MARKET BOSWORTH SOCIETY

Have you signed the MBS Petition? Please go to https://tinyurl.com/2s4kewxd and sign.

March 2025

Dear Member

Here is your March Newsletter, I think I suggested last month that Spring was around the corner. I think she is hiding as I type this on a frosty, albeit sunny morning. Nevertheless I hope you find something of interest and enjoy taking part in the quizzes (yes there is more than one)

Annual Genrela Meeting Report (AGM)

Your annual general meeting took place on the 20th March 2025 and a copy of the minutes and notice of next years AGM are attached to the email carrying this Newsletter. This was my 10th AGM. Actually it is my nine and a half as I took over after being elected halfway through in 2016. A lot of water has gone under the bridge since then. I do still think that I should be retiring soon. There are other more able and capable people out there who will be able to take the Society forward. There is little more to add as the main detail is in the minutes aforementioned.

Meeting Report – It's Your Funeral Eddie Smallwood

What better to follow Murder Most Foul than a good funeral, and who better to raise the spirits after an AGM than Eddie (shown left)? We have had some excellent lectures from Eddie and this was no different. A mix of fact and humour as we learned all about funerals through the ages. It was to focus upon the burial aspect of funerals. Eddie explained that it is possible to be buried almost anywhere, in ones garden as an example. There are rules of course and Eddie recommended against being buried in sandy soil. Sand can move and as Eddie put it you would not want to find yourself visiting next door. If a burial does take place in a garden it has to be recorded on the Title Deeds or Land Certificate and any new owner cannot exhume the body. It was considered a poor selling point.

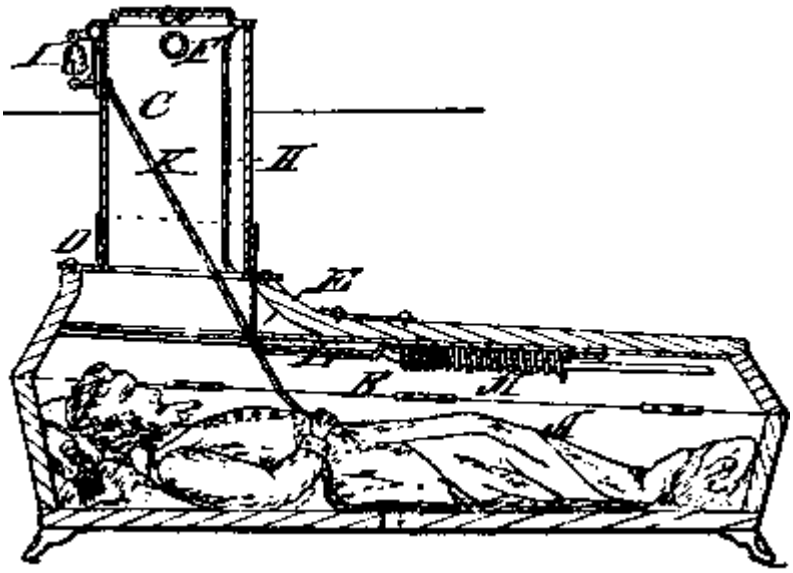
In 1666, and again in 1679, Parliament ordered that all bodies should be buried in a shroud of woollen cloth. Though chiefly intended to stimulate the English woollen industry, the measure remained on the statute book until it was repealed in 1814. It was eased during periods of plague as they ran out of wool. Instead of being buried in a woollen shroud you could elect to pay a fine of £5.00 (worth around £2000 today) and be buried in something else. The rich usually chose silk as it would be more comfortable…During the 16th and 17th Centuries it was common to pay people to attend a funeral as mourners. Many wills stipulated that funds should be available to pay for this. The first

Sir Wolston Dixie left money to pay for 24 male and 24 female mourners, seemingly eschewing a nice round number. In a funeral in 1601 it was recorded that 17 people were trampled to death attending a funeral and expecting a handout.

Of course burials often took place using a coffin and Eddie shared images of early coffins. The Roman ones

were made of stone and were quite large and heavy, see picture left. They were recyclable and after a decent period of time the stone coffin was exhumed and the remains (normally just bones) were reburied in a bone hole. More modern times saw the introduction of the Lychgate. It was the practice to wheel the coffin to the Lychgate where the Vicar would take over as the body had now passed to God. There was a shortage of bodies for trainee doctors to learn on. They could use suicides, and the hanged but there was a shortage and so grave robbing became popular and lucrative. The deceased relatives could rent a metal cage which would be placed over the grave and would prevent and interference. It was usually only hired for a week as after 3 days the body was no good for research.

Have you heard of taphophobia? Thought not, but it is the proper word for the fear of being buried alive.



This was quite common Taphophobia (from Greek taphos, "grave, tomb and phobos, "fear is an abnormal (psychopathological) phobia of being buried alive as a result of being incorrectly pronounced dead. There was good reason to be worried before the era of modern medicine, the fear was not entirely irrational. Throughout history, there have been numerous cases of people being buried alive by accident. In 1905, the English reformer William Tebb collected accounts of premature burial. He found 219 cases of near live burial, 149 actual live burials, 10 cases of live dissection and 2 cases of awakening while being embalmed. We have an example in St. Peters Parish church as Dr Robert Pull was buried alive in May 1755. It still happens even today although worldwide the numbers are 1 or 2 per year and none at all in the UK. To prevent such accidents safety coffins were introduced. Shown above left is a coffin to prevent live burial which gave rise to the expression ‘saved by the bell’

Eddie then showed to us around many churchyards to admire the carvings on headstones and on one

occasion a foot stone too. Many clasped hands, shucks of corn, cherubs with wings, many more all exquisitely carved by the mason, see examples above. Early headstones always bear the inscription “Here Lies…” then “Memories of “ and later “In loving memory” (not the tv show with Thora Hird and Christopher Beany). Many substances were used slate, stone, concrete and wood. Later in the Victorian era

Cast Iron became popular but this rusted away and the best substance is slate as it does not corrode or attract lichen. We were shown many humorous epitaphs and carvings on headstones. Eddie then told us about churches having a Cockerill on the spire or tower. This is because a pope declared that the final trump would be three cock crows (reflecting Peter's denouncement of Jesus before the cock crowed twice) and upon the second coming all Cockerill will crow three times and the dead will rise up. Eddie related the macabre story of Queen Catherine Parr. Historic UK have the full story here: Coffin Break - The Dramatic Afterlife of Katharine Parr - Historic UK. It is not a glorifying story so be warned.

I have not been able to capture all of the humour but rest assured it was a great lecture as we have come to expect from Eddie. I will leave you with one bit of humour, one of my favourites. A country vicar was urgently summoned to the city to carry out a funeral service. The incumbent vicar falling suddenly ill. Not knowing the city very well the vicar could find nowhere to park. Already anxious about the funeral his anxiety was rising until he saw a quiet side street. Parking on a single yellow line he decided it would be ok as it was a Saturday. Funeral over the vicar returned to find a traffic warden standing by his car notebook in hand. The vicar pleaded with the warden to stop and not issue a ticket, but the warden explained I can't I've done the paperwork. Cursing his luck the vicar paid when the summons arrived. Almost two years to the day he was again urgently summoned to the city. This time he took more care and managed to find a space in a car park. He was astounded to find it was the funeral of the traffic warden who had issued the ticked on his last visit to that city. The service proceeded and as the mourners gathered around the grave a faint tapping could be heard. The vicar leaned over the coffin and tapped back. "I'm not dead" came a muted voice "stop the process". "Oh dear" said the vicar. "I can't, I've done the paperwork" Don't have nightmares.

