

MARKET BOSWORTH SOCIETY

CONGRATULATIONS!

Well done to **Bosworth in Bloom** Excellent news that Market Bosworth has been awarded a **Royal Horticultural Society Gold Medal** in the Large Village category of the East Midlands in Bloom competition.

Even more exciting was the confirmation of a score of **93** out of a possible **100** points additionally adjudging **Market Bosworth Best Large Village** category entry in the East Midlands.

Dear Member

I have been taken to task. Walter Baynes very kindly agreed to proofread the August Newsletter for me. Walter was kept pretty busy as you might imagine. I could not resist changing the introduction and used *afterall* and not after all. In my defence my spell checker did not squeal and I did think it looked a bit odd. I googled it. I did get a response for afterall and was offered the English meaning. Good enough for me I thought. Wrong I should have pursued the link where I would have found that it was separated to two words. There is no hope, even after proofing I still manage to add a wrong word. Well, I shall hold my head high and at least you know, with certainty with the occasional solecism, spelling mistake or destruction of Grammer that your Newsletter is genuine!

That's the best excuse I could think of if you have any better ones...



Market Bosworth Neighbourhood Plan

Please forgive me for altering the order in which items are presented. Normally you would be reading the report from the last lecture or Summer Visit. Instead I want to ask you to do something else. We have recently seen that housing developers have their eyes on Market Bosworth. Surrounded by green fields and with no Local Plan in place from Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council we are a tempting target. Developers don't build houses. They make money. Agricultural land costs around £13,000 per acre building land is on average £104,000 per acre. By gaining outline planning permission on a piece of land it becomes eight times more valuable. Even then there is no guarantee that the land will be built upon as major companies use a land banking system to maximise their profits. Within the Neighbourhood Plan are designated areas, where previous community consultations have shown that these areas are the preferred sites for homes. We need to build homes and as that is the case why not decide where and when they are built rather than to simply destroy the countryside.

The Neighbourhood Plan which was adopted by a referendum in September 2015 is undergoing a major update. It is imperative that you see the updates and comment upon them. Comments are vital for two reasons, firstly that it is you who must shape how development takes place in Market Bosworth. You must decide on the priorities for Market Bosworth. Secondly the number of responses will be used to illustrate the interest of the community in the plan and ergo the support the plan enjoys from the community. Similar to voting in elections, it is a chore but something we must do as responsible citizens. Please, please use the links provided or call into the Market Bosworth Community Library and have your say.

Stakeholder Consultation

Dear Sir/Madam

Pre-submission Consultation on the Draft Modified Market Bosworth Neighbourhood Plan 2020-2039

Regulation 14 of The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012

Market Bosworth Parish Council, as the qualifying body, has prepared an updated Neighbourhood Plan for the period to 2039 (the Plan) for Market Bosworth Parish. The Plan sets out a vision for the future of the parish and planning policies which will be used to determine planning proposals locally. It updates the first Market Bosworth Neighbourhood Plan which was made in 2015. Our Plan was one of the first to be made in Leicestershire. The Plan was updated as a 'minor' update on March 17th, 2021. However, it is now necessary to update the Plan in line with current planning guidelines and ensure the Plan is robust in terms of planning requirements as it is more than 2 years old.

Market Bosworth Parish Council is now inviting comments on the proposals in this Pre-Submission version of the Plan before it is submitted to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council for formal consideration and wider consultation. The consultation opens for comment on **1st September 2023**. The deadline for comments to be received by Market Bosworth Parish Council is **5pm on Monday 16th October 2023**. An online version of the Draft Modified Plan, a Statement of Modifications, the evidence base and the Pre-submission Comments Form can be viewed on the Neighbourhood Plan pages of the Market Bosworth Parish Council website at: <https://www.marketbosworth-pc.gov.uk/neighbourhood-plan.html>. If you are unable to view the Plan online, printed copies are available for viewing at the Community Library, Station Road and the Parish Council Office, Park Street, during their normal opening hours.

How to make representations using the Pre-submission Comments Form:

Online: <https://forms.office.com/e/E3nPNPPkH8>

E-mail: clerk@marketbosworth-pc.gov.uk

Post: Market Bosworth Parish Council Office, Parish Hall, Park Street, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, CV13 0LL

Community venues: Submit your Pre-submission Comments Form at the Community Library during their normal opening hours (<https://www.marketbosworthcommunitylibrary.org/page8.html>), or the Parish Council Office (Thursdays 10.00 a.m. – 1:00pm), using the comments box provided.

Privacy notice:

Please note, we will not accept responses that are anonymous. Your submitted comments will be used in the plan process for the lifetime of the Neighbourhood Plan. Your response cannot be treated as confidential as it is likely to be available for public inspection. Your personal details will not be made public. We are working in partnership with the RCC Leicestershire & Rutland in undertaking this consultation. For more information about data and privacy, please see: <https://www.marketbosworth-pc.gov.uk/local-council-privacy-and-cookie.html>
<https://www.ruralcc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/RCC-Web-privacy-policy.pdf.pdf>

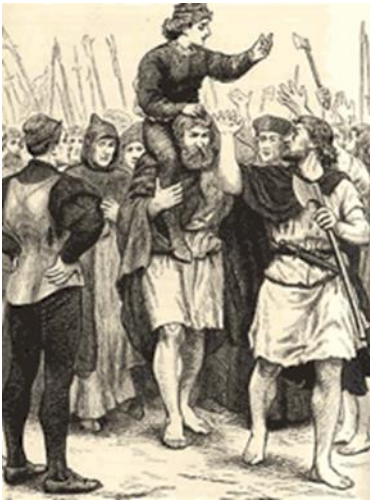
Thank you for taking the time to provide comments on our updated Neighbourhood Plan.

On behalf of Market Bosworth Parish Council

Meting Report The Battle of Stoke – Kevin Winter

The last Battle of the Wars of the Roses?

Kevin Winter, a member of the Battlefields trust provided our lecture on the 21st September. Kevin explained to us that the Battle of Stoke Field took place on the 16 June 1487. Some consider this to be the real last battle of the Wars of the Roses, even though King Richard III had been dead for almost two years. It was the last major engagement between contenders for the throne whose claims derived from the two original sides. The Battle of Bosworth Field, two years previously, resulted in a new king, King Henry VII, ushering in the rule of the Tudors. The Battle of Stoke Field was the decisive engagement in an attempt by leading Yorkists to unseat King Henry VII in favour of the pretender Lambert Simnel. Though it is often compared as a minor battle to the major battles between York and Lancaster, we heard that the battle was slightly larger than Bosworth, with much heavier casualties. At the end of the battle Henry's victory was complete. Almost all the leading Yorkists were killed in the battle. This finishing the job King Henry VII started several years ago.



Lambert Simnel was simply an impostor claiming to be Edward (either Edward, Earl of Warwick, or Edward V). Simnel came to the attention of John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln through the agency of a priest called Richard Symonds. Lincoln, although he acted as a friend to the new king obviously harboured ambition. Perhaps it was because Richard III of England, had named Lincoln, his nephew, as the royal heir. Although he probably had no doubt about Simnel's true peasant identity, Lincoln saw an opportunity for revenge and reparation.

