you again.

Teachers and Beau Pool – Changing Lives.

I thought you may be interested in these reports taken from various copies of The Wolstanian dated from 1962. We have seen how influential teachers can be on young lives, in the subject of mathematics. Biology is no different. One young lad involved in this project was none other than Michael John Roberts, “Mike” as he was known to his friends, was born in Leicester. His mother was well known locally as a talented artist. He started at Dixie in 1956 and proved to be hard working and studious. His mother had always encouraged the development of his exceptional observational and technical skills in a variety of artistic media, and so naturally he did well in Art. By the time he left school in 1962 he had submitted, and had accepted, 42 of his works for showing on the BBC’s programme “Sketch Club”. Although the BBC cannot confirm it, we believe this to be a record number!
However, Michael’s wish was to become a doctor. Art was purely a hobby. So with this in mind he worked hard to ensure exam results that would get him a place at university. He had always had a keen interest in wildlife and natural history and his extra-curricular activities in this field were strongly supported by the Head of Biology, Mr. H. I. James. Mike died on 26th October 2020 at his home in Chirnside. The study of arachnology has lost a great talent. Mike was taken from us far too soon but the hours spent at the microscope, or with pen and brush on his drawing board, would amount to more than most mortals could achieve in several lifetimes.
What of his legacy? Several important books, great art, making the study of arachnology more accessible and influencing three generations, and counting.
We are grateful to the many people have contributed memories and details to this sketch of Mike’s life in spiders. He had no truck with email or the internet and certainly not Twitter, but we will end with one online quote which sums up how many of us will feel: “Roberts’s books guided me through much of the last five years of research in the most comprehensive yet accessible manner. His achievements are truly exceptional. A great loss to science.” Many of those who expressed their sadness had never met him but were influenced by his books and illustrations.
Taken from his obituary by Mike B. Davidson, British Arachnological Society (BAS).

The Wolstanian Reports – How it began

Again, almost unobtrusively, a major development has taken place in establishing a Field Centre at Beau Pool in Bosworth Park and we are sure that benefits to come therefrom will evoke our warmest thanks to our hereditary Governor, Sir Wolstan Dixie, for his generosity in making the site available and to Mr. James and his 6th Formers for the immense amount of care and labour they have subscribed to make the centre something of real importance in our small world.

FIELD STUDIES IN BIOLOGY
". . . the investigation of the life and conversation of animals is not to be attained but by the active and inquisitive, and by those that reside much in the country."
Gilbert White (Letters from Selbourne).

The ecological approach to the study of Biology, i.e. the study of plants and animals in their natural environment, is very much in fashion at the present time. More and more University departments and schools are realising that that aspect of Biology is of fundamental value. Considerable interest is being shown in the work of Nature Conservancy bodies, County Trusts and Natural History Societies. Local Education Authorities are trying out schemes whereby pupils at all schools obtain some firsthand knowledge of "Nature."

Here at the Dixie, we are fortunate in being in the country and the out-of-doors aspect of Biology has long been prominent. Last autumn, a great impetus was given to this work, when Sir Wolstan Dixie gave permission for the full use of the Beau Pool and the surrounding ground for Biological work. The School is indeed fortunate in having such a beautiful as well as interesting piece of ground to work over and we are very grateful to Sir Wolstan.

During the past year bi-weekly treks to the site have been taking place. Bosworth people have by now become accustomed to the group of curiously clad students carrying strange items of
equipment to and from "The Site." Seldom has the weather been allowed to interrupt the work and on one memorable occasion, when the ice was four inches thick and an Arctic wind was blowing, this devoted band braved frost bite and immersion in freezing water for the sake of finding out what other animals besides themselves could exist in such conditions.

The boat house has become our field laboratory and the punt our means of transport on the lake. Unfortunately the punt leaks, in spite of time, money and energy spent on it, but providing its occupants stand barefooted and do not sit, no great harm befalls.

We have been greatly encouraged by the interest shown by the Headmaster and the Governors, who made a grant to cover the cost of some collecting gear, and by Mr. Ian Evans, Keeper of Biology at Leicester Museum, whose help in identification and otherwise has been most valuable.

For those unaware of this biological gem in our midst, the site consists of about 20 acres of land, enclosing the Beau Pool and the string of pools, at one time used for fish breeding. The trees were felled several years ago over the greater part of the site and now tree seedlings and saplings are trying to re-establish the woodland against the competition of the handsome but domineering Rose Bay Willow Herb and its associates which tend to "take over" when the light increases. However, many of the typical woodland plants, some cultivated at one time but now naturalized, are holding their own. Some of the finest groupings of foxgloves to be seen anywhere make a magnificent showing at this time of the year, and from early spring onwards there has been a wonderful succession of flowering plants.

Undoubtedly one of the glories of the site is the giant Hogweed, Heracleum mentegazzianum, a towering plant with enormous umbrellas of small white flowers. This is one of the plants introduced from the Caucasus, and one has almost to cut one's way through what appears to be subtropical jungle. Many other alien plants lend excitement to the scene.

The water provides an endless variety of plants and animals. Skimming (if that is the right word!) over the surface of the lake, one looks down on the underwater carpet of the Stonewort, Chara hispida, rooted in the deep mud which lies on the bottom. The plant provides food and shelter for numerous Invertebrates, including Argyroneta, the Water-Spider. This is a large spider which "builds" an air bell under the water. Apart from this beautiful example of adaptation to an aquatic environment, spiders being air breathing, Argyroneta has the distinction of being the only spider where the male is larger than the female. It is probably for this reason that, unlike other spiders, the female Water-Spider does not eat the male after mating!

In the smaller pools a number of other completely aquatic plants have established themselves. It may be of interest to recall an investigation carried out in the Autumn. The object was to compare the animal populations living in association with three different water plants, viz, the Stonewort (Chara), the Canadian Pondweed (Elodea) and the Floating Pondweed (Potamogeton). Samples of the three plants were collected in buckets, taken back to school and individual counts of the different species of animals taken. Some of the animals, the little freshwater shrimp, Gammarus, Water Snails, the water Louse (Asellus), were present in their hundreds and it says a great deal for the investigators of the Upper Sixth, that they were still sane after two days almost continuous counting. Altogether some nineteen different species of animals were found. Each had to be identified, counted and then returned to its habitat. Histograms were then compiled, presenting the arithmetical information in a form convenient for interpretation. Finally, an attempt was made to interpret the results in an ecological sense. Why were there more of one kind on a particular plant? Was it something about the animal or a particular feature of the plant? The answers to such questions provide an exercise calling for a high degree of ingenuity and biological "know how." Even when the right answer is forthcoming, it is often the starting point of another question.

One of the first investigations was commenced by some of the more energetic members of the group. (It is mere coincidence that they were all girls). They cleared and dug over a piece of the woodland ground—this in the cold, wet month of November. Half of the cleared ground was wired around and deep into the ground. The other half was left open. This kind of ecological experiment is one of the most interesting to carry out. The results are slow in coming and records must be kept continuously through the years. It shows on a small scale the idea of colonization and succession; the woodland gradually rebuilds itself through a series of annuals and perennials, the smaller plants having to give way to larger until at length the trees dominate the whole environment.

An interesting aspect of Field work with beginners is that, at first, their attention is captured and held by the animal life. Later on, however, many become more interested in Plants. It may be of course that one is reasonably sure that the plant one is studying will be in the same place week after week!