Digitalisation of the Archive

Your Committee members have done their very best to break the Archive System and having failed miserably we now are ready to recruit some digitisers. It is work which you can fit around your normal activities and you can spend as much or as little time on it as you wish. We will provide all the training you will need and in some cases can also provide some equipment (smart phone or laptop computer). It is all very straightforward thanks to the testing all bugs have been removed and the system considerably streamlined to make adding items very easy indeed. If you (or you know of anyone interested) please contact me via the email address info@marketbosworthsociety.com

Quiz number 1 Two pictures to identify.

These two images are from the Records Office of Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland (The Records Office) and are included here with their permission. They were both taken in 1961. The first photograph shows the door and window to a house in Market Bosworth. But which one? The second is of a pump (there were many pumps in Market Bosworth and if anyone has a map showing them I would be most interested to see it) but again where is it. Answers at the end of this Newsletter.

How much do you know about Burials? (Or were you paying attention)

In the Christian world, who was at one time most likely to be buried in an upside down position with the head below the feet?

1. Soldiers who were not identified
2. Women who died in childbirth
3. Suicides
4. Children

2. What do the Aboriginal peoples of Australia do after a loved one's death?

1. Burn the body
2. Hold a smoking ceremony
3. Have a dinner feast
4. Pretend everyone has died

3. What is the practice of immurement?

1. Being cremated and then buried
2. Mass burials
3. Eating the dead
4. Being buried alive

4. What is a caisson?

1. A coffin
2. A funeral cart
3. A headstone
4. A limestone burial chamber

5. What is the definition of excarnation?

1. Making sure that there will be air in the crypt
2. Removing the flesh and organs before burial

3. Grave robbing
4. Burying the body with household goods

6. What was a cooling board when related to death?

1. A table with holes and ice underneath to keep a body from decomposing
2. A tall platform for multiple corpses
3. The bottom of a coffin
4. Another word for a coroners table

7. A "dead bell" is a hand-bell once used in England during funeral processions.

1. True
2. False

8. What is the practice of exhumation?

1. The art of preserving a body
2. Pouring perfume on a grave
3. Burning at the stake
4. Digging up a corpse

9. The Tower of Silence is a death practice among which religious group?

1. Zoroastrian
2. Buddhism
3. Taoism
4. Sikhism

10. Arvals were wooden dolls placed in the graves of ancient Egyptians.

1. True
2. False

Answers at the end of this newsletter (unless I forgot to include them in which case they will be published next month).

APPARITION IN THE HAIR SALON – Peter Loseby

Gill Batchelor messaged me to enquire if I knew of a possible explanation for the apparition of a female and child who had recently been seen by the salon staff.

This was the first time I has heard of such a phenomenon so I asked Robert Jarvis who had worked in the butchers which was situated directly beneath the hair salon. Robert started work in 1954 and retired in 2008. He told me that throughout that time neither he nor any of his colleagues had ever witnessed anything out of the ordinary.

Undaunted I looked at the history of the area around the Wheatsheaf Courtyard. We are sure that the first inn in Market Bosworth was The Unicorn which in the 15th century stood where Café Torte now stands. It certainly contains timbers dating back to that time. During the following six hundred years it is conceivable that some incident may have occurred that would explain or could be connected with the figures that have recently appeared.

There is of course the incident involving Thomas Kimberlin, landlord of the Wheatsheaf and his wife Catherine.

The incident occurred on the afternoon of Saturday the 18th of August 1838. For some reason an argument erupted between an intoxicated Thomas and his wife. Voices were raised and neighbours could clearly hear

Thomas threatening to kill Catherine causing such alarm that Sergeant Mead and his fellow policemen were called.

Presumably after a scuffle Thomas was arrested and thrown into the town lockup which was situated at the top of the Back Lane adjacent to where the co-op and old bank now stand. Sergeant Meade returned on Sunday morning to see if Thomas had sobered up only to find Thomas's dead body. It was claimed that the constables had thrown Thomas into the small lockup with such violence that he had been fatally injured when he hit the wall.

I do not fully subscribe to that cause of death. My reasoning is that Thomas being a landlord of an inn would have been a strong man hence the need for several policemen to arrest and incarcerate him. Such a man even when drunk could have easily saved himself from serious injury when thrown into the cell. I think it more likely that whilst in a drunken stupor he choked on his own vomit.

The story then takes on an intriguing turn of events. Here was a man accused of attempting to murder his wife and if true it might have been thought that he was not worthy of being buried in consecrated ground. However, he was buried in the churchyard and more remarkably as close as you could possibly get to the Church. His grave A107 is situated between the tower and main building.

The grave carries an inscription written by the Rector which reads: -

The 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

I would suggest that put another way the inscription says that those who live in glasshouses should not throw stones!

Catherine took over the licence of the Wheatsheaf until she died in 1866 not to be buried near to her husband but as far away as possible against the fence and more or less opposite to the back door of the new rectory. The grave plot number is B85.

After her death Thomas's son, John, took over the licence until 1881 when he retired. He died in 1902. His grave lies much closer to Thomas's. It is in fact on the right-hand side at the top of the path that leads from Church Street to the church porch.

What can we conclude from this and what hypothesis can we use to connect the figures recently seen with the incident of the 18th August 1838?

With a fertile imagination it could be suggested that the violent argument occurred when Thomas discovered that Catherine was having or had had an affair with someone and that he was not the father of one of his children.

It seems strange that Thomas was buried so close to the church and his wife as far away as possible. Could it be that others knew, including the Rector, about the affair and that Thomas was the innocent party in the argument so when she died it was decided not to bury her close to Thomas.

John continued to live with his mother for the next 28 years and took over as innkeeper after her death. He would have been very close to his mother and no doubt witnessed that infamous argument which would not only have frightened him but the memories would have remained fresh in his mind for the rest of his life.

Is it possible that the figures that have been seen could be Catherine and her frightened but much-loved child who had lived with his mother for 43 years?

This suggestion other than the date of Thomas's death and those of his wife and son has no real foundation of fact just me letting my imagination run loose! Peter Loseby

Old Boys and Girls of the Dixie Grammar School.

I am delighted to confirm that Walter has almost completely returned to full health. His left Pinky has mended well enough for him to commence two handed typing. Walter will tell you how inconvenient it is not being able to use his left hand. Happily that is all behind him and he has come up trumps once again with a most interesting mini-biography of a former pupil. Over to you, Walter.

Robert Burton 1577 -1640

Scholar, philosopher and author of The Anatomy of Melancholy.

Robert Burton (shown below – portrait by Gilbert Jackson) was born on 8 February 1577, to Ralph Burton and his wife, Dorothy (née Faunt), in Lindley, Leicestershire. He was the second of four sons and fourth of ten children; his elder brother, William, is the only other member of the family for whom we know more than minor biographical details, as he later became a noted antiquarian and topographer. Both his parent's families were members of the landed gentry, with the Burtons coming from an old, if undistinguished, pedigree. William states that a member of their mother's family, Anthony Faunt, a Jesuit controversialist, was said to have died from "the passion of melancholy". Robert may have inherited his uncle's medical interest; in the 'Anatomy', he writes of his mother's "excellent skill in chirurgery". (The archaic word for surgery).

