MARKET BOSWORTH SOCIETY

January 2025

Dear Member

Here is your January edition of your monthly Newsletter. If I have not already done so, may I wish you a Happy New Year. I have just counted and this is the 107th Newsletter that I have helped to write and edit. How the time does fly. I remember in my early days as your Chairman I often received a friendly rebuke from Eric Colley for exceeding one page. I have no idea what Eric would have said to me about the December issue. But, I have no doubt it would have been friendly. January for me is not only a time for looking ahead and making promises (called resolutions, most of which will lie broken and forgotten already) but also a time to reflect upon earlier years and the people who have entered and left my life. I am grateful to every one of the people I have met and worked with. An old boss had a sign on his desk which read "All of my visitors bring me happiness. Some when they arrive and some when they depart". As far as I am concerned everyone of my visitors has brought me happiness. I hope we all have a peaceful and prosperous year, at least your Committee are working hard to make it an enjoyable and entertaining one with the lecture and visit programme. More of that next month. Should you have a good story to share, question to ask or would simply like to add an article please do contact me and your wish will be answered (February is looking a bit thin so don't hold back).

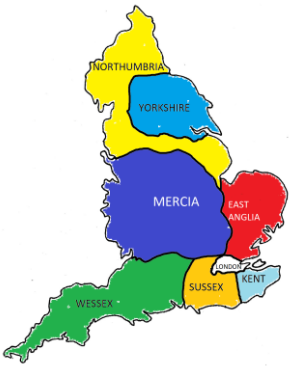
Can You Help

Still outstanding is the request for any photographs of the inside of Warwick House, on Warwick Lane.

A new request is for memories of the Internment of the Mortal Remains of Richard III and the events of the 22nd March 2015. If you have any recollections, photographs or memorabilia please contact me. This request has come from Richard Knox, Curator of the Battle of Bosworth Heritage Centre and Country Park.

Meeting Report – 'Your Viking Neighbours at Home' Marianne Whiting.

The Calendar year got off to a flying start. It is always a good indication of the interest in the subject and the popularity of the speaker when we have to add additional chairs to the auditorium. We needed to do just that and whilst it was not a capacity crowd it was a large group of members and guests who sat quietly whilst Marianne unfolded her lecture. Marianne explained how Great Britain would have been divided once the Scandinavian settlers had become established. The original kings of Mercia, where we are located were originally known as Iclingas and can be dated back to around 515 AD to 535 AD, although not all settlers then were Vikings but from all parts of Europe. There is no clear answer as to why Great Britian was an attractive option but there are some clues. The Roman departure in 410 effectively left Great Britain undefended and that in itself may have held an attraction. There was also pressure on farmers to produce more and more crops for a growing European population and so fertile farmland was sought. Christianity was growing in popularity, if that is the correct term and people could have been looking to find somewhere where they could practice their religion without persecution, much the same as the Pilgrim Fathers who fled to America to avoid religious persecution.



Marianne explained that the Scandinavian settlers arrived in an era known as the Viking Age, usually accepted to be the 8th Century AD. These settlers were awarded land by Viking chieftains in the areas they had conquered, usually for services rendered, usually military services. Later it became common for land to be bought or some became landowners by marrying heiresses and so land was not always acquired by battle.

Even after military service the line between warrior and farmer was not clear. This was a violent era and farmers had to be prepared to return to battle if attacked by enemies or called back to arms by the Jarl or chieftain to fight off a larger collection of enemies.
But this lecture was about our Viking Neighbours at home and whilst they had to be prepared to defend their homes the lecture centred around their home life. We have many Viking settlements nearby. Settlement names ending in 'by' or 'thorpe' are previous (or current) Viking settlements. Cadeby, Ratby, Groby, Elmesthorpe, Bruntingthorpe are five examples. Names ending with 'ham' and 'ton' are likely to have been inhabited by Angles, Saxons and Jutes. Whist little evidence of Vikings was discovered by Bosworth Links at Cadeby, metal detectorists had been much more fortunate in discovering evidence in the form of Viking brooches, buckles and game cubes. We will have the Shenton feedback in March so there may well be evidence of Angles, Saxons or Jutes settling there.
According to the sources Anglo and Saxon girls liked Scandinavian men because they had a bath every week, smelled good, combed their hair and wore nice clothes. Anglian and Saxon men didn't wash very often because the Church disapproved of vanity and when taking baths, you'd have to take your clothes off and that might lead to thoughts about bodies. Inter-marriage was certainly popular among the young Scandinavian men seeking social advantage by marrying daughters of the elite, which around here may have meant well-to-do farmers or merchants. Inter-marriage was of course also a way to become part of the established social order and to integrate into the new homeland and gain acceptance locally.
Young Vikings were also fashion trend setters which resulted in representatives of the Church being worried about the trend among Anglian and Saxon young men to imitate the Scandinavian fashion with hair short at the back and a long fringe. Fashion in hair and dress are still subject to influence from outside, that was no different to now. Men were often clean shaven but if not combed their beard as well as their hair. This was not just a matter of vanity but a way of controlling lice. Combs were usually made from bone or antler and were treasured items and did look very much like nit-combs. Making a comb was skilful work and they were not cheap. As valuable items combs were also welcome gifts, especially ones elaborately worked or decorated for example with silver thread. Women did not cut their hair which made it hard work to look after. Grooming may have been a way of expressing love and intimacy. 'Let me comb your hair for you, my treasure' the husband would say and there are stone carvings showing just that. A young man might suggest the same to a girl of his fancy.
While we're thinking about fashion, Viking women held on to their traditional clothing; a linen under-dress, woollen over-dress and a pinafore held up by two tortoise-brooches, which also served to hold strings of beads and chains with various pendants. Rich women had several such chains. Coats and jackets as well as shoes don't look very different to ours. A young Viking women is depicted left.

One difference though, no buttons so ordinary brooches were used to hold clothes together. As women were interested in these Scandinavian-style broches and demand gave rise to a new Anglo-Scandinavian style.
The men wore clothes as well, undershirt if they could afford it, made of linen or for the rich silk, woollen tunic and trousers.
All cloth came from their own sheep, wool had to be cleaned, carded, spun with distaff and spindle.
Dyed and woven on an upright loom often placed by a doorway for light. Linen made from flax was labour intensive and only for the family. Only the rich could afford silk and brocade.
Viking women had similar roles to women of today. The Viking wife held the keys to the stores, maybe built on stilts to keep vermin out. She was responsible for the running of the household and on a large farm which perhaps had surplus of some produce to sell, needed numeracy and some literacy to keep accounts of what the farm produced, and how this was used, for example if the extra produce was sold or given away to the Church, paid in tax, used to buy necessities and luxuries, pay servants and workmen. Men were often absent while a wife was always there to supervise servants and thralls. There's not just one building but also a stable for horses, a byre or cowshed, a dairy, a cook-house, and a smithy. Metalwork was important to mend tools and shoe horses this would be at some distance from the other buildings due to the risk of fire.

The outside of the hall might look like the one shown left. There would be snarling dragons' heads at either end of the roof which were to scare away any evil forces.
Inside the hall it would be quite warm and cosy but extremely smoky and rather dark as there were no windows. Talking about smells even more prosperous homes would test the sensibilities of modern people, wet dogs, smelly people and damp woollen clothing mixed with rushes used to cover the floor in various stages of disintegration and of course cooking smells

of for example fish and cabbage. Ventilation only through the door which was closed to keep the warmth in and mice and insects out and through the wind eye, a precursor to our windows, an opening in the roof. No chimneys.

Hearth is the centre of the home, example shown left. It is used for some cooking; the kitchen building is used for preparing meat and for feasts when larger amounts and more elaborate food were prepared and not least for the autumn slaughter when lots of meat was salted and turned into smoked ham and sausages but this is where sausages and hams are hung up to smoke. The hearth also provided warmth and light. There are wall hangings both for decoration and insulation. Along the walls are platforms covered in skins and woven blankets used for sleeping as well as sitting. For the evening meal the servants put up trestle tables for the simple wooden bowls and shared platters of meat and fish. Everyone has their own knife to eat with. Forks have not been invented so most things count as 'finger food'.

Marianne went on to explain the social system and whilst families farmed and worked the land they did have some help. Thralls or slaves had the right to free time when they could produce goods for sale and keep the money, such goods might be wood-carvings or bone implements or tablet woven decorative bands. So it was possible for a slave to buy their freedom. But only if they had a value, in other words if they had been bought.

There were other ways of becoming a slave or thrall. In a society without police and prisons you could become a slave as punishment for a crime you'd committed. No buying freedom then, you'd have to work off your sentence. Causing damage, getting into debt to someone were the sort of crimes punishable by a set term of slavery. All decided by the local law assembly.

Then there was a type of slavery that could be seen as charity. An old or disabled person, no longer able to support themselves, could offer themselves as a thrall, the agreement would be that the thrall contributed what they could to the household for example by passing on knowledge, men did light woodwork, women taught girls about weaving and dyeing until too old to be able to contribute when they were nevertheless assured of a roof over their head, food and clothing. This was regarded as an honourable exchange rather than charity.

Bought slaves or thralls could buy their freedom or be given their freedom if they had done their master a particularly valuable favour, fought for him, saved a life perhaps. The freed thrall could stay as a servant against a negotiated salary or choose to leave. They would then be taken to a crossroads or where a path forked and there would be a handshake and the thrall would go on their way.

So what did they eat? Forget about modern staples as potato, pasta, rice and noodles. Bread made from spelt, an ancient form of wheat and barley, porridge from oats, barley was also added to stews to bulk them out as well as being used for brewing ale. Some examples: pork with porridge boiled in stock, palt which is an appetising mix of fish, blood and offal, black pudding with bacon and apple, honey-glazed ham. Cheese, sometimes smoked and flavoured with caraway or cumin, cottage cheese and soured milk, the 'yoghurt' of that time.

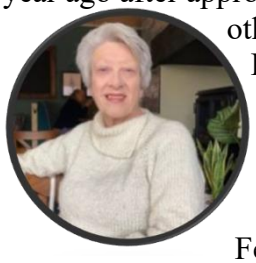
The grain crops were grown on the farm, harvested by hand using scythes and sickles. Grain was ground on a hand-quern. One stone was laid on top of the other, grain was poured in through the hole in the middle, the top stone had a handle to one side which was used to turn it. The stone is heavy so this work was obviously reserved for the weaker sex. It was slow, hard work which women spent hours on every day. It is also not very efficient, grit from the millstone leaks into the flour making the bread crunchier that we'd be happy with. This is evidenced by the very worn teeth of even quite young people found in Viking and AS graves. Bread was baked in a clay oven. The diet was quite heavy on meat, mainly from cattle but also pigs, sheep and goats. In the autumn the farmer had to judge how much fodder there would be for the winter and decide which animals were strong enough to survive on the available rations. The rest were slaughtered and the meat preserved with salt and smoked. Towards spring the meat would often acquire an interesting smell and in order to make it reasonably palatable spices and herbs would be added. Spices were imported and so very expensive but herbs grew both wild and in gardens. Sausages, blood pudding and other foodstuff that were more difficult to preserve would be consumed during the annual feasting for the winter solstice.

