

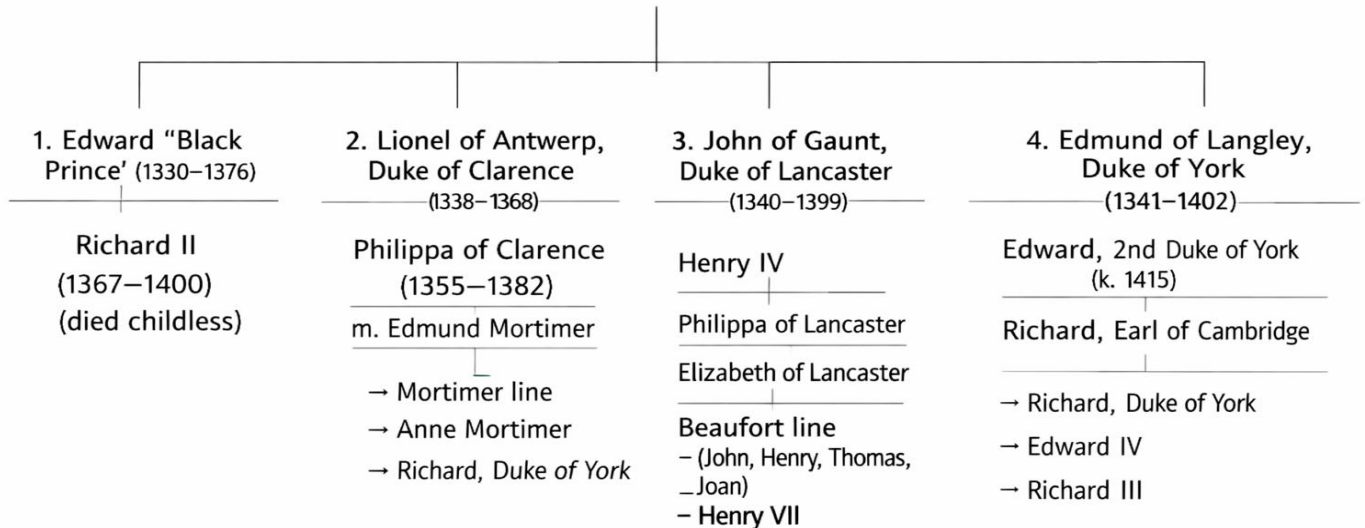
Dear Member

Welcome to your sunny and warm June Newsletter! I hope you enjoy reading it in a shady spot.

Meeting Report: The Battle of Bosworth a Modern Military Approach – Harry and Ray Marr.

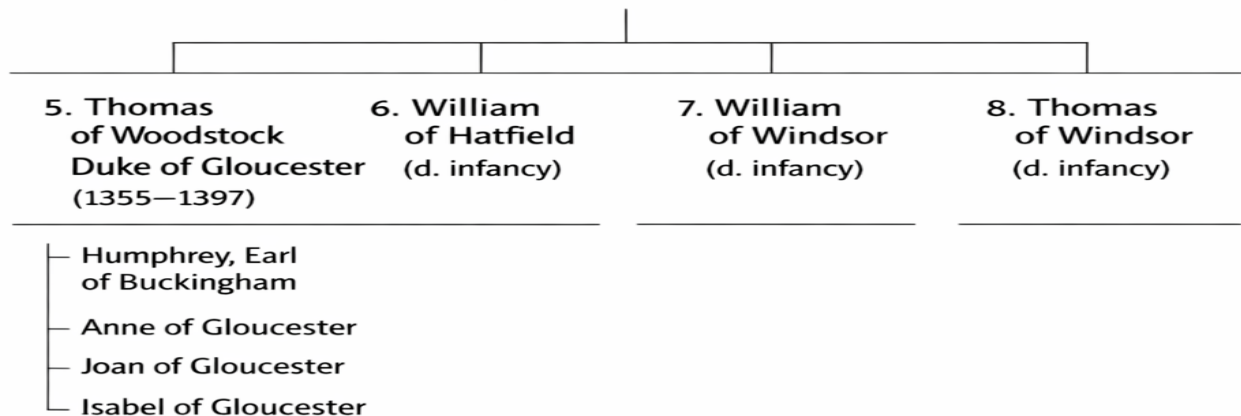
Edward III (1312–1377)

m. Philippa of Hainault (1314–1369)



Edward III (1312–1377)

m. Philippa of Hainault (1314–1369)



I had not appreciated until Harry (below left) and Ray (below right) shared with us the family tree of Edward III how closely related many of the royal family were. Internal tensions were the original cause of the disagreements over succession to the English throne. In their talk, Harry and Ray outlined how three separate armies converged at Bosworth in August 1485: Henry Tudor's (Lancastrian), King Richard III's (Yorkist), and the Stanleys' (opportunist?), the latter whose loyalties were uncertain until the final moments.



Henry, aged 28 at the time of the battle and with no battlefield experience, relied heavily on seasoned commanders. Chief among them was John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, a veteran Lancastrian whose father and brother had been executed by Yorkists, giving him strong personal motivation. Henry's force was a coalition: exiled Lancastrians, his uncle Jasper Tudor, Welsh troops under Rhys ap Thomas, Yorkist defectors such as Sir Gilbert Talbot, and around 3,000 French mercenaries funded by the French regency. A small Scottish contingent under Sir Alexander Bruce may also have been present.