In August 1575 William Burton wrote 'The Description of Leicestershire', published in 1622, and gave us a description of Lindley Hall which at the time was a Manor house that had a stable yard, orchards and was surrounded by a rectangular moat. In 1705 Lindley Hall was rebuilt to the north of the original moated building by Samuel Bracebridge (1673-1735) the Tory MP of Tamworth. The moat was partly filled in and the outer perimeter fronted by trees. A half a mile long driveway was built that went through some of the ninety four acres of parkland which connected the Hall to Watling Street, now the A5. Formal gardens were laid out in geometric patterns that included a knot garden and parterre fronting the building. The Lindley estate included several small farms, the Red Gate Inn and the nearby village of Fenny Drayton, birthplace of the Quaker George Fox.

In 1920 the then owner, Lieutenant Commander Francis Eyre RN died, and Lindley Hall was left empty for 5 years. Lindley Hall Farm bears the distinction of being the Geographical Centre of England. The plaque announcing to all is shown left. Lindley Hall was demolished in 1925 along with the Roman Catholic Chapel that was built just 55 years prior to demolition, having been purchased by Thomas Slack, an Alderman from Atherstone. In February 1943 an aerodrome was built and known as RAF Lindley. Used mainly as a training station it saw a variety of aircraft, both RAF and USAF, stationed there until it finally closed in 1946. Stoke Golding Church had to have its spire dismantled so as not to obstruct incoming aircraft landing there. In 1954 The Motor Industries Research Association (MIRA) opened their proving ground on the disused airfield using the runways and building a circuit and a perimeter track. The control tower and several other wartime hangers and buildings are still in use today.

It was in the late 1940s that the discovery in the Dixie Grammar School's Headmaster's office of an old "Deed Chest" and the ancient documents it contained that helped convince Sid Hopewell M A, author of 'The Book of Bosworth School 1320 – 1950', that Burton attended Dixie, and Bernard Newman agreed. Most histories of Robert and William state that they went to Nuneaton, but if Hopewell and Newman are happy to say he was "certainly at Dixie in 1590" I will accept them as 'former pupils', with the acknowledgement of Nuneaton's similar claim. I guess we'll never know for sure.

Hopewell tells us that Burton came to the Bosworth School in 1590, where he gained a reputation for being rather odd. In about 1592 he moved to the Bishop Vesey's Grammar School, Sutton Coldfield. A year later, in 1593, he became a commoner of Brasenose College, Oxford. Burton did not receive his bachelor's degree until 30 June 1602, and only after he moved to Christ Church College in 1599. For the time between his matriculation and his transfer, almost nothing is known of Burton. His boyhood reputation as "odd" was confirmed by those at Oxford who knew him and had seen his library. He was "a learned pedant", who differed from most of his kind in that "he had a freakish humour and a Rabelaisian wit".

He dabbled in numerology and believed himself "to have been conceived at 9.00 PM on 25 May 1576", a fact he often used in his astrological calculations, and from this he calculated that he would die in 1640 - which he did!

According to the antiquary Anthony à Wood, Burton "made considerable progress in logic and philosophy" at Brasenose, though the college left an impression sufficiently weak that Burton himself made no mention of Brasenose in his works. Most Oxford students would have completed their education at nineteen, but by 1602, Burton was twenty-six. Some biographers, such as Michael O'Connell and J. B. Bamborough, have claimed this as evidence Burton suffered some lengthy illness while a student, possibly 'melancholy', what we would now call 'depression'. A record has been found of one "Robart Burton of 20 yeres", a patient of London doctor and astrologist Simon Forman, who was treated for melancholy over a period of five months in 1597. It has been pointed out that "1596 and 1597 are the only years of Burton's maturity in which he seems to have purchased no new books".

When he entered Christ Church in 1599, Wood reports Burton was assigned as his tutor John Bancroft, "for form sake, tho' he wanted not a tutor"; though Bancroft was only three years his senior, he was six or seven years ahead of Burton in his studies, and was well-connected within the church, later becoming the Bishop of Oxford. Burton proceeded to an MA on 9 June 1605, and a BD in May 1614. Simultaneously, Burton rose through the college ranks, attaining 'disciplus' in 1599, 'philosophus secundi vicenarii' in 1603, and 'philosophus primi vicenarii' in 1607, the last of which qualified him as a tutor. Sometime after he obtained his MA, Bamborough considers it likely that Burton was trying to leave the university. The college statutes required Burton to take a BD after his MA, but Burton chose not to proceed to DD.

While at Oxford, Burton indulged his literary interests alongside these academic ones. In 1603, on the accession of James I, Burton contributed a short Latin verse celebrating the event to a commemorative Oxford volume; he made similar offerings of twenty-one poems upon James's royal Oxford visit in 1605. On this visit, Burton took an active part in the "praeparation for the Kinges cominge", including a play he composed for the occasion. This play, since lost, has been identified with Alba, a pastoral comedy with a mythological subject matter, probably written in Latin. The play was performed before James I on 27 August 1605. According to a witness of the events, Philip Stringer, Burton's play was poorly received by James and his court. The queen consort and her ladies took offence at several "almost naked" male actors, probably portraying satyrs, and the king was so displeased by the production that the chancellors of both Oxford and Cambridge had to plead for him to stay, as otherwise he "would have gone before half the Comedy had been ended".

However Burton reacted to this royal pan, he was already at work on another play by 1606. This play, 'Philosophaster' (a person who pretends to be knowledgeable about philosophy but doesn't really know much.) which is written in three manuscripts, was finished by 1615, by which time Burton was revising and correcting it. He speaks briefly of 'Philosophaster' in the 'Anatomy', mentioning that it was performed at Christ Church on 16 February 1617, during the Shrovetide festivities. The play was acted by the students and three local townsmen. Burton was more than likely trying to please the administration with this production. The play cast the son of John King, then Dean of Christ Church, in a leading role, and departed from Alba's controversial mythological themes for the less contentious ones of an academic satire.

Burton initially struggled to find any patrons for promotion out of the university, but after some time, he managed to obtain an ecclesiastical office in the living of St Thomas the Martyr's Church, Oxford, located in the western suburb of Oxford. He was nominated to this by the dean and chapter of Christ Church on 29 November 1616. He was licensed to preach on 3 December 1618. Burton held this vicarage at St Thomas's,

until his death; he was responsible for the building or rebuilding of the church's south porch in 1621, where his arms (shown left) were placed on the gable. Motto: Lux vitae - The Light is my guide.

In 1624, Lady Frances Cecil, dowager Countess of Exeter presented Burton to the Lincolnshire benefice of Walesby. Burton was perhaps the tutor of Frances's son, Robert Smith. Burton decided not to live in Walesby, although he probably visited occasionally. He took little interest in the daily affairs of the parish as all of the parish records were signed by his curate, Thomas Benson – but he did win back for Walesby nine acres of land which had been taken by Frances's predecessor. Burton resigned from this post in 1631. In the 1632 edition of the 'Anatomy' there is a mention of his Walesby appointment. Burton added bluntly: "Lately resigned for some special reasons".

Shortly after this resignation from Walesby, Burton was presented to a much more valuable office by his patron, Lord Berkeley: the rectorship of Seagrave. Lord Berkeley had been a patron of Burton since at least 1621, when Burton dedicated the 'Anatomy' to him. Their relationship may have begun even earlier, in 1619, when Berkeley matriculated from Christ Church, and perhaps entered the tutelage of Burton. In any case, on 3 September 1624, Lord Berkeley granted Burton the advowson (i.e. the right to decide the next occupant) of the wealthy living of Seagrave. This right required that the holder of the advowson pick a candidate other than himself, but three days later Burton assigned three of his family members to this position, so he could procure his own future appointment. On 15 June 1632, immediately after the previous incumbent was buried, the relatives presented him to the office. Burton did not get much of a reputation as a preacher while at Seagrave, choosing not to publish any of his sermons, but "discharged the pastoral and charitable roles of the rectory dutifully and punctually". Burton probably visited Lindley quite often while at Seagrave, as the villages were only 20 miles apart. The office was the most valuable Burton ever held; in 1650, the rectory was valued at £100.

