MARKET BOSWORTH SOCIETY

May 2025

Dear Member

Thank you to all members who have supported the ePetition (and the paper version) to make the Bull and the Oak junction safer. As of today 614 people have signed the ePetition via the Leicestershire County Council website (https://tinyurl.com/5czs44ue) which will close on the 31st May. Plus 446 people have signed the paper petition which was kindly hosted by Bosworth Pharmacy. The total today is 1060! Signatures. The paper option has now expired but the on-line version remains open as explained. I am really hoping that some action can be taken. Since we started the petition there have been 3 collisions, although thankfully no one has been injured. It is interesting to note that even when the Police are in attendance a collision or Road Traffic Accident (RTA) is only recorded if a person suffers an injury. This in my view badly skews the data about the danger of this junction. Thanks again and if you have yet to sign you are still in time.

Meeting Report – The history of St. Peter's Parish Church – Peter Foss

We must count ourselves extremely fortunate that Peter has taken such an interest in the history of Market Bosworth, also the title of his book published in 1983. I was eagerly anticipating Peter's return and I must admit his lecture met all my expectations. Bosworth Links had added new information to the development of Market Bosworth and Peter expanded on that with examples we could all see. Peter (shown left immediately before the start of his lecture) began by explaining that his lecture was based on many years of research. The first church mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Book was not St Peter's but another church possibly located on St Anne's Hill along Barton Road. Unfortunately despite looking for the church during the Bosworth Links digs no evidence was found. There was Saxon activity on Silk Hill which supports the theory that the settlement of Market Bosworth began there and migrated to the southeast to where it is now. The earliest mention of a church on the current site was around 100 years later in the 1160s and the church was probably present before that in the 1130s. This would make St Peter's nearly 900 years old and not 700, but I think it reasonable for a grand lady to lie about her age. The Bosworth Links digs did discover that the settlement had developed south of St Peter's Parish Church. Park Street is believed to have been the first development and the town centre as we know it would have existed from around the late 13th century. Peter offered more evidence with a photograph of Park Street showing the iconic cottages on the right with the school on the left (this would have been after 1848 when the school was built). The photograph clearly shows the wide area in front of the cottages and this would have been the original marketplace before it moved south to its present location.

We heard many familiar names mentioned, Bertram de Verdon and Robert de Harcourt, Ferrers, Beaumont, Grantmesnils. Significantly, the Verdons and their descendants were all at one time patrons of St Peter's Parish Church. A patron refers to a person or body with the legal right to present a clergyman to a church benefice (also known as an "advowson"). Being able to nominate the priest is an important right as the priest would then support the patron during services and sermons. For many years, the church was under the patronage or control of several feudal families, many of whose names are easily recognisable as we have seen here.

It was often the custom of the second born son to be appointed as priest to the local church.

Turning to the development of the church building Peter explained that originally the building would have been a relatively small construction, possibly of wood or stone. In his book 'The English Parish Church,' A.R. Powys sets out how churches developed in size and complexity. Here are a series of 5 images from that book published in 1930 (which contains an introduction by the Earl Ferrers F.S.A.).

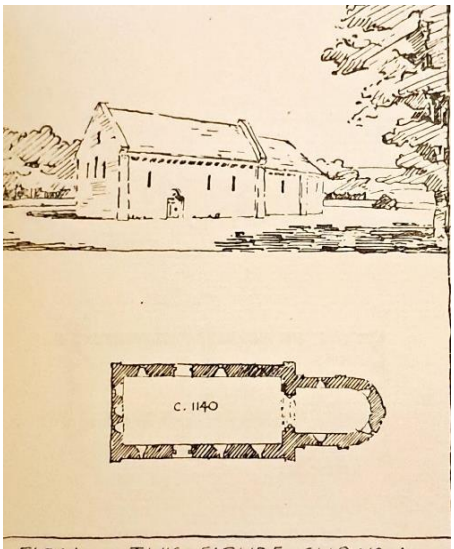


FIG:1. THIS FIGURE SHOWS A TYPICAL SMALL PARISH CHURCH OF ABOUT 1140. THOSE WHICH FOLLOW SHOW CHANGES THAT WERE COMMONLY MADE LATER THE ALTERATIONS ARE DATED.

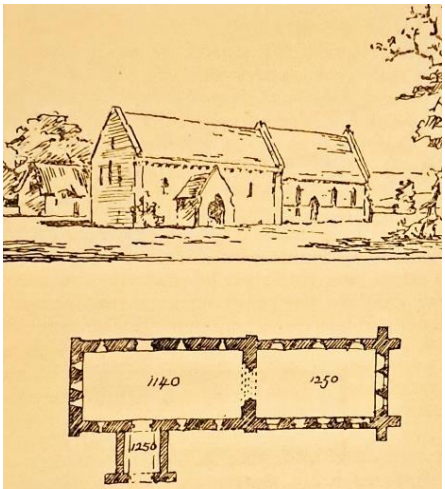


FIG:2. THIS FIGURE SHOWS THE SAME CHURCH ABOUT ONE HUNDRED YEARS LATER. 1250 THERE IS A LONGER AND A WIDER CHANCEL AND A NEW PORCH.

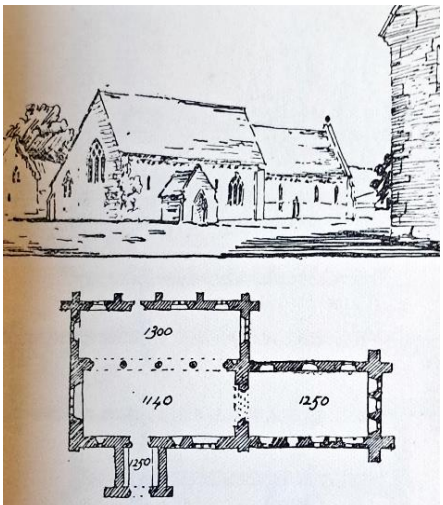


FIG:3. THIS FIGURE SHOWS THE CHURCH WITH A NORTH AISLE, SOME NEW WINDOWS AND THE NAVE ROOF RENEWED AT A HIGHER LEVEL. C. 1300.

