

MARKET BOSWORTH SOCIETY

August 2026

Dear Member

Welcome to the August newsletter, which I hope you will find interesting and an enjoyable read. The more observant will notice that I am not starting with a Meeting Report or a Summer Visit Report. That is because I am away following our visit to Hinckley and will not have time to write up a report. I hope to include a belated report for you in September's issue. On the subject of September:

Next meeting: War Memorials at Risk – Robin Jenkins 7:30 PM in the Free Church, Barton Road. 17th September - Doors open 7:00 PM

Robin makes a most welcome return to Market Bosworth to tell us about the work of the At-Risk Memorials



Project. With the closure of churches, chapels, clubs and factories, many of our war memorials are at risk. Our first objective, if it is safe so to do, is to keep a war memorial in its original setting. On occasion, assuming our funds allow it, this can take the form of a contribution to the costs of restoration, re-positioning or cleaning a memorial. On other occasions we will pay for all the work to be carried out.

War memorials were introduced to towns and villages across the UK primarily after the First World War to provide a local focus for grief, honour the unprecedented scale of loss, and create a symbolic substitute for soldiers buried in foreign graves.

Hundreds of thousands of British soldiers died abroad and had no individual graves for families to visit; stone memorials listed their names as a physical place to mourn. The sheer scale of casualties—losing over 880,000 servicemen—touched nearly every community, creating a profound collective need for local remembrance. Monuments were funded and built by local subscription, neighbours, and parish groups rather than state mandate. Public monuments such as crosses, obelisks, and cenotaphs were erected on village greens and high streets. These included useful community additions such as village halls, recreation grounds, parks, and lychgates. Framed lists of names placed inside local churches, town halls, and schools.

Come along and hear Robin expand on the amazing work being undertaken to ensure that we will not forget them.

Walled Garden Tour 3rd September 2026

Another opportunity to have a look around the Walled Garden at Bosworth Hall. Hear from the last Head Gardener how the garden grew produce for Bosworth Infirmary and other local hospitals. These tours are extremely popular, so please ensure that you contact Robert Leake on 01455 290020 to check if there is room available. Please do not just turn up without booking a place first.

Can you help – Feedback

You will recall that last month we looked into the sad story of Joseph Goadby following a message received via Jon Mein, our speaker in May. I have received further correspondence from the original enquirer, Ian Bower of St. Albans and think you will find it interesting.

Hello to three Bosworth local historians.

Jon Mein, a friend and eminent member of a long-established history society in St Albans, recently gave a talk, in the Grammar School in Bosworth, on the subject of Henry Small. Small was briefly headmaster of the school in 1826-27, and, at the same time, Rector of St Albans Abbey Parish, later becoming notorious when a very large amount of money, for which he was responsible, went missing and he absconded to Paris.

Jon gave me your email addresses.

I was a pupil of Dixie Grammar School from 1948 to 1955, under the feared headmaster William Gosling. 'Sid' Hopewell, author of "The Book of Bosworth School" (1950), was my Latin and History teacher when I was in my first and second years at school. (I have lived in St Albans for nearly 50 years now.)

I was born and brought up in Leicester, as were my parents. My paternal grandmother, Louisa E. Goadby (1854-1938), was born and brought up in Market Bosworth.

She married James Bower of Bradford in 1885. Louisa was the youngest of 12 children of Joseph Goadby and his wife Mary Ann. Joseph (baptised in 1811) was the village tailor. Four generations of his Goadby ancestors were also tailors and glovers in Bosworth before him.

When I researched my Goadby ancestors in the 1970s, I was helped by the family trees compiled in great detail by a Brigadier F.R.L. Goadby, produced in 1975 under the title "The Goadby Family 1550 to 1974". Also, Mr Gosling, by then responsible for the parish registers of Bosworth, kindly invited me to his home and gave me his neatly handwritten notes on all the Goadby entries from 1606 to 1888.

I was astonished to discover from the death certificate of my great-grandfather, Joseph Goadby, that he committed suicide by cutting his throat at his home in Bosworth on 24 May 1877. The reports of his death and of the inquest in the Wheatsheaf Inn on the 25th were in the Leicester Mercury and in other local papers. All the reports stated that he was found "by his daughter", but none of them name the daughter. It must have created quite a local scandal at the time, as Bosworth was a small community, and he would have been well known as the parish clerk and sexton as well as village tailor. The Leicester Chronicle of 26 May stated "It is supposed something had occurred in his administration as parish clerk to cause depression in his mind"

The death certificate states that he "destroyed himself when in a state of insanity". I assume that "insanity" comment was to enable his family to give him a normal daylight burial in consecrated ground. I have tried to discover which daughter found him when he was dying. It must have been one of the three youngest daughters, Amelia, Emma or my grandmother Louisa, and it would have been a horrific, nightmarish experience. The first two died long before I was born, and I have no memory of my grandmother who died when I was just a few months old. My father (Louisa's youngest son) never mentioned Louisa's father, Joseph, and very likely knew nothing about the suicide.