Rarely does a pupil, who has had several years of mainly indoor Biology, reject Field work. In the field they can see their textbooks come to life. There is something for everybody. The "lone wolf" can spend hours watching the insect visitors to a particular flower as part of a study in pollination. The socially minded student can take part in a group project such as the one already mentioned involving quantitative work on a large scale. Male aptitudes for active collecting in difficult places naturally ally themselves to female aptitudes for a careful observation and recording —a useful blending of skills in a coeducational school.
There is a lifetime of work at the site, work which is very largely original work in the true sense. Natural History in West Leicestershire has been very badly neglected. The records for the whole county are somewhat sparse and a great deal of searching, collecting, identifying and recording needs to be done. n the brief time the school has been working on the site a number of "first record in Leicestershire" have been marked up. We can feel that we are contributing to Biology in its wider aspect. The mere finding and identification of species, while exciting, is not an end in itself. The ecologist is concerned with trying to work out the pattern of life, its occurrence in the multitudinous forms and diverse environments. Apart from the intrinsic interest, it is the ecologist who will supply the answers to the problems of over population in various parts of the world of that most curious of all animals, Homo sapiens.

H. I. James.

Next Month's Lecture – Market Bosworth Country Park – David Luther.

Please note that this lecture will take place in the Dixie Grammar School Hall on the 17th October 2024. Doors open 7:00 PM for 7:30 Lecture.

Several members who heard David's lecture for the Round Table suggested that we ask him to give us a lecture. At the same time a gap opened up in our programme and we therefore managed to book David. For those of you who don't know, David is the Head Ranger at the Country Parks in Market Bosworth and also the Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre. He is kept pretty busy as there is a lot of park to look after. It has to be said that David and his team do an excellent job and the parks always look well cared for and fit for visitors. We will hear about the different fauna and flora inhabiting the park and hopefully how the new bee colonies are getting along. The Society has a wonderful brochure about the Market Bosworth Country Park Arboretum written in 1977 and published by Leicestershire County Council it is in the Digital Archive. The Archive is available here: Archives (marketbosworthsociety.com) and the entry to search for is either 64 or simply 'arboretum' There is quite an impressive list of trees to see in the brochure.
I am really looking forward to hearing David speak and hope you will be able to join us for what proposes to be an excellent evening.

Market Bosworth Parish Council

Bosworth Vision Planning Group

There are 3 significant planning proposals to be aware of

Once again speculative developers are trying to impose unwanted developments contrary to the overwhelming wishes of the residents in consultations held during the production of the Neighbourhood Plan.

These are for houses in open countryside outside the town's defined settlement boundary and contrary to the overwhelming wishes of the residents in consultations held on both the original Neighbourhood Plan and the modifications recently submitted to HBBC for formal consultation.

It is best to ignore developers 'postcard consultations.' Comments submitted at this stage are for the benefit of the developer.

The only way to influence planning decisions is to comment to HBBC on formally submitted planning applications. And you will need to comment whenever a new application is submitted. Any previous comments you may have made relating to these sites will not be taken into account by the planning department.

Richborough Postcard

Most of you will have received a postcard from Richborough recently. This shows another attempt to impose unwanted development on Market Bosworth by developing

on land North of Station Road (in front of the golf course). HBBC unanimously refused planning consent for a previous application by Richborough for developments on the North of Station Road and when Richborough appealed their appeal was dismissed.

The advice is to ignore the postcard and comment if a formal application is made.

Another Gladman Application

Gladman has submitted a new speculative planning application (ref 24/00831/OUT) for a development of up to 100 houses between York Close, Stanley Road and Shenton Lane. This is a near identical application to the one submitted in 2022 which was refused by HBBC, taken to appeal and again dismissed. This time Gladman proposes to access the site from York Close, with inevitable consequences for traffic and congestion on Weston drive and York Close.

Note that this is in addition to their original application to develop land by the cemetery.

This is a new application and any previous comments you may have made relating to this site will not be taken into account by the planning department
If this application is approved it will be impossible to stop the development at a later stage.

You can view and make comments on the application on the HBBC website at: hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk, select Planning – Simple Search and enter reference 24/00831/OUT.

Comments need to be received by is **Friday 27th September!**

Station Field Good News

Some good news for a change. Miller Homes has submitted a planning application for development of the Station Field Site.

Development of this site has received overwhelming support from the community since the production if the original Neighbourhood Plan and subsequently. You can view and make comments on the application on the HBBC website at: hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk, select Planning – Simple Search and enter reference 24/00560/HYB.
And remember that comments don’t need to be negative – positive comments are welcome.

Comments need to be submitted by **23rd September**

More information

You may find the following presentation useful. It was put together with input from many local groups and used at the recent 'drop in' event: September-2024-Summary.pdf (bosworthvision.org.uk)

Keep an eye on the BVPG website at www.bosworthvision.org.uk where we will provide more information as we learn about progress of the Local Plan and the Neighbourhood Plan.

Please share this email with anyone you know in Market Bosworth who may wish to know more about local planning matters.

Fake funeral "live stream" scams target grieving users on Facebook

Some scammers have the morals of an alley cat.

But some sink even lower.

Over the last few months, Malwarebytes Labs has discovered scammers active on Facebook that prey on bereaved people by using stolen images and phony funeral live stream links to steal money and/or credit card details.

These scammers are becoming more active and new cybercriminals are picking up the method as well, which is something we see very often. When some scheme works, more lowlifes join in.

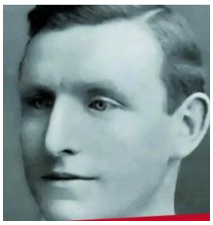
Currently, we are aware of two different approaches. One uses fake live stream links of the funeral. It asks people to follow a link where they can watch the funeral service and to share the link among their friends and family. The other asks for donations on behalf of the family of the deceased.

We followed the flow of one such scam, but you should be aware that there are several variations.

Usually, this type of scam starts with a comment on Facebook below the notification of a funeral home.

Famous Old Boys and Girls of the Dixie Grammar School

As we continue our look into the honours board of the Dixie Grammar School, our next notable former pupil is Arthur Owen Jones, 1872 – 1914, One time captain of The England Cricket Team.



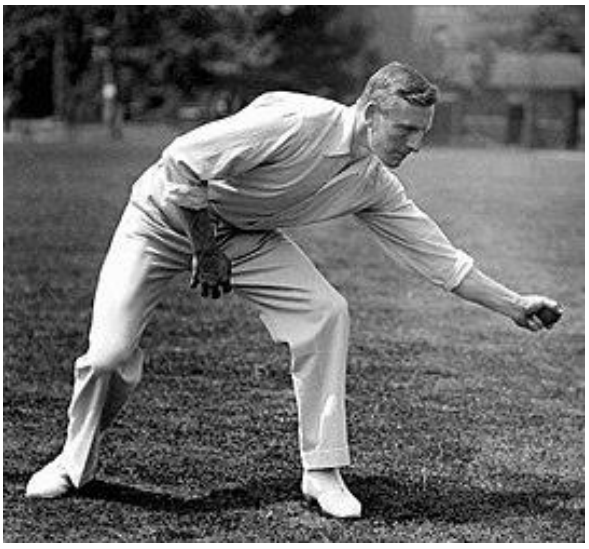
His name appears as the second entry on the School's oldest Honours Board, "1891, Jones A. O. State Scholarship, Jesus College, Cambridge." He was noted as an outstanding all-rounder when playing cricket at school, for his university and Nottinghamshire. He was to become the Captain of the England Test team. He was also a rugby union player for Leicester at full back or three quarter. He was born in 1872 in Shelton, Nottinghamshire, and educated at Bedford Modern School and Jesus College, Cambridge. Pictured above left as a Leicester Tiger Player.

Although there is no official record of his admission to the Dixie Grammar School, a pupil from 1891, Percy J. Loseby, writes about him in his diaries. The Rev. Lewis H. Pearson was the Headmaster at that time and writes of Jones's award of a State Scholarship in the School magazine.