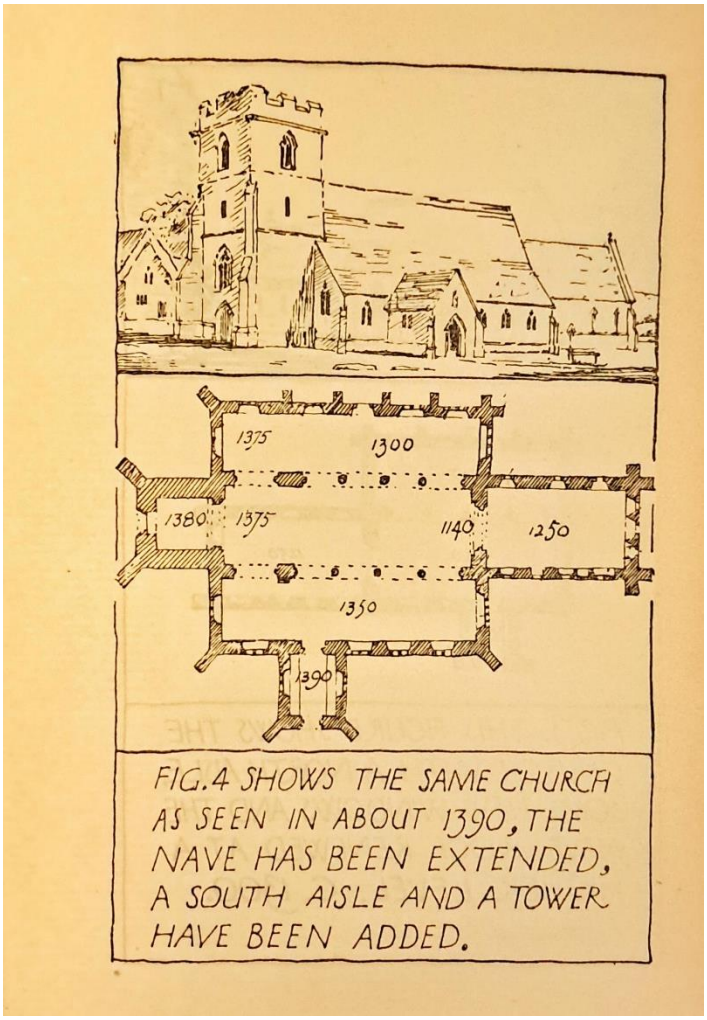


FIG.4 SHOWS THE SAME CHURCH AS SEEN IN ABOUT 1390, THE NAVE HAS BEEN EXTENDED, A SOUTH AISLE AND A TOWER HAVE BEEN ADDED.

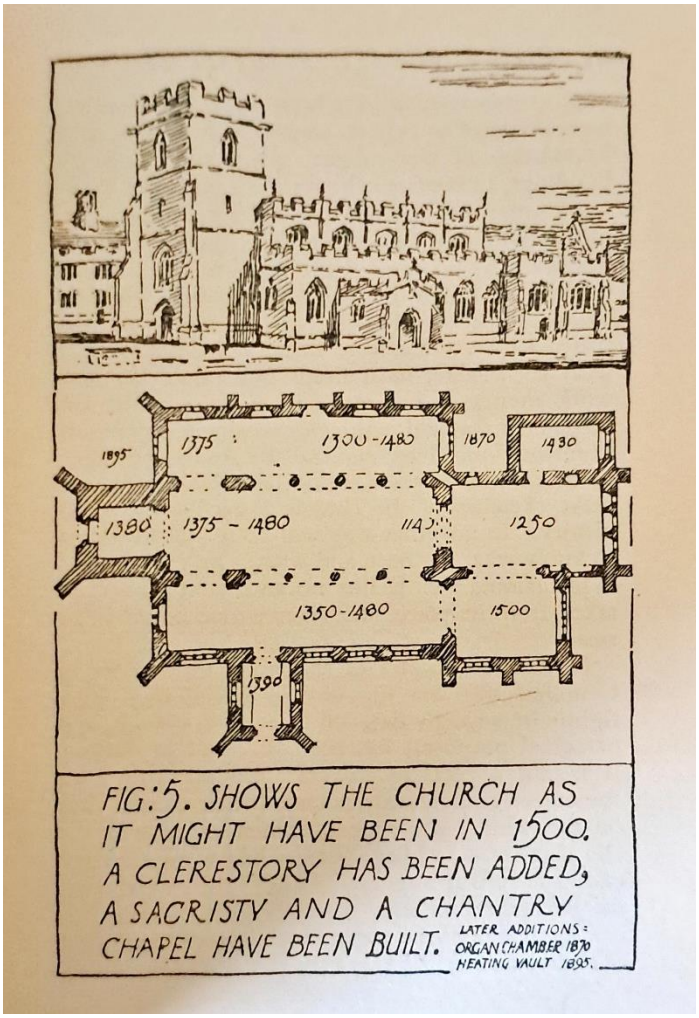


FIG:5. SHOWS THE CHURCH AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN IN 1500. A CLERESTORY HAS BEEN ADDED, A SACRISTY AND A CHANTRY CHAPEL HAVE BEEN BUILT. LATER ADDITIONS: ORGAN CHAMBER 1870 HEATING VAULT 1895.

As can be seen the building has developed from a relatively small space to a large space much as we see in St Peter's Parish Church. In fact the south side and a tower were added in the late 1300s and the impressive 136 feet high (41.5 metres) spire was added in the mid-1400s.
It was a great lecture in all aspects, plenty of factual information backed up by evidence and research delivered in a clear and concise order. The audience of nearly 70 people enjoyed a thoroughly entertaining, informative and engaging lecture. It is impossible to capture all the information shared but I hope I have given you a flavour of the lecture. Thank you very much Peter, we hope you will come back again soon.

An Increase in Extortion and Phishing Emails.

Or as Spike Milligan would have said, "There is a lot of it about." I have covered internet and on-line fraud previously in emails and make no apology for returning to the subject. It is the easiest thing in the world to be deceived especially when dealing with highly capable and plausible con artists. The first thing to remember is to report it immediately. Do not hesitate to report even small losses. In my life a s a bank manager I encountered many people who had been the victims of fraud. They all had several things in common; one was embarrassment. Don't be embarrassed swindlers are very clever and will use all manner of complicated devices to trick people. I have been lucky so far but have been close to falling for a scam. Here is some advice from Neighbourhood Link, please feel free to share.

Neighbourhood Link

ActionFraud
National Fraud & Cyber Crime Reporting Centre
0300 123 2040

Action Fraud Alert: rise of extortion phishing email reports

Action Fraud are urging the public to look out for phishing emails that relate to extortion as the Suspicious Email Reporting Service (SERS) received over 2,924 reports in March 2025, a staggering increase compared to only 133 reports made in February.

The reported phishing emails received by the National Cyber Security Centre's SERS relate to a type of extortion referred to as 'Financially Motivated Sexual Extortion' (FMSE).

Reports suggests the phrasing of the email and subject lines can vary, but the theme remains consistent: the phishing email claims to have installed malware on the recipient's computer and recorded them visiting adult websites. The sender will then coerce the email recipient to pay a ransom demand by threatening to release the videos. The ransom is usually demanded in a form of cryptocurrency, such as Bitcoin.

In order to make these phishing attacks convincing, emails will often include genuine pieces of personal information relating to the victim, such as a password or home address. It is likely these would have been obtained from historic breaches of personal data.

Analysis shows that many people who received these emails also later reported becoming victims of online account hacking.

In 2024, a male victim in his thirties received numerous extortion emails that contained a password he used for one of his online accounts. The emails demanded a ransom of $500. Having correctly identified the emails as a scam, he deleted them. However, shortly afterwards he noticed that he was unable to login to one of his social media accounts. After some checking, he realised that one of his bank accounts and multiple social media accounts had been hacked and he was locked out of them.