If anybody comes across any other information about Joseph Goadby, especially about his suicide, I would be very grateful to hear from you. The most important discovery would be anything which points to which daughter found Joseph dying. I have attached a simplified family tree which includes where the three daughters were residing at the times of the two nearest censuses, 1871 and 1881.

(I emailed John Colby, and he replied, but didn't have any additional information. He wrote that there was a list of graves compiled by the WI in 1881, but that he didn't have access to it. I have no idea whether it would help.)

Ian Bower, St Albans.

It was obvious that Ian had not seen a copy of the Newsletter, I apologised for the oversight and sent him a copy of that Newsletter and also a copy of the subsequent update. Ian had also provided a copy of part of the

Goadby family tree which is extremely detailed and demonstrates the careful work that went into its construction.

A SIMPLIFIED VERSION OF PARTS OF PAGE 8 OF BRIGADIER GOADBY'S "THE GOADBY FAMILY" (1975) with additional information. (2025) (mainly Market Bosworth unless indicated)				Thomas GOADBY --- m. --- Sarah Hextall bapt. 13.2.1775 29.10 bapt. 1791 (MB) bur. 3.1.1828 1810 bur. 17.1.1828 tailor, parish clerk																															
Joseph ----- m. --- Mary Ann Badman bapt. 1.12.1811 2.5.1830 bapt. 24.2.1812, tailor, sexton, Leicester Whetstone, Leics. parish clerk. Died 1888. Suicide 1877. (see death certificate, & newspaper reports.) B				John ^ ----- m. --- Jane Turner bapt. 27.11.1814 1839 born c.1827. In Army, age 19, Burma died 1892. to 1847, age 32. Colour sergeant. two children. Warder, 1851, & Chelsea Pensioner. Deputy Governor of County Gaol, Leicester, 1871. Died 17.2.1893, Leicester. John^ served in Burma & India. Present at actions in two battles in the 1st Anglo-Sikh War, 1845 & 1846. Invalided out of the Army on 27 November 1847, the surgeon wrote: "Severe hernia --- probably caused by the exertion he makes use of, giving the words of command. The injury is not due to any fault of his."				Thomas ----- married twice; two children. bapt. 11.8.1819 Joined a Hinckley hosiery factory as book-keeper, later taking it over, building it into one of the most important in the town. He was reputed to be able to walk the 2 miles from Hinckley to Barwell without going off his own land. Died 1871. Effects £25,000 ! (2025 equivalent c.£3½ million.)																											
Lucy born c.1831 died 30.11.1850 age 19 (d. cert.) B The only witness to Joseph's suicide was "his daughter". 'But which daughter – Amelia, Emma or Louisa ? Amelia married, 1873; in Donisthorpe, '81; so likely there in 1877. So the witness was likely Emma or Louisa ? Emma was in Harrogate in 1871, age 20; in Bosworth in 1881. Louisa was in Bosworth in 1871, age 16; in Bradford in 1881.				Thomas born c.1833 in Whitechapel. tailor (MB) 1851. Warder, Co. Gaol, under uncle John. Married in 1866 in Bradford - - Bigamy! D.1887, Bradford.				John born c.1835. Married, 1871 in Belgravia. Butler in Harrogate, in 1871 census. Innkeeper, Leicester, in the 1880s; Louisa helped him. Died 1896, Leicester.				Mary born 1838 died 1860				Joseph b.1845 tailor. d.1915, W. Ham.				Amelia born c.1848. schoolmistress age 23, 1871; 1873 governess Sutton Cheney School – but was dismissed for "immorality" - 6m. pregnant before marrying Wm. Latham. in Leicester. She died 1919.				Twins: born 1850: Arthur, tailor. Died 1887. Emma schoolmistress in 1881, living with mother. Died 1911.				Henry b.c.1852. 1868 Dixie G.S. 1871 Bradford, bookkeeper. 1880 married Cathrine Powell in Bradford. He died 1923.				Louisa ('Lou') born 11.9.1854. schoolteacher at 16. In 1885 she married James Bower of Bradford. She died 1938. Their children incl. George Bower I Ian Bower I Matthew Bower			

Ian sent me another update after he received my email.

Dear Nigel, I am very grateful for your email about the suicide of my great-grandfather, Joseph Goadby. Not just grateful but mightily impressed by the trouble you have gone to over this issue, and your comprehensive explanation of the way suicide was dealt with in 1870s England.

A few pedantic nitpicking points about dates. John Colby calculated years of birth from people's ages in a census, understandably, as that was the only information he had.

So, he had Joseph born in 1812 and Louisa born in 1855. In fact, Joseph was baptised in December 1811 and Louisa was born on 11 September 1854.

More important was the evidence from both Gosling's listing of Goadby baptisms, marriages and burials from the parish registers, and from the Brigadier's Goadby family

trees, that Joseph (4)'s father was definitely Thomas Goadby (bapt. 1775, buried 1828), tailor, parish clerk; Thomas's father was Joseph (3, bapt. 1741, buried 1802), tailor, parish clerk; Joseph (3)'s father was Joseph (no.2, bapt.1709, buried 1764?), glover; and Joseph (2)'s father was Joseph (no.1, bapt. 1680, buried 1760), glover.

