

# MARKET BOSWORTH SOCIETY

October 2025

Dear member

Welcome to your October edition of the Market Bosworth Society Newsletter. It is hope that you will enjoy reading the Newsletter. Please remember to let the Committee know if you have an article you would like to include or if there were subjects that you would like to read about in your Newsletter. As I write I have not received an update from Leicestershire County Council regarding the **Bull in the Oak Junction** and I have not yet managed to secure a meeting between the **Police, the Civil Enforcement Officers, and the Society**, but work continues. I will update you as soon as I am able, I may email you with an update if it arrives between Newsletters and is of sufficient import.

## Archive News

The digital archive is attracting traffic from all over the UK and the world. The articles are being read and enjoyed online by those searching for information about Market Bosworth and its residents past and present. The ten most popular search words in September were as follows:

house (11), dower (9), armson (7), joseph (7), memorial (7), school (7), church (6), ford (6), free (6), smith (6). There were eighty-eight hits over a similar period, and it is therefore obvious that the archive is gaining popularity and recognition. The Society is breaking new ground by making its physical archive available to the world via the internet. We do need your help to make even more information available to searchers.

Your committee would welcome a new member to take the lead on digitalisation. Full training would be provided, if you or anyone you know would like to take part in this exciting opportunity please email [info@marketbosworthsociety.com](mailto:info@marketbosworthsociety.com) or call 07930149408. Full training will be given, and it will be a truly rewarding experience as part of a friendly and supportive team.

## Meeting Report – The Retail History of Market Bosworth Part 1

It is always nice to have a lecture from a member of the Society, and we were delighted to welcome Robert

Leake back to the lectern. This lecture was a reprise of a lecture given in 2016 and was originally researched by Robert, Glynis Oakley, Ingrid Davison, and Beth Dawes: originally given back in 2016. Marion Lambourn did an excellent job in bringing the slides up to date. It was decided to concentrate on three shops this time, The Co-op, The Post Office, and Gene Perry's Electric shop. More shops will be discussed in February under part 2 and there will be a part 3 next year. Robert explained to a near capacity audience that the information was taken from an 1884 Estate Map, Newspaper Articles, Trade Directories, local books such as Peter Foss's History of Market Bosworth and most importantly living memories of residents.

Coincidentally when this lecture was first delivered in 2016 the Co-op was celebrating its 100-year anniversary, the timeline produced by the Society to help with the celebration can be seen in Jasper's Coffee



Shop. The shop premises, shown above, left next to the Midland Counties Bank Building, was purchased from Mrs Winnifred Greaves, daughter of Charles Tollemache Scott and has remained on the same site, with substantial alterations since then. It could be seen that the Town Centre has changed little since 1918. Robert went on to describe the staff who worked there, the services offered, and items sold. Can you remember your or your Mum's divi number? Robert walked us through the many changes and explained some of the memorabilia, such as membership cards. If the shop did not stock what was needed it could be ordered and delivered on arrival. Such items were linen, sheets, towels, kettles, and they would be delivered by Derrick Pallet in the Co-op van. Payment could be by weekly or monthly instalments. The Co-op was the hub of the shopping community.

The heart of the shopping community was its Post Office. Held in high regard, as were the Postmaster or



Mistress the Post Office played a key role in the town. The first mention of a Post Office in Market Bosworth was in a Trade Directory in 1828. The post office was then located next to the Wheatsheaf Inn and where Dressini now stands, being the left half of that extended building. We heard all about the methods of transporting mail and the costs, a letter to Leicester cost 5d (less than 2 1/2 New Pence). The letters were brought to Market Bosworth from the George Hotel in Hinckley by donkey. Local delivery in Market Bosworth was charged at 1d (1/2p) per mile. Payment being accepted once the letter had been accepted. Imagine having to pay to receive your bills! Delivery included Shenton, Sutton Cheney, Cadeby, Newbold Verdon, Barlestoke, Nailstone and other villages along the route. Starting out at 10:00 am it would be 10:00 PM before the mail carrier returned home. We got to hear about the Postmasters and Mistresses of Market Bosworth and the people who worked within the posts office and those who delivered the mail. Later, the mail came to Market Bosworth by train, initially via the passenger service until in 1931 when delivery was changed to the milk train. The mail was sorted now in Birmingham and delivered via the Birmingham and Midlands Railway, which is why Market Bosworth, although firmly within Leicestershire enjoys a Coventry Postal Code. This has caused much disgruntlement and confusion. During the Covid 19 Pandemic I attempted to volunteer and was called by a person from County Hall explaining that I could not volunteer in Leicestershire as I lived in Warwickshire. Despite asking her to look at my address she was insistent. I offered to pay my rates to Warwickshire and there the conversation ended. The Post Office finally closed on the 31st of October 2015 after some 187 years of faithful and honest service. The full time Post Office was replaced by a part time office housed in St. Peter's Parish Hall on two afternoons per week. This was the result of negotiations between the Post Office and Market Bosworth CIC.

Finally, we came to Jim Perry's shop. Elizabeth 'Lizzie' Perry opened a small, sweet shop at 29-31 Station Road in the early 1940's. The shop was originally rented from Harry Weston (after whom Western Drive

was named). Her husband Eugene 'Gene' Perry was a sergeant in the RAF and worked on the electrics of

aircraft. When he returned from the war, he used this knowledge to open an electrical shop. Gene sold many electrical items, as can be seen from the image of his well-stocked window shown left, such as radios, TVs, washing machines, Vacuum Cleaners, and Spin Dryers. Gene also worked as an electrician and spent time working on many of the local farms. Robert joked that Mr Smith of Coton Priory was the first to have battery hens.