The 19th-century illustration depicting Irish supporters carrying Simnel is shown above.

The Yorkist fleet set sail from their exile in Burgandy and arrived in Dublin on 4 May 1487. With the help of Gerald FitzGerald, 8th Earl of Kildare and his brother Thomas FitzGerald of Laccagh, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lincoln recruited 4,500 Irish mercenaries, mostly kerns, lightly armoured but highly mobile infantry. With the support of the Irish nobility and clergy, Lincoln had the pretender Lambert Simnel crowned "King Edward VI" in Dublin on 24 May 1487. Although a Parliament was called for the new "King", Lincoln instead, packed up the army and Simnel and set sail for north Lancashire.

On landing on 4 June 1487, Lincoln was joined by a number of the local gentry led by Sir Thomas Broughton. In a series of forced marches, the Yorkist army, now numbering some 8,000 men, covered over 200 miles in five days. On the night of 10 June, the Yorkists were camped at Bramham moor, and the pro-Tudor forces under Clifford were camped near Tadcaster. Lovell led 2,000 Yorkists on a night attack against Clifford's 400 men. The result was an unsurprising overwhelming Yorkist victory.

Lincoln then outmanoeuvred King Henry's northern army, under the command of the Earl of Northumberland by ordering a force under John, Lord Scrope to mount a diversionary attack on Bootham Bar, York, on 12 June. Lord Scrope then withdrew northwards, taking Northumberland's army with him.

Lincoln and the main army continued southwards. Outside Doncaster, Lincoln encountered Lancastrian cavalry under Edward Woodville, Lord Scales. There followed three days of skirmishing through Sherwood Forest. Lincoln forced Scales back to Nottingham, where Scales' cavalry stayed to wait for the main royal army. However, the fighting had slowed down the Yorkist advance sufficiently to allow King Henry to receive substantial reinforcements under the command of Lord Strange by the time he joined Scales at Nottingham on 14 June. Rhys ap Thomas, Henry's leading supporter in Wales, also arrived with reinforcements.

Henry's army now outnumbered the Yorkists. In addition, it was far better armed and equipped than the Yorkist army. His two principal military commanders, Jasper Tudor and John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, were also more experienced than the Yorkist leaders.

On 15 June, King Henry began moving toward Newark after receiving news that Lincoln had crossed the River Trent. Around nine in the morning of 16 June, King Henry's forward troops, commanded by the

Earl of Oxford, encountered the Yorkist army assembled in a single block.



Shown above is on a brow of Rampire Hill the Yorkists starting position, surrounded on three sides by the River Trent at the village of East Stoke. Their right flank was anchored on a high spot known as Burham Furlong.

Henry's army was divided into three parts, of which Oxford led the leading contingent, he may have had as many as 6,000 infantry under his command. He was flanked by two wings of mounted troops under Baron Scales and Sir John Savage (both veterans of Bosworth). As at Bosworth, the king left the control of the fighting itself to Oxford. Before the fight began some unusual lights in the sky were interpreted as ill-portents by Lancastrian soldiers, leading to some desertions, but Oxford and other nobles were able to restore morale, and soon the army was in "good array and in a fair battle".

The Yorkists, arrayed in a single concentrated formation, were assaulted by arrows. Suffering from the arrows, they chose to surrender the high ground by immediately going on to the attack in the hope of breaking the Lancastrian line and rolling up the enemy army. Though outnumbered overall, the Yorkists had the advantage of a core of well-trained foreign mercenaries, and their concentrated force outnumbered Oxford's vanguard, which was the only part of the Lancastrian army engaged.

The vanguard was badly shaken, but Oxford was able to rally his forces. The battle was bitterly contested for over three hours, but eventually, sheer attrition wore down the Yorkists after they failed to break the Lancastrian position. Henry chose not to commit his other forces leaving the struggle to the vanguard, which was repeatedly reinforced as Lancastrian contingents came up, directed by Jasper Tudor. Though the German mercenaries were equipped with the latest handguns, the presence of large numbers of traditional archers in the Lancastrian army proved decisive. The skilled longbowmen were able to shoot volley after volley into the Yorkist position. The lack of body armour on the Irish troops in particular meant that they were cut down in increasing numbers by repeated showers of arrows.

Unable to retreat (with the river on three sides), the German and Swiss mercenaries had no option but to fight it out. According to one observer, by the end of the battle, they were "filled with arrows like hedgehogs". The broken Yorkists fled towards the Trent down a ravine (known locally even today as the Red Gutter. Actually it is red due to the soil, Keuper Marl. This was comprised of several layers of Mudstone and Siltstone of Triassic age which is commonly found in parts of the Midlands). in which many were cornered and killed. Most of the Yorkist commanders—Lincoln, Fitzgerald, and Schwartz—fell fighting. Only Lord Lovell and Broughton escaped. Lovell disappeared after the battle and was never seen again. He may have gone to Scotland, as there is evidence of a safe conduct pass being granted him there, but his later fate is unknown. In the 18th century a body was found inside a secret room at his house, Minster Lovell Hall in Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire, leading to conjecture that it was his.

As for the pretender, Simnel, he was captured, but Henry realised that Simnel was merely a puppet for the leading Yorkists. He gave a pardon which proved a popular decision. Simnel was given a job in the royal kitchen as a spit-turner, and later promoted to falconer. The Irish nobles who had supported Simnel were also pardoned, as Henry believed he needed their support to govern Ireland effectively. Most of the ordinary soldiers who were not killed in the battle were executed over the next few days. This was another way of weakening the nobles giving them little opportunity to cause further trouble. The exception to the executions was The Landsknecht also known as Landsknechts or Lansquenets. These men were Germanic mercenaries used in pike and shot formations. Consisting predominantly of pikemen and supporting foot soldiers, their front line was formed by Doppel Soldner ("double-pay men") renowned for their use of Zwei hander (literally 'two handed') which was a huge two handed sword and the arquebus (a form of long gun which appeared in Europe and the Ottoman Empire during the 15th century). An infantryman armed with an arquebus is called an arquebusier.

The term arquebus is derived from the Dutch word Haakbus ("hook gun"). The term arquebus was applied to many different forms of firearms from the 15th to 17th centuries, but it originally referred to "a hand-gun with a hook-like projection or lug on its under surface, useful for steadying it against battlements or other objects when firing". These "hook guns" were in their earliest forms of defensive weapons mounted on German city walls in the early 15th century. The addition of shoulder stock and priming pan, and matchlock mechanism of the late 15th Century turned the arquebus into a handheld firearm and also the first firearm equipped with a trigger. These men were disarmed and sent on their way. Henry VII realised that in the future their services may well be needed. However, Henry later persuaded the Pope to excommunicate the Irish clergy who had supported the rebellion. He obviously enjoyed a better relationship with Rome than his son would. Two other Yorkist conspirators were also captured: Richard Symonds and John Payne, Bishop of Meath. Symonds was the man who had introduced Lincoln to Simnel; Payne had preached the sermon at Simnel's coronation. Neither man was executed, but they were punished. Symonds was imprisoned, and Payne was pardoned after a short sentence and eventually restored to royal favour.