After the meal the household would sit by the hearth and attempt some domestic chores, sewing, spinning and mending or a little carving should the light be sufficient. Story telling was always popular and especially if they had visitors, always welcome as they brought news and new stories to hear. It was the housewife who was in charge of entertainment, it was a long, long day for women. Bedtime found the family retiring to sleep, with the thralls bedding down on benches along the walls or rushes on the floor. Some thrall children could be found curled up with the dogs under the tables. Work would begin all over again in the morning, ploughing, sowing,

harvesting, animal husbandry. Vikings are credited with the invention of using horses and not oxen for ploughing. Horses were much quicker which meant that once completed the men could go off raiding once the Spring ploughing was completed.
Sometimes work would come to a halt if there was a gathering of the local Thing or Law Assembly. Then the whole household, excepting a skeleton crew to tend the animals, would set off to attend. The Law Assembly was a court, where the Lawman, assisted by 12 honourable men, heard cases the local people brought against each other, but it was also an opportunity to meet friends and family, perhaps greet the latest addition to the kinship group. And of course people bought, sold and bartered. It was also a time for young people to get to know each other and for their parents to discuss possible marriage arrangements.
But the important task was Law, to argue one's case and listen to the judgement. Both accuser and defendant would bring supporters to help argue their case. It was possible to demand trial by combat as well. The most serious crime was obviously murder. A murderer could offer weir-geld, blood money, to the family of the person he killed. There was no dishonour in accepting this money if it were seen as generous but if that were not the case the killer may well be declared an outlaw which means he no longer was protected by the law and anybody could kill him without redress.
The Thing gathering was held at a neutral place not belonging to anyone. Locally No Mans Heath is thought to have been such a place as well, the clue is in the name, the Four Counties Inn may stand on such a place.
Marianne then kindly took many questions from and engaged and enthusiastic audience. All questions were answered and soon it was time to go home.
Thank you Marianne for another enthralling, educating and entertaining evening. Thank you too for the notes you sent me, incredibly helpful in writing this report. I just hope I have not mangled them too badly! Marianne brought with her some copies of her books, which I can heartily recommend. If you would like to own a copy of any of Mariannes Books, The Shield Maiden Trilogy: book 1 Shield Maiden, book 2 To Save a Kingdon and book 3 Honour is All please email me or call (details at the end of this Newsletter) and I will pass on your requests to Marianne. I have read the first book and am looking forward to reading the second book soon. I can recommend them but stocks are running low so please get your orders in quickly.

Next Month's Lecture February 20th Vanessa Morgan and "Murder Most Foul" 7:30 PM (Doors open 7:00)

Vanessa Has been waiting in the wings now for several months. I booked this lecture over a year ago after approval by your Committee. So do please come along and join me and other members for what promises to be an unusual and interesting talk by Vanessa.



For many years Vanessa worked as a genealogist and while delving into local newspapers came across many murders which grabbed her interest. Having written a book on genealogy for The History Press. Vanessa went on to write books for their murder and crime series, among other local history books. Her latest book, 'The Little History of Birmingham' is due out in February. Originally from Worcestershire she has now been living north of Birmingham for eighteen months and has been spending her time furiously adding murders from her new area to her large collection.
The talk will centre on the intrigues and details of local murders and whilst a grisly subject the lecture will be full of interesting facts and information. To whet your appetite take a look at Vanessa Morgan - The History Press

Its is Spring not Fall

Many of you will know that Archivist Glynis Oakley has had a nasty fall. She is recovering well and it is hoped Glynis will be back to normal quickly. Walter Baynes has also had a nasty fall and damaged his little finger which has prevented him from typing. There will be no Dixie Grammar School Old boy or Girl this month. The good news is that I have an article that Walter prepared earlier. I'm sure you will join in with me in wishing both Glynis and Walter get well soon.

Sir Thomas Cope Walter Baynes

As mentioned this is one that Walter prepared earlier and I have pleasure in including it here. As also mentioned Walter is unable to do much computer work and so it the pages do not look as tidy as usual that is because I have not been able to rely on Walter tidying up my work, a task he performs for free.
Should you ever be elevated to the peerage you will see that it does not come cheap. In 1918 it cost £275.10 that would be £18,152.53 today. Hardly worth it. Look out for a buff envelope with On His Majesty's Service on it and open with caution.

SIR THOMAS COPE, Bt. DL, JP, CC.
1st BARONET COPE of OSBASTON.
(1840–1924)

Sir Thomas Cope, Bt., DL, 1st Baronet of Osbaston Hall (as painted by Reginal Greville Eves (1876- 1941)
Chairman of Leicestershire County Council (1908–1922)
(1840-1924)

Thomas Cope, Esq., DL, Born 3rd May 1799 became the High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1856. He married Mary Greenaway Goldney, also of Osbaston. Mary was the daughter of Francis Bennett Goldney, the grandson of Dr. Benoni Evans. Thomas is listed as a boarder at the Dixie Grammar School, Market Bosworth when Dr. Evans was the Headmaster. His eldest son, also named Thomas, was born on 22nd September 1840. He was the Chairman of Leicestershire County Council from 1908 - 1922. A Baronetcy was conferred upon him in 1918, making him the first Baronet Cope of Osbaston. Sir Thomas died in 1924.
His son, Thomas George, was born in 1881 and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, gaining a B.A. in 1906. During a distinguished military career he was awarded the C.M.G., D.S.O. (with Bar), Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. of the Royal Fusiliers and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; he was temp. Lieut. Col. The Buffs, the Royal East Kent Regt. 1916-17: he was then appointed to command 176th Brigade, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General in 1917.
On the 21st December 1923 Brevet Lt. Col. Thomas George Cope, now of the Seaforth Highlanders married Charlotte, widow of Arthur Hamilton and divorced wife of Count Ferdinand de Jouffroy d'Abbans. at Eltham Register Office. Charlotte, who had a reputation of madness, died in St. Andrew's Hospital, a former lunatic asylum in Northampton, in 1971.
The Baronetcy of Cope of Osbaston, Leicestershire, was created for Thomas Cope of Osbaston Hall, in the Baronetage of the United Kingdom in 1918.
The couple had no children, and so the baronetcy ceased to exist when Sir Thomas died in 1966.

GILDINGS
AUCTIONEERS - EST 1980

Gildings Auctioneers, The Mill, Great Bowden Road, Market Harborough, LE16 7DE

Lot 243 (Antiques & Collectors, 15th October 2019)

Document of an Elevation.
To Thomas Cope of Osbaston Hall, to the rank of Baronet in a Morocco case, marked John Peck & Sons, Blackfriars
Three Victorian documents.
Each boxed, together with a small collection of 19th Century correspondence, and three large, framed indentures.
Condition report.
The boxes are rubbed on edges, with tearing and splits to leather in places. The papers are browning and creased, but generally good for their age. Sold for £700 at Gildings Auctioneers The Mill Great Bowden Road Market Harborough LE16 7DE

A George V Red Morocco Leather Despatch Box with gilt decoration and the Royal Coat of Arms containing the manuscript on vellum and royal seal regarding the elevation of Sir Thomas Cope of Osbaston Hall to the baronetcy in 1918. He was Chairman of Leicestershire County Council (1908–1922)

Documents include:

A signed letter from the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, informing him of his elevation to the baronetcy.

A Home Office letter dated 3rd May 1918 from the Registrar of the Baronetage

A letter from The Secretary of State Home Department with the bill for Fees and Stamp Duties payable on the creation of a Baronet.

A bound volume recording the Family of Cope compiled by Emma Elizabeth Cope in 1910 listing family trees of the Cope Family from the 15th Century to the early 20th century.

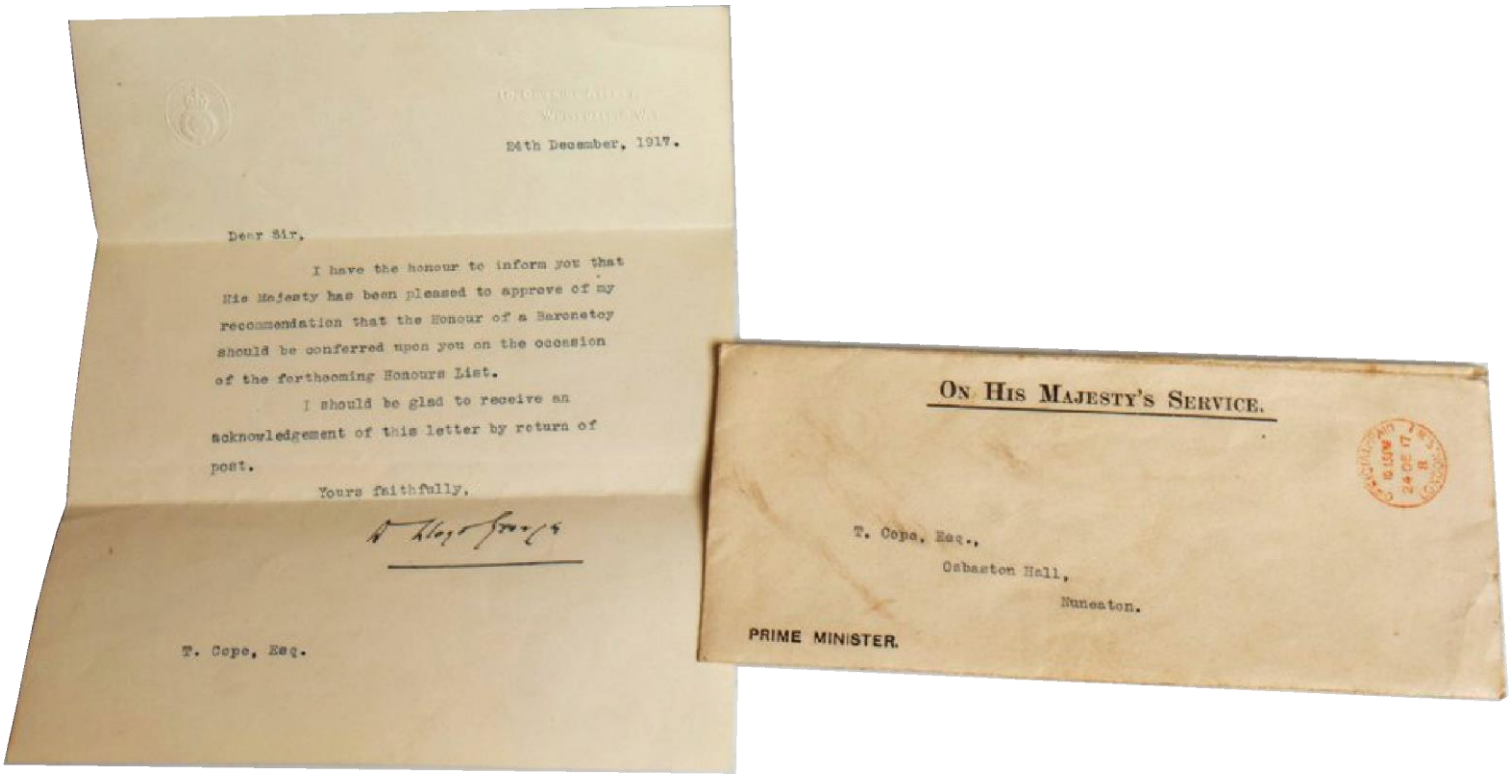
A manuscript appointing Sir Thomas's son, Sir Thomas George Cope Brigadier General in 1937.

Plus many other documents associated with the Cope family dating back to the 18th century.