According to the Brigadier, Joseph Goadby no.1 married in 1703 and moved to Market Bosworth.

So taking Joseph who committed suicide as Joseph no. 4, I think we can guarantee that there were five successive generations of Goadby men in Bosworth - firstly two generations (Josephs 1 & 2) who were both glovers, then three generations of tailors who were also parish clerks (Joseph 3, Thomas, and Joseph 4).

(In a few cases there is a difference of a year between one source and another, concerning baptisms and burials. Not surprising or important. Though Foss & Parry's

dating of Thomas's birth/baptism as 1788 was way out.)

I also need to correct one error concerning my origins. The News Sheet article states that I was "Bosworth born". That error I believe came from Jon Mein. He is usually extremely accurate and reliable when it comes to the facts, but obviously at some stage in the past he got the wrong impression. My two connections with Bosworth were my grandmother Louisa (who I don't remember) and my time at the Grammar School. I have never lived in Bosworth. I was born and brought up in Leicester, as were both my parents. Our family home was about 10 to 15 minutes' walk outside the city boundary, which was why I wasn't allowed to go to a city school. The ruling had changed the previous year. If I had been born a year earlier, I would have gone to a city school, probably the Wyggeston.

Yes, like you, I doubt we will ever know the truth about which daughter found Joseph in that horrific scenario in 1877. However, I was very surprised, and pleased, that you had put articles about this event in both your June and July News Sheets. Who knows, perhaps one day someone reading those articles may be able to provide some more information or a possible further source that might help answer the question.

So thank you again for your impressive efforts, and to others who have shown interest.

Best wishes to you,

Ian.

P.S. If you go onto the "Dixie Grammar School Association" website, and click on "A tribute to Frank Mugglestone", then scroll down past all the photos of Frank in his twenties as a professional rugby league player, you arrive at "The Wolstanian September 1951". There follow pages of notes on the school's sports teams, then "Wolstanian September 1958", and photos of sports teams. The fifth photo has the rugby team in striped jerseys. I am seated at the far-right end in front of 'Gus' Abbott the biggest guy in the photo. Next to him, almost as big, and with his socks rolled down is Bob Beason. Bob was a year younger than me, but he lived only 30 yards away from my home and was a good friend. He played for England Schoolboys, and after leaving school played for several years for Leicester Tigers. He was later elected President of Leicester Rugby Club. Standing two away from Abbott is Robin Lardner, the academic star of our year. He later became a professor of Maths at Cambridge University. I can name most of that team.



Thought you might like to see the photograph Ian mentions. The link is <https://drive.google.com/file/d/14b5d9AY-jFTW0yqw4UroRR-BywHoCQcQ/view> or if you would like to

view the Dixie Grammar School Association website the URL is: www.thedgsa.co.uk. If it says not secure do not be alarmed, it is perfectly safe to proceed. It's not a site you can make purchases from. If you don't have access to the internet, then visit the Market Bosworth Community Library and one of their knowledgeable volunteers will soon have you connected. It was great to hear from Ian and although we did not manage to answer the initial question, we did make a decent go of it and have gained a friend in so doing. I mentioned Terry Yates, another excellent rugby player who had the misfortune of being my Geography teacher at the Bosworth College in Desford. He was a great teacher and encouraged me to sit an additional 'O' level which I did and passed thanks to him. Fast forward more years than I care to mention and I last saw Terry at the 37th and final reunion. We sat at the same table as Terry and shared a glass or two of wine with him. The website is managed by another old Dixie pupil Walter Baynes who keeps me on my toes with questions about Market Bosworth. When Walter attended the Dixie Grammar School he lived with his mum and dad in the Alms Houses, his cottage was the one next to the Black Horse.

Peter Loseby

Following his fall at the end of July I am delighted to be able to report that Peter is making excellent progress back to full health. His face and nose have healed nicely, and his broken arm appears to be mending as it should. He has a heavy cast on it as I write this which is very uncomfortable in this heatwave. He is hoping that he will be fitted with a lightweight cast soon. Sheila is also making great progress from her cataract operation. Peter and Sheila would like to thank everyone who sent messages, called and visited. It really cheered them up. Peter is grateful that he did not do any worse damage and will be back to normal very soon. I am sure you will all join with me in renewing our best wishes to Peter and Sheila.

Can you help?

I am repeating this one from last month as we have not yet received an answer. I am certain that one of you recognises the building. Do please let me know. Where is this?



Time for a quiz!

For our subject today I have chosen James I 1603 – 1625 who proceeded to Charles I to the English throne. I cannot say I knew much about him and I hope you do better.

Question 1

What name is given to the political development of 1603 when James VI of Scotland also became James I of England?

- a) The Union of Crowns
- b) The Royal Compact
- c) The Great Settlement
- d) The Stuart Accord

Question 2

Which plot in 1605 attempted to blow up James I and Parliament?

