MARKET BOSWORTH SOCIETY

August 2025

Dear Member

Welcome to the August edition of your Newsletter. I hope that you will find items interesting, entertaining, and informative. If you have any comments, thoughts or suggestions do please send them to me. If you have any suggestions for future research or articles, please send them to me and I will do my best to include them in future Newsletters.

Summer Visit Report – Market Bosworth country Park and Bosworth Hall Hotel

A total of 31 members and guests met for a guided walk around Market Bosworth Country Park. Regrettably, David Luther had hurt his foot and had been advised to go to hospital for further tests and so could not accompany us. We were joined instead by James Lovatt, Senior Ranger who knew the Country Park well as he had spent several years working there. He was ably assisted by Katie who came to the lecture last year. Also present was Richard Hunt, Head of Catering, Hospitality and Country Parks for Leicestershire County Council who was James and Katies boss. After a short briefing we set off towards the Beau Pool and to the

Arboretum. Just inside the Arboretum is an insignificant looking stump. At least it was until James explained that it was the first tree to be planted in the Arboretum in 1977. A full list of trees in 1977 is in the on-line Archive, simply search Arboretum to see the whole document.

James showed us how some of the pine trees have blisters which contain sap. This sap is antiseptic and so useful to know if you have a scratch or cut when in woods. Pine trees have a lot of resin in the wood which makes them extremely useful for fire lighting but not so good for logs. They tend to spit and spark making holes in carpets.

James and Katie explained about many of the trees present, where they had originated and why they had been chosen to live in the arboretum. I was pleased to learn that there are living fossils in the Arboretum. The redwood trees (not the giant Redwood Tress of the Sierra Navada Mountains in California) but a smaller but equally beautiful red tree. These were thought to be extinct until a small grove was discovered in China shortly after the Second world war. All current redwood trees are from this small Chinese glade.

We were met on our travels by Ron Parry, beekeeper. Much of the honey we buy from Bosworth in Bloom has come from Ron's bees. There are three hives in the Country Park. They are next to the bird feeding area and Ron explained that the wildflowers in the meadow helped the bees to produce a good quantity of honey. It will soon be time to harvest this year's crop of honey, being careful to leave the colony sufficient to see it through the winter. Ron was asked if he had suffered losses from hornets and wasps (isn't it funny how the blasted wabbie, scourge of picnics and sugary drinks has now become a valued pollinator). Ron explained that he had been lucky so far with little loss to predators but warned that European hornets, which are much bigger than ours are making their way north from the Southern counties. Bees are truly fascinating creatures, and an interesting fact is that honey does not spoil. Honey taken from the pyramids is still perfectly edible today.

Our walk continued and we heard how the meadow was being managed to encourage wildflowers, which in turn help insects. In fact, there is a lot of work done to support insects, the logs cut from trees are left to rot which creates a home for many insects. Insects also grow on trees you know (a throwback from my High School days with Frank Calderwood who would regularly remind me that wood did not grow on trees, with his sibilant 's'). Shown left is a grub's home, in an Oak tree. The object is an oak gall, a type of abnormal plant growth caused by the activity of insects, most

commonly gall wasps. Knopper Gall. are formed on the acorns of Pedunculate Oak trees (Quercus Robur) due to the egg-laying and larval development of the Knopper gall wasp, Andricus quercuscalicis. Knopper galls start as green, ridged, and often sticky outgrowths on developing acorns, later turning brown and woody as they mature. The name "knopper" comes from the German word for a felt cap or small, rounded protuberance, reflecting their often knobbly, irregular shape. While they can significantly deform acorns and potentially reduce acorn production locally, Knopper galls are generally considered harmless to the overall health and vigour of mature oak trees.

You may have noticed that a Horse Chestnut close to the Beau Pool has been heavily pollarded. The tree has suffered from a disease called canker for many years. Horse chestnut bleeding canker is a bacterial pathogen.

The bacteria multiply within the water transport systems of the tree just under the bark, eventually blocking them. This causes the tree to die because it can no longer take up water. Trees of all ages can be affected by horse chestnut bleeding canker. Some infections can last for years with little impact on the crown, while some spread rapidly and cause crown thinning, die-back, and sometimes death of part of or even the whole tree. Symptoms include cracks in the bark which ooze dark or reddish-brown sticky liquid. These can dry out in winter, leaving a rusty-brown or black deposit. Another sure sign is discoloured wood under the bark. Healthy wood is a white or pinkish colour while an infected tree will have patches of brown or purple discolouration. On older cankers, the dead bark might fall away to expose the wood. This very dry Summer has exacerbated then effect of canker on chestnut trees and you can see that many in the area are affected. Those along the path to Keepers Cottage near to the Looking Glass Pool are also affected. Some will recover where some will be lost.

It is hoped that this tree be able to throw out some new growth and may in time recover. Jasen explained that if you see leaves growing along large branches that tree is trying to resolve a health issue and is often seen in Oaks. Trees are very clever at being able to repair and mend themselves, often being stronger than before. I hope that the Horse Chestnuts can overcome the effects of canker and will thrive.

Then to the boathouse where we enjoyed looking at the Beau Pool and hearing about the hopes to refurbish the Boathouse. Shown left is a view from the boathouse and with the willow weeping down to the lake and all the greenery around it is a tranquil and inviting view. The boathouse as you know is in poor repair. I hope that it can be refurbished, but it is not that simple. Leicestershire County Council are willing to invest on a refurbishment but as it will involve public money there must be a clear and measurable purpose. Simply refurbishing the boathouse so that it looks nice is not an option. There must be a purpose. Suggestions so far have been, a cafeteria, pop up shop, observation hut for birdwatchers, a bait shop, a multiple use facility (where people, charities and local groups can hire it to have special events, such as selling wares, meetings and similar). If you have an idea about what the boathouse can be used for (personally I would like to see the lake dredged and the island cleared so that rowing boats could be hired and used on the lake, what better way to spend a leisurely Sunday afternoon than messing about on a boat?). If you have an idea, please send it to me and I will pass it on. You never know your suggestion may well be the one that saves the boathouse.

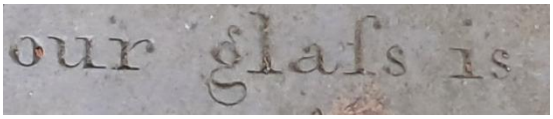
We then returned to Bosworth Hall where we enjoyed tea or coffee with biscuits on the terrace in the sunshine. It was lovely to see new and old members sitting together and chatting to each other about their memories of the Country Park. It was a lovely afternoon and thank you to all who took part and made it a special walk around the Country Park and chat on the Bosworth Hall Terrace.