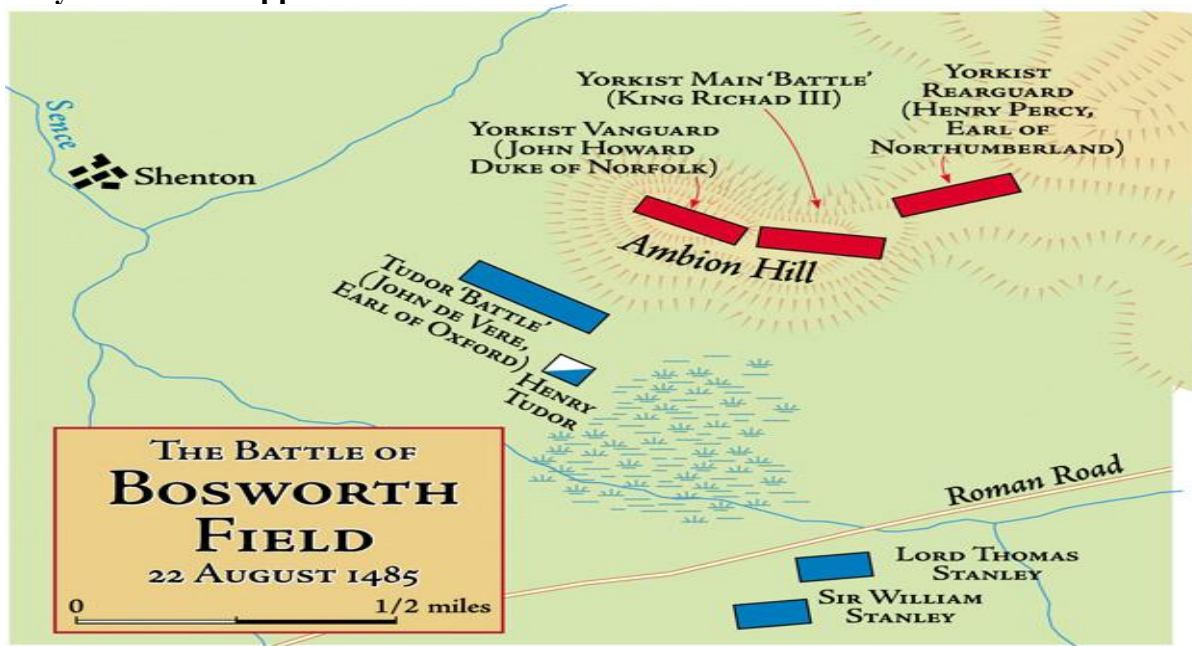
Richard's army was larger, around 10,000 men, and led by experienced nobles. His vanguard was commanded by John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, supported by his son Thomas Howard and Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. Richard's inner circle—Catesby, Ratcliffe, and Lovell—was notorious enough to inspire the contemporary rhyme: *"The Cat, the Rat, and Lovell our dog, rule all England under a hog,"* the hog being Richard's white boar emblem. The Stanleys, led by Thomas and William, formed the third army. Thomas Stanley, High Constable of England, was Richard's sworn servant but also Henry Tudor's stepfather, making his intentions a decisive unknown.

Harry and Ray compared medieval and modern warfare, noting that although technology has changed, the fundamentals remain similar. Both medieval soldiers and modern infantry carry roughly 40 lbs of equipment; both rely on protective gear, personal weapons, and long-range "death weapons" (bows and cannon then; artillery, aircraft, and missiles now). Medieval battles typically began with a missile exchange, followed by cavalry shock action and infantry engagement—patterns echoed in modern combined-arms doctrine.

A key section examined artillery. Experimental firing of replica medieval cannon suggests effective ranges up to 1,000 metres, though powder quality varied. This range becomes central to reconstructing the battlefield.

The talk then followed Henry's march from his landing in Pembrokeshire with his French mercenaries, moving slowly through Wales along the Roman road later known as Watling Street. This long route is interpreted as a deliberate attempt to "create time and space", testing support and gathering men. Richard, uncertain where Henry would land, positioned himself centrally at Nottingham to react in any direction. Once Henry's route became clear, Richard moved to Leicester along another famous Roman road, the Fosse Way.

Why the Battle Happened at This Site



This has been speculated upon by many authors and historians over the years. Some suggest that King Richard III was ill-informed (or that his scouting party had been ambushed and killed, and therefore unable to warn him of unsuitable ground ahead).



The decisive factor was Richard's unexpected choice of Fen Lane, a minor Roman road running between the Fosse Way and Watling Street. Instead of remaining on the major roads, Richard moved down Fen Lane—possibly to intercept Henry quickly, possibly because he misjudged Henry's position. This placed him on low, marshy ground, not ideal for cavalry or artillery, and not the ground he would likely have chosen deliberately.

Modern mapping shows:

- High ground lies to the west and south (Stoke Golding) and to the north (near the Heritage Centre).
- Fen Lane runs through the lowest ground, where the armies ultimately met.
- The 1,000-metre artillery arcs from Richard's likely gun positions match the distribution of recovered cannon shot.
- The discovery of a gilt white boar badge—Richard's personal emblem (shown above)—halfway between the gun line and the fighting strongly indicates the location of his final cavalry charge.

Archaeology confirms the site: clusters of cannonballs (examples shown below left), armour fragments, and the boar badge all lie within the same footprint. The concentration of artillery finds inside Richard's estimated firing range is the strongest evidence that this was the true battlefield.



Opening Moves and the “Trap” Theory Richard deployed roughly 10,000 men in two large blocks astride Fen Lane, eight ranks deep, giving a frontage of about 1.2 km. Henry and the Stanleys, each with around 5,000, formed deeper, tighter formations—similar to Waterloo-style squares—to compensate for their smaller numbers. Norfolk advanced to engage Oxford, possibly manoeuvring around marshy ground or attempting to draw Henry's men into the killing zone of Richard's guns.

A further theory expanded and discussed in the talk is that Richard intended to trap Henry between two converging royalist forces. While Richard advanced from the north-east, a second royal army under Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was positioned to the south. If Percy had moved forward as expected, Henry could have been caught between Richard's main force and Percy's reserve, creating a classic hammer-and-anvil situation. Percy's failure to advance—whether through caution, hesitation, or quiet sympathy for Henry—meant the trap never closed. This inaction left Richard without the coordinated support he needed and contributed to the collapse of his plan once the Stanleys intervened.

It has been impossible to include all the information delivered on that evening. Harry and Ray, who each spoke on behalf of Richard and Henry, gave an incredibly clear account of the cause of the battle, rooted in the reign of Edward III, how it came to take place in the Fen Lanes, and how the various factors ultimately favoured Henry VII and led to Richard's defeat.

Following the lecture, both Harry and Ray fielded a number of questions from an enthusiastic and knowledgeable audience. Harry mentioned afterwards that the questions were of a very high quality. I would love to have them back again for another lecture and will see if they deliver any other Bosworth-related talks. Thanks to Harry and Ray for an interesting, informative, entertaining and, in parts, amusing lecture.