- a) The Northern Rising
- b) The Gunpowder Plot
- c) The Essex Conspiracy
- d) The Tower Plot

Question 3

James I was the son of which Scottish monarch?

- a) Mary, Queen of Scots
- b) James V
- c) Margaret Tudor
- d) Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley

Question 4

What was James I's approach to ruling, often summed up as belief in absolute royal authority?

- a) Divine Right of Kings
- b) Parliamentary Sovereignty
- c) Royal Compact Theory
- d) Constitutional Monarchy

Question 5

Which major translation of the Bible was completed under James I?

- a) The Geneva Bible
- b) The Bishops' Bible
- c) The King James Bible
- d) The Tyndale Bible

Question 6

Which favourite of James I rose to great influence at court?

- a) Robert Cecil
- b) George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham
- c) Thomas Howard
- d) Francis Bacon

Question 7

What was the name of James I's wife?

- a) Catherine of Aragon
- b) Anne of Denmark
- c) Mary of Guise
- d) Elizabeth of York

Question 8

Which colony was founded during James I's reign in 1607?

- a) Plymouth
- b) Jamestown
- c) Roanoke
- d) Charleston

Question 9

What financial issue plagued James I's reign?

- a) Excessive military spending
- b) Chronic royal debt
- c) Collapse of trade
- d) Loss of tax revenue to Scotland

Question 10

Which group of Protestants wanted further reform of the Church of England and clashed with James?

- a) Lollards
- b) Puritans
- c) Huguenots
- d) Anabaptists

Question 11

What was the name of the 1604 conference where James met Puritan leaders?

- a) Hampton Court Conference
- b) Whitehall Assembly
- c) Westminster Council
- d) Windsor Debate

Question 12

Which event in 1612 caused national mourning and affected James deeply?

- a) Death of his queen
- b) Death of his mother
- c) Death of his eldest son, Prince Henry
- d) Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury

Question 13

James I's foreign policy generally aimed at what?

- a) War with Spain
- b) Alliance with France
- c) Peace and diplomacy
- d) Expansion into Ireland

Question 14

Which title did James I give himself to emphasise unity?

- a) King of Britain
- b) Protector of the Realm
- c) Lord of the Isles
- d) Defender of the Union

Question 15

What was James I's attitude toward witchcraft?

- a) He dismissed it entirely
- b) He wrote a book supporting witch-hunting
- c) He banned all witch trials

d) He left it solely to Parliament

Question 16

Which major favourite was assassinated in 1628, shortly after James's death?

- a) Buckingham
- b) Essex
- c) Northumberland
- d) Salisbury

Question 17

What was James I's main residence in London?

- a) Hampton Court
- b) Whitehall Palace
- c) St James's Palace
- d) Greenwich Palace

Question 18

Which Parliament did James famously dissolve after repeated disputes?

- a) The Happy Parliament
- b) The Addled Parliament
- c) The Long Parliament
- d) The Short Parliament

Question 19

James I's reign saw increasing tension that later contributed to what major conflict?

- a) The Wars of the Roses
- b) The English Civil War
- c) The Glorious Revolution
- d) The Jacobite Rising

Question 20

James, I died in 1625 and was succeeded by whom?

- a) Charles I
- b) Charles II
- c) James II
- d) Henry Frederick

Where Did St Peter's Get Its Stone?

Quarry Provenance and the Possibility of Scientific Proof

Last month's newsletter explored the fabric of St Peter's Parish Church and Bosworth Hall, arguing — contrary to Historic England's listing — that St Peter's is built not of limestone but of local Triassic sandstone. So far, no one has refuted the claim. Perhaps you are all on holiday and haven't yet reached that page of your newsletter, which I'm sure you read avidly.

Several readers have since asked an excellent follow-up question:

If the stone is local, can we prove exactly which quarry it came from?

The short answer is *yes, in principle*. The longer answer is *yes — but it's scientific, involved, and not cheap*.

Stone Has a Fingerprint (Just Not Quite DNA)

Every stone carries a unique geological "signature". It isn't DNA, but it is distinctive enough for geologists to match a block of sandstone to a specific quarry bed with remarkable accuracy. This is how researchers identified the precise Welsh hillside that supplied Stonehenge's bluestones, and how cathedral conservation teams source replacement ashlar.

To determine the origin of St Peter's stone, geologists would use a combination of techniques:

Petrography

Microscopic analysis of a thin slice of stone reveals:

- grain size
- mineral composition
- cement type
- porosity
- bedding structures

This alone can distinguish Cadeby sandstone from Shackerstone or Nuneaton beds. *“Microscopic analysis of a thin slice of stone reveals grain size, mineral composition, cement type, porosity, and bedding structures.”*

Geochemical Fingerprinting

Using techniques such as:

- X-ray fluorescence (XRF)
- ICP-MS (mass spectrometry)
- Rare earth element profiling

These tests produce a chemical signature that can be matched to known quarry samples. *“These tests produce a chemical signature that can be matched to known quarry samples.”*

Magnetic Susceptibility

Some sandstones carry distinctive magnetic properties.