David had hoped to join us at Bosworth Hall but sadly was unable to do so. I am certain that you will join with me in wishing David a speedy and full recovery from his injury. Thanks to Jason and Katie who led the walk in such a knowledgeable way. Thanks also to Richard for coming out to support the event. Richard was interested to hear how we all thought the Old Deer Park should be maintained, and I am sure he left with some good ideas to test. Thanks also to Ruth North at Britannia Hotel, Bosworth Hall for making this possible by providing us with a room and refreshments. We are lucky to have such a beautiful park and Hall.

Erratum and more information about “Our Glafs is run”.

I will start this section by apologising to David Woolerton for getting his name wrong last month, sorry David and yes, as you predicted, we did enjoy the Magic Attic. David also explained that the images I used in the Photographic Quiz (which appears to have been most popular) were taken by the father of one of Mike’s students and not a student as stated. Happy to put that right and there is an even bigger correction coming up!
David went on to say “The Quotation “our glafs is run” immediately rang a bell with me as it is almost identical to the following which appears on the headstone of my times great. uncle, George Woolerton who was buried at Rearsby in 1742 “Mourn not for me my wife and children dear I am not dead but sleeping here. My glass is run, my grave you see, wait but a while you’ll lie by me”.
Hardly an encouraging sentiment!
I believe that the glass refers to an Hour-Glass, meaning that his sands of time have run out.
I hope this makes sense.” And then “My glass is run”, it occurred to me that an identical phrase used on gravestones some twenty miles apart probably means that it was in common use at that time” It does David, perfect sense thank you. David also suggested that it may be interesting if members could look for the phrase when visiting graveyards, churchyards, cemeteries, and record when they see that phrase together with the date. I think it would be interesting to see if it was in common use and during which period. Please use the contact details at the end to share your research.
David was not the only helpful person last month. Jane Alesbrook emailed me and said “this is in reference to the headstone in St Peter’s churchyard. When the ‘long s’ is replaced by a modern s then it becomes ‘the glass is run’ which would refer to an hourglass running out of sand.
Hope this helps.
Jane Alesbrook
https://www.historyofinformation.com/detail.php?id=2344
Indeed, it did Jane, thank you very much. I have shamelessly copied out the information from the link as I found it interesting and informative. Here it is:

The Gradual Disappearance of the Long S in Typography
Circa 1800 to 1820



Short and long S

Image Source: guides.lib.udel.edu
In Eighteenth century writing two different forms of the letter "s" appear in both printed and handwritten works. The regular "s" which is still used today, and the "long S."
It's sometimes hard to see the difference between the long S and the letter F. The horizontal bar goes all the way through the vertical stem of the letter 'f' but only extends to the left of the vertical stem of the long S in printed works."
The long 's' is derived from the old Roman cursive medial s, which was very similar to an elongated check mark. When the distinction between upper case (capital) and lower case (small) letter-forms became established, towards the end of the eighth century, it developed a more vertical form. At this period, it was occasionally used at the end of a word, a practice which quickly died out but was occasionally revived in Italian printing between about 1465 and 1480. The short 's' was also normally used in the combination 'sſ', for example in 'ſatisfaction'. In German written in Blackletter, the rules are more complicated: short 's' also appears at the end each word within a compound word.
"The long 's' is subject to confusion with the lower case or minuscule 'f', sometimes even having an 'f'-like nub at its middle, but on the left side only, in various kinds of Roman typeface and in blackletter. There was no nub in its italic type of form, which gave the stroke a descender curling to the left—not possible with the other type forms mentioned without kerning.
"The nub acquired its form in the blackletter style of writing. What looks like one stroke was a wedge pointing downward, whose widest part was at that height (x-height), and capped by a second stroke forming an ascender

curling to the right. Those styles of writing and their derivatives in type design had a crossbar at height of the nub for letters 'f' and 't', as well as 'k'. In Roman type, these disappeared except for the one on the medial 's'. The long 's' was used in ligatures in various languages. Three examples were for 'si', 'ss', and 'st', besides the German 'double s' 'ß'. Long 's' fell out of use in Roman and italic typography well before the middle of the 19th century; in French, the change occurred from about 1780 onwards, in English in the decades before and after 1800, and in the United States around 1820. This may have been spurred by the fact that long 's' looks somewhat like 'f' (in both its Roman and italic forms), whereas short 's' did not have the disadvantage of looking like another letter, making it easier to read correctly, especially for people with vision problems.
"Long 's' survives in German blackletter typefaces. The present-day German 'double s' 'ß' (das Eszett "the ess-zed" or scharfes-ess, the sharp S) is an atrophied ligature form representing either 'ſz' or 'ſs' (see ß for more). Greek also features a normal sigma 'σ' and a special terminal form 'ς', which may have supported the idea of specialized 's' forms. In Renaissance Europe, a significant fraction of the literate class was familiar with Greek. The long 's' survives in elongated form, and with an italic-style curled descender, as the integral symbol ∫ used in calculus; Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz based the character on the Latin word summa (sum), which he wrote ſumma. This use first appeared publicly in his paper De Geometria, published in Acta Eruditorum of June 1686, but he had been using it in private manuscripts since at least 1675" (Wikipedia article on long s, accessed 09-11-2009).
According to R. B. McKerrow, An Introduction to Bibliography for Literary Students (1927), the effective introduction of the reform in England was credited to the printer and publisher John Bell who in his British Theatre of 1791 used the short s throughout. "In London printing the reform was adopted very rapidly, and save in work of an intentionally antiquarian character, we do not find much use of [long] s in the better kind of printing after 1800" (McKerrow p. 309). Though it would be amusing to do so, there seems to be no reason to accept the legend that Bell initiated the change in his edition of Shakespeare because of his dismay at the appearance of the long s in Ariel's song in The Tempest: "Where the bee sucks, there suck I."

I hope that was interesting to you. I did note that the f in satisfasction was the other way around in a different order and wondered if that was significant? I wonder if anyone knows. I hope so. Just shows how much fun you can have in a country churchyard and don't forget if you would like to join the volunteer workers let me know and I will pass on your details to Jane. Thank you again to David and Jane for contacting me with such interesting and useful information.