To mark his victory, Henry raised his standard on Burham Furlong. The spot is marked by a large stone memorial with the legend "Here stood the Burrand Bush planted on the spot where Henry VII placed his standard after the Battle of Stoke 16 June 1487". Henry knighted many of his supporters in the aftermath of the battle. A handwritten list of the new knights by John Writhe survives inserted into a copy of the book Game and Play of Chess. Thirteen new bannerets were created and fifty-two men were knighted. The following year in 1488 the two main cavalry commanders of Henry's army, Baron Scales and Sir John Savage, were both made Knights of the Garter.

Henry had hoped to capture Lincoln alive in order to learn from him the true extent of support for the Yorkists. Instead, Henry launched a series of enquiries, the outcome of which was relatively few executions and very many fines, consistent with Henry's policy of controlling the aristocracy by weakening it financially. After the battle, he progressed north through Pontefract, York, Durham, and Newcastle to show himself in those areas that had been strongholds of Richard III's supporters.

Later in Henry's reign, in the 1490s, another pretender to the throne emerged, in the person of Perkin Warbeck; however, this time the matter was resolved without having to fight a major battle.

Kevin also mentioned a legend which had sprung (no pun intended) from the battle.



Willie Rundle: There are several versions of a story which tells us that the Spring took its name from a devout Yorkist soldier named Willie Rundle. The simplest of these tells how riding across the field, Willie was cut from his horse by his enemies. Where he fell to the ground a spring burst forth, which later quenched the thirst of his dying comrades. Another version has a mortally wounded Willie on foot. With his last dying breath he falls to his knees and praise to his 'Patron Saint' that his great thirst be quenched. His prayers are answered when water gushes from the ground in front of him. His equally thirsty comrades later drank from the new spring and the grateful survivors named it in his honour.

Kevin told us about his work with the Battlefields trust to save and preserve battlefields. There is a self-Guided walk around the field (shown left).

An excellently informative and interesting lecture, much enjoyed by the audience.

Next Month Leicester Cathedral Revealed – The story so far. Mathew Morris.



Many of you will know Mathew through his work as Senior Archaeologist with Bosworth Links. He will be making a welcome return to us on the 19th October to tell us all about the recent discoveries at Leicester Cathedral.

“The construction of Leicester Cathedral's new heritage learning centre has revealed a fascinating snapshot of life in Leicester over the past 2,000 years. From a possible Roman shrine to Anglo-Saxon buildings and a burial ground in use from the late Saxon period to the 19th century, in my lecture I will reveal the archaeology found during the recent Leicester Cathedral Revealed project, what it tells us about the lives of the people of St Martin's parish, and its significance for the story of Leicester.” Mathew Morris.

Definitely one to savour. Members free, guests £3.00



The next instalment of our series featuring famous and possibly less well known former pupils of the Dixie Grammar School follows. This time it is someone who most definitely deserves a Blue Plaque.

Bernard Newman, an author of truth or fiction?

Bernard Newman was born in Ibstock, Leicestershire, on May 8th, 1897. His grandmother lived in Nuneaton and was the cousin of Eleanor Evans. You will probably know Eleanor better by her pen-name of George Eliot, the famous novelist. So Bernard had a literary background from the very beginning. He was one of the six children of Annie and William Betteridge Newman, a cattle dealer and farmer. His mother came from Alsace and he grew up speaking English, French and German.



He passed his entrance exam to the Dixie Grammar School in Market Bosworth and joined in September 1909 alongside Arthur Dawkins from Barwell, who was to become a lifelong friend.

Both Bernard and Arthur did extremely well in mathematics, thanks to the excellent tuition of the Maths teacher, George Nicholls. Nicholls wanted both Bernard and Arthur to specialise in the subjects that he taught in order that he could prepare them for the exams needed for the Cambridge Maths Scholarships. There were only two of those awarded each year and Nicholls was usually successful in getting one awarded to his pupils. However, the headmaster, Rev. L. H. Pearson, refused to give his permission to such a specialisation and as a result Nicholls promptly left in the middle of the school year. This prevented the school from finding a suitable replacement. The one who was found, a Mr. Scott, was unable to cope with the needs of Bernard and Arthur and the boys were left to their own devices.

In the summer of 1913 they decided to enter for the Second Division Civil Service examination that was to be held in the summer of the next year. As the Dixie Grammar School had no experience of entering pupils for

these examinations they arranged with their teachers, without the headmaster's knowledge, to let them off any homework in order that they could take a correspondence course with a tutorial college. By the time the examination was held in August 1914 the First World War had begun. The results were published a few weeks after the exam. Some 2,500 candidates had entered for only 100 positions. Bernard's results put him at around 350 – 400th on the list. He left school at Christmas 1914 along with Arthur and joined the army. Because of this he was unable to accept the position of Second Division Clerk when it was offered. However, it did mean that a position would be held for him after the War.

Serving in combat during World War I, with his reasonable fluency in French, the regiment's French liaison officer occasionally sent him undercover in Paris. Accompanied by a female French agent, they investigated the gossip of Allied soldiers discussing troop movements. It was here that his interest in espionage began, and his character 'Papa Pontivy' was based on that French liaison officer.

Some of his early fiction novels, particularly *Spy*, which was published in 1935, were written in the first person with himself as the main character. This soon led to the belief that he was a spy. Newman clarified this in his 1960 autobiography, "Speaking From Memory", he said that his "*war service was routine and unremarkable and that his novels were publicised in that way to achieve sales at the suggestion of his publisher.*" Correspondence between Newman and the military historian B. H. Liddell Hart held in the Liddell Hart Centre for Military Archives at King's College London, confirm the publisher's marketing tactics by asking Newman to 'disappear' for two weeks during the book's launch to the public.

As a result of this free publicity, *Spy* ran to 18 editions. Newman eventually said in an interview:

"I am not a spy; I have never been a spy and I don't suppose I shall ever become one. I have never met the King, the Kaiser, Ludendorff, Hindenburg or Lloyd George. I did not win the DSO nor was I as much as half an inch behind the German lines during the war. I am trying to devise a new kind of thriller. I believe I have succeeded. I quite agree that there are plenty of people who might believe it, but I believe the intelligent reader will treat the book exactly as he would a good detective story."

That statement was widely reported in the press worldwide, but even his 1968 New York Times obituary repeated the fiction. Internet articles can still be found stating his 'espionage activities' as fact.

In 1919 he was 'mentioned in despatches' for "His gallant and distinguished services in the field." In 1933 he was appointed Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. He ended the war as a staff sergeant, although in 1942, he was introduced to an audience as a captain.