The manuscript on vellum and royal seal regarding the elevation of Sir Thomas Cope of Osbaston Hall to the baronetcy in 1918. He was Chairman of Leicestershire County Council (1908–1922)

The Royal Seal or Great Seal of the United Kingdom is a seal that is used to symbolise the Sovereign's approval of state documents. Sealing wax is melted in a metal mould or matrix and impressed into a wax figure that is attached by cord or ribbon to documents that the Monarch wishes to seal officially. The formal keeper of the seal is the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

A signed letter from the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, informing him of his elevation to the baronetcy.



24th December, 1917.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty has been pleased to approve of my recommendation that the Honour of a Baronetcy should be conferred upon you on the occasion of the forthcoming Honours List.

I should be glad to receive an acknowledgement of this letter by return of post.

Yours faithfully,

T. Cope, Esq.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

T. Cope, Esq.,
Osbaston Hall,
Nuneaton.

PRIME MINISTER.

24th December 1917

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A Home Office letter dated 3rd May 1918 from the Registrar of the Baronetage.

OFFICE OF
THE REGISTRAR OF THE BARONETAGE.
TEL. No. 2774 VICTORIA.

355080.

HOME OFFICE,
WHITEHALL,
S.W.

3rd May, 1918.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State to draw your attention to the Royal Warrant of the 8th February, 1910, of which a copy is enclosed, and to request that particulars relating to the Baronetcy recently conferred upon you may be entered on the enclosed form, and sent to this Office with as little delay as possible, in order that your name may appear in the Official Roll and that the particulars may be entered in the Permanent Register of the Baronetage to be kept at the Home Office and may also be registered in accordance with clause XI of the Royal Warrant.

Any changes in the particulars which may take place in future should be communicated at once to the Secretary of State.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. F. Reynolds

Asst. Registrar of the Baronetage.

Sir Thomas Cope, Bt.,
Osbaston Hall,
Market Bosworth.

355080 3rd May,1918

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Asst, Registrar of the Baronetage.

Sir Thomas Cope, Bart.,
Osbaston Hall,
Market Bosworth.

A letter from The Secretary of State Home Department with the bill for Fees and Stamp Duties payable on the creation of a Baronet.

Whitehall.
30th January 18

Sir,

The Secretary of State having received instructions to take the necessary steps for obtaining Letters Patent under the Great Seal conferring upon you the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom. I have to request that you will be so good as to forward to this Department a cheque for £275 : 2 : 0, to enable him to defray the various Fees and Stamp Duties which are set out in the subjoined Statement.

The cheque should be made payable to [illegible] and be crossed "Bank of England a/c Paymaster General"

I am to add that the Letters Patent will be prepared in the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, House of Lords.

I am.

Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

A.J. Eagleston

[illegible] Esq.

P.T.O.

Whitehall

30th January 1918

The Secretary of State having received instructions to make the necessary steps for obtaining Letters Patent under the Great Seal conferring upon you the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom. I have to request that you will be so good as to forward to this Department a cheque for £275. 2.0 to enable him to defray the various Fees and Stamp Duties which are set out in the subjoined Statement.

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P. T. O.

Reverse of a letter from The Secretary of State, Home Department with the bill for Fees and Stamp Duties payable on the creation of a Baronet.

Fees and Stamp Duties payable on the creation of a Baronet

		£	s.	d.
Home Office Fee for enrolment in the Official Roll of Baronets.	(a)	5	0	0
Crown Office Fees.	(a)	169	10	0
Patent Stamp.	(b)	100	0	0
Warrant Stamp.	(b)		10	0
Docquet Stamp	(b)		2	0
Total £		275	2	0

(a) Payable to the Exchequer.

(b) Payable to the Inland Revenue Department.

Fees and Stamp Duties payable on the creation of a Baronet

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Crown Office Fees		169	10	0
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Patent Stamp	(b)	10	0	
Docquet Stamp	(b)	2	0	
Total		£ 275	2	0

(a Payable to the Exchequer)
(b) Payable to the Inland Revenue Department

Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Baronet,
Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Leicester.

To Brigadier-General Sir Thomas George Bope, Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
of Osbaston Hall,
Market Bosworth

Greeting

In Pursuance of the power and authority invested in me by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the forty fifth year of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria intituled An Act to consolidate the Acts relating to the Militia and other Acts amending the same and by virtue of His Majesty's Commission to me directed under Great Seal of Great Britain and of all other powers enabling me in this behalf **I** the said Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Baronet, with His Majesty's approbation **have** constituted and appointed and **do** hereby constitute and appoint you the said Brigadier-General Sir Thomas George Bope Bt.
one of my **Deputy Lieutenants** in and for the said County of Leicester to act do execute and perform all and every the powers and authorities which by such Deputy Lieutenants respectively may or ought to be acted done executed or performed under or by virtue of the said Act or any other Act or Acts of Parliament relating to the Militia in all things according to the true intent and meaning of the same.

Witness my hand and Seal the twenty third day of August
in the twenty sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fifth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith and in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty five.

Arthur Hazlerigg

Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Baronet

Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Leicester

To

Brigadier General Sir Thomas George Cope Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
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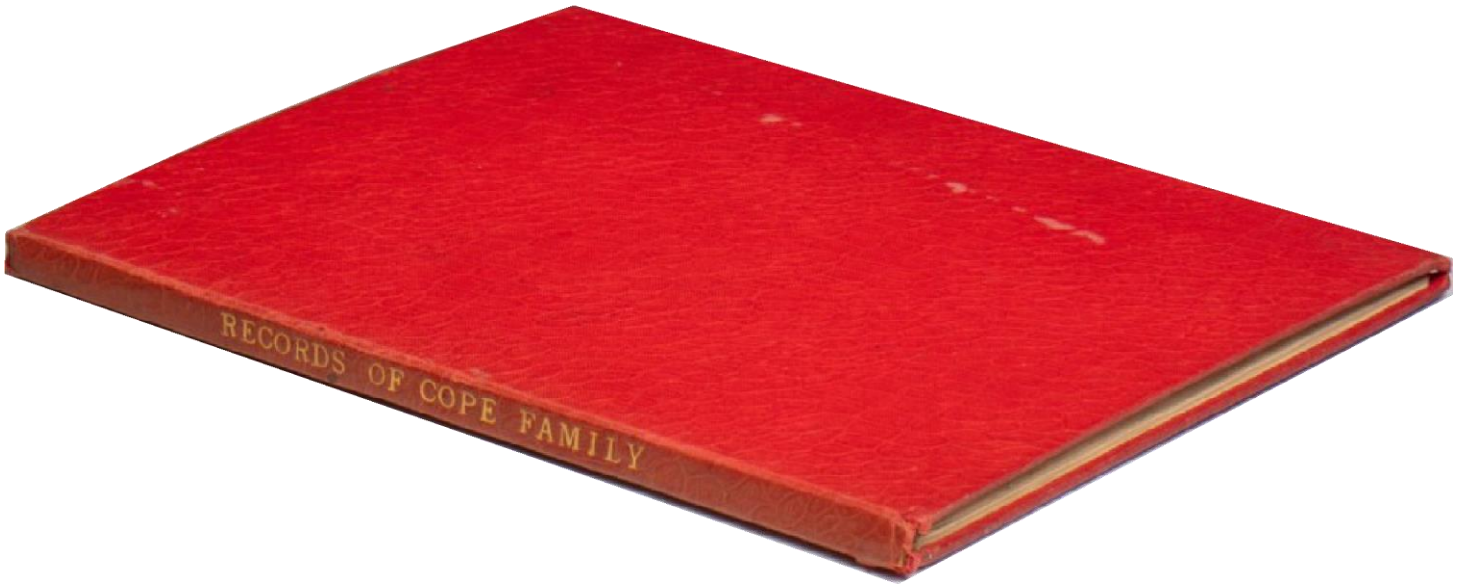
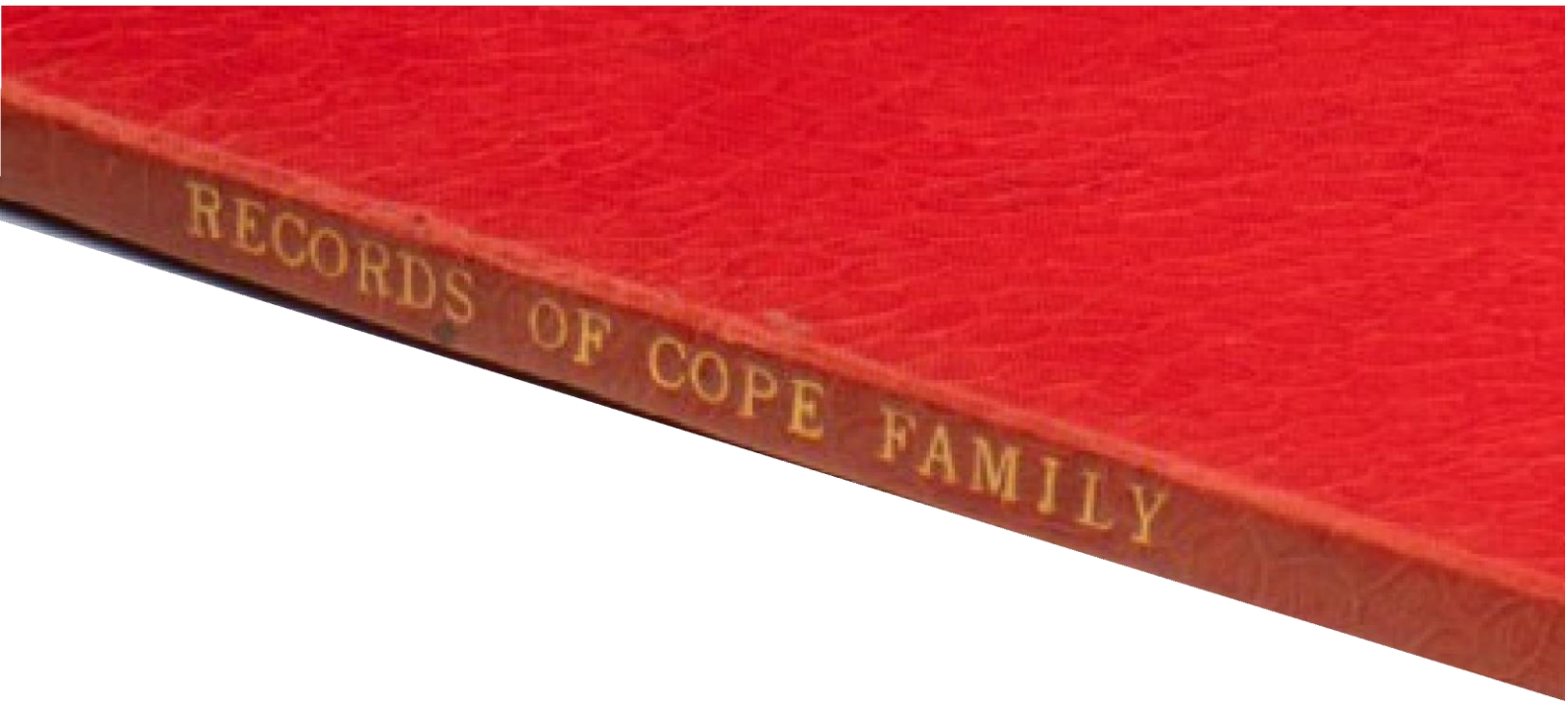
A Hazlerigg

Sir Arthur's Coat of Arms as his Seal

A bound volume recording the Family of Cope compiled by Emma Elizabeth Cope in 1910 listing family trees of the Cope Family from the 15th Century to the early 20th century.





RECORDS

OF THE

Family of Cope.