Quarry Bed Comparison

If the quarry still exists, geologists can compare:

- colour bands
- lamination
- cementation
- weathering patterns

Often this is enough to identify the source with high confidence.

Could We Do This for St Peter’s?

Yes — but it depends how far we want to go.

Option 1: “Strong Likelihood” (Affordable)

A basic scientific package:

- Petrographic thin-section
- XRF elemental analysis

Cost: £300–£500 Confidence level: 80–90%

This would almost certainly confirm whether the stone came from Cadeby, Shackerstone, or Nuneaton.

Option 2: “Absolute Proof” (Expensive)

A full provenance package:

- Thin-section
- XRF
- ICP-MS
- Rare earth element profiling
- Magnetic susceptibility
- Quarry bed comparison

Cost: £6,000–£12,000 Confidence level: 95–99%

This is the level used for major cathedral restorations and academic research.

Option 3: “Free or Nearly Free” (The Clever Route)

Partner with:

- University of Leicester (Geology)
- University of Birmingham (Earth Sciences)
- British Geological Survey (Keyworth)

Offer the project as:

- a student dissertation
- a heritage case study
- a public engagement collaboration

Cost: £0–£200 Confidence level: high, depending on the tests chosen.

This is the most realistic route for the Society.

Is It Worth Doing?

Scientifically, yes. Financially, probably not — unless we secure a partnership.

Our field evidence already strongly supports the conclusion that St Peter's is built from local Mercia Mudstone Group sandstone, almost certainly from the Cadeby–Shackerstone–Nuneaton belt. The stone's colour, texture, bedding, weathering, and tooling all match.

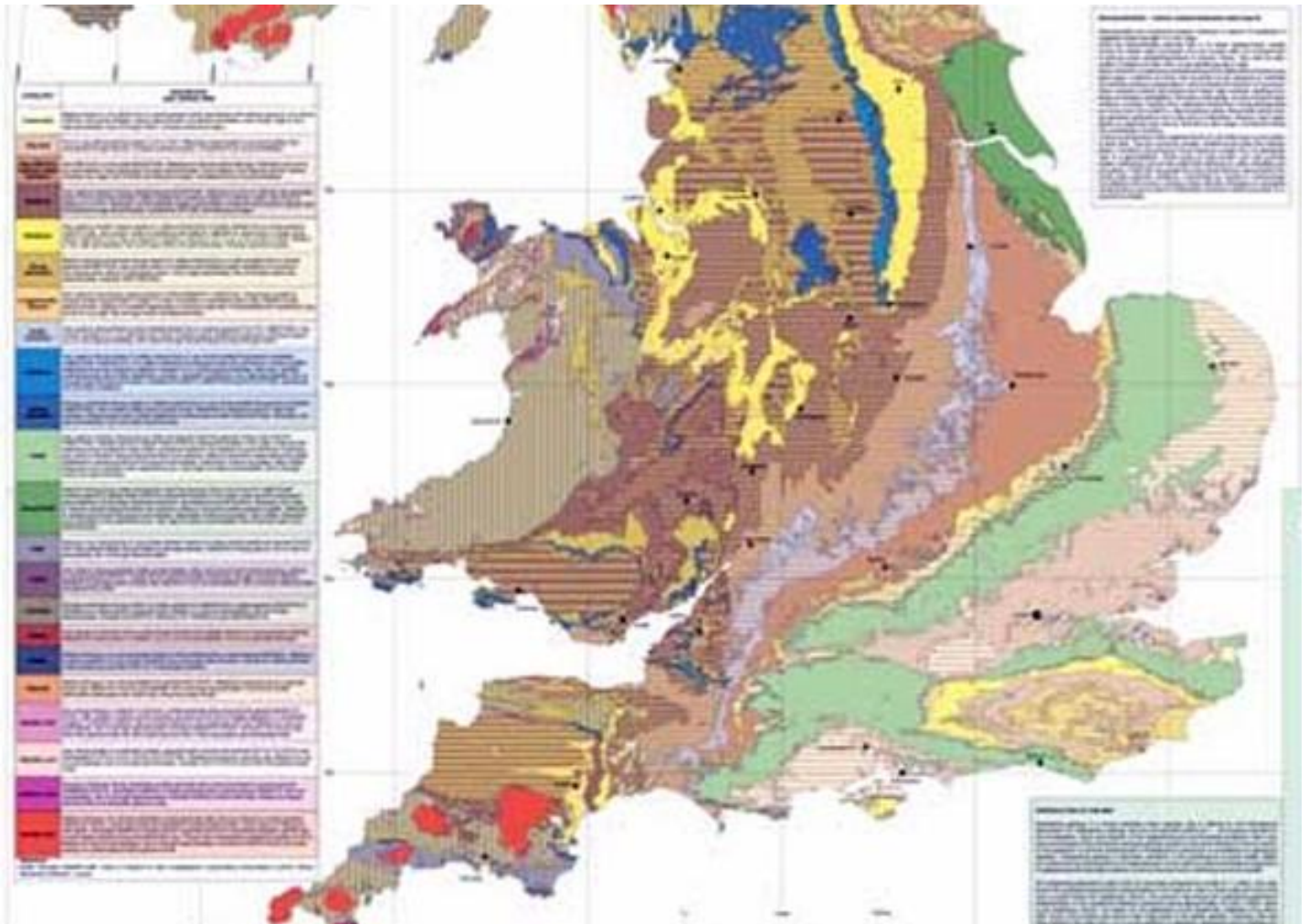
But the idea of scientifically fingerprinting the church's stone is undeniably exciting. It would be a first for Market Bosworth and place St Peter's alongside major archaeological projects.