Afterwards, with no interest in further education, he managed to get a modest job as a civil servant with the Ministry of Works. He began writing

and became a lecturer and passionate traveller, visiting more than 60 countries between the wars, many of those on a bicycle. He gave some 2,000 lectures between 1928 and 1940 throughout Europe, even meeting Adolf Hitler. He started writing novels, gaining some recognition with his 1930 novel "The Cavalry Went Through". From 1936 to 1938, he was the first chairman of the Society of Civil & Public Service Writers.

His time with the military in the First World War was a major influence on his travel and his writings. He believed that the treaty of Versailles had been a failure, and that Britain's policy of appeasement could lead to disaster; he consistently sought out the danger spots of Europe. As thoughts of war grew in the 1930s, Newman encouraged everyone to visit the War's Cemeteries, even suggesting that *"if the world's leaders should meet in them rather than grand palaces they would not talk so airily about the next war."* Newman saw the Second World War as *"the greatest tragedy in the history of the world"* for those who fought and died in the Great War believing it was to be the "war to end all wars." At the same time his humour held true. He told of his *"trivial encounters of the road"* focusing on *"comedy, which is in keeping with my temperament"*. In Sweden he entered Stockholm covered in mud, *"the result of the unequal contest between a cyclist and heavy vehicles on a sloshy road"*. At the local bathhouse he undressed and soaked in the tub. After a time, the female attendant entered and, despite his protests, proceeded to scrub him. Then she insisted on drying him, again ignoring his modesty. Later he tried saunas, sharing them with both men and women. *"I saw more of the human body among Scandinavian peoples than any others in Europe, but a cleaner and more moral outlook I never knew."*

As a child Bernard fell off horses so consistently his father bought him a bicycle. At an early age he knew that he wanted to write and lecture, so he made a round-trip cycle-ride of thirty miles to hear the then popular novelist Joseph Hocking. He rode his bicycle five miles each way to primary school and after that the six or so miles to the Dixie Grammar School. He rode far greater distances during holidays visiting historic sites. He rode to London, *"a mere 110 miles. What was that to a boy with a bicycle?"* In spite of his youth and poor eyesight, he joined an artillery unit in 1914. When Bernard was unable to control his horse during a review, his commander got him a bicycle. In September 1915, Newman fixed a puncture for the Prince of Wales. *"I think he preferred a bicycle to a horse for business purposes in those days, and I think he was right: certainly I copied his example myself for the greater part of the war."*

Anyone who has ever ridden a bicycle any distance will know that neither the weather, the roads nor other road users always co-operate. In Russia, sand, sometimes eight to ten inches deep, proved almost impossible, so he took to the railroad tracks, alternating between the worker's path and bouncing over the sleepers. In parts of Romania no one had ever seen a bicycle, and *"startled horses reacted badly, as did English horses to motor cars thirty of forty years before"*. Unlike earlier cyclists who had to force society to accept their rights to the road, Newman saw himself and his bicycle as intruders on the peasants' roads. He tried to stop riding before dark, in part from fear of wolves.

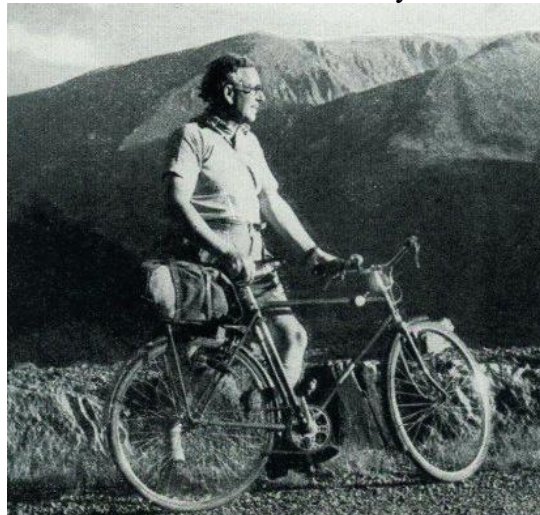
Newman cycled because he loved it, even if others misunderstood him. It was assumed that he was too poor to travel by train and on one occasion a guide at an oasis in Tunis offered to show him around for a reduced price because, since he had arrived by bicycle, he must be in reduced circumstances. While travelling in post Second World War Germany, he rode for a time with a group of German youths who could not understand his interest in cycling. Even though he was much older he had ridden further that day than they had, and remained fresh enough to outride them.

In 1932, during the depths of the Great Depression, he suggested to an editor at the publishers Herbert Jenkins that he should follow the route of the Three Musketeers. D'Artagnan was one of his few childhood heroes who remained heroic in adulthood, and when a chance to follow his travels appeared, Bernard took it. He wanted to follow the trail as closely as possible, yet riding a horse appeared an impossibility and a motor car too modern. Since the trail covered one thousand miles, walking was out of the question. *"I decided at last on a bicycle: it has the approximate speed of the horse, and is not so blatantly modern as a car: what is more it can go almost anywhere"*. It permitted slower travel so as not to miss the atmosphere. Except on two occasions when he had to carry it, *"my steed faced all difficulties with a spirit that would have amazed D'Artagnan's yellow horse"*. When the editor learned that England had ten million cyclists, he asked Bernard if he could ride a bicycle. *"Could I ride a bicycle? In the Trail of the Three Musketeers was the first of my long series of cycle-travelogues. They have provided me with bread and butter, and sometimes jam, for more than twenty years."*

He began following D'Artagnan's route on a Sunday morning, feeling just like his hero *"off to make his fortune."* After several miles of lonely riding, he stumbled into an Orleans road race. When spectators sarcastically scoffed, he turned onto a tow path, where a runaway horse forced him into the Loire. *"Already I*

had perceived that I was no D'Artagnan: those spectators would not have jeered twice at him!" When he failed to cover the sixty leagues D'Artagnan had covered in twelve hours, he put it down to the musketeer's not having to pedal a bicycle. Despite this ignominious beginning, he continued on to Paris, where he found cycling "a nerve-wracking business." After a month's travel he returned to England and applied for life insurance, wondering why he had not completed the application before the journey. In response to the question about his nerves, he replied he had just come from cycling in Paris, and the company accepted his application without further question.

On his second excursion, during which he followed the Danube from the Black Forest to the Black Sea, he "made a great friend of my bicycle", elevating the relationship between rider and bicycle to a more intimate level. He refused to see his only link to England, which served him faithfully every day, as merely a collection



of steel tubes. "I called him George. I used to argue with him as we rode along together. It was nice to speak English occasionally." Bernard and George on the Col Des Puymorens, shown left. After his return to England he went on the lecture circuit, where an official ridiculed him for naming his bicycle George. "I politely and gently replied that I had taken a perfectly ordinary British bicycle, which had previously carried me round twenty-one European countries; had ridden him through Yugoslavia and Albania, along roads which were among the worst in Europe; that my only casualties had been a few spokes; that he had not had even a single puncture; that he had never baulked at the most impossible conditions; that he had aroused envy and admiration everywhere for his sterling qualities, and that a bicycle which could do all these things, carrying a thirty-pound pack and a fifteen-stone rider, was a credit to England, and deserved the best name England could provide".