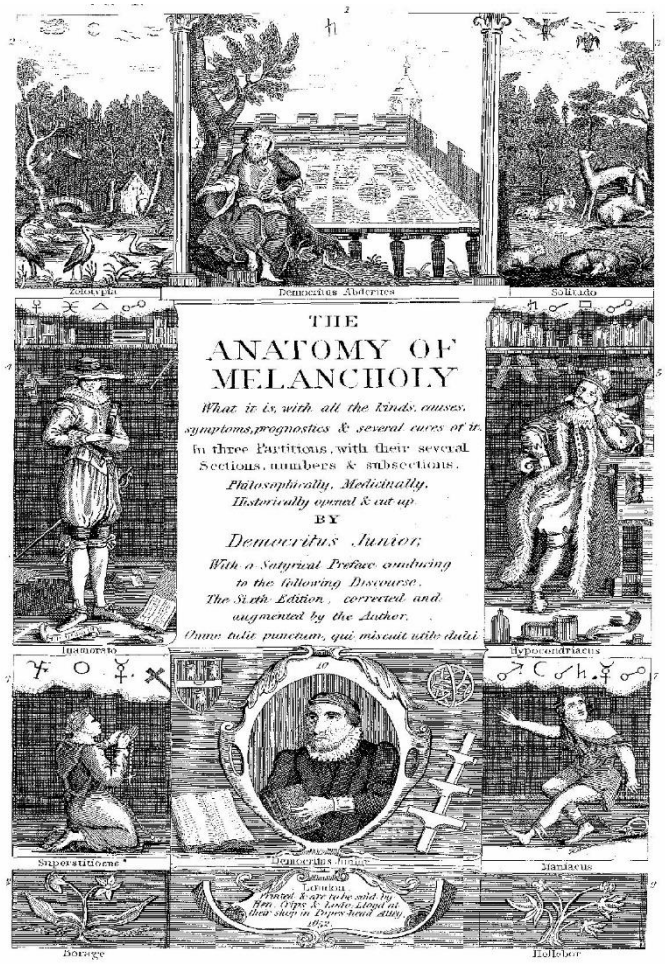
Burton remained an Oxford student for the rest of his life. He seems to have been, at first, unhappy with this situation; in the 1621 edition of the Anatomy, Burton wrote that his "hopes were still frustrate, and I left behind, as a Dolphin on shore, confined to my College, as Diogenes to his tubbe". This exasperation seems to have been passing; by the Anatomy's final edition, he had revised the passage in praise of his "monastic life [...] sequestered from those tumults & troubles of the world", unindebted for his lack of preferment. Bamborough has gone as far as to claim it is unlikely Burton ever truly wanted to leave the college he spoke so highly of as the "most flourishing College of Europe", one which "can brag with Jovius, almost, in that splendor of Vaticanish retirement, confined to the company of the distinguished". The 1602 reopening of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, which by 1620 held over 16,000 volumes, gave some truth to Burton's proud comparison of the scholarship at Oxford to that of Jovius's Vatican.

Burton did not spend all his time in this "Vaticanish retirement" as a scholar. He held various minor offices in Oxford. On three occasions–in 1615, 1617, and 1618–Burton was chosen to be the clerk of the Market, one of two MA students tasked with regulating the various goods of Oxford's markets. Now a position requiring little or no work but giving the holder status, the office was an important institution in Burton's time. This occupation has been cited by two biographers, O'Connell and Nochimson, to suggest, contrary to the bookish image given by his 'Anatomy', Burton had some knowledge of the day-to-day affairs of Oxford. Perhaps more befitting his image, on 27 August 1624, Burton became the librarian of Christ Church Library. The duties, however, were few, limited to enforcing the loose regulations of the institution, and opening and closing it at the appropriate times, probably allowing Burton more than enough time to accumulate the knowledge shown in the 'Anatomy'. Burton held this position until his death. In 1635, painter Gilbert Jackson produced an oil portrait of Burton; this painting is now held at Brasenose College, with a copy at Christ Church

Whatever other activities he engaged in, composing the 'Anatomy' was the most important pursuit and accomplishment of Burton's life. Burton, as he claims in the preface, was "as desirous to suppress my labours in this kind, as others have been to press and publish theirs", but admits that melancholy is the subject upon which he is "fatally driven", and so he was compelled to compose the work. He left no record of when he began his work on the 'Anatomy'. O'Connell suggests the project grew piecemeal, with research begun in his twenties, and the work well on its way by his thirties. Burton explicitly states that the study of melancholy

was a lifelong fascination of his, and regularly "deducted from the main channel of my studies". However long the work took, he had certainly concluded it by 5 December 1620, aged 43, when he signed the "Conclusion to the Reader".

The book was printed in 1621 and, despite Burton's indication in the ‘Anatomy’ of troubles finding a publisher, it quickly sold well. Wood wrote that the publisher, Henry Cripps, made such a "great profit" off the book that he "got an estate by it". Burton's subject was well chosen; similar treatises by Timothie Bright and Thomas Wright had gone through several editions soon after their publication. Though Burton never divulged the extent of his profits, the size of his estate and library at death suggests they were considerable. Burton printed the ‘Anatomy’ under the pseudonym of "Democritus Junior", alluding to the Greek pre-Socratic philosopher, Democritus, sometimes known as the Laughing Philosopher. The use of an established classical figure in a pseudonym was common practice in Burton's time, used to ensure the reader held no negative preconceptions about the author. Burton did not resolutely stick to this pseudonymity; the first edition betrayed it as he signed the "Conclusion to the Reader" with his real name, and though this was removed in later editions, the portrait of Burton added from the third edition onwards hardly preserved his anonymity.



Burton's one truly great work is The Anatomy of Melancholy, frontispiece shown left. A three-part treatise on depression and its treatment, the book consists of quotations from, paraphrases of and commentary on numerous authors, from many fields of learning, and ranging from classical times to his contemporaries, in a "tangled web of opinion and authority". According to Wood, Burton was apparently famed at Oxford employing this prose style in his speech, effortlessly recalling passages as he spoke. The Anatomy is digressive and confusing in its structure; Burton himself apologetically admitted to "bringing forth this confused lump", excusing himself over a shortage of time. Over the five editions, he did little to amend this confusion, preferring to append more to the lengthy, meandering text. The book is the fruit of a lifetime's worth of learning, though Burton makes a point throughout the Anatomy to claim that erudition is ultimately pointless, and that it is perhaps better to remain ignorant. Nonetheless, he was of the opinion that if one had knowledge, one better display it, and he was not able to resist his impulse "to have an Oare in every man’s Boat", that is, to know something of every topic.

Burton wrote The Anatomy of Melancholy largely to write himself out of being a lifelong sufferer from depression. As he described his condition in the preface "Democritus Junior to the Reader", "a kind of imposthume in my head, which I was very desirous to be unladen of and could imagine no fitter evacuation than this ... I write of melancholy, by being busy to avoid melancholy. There is no greater cause of melancholy than idleness, no better cure than business". In his view, melancholy was "a disease so frequent ... in our miserable times, as few there are that feele not the smart of it", and he said he compiled his book "to prescribe means how to prevent and cure so universall a malady, an Epidemicall disease, that so often, so much crucifies the body and mind". For Burton, "melancholy" describes a range of mental abnormalities, from obsession to delusion to what we would now call clinical depression. Burton at once gives a multitude of remedies for melancholy, and warns they are all ultimately useless, in characteristic self-contradiction.