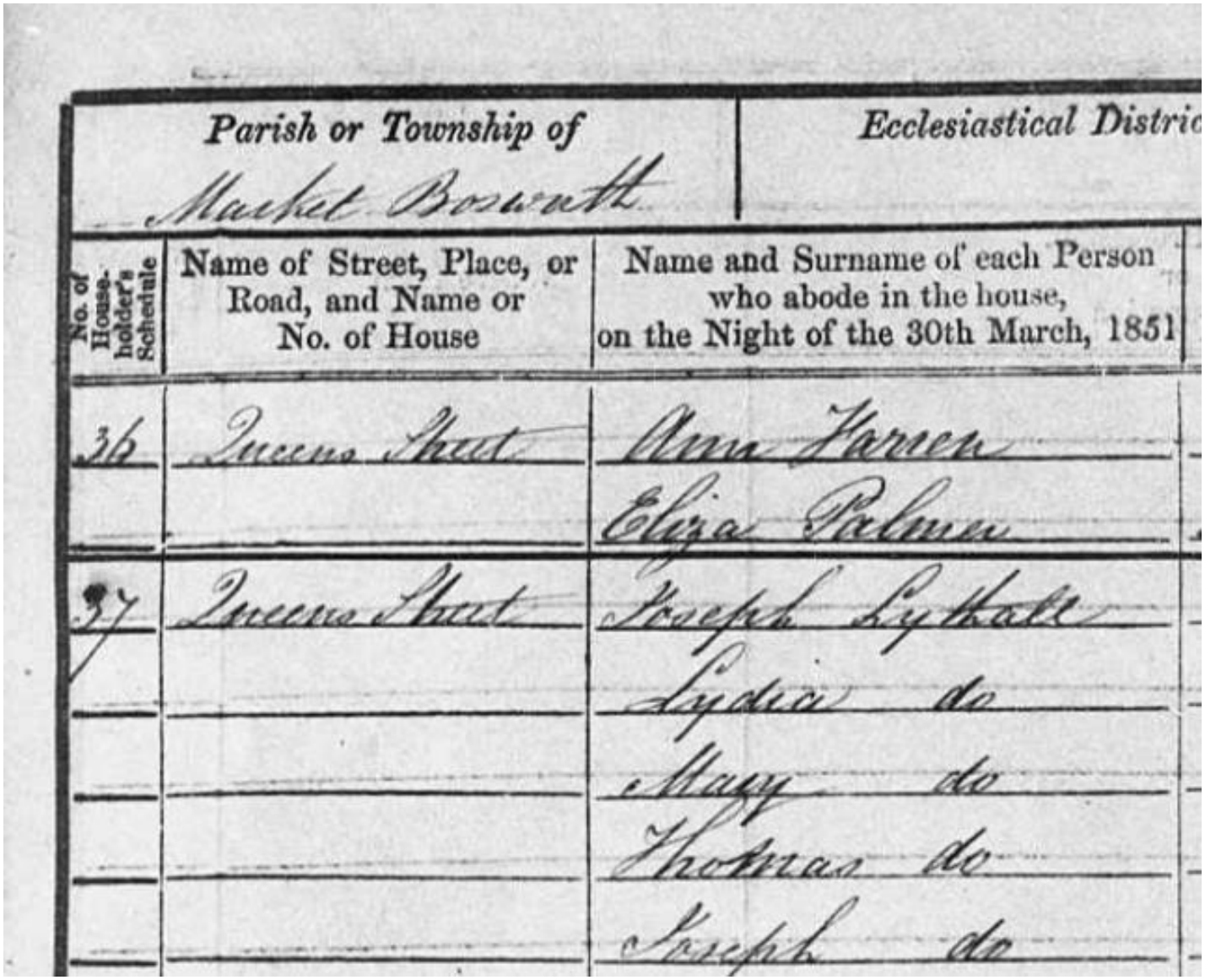
Queen Street Market Bosworth

No, me neither but read on!
Rob Farren got it touch with us via email:
Good evening.
Having scrolled through the 1851 census looking for my ancestors I have discovered one branch whose address is recorded as Queens Street, Market Bosworth. (The Farren family lived in Bosworth for many decades). Having looked at various maps, both hard copy and online, I have been unable to locate this street. Could it have possibly changed name over the years? I wondered if anyone in the society could advise please.
Many thanks and kind regards, Rob Farren.

The search began. Peter Loseby could not recall hearing about a Queens Street but did remind me that the Farren's lived on the terrace between the Red Lion and Church Street. That struck a chord as the Red Lion is a 16 Century building but was gentrified by Tollemache Scott around the turn of the 19th Century when Queen Elizabeth was on the throne.
I passed on the information to Rob, and he responded with:
Good morning and thank you for getting back to me. I have attached a couple of screenshots of the 1851 census which may be of interest and a newspaper article.
Thank you so much for your help and interest.
Kind regards, Rob Farren.

dict of "Accidental death" was returned.

SUICIDE AT MARKET BOSWORTH.—On Saturday evening Thomas Farren, a small farmer and coal higgler, residing at Wellsborough and Market Bosworth, was found to have hung himself in a hovel adjoining his dwelling house. He was immediately cut down by Mr. Trivett, an innkeeper, who lived opposite, and Mr. Geary, surgeon, endeavoured, though hopeless of the case, to restore animation, but without effect. He had been subject for years to a determination of blood to the head, and for the last few days had complained very much of this painful affection, and had wandered in his talk. An inquest was held on the body on Monday, and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned.



Parish or Township of	Ecclesiastical Distric
Market Bosworth	

No. of Household's Schedule	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851
36	Queens Street	Ann Farren
		Eliza Palmer
37	Queens Street	Joseph Lythall
		Lydia do
		Mary do
		Thomas do
		Joseph do

First name(s)	Ann
Last name	Farren
Relationship	Head
Marital status	Widow
Sex	Female
Age	50
Birth year	1801
Birth town	-
Birth town as transcribed	Mkt Bosworth
Birth county	Leicestershire
Birth county as transcribed	Leicestershire
Birth place	England
Occupation	Coal higgler
Full address Queens Street, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, England	
Street	Queens Street
Town	Market Bosworth
County	Leicestershire
Division of county	Southern