Between tours Newman frequently appeared on the BBC's Children's Hour, which received a letter from a young girl who remembered George but forgot Newman: "When is that man coming on again who has a bicycle named George?"

He based his first travel book on a walking adventure, though he found it limited his range, while trains and buses limited his flexibility. He believed travelling by car indicated wealth, thus separating him from the peasants he wanted to meet. When he talked to people from a car, they responded to his questions from a

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Top.
EQUIPMENT. Holdall Bag.

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Model 704 AX With free wheel and hub brakes ... **£5. 12. 6.**

Model 704 DX With 3-speed hub and hub brakes ... **£6. 12. 6.**

Model 704 AC As model 704A, but with Endrick rims and caliper brakes. **£4. 19. 6.**

distance, standing to attention and calling him "sir." When he met the same people the next day riding his bicycle, he found them much more friendly and easier to talk to, more relaxed and forthcoming. On his bicycle he averaged six to ten miles an hour, planned his own route and changed it as necessary. He carried his belongings in his Great War rucksack, which gave him total freedom to come and go as he pleased. He averaged fifty to sixty miles a day, with plenty of time to explore and see the sights. By travelling in this way, he demonstrated how people on restricted incomes could do the same.

Newman's bias for English bicycles approached obsession. In the Estonian university town of Tartu, the students had cheap German machines, "which can only by courtesy be called a bicycle at all". He rode with a teenager who thought his Swedish bicycle superior to English models. When challenged to a race, Newman suggested a coasting competition and easily outdistanced him. When the young man learned who he rode with, he exclaimed in awestruck terms, "so this is George!". In Pomerania, even though he was not

a racer, Newman accepted a challenge to race. George, a Starley with a three speed Sturmey Archer gear, raced over a two-kilometre road course in a series of elimination heats, romping "home an easy winner by fifty

yards." Newman left Plevlje with a twelve year old on a cheap German bicycle "which rattled and groaned at the rigours of the road. George regarded his opposite number with the utmost contempt; in the lower stages of the climb George moved along majestically in bottom gear while his German comrade made remarkably heavy going." Not only did Newman prefer English bicycles, he always rode with an English Brooks saddle, going so far as to keep the saddle when he changed bicycles. In Burgundy, near Lyons, one of his saddle springs broke, which left him riding with a gentle slope. Unfortunately, the replacement spring he acquired was slightly larger, which left him with a gentle slope in the opposite direction. *"However, I preferred this to the French saddles offered as possibilities, they had no springs at all."* After travelling the Balkans, Newman found England a pleasant place to live. "Only by seeing other lands do we appreciate the virtues of our own; we in England don't know when we are well off."

Newman followed his Three Musketeers ramble with an excursion from the Black Forest source of the Danube to its end in the Black Sea. While all of his bicycle travel books sold consistently, which dramatically supplemented his income from the British Civil Service, this one became one of his most popular travel books. Twenty years later, with *The Blue Danube* out of print, Jenkins, his publisher, asked him to retrace his route, especially since both the political and social environments had changed. In *Still Flows the Danube* Newman spent much time reflecting on the changes wrought by communism and the Russians, especially in Austria which was still under divided occupation. From Austria, he went to Hungary. Following several delays he entered, but without George. While there he borrowed bicycles for day trips. Newman's second trip along the Danube came between the uprisings in East Germany and Hungary. He noted some resistance to communism, but believed too much liberalization would lead to harsh repression. Given the difficulties he endured entering Hungary he ended his trip there, without attempting to acquire visas to either Rumania or Bulgaria. As he retraced his steps he fell ill in Munich. Appendicitis led to peritonitis and an order from the surgeon that he was to avoid any strenuous activity for the next three years. Sticking to that instruction his next travel book, *Unknown Germany*, did not appear until 1958, at which time he rode a motorcycle named Norman.

During the Second World War, when German propaganda was beginning to damage the relationship between England and the United States, the Ministry of Education sent him to North America to strengthen the ties. Returning to England, Newman used the knowledge and experiences he gained in North America to lecture throughout England. Generally, Newman gave a mid-day lecture at a school, factory or club and then one in the evening for the general public. When he arrived at the Raleigh factory in Nottingham, the workers teased him for riding a BSA. Their factory made very few bicycles during the war, as it had "more urgent business", but the manager was pleased Newman's name had risen high enough on the waiting list that he expected to have a bicycle for him before the end of the war.

Bernard Newman continued cycling and writing for the decade following the end of Second World War. In his last travel book, *Visa to Russia*, he flew to Moscow and made day trips on rented bicycles, which as one might expect, did not equal George. On three of his post war rides Newman travelled with his daughter Hilary. It is only fitting that since father rode a bicycle named George, the daughter travelled on Bess, King George's consort. Though Newman's children managed to beat him at nearly every sport they played, he remained able to cycle further and faster, waiting for them to appear so he could ask what had kept them.

He always travelled wearing a coat with shirt and tie, riding slowly and engaging the people he met along the way. He summed it up nicely during his journey to North America during the Second World War: *"My tour across the Maritimes sounds like a mad gallop, but it did include some hours of ease, when I was able to borrow a bicycle and ride out into the countryside, halting at random to talk to the folk I met."*

In 1956 he was a guest 'Castaway' of Roy Plomley on Desert Island Discs. Amongst the music he chose was 'Che farò senza Euridice' (What is Life?) from *Orpheus and Euridice*. Soloist: Hilary Newman, his daughter.

In the Civil Service journal *Opinion* of November 1948, when reporting on his resignation, it was pointed out that "He was the first Englishman to go behind the 'Iron Curtain'. He was nearly on the scene of the atomic bomb at Hiroshima. (He had described such a bomb three years earlier.) He interviewed Aung San a few hours before the Burman leader was assassinated. He has lived with Balkan gypsies and worked on a collective farm in Russia. He has hunted lion with the Masai, armed only with a bow and arrow, was chased by an elephant

on his fiftieth birthday, flew across the Atlantic in the first Liberator, did a job for Walt Disney in Hollywood (Walt autographed a cartoon for Bernard's daughter, Margaret – shown left). Has appeared in radio features from the Brain's-Trust to the Children's Hour, has ridden his bicycle across sixty countries, appeared in grand opera in Paris, and has written comic songs for Arthur Askey. In his spare time, he has given over 3,000 popular lectures in the last seven years, for several years he has headed the "popularity poll" for lecturers, flying over 100,000 miles and uttering 20 million words. Is this the potted biography of a civil servant?"



Bernard is one of the very few people to have an entire column to himself in "Who's Who".

So, a man of mystery. What conclusion have you reached? Was he a spy or did he achieve his ambition of inventing a new way of writing a 'thriller'?