What to do if you receive an email like this:

- As with other phishing emails, do not to engage with the phisher, forward the email to report@phishing.gov.uk, which is the NCSC's Suspicious Email Reporting Service (SERS), and then delete it.
- If you are considering paying the Bitcoin ransom, you should be aware that doing so, you will likely become the target of more scams, as the phisher will know they have a 'willing' customer.
- The inclusion of genuine passwords or other personal information in phishing emails is a strong indication that you may have been affected by a historic data breach. You can use this service to check which of your online accounts were affected: https://haveibeenpwned.com
- If the phishing email includes a password you still use**, then change it immediately**. Advice on how to create suitable passwords and enable other factors of authentication is available here: https://stopthinkfraud.campaign.gov.uk/protect-yourself-from-fraud/protecting-against-online-fraud/improve-your-password-security/

If you have been a victim of extortion, or concerned that someone may be in possession of intimate images of you, you should report it to your local police force by calling 101.

Find out how to protect yourself from fraud:
https://stopthinkfraud.campaign.gov.uk

If you've lost money or provided financial information as a result of any phishing scam, notify your bank immediately and report it to Action Fraud at https://www.actionfraud.police.uk/report-phishing or by calling 0300 123 2040. In Scotland, call Police Scotland on 101.

Message Sent By
Action Fraud

If any member has any questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact me. If in any doubt contact the supplier by searching for the number independently to that on the email. The best way is from previous correspondence you know to have come from that supplier. It is safer to use a directory enquiry system, 192 or 118118 for example than to search on the internet, scammers have been known to put fake numbers on-line. If in doubt call it out!

Quiz Time- Plantagenet King Henry IV

1. Where was Edward IV born.

a) Bavaria, Germany
b) York, England
c) Normandy, France
d) Aragon, Spain

2. Although his paternal grandfather had a claim to the English throne, his paternal grandmother's was slightly better as she was descended from which son of Edward III.

a) John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster
b) Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester
c) Edward, the Black Prince of Wales
d) Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence

3. Edward IV's mother was descended from which English family.

a) The Percys of Northumberland
b) The FitzAlans of Arundel
c) The Hollands of Exeter
d) The Nevilles of Warwick

4. What was Edward IV's title during the lifetime of his father.

a) The Earl of Cambridge
b) The Duke of Lancaster
c) The Duke of Exeter
d) The Earl of March

5. The Act of Accord was ratified in which month.

a) September 1458
b) November 1459
c) October 1460
d) April 1461

6. At which battle did Edward IV's father die.

a) The Battle of Bosworth
b) The Battle of Wakefield
c) The Battle of Tewkesbury

d) The Battle of St Albans

7. Following the Battle of Towton, the Lancastrian royal family fled to which country.

a) France
b) Ireland
c) Spain
d) Scotland

8. Which French king was supporting the Yorkist cause.

a) Louis XI
b) Louis XII
c) Charles VII
d) Charles VIII

9. Who was the queen mother of Scotland who was willing to grant sanctuary to Henry VI and his family.

a) Mary of Guelders
b) Joan Beaufort
c) Margaret of Denmark
d) Annabella Drummond

10. What is the date of Edward IV's marriage to Elizabeth Woodville.

a) 1 May 1464
b) 16 September 1463
c) 24 April 1465
d) 4 January 1462

11. What was the title of Edward's brother-in-law, Anthony.

a) The Earl Rivers
b) The Earl of March
c) The Earl of Arundel
d) The Earl of Cambridge

12. When Edward was three years old, he was proposed for marriage to the daughter of which king.

a) Juan II of Castile
b) Juan II of Aragon
c) James II of Scotland
d) Charles VII of France

13. Out of the following, who was not suggested as a potential bride for Edward.

a) Princess Madeline de Valois of France
b) Queen Isabella I Trastamara of Castile and Leon
c) Princess Mary de Guelders of Flanders
d) Princess Isabelle de Lorraine of Calabria

14. Edward's second son, Richard, Duke of York, was married to the heiress of which dukedom.

a) Exeter
b) Lancaster

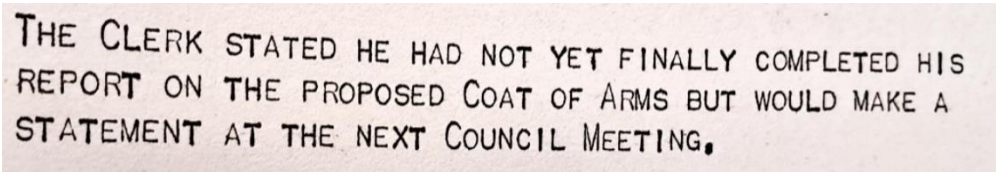
c) Gloucester
d) Norfolk

15. Where did Edward IV die.

a) Buckingham Palace
b) St James' Palace
c) Kew Palace
d) Westminster Palace

Market Bosworth Rural District Council Plaque.

Regular Newsletter readers will know that we managed to rescue the plaque from the previous HSBC Bank building several months ago. We did apply to "The Repair Shop" on the BBC but have received no response and must therefore assume we have been unlucky. Judging by some of the recent episodes the plaque would have been a much better option but c'est la vie as the saying goes. I thought I would share with you some information I discovered at the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland. The first mention I could find in the Market Bosworth rural District Council minutes was in January 1953


THE CLERK STATED HE HAD NOT YET FINALLY COMPLETED HIS REPORT ON THE PROPOSED COAT OF ARMS BUT WOULD MAKE A STATEMENT AT THE NEXT COUNCIL MEETING.

This was followed by a report the following March, "The Clerk of the Council gave a report on the provision of a Coat of Arms for the Council and Chairman's Chain of Office, and it was decided in view of the increase in rates, that the matter be deferred for the time being.
Undeterred the next entry is for April 1954 where it is reported that" Some discussion took place on the Committee's recommendation regarding the provision of a Coat of Arms and Chairmans Regalia and eventually this was approved as recommended." It would appear that not everyone initially agreed with the proposal but at the end of the meeting it was decided to proceed.
June 1954 saw more progress. On the 16th June 1954, the minutes report under Coat of Arms Etc "The Council approved the draft of a circular proposed to be distributed asking for contributions towards the cost of providing a Coat of Arms and Chairman's Regalia for the Council. Lists were to be supplied to each member of the Council and a request was made that any further names should be sent to the Clerk, if required. Copies of the circular were to be forwarded to each member of the Council.
It appears that the appeal was successful in all aspects not just the Coat of Arms. In just three months the required amount had been raised.
Next month, July 1954 saw more activity. "A letter dated 10th July was received from Mr. Harold Ellis Tomlinson M.A. submitting a suggested design for a Coat of Arms and Chairman's Regalia. The suggested design for the Coat of arms was approved but Mr. Baker asked that consideration be given to the substitution of a different motto. The one suggested by Mr Harold Ellis Tomlinson was "Post Proelia Quies" (After the Battles – Peace) but Mr Baker suggested "Pacem An Bellum Gerens" (In Peace and War We Achieve Things).
It was resolved that the Chairman and two Vice Chairmen be appointed as a small sub-committee to make final arrangements for the acquisition of the Coat of Arms and Regalia, including the necessary decision regarding a suitable motto after further consultation with Mr. Harold Ellis Tomlinson" As an aside it must have been an exciting meeting as the Chairman and Clerk were authorised to sign the new street lighting agreement for Cadeby. Six lamps were to be retained at a cost of £25.00 per annum with the Electricity Board taking over the responsibility of maintenance of the lamps and brackets.
In three months the appeal to raise funds had been fruitful. In October 1954 this was recorded in the minutes "The Clerk reported that the total amount contributed to the provision of a Coat of Arms and Chairman's