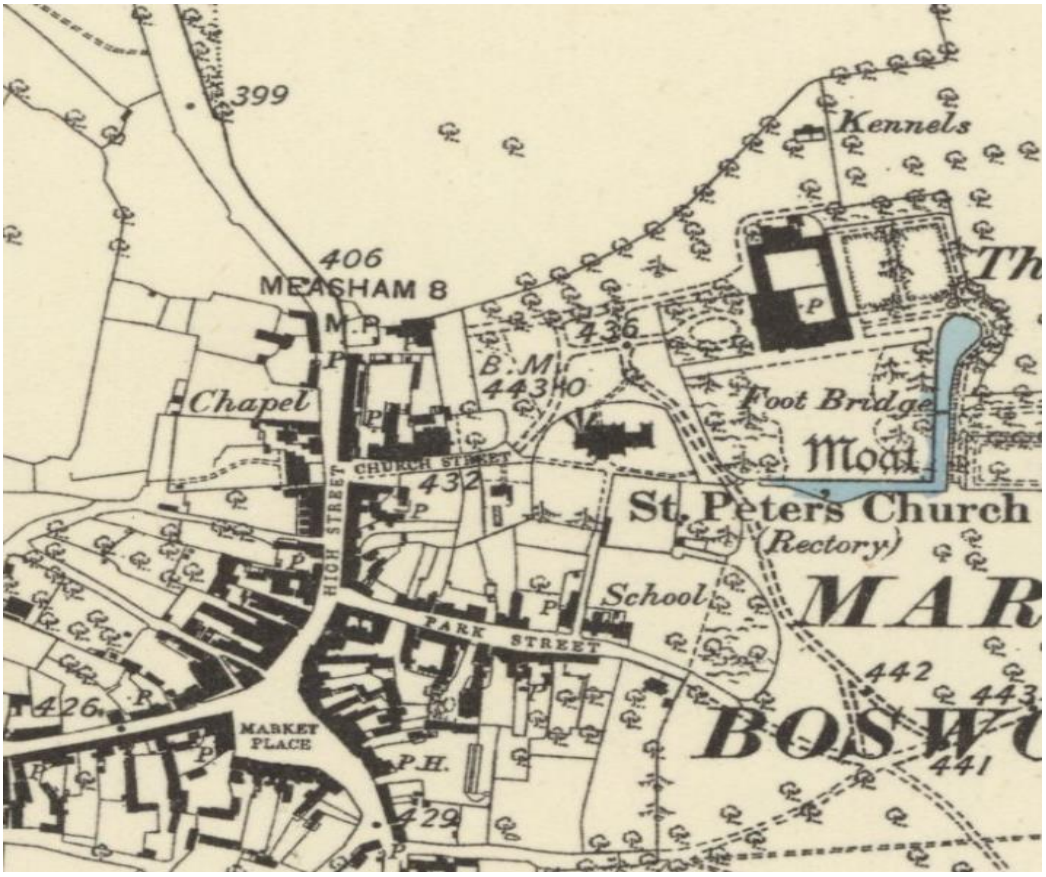
I thought you might ask that. A coal higgler sold coal to householders, usually by horse & cart. Most English market towns had their higglers. They were middlemen - they went round the farms of the local area, buying up produce such as poultry, rabbits, eggs, and cheese to sell in the market. In return they supplied goods the household needed. Some of the trade was done by barter rather than by money changing hands, but all of it involved haggling - which is where the name came from, as it's just a variant spelling of haggler. In some places, higglers had a bad reputation, because they were thought to manipulate prices to their own benefit.
https://www.inspirepicturearchive.org.uk/image/8373/Coal_Higgler
Anyway, back to the story. Margaret Howard our Archivist then contacted me:
Hi Nigel
I've had a look at the 1851 Census and there are 21 households listed as in Queens Street. The first two entries are for Thomas RAGG, butcher and James MESSENGER, saddler. They are still next door to each other in 1861 when their address is Market Street.
The last but one entry for Queen Street in 1851 is for John TRIVETT, innkeeper. The inn is not named but most likely The Red Lion as a newspaper article of March 1859 refers to John TRIVETT landlord of The Red Lion, Market Bosworth.
In the 1851 Census the order of the streets is Rectory House, Bosworth Hall, Church Street, Barton Road, Queens Street, The Cottage, Hoggard Street, Market Place, Lichfield Street etc.
In 1861 it is Market Bosworth Hall, Church Street, Barton Road, Market Street, Market Place, Lichfield Street, etc.
In 1861 the Black Horse, Dixie Arms and the Wheatsheaf are all named and in the Market Place. The Red Lion does not appear as a named public house but there is an innkeeper, William HUNT, living in Park Street. John TRIVETT died in April 1860.
There is no mention of Park Street in 1851 so was it Queens Street then or was it Hoggard Street? Neither of them are in the 1861 Census. Where was Market Street and where did it become Market Place?

Some of the 1841 Census is very hard to read but I can't see Queens Street named.
This doesn't completely answer the question of where it was but gives an idea of the area of Bosworth it was in.
Margaret

Thanks Margaret, a new name to sort out Market Street? From Margaret's information it appeared to me that the name referred to the part of Main Street between the Red Lion and Church Street. Whilst the information was not evidence of Queen Street it did point strongly in that direction. It was too much of a coincidence as we know there was a butcher's shop and a saddlery on what we now call Main Street, and the Trivet family were long associated with the Red Lion.

I decided to do some research and responded to Margaret thus:
Well done in finding some more useful information. My thoughts are that it could be either Park Street or part of what is now Main Street or Barton Road. The Red Lion was in the ownership of the Trivett family and so I believe it is the Red Lion that is mentioned. The Forge was in place by 1841 and in the ownership of the Wothers family, but there is no mention of The Forge in the Census on Queens Street. This leads me to think that the section of road between Church Street and Park Street may have been Queens Street ruling out Park Street. We know a Farren family lived in the cottages heading West from the Red Lion in the late 1800's. There was also a butchers shop across the road from the Red Lion and a saddlery. We have a registry of business in the archive, but I am not sure if it covers that timeframe. I am thinking that Queens Street became Main Street and extended further west than it did in 1841.

I have had a good look at maps on the National Library of Scotland but frustratingly they only reach back as far as 1885 which shows the town much as it is now. From the section copied below I did make one observation.



That being that the section between Park Street and Church Street was labelled as High Street where it is now Main Street. There is no mention on this map of Barton Road, and it is therefore possible (but by no means guaranteed) that before becoming High Street that section may have been Queens Street with High Street/Main Street ending at the junction with Park Street. I have searched for a map prior to 1885 without luck. The next thing is to look at the directories we possess to see if we can tie up the names and occupations with addresses in the directory. If anyone is free to visit the Archive, please let me know what you discover. I won't have time now till the early part of next week.

Thanks again Margaret for a really well researched and useful email. I have included Rob's question in the Newsletter, due out imminently, but will not print your reply until next month. I want to see if any of the members produce anything and if we give the answer, they may be less inclined to respond. I think Margaret has set us off on the right trail to find the answers we seek".