It was a lovely wander along Memory Lane, and I look forward to part 2. As usual I have left out more than I have



included. Plus, it was impossible to capture the amusing and entertaining way the lecture was delivered. I have also missed out the many additions from the audience. One I do remember was Peter Loseby who told us that visiting the Co-op in the Summer, as a small boy, was a risk. The fruit on sale, low down near to the door, always attracted wasps and he was quite nervous in his shorts, his legs being inches away. I can remember fruit being sold where the magazines and newspapers now stand, can you? I shall look forward to February and part two. But in the meantime, ...

## **Next Month "Why are the Pebbles in your garden round?" John Colby. 20<sup>th</sup> November 2025 7:00 for a 7:30 start. Free Church Barton Road.**

This talk looks at two significant features of Market Bosworth and its environs using evidence on (and in) the ground that is available to anyone, mainly from within the town. We are going to be looking at two questions and, hopefully, answering them, giving evidence that anyone can see.



### **"Why are the pebbles in your garden round?"**

Molehills, graves in churchyards, cobbles in cement in front of buildings in the Market Square and in Park Street, holes dug for planting trees (thanks to John Oakley), wildlife ponds in the park, springs, Cadeby Quarry, Bosworth

Brickyard, wells and pumps, and bricks are all part of the evidence.

We're going to have a look at "The Ice Age" which is a bit of a misnomer, as there were repeated ice advances and retreats, warm and cold periods, sea level rise, Cadeby Quarry, periodic human habitation, big teeth, The North Atlantic Drift, and the glacial meltwater Lake Harrison that lasted for about ten thousand years around 130,000 years ago at the end of the Wolstanian ice advance, which lasted from about 200,000 to 125,000 years ago. We're looking at how the pebbles in your garden became round by considering the environment at the time, seasonal melts which produces some very violent water flows in high volumes how it deposited cobbles, pebbles, sand, and clay in various places at various times, and how we're affected by it now.

Part of the evidence is also the blitz in Liverpool in 1941 and what they did with the rubble. (Spoiler alert, they dumped it on Crosby beach, and we are looking at the erosion of the debris over a period of eighty years)

### **"Why isn't there any coal under Market Bosworth?"**

This is a question I've been asked on many occasions, and to answer this we need to consider the processes and timescales involved, including two ocean closure and mountain building events, the northward drift and position of Britain through geological time, tropical rainforests and deserts, giant ferns, dragonflies, coral reefs and stagnant lagoons. The evidence quoted is in the vicinity of the former Dragon pub in Newbold Verdon and in the name of a local brass band.

The talk will be extensively illustrated and all will be available post talk as a downloadable PDF document. Do come along and learn the answers to these interesting questions.

# Forthcoming Events!

St. Peter's Church, Market Bosworth

## NOVEMBER CONCERT

SATURDAY 8 NOVEMBER 2025 at 7.30pm



with  
**The Gresley Colliery Band**

*An evening of light music and music appropriate for a time of Remembrance.*

at St Peter's Church, Market Bosworth.

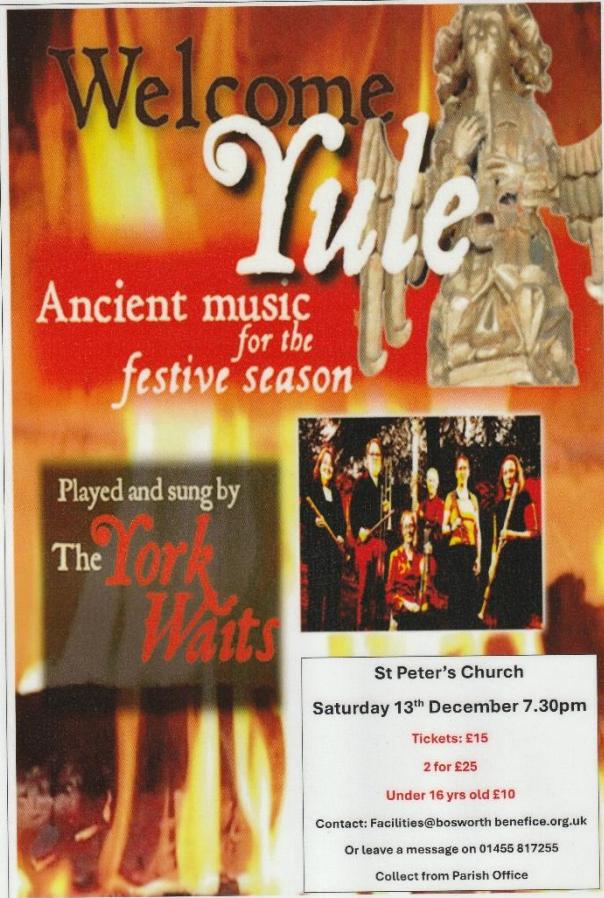
Refreshments will be available at the interval.

BOOK NOW! £15 tickets, 2 for £25 [£10 for under 16s]  
from Kathryn Stevens at the Church Office, St Peter's Parish Hall  
email: [admin@bosworthbenefice.org.uk](mailto:admin@bosworthbenefice.org.uk) tel: 01455 817255  
or at Pop In on Tuesdays and church on Sundays from Robert Leake.  
Tickets will be available on the door too.