At the beginning of this article I remarked on Bernard's lifelong friendship with Arthur Dawkins. It became customary for Bernard to send Arthur a signed copy of his latest book. In 2009 Arthur's daughter contacted the Dixie Grammar School Association to enquire whether they would like to receive Arthur's collection of these signed copies. After some negotiations relating to their delivery, there were fifteen of them, we received them on 16th October and they were presented to the School on the 19th.

I would like to acknowledge the assistance of the following in writing this history of Bernard Newman: Jeff Malter, Martin Roe, Graham Rawlings, Arthur Dawkins OBE, Nigel Palmer, Miss Audrey Dawkins, Mrs. Priscilla Hannam, Mrs. Marion Lambourne and Mrs. Jo F. Parkes. Walter Baynes, Dixie Grammar School Association <http://www.thedgsa.co.uk/>

Many thanks to Walter for this fabulous piece on Bernard Newman. For an extra point, what does BSA stand for?

Middleton Hall – RSPB Middleton Lakes.



Lynne and I returned to Middleton Hall and walked to the RSPB Middleton Lakes. We did not manage to get that far on the visit and so wanted to know what the lakes looked like and hopefully to see some interesting birdlife. We took our two dogs with us and so were a bit inhibited as we were not allowed to take the dogs near to the lake itself but were able to view all other areas and enjoy a stroll along the canal towpath. I have added some of eth pics to the website if you are interested <https://marketbosworthsociety.com/rspb-middleton-lakes-25th-august-2023/> .

From our Postbag – Help if you can!

Most months we have an enquiry or two which we work to help with. This month is no different. Here is the first request:

From: Ed Miller

Sent: Monday, August 28, 2023, 5:51 PM

To: info@marketbosworthsociety.com

Subject: The Union Workhouse and its successors

Market Bosworth colleagues: I was very interested in the history of the town on your website – partly because I run a Local History Group in Ferring, West Sussex (Ferringhistorygroup.co.uk) but also because in researching my family history I see that the deaths of two collateral descendants were registered at Market Bosworth. They were an elderly brother and sister (Susan Miller in 1950, unmarried, aged 74; and Samuel Miller in 1959, aged 86). They were born in Barwell and lived there until 1911. They would have been poor, without other family, and if their deaths had been 30 years earlier I would have been fairly sure they had died in the Union Workhouse, guessing that Barwell/Hinckley was one of the parishes in the Union.

I know the Workhouses were 'abolished' in 1929 but many of the buildings were taken over by Councils, for the elderly, sick and poor. Can you tell me please whether the Market Bosworth Workhouse was used in this way (or as an NHS hospital in the 1950s)?

It is interesting to note that, long-lived themselves, their father (who was in his 70s when they were born) was born in 1800. Their grandfather was my great-great-great grandfather and I was 16 when Samuel died. Quite an unusual overlap of generations.

I would be very grateful for any information you can give me, or a resource to which you can refer me. – Ed Miller

I immediately asked Glynis and Margaret for their help. I can remember when Westhaven was a home, but was it a nursing home? I recall my schoolfriends mum, Mrs Johnson, Jean to her friends working there. She would complain that her back ached after lifting patients in and out of bed and baths. I believe it took over from the Bosworth Park Infirmary but I could be wrong. Not sure if there were any hospital wards, would Glenys or Margaret know?

First to respond was Margaret, who answered with:

Hi Nigel

I don't know the exact date when Market Bosworth Workhouse became West Haven. I don't know whether it was just an old people's home or whether there were hospital wards as well. I'm sure Glennis will know more. There is a website run by a Peter Higginbotham which gives details of workhouses in each county.

According to it Barwell was in the Hinckley Union not the Market Bosworth Union. The MILLER deaths were registered in the Market Bosworth Registration District but could have occurred in Bosworth or any of the surrounding villages included in the District

Then Glenys got in touch .

Hi Ed

We have commenced our research and so far, we have this:

I don't know the exact date when Market Bosworth Workhouse became West Haven. I don't know whether it was just an old people's home or whether there were hospital wards as well. I'm sure Glennis will know more. There is a website run by a Peter Higginbotham which gives details of workhouses in each county. According to it Barwell was in the Hinckley Union not the Market Bosworth Union. The MILLER deaths were registered in the Mkt.

Bosworth Registration District but could have occurred in Bosworth or any of the surrounding villages included in the District.

Margaret.

Glynis is looking into the Archive Files as there is a lot of information. It became a home in 1936 (so far that is the date we have) although it probably ceased operating as a workhouse in 1929 but remained occupied. I don't believe it was ever a hospital. I knew several local women who worked there as carers (most complained of bad backs due to lifting patients into and out of beds and baths). But I cannot recall anyone being there who was not either elderly, infirm or both.

Your email has made me think. Bosworth Hall was purchased in 1931 with the intention of creating a hospital. In 1936 whilst excavating to build a nurses home, numerous bodies were discovered. Allegedly they were all female and covered in rough hessian like material. An inquest was opened the next day and it was decided that as the bodies were ancient work could commence. Almost immediately after the close of the inquest work did continue and tons of concrete were poured over the bodies to create the foundations for the Nurses Home. The reason given locally for the haste was that there was a war coming. A reasonable assumption as 3 years and a few months later war did break out. What I think may have been more pressing was the need to provide a hospital type accommodation for the residents of the workhouse. Some would have remained in Westhaven as it became a residential home but the ill would have been transferred to Bosworth Park Infirmary (which also had a maternity ward). I am beginning to think that more likely than the spectre of war looming large.

I will let you have what Glynis discovers when it becomes available.

WANTED:-

with winter approaching, a hand-knitted woollen scarf for a Rothschild's giraffe.
Name a price. Can collect.

Sutton Lane

Here is a recent image of Sutton Lane taken at 'second gate'. The gate was altered and a cattle grid put in after a robbery. A lady had passed through the gate and stopped to close it. Whilst she was closing the gate her possessions were stolen from her car

Can anyone verify or update this report? What I am really after is a photograph of the gate before the cattle grid was installed. I am sure a member will have one. Who remembers catching Sticklebacks and Bullheads in the stream just beyond this photograph?



Yellow Pages



Walter Baynes is a little like Yellow Pages. Not just there for the serious things. Here is something he sent to me about the recent escape of Daniel Khalife from Wandsworth Prison recently.

Fortunately he (Daniel Khalife not Walter) has been recaptured and will be back behind bars by now. Hopefully the next prison will prove a much bigger challenge to him.

Quiz Time!

Just how well do you know King George V?

1. Born on 3 June 1865, George was the second son of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. Who was his elder brother?

Answer: (Duke of (one word only))

2. George was given three other names at his birth. Which is not one of them

- a) Albert
- b) Frederick
- c) William
- d) Ernest

3. George joined the Royal Navy in 1877. On which ship did he first serve as a Royal cadet?

- a) HMS Victoria
- b) HMS Trush
- c) HMS Britannia
- d) HMS Canada

4. After the death of George's brother, Queen Victoria quickly reacted and arranged George's wedding to Mary of Teck who had been engaged to the deceased. When was this marriage celebrated?