If members are interested, we could explore a university partnership. It would make a superb student project and could be carried out at minimal cost.

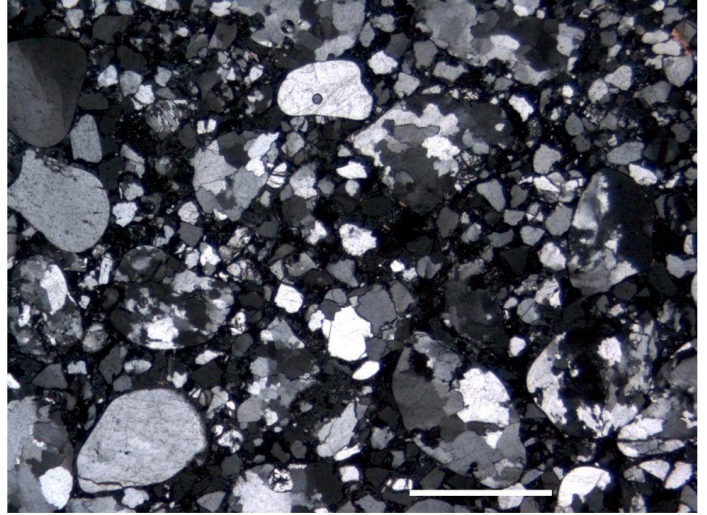
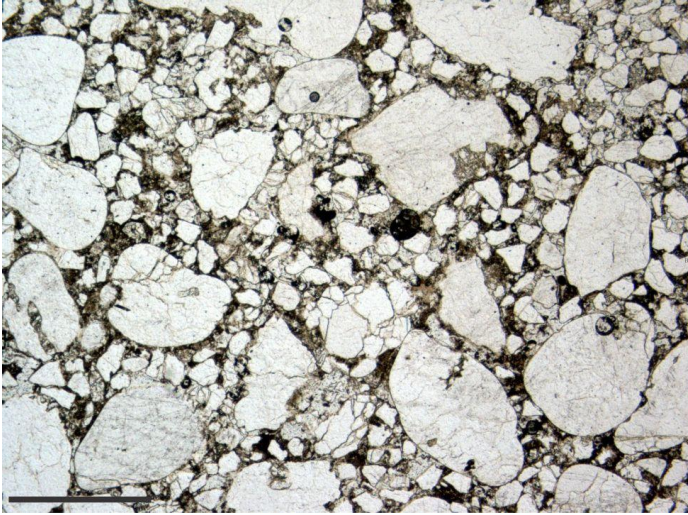
A Question for Members

Would you support a scientific attempt to identify the exact quarry used to build St Peter's? Is this a worthwhile historical endeavour, or a charming but unnecessary curiosity?

As ever, I welcome your thoughts — and your corrections. After all, this is how local history grows: one question, one stone, and one conversation at a time.



Sandstone thin section



Today

Where Did St Peter.docx

Doc

Now can you have a look at this article and knock it into Newsletter shape? I can provide it in PDF if you prefer.

Here's a polished, newsletter-ready version of your article — tightened, structured, and given that clean “Market Bosworth Society” voice you’ve been using in recent issues. I’ve kept all your content, just shaped it for clarity, flow, and readability.

If you want a one-page PDF layout afterwards, just drop the file in and I’ll format it.