COMPILED BY

EMMA ELIZABETH COPE.

[REPRINTED FROM "MISCELLANEA GENEALOGICA ET HERALDICA," 1885.]

LONDON:
MITCHELL AND HUGHES, 140 WARDOUR STREET, W.
1885.

Cope of Salford Priors and Osbaston.

ARMS (COPE of OSBASTON): *Quarterly, Ermine and azure, a chapeau gules turned up of the first between two greyhounds courant in pale or.*

CREST: *In front of a saltire couped azure a greyhound courant or.*

Jonas Cope of Salford Priors, born 1670; died 1740. = Sarah, da. of William Haynes; born 1683; died 1715.

- William Cope, born 1705; died 1784. = Anne ....
- Jonas Cope, born 1710; died 1785. = Elizabeth .... born 1720; died 1774.

Children of William Cope and Anne ....:

- Sarah.
- John Cope. — John Cope, born 1760; died .
- James Cope, born ; died .
- Michael Cope, born 1754; died .
- Thomas Cope of Hemsworth, born 1757; died 1843. = Sarah, da. of Hugh Hammersley.
- Jonas Cope, born 1746; died 1818.

Children of Thomas Cope and Sarah Hammersley:

- Richard Cope.
- James Cope.
- Thomas Cope.

Children of Jonas Cope:

- Charles Cope, born 1782; died 1862.

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Richard Cope. | James Cope. | Thomas Cope.

Charles Cope, born 1782; died 1862.

Thomas Cope, born 1708; died 1793. = Mary, da. of .... Cope; born 1707; died 1785.

James Cope, born 1736; died 1773. | Thomas Cope of Dunnington Heath, born 1738; died 1805. = Patience Eleanor, da. of Elisha Biscoe of Holton Park, Oxon; born ; married 1770; died .

John Cope, born 1761; died 1793. | James Cope, born 1768; died 1790.

John Cope, born 1788.

Martha, da. of John Boddington of The Chase, Kenilworth; born 1773; died 1807. 1st wife. = Thomas Cope of Coventry, born 1772; bought Osbaston 1828; died 1837. = Charlotte Jane, da. of Henry Lutwych and widow of William Benn; born 1770; died 1851. 2nd wife.

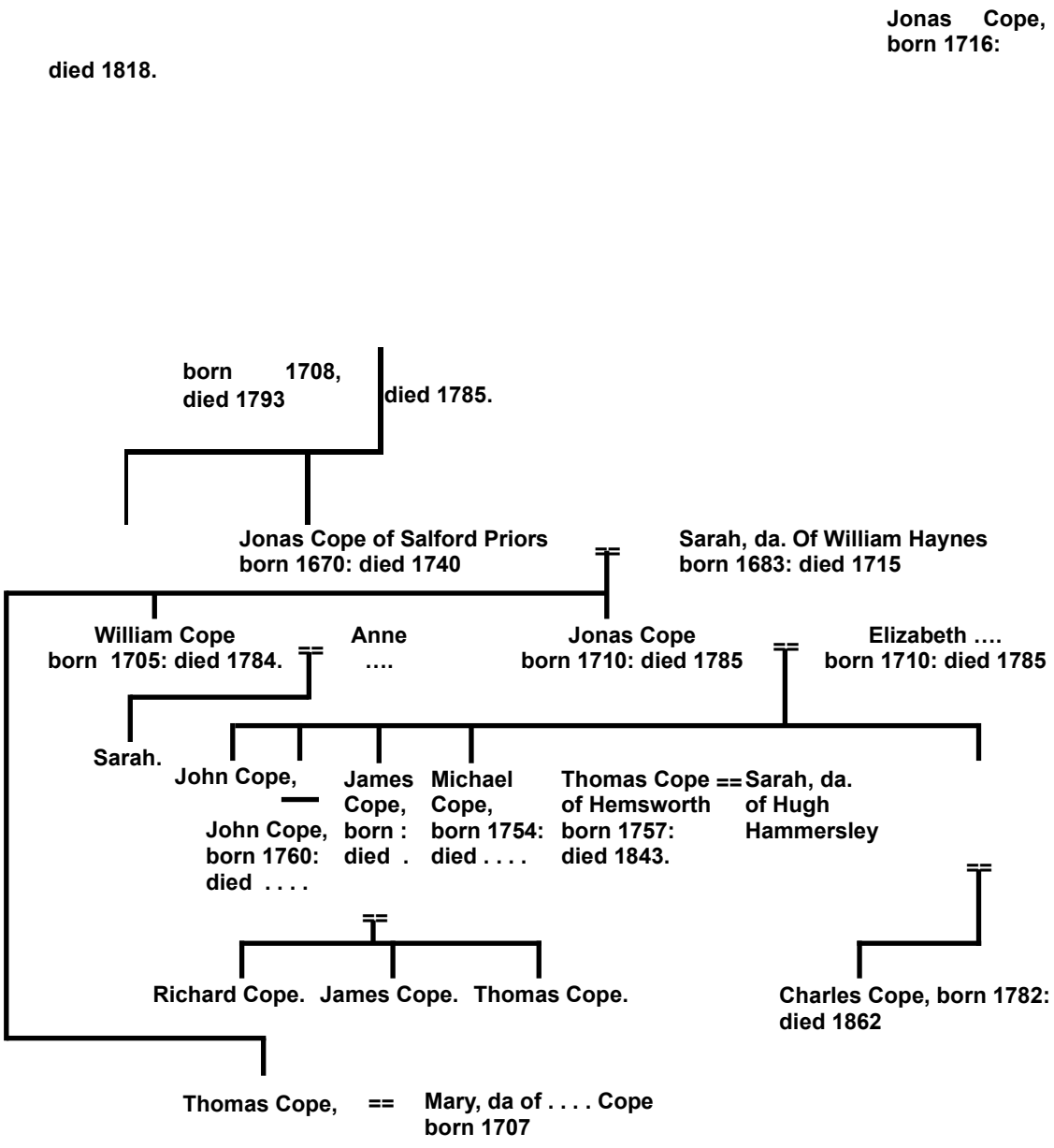
Thomas Cope, born 1799; died 1868. = Mary Greenaway, da. of Francis Bennett Goldney of Willow Brook, Eton. | Skeffington Cope, born ; died , s.p.

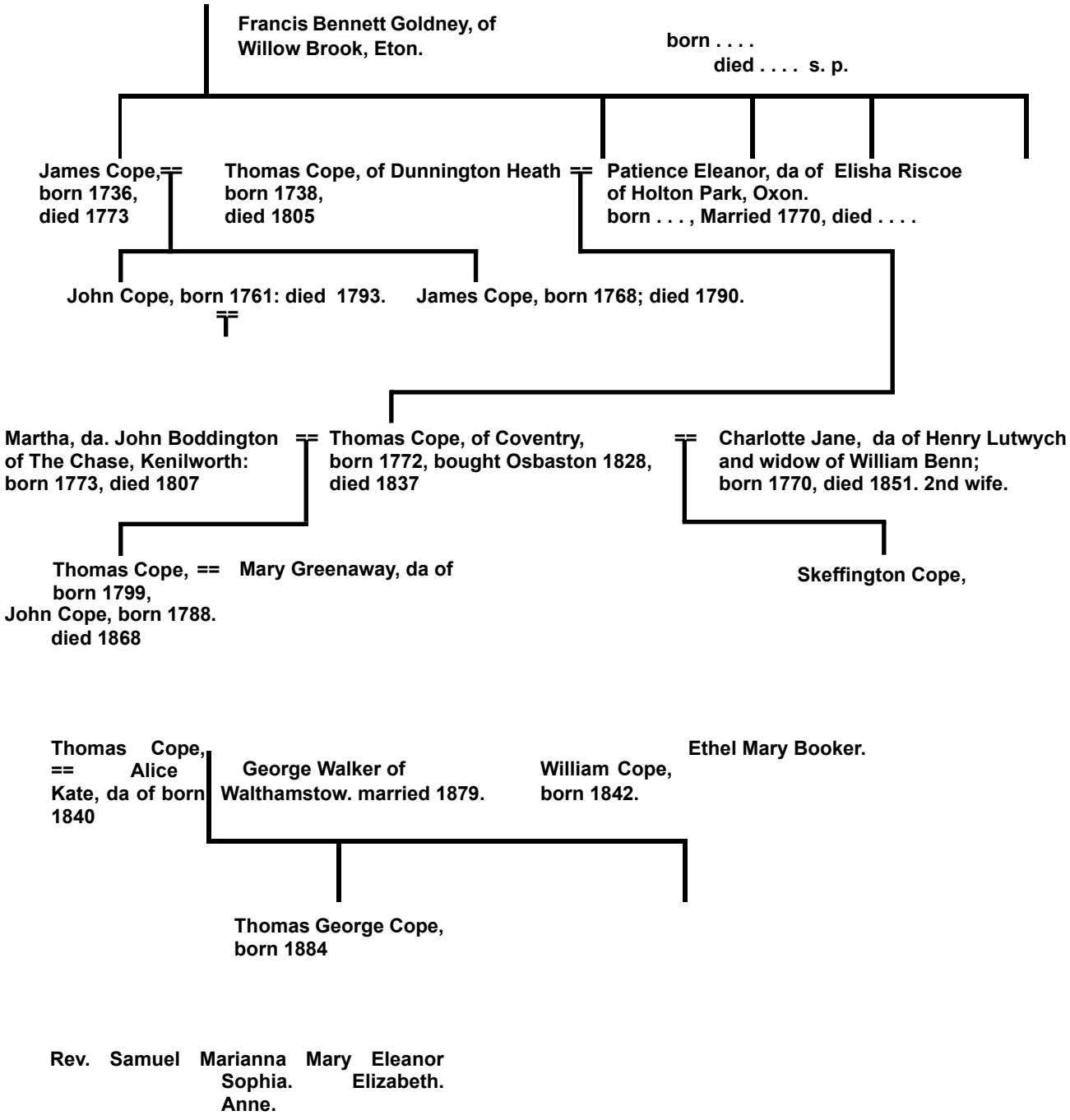
Thomas Cope, born 1840. = Alice Kate, da. of George Walker of Walthamstow; married 1879. | Rev. Samuel William Cope, born 1842. | Marianna Sophia. | Mary Elizabeth, — Eleanor Anne.

Thomas George Cope, born 1884. | Ethel Mary Booker.

COPE of SALFORD PRIORS AND OSBASTON.

Arms (Cope of Osbaston):-
Quarterly, ermine and azure, a chapeau gules turned up of the first between two greyhounds courant in pale or.
Crest:- In front of a saltire couped azure a greyhound courant or.
Motto:- Perseverando - Persevering




Francis Bennett Goldney, of Willow Brook, Eton.
born . . . .
died . . . . s. p.
James Cope, born 1736, died 1773
Thomas Cope, of Dunnington Heath born 1738, died 1805
Patience Eleanor, da of Elisha Riscoe of Holton Park, Oxon. born . . . , Married 1770, died . . . .
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William Cope, born 1842.
Ethel Mary Booker.
Thomas George Cope, born 1884
Rev. Samuel
Marianna Sophia.
Mary Anne.
Eleanor Elizabeth.

A manuscript appointing Sir Thomas's son, Sir Thomas George Cope Brigadier General in 1937.
Plus many other documents associated with the Cope family dating back to the 18th century.