Rev'd. Pearson was born in January 1854 to Thomas Pearson, a merchant in Wandsworth, London. He attended Bedford Grammar School before attaining his B.A. degree at London University. He was appointed Assistant Master at Plympton Grammar School in 1881 before moving to Bedford Modern School in 1882. At one time he was Chaplain of St. Pauls, Bedford. In May 1887 he married Mary Gertrude Jones, daughter of Rev'd John Cartwright Jones M.A., rector of Shelton, Nottinghamshire. He had married into a useful family. The chairman of the governors was then the Rev, and Hon. Augustus Byron. At Cambridge, he had been a great friend of a student named Jones. So when Pearson's name came up for consideration, Byron said: "Isn't that the man who married young Jones's daughter?" Pearson might have been lucky in his friends, but he was the right man for the job. He had determination and energy. At once he began to build up the school again. He was appointed Headmaster at a time referred to in Hopewell's 'The Book of Bosworth School' as "The Revival." He was ordained a minister on Friday 21st December 1888 by the Lord Bishop of Chester (Bishop Designate of Oxford) under a commission from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. He was appointed Headmaster at Dixie in 1889. (Hopewell states that he was appointed in 1886!)

At the time of writing (Sept. 2024) the County Records Office can find no evidence of Jones's admission to the School. Could it be that Rev'd Pearson was giving his brother-in-law private tuition? It is recorded elsewhere that he was fond of putting his pupils up for any scholarship examinations that were available. Their successes were advertised and this publicity encouraged parents to send their boys to his School. However in Jones's case there is even more mystery involved. His fellow pupil, P. J. Loseby, tells us in his diary that *"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 I think, but in two years he never passed a single exam."*

With all of that in mind let's take a look at his cricketing career. Quoting from Hopewell's book -



"*While at school he carried the cricket XI to victory by magnificent batting, fielding and bowling. It was at Bosworth that he developed the position close to the bat, which is now called "gully". Often the opposition was almost literally caught out by Jones. His batting in 1891 gave him an average of 77.7 and his bowling figures were 50 wickets for 2.96 each. On occasions he scored 118 out of 168, 100 out of 160, 75 out of 94, and 62 out of 76. So he went up to Jesus College, Cambridge, as an open scholar, with a great reputation. He gained his "blue" in 1893, and also played regularly, eventually as captain, for Notts. As an opening bat for his county he was most successful, and, with Iremonger, on 24 occasions helped in a first wicket stand of 100 or more in both innings of the same match. These two set up a record, which still stands, of four times in eight days putting up the 100 for the first wicket. With A. Shrewsbury, in 1899 he set up a record opening stand for Notts. of 391. In the same year he was first capped for England against Australia, playing in one test. From 1899 to 1907 he played for England 12 times, ill-health robbing him of several further chances. Wisden chose him as one of the Five Cricketers of the Year in 1900. He captained England in Australia for the 1907-1908 tour, although illness prevented him from playing in more than two tests. Aitham and Swanton's "History of Cricket" says of him: "Arthur Jones was a truly great cricketer, not so much in pure technique as in his unlimited enthusiasm for the game and his genius for inspiring all those who played with him. There has probably never been a greater*

fielder, never certainly in the 'gully,' a place which he practically invented, and some of his catches there were positively miraculous; in 'the country' he was almost as good; but, wherever he was, his presence would electrify the most lethargic side. As a batsman, Jones was true to his temperament, debonair and brilliant, yet capable of playing with the greatest determination when things were going wrong. His off-driving was glorious, and his cutting as good. To his name stands the credit of the highest score in the county annals-296 against Gloucester in 1903, and amongst his twenty-four other centuries were innings of 274, 250 and 249". It was a tragedy for the spirit of English cricket that Jones died of consumption in 1914."

At The Oval, against Australia, on his 33rd birthday, Arthur Jones became the first substitute to keep wicket in a Test, catching Warwick Armstrong off George Hirst. He remained captain of Nottinghamshire until a few months before his death.

But Jones was an all-round sportsman and had trials when at Cambridge for the rowing 'Eights' as well as proving to be a great success playing rugby football. Jones 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 missed the final through injury. He was captain in the victorious finals of 1899, 1903 and 1904 and played in the victorious final of 1900 and in 1901. He became the first player to pass 500 points for the club against Moseley in 1903. Between 1906 and 1912 he refereed 5 rugby internationals, including France's first test victory against Scotland in 1911.

Arthur Owen Jones died on December 21, at his brother's house at Dunstable. He played in a few matches for Notts at the beginning of the season, but his condition was very bad, and his friends knew he would not be able to go on for long. During the summer he spent some time at a sanatorium in the New Forest, but nothing could be done for him, consumption being too far advanced. He went home, given up as incurable, and the end came as a release from his sufferings.

Elizabeth I Quiz 1

As we have had a quiz on King Richard III and King Henry VII I thought we might turn to Henry's granddaughter, here is a warmup quiz to set the scene, no cheating now.

Q1) Which of these events did NOT happen in the year that Elizabeth I was born?

A. Anne Boleyn's coronation

B. Thomas More's execution

C. Death of Mary Tudor, dowager Queen of France

D. Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon is annulled

Q2) Which of these events happened in 1542, when Elizabeth was nine years old?

A. Henry VIII married Catherine Parr

B. Annulment of Henry VIII's marriage to Anne of Cleves

C. Execution of Elizabeth's stepmother, Catherine Howard

D. Her half-brother Edward was born

Q3) On which date was Elizabeth I crowned queen in Westminster Abbey?

A. 15 January 1559

B. 17 November 1558

C. 2 December 15

D. 1 June 1559

Q4) True or False: Elizabeth proposed Robert Dudley as a husband for her cousin Mary, Queen of Scots?

True

False

Q5) In which year did Elizabeth's former governess, Kat Ashley, die?

A. 1545

B. 1549

C. 1557

D. 1565

Q6) Who was Elizabeth’s first cousin but some believe to have been her half-sister – a product of Henry VIII’s affair with Mary Boleyn?

A. Lettice Knollys

B. Catherine Carey

C. Elizabeth Tailboys

D. Ethelreda Malte

Q7) What event in 1571 was hatched to assassinate Queen Elizabeth I of England and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots?

A. Kett's Rebellion

B. The Ridolfi Plot

C. The Babington Plot

D. None of the above

Q8) Which of these dates is Elizabeth I's birthdate?

A. 1st June 1533

B. 15th September 1533

C. 7th September 1533

D. 12th October 1533

Q9) How old was Elizabeth I when she died?

A. 69

B. 73

C. 52

D. 48

August 22nd, 2024, Rose Laying Ceremony – Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre and Country Park.

I was delighted to accept an invitation to this year's Rose Laying Ceremony to remember those who fought and died in the Battle of Bosworth on the 22nd August 1485. A battle, the penultimate in the Wars of the Roses changed the course of history. With Richard slain the Plantagenet era came to an end and the House of Tudor was born.

Without the Battle we would not have had Henry VIII or Queen Elizabeth I. The Pope would probably remain as head of the church and the monasteries would have continued to govern and flourish. A completely different landscape. It is hard to imagine what life would be like today had Richard III been successful in defeating Henry Earl of Richmond. Due to the adverse weather condition the Ceremony was held at the new artwork, recently installed in the courtyard. It was considered that the sun dial would be too windswept and wet but fortunately the rain kept away.