- a) 20 July 1893
- b) 6 July 1892
- c) 6 July 1893
- d) 20 July 1892

5. George and Mary had 6 children. How many of them reigned

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) None

6. On the death of Victoria and accession of his father Edward VII, George, who was already Duke of York, received a new title and duchy. What duchy was it?

Answer

(One Word)

7. After a tour of Australia, New-Zealand and Canada with his wife, George delivered a widely reported speech (5 December 1901) in which he said: '_____ must wake up if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence in her colonial trade against foreign competitors'. What needed awakening according to George?

- a) England
- b) Our Great Empire
- c) United Kingdom
- d) The Old Country

8. Who was the Liberal prime minister when Prince George became King in 1910?

Answer: (Last name or first and last names)

9. George was crowned on 22 June 1911. Soon after, he sailed to a foreign country to receive oaths of allegiance from its leaders. Which country did he travel to?

- a) Australia
- b) Canada
- c) India
- d) New-Zealand

10. In 1917, George refused to offer asylum to one of his cousins for political reasons. Who was this unfortunate cousin?

Answer: (Title, Name and Number)

11. In 1917, the Royal House changed its very obviously German name of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor. Before settling on this name, many possibilities were examined. Which is not one of them?

- a) England
- b) Plantagenet
- c) D'Este
- d) London

12. Other members of the Royal Family changed their names. For example, the Teck family became the Cambridges. What was the original name of the Mountbatten's?

Answer: (One Word)

13. He was the first Labour Party prime minister. Need a clue? He came to power in January 1924. Who was he?

Answer: (Last name or first and last names)

14. George V is the first King who made a Christmas broadcast to the Empire. When did he start this tradition?

- a) 1932
- b) 1931
- c) 1930
- d) 1933

15. Shortly before his death, George said about his son and heir Edward: 'After I am dead, the boy will ruin himself in ____ months'. How many months did George give to his son?

Answer: (Number)

Bridge 37



Out and about the other day Lynne and I were pleased to see that good progress was being made to repair bridge 37 which is just past Far Coton on Tinsel Lane leading to Wellesborough. The bridge had been dilapidated for some time and it was good to see it being repaired and refurbished.



Originally intended as a broad-gauge connection between the Coventry Canal and the River Trent (which it failed to reach), at 22 miles long it is famous for having no locks. Even though the Ashby Canal was constructed on a contour of 300 feet. It was built to serve the coalfields around Moira and Measham. Such was the quality of the coal, prized more highly for its burning qualities than for its use in making iron, that it was still being routinely transported on the line until the 1960's. All this mining activity unfortunately led to serious subsidence throughout the 20th Century, resulting in the closure of the canal's northern reaches. Since the 1990's, restoration work has seen stretches of canal reopen beyond Snarestone - where the width of the tunnel illustrates the original ambition to build a broad-gauge canal. Nearby Measham gave its name to a particular style of pottery bearing a homely motto. Usually brown, it was popular with working boaters.

The canal winds peacefully through the countryside for almost the whole of its length. Hedgerows and reeds add to a green landscape, rich in wildlife, including herons, kingfishers, moorhens and coots. Ahead can often be seen a buzzard and the wake of a water vole is often

glimpsed. The ridge and furrow patterns created by medieval farmers can still be seen and the canal line touches the western edge of Bosworth field.

Anyone know what these are?



A little further along, near to the Shenton Aquaduct we saw these on the towpath:

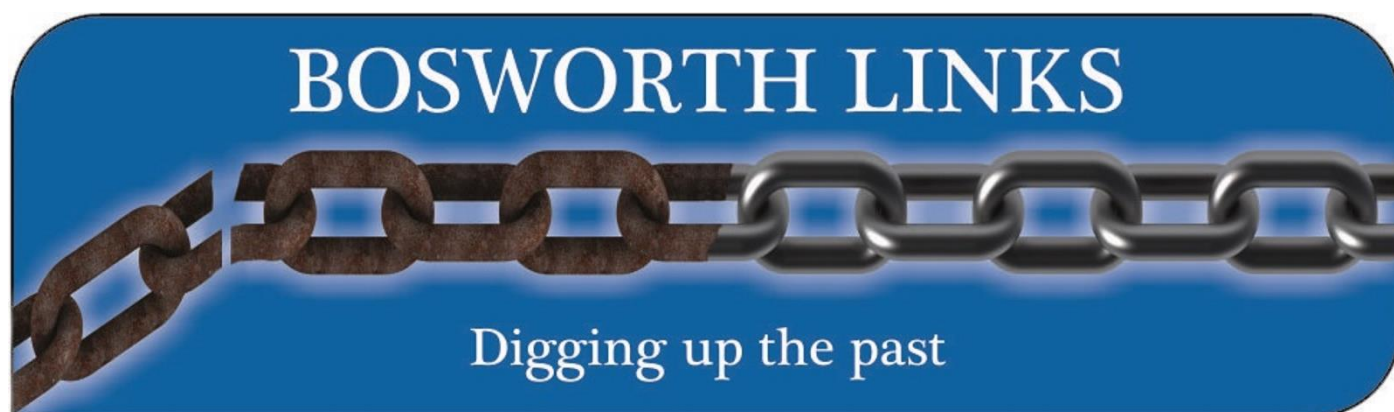
There were three or four of them. I initially thought they might be pegging numbers but there were no numbers. I have no idea what they are for. Can you help? If you can please email info@marketbosworthsociety.com or call 07930149408.

It was a lovely walk along the towpath, down to Shenton and Whitemoors for a cup of tea before walking back past Shenton Hall and across the fields to the Bosworth Battlefield Centre for, yes another cup of tea and then home.

We are incredibly lucky to live in such a rural location and we must do what we can to support the Parish Council in delivering a strong robust Neighbourhood Plan. This does not guarantee no unwelcomed development but it does ensure that the parish's responsibility to provide new homes is balanced by the wishes of the residents. Building can then be on identified and agreed sites such as Station Fields.

If you know what these are please get in touch via

info@marketbosworthsociety.com or call 07930149408.



Cadeby

Cadeby dig 9th & 10th of September. Which I am prepared to say was the hottest weekend of the entire Summer. Temperatures of 32°C were recorded and the humidity was high. Despite this our determined volunteers and home owning hosts stuck to their mattocks, spades, shovels, and riddles. We managed to dig 16 test pits over the weekend, which meant we reached an important milestone.

Bosworth Links and its amazing volunteers have now dug 108 test pits since starting the project in 2017.

That is a major achievement. I cannot thank our hosts and volunteers enough.

Special mention to Marion Lambourne who was our finds collector. Marion realised that working in this heat was thirsty work and so delivered water and ice pops as she visited the pits, collecting finds. I know the teams were extremely grateful for the water and cooling ice. Due to a wedding between members of staff at ULAS Mathew was without his usual support team but made up for that by covering many miles as he raced from pit to pit. Mathew's partner Siobhan, herself a qualified archaeologist, stepped in to help and acted as finds

supervisor. Judy looked after the tester trial pit on the second day and Gemma ensured that we had enough teams as some had been forced to pull out due to the exceptional heat. A major team effort, a team I am proud to be a part of. A hugely successful dig.