Arms (Cope of Osbaston):-
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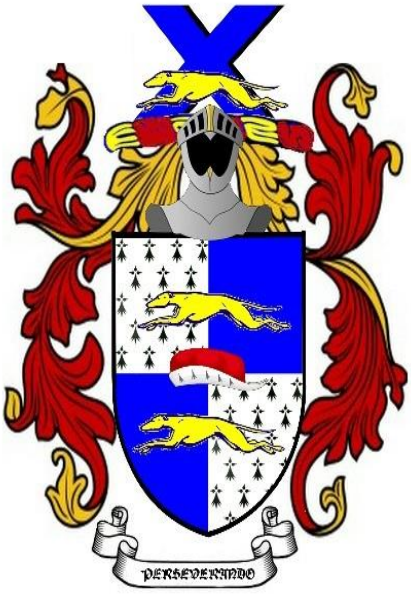
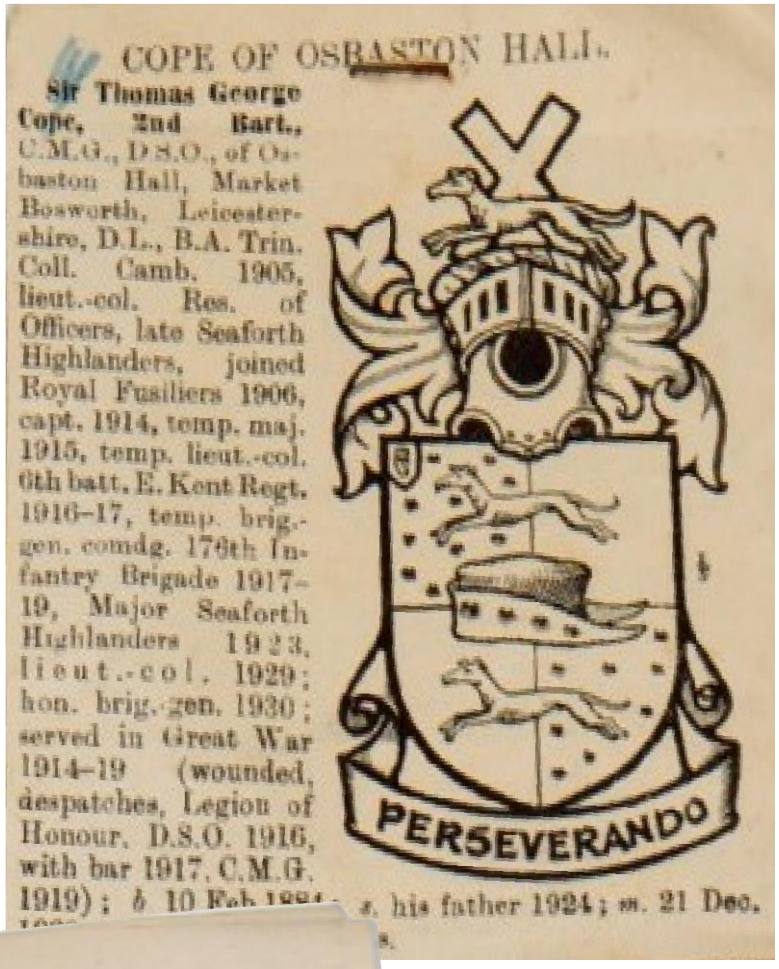
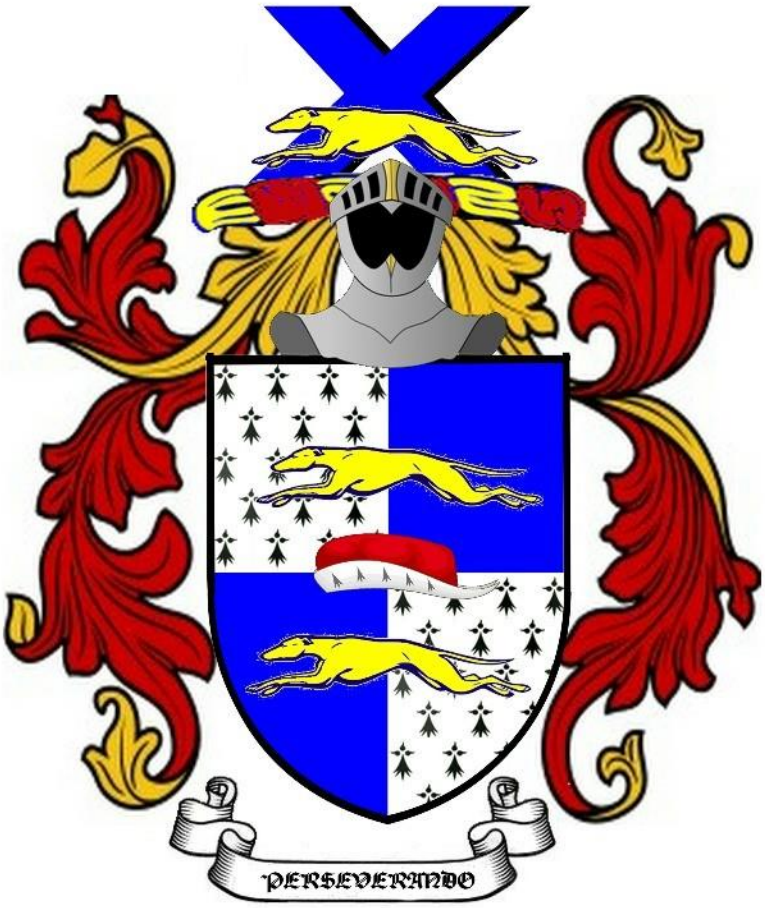



COPE OF OSBASTON HALL.

Sir Thomas George Cope, 2nd Bart., C.M.G., D.S.O., of Osbaston Hall, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, D.L., B.A. Trin. Coll. Camb. 1905, lieut.-col. Res. of Officers, late Seaforth Highlanders, joined Royal Fusiliers 1906, capt. 1914, temp. maj. 1915, temp. lieut.-col. 6th batt. E. Kent Regt. 1916–17, temp. brig.-gen. comdg. 179th Infantry Brigade 1917–19, Major Seaforth Highlanders 1923, lieut.-col. 1929; hon. brig.-gen. 1930; served in Great War 1914–19 (wounded, despatches, Legion of Honour, D.S.O. 1916, with bar 1917, C.M.G. 1919); b 10 Feb 1884; s. his father 1924; m. 21 Dec.

PERSEVERANDO

SIR THOMAS COPE, Bt. DL, JP, CC.
1st BARONET COPE of OSBASTON.
(1840–1924)



www.thedgsa.co.uk info@thedgsa.co.uk

The Baronetcy of Cope of Osbaston, Leicestershire, was created for Thomas Cope of Osbaston Hall, in the Baronetage of the United Kingdom in 1918.

I think it must be time for a quiz

I wonder what the quiz might be on this month. Give yourself an extra point if you guessed correctly. The quiz is quite difficult so absolutely no cheating and working out must be shown!

1 In which century was the term "Viking" first used by historians to describe the Scandinavian raiders as far back as the 8th century?

1. 18th
2. 14th
3. 20th
4. 10th

2 What name was given to the eastern region of England, conquered and occupied by the Danish armies in the ninth century, which had its own legal customs and laws?

1. Arni's Settlement
2. Northern Inlet
3. The Danelaw
4. Town of Luda's People

3 King Canute was the scion of the Danish royal house. Who was his father?

4 Here is an easy one. In which year was the first recorded raid on Lindisfarne?

1. 793
2. 795
3. 787
4. 777

5 The word "Viking" is based upon the word "vik," meaning a creek, inlet or bay. From which language does the word "vik" originate?

1. Faroese
2. Anglo-Saxon
3. Old Norse
4. Old Swedish]

6 Although Leif Ericson was the first European to land in the New World, which earlier Viking was actually the first to sight it?

1. Eric the Red
2. Bjarni Herjolfsson
3. Bjorn Olafsson
4. Snori Sturluson]

7 When did sailing-boats first appear in Scandinavia?

8 What are the main three countries that make up Scandinavia?

9 The Vikings were perhaps the earliest culture to ice-skate. What material did they carve their skates primarily from?

10 The first Viking raid on the British Isles happened at Lindisfarne but in what year?

11 Which Viking raider founded the duchy of Normandy in the tenth century?

1. Toblerone
2. Pez
3. Rollo
4. Skittle]

12 Canute became king of England in 1016 AD. What significant governmental act did he commit soon after his ascension to the throne?

13 What is the name of the animal or bird that is believed to have been used on most "Viking" war banners?

14 Leif Ericson's last name means he was the son of Eric the Red. However, what was Eric the Red's real last name _____son)?

15 What was the private boat-type?

16 The Vikings practiced early-forms of Landnam, due to a series of bad crops. What does this word, for raiding translate to?

17 Which naval battle off the south-west of Norway late in the ninth century enabled Harald Fine-Hair to unite the whole of Norway under a single crown?
Answer: **Havrsfjord**

1. Ravnsborg
2. Clontarf
3. Havrsfjord
4. Vejlby

18 There is very little recorded history of Vikings in Russia. What evidence of their presence did the Vikings leave behind?

1. Weapons
2. all of these
3. runic inscriptions
4. brooches

19 Though Canute was a Christian, he followed the pagan tradition of polygamy. Who were his two wives?

20 Harald Fairhair Hårfagri) united Norway. What is the name of the final battle in this war of unification?

From **Quiz: Vikings History**

Map of Market Bosworth Dated 1592

Last year I received a very interesting email from Michael Dix and recently I had an opportunity to follow up on the question. Here is what happened. Incidentally should you wish to view the 1592 map you may do so here: **https://marketbosworthsociety.com/old-maps/** (remember that the Market Bosworth Community Library – MBCL – will help you to get online).

Now, back to the question.