Richard Knox, curator explained to us how the battle commenced and what happened. How Lord Thomas Stanley or the 1st Earl of Derby decided to back Henry at the last minute and in so doing brought his troops to encircle and kill Richard III. I wonder how that worked out for him. The Ceremony was led by the Dean of Leicester Cathedral, The Very Reverand Karen Rooms and Reverand Ann Hall from Market Bosworth. We also had the deputy Mayor of Hinckley and Bosworth with his consort present, Cllr Richard Fleming and his wife Jill. Also present was Jo Orson who gave a short address, After prayers were said we were all offered a white or red rose to lay. As usual I chose white (there was a large contingent of Richard III supporters present) and when it was my turn I stepped forward and laid a rose on behalf of the Market Bosworth Society. It was a moving experience and truly special that 539 years later the participants and the fallen are still remembered.

Prior to the Ceremony I had a long chat with Rev. Karen and we chatted about Leicester Cathedral, she was most impressed by my knowledge, thankfully it was only the week previous when we had enjoyed our visit. I found her to be a very charming woman. I also had a chat with Jo Orson, we seem to bump into each other a lot lately and he was telling me about his farm and the current harvest which appeared to be going very well.

During the laying of the roses, we were serenaded by the musical choir Gaudeamus (below right) who sang In Memoriam Ricardus Rex by Graham Keitch. The roses were guarded by a medieval pikeman, below left. It was a short ceremony but a poignant one. The Long may the tradition continue.

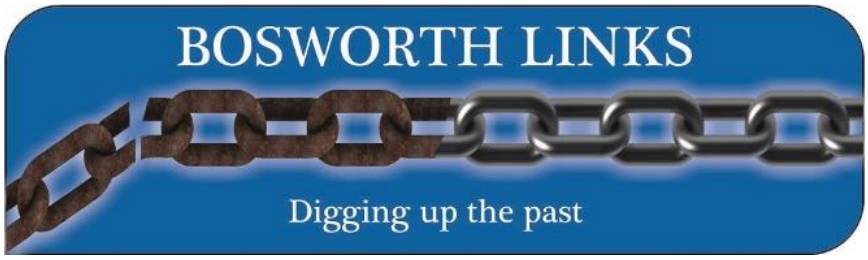
More events occurring on the 22nd August!

1944 Adolf Hitler orders Paris to be destroyed
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)
1950 Abdel Rehim swims English Channel (10:50)
1950 Althea Gibson becomes 1st black competitor in a US national tennis competition
1950 First patent for controlling vehicle speed (cruise control) granted to American inventor Ralph Teetor
1950 Rotterdam dock strike ends
1951 Harlem Globetrotters play in Olympic Stadium, Berlin before 75,052
1952 The penal colony on Devil's Island is permanently closed.
1953 Shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi returns to Tehran
1954 Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina clinches his second Formula 1 World Drivers Championship by winning Swiss Grand Prix at Bremgarten in a Maserati
1954 WPTV TV channel 5 in Palm Beach, FL (NBC) begins broadcasting
1956 Elvis Presley begins filming "Love Me Tender" (The Reno Brothers)
1956 US President Eisenhower and VP Richard Nixon renominated by Republican convention in San Francisco
1957 Olympic heavyweight boxing champion Pete Rademacher becomes first to contest the world title in his first professional bout; knocked out by Floyd Patterson in 6th round at Sicks' Stadium, Seattle
1958 Great Britain performs atmospheric nuclear test at Christmas Island
1958 Toronto's Boyd Carter (15 yards) and Dave Mann (116 yards) combine for CFL record for the longest punt return in 15-14 win over Montreal Alouettes in Toronto
1959 American Football League officially named at a meeting in Dallas, Texas; charter members Dallas, NY, Houston, Denver, LA and Minneapolis-Saint Paul
1959 Cincinnati Reds future Baseball Hall of Fame outfielder Frank Robinson hits 3 consecutive HRs (6 RBIs) in 11-4 win over St. Louis Cardinals at Crosley Field

1960 Gil Hodges set NL right handed HR record with #352
1961 New York Yankee Roger Maris hits his 50th of 61 homers
1962 Failed assassination attempt on French President Charles de Gaulle
1962 Savannah, world's 1st nuclear-powered ship, completes maiden voyage from Yorktown, Va, to Savannah, Ga
1962 USSR performs nuclear test at Novaya Zemlya USSR
1963 NASA civilian test pilot Joe Walker in the X-15 rocket plane achieves a world record altitude of 354,200 feet (107,960 m, 67 miles)
1964 Civil rights activist Fannie Lou Hamer speaks at the US Democratic National Convention about her terrifying experiences with voter registration as a Black woman in Mississippi
1964 Guinee, Liberia & Ivory Coast form joint market
1964 Supreme's "Where Did Our Love Go" reaches #1
1965 San Francisco Giants pitcher Juan Marachal hits LA Dodger catcher John Roseboro on the head with his bat causing a 14 minute brawl
1966 The Beatles arrive in New York City and hold two press conferences, one for the press and one for their fans
1968 1st papal visit to Latin America, Pope Paul VI arrives in Bogota to open a Eucharistic congress.
1968 The Society of Labour Lawyers (SLL) publishes an 'interim report' about alleged discrimination in Northern Ireland; the report is heavily criticised by unionists.
1969 Gloria O Smith (NY) crowned 2nd Miss Black America
1969 The Beatles last official group photo session, at John & Yoko's home 'Tittenhurst Park', near Ascot
1971 Approximately 130 non-Unionist councillors announce their withdrawal from participation on district councils across Northern Ireland in protest against Internment (allowing suspected terrorists to be indefinitely detained without trial)
1971 Bolivian military coup led by army Col. Hugo Banzer, drives out leftist President Juan José Torres
1971 FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and US Attorney General John Mitchell announce arrest of 20 of the "Camden 28", a religious-left anti-war activist group intent on disrupting the military draft in Camden, New Jersey
1972 IRA bomb explodes prematurely at a customs post at Newry, County Down - 9 people, including three members of the IRA and five Catholic civilians, are killed in the explosion
1972 Rhodesia is expelled by the International Olympic Committee for its racist policies.
1973 Chilean parliament accuses pres. Allende violating laws
1975 McNichols Sports Arena in Denver opens
1978 Left-wing Sandinistas revolutionaries occupy National Palace in Managua, Nicaragua
1979 200 black leaders meet in NY to support Andrew Young
1980 Bill Veeck agrees to sell MLB Chicago White Sox to Eddie DeBartolo Sr for $20,000,000, AL owners block the sale
1980 Leaders of Port Elizabeth's Black secondary school children in South Africa decided to end a four month boycott of classes
1982 Israeli General Ariel Sharon urges Palestinians to discuss peaceful coexistence
1984 Evelyn Ashford of US ties world women's mark for 100 m, 10.76 sec
1984 Last Volkswagen Rabbit produced
1984 Met pitcher Dwight Gooden becomes 11th rookie to strikeout 200
1984 Republican convention in Dallas renominates President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George H. W. Bush
1984 The United Democratic Front, an internal coalition of anti-apartheid groups in South Africa, organizes a highly successful boycotts of the Coloured and Indian elections to parliament
1985 Airtours Boeing-737 crashes at Manchester airport, 55 killed
1986 "Stand By Me" film based on the novella by Stephen King, directed by Rob Reiner and starring Wil Wheaton, River Phoenix, Corey Feldman, and Jerry O'Connell is released
1986 NASA announces tests designed to verify ignition pressure dynamics
1987 Madonna's "Who's That Girl" single goes #1
1988 Australia unveils 1st platinum coin (Koala)
1988 NBC premieres "Later" with Bob Costas (1st guest Linda Ellerbee)
1988 US performs nuclear test at Nevada Test Site