The Impending Pavement Parking Law: A Win for Pedestrians, or an Unfunded Illusion?

I reported last month that later this year, new national legislation will alter how parking is regulated across England. On paper, the framework introduces a long-awaited mechanism to tackle pavement parking—an issue that routinely compromises safety for wheelchair users, parents with pushchairs, and visually impaired pedestrians.

However, I have taken a closer look at the operational reality, as more information has been made available, which reveals a complex shift in governance that risks leaving local communities with less protection rather than more. For residents in our area, understanding the mechanics of this new law is vital before it reaches our streets.

1. The Operational Shift: Police Step Back

The core objective of the legislation is the formal decriminalisation of pavement parking enforcement outside London. Historically, the police have held the power to fine drivers for "unnecessary obstruction." While rarely prioritised due to strained resources, the power remained theirs.

Under the new regulations, enforcement responsibility officially shifts to local authority Civil Enforcement Officers (CEOs). The brutal operational reality of this change is a bureaucratic disincentive for law enforcement: once these civil frameworks are active, police forces are highly likely to treat pavement parking complaints as strictly civil matters. While the police retain powers to intervene in cases of severe criminal obstruction or genuinely dangerous positioning, day-to-day neighbourhood parking issues will be completely removed from their operational remit.

2. The Power Imbalance: Lower-Tier Councils Sidelined

A common assumption is that local communities will have a direct say in implementing these restrictions. In practice, the statutory powers are strictly confined to the highest tier of local government.

In our region, the power to designate "no pavement parking zones" rests **wholly and exclusively with Leicestershire County Council (LCC)** in its capacity as the Local Transport Authority.

- **Borough Councils** (such as Hinckley & Bosworth) have zero statutory power to create these zones, implement Traffic Regulation Orders, or independently deploy officers to enforce them.
- **Parish Councils** are entirely locked out of the process, lacking any legal mechanism to pass local byelaws or restrict pavement parking on public highways.

This structure creates a significant democratic disconnect: the parish and district councillors who best understand which specific streets are dangerous have no legal power to act, leaving them entirely dependent on a distant county authority.

3. Signs, Lines, and the Signage Dilemma

For drivers, the new system will rely on visual indicators. Rather than the exhaustive, street-by-street restrictions of the past, the new framework allows for broader "Zonal Prohibitions."

Drivers will be expected to identify boundary signs at the entrances to restricted zones, indicating that pavement or verge parking is banned throughout the area. In specific sections where pavement parking is permitted by exception—such as narrow streets where vehicles must mount the kerb slightly to clear the way for emergency services—explicit white bay markings and blue-and-white "P" signs will be installed.

4. The Funding Vacuum: The Empty Enforcement Grid

The most critical flaw in the upcoming rollout lies in enforcement capacity. A law is only as effective as the officers available to enforce it.

Data regarding active recruitment reveals a stark reality: **there is currently no hiring surge for Civil Enforcement Officers (formerly traffic wardens) in our area.** Public vacancy listings show zero active recruitment drives for dedicated parking enforcement officers by Leicestershire County Council or Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council.

This lack of recruitment stems from an administrative standstill. Because the central government has passed *discretionary* powers to local authorities rather than enacting a mandatory national ban, county councils are left to absorb the setup costs. Faced with severe budget deficits, upper-tier authorities face a perverse financial incentive: unless an area is guaranteed to generate substantial revenue through penalty notices (which is rarely the case on quiet, residential side streets), councils are highly unlikely to invest scarce funds into hiring and training new enforcement teams.

The Conclusion: A Potential Net Loss?

What was widely anticipated as a major victory for pedestrian safety threatens to become a "paper tiger." By shifting the burden away from the police without providing ring-fenced central funding to local councils, the legislation risks creating an enforcement vacuum.

The police will have a clear mandate to step back, while a cash-strapped County Council may lack the resources to step forward. Without urgent structural changes to how these powers are funded and decentralized, the new law may result in less enforcement, fewer boots on the ground, and more frustration for local residents.

What I had hoped would be a simple and community-friendly way of ensuring pavements remain clear for pedestrians is not the case. The Government, through this legislation, appears to use smoke and mirrors to relieve the police from active responsibility for ensuring that the pavements are kept clear whilst not providing funding for the alternative. What could have made a real and key difference in many areas, urban and rural appears to have become a toothless tiger and a paper exercise. Callers to 101 will now be referred to the County Council or Unitary Authority who will not possess the means to act. For now, the County Council

website remains unchanged with visitors advised to make contact with the police where there are no yellow lines in place.

Rest assured I shall be watching this development carefully and will update members as and when information becomes available. In the meantime, do feel able to contact the Society should you wish to make a comment or share your views.

The Beau Pool Boathouse



What a marked difference between these “now and then” images of the Victorian Boathouse beside the Bea Pool in Market Bosworth Country Park. After a flurry of activity some months ago, little progress has been made on its renovation. You may recall that, to justify refurbishment, a future use must apparently be found for the building before any investment can be approved.

But must it?

You suggested several possibilities — a small café, a shop, a bird-watching hide, or a multipurpose space for local charities. All excellent ideas, but each comes with its own practical hurdles. The Boathouse has no water or electricity and providing either would be costly and far from straightforward.

So, I find myself asking: *why must it be functional at all? Why can it not simply be?*

When I see the Boathouse beside the Bea Pool, it evokes something older and quieter — Victorian ladies and gentlemen enjoying the water, the park in its early days, and later generations discovering it anew. Perhaps nostalgia does come with rose-tinted glasses, but why not? It makes me happy to see the Boathouse simply existing, looking “right” in its place. Must every historic structure justify itself with a modern purpose? Could it not stand as our own small “statue” — a reminder of the past, valued for its presence alone?

I have written to Richard Hunt, Head of Catering, Hospitality and Country Parks at Leicestershire County Council, to ask for an update. With the prospect of a future Unitary Council, I fear we may become even more remote from decision-making, so time is pressing.

If you agree — or disagree — I would genuinely like to hear from you. Please respond via info@marketbosworthsociety.com or call **07930 149408** (and do leave a message if I’m unable to answer). Your thoughts matter.