Proceeds will be shared between The Royal British Legion,  
The Gresley Colliery Band and St Peter's Church



Figure 1



St Peter's Church  
Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> December 7.30pm  
Tickets: £15  
2 for £25  
Under 16 yrs old £10  
Contact: [Facilities@bosworthbenefice.org.uk](mailto:Facilities@bosworthbenefice.org.uk)  
Or leave a message on 01455 817255  
Collect from Parish Office

## Market Bosworth War Memorial

War memorials honour and commemorate those who died in conflicts, serving as physical reminders of their sacrifice for their communities. They provide a focal point for remembrance, connect past and present generations, and offer a space for reflection on the cost of war. While historically they primarily honoured leaders, modern memorials focus on commemorating ordinary service members and civilians affected by war. The Market Bosworth War Memorial has stood testament to the bravery and selflessness of many since 1920. Much work has been done to ensure that the War Memorial contains all the names of the fallen in conflicts since 1914. Whilst much has been discovered about those named there is still more to be found out about them. If you have information about anyone named on the War Memorial or believe a name has been omitted, please contact the Society as Hon. Treasurer is involved in a project to ensure that no one is missed off and that the details of those named are known.



You can find out more about the War Memorial from the digital archive which you will find here: [Archives](#) simply add 'memorial' to the search box. Choose either ID 166 or look for the entry with thirty-six links. Allow a few seconds for it to load as it is quite a large file and internet speeds vary. Do not forget you can get on-line at the Community Library. Marion will be grateful to hear about any information you have via [info@marketbosworthsociety.com](mailto:info@marketbosworthsociety.com)

## Time for a quiz.

A slight change for this one, not a king or queen but a historical figure.

Who am I? (Just to get you started)

Question 1 How many men did this person have, allegedly?

Question 2: What did he do with these men?

Question 3: The actions of marching men up and down a hill are often used as a metaphor for what?

Question 4: Who is this historical figure (referred to in a famous nursery rhyme)?

If you have not managed to answer the four questions, perhaps this one is not for you....

We will press on; can you identify these Dukes:

1. The Square in front of the British Museum refers to their family name. Another Square that is nearby refers to their title. Which of these Dukes are the dukes on whose estates the British Museum was built?
  - A. Dukes of Buckingham
  - B. Dukes of Bedford
  - C. Dukes of Albemarle
  - D. Dukes of Marlborough
  
2. Aptly called FitzRoy, he was indeed the illegitimate son of an English King, rebelled against his father's successor and was defeated by an ancestor of Sir Winston Churchill at Sedgemoor. What Duke's title was his?
  - A. Duke of Devonshire
  - B. Duke of Gloucester
  - C. Duke of Monmouth
  - D. Duke of Kent
  
3. They created a title for him when he preferred the love of a twice-divorced American to the 'pomp and circumstance' of the English crown. They relegated him to the rank of Duke of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Wentworth
  - B. Windsor
  - C. Wembley
  - D. Warwick
  
4. He had a more than usually distinguished military career and won one of the most resplendent victories of the British army in the course of their history. After having been Prime Minister, he accepted the lower-ranking job of Foreign Secretary. His nickname smacks of Heavy Metal. You find his tomb in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was the duke of \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

(One Word - 10 letters)

5. They were the Dukes of Albany (Prince Leopold), of Connaught (Prince Arthur) and of Edinburgh (Prince Alfred). Their eldest brother had to wait till he was sixty before he could take over the throne. Their dad was called Albert. Who was their mother?

Answer:

(Fill in the first name of that royal person.)

6. He was for sure a Grand Old Duke, and they had called him Frederick Augustus. He commanded the English army in Flanders (1794-95). The famous nursery rhyme about him misrepresents his age (he was thirty-one), the number of his troops (30,000 rather than 10,000) and no, there were no hills in the area where he was fighting. But still he was the Grand Old Duke of \_\_\_\_?

- A. Buckingham
- B. York
- C. Oxford
- D. Cambridge

7. And who was that Grand Old Duke the second son of?

- A. George III
- B. George II
- C. George I
- D. George IV

8. His wife Sarah (born Jennings) was a good friend of the Queen. He won many victories in the War of the Spanish Succession, and the Queen gave him all he needed to build a splendid palace in commemoration of his most famous one: Blenheim. Being a brilliant soldier and statesperson, he set a fine example for his 20th century descendant, Sir Winston Churchill. Who was he?

- A. the Duke of Marlborough
- B. the Duke of Mayfair
- C. the Duke of Milton Keynes
- D. the Duke of Maidstone

9. Charles II raised him to the peerage and called him the Duke of Albemarle. But his contemporaries probably remembered him best as the distinguished military leader he had been at the end of the Civil War, General \_\_\_\_?

- A. Mountjoy
- B. Monck
- C. Mountebank
- D. Montagu

10. The best-known seafarer in Elizabethan Sir Francis Drake. He was knighted on board his ship on returning from a journey around the world that had lasted from 1577 till 1580. What was the name of his ship?

- A. The Mary Rose
- B. The Golden Hind
- C. The Great Harry
- D. The Gloriana

11. If you spotted the odd one, out give yourself another point.

Well done if you got them all correct.