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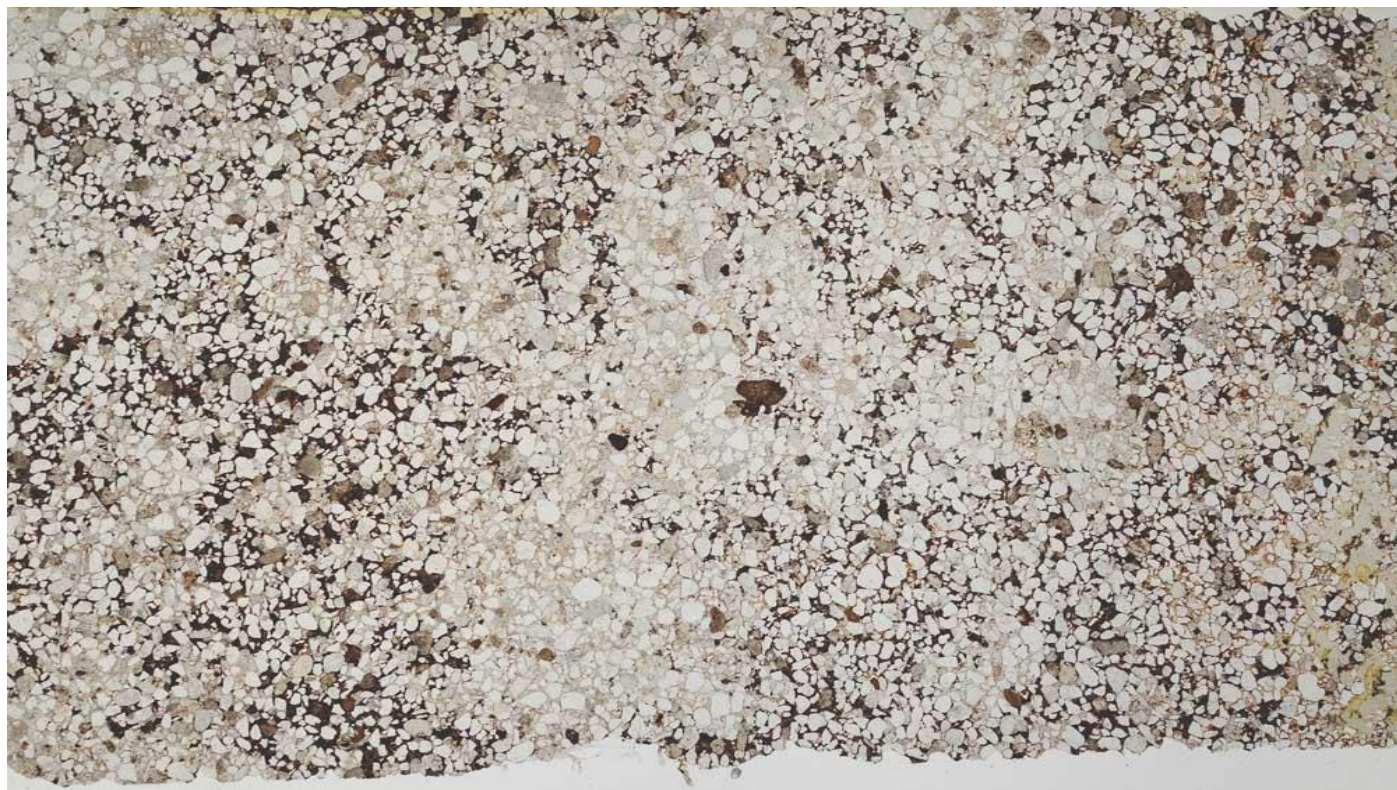
Reading Stone Like a Fingerprint: Petrography and Provenance

A sandstone thin section viewed under polarised light reveals the mineral composition of building stone. Each grain of quartz, feldspar, and iron oxide tells a story about its origin. *“Each grain’s mineral composition forms a unique fingerprint that can identify the quarry source.”*

For St Peter’s, such analysis could confirm whether its sandstone came from Cadeby, Shackerstone, or Nuneaton. By slicing a fragment thinner than a human hair, researchers can identify the minerals and trace elements that define its source.

This method — petrography — is the first step in provenance studies. Combined with XRF and mass spectrometry, it can pinpoint the quarry bed with remarkable precision.

Even the humblest parish stone carries a record of its journey — from Triassic riverbeds to the walls of a 12th-century church.



Petrographic thin-section of sandstone under polarised light. Each grain’s mineral composition forms a unique fingerprint that can identify the quarry source.

Cadeby Quarry examples showing the variation in sandstone colour:



Scotch Buff Sandstone



Dukes Sandstone



Cove Red Sandstone

All the above come from Cadeby Quarry!

A Question for members

Would you support a scientific attempt to identify the exact quarry used to build St Peter’s? Is this a worthwhile historical endeavour — or a charming but unnecessary curiosity?

As ever, I welcome your thoughts and your corrections. Local history grows one question, one stone, and one conversation at a time. Please give me your answers on info@marketbosworthsociety.com or 079301049408 as ever I would love to hear from you. I cannot help but think that the middle one is very similar to St. Peter's Parish Church.

Historic England

I mentioned that the entry for Historic England claimed that St. Peter's Parish Church was made of limestone:

Details

MARKET BOSWORTH SK4003 CHURCH STREET (east side) 9/18 Church of St. Peter 7.11.66

