



Greater Wigston Historical Society
White Gate Farm, Newton Lane, Wigston Magna Leicestershire

Bulletin 26



Programme Of Meetings February 1990 To August 1990

Wednesday 21st February 1990

AGM & Members Evening. Your chance to show slides or give a talk for 10 minutes or so:

7.30 Wigston Liberal Club

Wednesday 21st March 1990

Old St. Paul's London (before Wren's Cathedral) – Brian Bilson

7.30 Wigston Liberal Club

Wednesday 18th April 1990

Scotland and the Bonnie Prince – Mr Jackson

7.30 Wigston Liberal Club

***Wednesday 16th May 1990**

Trip to Leicestershire Record Office, New Walk, Leicester

Meet at 7.00pm at the Liberal Club Car Park to co-ordinate transport

***Wednesday 20th June 1990**

Cruise on Rutland Water with Historical commentary

Coach from Wigston Liberal Club car park at 7.00pm

***Wednesday 15th August 1990**

Trip to Thrumpton Hall, Nottinghamshire

Coach from Wigston Liberal Club car park at 7.00pm

It is with great sadness that we learned of the very sudden death of member Mr Doug. McIntosh of Cheddar Road. The Society send it's sincere condolences to Mrs. McIntosh and family. He will be missed at our monthly meetings.

The committee have decided to appoint a membership secretary. It was felt the Society had a need for a person to welcome new members and help them to settle in. Also to perhaps contact existing members who have not attended recently to show friendly interest and concern that all is well?
Stella Tweed has kindly agreed to take this role. To help her know who's who a clip board will be passed round for signature at meetings.

The Bulletin is published three times a year on 1st February, June and October. Articles etc. should be given to either of the joint Editors three clear weeks before publication date please.

Joint Editors:-

Mrs Chris Smart 16 Maidwell Close Wigston

Mrs Tricia Berry 11 Hayes Road Wigston

October Meeting

On Wednesday the 18th October the Society met at the Liberal Club to hear Mrs Tricia Berry, our bulletin editor, speak on "Local scenes on old picture post cards".

Tricia began by explaining how she had divided the cards into sets. The first group to be shown were all by a local photographer and publisher of post cards, Mrs Moore of Clarendon Park Leicester and these were sub divided into views of Wigston and other South Leicestershire villages. The second group were post cards from other publishers; these include views of Wigston, Oadby and Leicester.

Tricia then explained how she had dated some of cards using old Trade Directories. These had shown that Mrs Moore published cards between 1906 and 1922 when her entries in the Directories ceased. Other cards can be dated from their post mark.

Tricia displayed the cards to us using an epidiascope and a screen. All the cards had been photographed because of heat of the epidiascope would have damaged the originals.

The cards shown to us were most interesting, many of the views had not been seen before even by our acknowledged experts. Duncan Lucas and Bill Ward, Unfortunately time ran out before we had seen all the cards Tricia had brought and I understand that these only represent part of her collection.

Edna Taylor gave a vote of thanks to Tricia for the evening which must have involved a great deal of time and effort in its preparation. Tricia was invited to return and show the rest of her marvellous collection of post cards.

After notices the meeting closed at about 9.30pm.

November 1989 - Meeting

Approx. 34 members were entertained by Mr Pilgrim who gave a fascinating talk on Leicester Ghosts. Locations of sightings include St. Mary de Castro Church, Leicester Polytechnic, The Blue Boar Inn, Braunstone Hall, The Public Library Building in Belvoir Street, The Blackfriars Hall. Wellington Street and Beauchamp College, Oadby.

He illustrated his subject with slides often taken from places not accessible to the public. Particularly memorable were shots of Donisthorpe's factory. Bath Lane showing a lead sign recording the incorporation of the Company in 1739, and a couple of the dungeons at Leicester Castle.

Mr Pilgrim explained that the word poltergeist mean ghost who made noises or played tricks such as moving things about. There was much amusement when as the talk proceeded unmistakable tapping noises were heard. It turned out that this was not the Liberal Club Ghost but an electrician doing some late repairs downstairs.

Edna Taylor gave Mr Pilgrim a warm vote of thanks and asked him to come to a future meeting to talk on another of his subjects.

She then informed us that one of the young soldiers killed in Cyprus on Sunday was the Son of member Mr & Mrs Lanston. Everyone expressed their great sorrow and a sympathy card was signed by those present.