## **Hercules Slaying the Nemean Lion.**

In the last Newsletter I posted under Can You Help a question we had received about the statue of Hercules. It turns out that they answer I gave was not quite up to scratch. There were some inaccuracies. I have been contacted by Peter Foss who generously offered to draft an article for the Newsletter which corrects the previous inaccuracies and provides much more information. It is a fascinating read, enjoy!

# AN UPDATE ON THE BOSWORTH HERCULES

by Peter Foss

I have long been intrigued by the Hercules statue that lies in the fields south of Bosworth since I first saw it in the early 70s. In answer to an enquiry in the September *Newsletter* (p.13) I welcome the chance to give an update on my thoughts. All kinds of legends grew up around it, and I tried to cut through these and state some facts about it in my book of 1983 (*The History of Market Bosworth*, p.153 and p.231, note 2), one of which was identifying it as a depiction of the first labour of Hercules (the slaying of the Nemean Lion), but that interpretation needs modifying.

The picture in my book (p.152) was taken in about 1982 and shows the left arm intact, and of the eight pictures I have on file dating from the 70s and 80s, that is how it is. In Terry Cavanagh and Alison Yarrington's book on the *Public Sculptures of Leicestershire and Rutland* (2000), p. 236, their photograph shows the arm missing, so it obviously went missing between those two dates (perhaps in the 90s), whether through vandalism or storm damage is uncertain. The high pillar it stands on would have deterred vandals, so intentional damage is unlikely, but it does beg the question, where is the arm now? This arm is important, because it shows the figure grasping the pelt of the Nemean Lion which he has just killed and skinned and whose face can be seen below. Cavanagh and Yarrington's book says he is 'in the act of lifting one end of the lion skin, as if donning it as a cloak.' The action is therefore *after* the struggle with the Nemean Lion and may depict Hercules' return to King Eurytheus to display his spoils before the city gates, brandishing them in a gesture of triumph which would accord well with the purpose and period of the statue. He then wore the skin for some of his subsequent labours.

In all my searches for ancient depictions of Hercules I have not found an exact equivalent of this pose, which raises the question as to whether this is an invented pose, or an adaptation of an unknown original? In almost every case with classical statues, the figure depicted is a copy of an ancient prototype, usually Roman, each one of which should be well known (see the book by Francis Haskell and Nicholas Penny, *Taste and the Antique* (1981), p.79). There were many fine sculptors of classical statues working in England in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, a number of them Flemish, who would 'reinvent' a traditional depiction of the subject if it were of an ancient god or hero. Rysbrack's statue of Hercules at Stourhead (1743), based on the famous Farnese Hercules (now in Naples), is a case in point – where the head is turned differently and the legs are crossed. (See the picture in Margaret Whinney's *Sculpture in Britain 1530-1830* (1964), plate 94.)

So, is the Bosworth Hercules an 18th century work? This is very difficult to ascertain from inspection because of its remote location and unreachable position – as well as its weathered condition. One really needs an expert in classical antiquities to get up there, take measurements and examine it both for material (marble?) and condition. From my own perspective I would rate the statue very highly; it seems to be of some quality, well-sculpted, and in its dramatic conception remarkable (possibly unique). It displays a distinctive vigour that is surprisingly absent from many depictions of Hercules. But its story is a strange one. An edition of the *Hinckley Times and Guardian* of 22 April 1932 provides some information, which I judge believable. The 1886 6-inch OS map names it as the 'Hercules Monument (remains of)', exactly in that position at the centre of one of the 'lawnes' created in the 1690s when the Southwood Park was laid out in woodland rides, a fashion of the time. A map of c.1700 in the public records shows this pattern. The story goes that the original statue was a lead one and came from the roof of the Hall (and indeed five such statues are glimpsed on the c.1740 panoramic painting of Bosworth Hall and Park). These were cast copies of classical figures from antiquity which began to flood the English market after 1700: they were often put on the parapets of country houses or as ornaments in the park. It seems most likely that it was the Third Baronet (d.1713) who acquired these ornaments to keep up with fashion, especially as he was laying-out his grounds. One of these was apparently an Apollo Belvedere, which was seen in a garden rockery in the 19th century. Among these lead statues there was very likely to have been a Hercules, for the Hercules Inn, which dates from the early 19th century, and in sight of it, would have been named after it, and it could be that the lead Hercules was acquired in the first place specifically for its present position.

Whatever the case, this lead statue was replaced by the present stone one in c.1900 by Charles Tollemache Scott when the monument was decayed and he took the opportunity to restore the pillar (this information was confirmed by Scott's gamekeeper, Charlie Shave, in an interview with me in 1980, as I noted in my book). The newspaper report suggests that the stone replacement was brought from a builder's yard in Banbury where

it had been ‘lying... for nearly forty years’ before Scott’s intervention (so since the 1860s), and that prior to that it was in London.