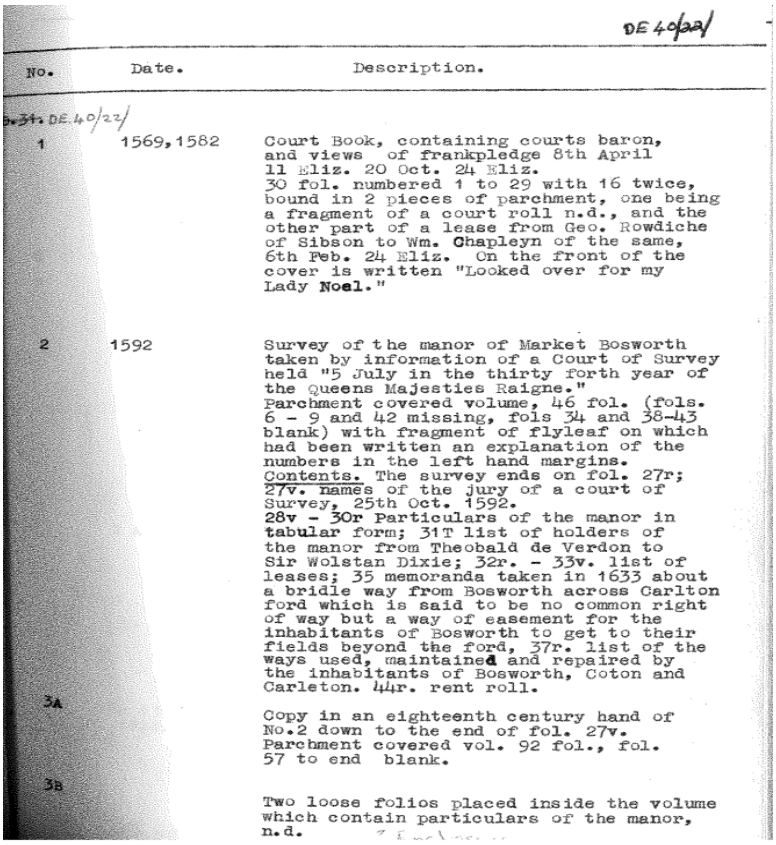
Hi Nigel

Further to my research into Moxon Cottage, I came across the 1592 map of Bosworth on the Society's website. It says it was drawn up from the findings of a survey. Do you know when this was or what the survey was? Does the society have a copy of this survey?
The land where Moxon Cottage now is, is shown as belonging to John Morton, and the mapmaker has placed his house almost exactly where ours is today, but presumably that is a best guess rather than the exact location. Regardless, it would be interesting to discover who this John Morton was.
There is also The Cage shown at the road junction in the square. Would this have been some sort of lock-up?
Kind regards
Michael
I sought help from your Committee and the Dixie Family and Bosworth Hall Archivist and here are some of the responses I received.
Hi Nigel
I do not know about the map that Michael mentioned. The Cage though certainly was a lock- up and it was there that Thomas Kimberlin in 1838 died after being rather brutally thrown in.
The full story:
In the corner of the churchyard between the tower and the porch of the church is Grave A107 Thomas Kimberlin, who died aged 40 in August 1838. Thomas was part of a family that ran The Wheatsheaf for 118 years.
In 1838 he was arrested following the attempted murder of his wife Catherine. He was apparently arrested and thrown into the lock up, where the old bank building now stands. He died there and was found the next day, possibly having been thrown in with such force that he died from his injuries!
His epitaph gives us a hint of what happened to him:
"This world some faults in me may see
But is this world from imperfections free,
Cast not reflections then upon my dust
None has a right to cast them but the JUST"
His wife, Catherine, continued to run the Wheatsheaf until 1867 when her son took over until 1881. She died in 1866, age 70, and was buried well away from Thomas in the middle of the new churchyard section [Grave B85]"
Robert Leake
Peter Loseby responded with:
Hi Nigel
To the best of my knowledge, we have no supporting evidence for the 1592 survey.
I do believe that there's records in the archive at Wigston though I have never requested them.
You could suggest to him the book based on the diaries of John Moxon.
The reference here is to the excellent book "A Truly Honest Man" The Diary of Joseph Moxon of Market Bosworth 1798 & 1799 edited by Peter Foss and Timothy Parry. Well worth a read if you can. There is no mention within that book of John Morton, but there is an Ann Morton, "*A changeover of the Moxon servants had occurred. Bet Mould and George Hanford were replaced by Tom Blackshaw and Ann Morton. Their salaries compare favourably with those of Parson Woodford's servants of the same year viz £8.00 to the footman and £5.00 to the housemaid.*

I have been unable to discover any information about John Morton, I dd find a record online for a John Morton but he liven in South Shields. So if anyone can turn anything up about John Morton that would be incredibly helpful.

Michael provided some more information from his research:
I found another reference in a book in the library that said the house was the post office before it moved into the square and that is supported by entries in trade directories.
I have lists of occupants on Lichfield Rd/Station Rd from all the censuses, having transcribed them at the records office, but apart from the postmaster, it's impossible to say which of them lived at no. 19. I shall keep searching for clues. I think I'll get another talk out of this in time! I bet someone will know!

As I said this was all last year (ok it was only December but that qualifies as last year) and I did discover that the Hall was in the possession of Henry Hastings 3rd Lord of Huntingdon immediately before the Hall and the Park passed to the Dixie Family. The information I discovered backs up the reports that the Dixie family acquired the Hall following the default on a debenture. I included the whole historical report about the Hastings in the December Newsletter. In the report it can be seen that Henry Hastings was troubled by debt and lack of money.
I contacted the Records Office for Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland and received a very helpful response from Jeanette Ovenden
Dear Nigel Palmer,
Thank you for your email below. I have searched our catalogues, indexes and online catalogue and have discovered that we do indeed hold the original survey of the manor of Market Bosworth, dated 1592 our reference DE40/22/2. I attach a scan of the catalogue entry for this survey which will arrive in a separate email. In fact the whole section within the catalogue DE40/22/1-92 is devoted to records of the manor of Market Bosworth. These were all deposited in the city of Leicester Museum before there was a Record Office in existence. You may also be interested in another reference relating to surveys and rentals for the manor of Market Bosworth, dated 1558, 1588 and 1590, our reference 15'30/3/1-3.
You are very welcome to visit the office to look at these records and please do bring the references as they will help the staff with producing them. For details of our opening hours, location, parking, registration procedure etc please refer to our website at www.recordoffice.org.uk .
I hope this is all helpful and we look forward to seeing you should you decide to visit,
Yours sincerely,
Jeanette Ovenden



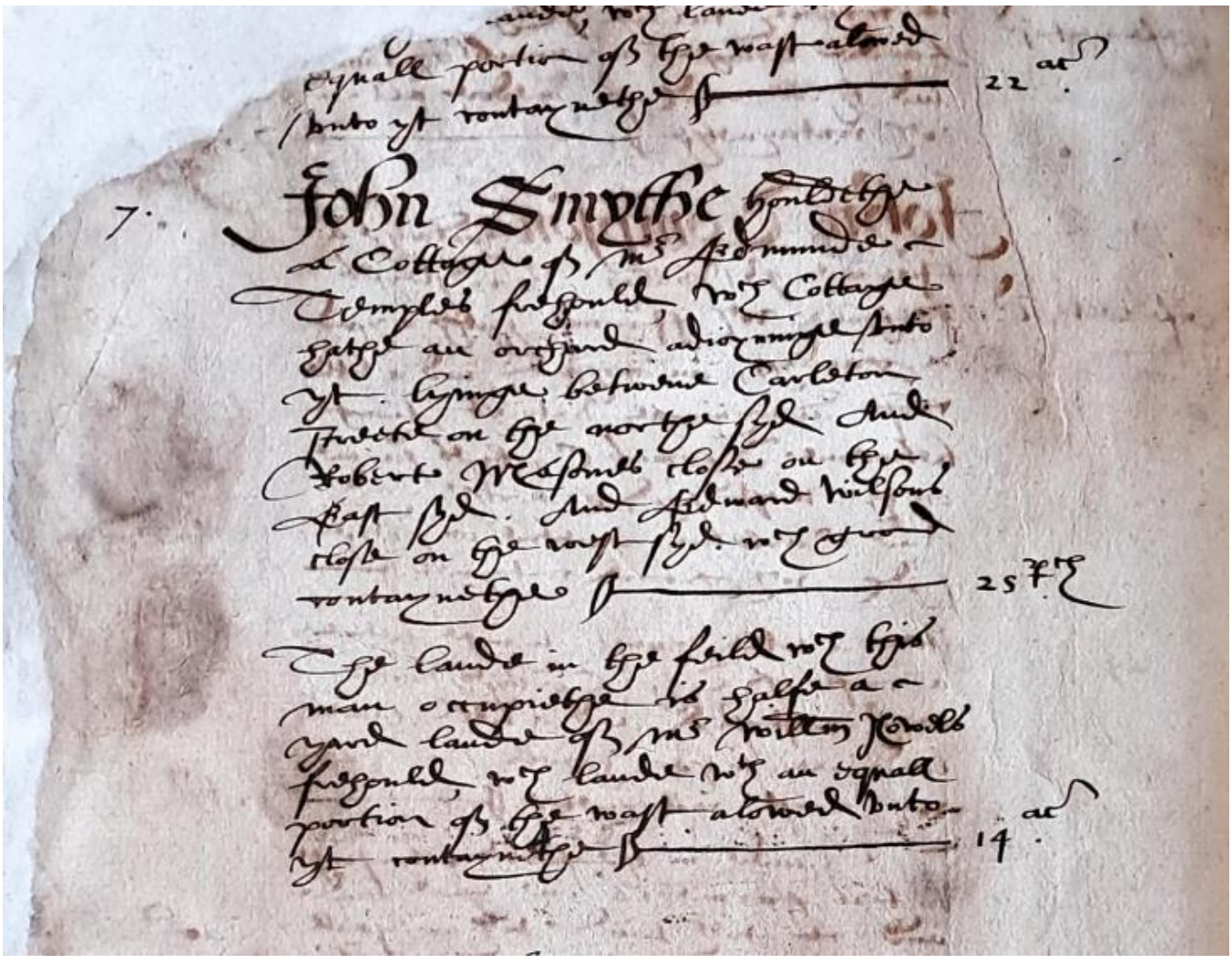
DE 40/22/

No.	Date.	Description.
1	1569, 1582	Court Book, containing courts baron, and views of frankpledge 8th April 11 Eliz. 20 Oct. 24 Eliz. 30 fol. numbered 1 to 29 with 16 twice, bound in 2 pieces of parchment, one being a fragment of a court roll n.d., and the other part of a lease from Geo. Rowdiche of Sibson to Wm. Chapleyn of the same, 6th Feb. 24 Eliz. On the front of the cover is written "Looked over for my Lady Noel."
2	1592	Survey of the manor of Market Bosworth taken by information of a Court of Survey held "5 July in the thirty forth year of the Queens Majesties Raigne." Parchment covered volume, 46 fol. (fols. 6 - 9 and 42 missing, fols 34 and 38-43 blank) with fragment of flyleaf on which had been written an explanation of the numbers in the left hand margins. Contents. The survey ends on fol. 27r; 27v. names of the jury of a court of Survey, 25th Oct. 1592. 28v - 30r Particulars of the manor in tabular form; 31T list of holders of the manor from Theobald de Verdon to Sir Wolstan Dixie; 32r. - 33v. list of leases; 35 memoranda taken in 1633 about a bridle way from Bosworth across Carlton ford which is said to be no common right of way but a way of easement for the inhabitants of Bosworth to get to their fields beyond the ford, 37r. list of the ways used, maintained and repaired by the inhabitants of Bosworth, Coton and Carleton. 44r. rent roll.
3A		Copy in an eighteenth century hand of No.2 down to the end of fol. 27v. Parchment covered vol. 92 fol., fol. 57 to end blank.
3B		Two loose folios placed inside the volume which contain particulars of the manor, n.d.