Time for a Quiz

Let us discover what you know about King Edward VI.

In what year did Edward VI become King of England?

- a) 1537
- b) 1547
- c) 1520
- d) 1553

How old was Edward VI when he became king?

- a) 5
- b) 9

- c) 12
- d) 15

Who served as Edward VI's first Lord Protector?

- a) Thomas Cromwell
- b) John Dudley
- c) Edward Seymour
- d) Thomas Howard

What major religious development occurred during Edward VI's reign?

- a) Restoration of Catholicism
- b) Introduction of the Book of Common Prayer
- c) Dissolution of the monasteries
- d) Establishment of the Puritan Parliament

Edward VI belonged to which royal house?

- a) York
- b) Lancaster
- c) Tudor
- d) Stuart

What illness is most commonly believed to have caused Edward VI's death?

- a) Smallpox
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Influenza
- d) Plague

Who succeeded Edward VI immediately after his death (according to his "Devise for the Succession")?

- a) Mary I
- b) Elizabeth I
- c) Lady Jane Grey
- d) Mary, Queen of Scots

Which rebellion took place in 1549 during Edward VI's reign?

- a) Pilgrimage of Grace
- b) Kett's Rebellion
- c) Wyatt's Rebellion
- d) Northern Rising

What was Edward VI's relationship to Henry VIII?

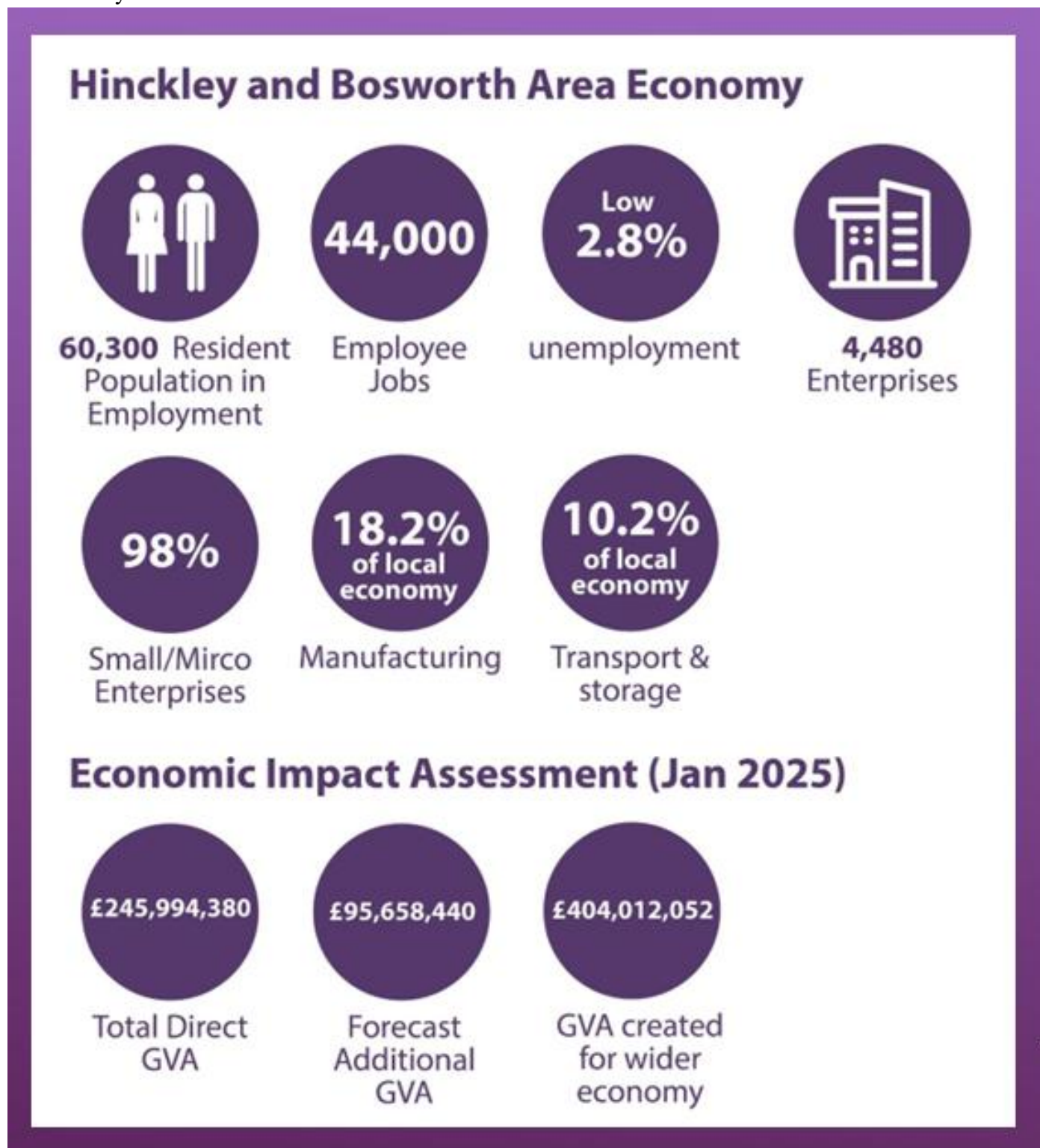
- a) Nephew
- b) Cousin
- c) Younger brother
- d) Son

Which major economic problem troubled England during Edward VI's reign?

- a) Collapse of the wool trade
- b) Debasement of the coinage
- c) Failure of overseas colonies
- d) Widespread famine

Hinckley and Bosworth Business Network

I was invited to attend the above conference by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council (HBBC). When accepting the invitation, I did suggest I may not have anything to add but, in the event, I gained a lot. The conference was held at the MIRA Technology Institute, and it was a most impressive event. There are more than 40 companies with a presence on that site, many are multinational and household names. What impressed me the most was the introduction by Bill Cullen HBBC Chief Executive. One of Bill's slides is shown immediately below.



I was most impressed to learn that unemployment in the Borough was at just 2.8% (the UK rate is 4.9%) and that the GVA figures are most impressive. Gross Value Added is a key economic metric used to measure the value of goods and services produced in a specific area, industry, or sector of an economy. It is calculated by taking the total value of output (the goods and services produced) and subtracting the value of intermediate consumption (the costs of the goods and services used up in the production process).