To conclude, although its provenance before the mid-19th century is now almost impossible to trace, this Bosworth Hercules might well be an important piece of 18th century monumental sculpture by an English or Flemish craftsman working on commission in the London of the time. One such Flemish sculptor comes to mind – Denis Plumier (1688-1721) – who was born in Antwerp, came to England under the patronage of Lord Cadogan and lived in Westminster. At the time of his death in 1721 he left behind several unclaimed classical figures, including a Hercules, which was cited in a Rysbrack sale of 1766, and said (by Margaret Whinney, p.255) – together with other classical pieces by him – to be no longer ‘apparently extant’. However, Plumier’s significance lies more in his establishing an important sculpting workshop and his early death ‘deprived England of an able sculptor.’ In many cases it was left to his assistants to finish his work (these included significant sculptors such as Laurent Delvaux and Peter Scheemakers). Delvaux (1696-1778) sculpted a Hercules ‘six foot high and finely done in marble’ for Viscount Castlemaine of Wanstead House, Essex, built in the Palladian style in 1718, a magnificent mansion that displayed classical stone statues across its entire roof and in its grounds. These were auctioned in a celebrated sale in 1822 with the rest of the house and contents, and a ‘Hercules’ (lot 267) is recorded as selling for £21.10s.6d (see Rupert Gunnis, *Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851* (1953), p.126). The National Trust claim that the huge Hercules that they own at Waddesdon Manor near Aylesbury is the one from that sale, but this is highly questionable, as their account of the provenance does not tally. Could our Hercules be Delvaux’s lost figure from Wanstead, I wonder? Although the puzzle remains, I would suggest the Bosworth sculpture might well at least have come out of such a workshop as I have described, which makes it immensely important.

Dr Peter Foss

30 September 2025



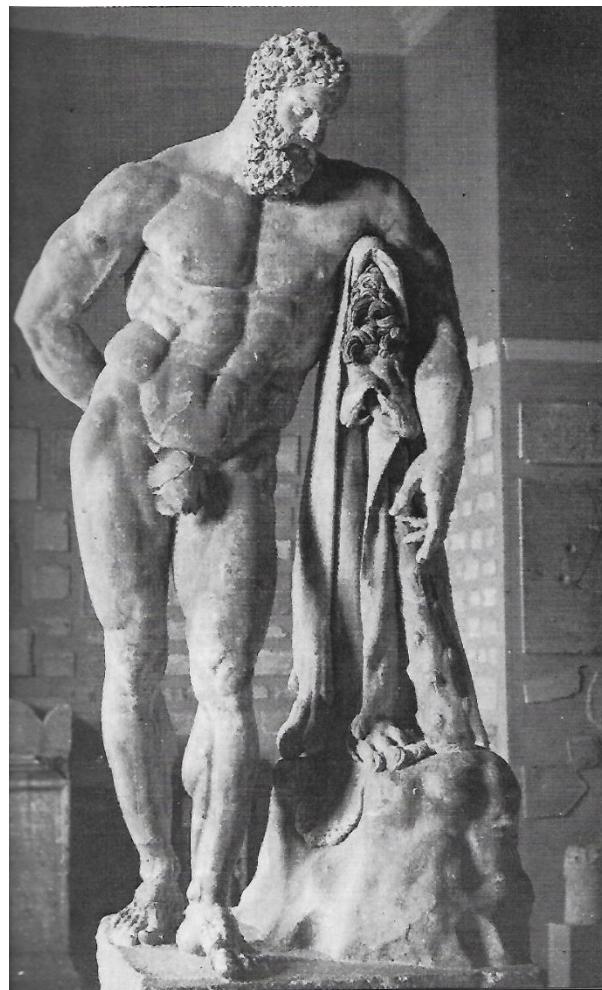
A Pavillion at Garendon Hall near to Loughborough (Above)



From a panoramic painting of Bosworth Hall (above)



The Bosworth Hercules from the front, showing the lion's head on a tree stump and the raised arm brandishing the pelt. (Above)



The Farnese Hercules, the chief classical prototype, three metres high and from the third century AD. (left)

## Can you help?

I have some updates for you.

### Sam Mellor

I shall send a copy of this Newsletter to Sam with an explanation about my previous answer to his question. I am sure he will be delighted to read this article.

### The Argyle family

We asked about the Argyle family and David Woolerton (who is becoming my go to guy) sent me a most informative and interesting email:

Thanks for your September Newsletter.

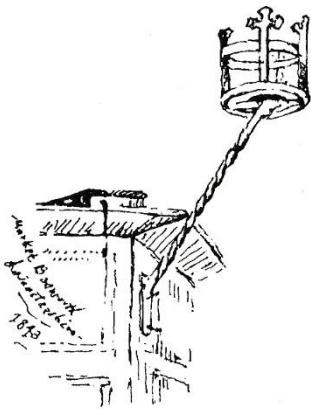
Again, this has revived memories, this time about Yvonne Argyle. We remember Yvonne, less so her brother, but much more about her parents Malcolm and Nancy who all lived on Dragon Lane, only a few yards away from Newbold Verdon County Primary School, where Nancy was School Secretary for many years. Averil taught at this school from 1974 to 1994, and Nancy was there for most if not all that time. We do not recall the Argyles moving house, or which school Yvonne moved to. Roger King also taught at the school during that period and may be able to tell you much more. Averil remembers singing with Nancy in the church choir at St. James from 1974 to 1984 when we lived on Main Street Newbold Verdon before moving to Market Bosworth. I remember Malcolm and Nancy playing bowls, not at Bosworth where most Newbold players came but at Kirby Muxloe. Nancy was a very good lady bowler, and I think that either or both were President/Captain at some time. They may also have won club honours. The club secretary should be able to confirm this.

I hope this will be of interest or help if it is the same Argyle family.

David

I have forwarded David's email to Richard Argyle and have also asked Roger if he can add to the information. I am meeting Roger in early November, so I am hoping for an update for the November Newsletter.