regalia etc, was £500/8/8 (£500.44)". That minute does not do justice to the excitement which must have been present within the meeting.
My final minute of the MBRDC meetings was taken from the one held on the 16th February 1955, just 11 month's after the first mention of the project in the minutes. In February 1955 it is recorded that "The Chairman reported on the presentation of the Coat of Arms and the Chairman's jewel & Chain of Office which had taken place on the 9th February".
On the proposition of Mr Jones, Seconded by Alderman Dorsett it was formally resolved to accept on behalf of the Council, the Grant of Arms, consisting of the letters patent mounted in the cabinet, the Chairman's chain of office and Jewel.
Mr Heath expressed the thanks of the Council to the Chairman for his hospitality on the occasion of the presentation and stated that the social aspect of the event as a climax to the arrangements was very much appreciated.
Mr. P.L. Hardy congratulated the organisers of the ceremony for the smooth way in which the arrangements had been carried out.
It was resolved that the report of the presentation be forwarded to the Rural District Review.
A letter was received from Messrs. Shaw and Sons Ltd referring to the coloured copies of the Coat of arms etc and the Clerk reported that the cabinet containing the vellum had been returned to them for the purpose of the preparation for the necessary engraving.
The minutes tell the factual story but there is far more to learn. We do not as yet know who manufactured the Plaque and the materials used. We do not know the fate of the Chairman's Regalia. I would also like to learn more about the plaque and so there will be another trip to the Records Office. I will also search for a copy of the Rural District Review, should you have a copy please let me know.

Harold Ellis Tomlinson MA (1916 – 1997)

Harold Ellis Tomlinson M.A. (Hons) F.S.A Scot. (1916–1997) was an English schoolteacher and heraldist.

He designed many civic and corporate coats of arms, served as heraldic advisor to local government associations, and published monographs on the subject. Harold Ellis Tomlinson was born in Cheshire, and moved to The Fylde in 1928. He attended Baines' Grammar School as a boy, became Senior Prefect in 1933. He attended the University of Manchester where he graduated with a degree in French in 1937 and then a teaching certificate in 1938. Whilst at university he lived at Hulme Hall. Harold Ellis Tomlinson is shown on the left of the picture upon the event of presenting Knutsford Urban District Council in 1955.
Having completer his education and completing his teaching certificate he returned to Baines School as a master in 1940. He taught at the school until retirement in 1974, becoming a legend in his own lifetime affectionately known to generations of boys as 'Toss'. He taught a number of subjects and was heavily involved in the school's sporting and extracurricular activities. His favourite football coaching phrase was "'av a dabble" whatever that means.
When Harold Ellis Tomlinson became interested in heraldry is not known but a thorough understanding of languages would have been a useful asset in this regard. He was to become the heraldic advisor to the Rural District Councils Association from 1954 to 1974, and to the Association of District Councils. He designed arms for many local authorities and corporate bodies in England, Australia and South Africa.
Ellis also published books on the subject, some of his heraldic publications were The Heraldry of Manchester (1944), The Heraldry of Cheshire (1946), The Armorial Bearings of the Caernarvonshire County Council (1950) and Heraldry in Insurance (1950). He provided the illustrations for Sir George Wollaston's Heraldry (1960) and C.J. Smith's The Civic Heraldry of Warwickshire (1974). His doctoral dissertation was on French Historical Elements in the Civic Heraldry of the United Kingdom (1985).
Harold Ellis Tomlinson was a prolific designer and designed Arms and Coats of Arms for Calderdale, Knutsford Urban District Council, Pocklington, City of Salford, Teignbridge, Britain, Football Association of Wales. His work abroad included for South Africa, Georgia, Western Cape Wellington, Western Cape Worcester, Western Cape South African Institute of Electrical Engineers.

His work even stretched as far as Australia where he designed Arms for City of Canterbury (New South Wales) Wellington, Western Cape Hurstville City Council City of Rockdale City of Wagga Wagga and also for the University of the West Indies.
Harold Ellis Tomlinson was a lifelog fan of Blackpool FC. So much so that it motivated him to write a history of Blackpool FC, Seasiders - The First 100 years 1887-1987, published by Blackpool FC. I have been unable to discover any comments upon the MBRDC emblem but I would have loved to have heard his views on the alternative motto put forward by Mr Baker. My gratitude to Wikipedia for much of the information about Harold Ellis Tomlinson.

Correspondence

It is always lovely to hear from Charles Frisby, over in Dadlington. Charles has studied the local history for many, many years. Charles recently shared with me his An Ode to Dadlington:
If ever did a Monarch ravish
Such wrath upon a village
As King Richard did on Dadlington
And all the fields upon it.
It's there that the white rose
And the red rose
Started fighting for the Crown,
The red rose beat the white rose
All round the ground.
Some joined in the fighting
And some just stood around.
It was then that King Richard
He made a sudden charge,
His life now was in danger
As his horse backed into a bog.
The red rose killed the white rose
And won himself a Crown.

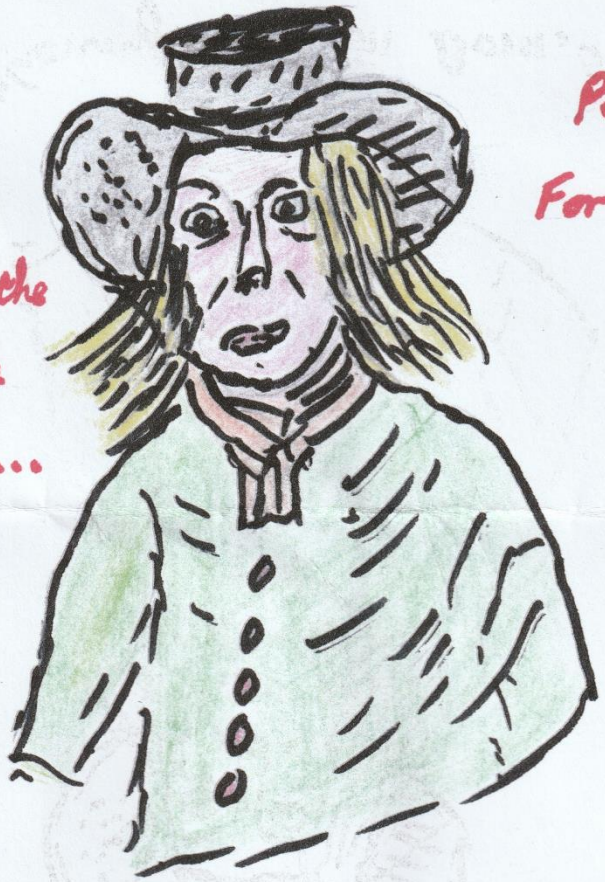
By Charles H Frisby.