December Meeting ...

On Wednesday the 20th of December the Society met for its annual Christmas Party and Quiz.

The evening commenced with a “Where? When? Who?” Competition devised by Edna. This involved the study of various newspaper and magazine cuttings and attempting to guess the location, the date and the person in each picture.

Because of our increase in membership this year we divided into four teams for Ian’s quiz, these were Goldhill, Tythorn, Mucklow and Village. The game took the form of the television programme “Bullseye”. Skill at darts was required as well as skill at answering the question on a variety of topics.

We then had a superb buffet supper prepared by Mavis and Maureen. Many thanks to them both for doing the catering again, the supper was appreciated by all.

After the draw of the raffle and the distribution of prizes the evening closed at about 10pm.

January 1990 – Meeting

The Society welcomed back previous speaker Mr Howse, who gave us another interesting talk, illustrated with slides, this time on the English canal system. He told us the first canal was built in the 1750’s from Worsley to Manchester. It was financed by the Duke of Bridgewater, who having seen these waterways in Europe, realised their potential at home to transport coal from his mines to his customers. He commissioned James Brindley, an uneducated but very gifted engineer, to oversee the project. Brindley went on to construct over 360 miles of canals and his great achievement was the Barton Aqueduct which took a canal over the River Irwell.

Another earlier financier of the canals was Joseph Wedgewood, and another engineer of note was Telford.

Mr Howse explained that each canal was a separate company financed by the issue of shares. Different styles of lock gates, mill stones etc were used by the different companies and these originals can still be identified. An interesting design of bridge was shown whereby a horse could cross over the water without needing to be disconnected from the narrow boat he pulled.

A vote of thanks was given by Edna Taylor. Duncan Lucas announced that he was moving his collection of bygones from Stoughton Farm Park because he was not

happy with the way they were being displayed. It was reported that the tape recorder was “doing the rounds” and some interesting oral archives are being produced.

The meeting closed at about 9.45pm.

The Tussie – Mussie

If you were give a Tussie – Mussie, would you:-

- a) Eat it?
- b) Carry it?
- c) Wear it?

????????????????????

It is an old tradition. When Queen Elizabeth ii entered Westminster Abbey for her coronation, she was handed a tussie-mussie.

Originally they were attractive bunches of herbs and flowers which gave a pleasant clean smell. Both men and women carried them in the narrow evil smelling streets during periods of plague and sickness, as apart from masking smells, they were supposed to prevent illness.

The bouquets were small and often made of delicate flowers e.g. forget-me-nots, violets and tiny roses. At the time of Queen Elizabeth I marigolds were often used, the small sun like flower symbolic of happiness was a favourite, although I dislike its perfume, they thought it pleasant.

Sometimes tussie-mussies were given as presents, (no Interflora then). The flowers were carefully chosen to convey a message – e.g. lavender for good luck, lily of the valley for purity.

First chosen was the centre, perhaps a rose or a few sprigs of lavender, then a circle of leaves from herbs followed were alternated and bound into place.

By Victorian times, a frill of lace or a lace dolly was added and it became a Victorian posy like those often carried by little bridesmaids today.

So, if you are ever handed a tussie-mussie

Stella Tweed

Stories of a Leicester Boot and Shoe Worker 1874 - 1958

George Henry Limbert was born at A1 Clive Hill Leicester and he was the third son of William and Sarah Limbert and he lived most of his pre-marriage years at 10 Navigation Street. As a school boy and in his teens and early married days, he was into football and as a senior he played for Waverley Athletic. He was thought to be good enough to be offered terms to play for Leicester Fosse Reserves but he declined as they only offered 2/6d per week. His team scored the first goal in the Rolleston Charity Cup Competition which is still played today.

Even after his marriage to Mary Ellen Young, a young lady from Rochdale, he still played for his team and every Easter Monday he played a friendly match with Frisby on the Wreak and this match became a family holiday. Bt this time George and Mary's family had grown to seven and the second eldest was Jim who was a very good footballer. This particular Easter the team were a man short so George told Jim that he was playing, so we had the unique position of a father and son playing in the same match; George was in goal and Jim aged 12 played Left Wing, I do not remember the result as I was only 12 months old at the time and it was the last time that the match took place and so ended the family day out.

