



September 2021

Dear Member

Lecture Meeting – Market Bosworth Fire Service David Aylsbrook



A capacity audience attended the Free Church to enjoy the long awaited resumption of our Lecture Meetings. Hot on the success of our first Summer Visit this year in August we have been able to resume our lecture programme on hold since February 2020. We were not disappointed. David (pictured left) is a true Bosworthian. Born in Bosworth Hall when it was a maternity hospital, David has lived and worked entirely in Market Bosworth. His employers ranged from Long's Butchers, Coleman's Coal and Coke suppliers, Timber Fireproof and several others. Most importantly David was to tell us of his 42 years as a retained Firefighter. Starting with the Fire Service as soon as he could in 1969, David was following in his father's footsteps as he too was a retained Firefighter. David showed a photograph of his father in uniform which was identical to David's first uniform. A thick belt and a tunic with shiny brass buttons. David rose through the ranks from a Firefighter to

a Sub Master which meant that David oversaw the Market Bosworth Fire Station. We heard about various changes over the years. One was that initially Firefighters were called to the station by a World War II siren which had previously been used for air raid warnings and thankfully was never used for the four minute warning during the Cold War. In the picture David is holding up the first replacement to the alarm, a bell. These bells were installed in the homes of all retained Firefighters. We had one over the front door as my father was also a retained Firefighter. When the bell sounded it was very loud and in the middle of the night quit a jolt. I soon became accustomed to it and did not even wake up after a while.

We heard all about the training and the equipment and the types of 'shouts' (call outs) that the Fire service were asked to attend. Some of these call outs could last all night and then it was off to work in the morning. In those days it was no work, no pay. Behind the old Fire Station was a bomb shelter which was converted as a training centre for the use of breathing apparatus. There were steps and obstacles placed in there together with items to be found. Not easy when a brazier had been lit and the whole shelter was full of smoke. I remember my father coming home from one of these training sessions with red eyes and smelling strongly of smoke.

David received a worthy round of applause following a truly interesting lecture. But also because he had given to the community 42 years of voluntary service. That was some record and we were pleased that we could show our appreciation. Very Well done and thank you David.

Next Lectures:

21st October Roger King: The History Beneath Our Feet – Newbold Verdon. The history stretches from the Stone Age to the modern day and you will be surprised and amazed at some of the information Roger has unearthed. I know I was!

18th November Marianne Whiting: Vikings and Anglos Saxons -Cousins at war. From Bosworth Links we know that there was a reasonably large Anglo Saxon population in Market Bosworth. We also know that there was a sizeable presence of Vikings in Cadeby. Come along and see how they got along. Not well judging by the title!

Seating capacity is likely to be restricted as it was for September and so I would urge you to book your seat know by emailing info@marketbosworthsociety.com or calling 07930149408. We may not be able to admit you without a reservation which would be very disappointing.

Herbert Black – Green Plaque Nomination.

I recently alerted you to the opportunity to support Flt Sgt. Herbert Black RAFVR by voting for him. I have now an opportunity to share with you some information about Herbert which explains his background and service to his country and why he is a worthy recipient of a Green Plaque.

HERBERT ERNEST BLACK

Born 12-6-1914 Measham
Weights & Measures Inspector's Assistant

18-10-1937 R.A.F. Volunteer reserve

Father - Herbert Earnest Black b. 1886 Ibstock)Married 1907Q3 probably Ibstock
Mother - Mary Elizabeth Black nee Adcock b. 1885 Ibstock)reg. Mkt. Bosworth

1940 lived at 70, Leicester Road, Ibstock

Married to Gwendoline Annie Cuthbert 17-6-1940 St. Denys, Ibstock

Shot down 29-10-1940 & died 9-11-1940 at Ashford, Kent, aged 26
Buried in St. Denys churchyard, Ibstock with his wife

Grandfather - Joseph Black b. 1854 at Sutton Cheney)Married 1873 probably Ibstock
Grandmother - Sarah Black nee Ball (?) b. 1857 at Ibstock)reg. Mkt. Bosworth
1881 lived at Chapel Lane, Ibstock
1891 they lived at the Flying Horse Inn, Ibstock
1901 they lived at the Hastings Arms, Ashby Road, Ibstock

Grandfather - Robert Adcock b. 1857 at Ibstock)Married 1882 probably Ibstock
Grandmother - Eliza Adcock nee Anderson b. 1855 at Ibstock)reg. Mkt. Bosworth
1891 they lived at the Wagon & Horses Inn, Peggs Lane, Ibstock
1901 they lived at Peggs Lane, Ibstock

GWENDOLINE ANNIE BLACK nee Cuthbert

Born 8-8-1914 at Ibstock
School Teacher

Father - Ernest Harry Cuthbert b. 1882Q4 Odstone)Married 1907 Q3 probably Ibstock
Mother - Esther Smith Cuthbert nee Clarke b. 1883 Ibstock)reg. Mkt. Bosworth

1940 lived at 129, Melbourne Road, Ibstock
2002 - 2004 lived at 10, Abbots Oak Drive, Coalville, LE67 4SA

Married to Herbert Ernest Black 17-6-1940 St. Denys, Ibstock

Children:- None?