Essentially, it represents the contribution that an individual producer, industry, or sector makes to the economy. It is closely related to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), though GVA excludes taxes on products and includes subsidies.

We also had presentations from Sonal Morjaria sonal.morjaria@llbsp.org.uk who gave us a modern take upon work experience and how it can be arranged. If you would like information about the Leicestershire & Leicester Careers Hub LLBSP it can be found here: <https://llbsp.org.uk/careers-hub/>. We also had a presentation by Lindsey Randle on Horiba Mira which was fascinating. Some of the cutting-edge technological advances are taking place on our very doorstep. lindsey.randle@horiba-mira.com. The Horiba MIRA website is here <https://www.horiba-mira.com/>.

It appeared to me that the Borough is not only a great place to live and to visit it is also a thriving business hub with low unemployment and plenty of opportunities for anyone looking to work or grow their skills. I came away from that conference feeling very positive about the future of the Borough, no matter what might happen in the future business leaders are doing a great job.

Fraud Alert: Surge in ‘Spoofed’ Phone Calls

The Police are warning the public to be extra cautious following a sharp rise in scam calls made using ‘spoofed’ phone numbers. Criminals are now using increasingly sophisticated software to disguise their real caller ID and instead display the number of a trusted organisation — such as the police, banks, or government agencies. This tactic makes the call appear genuine, even though it is anything but.



What Is Number Spoofing?

Fraudsters use spoofing technology to mirror the phone number of a legitimate organisation. The call may be automated or from a real person, but the aim is always the same: to trick you into handing over personal information or money.

Courier Fraud on the Rise

Alongside the spoofing spike, the City of London Police has launched a new campaign highlighting the growing threat of courier fraud.

This type of scam usually begins with an unexpected call from someone claiming to be a police officer or bank employee. The caller insists that:

- your bank account is at risk, or
- you are helping with an “ongoing investigation”.

Victims are then instructed to withdraw cash, buy expensive items, or reveal sensitive information. A so-called “courier” is sent to collect the items — jewellery, cash, bank cards, PINs — all of which are lost to criminals. The police stress that no genuine officer or bank will ever ask you to do this.

Reporting a Suspicious Call

If you have lost money or believe your device has been compromised, you should report it immediately:

- Report online at reportfraud.police.uk or call **0300 123 2040**.

You can also report suspected scam calls by texting **7726** with the word **Call** followed by the scam number.

If You've Shared Personal Information

If you think you may have given details to a suspicious caller, act quickly:

- Change any affected passwords
- Contact your bank
- Monitor accounts for unusual activity
- Seek advice on protecting your identity

Suspicious websites or links can also be reported through the national reporting service.

If you are in any doubt, do not continue with the call. Call the company or the organisation back by using a number you have researched yourself or you know to be the correct number (for cards most issuers put a telephone number on the reverse, but you may need a magnifying glass to see it). As Shaw Taylor on Police Five used to say, keep 'em peeled!

Peter Loseby forwarded to me an email he received from Jon Mein who gave us the excellent lecture about Rev. Henry Small and the missing £20,000. Here is the exchange:

Can you help?

The Goadby family and a tragedy in 1877

Last month I shared the story of the search for Esther Robins. This month's enquiry is of a different kind—still rooted in Market Bosworth families but centred on a deeply sad event in 1877.

The request comes via Ian Bower, who some of you may know, Bosworth-born and now living in St Albans, who has been researching his Goadby ancestors. Ian's grandmother was Louisa Goadby (1854–1938), and he is particularly interested in her, her sisters Amelia (c.1848–1919) and Emma (1850–1911), and their parents Joseph (c.1811–1877) and Mary Ann (1812–1888). All three daughters were teachers at local junior schools in their late teens and twenties.

Ian's question is simple, but painful:

Joseph, a tailor and parish clerk, died by cutting his throat. The newspapers say he was found by "his daughter". Which daughter was it?

We may never know for certain—but we have tried to get as close to the truth as the surviving records allow.

First lead: a grave in Leicester

Our first help came from John Colby, who kindly checked the 1871 census and found:

- **Joseph Goadby**, born 1812, Market Bosworth
- **Mary A. Goadby**, born 1812
- **Louisa E. Goadby**, born 1855
- **Amelia Goadby**, born 1848

He also located a grave for a Joseph Goadby on Find-a-Grave at Welford Road Cemetery, Leicester, and quite reasonably wondered if this might be "our" Joseph.



However, closer inspection showed that the date of death on the stone is 11 September 1877, which does not match the death we are investigating. Our Joseph died in May 1877, in Market Bosworth. The Welford Road burial is therefore a different Joseph Goadby, and not the man in Ian's story.

John's work was still invaluable—it confirmed the family group in 1871 and helped us rule out a tempting but incorrect grave.

Reconstructing Joseph: newspapers and inquest

The next step was to look at local newspapers. Reports of Joseph's death and the inquest appear in several titles, including:

- Leicester Daily Mercury – 26 May 1877
- Leicester Chronicle – 26 May 1877
- Hinckley News – 2 June 1877

Most of these reports are clearly drawn from the same journalistic source. They tell a consistent story:

- Joseph was a tailor and parish clerk in Market Bosworth.
- He had been in a "low, desponding way for some time"—what we would now recognise as depression.
- On the morning of Thursday 24 May 1877, he cut his throat with a knife at his home.
- He was discovered by "his daughter", but no name is given.
- An inquest was held the next day, Friday 25 May, at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Market Bosworth.

- The coroner was George Frederick Harrison, Coroner for the County of Leicester.
- The jury returned the usual verdict of the time: “suicide while in a state of insanity.”

The newspapers give us the method, the timing, the venue, and the verdict—but they carefully avoid naming the daughter who found him. This was not an oversight; Victorian editors often chose not to identify women involved in distressing domestic events.

The death certificate.

To see whether a family member might be named as informant, we obtained a copy of Joseph’s death certificate.