It gets worse, another street High Street which is now missing.
Then Robert Leake contacted me
"The reference to High Street though is a well-known change. All street signs were removed during the war, to confuse the enemy if they arrived. The official in charge of restoring the street signs had a dislike of the High Street name and so throughout the area the old High Streets were re-signed as Main Street. You could not make it up, could you?
All the best"
Robert
No, you could not make it up but at least the High Street mystery is resolved. But back to good old Queen Street. Before I could get to the Archive to look up the directory Margaret emailed me:
Hi Nigel
Thanks for your reply and the map. I've had a look to see if Peter Foss mentioned Queens Street in his book but no. He does say that Park Street was originally Hoggerhill Street or Oggrell Street so presumably Hoggard Street in 1851 was another version of the name. He also says that the name Park Street dates from the 1930s but it is listed in the 1861 census, and the 1921 Electoral Register has people living in Park Street.
There are also Barton Road, Church Street, Main Street and Market Place addresses.
In 1851 a Richard BECK, bricklayer aged 56, was living in Hoggard Street and in the 1855 Post Office Trade Directory he is a bricklayer in Park Street. James MESSENGER, saddler, and Thomas WRAGG, butcher are also in the trade directory, but no addresses are given. (Oh well NP)
In the list of streets I gave for 1861 I omitted Park Street which came between part of Market Place and part of Market Street. Although the forge is not named in either census a Richard WOTHERS, blacksmith aged 68, was living in Hoggard Street in 1851 and a Richard WOTHERS, blacksmith aged 40 was living in Park Street in 1861.
This means Queens Street was most likely what we now know as Main Street and possibly part of Barton Road as you suggested. Was Market Street also another name for this area?
Best wishes
Margaret
I passed all this on to Rob and he responded with an email:
Good afternoon, Nigel.
I'm sorry that I have put you to so much trouble, your time and effort is greatly appreciated. I was also coming to the conclusion that Queens Street was in the Market Place area by checking 'the flow' of the 1851 census and comparing names in the 1861 census. Although the Farren family lived in the area for many generations I'm not sure it was particularly lucky for them. As well as this suicide his nephew threw himself into the canal and drowned. John Farren who kept the Malt Shovel at Carlton dropped dead whilst playing the organ at Carlton church one Sunday. John's daughter tripped over and fell into a vat of beer being made and was scalded to death. Otherwise, life was fine and dandy!
Thanking you again, Rob Farren.
So, no conclusive proof that Queen Street was part of Main Street but irrefutable evidence that it probably did. Its over to you ladies and gentlemen of the jury. Do you find the case proven or not?
I reassured Rob that he had caused no trouble at all, and it was more than fun and enjoyable finding out about Market Bosworth's past. Of course, I would dearly love to know why it was named Queen Street, probably by Tollemache Scott but we will probably never know. Thanks to everyone who contributed to what was a fascinating piece of research.

Famous Old Boys and Girls of the Dixie Grammar School

I am delighted to be able to report that Walter is making excellent progress. It has been a long journey for him, and he wishes to thank all those who have sent him best wishes over the last few months and have encouraged him to get well. Whilst Walter still has a little way to go, he is much better and has managed to get out and

about again. Walter has been researching Arthur Newberry a former Dixie Pupil. I am hoping to be able to share it with you next month and as usual it will be a well-researched and written piece.

The Boat House project

I mentioned above in the Summer Visit report that ideas are being sought as to the use of the Boathouse. David recently sent out a request for help in clearing the boathouse to prepare for restoration, I could not attend as I had given a commitment to the St. Peter's Parish Church Working Party but did manage to pop down and see the work nearing completion. As Peter Loseby commented that I had arrived just in time to see the work had been done! Here is what David had to say with some images taken at the time by David.

"Good morning, everyone,

I just wanted to pass on my thanks to everyone who came along to the Boathouse meeting in June. Many thanks for your comments, ideas and suggestions for the future use of a reclaimed Boathouse.
I'd also like to pass on my gratitude to everyone who came along and helped to clear and tidy the Boathouse on July 12th. Your efforts are very much appreciated.
Please see a few photographs I took at both events.
I will keep you updated of any future news and developments.
Please pass on to anyone I may have missed.
Kind regards"
David

And finally
A beautiful view from the Boathouse.

I do wish David every success in his project to renovate the Boathouse. It would be wonderful to have it restored and keeping watch over the Beau Pool for another 150 years. Please send in suggestions for uses and ideas for fund raising.

Erratum Two. The birth of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council and the demise of the Market Bosworth Rural District Council.

Just recently, Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council (HBBC) have celebrated their 50th anniversary. This would suggest that it was created in 1975. Not so. We are not doing that well with anniversaries recently, St. Peter's Parish Church is a bit older than 700 years anniversary celebrated recently and the Primary School on Station Road did not open 50 years ago (I transferred there from Park Street aged 7 or 8 so wish that one was correct). I feel a little guilty in revealing that HBBC was not created in 1975 at all but in 1974. In searching for a copy of The Rural Review I was invited to visit the HBBC Hub and have a look at some memorabilia and records collected by Rebecca (Becky) Owen. Naturally, I took Peter Loseby with me, and we had a lovely morning looking through some most interesting documents and photographs. There will be a follow up next month. It appears that the Local Government Act was passed into law in 1972 which initiated the transfer. The new authority was known as (Hinckley &) Bosworth District Council. Following the election of Councillors to the new Authority one of the first actions was to change the name from (Hinckley &) Bosworth District Council to Hinckley & Bosworth district Council. After the elections it was decided that the district should become a Borough and Queen Elizabeth II was petitioned to allow the change. This was granted with Armorial Arms on the 1st of April 1974.
I am sorry that my previous reports have been more than 8 months out and I will try to do better in future.
Here are some of the documents we found in the book "A history of Hinckley Urban District Council 1895 to 1974" the author is HF Warren (former Deputy Clerk of Hinckley UDC).

A short digression to use up some space.

I have copied the pages and have installed them below. But to fill in this bit of space I will digress for a moment. Last Wednesday the 20th of August I travelled with three experts to see the Market Bosworth rural District Council Emblem. The emblem as you will recall was recovered from high up on the front wall of the former HSBC bank building. It was placed there in 1974/5 by the manager of the Midland Bank at that time Jack Atkinson. The Midland bank of course became part of the HSBC Holdings Limited conglomerate after its purchase by them in 1992.
The emblem has smiled down on the community since 1953 when it was first mounted on the wall of the Council Offices on Station Road, now Bosworth Court Care Home and subsequently on the HSBC building. The current building owner wanted the emblem removed at any cost (possibly resulting the loss of the emblem). Richard Dolman of AR Demolitions came to our rescue and patiently and determinedly worked with the Society to safely remove the emblem and to keep it safe pending refurbishment or preservation.
I was joined by Jo Connell a ceramics expert, Perin Towlson also a ceramics expert (who specialises in porcelain) and Llynda Jo's friend. Llynda' s husband is a metal worker which may be extremely useful in the refurbishment or preservation of the Emblem.
After arriving at the warehouse Andrew arranged to lower the emblem on its pallet from a shelf to the floor so that it could be examined. Our experts went to work and were immediately impressed by the beautiful work and quality on display.
Their verdict? You must wait until September to find out!