Burton gives us many instances of phrases which are in common use today, for instance, “A loose, plain, rude writer…I call a spade a spade”. “From this it is clear how much the pen is worse than the sword.”, “ See one

promontory (said Socrates of old), one mountain, one sea, one river, and see all" and "Who cannot give good counsel? 'tis cheap, it costs them nothing". Even Dr. Johnson had his thoughts on the book. According to James Boswell's "Life of Samuel Johnson," Johnson considered The Anatomy of Melancholy" to be a highly valuable book, even stating that it was the only book that ever made him get out of bed earlier than he wanted to in order to read it, highlighting Johnson's deep appreciation for the work and its insights into human psychology and melancholy.

Burton drew up his will on 15 August 1639. Five months later, aged 62 and on 25 January 1640, he was dead. The will divided his inherited estates up amongst his elder brother, William, and William's heirs. Outside of his family, his largest bequests went, unsurprisingly, to the Bodleian and Christ Church libraries, with gifts of £100 each, and Burton's large library split between the institutions. He also laid out several smaller monetary donations: those to his servants; the servants at Christ Church; the poor in Seagrave, Nuneaton, and Higham; the library at Brasenose; and various friends and colleagues, including John Bancroft. Burton was buried in the north aisle of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, on 27 January. William erected a monument to Robert in the cathedral: a coloured effigy of Robert, flanked by an astrological representation of his nativity and geometric instruments, with a short Latin epitaph below, said to have been composed by Burton.

Writing near the close of the 17th century, John Aubrey records a rumour circulated among Oxford students, asserting that Burton took his own life. The students, according to the testimony of Wood, embellished the story to the point that Burton was supposed to have "sent up his soul to heaven thro' a slip about his neck" in order that the date of his death would fit his exact astrological calculations. This rumour is dubious, and has been largely rejected by biographers as far back as Wood. Angus Gowland, in his 2006 study of Burton, is among the few who take the allegation seriously, though he admits it is "no more than a melancholy rumour"

As I'm sure you will understand, reading the text is not easy. It is certainly not a book for a lazy afternoon in the sun, nor is it suitable for bedtime relaxation. Just as with many others who have tried "War and Peace", I have tried "The Anatomy" and come to the conclusion that it is certainly a work of great importance, but not for me! It is available for you to read at:-https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/10800/pg10800-images.html

Security – take care out there!

We have not had a reminder about on-line security for a while so here is the latest advice from Neighbourhood Link (which is a free service and easy to join). Over 35,000 people reported that one or more of their accounts had been hacked in 2014. Here is a best practise for you. For more information about password protection please go to Pa$$W0rD protection | Neighbourhood Watch Network. If you would like to sign up for the

monthly newsletters then follow this link https://www.ourwatch.org.uk/form/signup-to-newsletter.

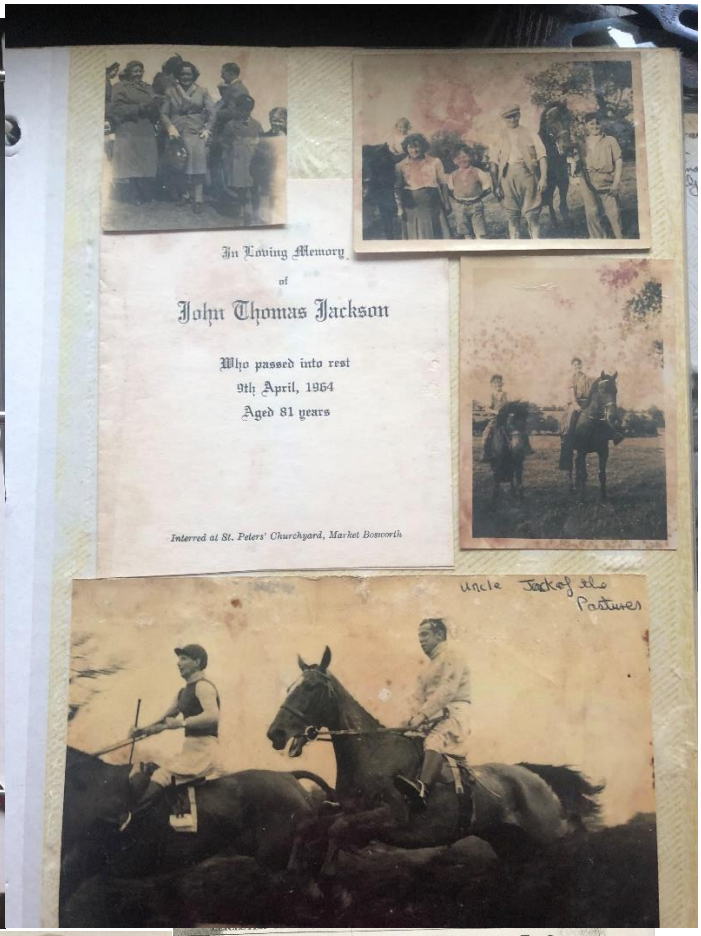
Can You Help?

We have three this month.

Firstly we have this request from Sally-Ann Veasey

Hello
I have recently found some interesting old photographs of my family from Market Bosworth.
My Great grandma was Edith Jane Jackson from I think the Cow pastures farm in Market Bosworth, but I also have old photographs from the Common too. I am trying to put together a little more information motion about the Jackson family. Edith Jane Jackson married John Grove Marklew we believe from NUNEATON.
If you have any information or someone I could contact that would be great.
Thank you
Sally-Ann Veasey (nee Marklew)

Sally-Ann followed up with another email this time with photographs attached:



Two Brothers Breaking 500-Year Family Link With Farm

RETIRING—BUT TO LIVE STONE'S THROW AWAY

MARCH one of the oldest links between family and farmhouse in ... county will be severed. For it is in March that brothers John and ... Jackson, and their niece, Miss Freda Jackson, will move out of The Common, Market Bosworth.

This farm has been in the hands of the Jacksons since the days of knickerbockers and ruffs. Now, with the retirement of the two unmarried brothers, John, aged 77, and Alan, 75, the 128-acre farm is passing from the family after nearly 500 years.

Miss Jackson was busy packing when I arrived at the farmhouse. But moving will not be such a problem, for the Jacksons' new home is barely a stone's throw away from the historic farmhouse.

Across the home field stands their new roomy, contemporary bungalow, all ready for occupation. "It won't be like leaving really," Miss Jackson told me. "We shall be able to look out all day at the farm and the land we have come to know so well.

Farm News & Views by Tom Beesley

Hale And Hearty

Brothers John and Alan are hale and hearty, and, despite their three-score-years-and-ten, still manage the farm with the help of only one worker.

Dairying is the chief enterprise at The Common at present, with 18 Shorthorn and Friesian milking cows, and about ten home-reared heifers. This year a start was made on a new beef rearing project with about 30 Angus and cross-bred calves.

About 90 acres of the 120 are down to grass, and the two brothers rent another ten acres. On the arable land wheat, oats and barley and some beans are grown.

Pigs and sheep used to be kept on the farm, but in the past few years the Jacksons have been specialising more in cattle. At one time the pig sties held up to 70 fatteners.

Well-Built Sheds

I was impressed by the useful buildings which surround the two yards adjoining the house. Well-built milking sheds afford tyings for 33 animals, and a new Dutch barn can more than cope with a good season's hay crop.

The two brothers have been running the farm since their mother's death in 1921, and they bought it outright from Sir Arthur Wheeler ten years later.

Mr. A. Drac... Bosworth, has ... for them for a ...