Armed with that information I arranged to visit the Records Office on the 21st January. I was accompanied by Peter Loseby, Robert Leake (who had a research question of his own) and Chris Peat. After completing the usual formalities, and me being told of for having a pen (only pencils are allowed in the viewing room) we were given the three documents to read.
The scan is shown on the left and contains information about the documents and their contents but not the actual contents.
I was amazed to see these documents. They were written in 1592 when Queen Elizabeth I was on the throne. It soon became apparent that reading them was not straight forward. Chris explained to me that they were written in Secretary Hand, me neither. However Chris was quite correct and I have since discovered more about Secretary Hand or Script as it is sometime known. Secretary hand or script is a

style of European handwriting developed in the early sixteenth century that remained common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for writing English, German, Welsh and Gaelic. Predominating before the dominance of Italic script, it arose out of the need for a hand more legible and universally recognizable than the book hand of the High Middle Ages, in order to cope with the increase in long-distance business and personal correspondence, in cities, chanceries and courts. The handwriting thus used by secretaries was developed from Cursive Business Handwriting and was in common use throughout the British Isles through the seventeenth century. In spite of its loops and flourishes it was widely used by scriveners and others whose daily employment comprised hours of writing. By 1618 the writing-master Martin Billingsley in his The Pen's Excellency, 1618, distinguished three forms of secretary hand, as well as "mixed" hand writing that employed some Roman letterforms, and the specialised hands, the "Court Hand" used only in the courts of the King's Bench and Common Pleas and the Archaic Hands used for engrossing pipe rolls and other documents.
William Shakespeare's will, written in 1616 in secretary hand
At the time of Henry VII, many writers began to use the "Italian" style instead, a cursive script developed from the humanist minuscule or "Roman" hand which was easier to read but also easier to forge. English ladies were often taught an "Italian hand", suitable for the occasional writing that they were expected to do. Grace Ioppolo notes that the convention in writing the texts of dramas was to write act and scene settings, characters' names and stage directions in italic, and the dialogue in secretary hand. The modern use of italic font stems from these distinctions.[citation needed]
Aside from palaeographers themselves, genealogists, social historians and scholars of Early Modern literature have become accustomed to reading secretary hand.
Thank you Wikipedia. We were able to register for a Day Photograph Permit, for a small fee (thanks Chris) and proceded to take copies of the documents. We used a mobile phone and Microsoft Lens to take the copies. We initially kept them as a jpeg or .jpg but I have since converted them to a PDF.

Would you like to see what we copied? Here is an interesting section, your mission should you accept it is to decipher it and send me a copy I can read!

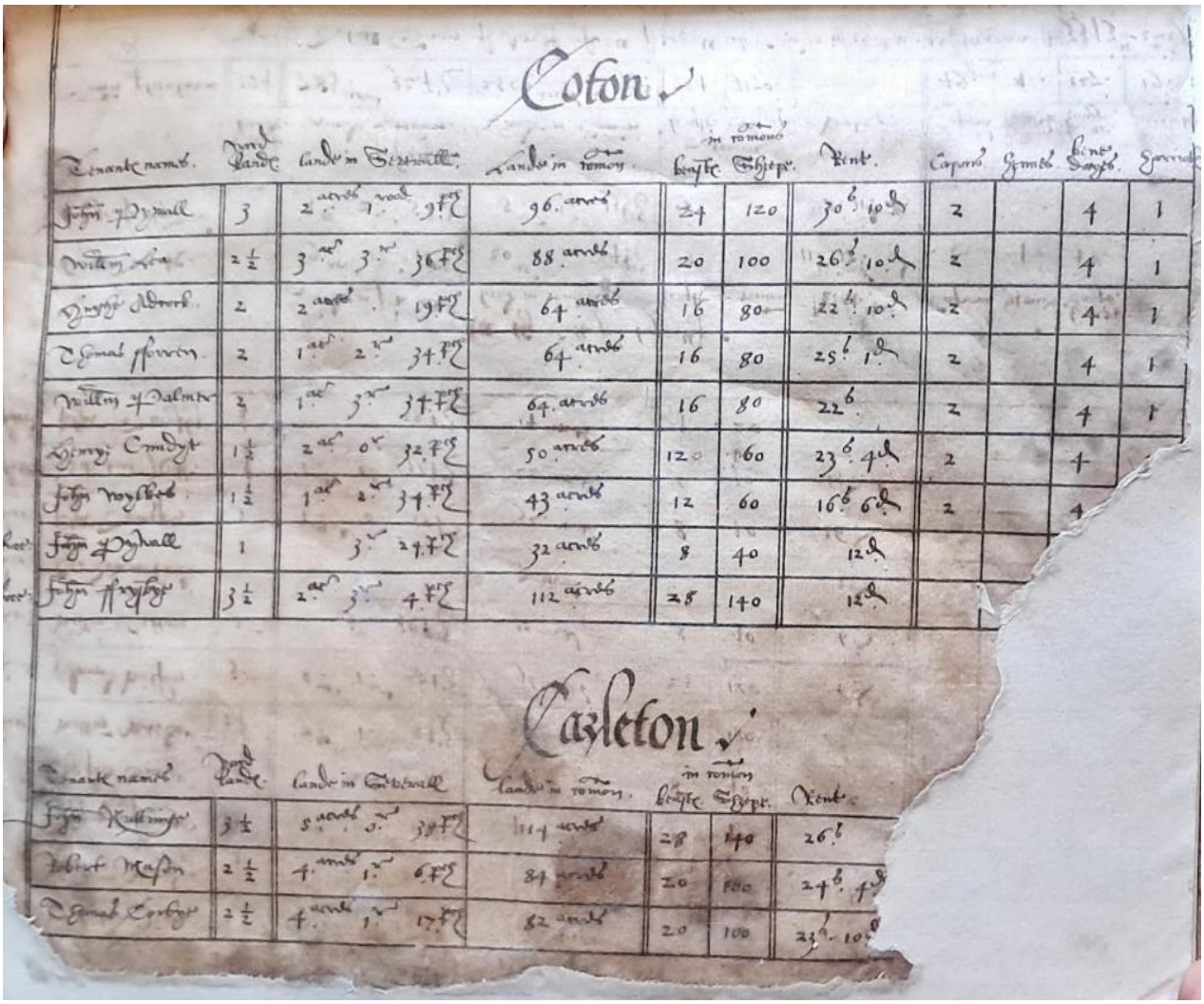


I have picked out a part page at random, this one features John Smythe. Sadly, I am unable to read the remainder except for a few words such as cottage and homestead (I think that's what it says). If anyone has the ability to read these documents please contact me. We have 81 documents in total but not all are relevant to our enquiry. On one page it would appear that the rentals for the various plots of land and cottages have been added together to make the sum of £350/8/0 or £350.90 in new money. Today that would be £114,461 or thereabouts. To put that into context in 1798 (around 200 years later) a footman earned £8.00 per annum and a housemaid £5.00 per annum. Our search for John Morton continues…. We will return to the Records Office.

It was my intention to look up in the minutes of the Market Bosworth Rural District Council any references to the emblem, particularly when and how it was constructed. We know from research by Walter Baynes that the Grant of Arms was in 1956 and discovered that the records are available. Unfortunately, we ran out of time so will focus upon that research next time.

Addendum

Whilst looking at some of the information Chris Peat immediately recognised it and sent to me a copy of the transcript. I have included it here for your information. First the original.



Coton

Tenants names	Yard Lands	Lands in Stoneville	Lands in Tomony	Bayte in Tomony	Shipp	Rent	Capons	Gimbs	Hens	Geese
John Dyxall	3	2 acres 1 rood 39 ffs	96 acres	24	120	30s 10d	2		4	1
William [illegible]	2½	3 acres 3 roods 36 ffs	88 acres	20	100	26s 10d	2		4	1
Hugh Aldwell	2	2 acres 19 ffs	64 acres	16	80	22s 10d	2		4	1
Edmund [illegible]	2	1 acre 2 roods 34 ffs	64 acres	16	80	25s 1d	2		4	1
William Palmer	2	1 acre 3 roods 34 ffs	64 acres	16	80	22s	2		4	1
Henry Crudyt	1½	2 acres 0 roods 32 ffs	50 acres	12	60	23s 4d	2		4	
John Wyllcock	1½	1 acre 2 roods 34 ffs	43 acres	12	60	16s 6d	2		4	
John Dyxhall	1	3 roods 24 ffs	32 acres	8	40	12d				
John Wyllys	3½	2 acres 3 roods 4 ffs	112 acres	28	140	12d				

Carleton

Tenants names	Yard Lands	Lands in Stoneville	Lands in Tomony	Bayte in Tomony	Shipp	Rent
John Kellmyn	3½	5 acres 3 roods 34 ffs	114 acres	28	140	26s
Robert Mason	2½	4 acres 1 rood 6 ffs	84 acres	20	100	24s 4d
Edmund Corbyn	2½	4 acres 1 rood 17 ffs	82 acres	20	100	23s 10d

And on the next page the transcript kindly shared by Chris Peat and transcribed by Chris and Tony Squires. I believe that acr is acre (4047 square metres) r is rod (1.9 metres) and prch perch (5.02 metres) all medieval measurements. They worked better under imperial measurements.

Page 1 of document

[Document was folded and was torn: " – " means missing]

The perticulers of this manor of [Bosworth]

Tenantes named	Yard landes	Lande in severalle	Lande in Comon	E	F
	Rent	-	-	-	-
The Demenes	9	669acr 1st 32prch	288 acres	72	360
	-	-	-	-	
		7 2 15			
The parsonage	8	9a 3r 27prch	256acr	64	320
	-	-	-	-	
Frances Morton	2 1/2	1r 24prch	84acr	20	100
28s	2	-	-	-	
George Shilton	2 1/2	3r 16prch	80acr	20	100
29s 8d	2	-	-	-	
Willm Sea	2	1acr 2rd 22prch	64acr	16	80
40s	2	-	-	-	
Jarvis Ridiat	2 1/2	1acr 2rd 36prch	80acr	20	100
34s 8d	2	-	-	-	
Edmund Bayley	1 1/4	1acr 3rd 1prch	42acr	10	50
20s 6d	2	-	-	-	
Abraham Syddon	1	3acr 1rd 5prch	30acr	8	40
46s 8d			-	-	
Nicholas Baker	1	4acr 2rd 39prch	38acr	8	40
11s 4d	2		2	-	
22s 3d					
Cuthbert Bosse	½	3rd	16acres	4	20
10s	2		1	1	
Nicholas Bradshaw	½	1rd 24prch	16acr	4	20
10s			2		
Edward Steven	½	1rd 32prch	16acr	4	20
5s 8d	1		2		
Thomas Armson	½	3rd 12prch	16acr	4	20
6s 8d	2		2	1	
John Corbett	¼	3rd 34prch	8acr	2	10
10s			2		
Sisely Smithe	¾	6acr 1rd 27prch	24acr	6	30
46s 8d	2		2		
?free Tho Wright	2 1/2	3acr 4prch	83acr	20	100
17s 11d					
?free Peter Wood	½	2rd 10prch	16acr	4	20
?free Humphrey Ouphe?	¼	20prch	6acr	2	10
2d					
?free Richard Cooke	½	12prch	10acr	4	20
12d					

Page 2 of document [photocopy includes last two lines of page 1]

Coton

Tenantes named	Yard	lande in Severall	lande in common	in comon	
Rent	A	B	C	D	
	Landes			E	F

[A = Capons B = Hennes C = Bene Dayes D = Herriate E = beastes F = Sheepe]

John Pynall	3	2acres 1rood 9frlg/prch	96acres	24	120
30s 10d	2		4	1	

	Willm Lea	2 1/2	3acr 3rd 36	88acres	20	100
	26s 10d	2		4	1	
	Hugh Adcock	2	2acres 19	64acres	16	80
	22s 10d	2		4	1	
	Thomas Forren	2	1acr 2rd 34	64acres	16	80
	25s 1d	2		4	1	
	Willm Palmer	2	1acr 3rd 34	64acres	16	80
	22s	2		4	1	
	Henry Condyt	1 1/2	2acr 0rd 32	50acres	12	60
	23s 4d	2		4	-	
	John Wilkes	1 1/2	1acr 2rd 34pch	43acres	12	60
	16s 6d	2		4	-	
free	John Pywall	1	3rd 24pch	32acres	8	40
	12d			-	-	
free	John Frysbye	3 1/2	2acr 3rd 4pch	112acres	28	140
	12d			-	-	