Now back to the History of Hinckley Urban District Council 1895 to 1974.

A P P E N D I X

(HINCKLEY &) BOSWORTH DISTRICT COUNCIL

7th June 1973 - 31st March 1974

The election of Members to the new District Council took place on Thursday, 7th June, 1973, the period of office of each Councillor being until May, 1976. There were 47 candidates for the 21 seats from the Hinckley area and 33 for the 13 seats from the Market Bosworth area. In the Hinckley area polling varied from 41.50% (Clarendon Ward) of the electorate to 47.25% (Earl Shilton Ward) and in the Market Bosworth Parishes from 28.68% (Groby) to 68.94% (Higham-on-the-Hill and Sutton Cheney). The constitution of the new authority was: Labour 15, Liberal 8, Conservative 4, Independent 2, Others 5; total membership 34.

The first Meeting of the Bosworth District Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Council Offices, Hinckley on Thursday, 21st June, 1973. Councillor T.E. Brown (Chairman of the Hinckley U.D.C.) was appointed Chairman of the new District Council and Councillor S. Heath (a Member and former Chairman of the Market Bosworth R.D.C.) Vice-Chairman.

The Council agreed to the principle of employing Management Consultants for the appointment of permanent Chief Officers etc., and Ibucon/A.I.C. Management Consultants Ltd. of Solihull were engaged to advise the Council on the establishment of management and committee structures and associated matters. Mr. B.D. Ainscough was appointed as Chief Executive, Mr. J.W. Kay as Treasurer, Mr. P.C. Gibbs as Administration Manager, Mr. O.J.W. Francis as General Manager, Development & Amenity, and Mr. M.C. Evans as General Manager, Housing & Public Services.

The Council, in association with other District Councils in the new County of Leicester, endeavoured to obtain from the County Council improved agency arrangements in respect of certain services, and representations were made to the appropriate Government Departments seeking an extension of agency functions. The agency arrangement ultimately agreed between the County and the local District Council for

the maintenance and improvement of highways covered only the former Hinckley Urban District, excluding Stoke Golding and some of the more rural roads in the Urban District, and also excluding the A.5 and A.47 Trunk Roads, but the new District Council had power to make Traffic Regulation Orders throughout the agency area. The Council accepted agency functions for the disposal of refuse for an initial period of 5 years subject to the County Council accepting responsibility for the provision and acquisition of new tipping sites and incinerator plant. Although the Secretary of State for the Department of Education & Science decided that the District Council's case for the exercise of Library agency functions did not outweigh the advantages for the future development of the County Library Service and he was unwilling to issue a direction in favour of the District Council, the County Libraries & Museums Committee decided to establish consultative arrangements with District Councils and this proposal was welcomed by Hinckley. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food declined to issue a direction on the District Council's application to take on the full functions of a Food and Drugs Authority.

At a Special Meeting of the Council held on 4th October, 1973, the Council resolved (22 Councillors voting for and 9 against), that, in accordance with Section 74 of the Local Government Act, 1972, and subject to the consent of the Secretary of State for the Environment, the name of the Council should be changed to the "Hinckley & Bosworth District Council"; the Secretary of State notified his formal approval to this amendment on 20th November, 1973.

Negotiations were concluded with the County Council in respect of the retention by the Council of the old Library premises in Station Road. Although the Hinckley U.D.C. had in 1967 resolved that the old Council Offices should be used as a temporary Library extension, the new County Council contended that seven years use by the Library constituted a permanent extension. Compromise was reached on the basis that the District Council would pay to the County Council one half of the District Valuer's assessment of the value of the premises in dispute. This was in addition to the payment based on the District Valuer's valuation in respect of the original Library building.

The Council at a Special Meeting held on 17th December, 1973, resolved that a Petition be presented to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II praying for the granting of a Charter under Section 245 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1972, to confer on the District the status of a Borough; Her Majesty by Charter dated 27th February, 1974, granted the District of Hinckley and Bosworth the status of a Borough on and from 1st April, 1974.

A Famous Hinckley Educator (From the HBBC Archive) John Stanley Gittings

Three generations of one family gathered at Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council to honour the latest recipient of a blue plaque. The Gittins family, who travelled from Reading, Newcastle, and London, were welcomed by the Mayor of Hinckley and Bosworth, Councillor Dawn Glenville, as they were presented with a picture of their ancestor, the late John Stanley Gittins OBE (1910 – 1996). John Stanley Gittins fought to help and support young offenders throughout his lifetime and was born in Hinckley's Clarendon Road in 1910. He became renowned for his work in changing the lives of young people. The blue plaque scheme aims to commemorate the link between notable figures of the past and the buildings in which they lived or worked. The Blue Plaque was awarded for John's work within education in a special way.

During the years between the beginning of the Second World War and the passing of the Children Act in 1969 few people contributed more to the study and understanding of work with juvenile delinquents than John Gittins. In this time his innovations in the Home Office-approved schools were acclaimed internationally.

From a strategically important vantage point as Principal of Aycliffe, the first Home Office-approved classifying school, a post which he occupied from 1942 until his retirement in 1970, he was able to influence and inform national developments in ways which are likely to endure long after the bewildering oscillations of public policy in this field are forgotten.

The service in which he worked indefatigably with delinquent boys for over three decades - the approved schools - ceased to exist when the 1969 Children Act came into force. Even the successors to this group, ludicrously named "Community Homes with Education on the Premises", are fast disappearing. Nevertheless, Gittins's main contributions will continue to be relevant whatever system is used to bring education and therapy to delinquent children. Many current issues - for example whether to provide secure treatment for young offenders - were of special concern to him.

Gittins's definition of education would be considerably broader than the normal English usage. In a powerful 1968 article on the future of approved schools, he roundly declared:

We hear for instance suggestions that the principles of childcare, the principles of therapy and so on, ought to be more represented in our practice. But we are essentially engaged in a job of education and the word "education", properly understood, includes the principles of childcare and the principles of therapy.