Died July 2004 aged 89
Buried in St. Denys churchyard, Ibstock with her husband

Grandfather - Edward Cuthbert b. 1850 at Odstone
Grandmother - Eliza Cuthbert nee Dilks b. 1849 at **
1881 they lived at Main Street, Odstone
1891 they lived at Main Street, Odstone
1901 they lived at Main Street, Odstone

** Carlton on 1881 & 1891 census records
** Twycross on 1901 census record

Grandfather - James Clarke b. 1850 at Osgathorpe)Married 1874 at Heather ??
Grandmother - Sophia Clarke nee Needham b. 1852 Heather)reg. Ashby de la Zouch
1881 they lived at the Crown Inn, Markfield
1891 they lived at Sand Pit Lane, Ibstock
1901 they lived at Crown Lane, Ibstock

Please Vote Here! [Green Plaque 2021 \(leics.gov.uk\)](https://leics.gov.uk/green-plaque-2021) (remember to hold the Ctrl Key) If the response is that you have already voted, clear your computers cache. More information about Herbert will follow next month.

Black Horse Barns

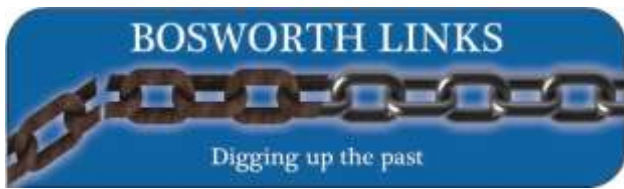
The barns behind the Black Horse restaurant are well known and can easily be seen from that car park and the Rectory Lane Car Park. They have been in decline for several years. The roof tiles have been allowed to fall off which has allowed rain to enter wetting the timbers and setting up rot. Just recently the North pitch fell into the garden of the White House on Park Street.

It was the belief of the Society that they were protected by a Grade II listing as curtilage of the Black Horse which is the actual listed building. This may not be the case as the barns belonged to the Cattle Market which was not listed. It all depends upon when the barns became part of Black Horse and if a listing was granted pre or post that date. Research is underway and I will update you once the outcome is known. They are nonetheless significant buildings in the centre of the Conservation Area and are therefore afforded an element of protection.

Over the years there have been several applications for alterations to bring the barns up to a standard where they can be used. I was invited to take some photographs by John Henderson who subsequently invited me to a meeting with the current owners, prospective owners and representatives from Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council. The meeting was positive and I am hopeful that the barns will be repaired, possibly rebuilt and put to good use. There are several problems not just with the roof. The adjacent gardens which are higher than the walls have caused bulging and the end wall is a single skin and not knitted to the side wall. It will not be a simple transformation. There is a splendid example of a wooden hayrack in the middle section and I do hope that can be preserved. I shall be watching developments closely and will of course share any news or progress. I thought you might like to see some of the photographs I took.



Whilst I was with John, he gave me a guided tour of the lovely house he shares with Margaret his wife. I was delighted to see into the cellars and to discover that the house is made of Carlton Stone. When time permits I will be asking John if I might return and write a feature about the house.



I was very saddened to learn of the death of Bosworth Links Committee member Roger Thomas. I first met Roger in 2017 when he was part of the team excavating the first test pit we dug on the Parish Field. Since then Roger proved himself to be a very intelligent and capable man. He carried out several resistivity surveys for us and an auger survey on Silk Hill. Roger was a valued member of the Bosworth Links Committee and he will be missed greatly. R.I.P. Roger.

Roger's funeral will be on Tuesday 5 October at 2.15 pm at the Carnarvon Chapel, Bretby Crematorium Geary Ln, Burton-on-Trent DE15 0QE.

For those unable to attend the service will be available online <https://www.wesleymedia.co.uk/webcast-view>
Login / Order ID: 109599

Password: ryunbrsk

Donations in memory of Roger will be shared between LOROS and Derby Museums, who host the Leicestershire, Rutland, Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire part of the Portable Antiquities Scheme, to which Roger contributed and supported.

The Copes of Osbaston Hall

Some time ago Walter (Baynes) shared with me an article he had written about the hall and its ancestral inhabitants. Walter has reworked the article and it will be in next month's edition. The article prompted a memory, a story told to me by my father who had completed some work at the Hall whilst employed by Bill Beck. It was of a large rocking horse used by Sir Thomas for exercise when he was no longer able to ride out. I was unable to confirm the story so asked Walter for his help. I was delighted to receive this response.

The Rocking Horse at Osbaston Hall

It was in 1952 I recall when I was 7 and my sister Margaret was 3 that Lady Cope, better known as 'Lottie', of Osbaston Hall, knocked at the door of our farmhouse across the road. Lotte was a small person in her late 70s with a halo of very white hair and generally she trailed an aroma of heavy scents and other products. My mother Nancy would become very agitated on Lottie's rare visits as Lottie was known to become very unpredictable at times.

Lottie wanted to take myself and Margaret to the Hall 'To see Sir Thomas's rocking horse.'