Superintendent Registrar's District <i>Market Bosworth</i>									
Registrar's District <i>Market Bosworth</i>									
1877. DEATHS in the District of <i>Market Bosworth</i> in the County of <i>Leicester</i>									
No.	When and Where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
350	<i>Twenty Fourth May 1877 Market Bosworth</i>	<i>Joseph Goadby</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>65 years</i>	<i>Tailor</i>	<i>Destroyed himself by cutting his throat when in a state of insanity</i>	<i>Certificate received from Geo. F. Harrison a Coroner for the County of Leicester Inquest held twenty fifth May 1877</i>	<i>Twenty Fourth May 1877</i>	<i>M.C. Meen Registrar</i>

It confirms:

- **Date of death:** 24 May 1877
- **Place of death:** Market Bosworth
- **Age:** 65
- **Occupation:** Tailor
- **Cause of death:** “Destroyed himself by cutting his throat when in a state of insanity.”
- **Inquest held:** 25 May 1877, by **Geo. F. Harrison**, Coroner
- **Informant:** “Certificate received from Geo. F. Harrison, Coroner for the County of Leicester”

Because the coroner himself registered the death, no daughter is named on the certificate. This is common in inquest cases and closes off what might otherwise have been a useful clue.

Why there are no coroner’s records.

It would be natural to hope that the coroner’s original papers might survive somewhere, naming the witnesses and summarising their evidence.

Unfortunately, enquiries at the Record Office confirm that coroners’ records for this period and district were destroyed, with no copies kept. For Joseph’s case, the newspaper reports are all that remain of the inquest proceedings.

Census evidence and the Goadby household.

The census returns help us understand who was living with Joseph in the years around his death.

From these we can identify:

- Joseph Goadby – tailor, parish clerk
- Mary Ann Goadby – his wife
- Amelia Goadby – born c.1848
- Emma Goadby – born 1850
- Louisa (or Louisa E.) Goadby – born 1854/5

The daughters were all involved in teaching at local schools in their late teens and twenties. Over time, the household changes as daughters move out or work elsewhere, but in the years immediately before 1877, Emma and Louisa are clearly associated with the home in Market Bosworth. Amelia’s position is less certain by that date.

We also know from other sources that the family lived in the village centre; further work may yet pin down the exact house, but the newspapers and certificate confirm that Joseph died at home in Market Bosworth.

In the churchyard: earlier Goadbys

We can trace the Goadbys in **Peter Foss and Timothy Parry’s** edition of *A Truly Honest Man: The Diary of Joseph Moxon of Market Bosworth 1798–1799*. In that volume we find references to:

- Joseph Goadby (1742–1802) – parish clerk
- His son Thomas Goadby (1788–1828) – also parish clerk

By the time we reach our Joseph (d. 1877), we are probably looking at the third Goadby to serve as parish clerk in Market Bosworth. The family was clearly well-established in the village and closely tied to the church. Whilst we cannot guarantee Joseph and Thomas were related to thythey Joseph we are researching, the Parish Clerk link is probably more than just a coincidence.

As for Joseph's own burial, the evidence points strongly to St Peter's churchyard in the days following the inquest. No headstone has yet been identified for him; it may never have existed, or it may simply have perished over time.

Which daughter found him?

This brings us back to Ian's original question.

The newspapers say only that Joseph was found by "his daughter". The death certificate does not name her. The coroner's records are lost. No school logbooks or family diaries have (yet) come to light.

We can, however, make a careful, evidence-based guess.

The likely candidates are:

- **Amelia (c.1848–1919)** – in her late 20s but may already have been living away by 1877.
- **Emma (1850–1911)** – a schoolmistress, probably out of the house early on schooldays.
- **Louisa (1854–1938)** – a pupil-teacher, younger and more likely to be at home in the early morning.

Given:

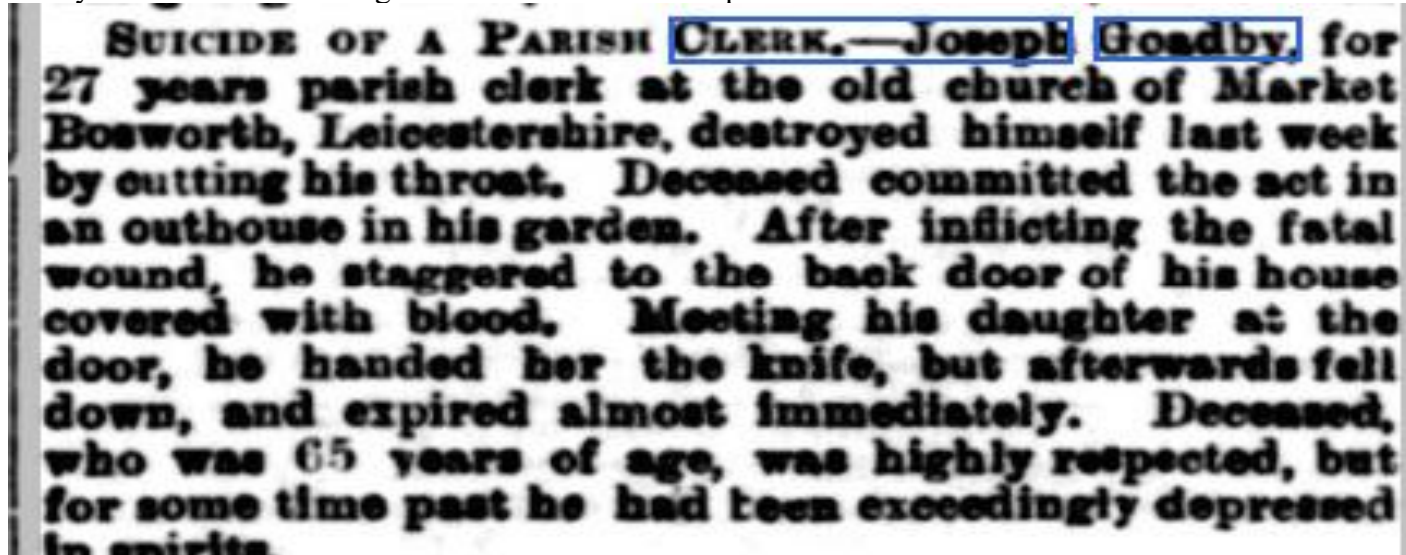
- the time of death ("Thursday morning"),
- the household composition in the census,
- the daughters' occupations, and
- typical Victorian domestic routine,

the most probable discoverer is Louisa, the youngest daughter—simply because she is the one most likely to have been at home and up early, preparing for the day.