1989 1st complete ring around Neptune discovered
1989 Nolan Ryan strikes out his 5,000th batter (Rickey Henderson)
1990 US President George H. W. Bush calls up military reserves
1991 Krizstina Egerszegi swims world record 100m backstroke (1:00.31)
1992 FBI HRT sniper Lon Horiuchi shoots and kills Vicki Weaver during an 11-day siege at her home at Ruby Ridge, Idaho.
1992 Greg Matthews (4/76) & Shane Warne (3/11) spin Australia to a famous 16-run win v Sri Lanka in 1st cricket Test in Colombo
1994 DNA testing links O.J. Simpson to murder of Nicole Simpson & Ron Goldman
1994 Wim Cook government forms in Netherlands
1996 ANC makes its first submission to Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)
1998 South Africa beats Australia, 29-15 in Johannesburg to win their first Tri Nations Rugby Series with an unbeaten record; Springboks fullback Percy Montgomery lands 5 penalties and 2 conversions
2003 Alabama Chief Justice Roy Moore is suspended after refusing to comply with a federal court order to remove a rock inscribed with the Ten Commandments from the lobby of the Alabama Supreme Court building
2004 "The Scream" (1910 painted version) and "Madonna", two paintings by Edvard Munch, are stolen at gunpoint from the Munch Museum in Oslo, Norway.
2004 After winning the doubles tennis gold medal at the Athens Olympics, Chile's Nicolás Massú wins the men's singles gold 6–3, 3–6, 2–6, 6–3, 6–4 over American Mardy Fish
2004 American sprinter Justin Gatlin wins the coveted Olympic 100m gold medal in Athens in 9.85 ahead of Francis Obikwelu of Portugal & American Maurice Greene
2004 Athens Olympic marathon is run on same route as 1896 Games, start at site of the Battle of Marathon to the Panathenaic Stadium in Athens: Mizuki Noguchi of Japan wins women's gold in 2:26:20
2004 Justine Henin of Belgium wins the women's singles tennis gold medal at the Athens Olympics 6-3, 6-3 over Amélie Mauresmo of France
2004 The rowing program at the Athens Olympics ends with the United States winning the men's eights, and Romania taking the gold in the women's eights
2007 The Storm botnet, a botnet created by the Storm Worm, sends out a record 57 million e-mails in one day
2007 The Texas Rangers rout the Baltimore Orioles 30-3, the most runs scored by a team in modern MLB history.
2008 American decathlete Brian Clay wins 4 of the 10 events and finishes 2nd in 2 others to dominate field and take the gold medal at the Beijing Olympics
2008 Anne-Caroline Chausson of France and Māris Štrombergs of Latvia win the inaugural gold medals in BMX, winning the women's and men's events respectively at the Beijing Olympics
2008 Ethiopian distance runner Tirunesh Dibaba wraps up the women's 5,000/10,000m double at the Beijing Olympics when she takes gold in the 5k in an Olympic record 15:41.40
2008 Maurren Higa Maggi wins the women's long jump with a leap of 7.04m at the Beijing Olympics; Brazil's first ever gold medal in any women's individual event
2008 Russia wins the women's 4 × 100 m relay ahead of Belgium & Nigeria at the Beijing Olympics; disqualified in 2016 when reanalysis of Yulia Chermoshanskaya's samples result in positive test for prohibited substances
2008 Steven Hooker wins the men's pole vault with 5.96m at the Beijing Olympics; Australia's first gold medal in men's athletics since 1968
2008 The Jamaican team led by Usain Bolt smashes the world 4 x 100m relay record in the final at the Beijing Olympics; disqualified in 2017 as Nesta Carter tests positive for prohibited substance
2010 The Tradition Senior Men's Golf, Crosswater Club: Fred Funk wins last of 3 Champions Tour majors by 1 stroke from Michael Allen and Taiwan's Lu Chien-soon
2012 47 people are killed in the Syrian civil war
2012 48 people are killed in Kenyan tribal wars between the Pokomo and Orma
2012 Russia and Vanuatu become members of the World Trade Organization
2013 14 people are killed by a suicide bombing in Western Iraq
2014 2nd Ebola death in Nigeria, Africa's most populated country
2015 A vintage Hawker Hunter plane crashes onto the A27 dual carriageway road during the Shoreham airshow in Britain killing at least 11
2017 India's highest court outlaws instant divorce for Muslim men (talaq, talaq, talaq)

2017 Missouri Governor Eric Greitens grants stay of execution for Marcellus Williams in light of possible new DNA evidence
2018 Australia's House of Representatives is closed down early because of the Liberal Party leadership battle
2018 Discovery of a bone of a 90,000 hybrid human, half Neanderthal, half Denisovan from Anuy River, Siberia published in "Nature"
2018 Forbes say George Clooney made more money in a single year ($239 million) than any actor ever ($239m), due to sale of alcohol company, followed by Dwayne Johnson ($124m)
2018 Longest ever bull market for Standard & Poor's 500-stock index at 3,453 days (using 19.9 percent decline in 1990 as the start, usually 20%)
2019 Bielefeld in Germany offers €1m prize to anyone in who can prove the town doesn't exit to disprove 25-year-old conspiracy theory
2019 Russia launches Fedor, the first life-sized robot, into space to the International Space Station on a Soyuz rocket from Baikonur cosmodrome, Kazakhstan
2019 South Korea says it is leaving an intelligence-sharing pact with Japan in an escalation of the rift between the two countries
2020 13 people die in a stampede at an illegal disco in Lima, Peru, during a police raid to shut it down
2020 Fires burning in Northern California declared Major Disaster with LNU Lightning Complex Fire (341,243 acres) and SCU Lightning Complex Fire (339,968) among the 3 largest wildfires in state history
2020 Mexican COVID-19 death toll passes 60,000, world's third highest
2021 Josephine Baker will be the first black woman to be interred in the Panthéon in Paris, according to the French government
2021 Tropical storm Henri makes landfall near Westerly, Rhode Island
2021 US Vice President Kamala Harris arrives in Singapore to begin a short visit to Southeast Asia
2022 "House of the Dragon", prequel to "Game of Thrones" premieres on HBO, starring Paddy Considine, Matt Smith and Emma D'Arcy
2022 Dr. Anthony Fauci announces he will step down as chief medical advisor to the US President and as Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
2022 One of world's longest school closures ends in the Philippines as schools reopen for the first time since the COVID-19 pandemic after only online learning
2023 Eight people dramatically rescued from a cable car after 14 hours in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, northwest Pakistan
2023 Thailand's parliament picks real estate tycoon Srettha Thavisin as Prime Minister after a three-month delay



Its all go for Shackerstone on the 28th and 29th September. To date we have a minimum of 15 test pits to excavate and will need all volunteers to be in place. If you have taken part in the digs then please come and help out, digging, sieving, recording, washing, etc a job for everyone.
Plus there is always time to have a chat and make new friends, plus posing for photographs and videos.
The weekends are not just interesting but fun, especially with the end of dig tea where everyone has a chance to sit and enjoy a well-earned sandwich and cake. This time we will be guests of the Rising Sun Public House who have generously allowed us to use their dining room for our end of dig tea. So, this time there may also be a beer with that sandwich.
Come along and help, and if you know anyone who might like to try archaeology tell them too. We will have a taster pit for those that can only spare a few hours to try their hand at archaeology. Many discover that they have more than a few hours! Stay all day and come back on Sunday. Let's go time travelling!

An Invitation from Market Bosworth free Church

Can You Help?