Reading about George Fox in a previous issue of The Graphic it prompted him to send me this illustrated comment:

"George Fox." Hounded Like one...

Born July 1624, died November 1690,

Some times to Live in Fear....



Persecuted For his views!

The Word of the Lord was Like Fire in me...

George, "Fenny Drayton Born, 9th

His father was a weaver by trade,

Mary his mother.

She was Born at Dadlington.

Mary Lago.

CH Frisby.

2024. Charles also shared with me his views on the Battle of Bosworth shown below.

The Battle of Bosworth 1485 (C H Frisby)

Was Richard III a bad king and a savage one? I don't think he was. He must have had a magnitude of failures but this was down to his young age. What king in his right mind would lead an attack, he should have been in the background not hamstrung, with hand to hand fighting. I'm sure had he have stood back he would have won the battle; he did have plenty of men. When a leader gets killed the ones at the back soon falter, no one to push them on. When Richard was told to retreat, by I think Harringtons Counsels, Richard replies, so it is said:

Give me my battle-axe to hand,
Set my crown upon my head!
For by God that made sun and moon,
The King of England this day will I die!

Now to me that seems silly to say that, it did him no good, he was cut down, the crown and his helmet bashed into his head blood and brains coming out, the king was dead. He then is carried to Leicester on the back of an old nag (horse). When he got to Leicester Lady Bessy rebukes his corpse for the death of her brothers, her marriage with Henry Tudor was recorded.

The battle was a bad plan from start to end.

Shakespeare got a few things wrong about the battle!

Thanks Charles a pleasure to hear from you and glad you enjoyed the article in The Graphic in November.

Following the funeral of DGSA member Peter Harvey recently this photograph from the 1950s emerged. A copy was sent to me in order to see if it should be stored in the Archive. Of course it should! It illustrates another side of life at the Dixie in those days. It was not all Latin, Maths. and the Classics. I thought it would be fun to share it and its story with you, dear readers, and give you some idea of the fellowship that was behind the Dixie Grammar School Association.

Walter Baynes, Archivist Dixie Grammar School Association (The Dixie Grammar School Association)

“Ayup Curwen!

I want you to picture this scene. It is the afternoon of the last day of the Summer Term of 1957 at the Dixie Grammar School. Pupils and staff are breaking up for the long summer holiday. Desks were emptied, satchels filled and everyone is making their way to the playground where they would form up in orderly queues to be escorted to the ‘buses that were waiting in the Square to take them home. No more school for weeks and weeks. Excitement and anticipation filled the air. The chattering was loud but not rowdy. Everyone knew that somewhere the Headmaster, W. F. Gosling, was prowling, just waiting to pounce on the slightest misdemeanour. Suddenly a voice rang out above the hub-bub...**“Ayup Curwen! You reckon to know a bit about music. I want to form a skiffle group.”**

‘Skiffle’? At the old fashioned Dixie Grammar School? That can’t be right, can it? Well what was ‘Skiffle’? It was a musical genre that was taking Britain by storm in the 1950s and 60s. It draws heavily from American folk music, blues, country, and jazz, often featuring songs with strong vocals and rhythms. It's known for its ‘do-it-yourself’ approach, often featuring homemade or repurposed instruments like washboards, tea chest basses, and jugs. Skiffle was a gateway for many British musicians, including The Beatles and The Rolling Stones, paving the way for the British Invasion with popular music of the States.

The undisputed King of Skiffle in the UK was Lonnie Donegan MBE, a guitarist who quit Chris Barber’s Trad. Jazz Band to see where this new music craze might lead him. It led to success and fame including the award of his MBE He had over 31 UK top 30 hit singles, 24 were successive hits and three were number one. He was the first British male singer with two US top 10 hits. Donegan received an Ivor Novello lifetime achievement award in 1995 and in 2000 he was made an MBE. He rose to prominence with a hit recording of the American folk song "Rock Island Line" which helped spur the broader UK skiffle movement. In 1959 he

posed that special question enquiring as to the longevity of the flavour of what many were chewing at the time. Yes, that novelty song “Does Your Chewing Gum Lose Its Flavour (On the Bedpost Overnight?)". Released as a single, it entered the UK Singles Chart on 6 February 1959 and peaked at number three. It was also Donegan's greatest chart success in the United States, reaching number five on the Billboard Hot 100 chart in 1961. In Canada it reached number 20 in August 1961.