But we must be honest:

we cannot prove this.

Unless a diary, letter, or school record is found, the identity of the daughter will remain unknown. What we can say with certainty is that one of Joseph's daughters faced a terrible shock that morning, and that the whole family—and indeed the village—would have felt the impact.



In summary

After a great deal of research, we can now say:

- The Welford Road grave is not our Joseph.
- Joseph died at home in Market Bosworth on 24 May 1877, aged 65.
- He was a tailor and almost certainly the third (or fourth) Goadby parish clerk at St Peter's.
- He had been in a despondent state for some time and took his own life.
- He was found by one of his daughters, but the records do not name her.
- An inquest was held the next day at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, conducted by Coroner George Frederick Harrison.
- The verdict was "suicide while in a state of insanity."
- He was almost certainly buried in St Peter's churchyard, though no headstone has yet been identified.
- The Goadby family had deep roots in Bosworth and had provided parish clerks for several generations.

Despite all this, the answer to Ian's question—which daughter found him?—remains just out of reach. Our best guess is Louisa, but we must accept that we may never know for sure.

Can you help?

If any reader:

- has family papers,
- knows of school logbooks,
- has come across Goadby references in other sources, or
- can shed light on Goadby burials in St Peter's churchyard,

please get in touch. Even a small clue might help us refine this picture further and add another piece to the story of a long-standing Market Bosworth family.

Time for a quiz

After that we need something a little more light-hearted, ah I know lets spoil you with another quiz. This is a real brain teaser. It's about Queen Anne (who followed William and Mary).

In what year did Queen Anne begin her reign?

- a) 1694
- b) 1702
- c) 1714
- d) 1689

Queen Anne was the last monarch of which royal house?

- a) Tudor
- b) Hanover
- c) Stuart
- d) Plantagenet

What major political event occurred in 1707 during Anne's reign?

- a) The Glorious Revolution
- b) The Act of Union
- c) The Restoration
- d) The English Civil War

Which two kingdoms were formally united under the 1707 Act of Union?

- a) England and Ireland
- b) Scotland and Ireland
- c) England and Wales
- d) England and Scotland

Who was Queen Anne's husband?

- a) George of Denmark
- b) William of Orange
- c) James II
- d) Frederick of Hanover

Which political parties dominated Anne's reign?

- a) Labour and Conservative
- b) Whigs and Tories
- c) Cavaliers and Roundheads
- d) Liberals and Radicals

Which famous military commander won major victories during Anne's reign?

- a) Oliver Cromwell
- b) Duke of Marlborough
- c) Duke of Wellington

d) Lord Nelson

Which war was fought during much of Anne's reign?

- a) War of the Roses
- b) English Civil War
- c) War of the Spanish Succession
- d) Seven Years' War

What was Queen Anne's relationship to Mary II?

- a) Mother
- b) Sister
- c) Cousin
- d) Aunt

How many of Queen Anne's children survived to adulthood?

- a) 1
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 0

What was the name of Anne's only child to survive infancy for several years?

- a) William, Duke of Gloucester
- b) Henry, Duke of York
- c) Charles, Prince of Wales
- d) Edward, Duke of Kent

Which building project is strongly associated with Anne's reign?

- a) Westminster Abbey
- b) St Paul's Cathedral (completion)
- c) Tower Bridge
- d) Buckingham Palace (construction)

What style of furniture and architecture is named after Queen Anne?

- a) Baroque
- b) Georgian
- c) Queen Anne style
- d) Regency

Who succeeded Queen Anne in 1714?

- a) James Francis Edward Stuart
- b) George I
- c) William III
- d) Mary II

Why did the crown pass to George I rather than a closer relative?

- a) He was the eldest male heir
- b) He was the only Protestant in line
- c) He was chosen by Parliament for his military skill
- d) He was Anne's favourite

Which treaty ended the War of the Spanish Succession?

- a) Treaty of Paris
- b) Treaty of Utrecht
- c) Treaty of Versailles
- d) Treaty of London

Queen Anne's reign saw the rise of which form of popular writing?

- a) Medieval chronicles
- b) Newspapers and periodicals
- c) Illuminated manuscripts
- d) Epic poetry

Which famous writers were active during Anne's reign?

- a) Chaucer and Langland
- b) Shakespeare and Marlowe
- c) Addison and Steele
- d) Dickens and Thackeray

What illness troubled Queen Anne throughout her life?

- a) Tuberculosis
- b) Gout
- c) Smallpox
- d) Asthma

Where is Queen Anne buried?

- a) Westminster Abbey
- b) St George's Chapel, Windsor
- c) Canterbury Cathedral
- d) St Paul's Cathedral

BOSWORTH HALL HOTEL & SPA – FESTIVE PROGRAMME 2026



Ruth North of Bosworth Hall, a good friend to the Society has asked me to share details of their Christmas programme, which I am happy to do. As Fred Pontin would say, "Book early!"

FESTIVE AFTERNOON TEA

Thursdays, Fridays & Sundays throughout December 2026 12:00pm – 4:00pm (*Excludes Christmas Eve and bank holidays*)

A relaxed festive afternoon tea with seasonal treats.

Prices

- £25.99 for 2 people
- £34.99 for 2 people with sparkling wine

Menu

- **Sandwich Selection**
- **Scones with Jam & Clotted Cream (V)**
- **Festive Dessert Selection**
- **Tea & Coffee**
- **Sparkling Wine (optional)**

Booking 01455 293 135 | events711@theelitevenueselection.co.uk *Deposit required; full balance due before 1/11/26.*

FESTIVE LUNCHES

Tuesdays, Wednesdays & Thursdays throughout December 2026 12:00pm – 3:00pm

Three-course festive lunch served in the Manor House rooms.