Miss Jackson ... interested in the ... old farmhouse, ... she claims date ba... 500 years. The fa... me, can be traced ... stone Manor Hous... spread into the ... parish of Bosworth.

At present she ... sort out family ... effort to plan a ...

Bowled Out ...

One of the incid... she and the rest ... are proud is when ... of the Jackson ... Market Bosworth ... cricket and beat ...

Another memb... family, Mr. Will... claimed the distin... ing bowled out ... Grace.

It would be impossible ... family with roots so deep ... farming as the ... family's to cut itself off ... the land altogether. There ... still several members of the ... family in farming and in ... Mr. John Arthur Jackson, ... Jackson's cousin, farms ... across the fields from the ... mon at Pasture Farm, Mar... Bosworth.

Sally-Ann would like to find members of the Jackson family living locally. I had not realised that there were so many unconnected families named Jackson in the area. But I am certain someone here will be able to help. Information please to info@marketbosworthsociety.com or 07930149408.

Secondly we received a request from Michelle Spencer.

Good morning,

I'm trying find a little about Bosworth House when it was a convalescent home. My mother is 77 and was sent there to convalesce when she was a child. Do you have any photos of when it was a home ?? She would love to see them. Thank you in advance if you're assistance.

Kind regards

Michelle Spencer

We soon worked out that Michelle was referring to Bosworth Hall when it known as the Bosworth Park Infirmary. We have an excellent booklet in the Archive written by Laura Crowman, Glynis Oakley and Roy Illston, https://www.marketbosworthsociety.com/archives/preview.php?id=464 and we were able to share this booklet with Michelle. I was also sent there for convalescence. It would be around 1965 possibly 1966. I was transferred from the Leicester Royal Infirmary on the 12th November (I remember being kept in for an extra day so I could watch the student doctors let off fireworks. I well remember the long corridor as I was given a wheelchair to play with. I would push it backwards and then leap, kneeling onto the seat and enjoy an exhilarating ride along that corridor. My father and mother were most put out when they called to visit me as I was more interested in the wheelchair than them. At least they were reassured that I was getting better. I would love to hear from anyone who was at the Infirmary convalescing, between 1952 & 1968 especially if you have any memories or photographs to share.

Thirdly one from member John Colby.

John asked a question after the AGM and I suggested he email his request for information. Here it is:
Hi Nigel

Last evening you asked that I send you a list of queries

I am looking for input on a number of local queries that I have of which local residents or others may have knowledge. Please comment on this post if you have any information that you think may be useful.

The eight Medieval face carvings inside St Peter's Church, Market Bosworth

St Peter's Market Bosworth is a grade II* listed building. However nether the listing [1] nor the entry in Pevsner [2] mention the carvings but the listing does mention the much later (Victorian) angel corbels in the roof of the nave.

Medieval portraiture (medieval mugshots) carving inside church buildings is very much less common than portraiture carvings in external walls.

I have found some on the capitals of the piers in the grade I church [3] dedicated to St Margaret of Antioch, Stoke Golding, and these are mentioned in both the listing and Pevsner [2]. However these are smaller and less distinct, incorporated into leafy capitals, than those in Market Bosworth and are probably half a century earlier, although there are more faces represented.

Hence I am asking if anyone knows of any other portraiture carvings INSiDE churches.

The Medieval face carvings outside St Peter's Church, Market Bosworth and comparisons with other local churches are ongoing. Distinguishing between medieval and Victorian replacements is sometimes down to the extent of weathering. I have not got sufficient comparative information as yet.

The chancel mosaic of St Peter's Church, Market Bosworth, is one of only about 50 in the country according to listing information.

A date for its installation I was told last night, in 1895, which makes it contemporaneous with that in Truro Cathedral, built between 1880 and 1910.

Mosaics are composed of small tesserae, and not the much more common four inch square tiles

If anyone has knowledge of any other floor mosaics in churches please make a comment.

The ten Angel corbels of St Peter's Church, Market Bosworth are mentioned in the listing but not specifically in Pevsner. They are a mid-nineteenth century addition.

If anyone knows of any other carved angel corbels in other churches please comment.

Mass Dials and Green Men in local churches.

I have found mass dials on St Margaret, Stoke Golding and All Saints, Kirkby Mallory and St Nicholas, Nuneaton.

A mass dial was a type of sundial, used until the fourteenth century, which gave the times of mass to the priests.

More info in [4] below

Mass dials are on the external south facing walls and a good indication of still standing medieval structures.

Green men, Jack i' the Green or similar are foliated faces probably of pagan origin. There is at least on on St Margaret's Stoke Golding.

If anyone has knowledge of any other mass dials or green men in churches please make a comment.

Then and Now - I am undertaking a photo comparison of Market Bosworth Station in 1908 compared with what is visible today using a very well-constructed model of the station (not mine). My specific query concerns the Market Bosworth Gas works which was operational at then turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries alongside the canal and railway to the north-west of the railway bridge where a cottage now stands. The aerial photo [5] is from 1928, and shows the 1919 opened Timber and Fireproofing establishment with the former gasworks alongside, nearer the railway. It may be that one of the structures visible is the retort chimney. Peter Foss [6] has it that other ceased production around the time of the first world war.

The question is - how did they get the coal delivered?

If it came by rail how did they get to to the gas works?

There is no evidence of a rail connection to the gas works

The alternative is that it went by horse and cart which would require double handling in Market Bosworth and very many trips.

This practice of coal supply was used at Ashburton Gas Works, Devon

But when Timber and Fireproofing was built they obtained coal delivery via the canal [7]

Is there any local knowledge of how the gas works obtained its coal?

[1] https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1307453?section=official-list-entry
[2] Pevsner, N (rev. Williamson, E.) (2001) The Buildings of England Leicestershire and Rutland, Penguin, London.
[3] https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1074214?section=official-list-entry
[4] https://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/mass-dials/mass-dials.htm
[5] https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/cy/image/EPW020997
[6] Foss, P. (1983) the History of Market Bosworth, Sycamore Press, Wymondham p.181
[7] https://www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/6660/market_bosworth_canalside_heritage_trail.pdf

Kind Regards

John Colby

Quite a list here and as usual please use info@marketbosworthsociety.com for your answers to the above. Or you may call me, Nigel on 07930149408. Should you know John then you may of course reply directly to John. Please copy in the email above in order that I may share responses in future Newsletters. Thank you.

Fotheringhay Oak.

I was delighted to be invited to attend the Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre and Country Park by David Luther, Head Ranger on the 4th March 2025. The Fotheringhay Oak is situated in the grounds of Fotheringhay Castle.

THE FOTHERINGHAY OAK

Planting Ceremony

Tuesday 4th March 2025, 3pm

Programme

2.45pm	Arrival
2.55pm	Procession to Sundial
3.00pm	Joe Orson, Chairman of Leicestershire County Council
3.05pm	Sally Henshaw, Secretary of the Richard III Society, Leicestershire Branch
3.10pm	Ceremonial planting and unveiling of plaque
3.15pm	Refreshments

Fotheringhay Castle, also known as Fotheringay Castle, was a High Middle Age Norman Motte-and-bailey castle in the village of Fotheringhay 3 1⁄2 miles (5.6 km) to the north of the market town of Oundle, Northamptonshire, England. It was probably founded around 1100 by Simon de Senlis, Earl of Northampton. In 1113, possession passed to Prince David of Scotland when he married Simon's widow. The castle then descended with the Scottish princes until the early 13th century, when it was confiscated by King John of England. By 1220, Fotheringhay Castle was controlled by Ranulf de Blondeville, 6th Earl of Chester. In January the following year, it was briefly captured by William II de Forz, 3rd Earl of Albemarle, in his rebellion against King Henry III. Forz abandoned the castle, Henry III took it under his control, and Fotheringhay remained in royal hands until the reign of Edward II. It was a favoured residence of the Dukes of York, and King Richard III was born there in 1452. It was also the final place of imprisonment of Mary, Queen of Scots, who was tried and executed in the castle in 1587. The castle was dismantled in the 1630s and most of the masonry was removed, leaving only the earthworks. The site is protected as a Scheduled Monument and is open to the public.