Some incredibly interesting results were recorded, there were two pieces of worked flint. Both Mesolithic, making then around 11,000 to 5,500 years old. Pottery from early, mid and late medieval periods was found. We may have two small pieces of Saxon pottery, possibly a Neolithic bit (around 4,000 to 6,000 years old) but must wait for the experts to do their work.

One of the pits was set up for people wanting to try archaeology but unable or unwilling to commit to two days. It proved extremely popular and those taking part wanted to carry on digging, they had caught the bug. As mentioned the finds were interesting, varied, and plentiful, not quite as many as Market Bosworth but more than Carlton and Coton which may tell us something. It was also noted that some finds were not where they were expected to be found which casts further questions, this time on the development of the village. I was a little disappointed that we did not find any Viking pottery, or at least I don't think we did. I was also hoping for some signs of Viking activity, such as game cubes, buckles and the like but they too proved to be elusive. Realistically the odds of turning up something like that are very small. When you consider the size of the area and that we covered just 16 square metres.

We were visited by Luke Evans MP who had supported our bid for Lottery funding and he was mightily impressed with the project. He chatted away to the washers and to some hosts too.

It was an incredibly successful event and we now eagerly await the results.

To see all the photographs please go to <https://marketbosworthsociety.com/cadeby-dig-photographs-saturday-9th-september-2023/> . If you don't see yourself in a photograph then make sure you volunteer for our next digs. Shenton in April 2024 and Sutton Cheney the following September.

Carlton

The individual and full reports from the Carlton Dig are available here:

<https://marketbosworthsociety.com/carlton-dig-reports/> and the full report here:

<https://marketbosworthsociety.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/2023-084.pdf> Mathew has done an excellent job in combining all the individual reports and the hundreds of finds into a sensible and readable report. Some very interesting information which suggests to me that Carlton is a relatively young settlement, with some human activity taking place for several millennia.

An interesting mystery

Whilst visiting Cadeby in preparation for the dig I met up with Ian Smith and he asked me about a grave in



Cadeby Church. Ken and Mary Lowles discovered the same gravestone some time ago and we did a little research then, not getting to the bottom of it. The grave is that of Reginald Titterton, son of William and Emily Titterton. As you may read, Reginald was killed at Bosworth Park on the night of the 3rd to the 4th March 1923. He was just 26 years of age when he died.

The information I have so far is that on that night Reginald was involved in a fight with another man. His 'murderer' was the son of a local police inspector and it was decided not to press murder charges, there being no other witnesses. The accused man was later seen coming out of a pub by the murdered son's father who drove his car straight at him.

The information came from the Excellent Ask Aspect author Robert Leake. At the time of the Ask Aspect article Robert decided not to pursue the matter as there may well have been family members alive who remembered Reginald.

As it is now just over 100 years since his death I think we could ask if anyone has any further information about the event and sad death of Reginald. If you know anything or know someone who

does please help. You can contact me via info@marketbosworthsociety.com

Thank you in anticipation for your help.

How well do you know King Canute?

1. King Canute was the scion of the Danish royal house. Who was his father?
 - A. Gorm the Old
 - B. Sweyn Forkbeard
 - C. Harald Bluetooth
 - D. Hardicanute
2. Canute became king of England in 1016 AD. What significant governmental act did he commit soon after his ascension to the throne?
 - A. He eliminated all taxes
 - B. He declared war on Scotland
 - C. He abolished old Saxon laws
 - D. He divided the entire country into four parts
3. Though Canute was a Christian, he followed the pagan tradition of polygamy. Who were his two wives?
 - A. Gytha and Edith
 - B. Aelfgifu and Emma
 - C. Gunhild and Godiva
 - D. Aethelfled and Matilda
4. Soon after securing power in England, Canute also became the king of Denmark. How did he accomplish this?
 - A. He fought the rebellious Danish jarls for power
 - B. He killed his brother to become king
 - C. The Danish jarls begged him to return
 - D. His older brother died without an heir
5. Which earl rose to great prominence under Canute's patronage?
 - A. Earl Eilaf
 - B. Earl Leofwine
 - C. Earl Eadric
 - D. Earl Godwin
6. In 1025 AD, Jarl Ulf betrayed Canute by joining forces with the king's foes. Ironically, Ulf was one of the closest people to Canute and a part of his inner circle. What is NOT true about Ulf?
 - A. He was appointed regent of Denmark by Canute
 - B. He was in love with Canute's wife
 - C. He was Canute's brother-in-law
 - D. He was Canute's cousin
7. By 1028 AD, Canute had also become overlord of Norway, and had gained the title Emperor of the North. Why did the Norwegians oust their own king, Olaf the Stout?
 - A. Because they wanted Canute as their king
 - B. Because of Olaf's harsh, autocratic rule
 - C. Because Olaf was an interloper
 - D. Because Olaf had increased taxes
8. One of the crowning glories of Canute's reign was his pilgrimage to Rome in 1027 AD. He attained the following agreements with the Holy Roman Emperor EXCEPT:
 - A. The Emperor's military support for future campaigns
 - B. Guaranteed security on Roman roads for his subjects
 - C. A reduced toll tax for English and Danish pilgrims
 - D. A betrothal between his daughter and the Emperor's son

9. How long did Canute lose his kingship over England?

- A. One year
- B. Ten years
- C. Three years
- D. He never lost his kingship

10. How did Canute die?

- A. Natural causes
- B. Thorkell the Tall stabbed him in his sleep
- C. Emma of Normandy poisoned him
- D. He died in a battle in Norway

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 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
Chairman

Answers George V Quiz

- 1. Albert Victor Duke of Clarence was born in 1864, he died of pneumonia on 14 January 1892.
- 2. C William. He was named George Frederick Ernest Albert.
- 3. C Britannia
- 4. C 6th July 1893
- 5. B Edward VIII and George VI
- 6. Cornwall. He had been made Duke of York when his brother died.
- 7. D
- 8. Herbert Asquith. In November 1910, Asquith made a 'hypothetical understanding' with the King that in the event of a Liberal victory in the next election, the King would create many Liberal peers to counteract the Unionist opposition. Asquith made public this secret agreement in August 1911, the King never quite forgave him.
- 9. C
- 10. Tsar Nicholas II. Other accepted answers: Tsar Nicolas II Tsar Nicolai II Nicholas II Nicolas II Nicolai II Czar Nicolai II Czar Nicolas II Czar Nicholas II
- 11. D
- 12. Battenberg or Battenbergs
- 13. Ramsay MacDonald He succeeded to Stanley Baldwin and Bonar Law.
- 14. A
- 15. 12

Thanks to <https://www.funtrivia.com/submitquiz.cfm> for the quiz.

Answers Canute Quiz

Answers

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. D
10. A

Thanks again to <https://www.funtrivia.com/submitquiz.cfm> for this quiz.