George's other activities included skittles and Cray fishing. His prowess at skittles earned him many a print in his local which was the "Junction Inn", Junction Road, and his Cray fishing was used as a source of food as when they were cooked they were eaten by the kids and many of the neighbourhoods kids too. They were like a small fresh water lobster.

I have told this story elsewhere in my writings, one day George had been Cray fishing with his twelve nets at the Narboro' Bogs, Aylestone and he caught a sack full which were too many to take home so he called at the "Warners" Wet Fish Shop which in that day was an open fish shop on the corner of Belvoir Street under the Grand Hotel. It had no windows or a door just the marble slab which were washed down every night and left open. The manager gave George 1/- a hundred for them and George was quite happy with the deal. In 1987 a neighbour who lived against us in the 1920's told me how they loved it when George passed his extra catch on to them.

In his skittle playing days George was the champion of the "Junction" and he was playing a champion of another pub for a side stake when he was called home as his second son Jim was born and just followed his father's footballing ability he also took after him as a skittle champion. He captained the "Dysart Inn" skittle team.

Prior to his marriage George could have joined Leicester City Police Force. This story was told to me by his youngest brother Tom who also told him that he could join the Post Office along side of him, but for some reason he elected to stay in the shoe trade. Tom told me that in those days the "Pavilion" in Belgrave Gate was a music hall where drinking took place and many patrons came out at the end of the show a little worse for drink and it was very risky for any female to be walking by at that time of night as they would be chased by these louts. One night George was walking home to Navigation Street when he saw a constable being attacked by ruffians so George who was over six feet and could take care of himself went to the Policeman's aid. This act opened the door for him to join the Police Force but he never took it. Perhaps it was his lack of schooling that was the deciding factor. His brother Tom went to private school, St. Margaret's for 2d per week. George went to an ordinary board School.

Instead George became an experienced boot and shoe hand, he could work every machine in the trade and when I was a small boy I remember his making a pair of boots for my sister that buttoned right up to the knee these boots were hand made from start to finish.

Short time was rife in the shoe trade in those days. It was a common thing for him to go to work at nine o'clock in the morning only to return home again at 12 o'clock finished for the day then have to report back again at nine o'clock the next morning. They only got paid for the work they did and not the time they were there. The ladies in the machine room were known to wait all day just for a few dozen pair to come round, this meant being there all day for a few shillings.

George worked at Masons's boot and shoe factory during the First World War they were making Army boots. He was 41 years old in 1914 and he had to walk the 4 miles to Anstey at 6 o'clock in the morning and back home at 6 o'clock at night.

One morning George and a work mate were walking over the Anstey Gorse in the dark when they saw the form of a huge bear and what's more it growled at them. They ran so fast to Anstey that they were an hour early for work. They found out later that it was a bear and it belonged to a travelling showman who had chained it to a tree for the night, but George and his mate had no interest on who it belonged to on a dark morning on the Anstey Gorse.

To make a few bob for a pint and a bit of bacca George did some cobbling on a Saturday and Sunday morning, and very often in the 1920's and 30's this was the only bit of spending money he got. I was about 10 years old then and I had to fetch the leather from the grindery shop which was cut to a paper pattern then I would sit and watch his work. His bench was against the window in the living room and his iron lasts were kept in the cupboard by his side. I had to soak the leather for him to make it pliable then he would throw a few sprigs or brads into his mouth and it was fascinating to watch them come out of his mouth one at a time and always with the point end first. He took each one in his thumb and first finger and rapped it into the leather with his rasp, and once again it was uncanny how each tack was the same distance apart, they were all equally spread all the way round the sole. He then pared the leather to shape with his drag knife and the edge was then painted with black or brown ink. When the ink was dry a candle was lit and this was used to melt a piece of wax which was dobed on the edge in spots the wax was black or crown according to the colour of the shoe. The wax quickly set and this needed to be spread smoothly all the way round the edge. While George was waxing it was my job to hot the "dummy" on the gas stove. The dummy was an interesting piece of kit, it was like an egg with a wooden handle sticking out at each end, when the dummy was hot, (in all the years that I had to do this little job I never once got it right it was either too hot or too cold and did not melt it and all that George did to test it was too wet his finger and dab it on I don't how he could tell). The shoe was held between the knees and the dummy was held with a wooden handle in each hand and by working it back and forward in figures the wax dobs were smoothed out all the way round the edge. The "Sprag wheel" was then run round the welt and the boot or shoe polished then I delivered them. The "Sprag Wheel" (I think that's what it was called) was a wheel with a grooved edge which put a rilled effect back on the welt.