Some acorns were collected and grown from the tree which would have been known to King Richard III as a boy. He would have played in the grounds, possibly enjoyed the shade of the great oak tree or even climbed it. One of the acorns has grown into a strong young Oaktree and it was presented to the Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre and Country Park. We were addressed by Joe Orson, Chairman of Leicestershire County Council and Sally Henshaw, Secretary of the Richard III Society, Leicestershire branch. After the tree was planted guests were invited to fill in the hole into which it was planted. It was a lovely afternoon and the sun shone on us, the one fine afternoon that week. I have uploaded some photographs here: https://marketbosworthsociety.com/fotheringham-oak-the-4th-march-2025-bosworth-battlefield-heritage-centre-and-country-park/ if you would like to see the photographs and do not have access to the internet then

do remember that the Market Bosworth Community Library is connected and can help you to see the photographs. Just call in and one of the helpful assistants will be pleased to help.

Pictured here is Sally Henshaw (left) with Joe Orson (right) with the Fotheringhay Oak.

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

Quiz answers

Picture 1 Now Part of Softleys, Station Road. Picture 2 The Workhouse Masters House now 42 Shenton Lane.

How Much Do You Know About Burials?

1. 3
2. 2

3. 4
4. 2
5. 2
6. 1
7. 1
8. 4
9. 1
10. 2

How Well do you know Edward I

Answers

1. What was the name of Edward I's mother?

The correct answer was Eleanor of Provence

Eleanor of Castille was the name of his first wife and Margaret of France was the name of his second wife. Isabelle of France married his son Edward II.

2. Where was Edward I when the news came that his father Henry III had died and that he was the new king of England?

The correct answer was Sicily

The year was 1272 and Edward was in Sicily. Surprisingly it took nearly two years for him to get back to England. He arrived in August 1274 and the coronation was soon afterwards.

3. According to a legend, who was responsible for saving Edward I's life whilst he was on Crusade?

The correct answer was His wife is reported to have sucked poison from his wound.

There is a great deal of doubt about whether Eleanor of Castille really did suck the poison from his wound. Another story gives the credit to his friend Otto de Grandson. A third account says that this was actually done by surgeons. The wound was caused by a Moslem assassin.

4. How old was Edward I when he became king of England?

The correct answer was thirty three

Already Edward was a man of some considerable achievement both in England and abroad. His striking personality and ruthless behaviour had succeeded in maintaining his father, Henry III, in power for many years.

5. Which famous leader of the baronial opposition had Edward had to fight against during Henry III's reign?

The correct answer was Simon de Montfort

Edward had for a time been under the influence of Simon de Montfort who was his uncle by marriage. Later he was one of de Montfort's most determined opponents. The Earl of Gloucester was the man who ultimately defeated de Montfort at the battle of Evesham in 1265.

6. What was the name of the Welsh prince who provided the main opposition to Edward I in Wales

The correct answer was Llewellyn

All four names are from Welsh history but Owen Glendower pursued his claim to Wales during the reign of Henry IV many years later. Dafydd was Llewellyn's brother and Gruffudd was another Welsh leader. The Welsh often betrayed each other and their quarrels helped Edward's conquest of the country.

7. What service did Master James of St. George provide for Edward I?

The correct answer was He was the designer and builder of many castles.

Most of the castles built by Master James were in Wales. These include Rhuddlan Castle where there were two great twin-towered gates and a double line of defences. There was also a little fishpond with a fenced garden which was reserved for the Queen.

8. What part did the Ricciardi play in Edward I's reign?

The correct answer was They were bankers who financed his wars.

The full name of this Italian banking company was Ricciardi of Lucca. They helped to finance Edward's war in Wales. Much later in his reign they were bankrupted when the French king decided to confiscate all their property.

9. Edward I was tall and strong and nicknamed "Longshanks" but historians record that he had one slight disability. What was it?

The correct answer was He spoke with a slight lisp.

Edward I is also known to have had a very explosive temper. There is a note in the records of how he paid for the repair of a gold ring given to his daughter. It seems it had to be fixed after he had thrown it on a fire in a fit of rage.

10. Which measure taken by the King in 1290 was probably partly inspired by an action of his mother's some fifteen years earlier?

The correct answer was The expulsion of all Jews from England.

In 1275 Eleanor of Provence, the King's mother, ordered all Jews off her estates. Until 1290 the Jews had been a good source of money to the Crown for they were taxed both harshly and arbitrarily. Such was the intolerance of the time that Edward received an extra grant of taxation to compensate him for the loss of revenue from the Jews.

11. In May 1291 Edward summoned the claimants to the Scottish throne to Norham in Northumberland. Which man did he eventually decide had the best claim?

The correct answer was John Balliol

In the early stages Edward backed John Balliol as king so long as he acknowledged Edward's overlordship and did homage to him. Later Robert Bruce, for a long time a supporter of Edward, began to fight for his claim again.

12. Who was Andrew Moray?

The correct answer was A baron who was leader with Wallace in the Scottish rebellion.

Both Wallace and Moray led forces against the English and entered on to a campaign in which brutality and intolerance were the hallmarks of the behaviour of men on both sides. The slaughter of innocent women and children seemed to matter little to men who were hungry for power.

13. Who led the English forces that were defeated by Wallace at Stirling Bridge in September 1297?

The correct answer was Earl Warenne

Cress Ingham was killed at the battle and his skin was cut up to make mementoes for the victorious Scots. Earl Warenne was one of the men who had been encouraged to settle in Scotland by a huge grant of land from Edward.

14. Where did the English win their victory over Wallace even though half Edward's army were Welshmen who refused to fight?

The correct answer was Falkirk

Wallace organised his men as usual in strong defensive rings with a thicket of spears pointing at the English. However, the combination of successive attacks from both infantry and cavalry eventually led to an outflanking that caused the Scots to break. Wallace escaped but was later captured and then hanged, disembowelled, his innards burned and his body quartered.

15. What dramatic gesture did Edward I make when his queen, Eleanor of Castille, died in 1290?

The correct answer was A series of crosses were built from Lincoln to Westminster.

Eleanor died at Harby near Lincoln and the crosses were built on the places her funeral cortege rested as it was carried back to London. Edward remarried, taking Margaret of France as his bride and having two sons by her.