His own education prepared the way for this pedagogical disposition. Born in Hinckley, Leicestershire, he was the first boy to obtain a university scholarship from the town's grammar school. He took a science degree at Leicester University but was already set on pursuing an educational pathway which took him first to Cambridge for the Diploma in Education course and then to London for an MA Degree in Education. His first appointments were a teaching post at the Whitgift School in Croydon and, in 1937, a university lectureship in education and psychology at Exeter.

In 1938, crucially, he was appointed to the Home Office inspectorate. His tenure was relatively short but, in wartime Britain, immensely busy and absorbing. He left following a Home Office request to set up a quite revolutionary establishment - a classifying approved school, Aycliffe School. The school would provide a clearing house for the North-East of England to facilitate the placement of children on the growing waiting

lists to local training schools, it would develop facilities for the observation and assessment of these children and would assist in the classification of schools to ensure that placements were appropriate.
This was originally part of a wider plan to combat the strains in the approved schools caused by rising delinquency rates. Gittins had been a strong advocate of such a development during his period as inspector. The account of how this was accomplished at Aycliffe is contained in Approved School Boys (1952). In 1952 his book was received enthusiastically; four decades later it is still consulted frequently and cited regularly. The Aycliffe system was extended to cover approved schools in other parts of the country. Many of its features, particularly those concerned with observation and assessment, deserve to survive the eclipse of the approved schools: the careful procedures and methods governing the assessment of children, the articulation of different treatment interventions and the patient accumulation of data so vital for research.
Developments at Aycliffe focused John Gittins' attention on other pressing needs in the service, particularly staffing. He devoted much energy to securing better training and greater recognition for care workers who shared the day-to-day life of the children. Because the people needed to fill these role were hard to recruit, he resolved to find them; in the late 1950s he toured universities, giving lectures on approved schools to students and inviting them to discuss training and employment prospects with him. Many came to Aycliffe, and some took the courses that he was assiduously developing with Newcastle University and the Central Training Council in Child Care. The result was an influx of able, highly trained, and intelligent workers many of whom later took up leading appointments in the statutory and voluntary services.
Another of his concerns was the need to promote closer co-operation between the different professional groups engaged in childcare. He worked hard with others to establish in 1963 the National Bureau for Co-operation in Child Care (now the National Children's Bureau). He occupied high office in the Association of Heads and Matrons of Approved Schools during the Fifties and Sixties - years when the schools faced several crises which led to public hostility to their work. The disruption at the Carlton School in 1959 and the irregular punishments at the Court Lees School in 1967 notoriously imposed severe strain on the system. In the late Sixties Gittins had, as President, with great sensitivity, to represent approved schools at the formal inquiries and investigations that took place into these incidents.
Gittins was a rounded man with wide personal interests, particularly a deep devotion to music. He enjoyed company, particularly that of young people. His family life was closely integrated with his professional work; he and his wife Betty were married for 62 years, and she was associated closely with all that he achieved. Their children Ann and Christopher have both become headteachers of leading comprehensive schools.
John Stanley Gittins, educationist born Hinckley, Leicestershire 1 March 1910; married 1934 Elizabeth Lewis (one son, one daughter); died Newcastle upon Tyne 27 October 1996. I think you will agree a worthy winner of a Blue Plaque.

Quiz time!

No, I have not forgotten to include a quiz, so who remembers the 1950's?

1. The first jet passenger plane was withdrawn from service in 1954 after two catastrophic crashes, which killed all the crew and passengers in each instance. What was the cause of these accidents?

a. Metal fatigue
b. Instrument failure
c. Engine failure
d. Fire

2. What, on Christmas Day 1950, was stolen from Westminster Abbey?

a. A font
b. A statue
c. A stone
d. A cross

3. When the Labour Party was elected to Parliament in 1950 what was their majority?

a. 15

b. 35
c. 25
d. 5

4. What "first" was completed at the Iffley Road Track, Oxford, in 1954.

a. First testing of the hovercraft
b. First road test of the Mini car
c. First sub four-minute mile
d. First Formula Race to be held in Britain.

5. What position did the United Kingdom finish in the first Eurovision Song Contest held in 1956?

a. Third
b. First
c. Did not enter.
d. Second

6. Why was an outside broadcast from the London Guildhall, on September 22nd, 1955, such an important date in TV history?

a. First programme to be transmitted by ITV.
b. First outside broadcast programme
c. First programme to be broadcast in colour.
d. First program to achieve over 20 million viewers.

7. Which sporting event in 1955 did an Englishman win for the first time?

a. Wimbledon Singles Title
b. London Marathon
c. World Heavyweight Boxing Championship
d. British Grand Prix

8. How many Manchester United players died from injuries received in the Munich air disaster on February 6th, 1958?

a. 8
b. 9
c. 7
d. 6

9. Which British troopship carrying 1,500 passengers and crew, sank in the Mediterranean Sea in March 1954?

a. Empire Windrush
b. Empire Windlass
c. Empire Windfall
d. Empire Windmill

10. Approximately how many British troops fought in the Korean War?

a. 53,000
b. 63,000
c. 73,000
d. 83,000

11. Which famous person called off their plans for marriage in 1955?

    a. Princess Margaret
    b. Edward Heath
    c. Shirley Bassey
    d. Elizabeth Taylor

12. Who was the British Prime Minister at the time of the Suez Crisis?

    a. Anthony Eden
    b. Harold Wilson
    c. Harold Macmillan
    d. Winston Churchill

13. Which one of these people were NOT executed during the 1950s?

    a. Christopher Craig
    b. Timothy Evans
    c. Derek Bentley
    d. John Christie

14. Who, in the 1956 FA Cup Final, played the final 15 minutes of the match with a broken neck?

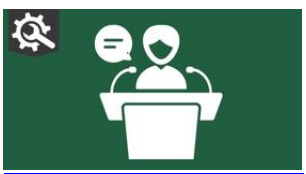
    a. William Leivers
    b. Joe Hayes
    c. Dave Ewing
    d. Bert Trautmann

15. What relic from World War Two officially ended in June 1954?

    a. Identity cards
    b. Rationing
    c. Home Guard
    d. Conscription

I hope you did well with no cheating. As usual the answers are at the end of this Newsletter.

Neighbourhood Link



POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER

PCC's new 'action' programme puts communities in the driving seat of crime prevention

Police and Crime Commissioner Rupert Matthews has unveiled a new flagship initiative putting communities at the helm of his plans for a safer and more prosperous future.

The Community Action Programme fulfils the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland PCC's Police and Crime Plan pledge to adopt a holistic approach to community safety, with a stronger emphasis on prevention and partnerships.