This was nearly a full day's work for me for which I got 2d and that took me to the pictures at night and George had his couple of pints and his game of cribbage in the Marten Inn. This was his only night out but if there was no cobbling he could not go out because he would have no "spendo."

His last years at work were spent at Hill and Cunninghama on Abbey Park Road, but at the age of sixty it was not the thing for men of this age to be stood off and a youngster put in who would be paid less money. It was then difficult for a man of that age to find a job so George was forced into early retirement with only dole money to live on and when that run out he had to go on some means test and that was 15/- per week. My sister and I were the only two of the family living at home and every rise we got was taken from Georges 15/- means test money and at the age of 65 when he became legible for the 10/- Old Age Pension he was getting just 7/6d out of the 15/1. At the time of George's period of unemployment our mother had taken ill with a stroke and she was bedridden for three years and every month an official came to check how much food his wife was eating and how much it cost etc., and the places where my sister and I were employed had to fill a form in every month to say how much money we had earned (the so called good old days).

In some departments of the shoe trade smoking was not allowed and this rule led many of the employees taking snuff (women as well) but George never took to this habit he stuck to rolling his own cigarettes using dark shag tobacco. This was a very strong tobacco which I had to fetch from the shop half a mile away because at 3¼d half ounce it was a farthing cheaper than a shop that was just around the corner. He rolled his own fags all his smoking life right up to the day he died at the age of 85 and I never heard him cough once whist smoking his beloved shag.

He was a life member of the Boot and Shoe Union and after he retired he suffered from lumbago (slipped disc today) and the Union gave him a grant towards a girdle but before they gave it to him my sister had to get a signed statement from Hill and Cunningham's to prove that he worked there.

After paying National Health and Unemployment contributions from when they first started we were told we applied for the £30 funeral grant that he wasn't entitled to a grant as he was born a year too early, that was in 1958.

He had quaint sayings, he never said the National Health he always called it the "Lloyd George" after David Lloyd George the prime Minister who introduced it. He never said one shilling and three pence or one shilling and six pence etc... he always called it 14 pence. 15 pence up to two bob (two shillings).

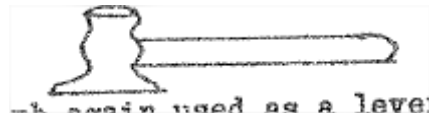
He was liked by everyone at work and the Street where we lived and I am sure that with him being a six footer he would have made a good policemen as he did being a goalkeeper and a shoe maker.

Harry Limbert.

Some Notes on Tools Used By Shoe Makers

Cobbler's Hammer

This large flat face is used for driving home the brads and flattening the leather, hence the cast iron flat last to hammer on.



Paring Knife

A light paring knife wooden handle, the thumb again sued as a lever.

The Rasp

A steel rasp made from an engineer's file smoothed on a grindstone and used for rapping home the brads as he took them from his mouth. Dad only used one rasp in his lifetime and one drag knife.

Pliers

Used for ripping off the old sole, a strong wrist is needed for this tool (Note the alligator jaws)



Welt Iron

Heated on a candle and run around the welt to smooth the wax

Drag Knife

Used for paring the edge of the sole it is pulled towards you using the thumb as a lever.

Brads

These were made at the B.U. tack factory and could be bought from the grindery shops by the ounce. The brads (or nails) are not tacks and they are used for fixing the soles and heels and I remember that they came in four sizes 7/16" – 1/2" – 9/102 – 5/7" according to the thickness of the leather. A working man's boots needed a working sole a good thick piece of leather was used and 5/8" brads were used to fix them to the boot. They are rapped in with the rasp and just before the leather dries these are driven home by the flat hammer.

Belgium Studs , Hobnails

Belgium studs and hobnails were used on workmen's heavy boots sometimes the studs were placed all over the sole and heel and could be replaced when worn out thus saving the leather.

Football Studs

These studs were placed on football boots. It took a dozen studs to stud a pair of boots, but to a poor family 3d a dozen was too big a price to pay so had Dad would make strips of leather into bars and nail these on to the lads.