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held at The Free Church Barton Lane on the 20th March 2025 at 6:45 pm

1. **Apologies for absence:** Apologies were received Martyn & Sue Andrews, Robert Leake, Jess Rendle, John and Jo Connell, Maureen Cook
2. **Minutes of the 2024 AGM**(*Copies had been delivered to all members, previously)* Proposal to accept the minutes as a true and accurate record was resolved unanimously by those present.
3. **Chairman's report:** This was given by Nigel Palmer
4. **Treasurers Report:** This was given by Marion Lambourne. Acceptance of the Accounts was proposed and resolved unanimously.
5. **Proposal to retain the current level of the Membership fee:** Single Member £14.00 Joint Membership £21.00 Accepted unanimously by those present.
6. **Election of Officers:** All officers and committee members offered themselves for re-election and were re-elected unanimously.
    a. The committee is now:

a)	Chairman	Mr. Nigel Palmer
b)	Vice Chairman	Mr. Robert Leake
c)	Treasurer	Mrs. Marion Lambourne
d)	Secretary	Mrs. Lynne Palmer
e)	Archivist	Mrs Margaret Howard
f)	Assistant Archivist	Mrs Glynis Oakley
g)	Committee Members	Mrs Ingrid Davison
h)	Vacancy Committee Member	Unelected

1. **The date of the next Annual General Meeting: Thursday March 19th, 2026, and will be held in The Free Church, Barton Road, Market Bosworth. Time to be advised.**

Meeting ended at 7:30pm

Attachments:

Chairman's Report, Treasurers Report, Annual Accounts.

After the meeting member P. Loseby proposed a vote of thanks for the Chairman which was supported by all present.

Chairman's report: I am delighted to be able to deliver my report to you. We have enjoyed a full year of lectures and visits and I look forward to a full programme of speakers and visits put together by your committee, over the next 12 months. I would like to thank everyone who has served on the MBS committee, sub committees and our guest speakers.

Before proceeding I wish to draw your attention to an MBS Initiative. Currently available on the Leicestershire County Council website is an ePetition asking for signatures supporting the installation of Traffic Lights at the Bull in the Oak. This morning we had reached 189 signatures. We need as many as we can get to ensure that LCC Highways take note. If you have not yet signed, please do so. If you do not have access to the internet, please visit the Market Bosworth Community Library. If you have already signed, thank you. Please share the details with as many people as you can. Email, social media or word of mouth. Now, back to the AGM.

This will be my 9th AGM as Chairman after taking over from Peter Loseby in 2016. Whilst I do enjoy being your chairman I do think that there are younger and better people out there. I need your help to find them. We also need to increase our membership numbers to remain viable. What I would ask is that each member does their best to introduce a new member this year and spreads the word about the Society and what it does. Who knows? One may become your next chairman or chairwoman.

Bosworth Links has enjoyed another successful year. As you will have read in the Newsletters digs were carried out in Shenton and Shackerstone. The last Bosworth Links dig will take place this September at Congerstone.

The archive continues to attract donations, please encourage anyone to pass on photographs, documents or similar and the work of cataloguing and preserving continues. Digitization is also progressing slowly and we need a volunteers to help organise the digitising effort together with volunteers to do the digitising. Anyone can help.

Your committee keeps a watching brief upon planning application which effect the Conservation Area, together with the entrances to the Conservation Area. The Society commented on 26 Planning Applications and 1 appeal since last March

Our website continues to be popular both locally and internationally. We had 6,408 genuine visitors, spending over five minutes on the site. The home page is the most visited, followed by Latest News and Bosworth Links

Market Bosworth Society

Treasurer's Report 1st March 2024 – 28th February 2025

Last year we increased our membership fees, they were last changed in 2018-19.

The visitor (suggested) donation was also increased as it was last updated in 2012.

This has resulted in an overall membership plus visitor income increase of £214

Membership

- Joint Membership 52
- Single Membership 36

Total number of members 88

Main expenditure this year has been Speaker's Fees totalling £700

Our other expenditure has remained similar to previous years**.**

Membership payment can be made paying by cash, cheque, or card.

Should you prefer to pay by bank transfer the details are Account Name: Market Bosworth Society (if asked select business account).

Sorting code 82-11-07 account number 00452350.

Please ensure that you add your surname and last three digits of your postal code to the reference section. Failure to do so may mean that your payment cannot be allocated

Market Bosworth Society - Income and Expenditure Account
1 March 2024 - 28 February 2025

INCOMEEXPENDITURE

Cash in Hand
£30.80

General Account **£2,913.49**

Archive Account
£126.00

B Account **£2,128.40**

Bosworth Links Account
£89.60

Virgin Money Account **£8,883.31**

Virgin Money A/C - Cash Back

Joint Membership 2024-25 **£7.40**

Joint Membership 2025-26 carried forward £42.00Misc Expenses - Purchase £127.93

Proceeds - Leicester Cathedral visit **£110.00**Guided Tour of Leicester Cathedral 23 **£396.00**

Finding Nelly Ticket Sales

Donations - Walled Garden Walk **£90.40**

Walled Garden Walk - Proceeds R Leake + guests £30.00 **£40.00**

Donations - Guided Walk of Bosworth **£20.00**Speaker Expenses **£340.00**

Commission - Penny Giffiths Morgan book
Sale of Map **£5.00**

£0.00 Bank Charges

£1,178.52 Hire of Facilities - Free Church

£2,662.90 Insurance - Markeluk

Internet - TSOHOST **£119.74**

£3.85 Go Web Smarty - Annual PRO Plan **£27.59**

£543.00Misc Expenses - Replacement Keys

Fee **£1.50** Single Membership 2024- 25 £502.00

£1,087.00 Stationery

The Graphic Print - Programme £83.00 **£210.93**

Visits & Talks Expenses

x £5 **£115.00** Proceeds - 1620 House paid directly into the account **£363.00**1620 House visit

£181.50 Finding Nelly Tea- Bosworth Hall £190.00
Finding Nelly Tea- Graham Hopkins £360.00 **£550.00**

£10.00Walled Garden Walk - Expenses

Donations at Meetings **£119.00**

Donations

£2.00 Donation - Bosworth 1485 Trail £100.00
Donation - British Legion, Wreath £25.00 **£125.00**

Gift - Proudman Family £10.00 Gift for Auditor £21.97
Gift for Digitising work on Archives £29.00 **£60.97**

Market Bosworth Society - Income and Expenditure Account
1 March 2024 - 28 February 2025

Continued

Archive Income			*Archive Expenses*		
Archive - Sales of books		**£110.76**	Archive - Copy of The Dixie Family by John Sayer 1973	£20.00	
			Archive Material - Conservation Mounts	£11.99	
			Archive Material - Magazine File Holders	£15.99	
			Archive Stationery - file, photo corners, punch pocket sleeves	£59.69	
			Archive -The Graphic Print - Stan Crane Memories	£12.50	**£120.17**
B Account Income			*B Account Expenses*		
Sale of TTGs			B A/C - The Graphic Print - Postcards	£100.80	**£100.80**
		£143.00			
Bosworth Links - Income			*Bosworth Links Expenses*		
Bosworth Links - Heritage Lottery Fund	£12,426.86		Bosworth Links - Car Park Attendant	£20.00	
Bosworth Links - Heritage Lottery Fund	£20,347.63	**£32,774.49**	Bosworth Links - Equipment	£68.40	
			Bosworth Links - Evaluation Invoice Mrs G Tallis	£1,500.00	
			Bosworth Links - Film & Photography, Bill Newsinger	£3,000.00	
			Bosworth Links - Finds Masterclass, Peter Liddle	£120.00	
			Bosworth Links - Hire of Facilities	£441.50	
			Bosworth Links - Hire of Thistle Loos (2)	£240.00	
			Bosworth Links - Misc	£47.07	
			Bosworth Links - Printing	£159.90	
			Bosworth Links - Project Manager - G Tallis	£5,398.00	
			Bosworth Links - Refreshments	£2,888.95	
			Bosworth Links - University of Leicester	£19,718.22	**£33,602.04**
			General Account	£2,553.91	
			Archive Account	£1,169.11	
			B Account	£2,170.60	
			Bosworth Links Account	£1,835.35	
			Closing balance transferred to Virgin Money A/C		**£7,728.97**
		£43,842.91			**£43,842.91**