Whilst attending Cadeby Fete I was introduced to the Reverend Canon John Williams. The Canon is researching three influential railway clergy for a new book and he wants to speak to anyone who knew the following personally and has interesting stories to tell.
The Revd Wilbert Awdry 1911 – 1997 (Creator of Thomas the Tank Engine)
Bishop Eric Treacy 1907 – 1978 (Photographer of British Steam Trains)
The Revd. E.R. 'Teddy' Boston 1924 – 1986 (General Manager – Cadeby Light Railway)

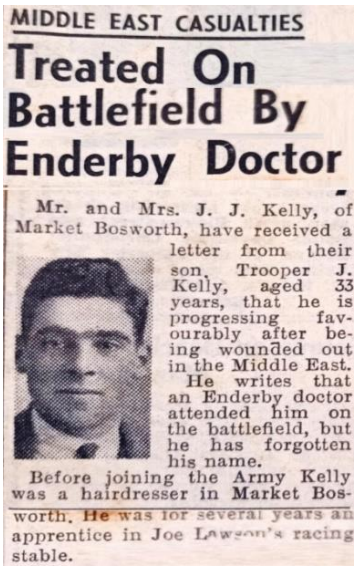
If you can help, you may contact Revd John Williams by email: teamrector@hotmail.com or by telephone 07977 549243 or if you prefer by mail, The Rectory, High Street, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire HP1 3AE Don't forget to send copies to info@marketbosworthsociety.com as we would love to hear your stories and memories about Teddy.

There is a lovely piece of film available which shows Teddy working his engines and talking about what they mean to him. It is available via this link: Amazon: Daily Deals (youtube.com) remember, if you do not have access to the internet then Market Bosworth Community Library will get you connected.

An Interview with Stan Crade – Part 2

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.



MIDDLE EAST CASUALTIES

Treated On Battlefield By Enderby Doctor

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kelly, of Market Bosworth, have received a letter from their son, Trooper J. Kelly, aged 33 years, that he is progressing favourably after being wounded out in the Middle East.

He writes that an Enderby doctor attended him on the battlefield, but he has forgotten his name.

Before joining the Army Kelly was a hairdresser in Market Bosworth. He was for several years an apprentice in Joe Lawson's racing stable.

My uncle Jim (Kelly) he was in the army. He was in the Tank Corps, well, he was in the 19th, 21st, 19th / 21st Lancers, I think it was, who were incorporated into the Tank Corps. He was wounded in the desert in c1482, I believe. He was burned, he was in the tank and it got hit. I think he got burned and he finished up as a Batman in Alexandria in Egypt, as a Batman to one of the officers. Then after the war, he came back and continued his barbering. He was also a jockey, actually and trained at a place called Manton (*Manton Park, Marlborough, Wiltshire*). Wherever Manton is, it's in proper racing country, but I don't actually know where it is. He trained under some, at that time, some famous trainer but I think he grew too heavy to carry on being a jockey and I think that's when he became a hairdresser or something. So that would be, I'm not quite sure when that would be in the 30s sometime. As a matter of fact, I've still got one of the special horseshoes, lightweight alloy horseshoes. I've still got one of them, which was his, actually. They were very thin, very light.

Question – What was your mother's name?

Mr Crane - My mother, well her name. Marjorie, Dora Marjorie Crane nee Kelly.

There were three children, my granddad and grandma. My grandma's name was Dora. They were originally from Yorkshire roundabout, have you heard of Follifoot in Yorkshire? There's a famous, there's been articles on the TV about Follifoot. I ought to just tell you that my granddad and grandma were in service at Harewood House up near Knaresborough. So, that's where my grandma's side were Yorkshire. My granddad's side, his name was Kelly, so I imagine he came from Ireland. I tried to look up his past from the records. There are loads and loads and loads of Kelly's in Liverpool, loads of them and there's a lot of Joseph's as well. Anyway, they were in service at Harewood House. Delius must have been advertising for somebody to come and to work for him at Bosworth and my granddad came, my grandmother was a cook. My granddad was a chauffeur to Lord Harewood. In actual fact he went through the war with Lord Harewood, the First World War. He went through the war with him as his Batman. In actual fact you see those binoculars there.

Bosworth Hall

Let me grab some binoculars.

Mr Crane shows ML & NP the binoculars

These are my granddad's old binoculars. Mr Crane reads what is engraved on them - War department, 1914. And they still work!.

L to R John William Crane Grandfather, Stan Junior, Stan Senior

So my mother and, and they had their children. They lived at a house on the River Wharf at Harewood. My grandma was always worried about the children getting into the river and losing them. So I think that's possibly one of the reasons they wanted to move but anyway they came down to Market Bosworth and grandma was the cook at Bosworth Hall. Granddad was sort of chauffeur and general dog's body, really, round the Hall. So my mother, Maurice was the other son and James (Jim) were brought up at Bosworth Hall. My mother went to Ashby Grammar School as a youngster. She used to catch a train from Market Bosworth Station to Ashby to do her schooling and the train back again. That was a long walk from the station up to Bosworth Hall at the end of the day. Then she finished up as a secretary up at NATSOPA Homes, up at Wellesborough. Where she met my dad who was working, my dad was a builder, well he was a carpenter and he was working on some building up at NATSOPA Homes. So she met my dad there and they eventually got married at Market Bosworth Church and went to live back at Ibstock, where I was born. That was in 1935. Yeah, so I suppose really that's. Don't know what else.

Questioner - Where were you born? Were you born at the pub?

Mr Crane - No, I was born, I was born at a place called Bond Street in Leicester. Notorious! Oh. Yeah, I was born there.

Questioner - Well, where did they live in Ibstock at that time?

Mr Crane - They lived, my granddad kept the pub, The Crown, not next door to The Crown, but one property up from The Crown was a house called Ivy House. I've got a bit of correspondence where my granddad wanted to take out a loan or a mortgage on Ivy House so that my dad and mother could go and live there and evidently that's what happened. I think my granddad, although he had got no money, they got no money, he took this loan out and they bought Ivy House. But in the meantime, my dad built himself a house a bit further up the road at Hall Street, Ibstock. So he would do that in about 1933/34 because I was born in 35 and I always lived at Hall Street. Yeah. Yeah. Then in 1939, I had a brother called Peter, who's no longer with us actually. Peter, my brother, bought the old council offices in Market Bosworth and made it into a squash club.

The Crown Inn, Ibstock

Another thing I can remember about Bosworth was my dad did some work for the factory Churchill Components down near the railway station. Now I think, I think I'm right in this. Yes. Churchill's, I'm not 100% sure but certainly, Market Bosworth RDC used to keep their refuse wagons down there and I think, I don't know but eventually they kept the refuse wagons at the back of the council offices further up in Church Street and the buildings where they used to be down at, near the station became Churchill's factory. So I can remember whether it was during the

war, after the war. I can't recall. But I can remember my dad working, well my dad's men working down there making these buildings suitable for the factory, to become the factory. Because I believe Churchill's came out of Coventry to Market Bosworth. The bombing, bombing of Coventry, they moved was about 1941/1942. Yeah.

I had an auntie called Monnie, my auntie Monnie, she lived at Follifoot in Yorkshire. But during the war she came down to Market Bosworth and she worked at Churchill's factory, down there. Then I think after the war or sometime later she went back up to Follifoot.

I can remember. This would be after the war. This one, definitely because the lorry driver concerned was in the army, had been a lorry driver in the army and his name was Don Middleton. He came to work for my dad and I can remember distinctly they were towing a concrete mixer down Station Road from where the Land Army huts were because they'd done some work up there. They were towing it down to Churchill's factory and it was downhill. This great big concrete mixer tipped over in the middle of the road and I can remember my dad going off at the deep end. I can remember him particularly with cussing and swearing about this bloke that had turned this concrete mixer over and how they were going to get it back on its feet. That would be, I don't know, it'd be after the war. Certainly.

Questioner - do you remember any celebrations at the end of the war?