Editors Note:-

Mr Harry Limbert is a well known local family historian. This story forms part of a series which includes, Stories of a Leicester Policeman, Stories of a Leicester Postman, Rag and Bone men of Old Leicester and Recollections of Morestones a Leicester Café. It also forms part of another series called "Tell me a story Granddad", written for his grandchildren. His interest lies mainly with the history of East Leicester in the inter ware period. He is at present embarking on a project to record all the various cinemas, schools, churches and factories etc, past and present in East Leicestershire. Very Little of Mr Limbert's work has been published so we hope that including one of his stories in our bulletin we are increasing his circle of readership.

SERVANTS IN WIGSTON MAGNA

To cut down the costs of printing, I omitted a number of chapters from my booklet, "Victorian Wigston", But these I shall now include in the bulletin and one such chapter was "Servants in Wigston Magna in 1881".

In Wigston at that time 29 families had one servant each, 8 families two, one family had three, three families had four each, and one family kept five servants. So in all there were some 65 servants, which was a little under 2% of the population. The servant's population in Oadby was a little higher about 3%. So in both Wigston and Oadby, domestic servants formed a smaller percentage of the population than they did throughout the Country at large, where it is estimated that domestic servants formed 5% of the population.

The family that had three servants was that of Peter Nicholls, aged 37, who kept a Farm at Crowe Mills. He and his wife Edith had four young children so that one of the servants was a nurse, Edith Driver, aged 14. Then there was a general domestic servant, Mary Dyson, aged 19, while the third servant was Charles Woolman, aged 18, who was a farm labourer, living indoors.

Thomas Ingram, aged 71, and his wife lived at Hawthorn Fields on Blaby Lane and they had four servants. Mary Pounds, aged 34, was cook, Selina Wheeler, 29, was the parlour maid, Sara Day, 40, was the house maid and Charlotte West, 16, was the kitchen maid. Another family with four servants was that of Alfred and Mary Watts, who lived at Bushloe End, Alfred being a wine and spirit merchant with a wine bar in Leicester. They had five children under 7 years of age, so two of the servants were nurses, of whom one was Mary Admin, aged 22, and the other was Hannah York, aged 17. The other two servants of this household were Martha York, 27, housemaid and Mary Bolton, 24, who was a general domestic servant.

The family with the largest number of servants in Wigston lived at Bushloe House, which was the resident of Hiram A Owston, aged 51, a solicitor and his wife. Of the five servants the most important was a cook, Elizabeth Hextall, age 34. Then came two house maids, Julia Braginton, 39, and Mary Parnell, 22. The two other servants were Emma Swindell, 29, parlour maid and Elizabeth Foster, 17, under house maid.

Like most girls throughout England and Wales, girls in Wigston entered service in their teens. The youngest domestic servant in 1881 was Elizabeth Grant, aged 14, who came from London and worked for Elizabeth Dormer, the wife of William Dormer, a butcher, who lived in Long Street. So presumably Elizabeth helped her mistress with the housework and cooking. Then there were five domestic servants, aged 15, One was Mary Haines who was in the service of Laura Shipp, the wife of George Shipp, coal merchant, who lived in Bull Head Street. Mary came from Huncote. Another 15 year old domestic servant was Lyndia Mould, who worked for Elizabeth James, the wife of Enos James, a commercial traveller and Lynda had been born in Wigston. Another 15 year old domestic servant was Elizabeth Nicholls, who worked for Mary Loveday, aged 72, an old age Pensioner living in Leicester Road. Also in Leicester Road lived Henry and Sara Hassell. Henry was a corn factor and he and his wife had Emma Bourne working for then and Emma came from Blaby.

Edward Lee, a sock manufacturer and Elizabeth his wife lived in Gladstone Street and Betsy Bray aged 15 who came from Worthing in Sussex acted as nurse maid to Elizabeth and her two young sons. On the Blaby Lane at Hermleigh lived George Packard and his wife Elizabeth. He was a hosiery manufacturer and he and his wife had six children which led them to employ two domestic servants, one of whom was Martha Fountain, aged 24 who came from Hertfordshire and the other was 15 year old Harriet Hatterley who came from Sibleby.

Three general domestic servants aged 16 were also to be found in Wigston in 1881. One was Martha Dear, who came from Barrow-on-Soar and was employed by William Evatt and his wife Elizabeth and William was a Pork butcher living in Bull Head Street. Another was Elizabeth Garner who came from Thrussington and found service with a widow in Wigston Fields, Catherine Dickinson, who had a son and daughter. The third servant lived at the other end of Wigston at Kilby Bridge and she was Sarah Tyler who came from Nottingham and worked for John Parker, a civil engineer who was a widower, living with his mother and he had two children.