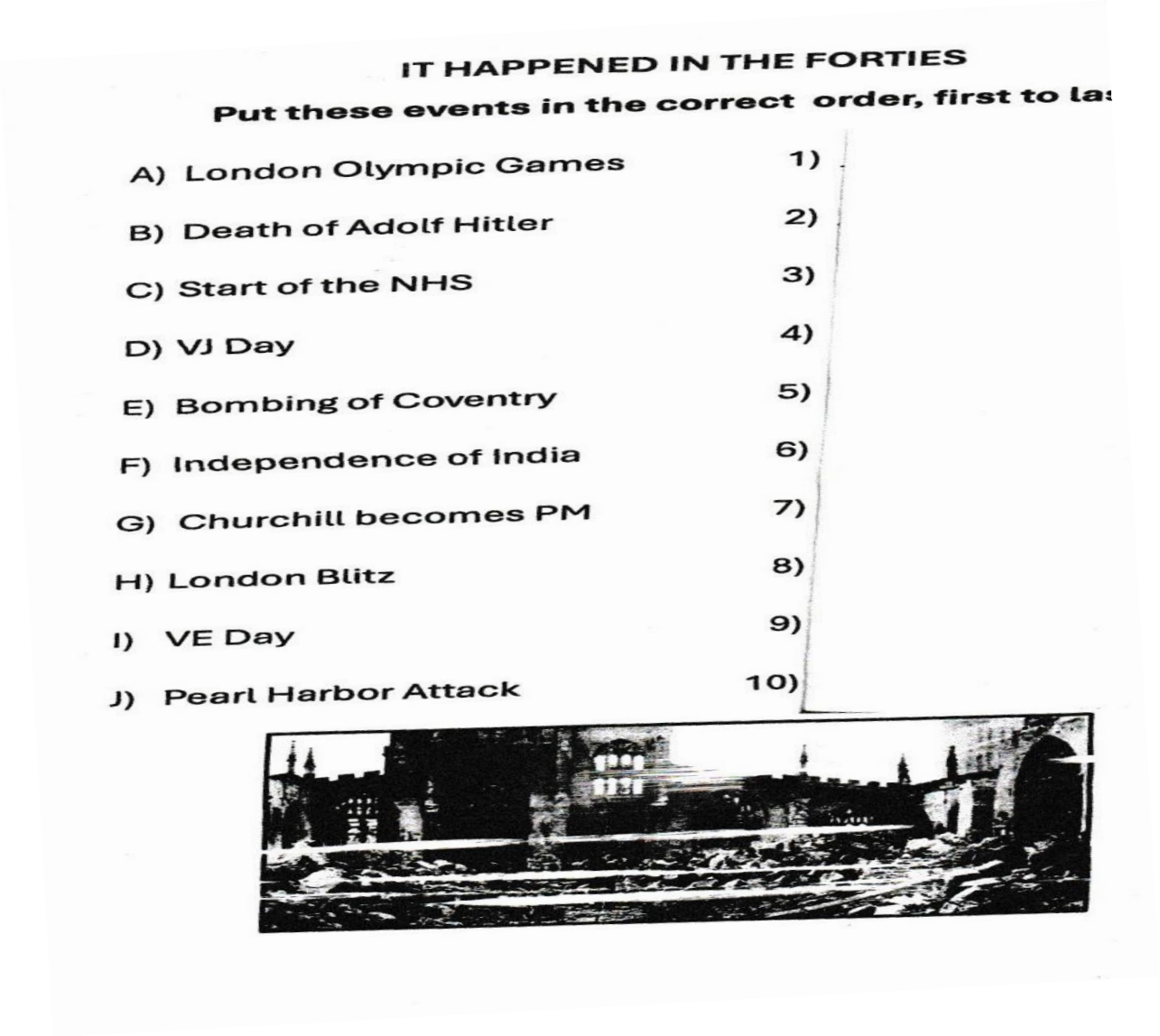
But what happened in the School playground from someone calling for help? I’ll let Neil Curwen tell you himself. “Close friend Ernie Cockayne followed me out of school as we went to catch our bus home. I recognised his voice immediately! On arriving home, I cycled down to Ernie’s house and together we wandered along the Narborough Road in Leicester to a grocery store where we acquired a tea chest. A broom handle and some string appeared from somewhere and a tea chest string bass was born. I had a couple of guitars, a ukulele and a banjolele. All that remained was the job of finding the personnel to play them. The lineup was Guitars: Neil Curwen and Ernie Cockayne, Ukulele: Peter Harvey, Banjolele: Alan Beckett, Tea chest bass: Alec Cobb, Washboard: Jeff Pierce. The basis for this personnel selection was;-
Ernie: It was his baby. Me: I had the instruments and was reckoned to “know a bit about music..” Peter: My best mate. Alan: He had all of Lonnie Donnegan’s recordings, knew all the songs off by heart and had a voice just like Lonnie’s. Alec: Good friend of Ernie who happened to live close by. Jeff: He was able to source a washboard.”

One of their earliest public performances was at the West Haven on Station Road, Mkt. Bosworth to entertain the residents. They also played at several of the popular “BBQs for Charity” held in Crawfords Barn, Nailstone. The Crawford sisters were all pupils at Dixie. Neil remembers that they were not paid but ‘ate for free’! They also performed at a similar event held in Sheepy Magna. There was a fifteen piece band stationed on a long farm trailer and they played during the band’s intervals. There were lots of glasses of beer set along the edges of the trailer. (Neil wouldn’t comment further!). They entered a skiffle talent contest at the Humberstone “Trocadero,” with unexceptional result. A gig at the Dixie Arms in Bosworth, it is thought that WFG showed up and somehow tolerated our un-Gosling-like conduct. Any comments were never recorded.”

The group disbanded when they all left Dixie and entered university. Ernie eventually found himself at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, where he played with a traditional jazz band. They produced several recordings of which the DGSA has five or six in its Archive. He still plays two or three times a week. Alan went to Aberystwyth in order to study Botany. It wasn’t long before he formed his own Skiffle/ Folk group to entertain students at various university functions. When he went to Bristol University he formed yet another Folk group which played regularly around the Bristol area. It is only recently that he has been forced to give up playing.

All six of them had highly successful careers. One ended up running the family’s shoe manufacturing business. Another became the head of mathematics at a prestigious local grammar school. Three went on to gain Doctorates and of course Ernie went on to retire as Professor of Mathematics and Statistics at Vancouver University. They all became members of the DGSA and remain to touch with us. I think this goes to prove that at the Dixie Grammar School, in spite of its Classical background, one could work hard, have fun and meet success along the way.

Quick Quiz on the 1940s from Marion



Debbie Stanwell Bradbury –How We Helped?

Morning

I was really interested to see your society website; especially the photos of Park Street. I have been researching our Bradbury Tree and Mary Bradbury (Gt Gt Grandmother), known as Polly, was a Newsagent & General Dealer living in Park Street. On all of the census records it doesn't state which number in Park Street and was wondering if the photo labelled Baxter's Photo Series No. 57 is in fact the Newsagent? and possibly a photo of Mary & her Mother Mary?
I do have a couple of newspaper articles relating to her late marriage to Jesse Cooper of Ibstock and her death in 1939
"Polly Bradbury, daughter of the late Mary Bradbury, a picturesque figure living in one of the thatched cottages of Park Street, delivered the first copies of the "Hinckley Times & Guardian" to Market Bosworth customers over fifty years ago, and continued to distribute the newspaper regularly in the villages round about Bosworth until her retirement". Happy to send you the articles if they would be of interest?
Any information you have would be gratefully received.
Kind regards
Debbie Stanwell (Nee Bradbury)

Hi Debbie

Thanks for contacting the MBS. I am always interested in articles, photo, documents about Market Bosworth as we have an archive which is being digitalised, slowly. I shall make enquiries about Mary and let you know what I discover.

Nigel

Hi Nigel
Happy Easter.
This photo is a picture of Mrs Bradbury at her shop door.
It is the same cottage, the one opposite the English Master's house, that Sheila lived in. The house number was 30 Park Street which is the same number as it is today.
It doesn't show up to well but the window full of her wares was a semi bay window.
We seem to recall that at some point it was a leather working shop which was situated at the end of the cottage. Sheila is unsure whether that was run by a relation to Mrs Bradbury.
Hope that is of some help.
Regards Peter

Hi Nigel

On a card written by Mr Heathcote he states
The cottages are numbered 24,26 and 30. No 30 which is opposite the old school was originally of cruck construction with wattle and daub infilling. In the 1920s Mrs Bradbury kept a sweet shop in the front room of No.30 and later married Mr Cooper who was the town cobbler.
I will look for the photo and send a copy.

Glynis
Morning Nigel
Thank you so much for the information. I am thrilled that I have another piece in the jigsaw - and thrilled that I will be able to share with my dad.

Please find attached:
Newspaper Article relating to the marriage of Mary to Jesse Cooper
Newspaper Article relating to the death of Mary Cooper
NOTES:
Reuben Bradbury; Gt Gt Grandfather (Mary's son) attended the funeral. Dad knew his grandfather Reuben (Reuben was a gardener in Highgate - he worked for Gladys Cooper, the actress and also at Kenwood House & The Spaniard Inn in Hampstead).
The article confirms that Jesse was a cobbler in the house that Mary lived in.
I have visited Market Bosworth but now armed with more facts will definitely make another trip.
Thank you for your help; really appreciated.
Should you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards
Debbie Stanwell

MARRIAGE OF MARY BRADBURY TO JESSE COOPER
M. 30 May 1923
Market Bosworth, Leicestershire
Article: Leicester Daily Mercury

AGED COUPLE WEDDED.