You may recall that in an earlier Newsletter David helped with the Glafs question and wondered if anyone had an hourglass. Peter Foss has reminded me that in his book 'A truly Honest Man', the diary of Joseph Moxon of Market Bosworth 1798 to 1799, on page 130, there is a picture of a 17th century hourglass stand that used to be fixed to the pulpit in St Peter's. I hope Peter will not mind too much but here is a scan of that page.



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Speculation as to why it was there and comments about the length of current sermons are not advised! But grateful thanks to Peter for pointing that out.

### Simon Morris

We received this from Simon:

Hello,

I'm researching the family history of Edward Morris (-1802) of Sutton Cheney. The October 2018 edition of your newsletter has an article by Peter Foss in which he shows much knowledge of Sutton Cheney farm tenants at this time. Do you know what archives might have provided him this information?

I have a tenancy agreement between Edward Morris and the Countess Dowager of Bute, for 117 acres in "Little Cheney", dated 1794. I also have a page of rent calculations for "Lower Ambion Farm" for the

following years, and they refer also to "Morris' first farm". This is rather unclear, and the archives might provide a fuller picture into which those fragments fit.

Best wishes,

Simon Morris

Of course we would like to help. I shared the enquiry with Peter Foss. Peter has research on Sutton Cheney, but he has no access to his notes currently. They are in Sutton Cheney as he generously lent them for the display in St. James Church to accompany the model of the Alms Houses, he gifted to the church. I explained this to Simon who responded with:

Thank you, I'll look forward to hearing from better informed people than me. In case it adds visual appeal or interest to your newsletter, I'll send photos of the documents I mentioned. They, and others, are on Ancestry as well. I'll send them by separate emails; in case the file size causes a problem.

True to his word Simon sent over the images shown below. The first image is the first page of a rental agreement for a farm in little Cheney. The second is rental accounts for Edward Morris's farms in Sutton Cheney, 1795-1797.

Simon then sent me two photographs with his next email.

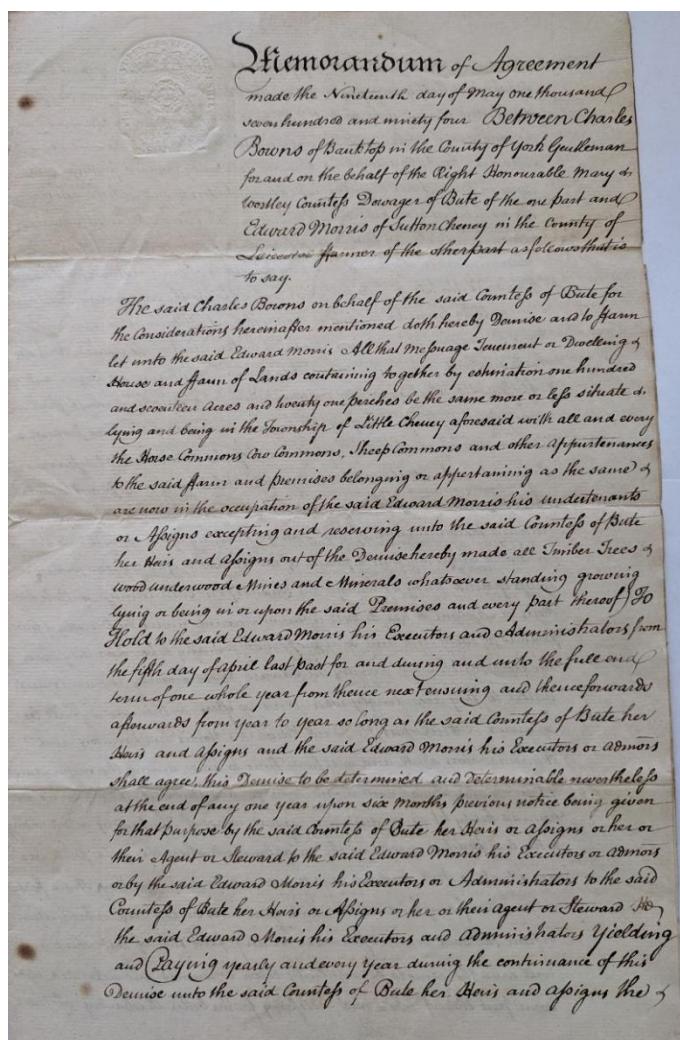
Hi Nigel,

Of more visual interest for the newsletter are these two photographs from the other end of the Morris family's time in Sutton Cheney, in around 1895. They are either of Sutton Fields Farm, or Lower Ambion Farm - perhaps your readers might know which.

Best wishes,

Simon

Finally, Simon sent me a little more information. In the will of James Morris is a reference to Edward Morris of Sutton Cheney as his uncle. There is also a mention of another uncle, William Morris of Stoke Golding (which fits with the headstone of William Morris buried in Witherley). Simon is now satisfied that Edward and James Morris were brothers and born in Witherley.