Most of the servants in Wigston were female, but some eight men were also classed as servants. Three of them were said to be domestic servants while the remaining eight were farm servants living in doors.

There was a distinction between a general domestic servant who was the maid of all work and the lowest in the female servant hierarchy and a housemaid whose main job was to look after the bedrooms and so one rung up the ladder. Cooks were another rung up the servant hierarchical ladder and along with housekeepers were considered the two most important jobs in domestic service. The youngest cook in Wigston was Elizabeth Gadney, aged 23 who worked for Alfred Cooper, who resided at the Hall in Long Street. Also in Long Street lived Dr. James Hulme, for whom Sarah Toone, aged 45, acted as housekeeper. In nearby Mowsley End resided Charles Baddeley, who employed Elizabeth Astill as his housekeeper.

There were two main reasons for employing servants: the first was the obvious one that wives with a large family needed help in the home. The second was that the employment of servants was a status symbol. The richer a person became he or she was expected to employ a greater number of servants.

Most of Wigston's servants came from outside the village. Of the 65 servants, 59 came from outside while only 6 were natives. Wigston girls preferred to earn their living in the hosiery or boot trades, either by staying home to help in the production of stockings or shoes or by getting a job in the factories now springing up in the village. Moreover, domestic service was considered to be of such low status that few girls wanted to take it up.

Wages for servants were low: a general domestic servant earned about £10 a year, through she had free board and lodging. A housemaid earned between £20 and £35 a year, while cooks received about £45 a year. Finally, while a Wigston housewife engaged servants or not, she did not expect her husband to share in the housework, since housework was entirely a woman's lot.

Bernard Elliott

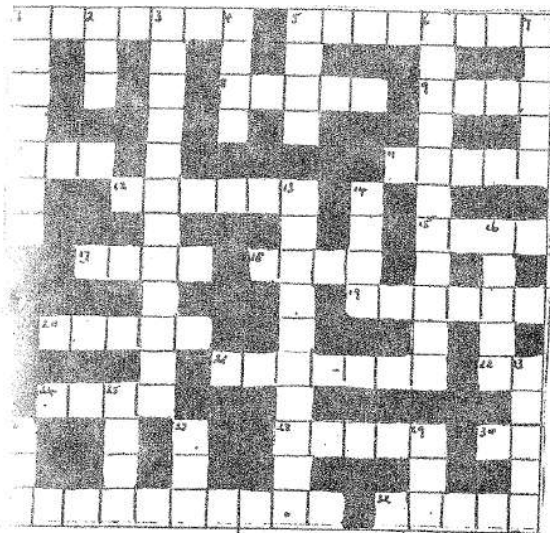
SURVEY OF HOUSE NAMES AND DATES IN WIGSTON 1989

Whilst looking around for material to be included in the Wigston Wander Quiz that appeared in the Oadby and Wigston Mail at Easter. I decided to do a survey of houses or buildings. The earliest found is The Poplars 1865 in Grenville Avenue and the latest are Conway House and Colwyn House in Victoria Street 1914. There are one or two notable exceptions to this; the old farmhouse in Newgate End "I.P. 1691" and White Gate Farm 1973. Central Avenue produced the most names and dates, almost every house in the older part of the road. The Orchards produced some of the most interesting ones. It seems to have been a fashion of the late 19th century to the early 20th century (look at South Wigston). The result is the following list most of the names speak for themselves, others.... Well your guess is as good as mine!

Road	House
Spring Lane	Burton Cottages 1874
Spa Lane	Kimberley House 1880
Bell Street	Arthur Villa 1875 (on a new Property)
Frederick Street	Wesleyan School Rooms 1890 Wesleyan Methodist now Elim Pentecostal 1885
Burgess Street	Tresham Villas 1896
Leicester Road	Star & Garter 1879 Burma House Lucknow House Fernleigh House 1895
Victoria Street	Victoria Cottages 1876 McKinley Houses 1901 Bradgate Houses 1907 Conway House 1914 Colwyn House 1914
Gladstone Street	Woodland Viw 1908
Aylestone Lane	Rodewell House 1895 Royston House Assays House
Long Street	Avenue House Co-Op Building 1910
Harcourt Road	Kibworth Houses Stretton Houses Glenn Houses Wistow Houses Kilby Houses Newton Houses
Kilby Drive	Kibwee Cottages
Welford Road	Balmoral House 1902 Windsor House 1902 Sandringham House 1902 Coronation House 1902 Fairfield House