Read the full article via the link:

https://www.leics.pcc.police.uk/.../News.../2025/PR-946.aspx

Please do remember that if you wish to get on-line and cannot at home then the Market Bosworth Community Library are only too happy to help.

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 1950's quiz. How well did you do?

1. The correct answer was Metal fatigue.

The De Havilland Comet entered service in 1952 but in 1954 two crashes caused the air worthiness licence to be withdrawn. After the Royal Navy managed to recover many parts from the first crash, which occurred in the Mediterranean Sea, the plane was reassembled and thoroughly tested.

It was discovered that metal fatigue, caused by the pressurising and depressurising of the cabin, was the problem. After extensive modifications, which included redesigning the shape of the portholes, the Comet once again started carrying passengers and became one of the most successful airliners to have been built in Britain.

2. The correct answer was: A Stone

The Stone of Scone, also known as the Coronation Stone, was stolen by four Scottish Students and taken to Scotland.

In 1951 the stone was found and returned to Westminster Abbey. However, it was returned to Scotland in 1996, where it is kept at Edinburgh Castle, only returning to London when required for a Coronation.

3. The correct answer was 5

Labour won the 1950 General Election by just 5 seats. They remained in power until October 1951 when the Conservatives won.

4. The correct answer was: First sub four-minute mile.

Roger Bannister completed the first sub four-minute mile at Iffley Road Track, Oxford, aided by pacemakers Chris Chataway and Chris Brasher. Although this record was a significant milestone in athletics, it was broken 46 days later by John Landy of Australia.

5. The correct answer was: The correct answer was Did not enter.

The first Eurovision Song Contest was held in Switzerland in 1956.

There were seven countries involved, each country submitting two entries. The United Kingdom were prevented from entering as they registered their intent after the deadline for entries had expired.

Switzerland won the competition. This was the only time countries were required to submit two songs each. In in the following year, entries were restricted to one song per country.

6. The correct answer was First programme to be transmitted by ITV.

Until 1955 the U.K. had only ONE TV channel - which is now BBC 1.

After a short 4-minute trailer, commercial television in the UK started with an outside broadcast from The Guildhall in London.

Comprising of speeches welcoming the advent of commercial television, interviews with guests and a performance by the Halle Orchestra, the programme lasted for 45 minutes.

7. The correct answer was: The correct answer was British Grand Prix

In 1955 Stirling Moss won the British Grand Prix at the Aintree Racetrack. Mike Hawthorne, another British driver, finished sixth.

8. The correct answer was: 8.

The plane, an Airspeed Ambassador, crashed on take-off at Munich whilst attempting to return to England.

United had played Red Star Belgrade in the European Cup and had stopped at Munich for re-fuelling. Seven Manchester United players were killed outright and the eighth, Duncan Edwards, died of his injuries two weeks later.

The crash was caused by slush at the end of the runway although initially it was thought to have been caused by ice on the wings.

The club Secretary, Chief Coach and Trainer were also killed in the crash.

9. The correct answer was Empire Windrush

The Empire Windrush, carrying 1,500 passengers and crew members, had an engine room explosion which resulted in a fire which took out most of the ships power. Consequently, many of the lifeboats could not be launched.

What occurred afterwards was one of the successful maritime rescues of all time. Approximately 1000 of the passengers were wounded servicemen returning from Korea and many of them, clad in their night attire had to take to the water. Some spent over six hours in the water before being rescued.

The only deaths that occurred were four crew members in the engine room.

The ship was eventually taken into tow bound for Gibraltar but sank the next day due to bad weather.

The Empire Windrush was famous for being the first ship to transport West Indian immigrants to the UK in 1948. 480 people landed in the UK from the West Indies, all hoping to start a new life in this country.

10. The correct answer was 63,000.

Approximately 63,00 British troops fought in the Korean War which lasted from 1950 to 1953. There was 1,078 killed, 2,764 wounded and 1,060 missing in action or prisoners of war.

Although a cease fire was agreed the hostilities have not, technically, finished and therefore a "state of war" still exists between North and South Korea.

11. The correct answer was Princess Margaret

In 1955 Princess Margaret announced that she had called off her plans to marry Group Captain Townsend. As Group Captain Townsend was divorced then Princess Margaret would have to have sought permission from her elder sister, the Queen, if she was below the age of 25, or seek permission from Parliament if she was over 25 years old.
As it was, she was two months older than 25 and Parliament had already declared their intent that they would not give permission for her to marry.
This left the Princess with two options, to give up all her rights and privileges as a member of the Royal family, or to call the marriage off.

12. The correct answer was Anthony Eden

Sir Anthony Eden was the Prime Minister at the time of the Suez Crisis in 1956.

In November, British, French, and Israeli forces invaded Egypt and took control of the Suez Canal, but not before Egypt had sunk 40 ships in the Canal, thereby preventing its use.

Eisenhower placed considerable economic pressure on Britain by threatening to sell America's British Reserves thereby forcing down the pound. Saudi Arabia and other Arab Countries refused to sell Britain oil and America refused to make up the shortfall.

Troops were withdrawn in December, and Eden, already suffering from ill health, resigned in January 1957. He was replaced by Harold Macmillan.

13. The correct answer was: The correct answer was Christopher Craig

Christopher Craig served ten years for his part in the murder of a policeman during an attempted robbery. His partner in crime, Derek Bentley, was executed for the murder of the policeman although it was accepted that he did not fire the gun. Chrsitopher Craig, at that time, was too young to be executed. In 1998 the Appeal Court overturned the verdict in Derek Bentley's trial declaring that the original trial was unsafe and prejudiced.

Timothy Evans was executed for the murder of his wife and daughter although John Christie subsequently confessed to the wife's murder. To this day it is not known who murdered the baby, but many people believed that Timothy Evans was innocent. Evans was granted a posthumous pardon in 1966.

John Christie was charged with the murder of six woman, including Timothy Evans' wife, the bodies being found in the house and gardens of 10 Rillington Place. He was subsequently executed.

14. The correct answer was Bert Trautmann

Bert Trautmann, Manchester City, s goalkeeper was knocked out in a collision with a Birmingham City player. As there was no suitable substitute available, Bert continued playing for the final 15 minutes and it was not until 3 days later that it was discovered that he had broken his neck.

Manchester City beat Birmingham by three goals to one.

15. The correct answer was Rationing.

In June 1954, the last items to be rationed during World War Two, meat and bacon, became freely available to the public, whilst one-month earlier butter, cheese, margarine, and cooking fat rationing was ended, thus terminating a 14-year period of Ration Card usage by the British people.