On Lady day 1795, Mr Edward Morris agreed for the Lower Ambien Farm at	£ 0 0 0
for a Mow of the Rough Pasture for one Year at	7 0 0
1795 One Mow agreed on this Farm to Michael 1795 say Folio 24 in the Ledger	89 10 0
and the Value of the Timber lot from the Wood Act to the same time	63 16 10
Total expended to Lady day 1795	152 7 5
1796 One Mow agreed on this Farm to Michael 1796 say Folio 35 in the Ledger	269 2 8
Burning Bricks see Folio 27 in 90	5 8
Dr in Folio 37 in 90	137 7 11
Add the Value of the Timber lot from the Wood Act to the same time	35 1 8
Total expended to Michaelmas 1796	611 0 4
For at 5 per cent gives and increase of Rent of above	30 10
Product the Rent of the Pasture it having been laid to Richard Stell at Lady day 1796	120 0 0
1797 Rent of the Pasture it having been laid to Richard Stell at Lady day 1797	170 0
For half year to Lady day 1797 is therefore	56 5
At Lady day 1797 Morris first Farm consisted of 127 3 5 ac	£ 2 0 0 per ac half year
add 11 1 4 laid to Sam'l Stell at 16	7 10
107 2 1	97 10
add 43 3 taken from Sam'l Stell 32 10	16 5
151 1 1 from 1st day 1797 130	65
On Lady day 1797 I had expended 93 19 8 at 5 per cent 14 16 0 in 2 7	14 16 0
151 1 1 at 130 14 0 half a year to Michaelmas 1797 in	67 1
1797 Expenses 5 4 1	
Aug 1 Expended 31 18 3	
Dec 26 18 5	
1798 Left with Morris 52 1 8	149 18 2 7 9 - half year
Bricks & Pay Roll	half year to 2 day
25 500 Bricks 28 1	3 14 6
340 Soughing 14 7 3	7 10 6
	1798

I hope that you will agree that this is an interesting piece of family history research, and I hope you dear reader will be able to add to Simon's knowledge about his ancestors. Over to you!

Can you identify the farm in the first image for Simon? Is it Sutton Fields Farm or Lower Ambion Farm? The second image is of Lily, Arthur, and Annie Morris at Ambion Farmhouse Sutton Cheney c 1895.



## New fraud detection tool

It has been a couple of months since we looked at fraud, so as we are approaching Christmas when many will be purchasing on-line, I thought it time we had a look at the subject again. Remember, the golden rules:

- If it looks too good to be true it is, it is fraud.
- Do not buy from Facebook or other social media adverts. Search for the product instead and use a bone fidei retailer.
- No one legitimate will ever ring you and ask for your pin number or to move money from one account to another.
- If there is no **s** in the **http://** it is not secure (should look like this **https://**)
- Never respond to emails requesting that you log into an account. Always look up the company independently. Never respond to emails which start Dear Customer
- If in doubt contact the company independently but only if you have a contract/relationship with them.

Now details of that new tool

Today, Get Safe Online has launched a new fraud detection tool on their website.

If you are suspicious of a text, email or message and you want to check if it is legit or not before responding, you can upload it to Ask Silver on the Get Safe Online website and whereupon it will return an indication of whether the communication is safe or a 'red flag' for fraud.

This can be accessed here:

[Ask Silver - Get Safe Online](#)

Also attached is our latest Back-to-Basics campaign - providing lots of tips and advice from our experts about staying safe online this October. You can read more about this here: [Your back-to-basics guide to keeping safe online - Get Safe Online](#)

Best wishes,

Get Safe Online Team

## Mobile phone theft

Statistics show that phone thefts have been increasing, particularly in urban areas. According to the Crime Survey for England and Wales, an estimated [78,000 people had phones or bags snatched from them on the street last year](#). That is a 153% increase on the number of incidents.

We've pulled together [information on how to protect your data](#) and what to do if you have had your phone stolen. We are running a mobile phone theft survey to find out what your experiences and concerns are.

## Tours of the Bosworth Hall Walled Garden

In July, following the success of similar walks last year, a tour of the Walled Garden was arranged by the Bosworth Society as part of the Leicestershire Archaeological Festival. Each participant was charged £5 which covered the costs of refreshments at Bosworth Hall afterwards, giving an opportunity to look more closely at the pictures we have available and to ask further questions. This was a much-enjoyed addition to the tour. The July event was oversubscribed so two additional dates were added for September which were also advertised for Society members. These were also soon filled, and a further date has been added for Thursday October 9th, although this is also filling rapidly!

The great appeal of the tours is that we are taken round the remains of the garden and Bosworth Hall grounds by Rod Proudman, the former Head Gardener and his daughter Louise who actually lived within the garden [in a bungalow I hasten to add] for many years. Rod is able to describe what it used to be like in the days of the Bosworth Park Infirmary until the late 1980s.

These tours were originally requested following a Bosworth Society talk in February 2023 about the history and activities of the walled garden, based on research over nearly three years by Ingrid Davison, Glynis Oakley, Rod Proudman and myself.



In the tours we also visited the Frameyard, at the northern end of the garden, which Rod described as the “beating heart” of the walled garden operation, where many of the plants for the walled garden and the grounds started off. Here were once glasshouses and cold frames, but sadly today we see an area largely overgrown with brambles and nettles.

If you are interested in joining such a tour, please let me know as we begin to think about suitable dates for next year or even another possible date for this year if there is sufficient demand? Contact me on

[robert@robertleake.com](mailto:robert@robertleake.com) or phone 01455 290020.

R. A. Leake

## Contact Details

Please see the website [www.marketbosworthsociety.com](http://www.marketbosworthsociety.com) for information or email on [info@marketbosworthsociety.com](mailto: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.

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Nigel Palmer  
Chair

## Answers to Historical Figure Quiz

1. Answer: Ten thousand men.
2. Answer: He marched them up to the top of a hill and then marched them down again.
3. Answer: Futile or pointless action.
4. ? Answer: Prince Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, the second son of King George III.