Interesting Ceremony at Bosworth Church.

BRIDE'S FORGET-ME-NOTS AND PRAYER BOOK.

In Place of Bouquet.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Market Bosworth, To-day.

A 58-year-old bride, who carried a horse shoe covered with Forget-me-Nots and a prayer book instead of a bouquet, was escorted to the altar at the parish church here to-day.

She was Miss Mary Bradbury, and her groom Mr. Jesse Cooper, aged 62, a widower, of Ibstock.

The happy couple, who had often known each other for four months, were married by the Rector (the Rev. E. Law Harkness, M.A.), before a large congregation.

The bride was given away by Mr. Hadland, while Mrs. Hadland and Miss Ada Preston were the bridesmaids. Mr. Hadland also acted as best man.

Wearing a smart navy blue costume, with hat to match, the bride received a horse-shoe on leaving the church from a group of villagers. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were given a hearty send-off after the ceremony.

Mr. Cooper is well-known in Bosworth and district as a newsagent, and has retailed the "Leicester Advertiser" for half a century.

Thirty people are attending the reception which followed at the home of the bride. The happy pair have been the recipients of many expensive presents.

The event aroused great interest in the district.

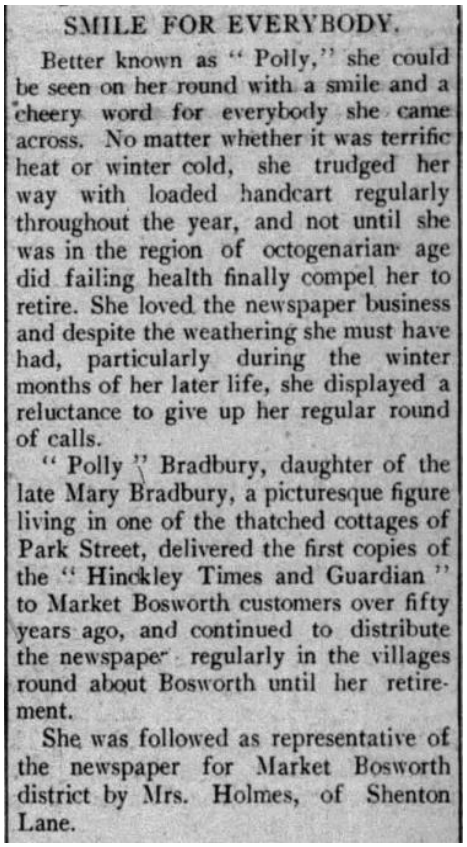
Bosworth's Old Newsagent

MRS. MARY COOPER PASSES TO HER REST AT ADVANCED AGE

One of the best known personalities in Market Bosworth, Mrs. Mary Cooper, the old newsagent of Park Street, passed to her rest in the Bosworth Infirmary last Sunday morning at the advanced age of 88 years.

She had been in failing health for some time and her death was not unexpected.

Residents of Market Bosworth and in the villages round about will recall that Mrs. Cooper was formerly Mary Bradbury, the newsagent, who for a period of over fifty years regularly delivered newspapers and periodicals in the villages around Market Bosworth, including Cadeby, Sutton Cheney, Carlton, Barton-in-the-Beans, Osbaston, Congerstone and Bilston.



SMILE FOR EVERYBODY.

Better known as "Polly," she could be seen on her round with a smile and a cheery word for everybody she came across. No matter whether it was terrific heat or winter cold, she trudged her way with loaded handcart regularly throughout the year, and not until she was in the region of octogenarian age did failing health finally compel her to retire. She loved the newspaper business and despite the weathering she must have had, particularly during the winter months of her later life, she displayed a reluctance to give up her regular round of calls.

"Polly" Bradbury, daughter of the late Mary Bradbury, a picturesque figure living in one of the thatched cottages of Park Street, delivered the first copies of the "Hinckley Times and Guardian" to Market Bosworth customers over fifty years ago, and continued to distribute the newspaper regularly in the villages round about Bosworth until her retirement.

She was followed as representative of the newspaper for Market Bosworth district by Mrs. Holmes, of Shenton Lane.

Dear Debbie

Thank you for your email, emails like yours make it all worthwhile. I am delighted that you found the information useful and know that Peter and Sheila will too. Thank you for the press cuttings I shall add them to the archive. We know that Mrs Holmes on Shenton Lane delivered newspapers as we have documents provided that confirm that. I hadn't realised that she had taken over from Mrs Bradbury (I remember Mrs Holmes and her husband Percy – he was a gardener for our neighbour Mrs Griffiths also off Shenton Lane. I think it was a retirement job).
I am always interested in stories about Market Bosworth and its residents. If you have any other information I would love to include it in the Society's monthly Newsletter. As an aside when the cottages were first built there was no floor other than the earth/soil. Straw (or thresh) was used to keep people off the mud. The wooden bar at the doorway was to prevent the straw or thresh spilling onto the street. Hence the term threshold for the entry to a house.

Thanks again for contacting us.
Best wishes.
Nigel
Emails have been abridged for inclusion here.

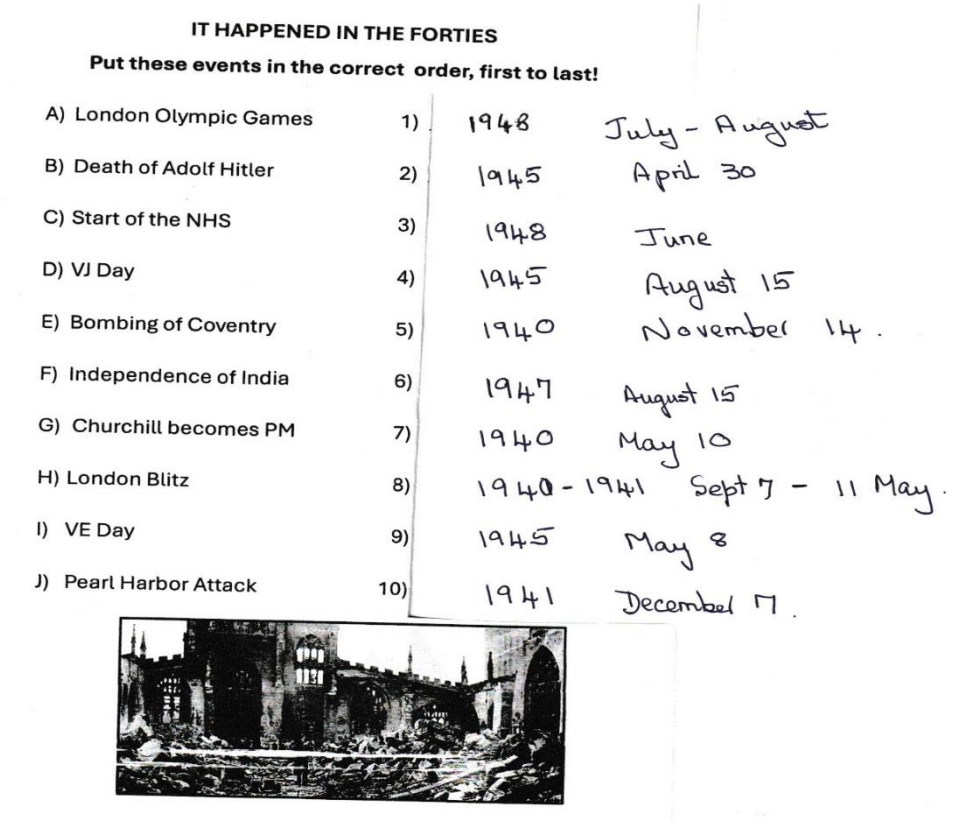
D Day Celebrations Bosworth Battlefield Heritage Centre and Country Park Beacon Lighting