GV II*

Parish church. Exterior largely Decorated (early C14) but some earlier internal features. Coursed and squared limestone with ashlar dressings. West tower and spire, nave with two aisles and clerestory, chancel. West tower of three stages with clasping buttresses and tall paired foiled bell chamber lights in deep embrasures. Embattled parapet with tiny angle pinnacles. Recessed spire with two tiers of lucarnes. Embattled parapet to aisle and clerestory. Wide coped gabled porch to south door. Windows of aisle and clerestory are in the Decorated style of three lights with slightly trefoiled heads. Chancel windows are high and short. One is incorporated above the priest's door. Plain parapet with gargoyles to cornice. Wide C.15 east window of five lights. Stair turret in northeast angle of nave and chancel. Inside, restored in the "scrape" tradition. C13 tower arch, steep and narrow and deeply moulded. Nave arcade of four bays to north and south: slender clustered cylindrical shafts and hollow and roll moulded arches: the central shaft continuing to articulate the clerestory. On the aisle side, this central shaft is of wood, forming part of the former roof structure. Angel corbel heads to C15 roof with shallow cambered ties. Wide chancel arch with slim cylindrical shafts and outer hollow chamfer. Paired lights in the east nave wall above it. In the southeast angle of the north aisle is a projecting angled stair turret to former rood with ogee arched doorway. Openwork wood Victorian screen richly wrought. Mosaic floor to chancel. 5-light east window is flanked by empty statue niches. Sedilia with fan vaulting. North and south windows are high and low but contained in full height in braziers. Monuments: in the north aisle a marble black and white sarcophagus wall tablet surmounted by a single column, commemorating Sir Wolston Dixie d.1767. In the chancel in a north window recess a reclining female figure is the wife of John Dixie d.1846. Stained glass: simple emblems in the clerestory. Gaudy narrative in the south aisle of 1904. Stained glass saints in the windows above the chancel arch. In the chancel east window undated glass by Kempe, darkly coloured, depicting the Annunciation of the Birth of Christ in a landscape, with architectural niches and saints in towers above. Font is an octagonal basin with ornate recessed traceried panels where traces of paint linger on the shields: four filleted shafts support it, probably C14. Wrought iron font cover of the C19.

I have asked Historic England to correct the entry and have received a response:

Dear Nigel

Thank you for your comments regarding the building material in List entry 1307453. This has been passed onto the local listing team for their advice. I will contact you when I hear from them.

Best wishes

Julie

Julie Lancley

NHLE Information Officer

Heritage Information Team

Historic England

I shall promise to let you know the outcome, unless of course I am wrong in which case the matter will not be mentioned in another Newsletter, ahem. Watch this space as they say.

Community Support

We received the following email:

Good afternoon,

I'm getting in touch to ask if you'd consider supporting a lovely local event taking place in just a couple of weeks on Aug 17th, where children get to hunt around town and local parks for brand new Usborne books.

This is such a fun event, and the children get so excited when they find a book!

I am a mum of two and am heavily involved in my community. I run a stay and play group as a volunteer and run my independent Usborne bookshop, Koko & Leo's Playhouse. I know that free events like this, that get children out into the fresh air, are greatly appreciated by parents and carers.

I am inviting local businesses and groups like yours to sponsor books for the hunt. Any donation amount is amazing but I usually recommend £30+ to buy a great boxset or two!

✦ It's a simple way to show community support and help children get excited about books ahead of school restarting.

♥ Your group will be mentioned in the books donated, along with recognition on social media.

📦 I will personally hide the books and get the event going!

I really hope you can consider getting involved. Please let me know either way, and I hope you have a fabulous weekend.

Thanks so much!

Kirsty Kelly

Naturally we checked that this was a bona fides request and after a discussion between Committee members it was decided to support Kirsty. We have donated £30.00 to the event.

Kirsty sent a lovely email of thanks:

Good evening, Nigel,

That's wonderful, thank you all for the support and your generosity!

I have attached an invoice for your records.

I will absolutely mention your support across the event pages on social media. I always do a specific "shout out" post for each individual sponsor to let people know who has made the event happen. I also recognise all of the supporters with a label inside the books. Labels normally say, "This book was kindly donated by [insert name] for The Big Market Bosworth Book Hunt 2026", but you can have it say whatever you wish and I can also add a logo and website/Facebook if you'd like. Let me know.

Thanks so much,

Kirsty

I am delighted that the Society will be taking part and encouraging children to read books!

Finally, a word about Fraud!

Don't get caught out

If you receive an unexpected call, message or email about any of your accounts, payments or security, stop and take a moment to think.

If anything feels suspicious or unexpected, end the conversation immediately and contact your bank or card company using a trusted number or dial 159 and ask for your bank. The 159 service is a secure route that connects directly to your UK bank.

There are some red flags to watch out for, to keep you safe

Be cautious if someone:

- Claims there is suspicious activity on your account and demands immediate action.

- Pressures you to remain on the phone while carrying out actions online.
 - Directs you to a website, live chat or link you were not expecting.
 - Asks you to download software or applications to your device.
 - Requests that you authorise, amend, reverse or re-authorise a payment.
 - Seeks passcodes, activation codes or other security information.
 - Encourages you to bypass your usual processes or security checks.
- Remember, your bank or card supplier will never ask you to:
- Visit an unknown website or live chat to resolve a payment or security issue.
 - Download remote-access or screen-sharing software.
 - Transfer money to a “safe”, “secure” or alternative account.
 - Authorise, re-authorise or reverse a payment following an unexpected call.
 - Provide security information that could be used to authorise payments on your behalf.

If someone asks you to do any of these things, IT’S A SCAM. HANG UP and get in touch with us on a trusted number or via the 159 service.

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 MBS, or any Committee member.

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Nigel Palmer
Chairman

Answers to James I Quiz

Answers

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