Carlton

Tenantes named	Yard	lande in Severall	lande in common	in	comon
Rent	-	-	-	-	
	Lande			E	F
John Nutting	3 1/2	5acr 0rd 38pch	114	28	140
26s	-	-	-	-	
Robert Mason	2 1/2	4acres 1rd 6pch	84	20	100
24s 4d	-	-	-	-	
Thomas Corbe	2 1/2	4acres 1rd 17pch	82	20	100
23s 10d	-	-	-	-	

Page 3 of document [top of page appears to be missing]. 'Doc. was folded' written at top

Heading partly missing – decipherable bit reads

	Valentine Nutt	2 1/2	3acr 1rd 20prch	54acres	20	100?
	18s	-	-	-	-	
	Willm Warde	1/4		8acres	2	10?
	18d	-	-	-	-	
	The parsonage	1	1acr 0 17prch	40acres	8	400?
		-	-	-	-	
	The free Scoole	1	2rd 11prch	32acres	8	40
	13d	-	-	-	-	
?free	Willm Warde	4 1/4	7acr 1rd 5prch	132acres	34	170
	6s		-	-	-	
?free	Richard Wilson	3	5acr 1rd 27prch	96acres	24	120
	6d		-	-	-	
?free	Willm Catton	1	3rd 30prch	32acres	8	40
	6d		-	-	-	
?free	The Towne Lande			7acres		
	1d		-	-	-	
?free	John Thompson	1	1acr 0rd 15prch	32acres	8	40
	16d			-	-	
?free	Valantine Nutt	¾	1acr 1rd 37prch	22acres	6	30
	13d					
?free	John Smythe	½	5prch	14acres	4	20

All the Cottagers together

		Landes in Several	Land in common	G
Rent	A	B	C	
[G = beastes in common]				
Beinge tenantes		9acres 3rd 1prch	20acr 24prch	75
11li 17s 4d	8	8	48	
Beinge freehoulders		3acres 2rd 5prch	5acr 1rd 13prch	15
5s 11d ob?				

	Garden	Lande in Severall	Lande in Common	E	F
Rentes	A	B	C	D	
	Lande				
Summo? land	**79¼**	783acre 32pch	2560acres 1rd 37p	**724**	**3170**
	49	4	127	19	

The Totall Sum of Landes both several and common mannor in this whole manor is 3343 ac 2 rd 29 pci

Note in different hand at foot of page

Summa totalis manerii cum …. and commons 3430acres-2rd-29prch

End of manuscript

Totals for columns above

Tenante named	Gard	lande in Severall	lande in common	in	comon
Rent	A	B	C	D	
	Lande			E	F
	41	8	89	7	
	79.25	761a 67rd 876p	2560a 1r 37p	**724**	**3170**

11p 617s 253d
21rd 36p
21s 1d

761a 67rd 0p

11p 617s 0d

761a 88rd 36p

11p 638s 1d

761a 00rd 36p

11p 000s 1d

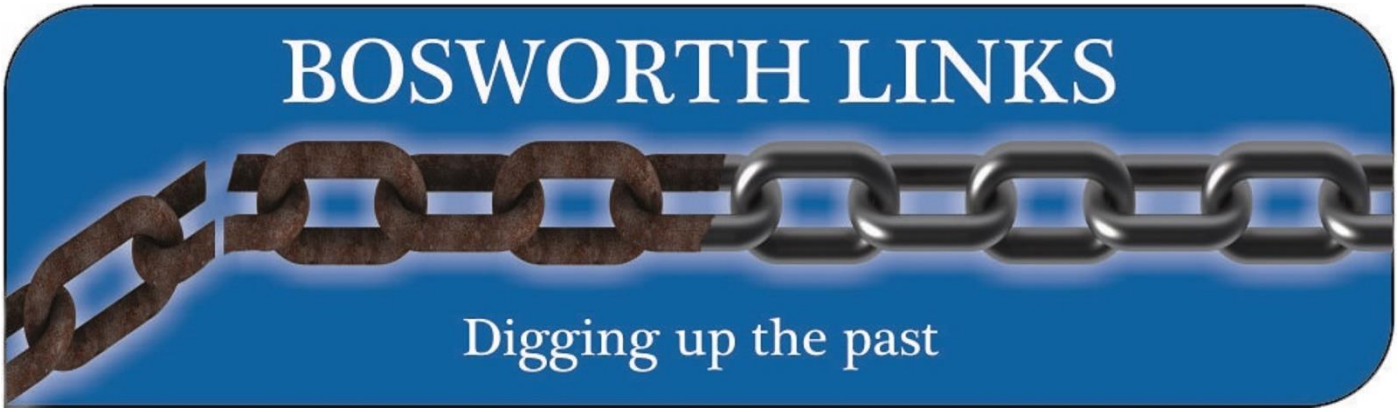
22a 00rd 00p

31p 18s 1d

783a 0rd 36p

42p 18s 1d

40p=1rd
12d=1s
4rd=1a
20s=1p



I do not have a lot of information to share at the moment. We are aiming to have the last ever Bosworth Links dig in May and tentatively are looking at the weekend of the 17th and 18th of May 2025 for the final flourish. We will hopefully be digging in Congerstone. I must stress that we have not spoken to anyone in Congerstone about this as we are waiting to confirm the date. Please treat this information as sensitive with as we would prefer to make contact with the residents of Congerstone but I am sharing this with you in order that you have a heads up about the date. I would hate any of you to miss out on this final opportunity.

I can confirm that the Shenton Feedback Meeting will be held on the 2nd March 2025 and will commence at 2:30 PM. It will be held in the Parish Hall, Park Street, Market Bosworth. All are welcome even if you did not take part in the dig. Mathew has put together a report which should prove most interesting to all present. To whet your appetite Mathew has had the flint report back for Shenton. It says that *there is a small but nice assemblage with a few tools and cores, so good evidence of activity in the immediate area. Mostly Neolithic/Bronze Age in date but a couple of scrapers are more likely Mesolithic*. There is much more to follow so be sure to be there. I will send out any details by email as soon as they become known and will put information in the February Newsletter.

I also have dates for the volunteers to do some cataloguing on the 16th and 23rd February. This would be at the University of Leicester (ULAS) and should you wish to attend please email gemma@marketbosworthsociety.com

I am feeling both sad and proud at the moment. Sad that Bosworth Links has come to an end, but we have done as much as we could, which is much more than we set out to do. Initially Peter Loseby who started all this was interested in learning what happened in Market Bosworth between 410 and 1086. We actually managed to discover almost 5,000 years' worth of history from the Neolithic era right up to the 20th Century. When the full analyses of the digs is complete Mathew has promised to come and give us a lecture. I will be interested to learn how the satellite and neighbouring villages feature compared to Market Bosworth. Were their fates interwoven or completely separate. Don't forget that the dig reports and photographs are available on the website under the Bosworth Links tab. For the time being I look forward to seeing you in March and again in May.

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

Viking Quiz Answers & Notes

1. 1
2. 3
3. Sweyn Forkbeard
4. 1
5. 3
6. 2
7. 600 AD– 700 AD
8. Denmark, Norway, Sweden
9. Cattle Bones
10. 793
11. 3
12. He divided the entire country into four parts
13. Raven
14. Thorvaldson
15. Karv
16. land taking
17. 3
18. 2
19. Aelfgifu and Emma
20. Hafrsfjord

Notes

1. The term "Viking" comes from the Old Norse noun 'Viking' which referred to an overseas expedition. The term was adopted by historians in the 18th Century to describe the Scandinavian raiders who attacked and settled in Britain from the late 8th century. It was only in the 20th Century that the meaning of the word "Viking" extended to all the people of Scandinavia who lived at that time, not just the seaborne raiders. Thus, the period from the late 8th to the mid-11th century is now known collectively as the "Viking Age".
2. In 886 Alfred the Great signed a peace treaty with the Danes which effectively partitioned England. To ensure the continuous safty of his people, Alfred built up defences to his kingdom. Danish raiders continued to harass the coast, so he established a navy to protect his people.
3. Canute was the son of Sweyn Forkbeard, the most feared Norseman of his time. Harald Bluetooth was Canute's grandfather, Gorm the Old was his great-grandfather, and Hardicanute his great-great-grandfather. Gorm the Old is considered the first king of Denmark.
4. The Viking Age is believed to have begun in 793, when the first recorded raid occurred at Lindisfarne in Northumbria.
5. Old Norse is the language of the famous Eddas and sagas. The language has changed little, and speakers of modern Icelandic are able to read the Viking Eddas with little difficulty. The Icelandic capital of Reykjavik can be translated as "smoky bay."
6. Herjolfsson, an Icelandic trader, first sighted North America in 986 AD after he was driven there by a storm. Leif bought his ship and tried to retrace the journey according to Herjolfsson's account.
7. They were constructed from an old rowing-boat-type that was used by the Vikings. This boat-type was used until the ninth century.
8. According to Wikipedia: "The term 'Scandinavia' usually refers to Denmark, Norway and Sweden, but Finland and even Iceland are sometimes included".
10. The Vikings were not only known for their raids and conquests but also for their skills in trade and exploration, which led to significant cultural exchanges across Europe and beyond. The influence of Viking culture can be seen in various aspects of modern Scandinavian society, from language and art to shipbuilding and navigation techniques.
11. Rollo, known in Icelandic sources as Hrolfur, was nicknamed Gongu-Hrolfur because he was so huge that no horse could carry him and he had to walk. In 911, King Charles III granted him the lands of Normandy in exchange for his promise to defend France against further Viking inroads.

12. According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, in 1017 AD, Canute divided the country into four military zones: Wessex, East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria. Originally, the three main earls ruling England were Thorkell the Tall, Eadric Streona, and Erik of Norway. Canute governed Wessex personally. Over the course of his reign, other earls and earldoms would appear in charters. It is believed the Inner Hebrides of Scotland were under Viking control by 847. 802 was when the island and religious community of Iona in Scotland was sacked.
13. The raven is often believed to have been used by the pre-Christian armies of Scandinavian warbands, there has even been found evidence suggesting this. The raven was a sacred animal in the Norse religion, because of the two ravens that sat on each of Odin's shoulders. Since Odin was a god of war, his ravens also became associated with war.
14. Eric's father, Thorvald, was an outlaw in Norway so he moved to Iceland. Eric, however, repeated history by becoming an outlaw in Iceland and had to move to Greenland.
15. The karv was used for local travelling along the coast. The longships are identical with the karv, except that they are larger.
17. Harald faced, c.890, a confederate fleet of Norwegian chieftains and independent "kings" off Stavanger and won a resounding victory.
18. Vikings usually established temporary trading settlements in Russia, though the ones in Kiev and Novgorod were more permanent. The Vikings used the Russian rivers to navigate through the country. They would portage their boats around rough water.
19. Aelfgifu, technically Canute's concubine, was a Saxon lady who belonged to a very powerful family. She bore him two sons, Sweyn and Harold Harefoot. Harold Harefoot ruled England for five years as Harold I.

    Canute's official wife was Emma of Normandy. She had previously been the wife of Aethelred the Unready, Canute's defeated foe. Canute and Emma had two children: Hardicanute and Gunhilda. Hardicanute became the king of England after Harold Harefoot's death.
20. The battle of Hafsfjord was the last of the many great battles fought by Harald Fairhair to unite Norway. After that battle he ruled for about 60 years according to tradition), with little resistance in Norway. However after his death and then his son Håkon's death in 961, troubles began again for the young Kingdom of Norway.

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