Mr Crane - No. don't remember? Not in certainly, not in Market Bosworth. I can remember Ibstock, the celebration there. No not, not in Market Bosworth

Questioner - Do you remember hearing the news about the war? How did you hear?

Mr Crane - I, I was, yes. I, I, I've got faint recollections but I was always interested in the war. I was always interested in the war but mostly, I suppose, mostly on things I could see, actually see, like airplanes and Prisoners of War. I remember, this wouldn't be in Market Bosworth it was, but this was at Ibstock. I remember as kids, there were certain Prisoners of War used to come and work on the land. They were, they were incarcerated at **Grendon Hall** in Loughborough. They used to come on a lorry into Ibstock to do farm work. And after round about five o'clock, they always used to congregate near The Crown Pub and the lorry would come and pick them up. As kids we would be calling them and chucking stones at them but we got very friendly with some of them. I finished up with, I don't know what's happened to them, but I finished up with loads of German army badges, not loads, but one or two. Also, the same thing, they were entirely different groups, but also Italians used to come. We didn't get on with them; we got on with the Germans eventually. But as a group of lads, we didn't get on with the 'Ities.' I wonder why that was. I remember us going down with bows and arrows and firing, firing arrows at them. They used to have a little camp actually, just outside the Church in Ibstock. We used to go and hide behind trees and stuff, raid the, raid the 'Ities.'

I can remember, I mean, this is Ibstock again, really. I can remember the bombing of Coventry. You could see the whole sky. I could see the whole of the sky, lit up; this is my recollection, a red, a red sky and then black above it, but a red sky. My mother or my dad or somebody lifting, lifting me up to the window on our landing at Hall Street and looking over towards, well, it'd be over Nailstone, Hinckley towards Coventry and seeing this red glow in the sky. I remember them saying, "*that'll be Coventry, that'll be Coventry, they're getting it tonight."* We'd got an air raid shelter in the garden my dad had built, an air raid shelter there. And my granddad, this is my granddad, Crane, he used to have a chair and he got his chair at the top of the steps where he went down to the underground shelter and he used to sit on his chair smoking his pipe. He wasn't allowed to smoke his pipe; he wasn't allowed down.

Questioner – did you use the air raid shelter?

Mr Crane - Oh yeah, yeah, quite a bit actually. Yeah we'd got a couple of beds down, a couple of little bunks down there. Yeah. My dad didn't go in the army, he was a builder. He got, he had some special, like an exemption. He used to do, he went round the county, putting… they used to call the

things Blacker Bombards. They were concrete emplacements where they could put a gun on and I can remember him doing that sort of work. Yeah. They were doing that sort of work. They were building the air raid shelters. That's how he kept going, I suppose. Yep.

After the war, I remember they couldn't get materials, bricks and timber and Market Bosworth RDC wanted to build houses for people coming out from the war and Becks, Bill Becks, William Becks of Market Bosworth, my dad, Stan Crane and a chap called Lloyd Sutton of Ratby, they joined forces. So they each had an allocation of bricks and timber and cement and that stuff. So they joined forces and they built, I'm not sure how many, but they built, which are still standing there on the main road in Desford, some council houses there. Just directly after the war, it was. Yeah.

Questioner - Not those on the right hand side as you into Leicester?

Mr Crane - Yeah. They amalgamated. Two or three bricklayers of my dad and two or three from Bill Beck. My dad used to work for Bill Becks as a carpenter before he set up on his own. That's how he became very friendly with Bill Becks. Yeah. And they became good pals actually and they used to go on fishing trips together and my dad used to go and fish on Bill Becks, Bill had the lake down Sutton Lane.

Stan Crane Snr and Bill Beck

Questioner - Big River.

Mr Crane - Yeah. Big River.

Questioner - Is that what it's called?

Mr Crane – Yeah, Yeah, Yeah, Yeah, I'm just, but yeah, I've been down there many a time getting bitten by the mosquitos. Yeah.

I'll tell you a bit about, we eventually, my brother eventually built the Squash Courts, the Squash Courts, Squash Courts. Well, the council offices, we built the Squash Courts there. I eventually joined with him and we ran the Squash Courts for a few years. We also bought Westhaven, the old Workhouse, and knocked some of the old Workhouse down and built the houses at the back there and renovated the front, which is still there for that. Yeah. Yeah. Can't recall much more.

Questioner - On your walks on a Sunday afternoon down Station Road, do you remember if the Crescent was built?

Mr Crane- The Crescent?

Questioner - Those houses on the right hand side, they're almost in the Crescent, but they're pretty much go along. They should.

Mr Crane - You mean the council houses. Yeah. Oh, they were there. Yeah. I think they were pre-war. Yeah.

Questioner - They didn't add to those after the war, did they?

Mr Crane- I can't be sure. I don't think they did, but there's no, I can't be sure.

Questioner - Somebody thinks they built some, they built four houses, two sets of semis at the other end, but I don't think they did. I think they're all done together.

Mr Crane- I can't remember. I remember them being Council houses. Yeah.

Questioner - Well**,** there's a lot of prefabs off Beckets Avenue, weren't there? Because they couldn't get the materials, so yeah,

Mr Crane - prefabs on the left downside. Yeah. Yeah. Oh, they were there for a long time. Yeah.

Short discussion about prefab houses and Swedish houses put up after the war.

Questioner - But they were built just after the war as an emergency measure because they were made out of concrete and asbestos, weren't they?

Mr Crane - Especially, mostly asbestos. Yeah.

Questioner - Supposedly this safe because it was encased in concrete.

Mr Crane Those prefabs, in Ibstock, those prefabs lasted for years and years and years. Yeah. In actual fact, on, it's called Church View or Sunnyside, as they call it now, but that was all prefabs, and I can remember, I can remember plainly after the war, these tractors, bulldozers, they'd be, come in because we used to play football there.. That used to be our football recky (sic), as we used to call it and they cleared it. They cleared it and over, more or less over, overnight, these prefabs, they, were just concrete prefabs and prefabricated stuff bolted together. It would be about, it would be 70s, it would be probably late 70s or perhaps early 80s the prefabs eventually disappeared and we built, I don't know, 20 or 30 houses on there, where the old prefabs were. It would be 70, 80 or something like that and they couldn't wear out, did they?

Questioner – Yeah, amazing, because they were put up for five to ten years, you know, you can see accommodation. Yeah. Because all these people coming back, all that bomb damage, nowhere for them to live so they built these prefabs on any bit of land they could find and they were there for about 40 years.

Short chat followed about Scotland. Mr Crane used to go fishing on the River Orchy and Loch Awe.

Questioner- if we go back to your school days in Park Street. Do you remember anything about that? The teachers name or anything.

Mr Crane - No. No. I can remember it was a lady teacher, but that's as much as I can remember. Really. I don't, I'd be there three months perhaps. Right.

Questioner- So you came to Bosworth, you went to the Park Street School, St Peter's Junior and where would you, where'd you go after that, did you go back to Ibstock?

Mr Crane - Yeah. Yeah.

Questioner- What was the school in Ibstock called?

Mr Crane - Ibstock Infant School then you went to Ibstock Junior School. It would be, well, I'd be eight in 1943.

Mr Crane –Then you went to the Senior School.

Questioner- Yeah. Senior School, I think it'd be about ten or eleven years old.

Mr Crane –Yeah. You'd take the, you'd take the, what did they call it? 11 Plus? Was it? No, it wasn't the 11th.

Questioner – was it the matriculation?

Mr Crane - They didn't call it the 11 Plus. They called it the, what did they call it? Yeah. I don't know if you really called it the 11 Plus. I think the 11 Plus came. It was the same thing. School Certificate. Did they call it a School Certificate? No, that was when you left, The School Certificate.

Questioner - I think there was a matriculation thing, wasn't there?