The celebrations for the 80th Anniversary of VE Day were a little disappointing in Market Bosworth. There were no events and it appears little interest. Neighbours Desford, Newbold Verdon, Barlestone and Nailstone for example had events for the day and I hope we can do better for the 85th anniversary. I have uploaded a video of the Beacon Lighting. It was not easy with the lighting conditions but you can hear Joe Orson Chairman of Leicestershire County Council making his speech and then see him, together with a Deputy Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire, light the beacon. You can view it here https://youtu.be/N4cikyFpVq8 or via The Latest News Page.

Contact Details Please see the website www.marketbosworthsociety.com for information or email on info@marketbosworthsociety.com or if you would like to call MBS then 07930149408. Correspondence can be sent to Market Bosworth Society, c/o 29 Warwick Lane, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire CV13 0JU. Membership subscriptions (single £14.00 joint £21.00) can be paid by BACS/Bank Transfer using the following Details. Market Bosworth Society, Virgin Money Sorting Code 82-11-07 account number 00452350. Please place your surname (and the last three characters from your postal code – if permitted) in the reference section. For example mine would be palmer0ju.
If you have any items you would like to preserve for future generations, please contact MBS, or any Committee member.

Nigel Palmer
Chairman

Answers to the 1940s quiz



IT HAPPENED IN THE FORTIES

Put these events in the correct order, first to last!

A) London Olympic Games	1)	1948	July - August
B) Death of Adolf Hitler	2)	1945	April 30
C) Start of the NHS	3)	1948	June
D) VJ Day	4)	1945	August 15
E) Bombing of Coventry	5)	1940	November 14.
F) Independence of India	6)	1947	August 15
G) Churchill becomes PM	7)	1940	May 10
H) London Blitz	8)	1940 - 1941	Sept 7 - 11 May.
I) VE Day	9)	1945	May 8
J) Pearl Harbor Attack	10)	1941	December 7.

Answers to King Henry IV Quiz

1. c
2. d
3. d

4. d
5. c
6 b
7. d
8. a
9. a
10. a
11. a
12. d
13. d
14. d
15. d

Additional Information

1. Edward IV of York was born on 28th April 1442, at Rouen in Normandy, the headquarters of his father, Richard, Duke of York, then serving as Henry VI's lieutenant-general in France. His high birth alone would have been sufficient enough to secure of Edward a leading place in the politics and society of his age.
2. If descent in the female line were to be allowed, then Edward's claim to the throne was better than that of Henry VI himself, for through his grandmother, Anne Mortimer, he was directly descended from John of Gaunt's elder brother, Lionel, Duke of Clarence.
3. Lady Cecily was a member of the powerful and numerous Neville clan which came to play a large part in English politics in the 1450's and seems to have inherited the startling fecundity of that family.
4. The first direct contemporary reference to Edward was by the style of Earl of March. However it was probably sometime before, that Henry VI had been prevailed upon to create Edward, Earl of March, though no record of the creation has been preserved.
5. With the Act of Accord, it was proved that the lords were less attached to Margaret of Anjou and her son, Prince Edward - they may have believed in the rumours that he was not Henry VI's son - and agreed to accept York and his male issue as right heirs to the throne in the death or earlier abdication of King Henry.
6. In the north, Richard, 3rd Duke of York, made his final miscalculation. On 30th December 1460 he emerged from the safety of his castle at Sandal near Wakefield with an army weakened by the absence of foraging patrols. In the ensuing rout, York and Rutland and several of their leading supporters were killed.

   The severed heads of York and Salisbury were impaled on the gates of York, Duke Richard's adorned with a paper crown in macabre comment in his failed pretensions to the throne.
7. King Henry, the Queen, and the Prince of Wales, who had not been at the battle, made good their escape to Scotland, where they were soon joined by the Dukes of Exeter and Somerset, and other Lancastrian stalwarts.
8. The death of Charles VII on 22nd July 1461 raised Edward IV's hopes, for the new king, Louis XI, had been on bad terms with his father and had shown some sympathy to the Yorkist cause. King
9. Mary of Guelders was the daughter of Arnold, Duke of Guelders. Of French origin, she was married to James II of Scotland on 3 July 1449 and would have eight children, including the future king of Scotland, the duke of Albany, the earl of Moray, the Lady Crichton and the Countess of Arran.
10. A secret marriage at the time, Edward was forced to reveal it when it was discovered that Earl of Warwick was negotiating with the French for a bride. It was this lack of influence over the king that led to Warwick's defection to the cause of Henry VI in later years. The marriage was even kept from his mother, Duchess Cecily, who was also not impressed and it was reported that she threatened to have Edward declared illegitimate.
11. Anthony was aligned to the Lancastrian cause; however he later switched sides. He was the eldest son of Richard Woodville, 1st Earl Rivers and Jacquetta of Luxembourg and inherited the title in 1469 when his father was executed on the orders of Henry VI.

12. Plans of various kinds for his marriage had been discussed from his infancy. In 1445, his father had proposed a grandiose match with Madeline, the eighteen month old daughter of Charles VII of France. After exchanges of letters and envoys, the king had agreed and then the scheme was dropped.
13. Richard, the Duke of York, had such high hopes for his eldest born son. An alliance with either Flanders or France would have greatly increased his power, however if Edward had married the future queen of Castile, this would have kept him away from the ailing King Henry VI and would have greatly changed the course of history.
14. The brother of the ill-fated Edward V and fellow 'Prince in the Tower', Richard was married at the age of four to his bride of five. His bride was Anne de Mowbray, the Countess of Norfolk and grand heiress to the Mowbray estate. Edward IV had them married instead of betrothed in order to gain control of the estate.
15. Falling ill during the Easter of 1483, Edward IV lived just long enough to name his brother as Protector for his under-age son, who would later become Edward V. He died on 9 April 1483, leaving the throne to his twelve-year-old son.

https://www.funtrivia.com/trivia-quiz/People/The-First-York-225117.html#google_vignette