Prices

- £24.95 per adult
- £16.95 per child (3–12 years)
- Children 2 and under eat free

Menu

Starters

- Yuletide Vegetable Soup (V) – with artisan roll & butter
- Chicken Liver Parfait – with sourdough & ruby onion jam
- Prawn Cocktail – with crisp lettuce, Marie Rose sauce & sourdough

Mains

- Roast Turkey – with glazed roots, stuffing, roast potatoes & gravy
- Cider-Brined Roast Pork Loin – with mulled red cabbage, truffled potatoes & caramelised apples
- Root Vegetable Wellington (Ve) – with thyme roast potatoes, seasonal veg & gravy

Desserts

- Christmas Pudding – with cognac cream
- Mulled Wine Fruit Salad – with festive berries
- Profiteroles with Baileys Toffee Cream – with ruby winter shards

Booking 01455 293 135 | events711@theelitevenueselection.co.uk *Deposit required; full balance due before 1/11/26.*

CHRISTMAS PARTY NIGHTS

Friday 4th, Friday 18th & Saturday 19th December 2026 7:00pm arrival | 7:30pm dinner | Midnight finish

Three-course festive dinner followed by DJ and dancing.

Price

- £45.00 per person

Menu

Starters

- Yuletide Vegetable Soup (V)
- Cheese & Herb Filled Portobello Mushroom – with parsnip purée & cranberry glaze
- Chicken Liver Parfait – with sourdough & ruby onion jam

Mains

- Roast Turkey – with glazed roots, stuffing, roast potatoes & gravy
- Roasted Salmon Fillet – with baby potatoes, seasonal veg & hollandaise
- Root Vegetable Wellington (Ve) – with thyme roast potatoes & veg

Desserts

- Christmas Pudding – with cognac cream
- Mulled Wine Fruit Salad – with festive berries
- Profiteroles with Baileys Toffee Cream – with ruby winter shards

Early Bird Offer Half a bottle of wine per person if booked before 31st August.

Booking 01455 293 135 | events711@theelitevenueselection.co.uk

Sunday 6th & Sunday 13th December 2026 Arrival 12:00pm | Lunch from 12:30pm

Traditional Sunday lunch plus a visit from Santa.

Prices

- £24.95 per adult
- £16.95 per child (3–12 years)
- £4.95 for children 2 and under (includes gift)

Menu

(Same as Festive Lunches)

Booking 01455 293 135 | events711@theelitevenueselection.co.uk

SUNDAY BRUNCH WITH A VISIT TO SANTA

Sunday 20th December 2026 Arrival 10:00am | Brunch from 10:30am

Festive brunch with pastries, savoury dishes and a Santa visit.

Prices

- £19.95 per adult
- £14.95 per child (3–12 years)
- £4.95 for children 2 and under (includes gift)

Menu

To Start

- Fresh Fruit Selection

Pastries

- Croissant with Pigs in Blankets & Stuffing
- Croissant with Brie, Cranberry & Rocket
- Cinnamon Swirls with White Chocolate & Cranberry
- Croissant with Nutella & Candied Orange

Savoury Dishes

- Eggnog French Toast with Winter Berries
- The Bosworth Breakfast – bacon, sausage, black pudding, tomato, mushrooms, egg
- Smoked Salmon with Truffled Scrambled Eggs
- Eggs Royal
- Eggs Benedict
- Eggs Florentine

CHRISTMAS DAY LUNCH

Friday 25th December 2026 Sitting 1: 12:45pm | Sitting 2: 3:15pm

Three-course Christmas Day lunch. Children receive a selection box.

Prices

- £79.95 per adult
- £34.95 per child (3–12 years)
- Children 2 and under eat free

Menu

Starters

- Broccoli & Stilton Soup (V)
- Prawn & Crayfish Cocktail
- Duck & Orange Pâté

Mains

- Roast Turkey
- Pan-Seared Sea Bass & King Prawns
- Root Vegetable Wellington (Ve)

Desserts

- Raspberry & White Chocolate Cheesecake
- Christmas Pudding
- Mulled Wine Fruit Salad

BOXING DAY LUNCH

Saturday 26th December 2026 Sitting 1: 1:00pm | Sitting 2: 3:30pm

Relaxed Boxing Day lunch with seasonal dishes.

Prices

- £42.95 per adult
- £22.95 per child (3–12 years)
- Children under 2 eat free

Menu

Starters

- Aged Blue Stilton & Celery Soup (V)
- Ham Hock & Pea Terrine
- Prawn & Crayfish Cocktail

Mains

- Honey Glazed Gammon
- Homemade Steak Pie
- Beetroot & Onion Tart (V)

Desserts

- Lemon Meringue Tart
- Warm Chocolate Brownie
- Sticky Toffee Pudding

NEW YEAR'S EVE MANOR HOUSE CELEBRATION

Thursday 31st December 2026 7:00pm arrival | 7:30pm food | Entertainment 9:00pm | Fireworks midnight | Carriages 2:00am

Price

- £79.95 per person

Menu

Starter

- Scorched Red Pepper & Tomato Soup (V)

Starters

- Prawn & Salmon Cocktail
- Duck & Orange Pâté

Mains

- Roast Striploin of Beef
- Mozzarella & Tomato Stuffed Chicken Breast
- Sweet Potato & Chickpea Tagine (V)

Desserts

- Raspberry & White Chocolate Cheesecake
- Warm Chocolate Brownie
- Sticky Toffee Pudding

Early Bird Offer Half a bottle of prosecco per person if booked before 30th September.

DRINKS PACKAGES

- **Soft Drinks Package** – £16.00
- **Beer Bucket (8 premium beers)** – £38.00
- **White Wine Package (5 bottles)** – £110.00
- **Red Wine Package (5 bottles)** – £110.00
- **Ultimate Wine Package (8 bottles incl. prosecco)** – £137.50

BOOKING DETAILS

01455 293 135 events711@theelitevenueselection.co.uk *Deposits required. Full balance due before 1/11/26.*

Contact Details

Please see the website www.marketbosworthsociety.com for information or email us on info@marketbosworthsociety.com or if you would like to call MBS then 07930 149408. 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 Sort 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 MBS₂ or any Committee member.

Answers to the King Edward Quiz.

1. b
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. b
9. d
10. b

Answers to the Queen Ann Quiz

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. d
5. a
6. b
7. b
8. c
9. b
10. d
11. a
12. b
13. c
14. b
15. b
16. b
17. b
18. c
19. b
20. a