And answers to the proper quiz

1. The correct answer was B Dukes of Bedford

The British Museum is on Russell Square. In the same area there is a Bedford Square as well. John Plantagenet, 1st Duke of Bedford (1389- Rouen 1435) commanded England's army during a critical period of the Hundred Years' War. John Russell, 4th Duke of B. (1710-1770) was the Leader of the so-called Bedford Whigs. Francis Russell, 5th Duke of B., regarded Charles James Fox as his leader and belonged to the circle of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.

1. The correct answer was C Duke of Monmouth

Born in 1649. Lost battle of Sedgemoor in 1685. His opponent was the Duke of Marlborough. He paid for his rebellion with his life: executed in 1685. Thomas Woodstock, (1355-1397) was created Duke of Gloucester in 1385. He was an opponent of Richard II. There also was Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1390-1447) who, by favouring the humanists, earned himself the nickname Good Duke Humphrey. George, the fourth son of George V (1865-1936) got the title of Duke of Kent. William Cavendish was the 1st Duke of Devonshire (1640-1707). He was an opponent of James II. The 4th Duke of Devonshire became Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1756.

2. The correct Answer was B Windsor

Well, there are EARLS of Wentworth but no Dukes. Thomas Wentworth Strafford (1593-1641) was a leading adviser of Charles I. Richard Neville was the first Earl of Warwick and the second Earl of Salisbury. Wembley has its Baron (the first Baron of W. was Walter Mc Lennan Citrine.) But of course, the real Kings of Wembley will always be the team that with Bobby Moore (1941-1993) as skipper, won the world soccer championship there in 1966.

3. The correct answer was Wellington.

He was born as Arthur Wellesley. His day of glory was in 1815, when he stopped Napoleon at the doorstep of Brussels, on the battlefield of Waterloo. He was Prime Minister from 1828 till 1830; he ran the Foreign Office from 1834 to 1835.

4. The correct Answer was Victoria.

In 1876 she had become Empress of India. She gave her name to a whole era: the Victorian Age. She was eighteen when she was told she was to be Queen. Her spontaneous first reaction: 'I'll be good'!

5. The correct Answer was B York

'Oh, the grand old Duke of York, He had ten thousand men, He marched them up to the top of the hill, and he marched Them down again. And when they were up, they were up. And when they were down, they were down. And when they were only halfway up, they were neither up nor down. 'The Grand Old Duke of the nursery rhyme was possibly Frederick Augustus who commanded an English army in Flanders (1794-1795). The hill may have been the town of Cassel, but the number of his troops was at least three times as large as mentioned in the song.

6. The correct answer was A George III

George III was the one who suffered for a while from porphyria, as could be seen in the movie 'The Madness of King George'. He was born in London 1738, died at Windsor Castle in 1820. He was the grandson of George II. As a young boy he had been a slow learner. Also, as a King, he was - though conscientious - not too bright. He was able, however, to strongly focus on one target at a time. For instance, he took a strong interest in botany. He had some excellent mentors such as Bute, North, and Pitt. Charles Fox and the Whigs were most of the time his opponents. Sadly, enough George III's son publicly associated with the King's political opponents. When from 1811 he was intermittently mad, it was exactly THAT son who had to take over as a Regent. All this trouble, together with the loss of the American colonies, overshadowed the positive results of his reign as a King. In the Seven Years' War Britain had won so many successes that George's reign might have been a Golden Age for England.

7. The correct answer was A the Duke of Marlborough

Born 1650, Ashe in Devon. Died 1722 at Windsor. For a short while he had been out of favour with the new King, William of Orange. When Queen Anne started her reign, he was already very much in the good books of the Palace. Because he had married for love rather than for money (his wife was an attendant of Princess

Anne), he depended all his life on his career for a 'decent' income. Among his finest victories were those of Blenheim (1704), Ramillies (1706) and Oudenaarde (1708).

8. The correct answer was B Monck

George Monk was born in 1608 and died in 1669. He had already fought with the Dutch against the Spaniards (1629-1638), then with the King (Charles II) against the Parliamentarians, when after the King's defeat he accepted a commission from the Parliamentarians against the Irish, later also against the Scots. Though at first, he had supported Cromwell's son, he soon understood that the Puritan wave was over, and that a peaceful return to the monarchy was the best solution. For his contribution to that bloodless restoration, he was rewarded with the title of Duke of Albemarle.

9. The correct answer was B The Golden Hind

'Gloriana' is the name given by Edmund Spenser to Queen Elizabeth in his 'Faery Queen'. The Great Harry (built in the dockyards of Woolwich) and the Mary Rose (now docked at Portsmouth) were ships built for Henry VIII. Drake was born on the estate of Lord Francis Russell, the 2nd Earl of Bedford. His family being poor, he became a sailor. A sea-captain for whom he had worked, left him his ship. He showed a real talent for pilotage. After a while he was allowed to take on more important enterprises. He made voyages to the West Indies, America and circumnavigated the world. It was during one of those voyages that he changed the name of his light-weight ship (only one hundred ton) from 'the Pelican' into 'the Golden Hinde'. In 1581 he became Mayor of Plymouth. During the episode of the Spanish Armada, it was Drake who prompted the use of fireships to drive the Armada out of Calais. His last voyage was in 1596. While at sea he caught a fever and succumbed to it.

10. The odd one out was of course Sir Francis Drake who did not die as a Duke but dies as a Sir.

<https://www.funtrivia.com/submitquiz.cfm>