	Harcourt House 1898
Moat Street	Aibum View 1899 Dover Cottages 1901 Primitive Methodist 1886
Manor Street	Ross Cottage 1899 Melbourne House 1898 Kingston House 1898 Fern House 1895 Bakeman Villas 1894 Bushloe Cottages 1878
Cherry Street	Clarson House 1883 Royal Insurance Fire Plaque (no.90) Natal Cottages 1879 Spring Cottages 1880 Jasmin Cottages Clarson Cottages 1879 Connaught Cottages 1879 Guilsboro Cottages 1879 Rosa ? Cottage 1879 Bardon Houses
Clarkes Road	Florence Villa Brighton House Ramsey House Danesbury Villas 1890 Lee Terrace 1893
Pullman Road	Salisbury Cottages 1870
Newgate End	IP 1691 (old farmhouse) Yew Tree House (On Gate Posts)
Bushloe End	Kingswood Lodge (entrance to drive) Wigston Magna Church Room 1927 Hamilton Houses Egremont Houses Mapperley Houses
Station Road	Crowell Terrace 1893 Llanddwyn (above Door) Penygwm Conway Glandovey Wyvern House Belmont House 1900
Grenville Avenue	Ivy Cottage 180? Dranmer Villas Roseleigh The Poplars 1865 Holly Villa 1904 Claremont House Mitchelldene 1865 (New Extension)
Central Avenue	L.H. Side Springfield House 1900 Allinson House 1900

	Providence House 1899 Ivyholm 1902 Thorpe House 1902 Haydn House 1898 Victoria Villas 1898 Lester View 1898 Hawarden House 1898 Gladstone House 1898 North View 1898 Woodbine House 1898 Fern House 1989 Kenninghall House 1898 Bandora 1898 Woodville (above door) Arthur Villa (above Door) Brightside House 1899 Willoughby House 1899 Brendon House 1899 Mozart House 1898 Grove House 1898 Conway House 1899 Oakville House 1900 Bawdon House 1900 Brandon House 1902 Cromwell House 1903 R.H.Side Barford House Brooklyn Roseleigh Linford House 1899 Burwell House 1900 Iveydene 1908 Lynwood Woodgate House 1904 Suffolk House 1904 York House
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ACROSS

- 1) Appropriately named furniture maker
- 5) Temperance movement formed to prevent this
- 8) Family emblem
- 9) Christen
- 10) Opposite of fast
- 11) Five shillings
- 12) Wigston Solicitor
- 15) Laws introduced in 1845
- 17) An inn should have one
- 18) Following the Bronze Age
- 19) To pass by (of time)
- 20) Castle mound
- 21) Perplexed
- 22) Canonized person
- 24) Beacons used for this
- 28) Prepares for publication
- 30) Anno Domini
- 31) Medieval trade associations
- 32) Shakespeare was this as well

DOWN

- 1) Underground prison
- 2) Road to nowhere?
- 3) Railway development
- 4) This will stretch you
- 5) Signed legal document
- 6) Monarch with Leics. connections
- 7) Village centre piece?
- 13) Local Avenue
- 14) Melody
- 16) Prickly adversaries?
- 23) English Royal House
- 25) Elizabethan collar
- 26) 1600
- 27) Archeological excavation
- 29) Bracketed confirmation of accuracy

Front Cover Illustration.....

Our front cover illustration this month is of the Quaker Meeting House in Bull Head Street (now demolished). It has been drawn for us by one of our members, Jim Colver.

The Quaker motto “ Above all things swear thee yae and nay” was on the gable end of the building.

Quakerism was strong in parts of Leicestershire and George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends was himself a Leicestershire man.

His journal give an interesting account of a dispute in St. Martin’s Church Leicester and also of two occasions on which he suffered arrest in Leicester, once under the Commonwealth and once after the Restoration.

Our quote of the month continues the theme of Quakerism. It is an early Quaker poem found in the registers of the Quaker Meeting Homes at Membury, Devon.

Death is the gate of Life
But Nature with Rebellious Strife
Abhors the Narrow Gate.

In Heaven is Rest
And those are blest
Who Gain This Best Estate?