Mr Crane - Yeah. But, but you took, it decided whether you went to Grammar School or you went to Secondary School.

Questioner - Oh, right. So it's something similar to the 11 Plus.

Mr Crane - Yeah.

Questioner - So you took it at the Junior School.

Mr Crane - . Yeah So I took it when I was 11. So I'd probably go back to Ibstock Junior School.. I'd be at the Infant School from about five. I don't know, five, six, seven. I'm quite sure of it.

Questioner - So did you play a lot of sport? Did they have cricket at Ibstock?

Mr Crane -I went to, I went to the Infant School and then I went to the Junior School and then I had a year, I didn't pass the 11 Plus. I went Secondary School and I went there for a year and then I went to a private school in Leicester, which was the worst thing that happened to me in my life. Almost. I was perfectly happy at the Secondary School in Ibstock with all my mates. I wasn't a scholar, I'm no genius at all.

Questioner - You're more practical than academic.

Mr Crane - Exactly. Exactly. I was perfectly happy playing football and cricket and rugby and swimming. I loved it and then my parents thought, oh, they thought other; they sent me to this blasted private school in Leicester. I hated it. I hated it. I hated it. I hated it. I just hated it. I really did. I used to come home crying. I don't want to; I want to go back to Ibstock. I was there for about three or four years and I couldn't wait to finish there. I just, it was a waste. I know my parents were trying to do the best for me, but it just wasn't for me. I just, I didn't, I didn't concentrate. I didn't.

Questioner - You fought against it.

Mr Crane - Yeah, I did. I did. It's the worst thing that happened to me really. If I'd have stayed at Ibstock, I've thought about it for years. If I'd have stayed at Ibstock, I'd have found my feet one way or another. You know, there you go.

Mr Crane - Yeah, sport. I love sport. I still do. I love football. I love the cricket. I love that. I love, I started playing squash when I was 40 something. I thought I was ready to retire at 45. I started playing a blooming squash.

Questioner – You are certainly more a man of action.

Mr Crane - Oh yeah, I'm not academic at all.

Questioner – No, it's in your nature. I mean, you come across as a chap that's active and wants to do things like your model making. I mean, that is quite a skill really.

Mr Crane - Do you know, when I was a kid, there was me and my brother and at the time, Meccano was quite popular and my brother could put Meccano together and build things, no problem. He'd

build cranes and little cars and all sorts of things. I was hopeless. I couldn't….. I could screw two nuts together, bolt together, that was about it, you know. I couldn't do what my brother could do. He was quite academic, shall we say. He passed the 11 Plus, went to Grammar School and he actually ran the business from the inside and I did the outside work. I hired and fired and bought concrete mixers and lorries and vans and did all the sort of manual parts of the work but my brother was the academic one, really.

Questioner - How much older was your brother?

Mr Crane - He was younger.

Questioner – How much was your brother younger than you?

Mr Crane - Yes, he was born in 39. Yeah.

Questioner - Did he end up at private school in Leicester?

Mr Crane - No, he passed the Grammar School. My dad actually went to Market Bosworth Grammar School.

Questioner - Do you remember the name Herbert Black from Ibstock?

Mr Crane - Very well.

Questioner - Did you know him at the time?

Mr Crane - I didn't know him. I didn't know him but, I remember, I remember because I went... I used to go to Church a lot. Not because I was religious, it was because my parents made me go.

Questioner - Yeah, same here.

More next month but if you can't wait pop over to the digital archive.

Queen Elizabeth 1 Quiz

This is the real deal as they say so you will have to try much harder although if you were paying attention you may just get 2 correct. Off you go and no looking at the answers!

1. How was Elizabeth I's mother related to Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk?
   A. She was his sister
   B. She was his cousin
   C. She was his daughter
   D. She was his niece

2. What was the name of Elizabeth I's father's recognized illegitimate son?
   A. Edward Fitzroy, Duke of York
   B. Henry Fitzroy, Earl of Richmond
   C. Thomas Tudor, Count of Richmond
   D. Robert Dudley, Prince of Wales

3. On what date was Elizabeth I born?
   A. September 7
   B. September 8
   C. September 9
   D. September 6

4. What was the name of Elizabeth I's governess?
   A. Anne Champernowne
   B. Mary Ashley
   C. Katherine Champernowne
   D. Jane Ashley

5. Katherine Parr, King Henry's last wife, and Elizabeth got along very badly.

   A. True
   B. False

6. What was the name of Elizabeth I's best known tutor?

Answer:
(Two Words)

7. How many languages could Elizabeth I speak besides English?
   A. 5
   B. 8
   C. 7
   D. 6

8. Who was Elizabeth I rumoured to have an affair with during her brother's reign?

Answer:
(Two Words)

9. Mary I was Elizabeth I's loving sister.

   A. True
   B. False

10. What was Elizabeth I said to be doing when she heard of her sister, Mary I's death?
   A. reading a Greek Bible
   B. reading a Latin Bible (to keep her sister happy)
   C. writing a letter
   D. taking a walk

11. Whose advice did Elizabeth I take to set the date for her coronation?

Answer:
(Two Words)

12. What date was Elizabeth I's coronation?
   A. November 17, 1558
   B. January 15, 1559
   C. November 23, 1558
   D. January 13, 1559

13. Who was Elizabeth I's main rival for the crown during her reign?
   A. Mary Tudor
   B. William Cecil
   C. Mary Stuart
   D. King Francis II

14. Whom did Elizabeth I almost marry in 1579?
   A. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester
   B. William, Prince of Orange
   C. Philip, King of Spain
   D. Francis, Duke of Alencon

15. Complete this sentence from Elizabeth's speech to her soldiers before the attack of the Spanish Armada: "I have placed my chiefest strength and _____ in the loyalty of my subjects..."

Answer:
(One Word - 9 letters)

16. What was Elizabeth I's nickname for Sir Walter Raleigh?

Answer:
(One Word)

17. Elizabeth I had a calm and even temper. She was noted throughout history for her coolness in the face of danger or challenge.

   A. True
   B. False

18. In "The Armada Portrait" of Queen Elizabeth I, what does she rest her hand on?
   A. a globe
   B. a beautifully decorated crown
   C. a model of England
   D. an ermine

19. When asked by Parliament to choose a husband, Elizabeth I replied that she already had a husband. Who was this husband?

Answer:
(One Word)

20. Elizabeth I had short, stubby fingers which she tried to hide in her portraits.

   A. True
   B. False

21. Elizabeth I hated seeing the dogs and bears fight because she thought that it "promoted cruelty" even though it was a very popular entertainment in her time.

   A. True
   B. False

22. Elizabeth I, in her old age, was often mocked by the younger women of her court.

   A. True
   B. False

23. For nearly how many years was Elizabeth I Queen of England?
   A. 70
   B. 47

C. 25
D. 45

24. On what day did Elizabeth I die?
A. March 23, 1603
B. March 26, 1603
C. March 25, 1603
D. March 24, 1603

25. Who became King/Queen of England after Elizabeth I's death?
A. Queen Anne I
B. King James I
C. Queen Mary II
D. King Henry IX

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Nigel Palmer
Chairman

Answers Quiz i

1) B
2) C
3) A
4) True
5) D
6) B
7) B
8) C
9) A
Elizabeth I Quiz - The Tudor Society

Answers Quiz 2

1) D
2) B
3) A
4) C
5) B
6) Roger Ascham
7) C
8) Thomas Seymour
9) B
10) A
11) John Dee

12) B
13) C
14) D
15) Safeguard
16) Water
17) B
18) A
19) England
20) B
21) B
22) A
23) D
24) D
25) B
The Life of Queen Elizabeth I (funtrivia.com)