I recall my mother becoming very nervous. What would Lotte do with us? Would we come back?

But she agreed – it would not be a good idea to upset Lottie who could become very unpredictable and Sir Thomas was the landlord of our farm.

'Come along little ones' said Lotte, and Margaret and myself trotted off behind her down the lane, up the gravel drive and into a wooden porch.

'In you go' said Lottie and we entered a huge (to us) hallway with stairs either side and stags' heads hanging from the walls, it was very dark; Lottie's aroma was everywhere...we were already terrified.

'Follow me,' said Lottie, come along now, the Horse is up the stairs'

Up the stairs we went, they seemed to go on forever, then up a smaller flight leading to the attics.

At the end of a long corridor was a door 'Sir Thomas's nursery', said Lotte, 'It was his father's too'

The 'Old' Sir Thomas died in the 1930s!

In we went. I do recall the décor – having seen period dramas since, it would have been the style used in the time of Jane Austen in the 1820s. The wallpaper had birds and animals on it and would have been suitable for a child's playroom in those times.

But in the centre of the room was a huge rocking horse. It stood high above us but the worst things about it were its staring eyes, looking straight at us, and its great mouth, full of huge yellow teeth.

Lottie gave it a push and it began to rock, emitting a groaning squeak.

Margaret looked at me and began to screech and howl and so did I. We were terrified.

Next thing we knew we were back home, all of a tremble. Nancy was very annoyed. She had to cope with our nightmares for weeks.

Looking back I realise that Lottie was a lonely childless old lady who though she was doing a kind thing....
But at the time!!!! Phew!!!

Alan Eames

Thank you very much for allowing me to print this Alan, a very evocative description, I think we can all agree.

Battle of Bosworth shields 117 to 122



117 Sir John Conyers of Hornby, Yorkshire (died 1490)

Sir John Conyers (shown below left) (died 1490), one of twenty-five children of Christopher Conyers was a pre-eminent member of the gentry of Yorkshire, northern England, during the fifteenth century Wars of the Roses.

Based in Hornby Castle, he was originally retained by his patron, the regional magnate Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury at a fee of £8 6s. 8d. (£8.35). By 1465, he was steward of the Honour of Richmond and was being retained, along with his brothers William and Richard, by Salisbury's son and successor as regional magnate, the earl of Warwick, for which he received £13 6s. 8d. (£13.35) He accompanied Salisbury on his journey from Middleham to Ludlow in September 1459, and took part in the Battle of Blore Heath on the 23rd of that month. He later took part in Warwick's rebellion against Edward IV in 1469 and the Battle of Edgecote Moor, raising his 'Wensleydale connection, and possibly even being the ringleader, 'Robin of Redesdale.' He submitted to the King in March 1470. After Edward's successful return to power in 1471 he was a Justice of the Peace for

Yorkshire's North Riding. A loyal retainer and probable ducal councillor of Edward's brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, later King Richard III, (who retained him for £20 annually) he was made a Knight of the Body, at 200 marks (£134) per annum annuity, (A 'mark' was worth two-thirds of a pound, or 13s 4d (67p). This was never a physical amount of money represented by a coin, but was a common amount used for accounting purposes) and substantial estates in Yorkshire, "where he was very active on local commissions." He was also elected to the Order of the Garter. In August 1485 he appears to have fought in and survived the Battle of Bosworth Field in the army of Richard III, and was later granted offices in Richmond shire by the new king, Henry VII in February 1486, as a result of 'good and faithful service.' He supported Henry during the first rebellion of his reign, in spring 1486, a position that has been called particularly significant.



118 William Musgrave on Penrith, Cumberland. C 1429 – 1488

William was a member of the well-established Musgrave family based at Penrith although I can find no record of Musgraves at Penrith Castle, they did inhabit Hartley Castle in Cumberland. He fought for King Richard III at Bosworth and the Ballad of Bosworth Field has him as a fatal casualty. I think this is incorrect and I believe he died at the Battle of Soke Field on March 19, 1488, the last battle of the Wars of the Roses. William Musgrave was the x13 great grandson of Gamel de Musgrave (1030 – death unknown); the grandson of Sir Richard Musgrave (1398 - 1464); the son of Sir Thomas Musgrave (1417 - 1457) and Joan Stapleton (1414 - 1478). He first married Margaret Thornhill and secondly Felicia Colvyle-Tylliol, better known as Phillis Musgrave. Her parents were William Colvyle-Tylliol (1430 – 1480) and Elizabeth Colvyle-Tylliol (1433 – 1461). Felicia died at the age of 31 in Gillesland Cumberland. William and Margaret had one son, Cuthbert Robert Musgrave 1472 - 1533. William fared better with Felicia fathering five sons, Gilbert Musgrave (1474 - unknown) Richard Musgrave (1476 - unknown) Leonard Musgrave (1478 - unknown) Marmaduke Musgrave (1480 - unknown) George Musgrave (1482 - 1543). I cannot find an attainment for William Musgrave, possibly his death in 1488 prevented that. I am reasonably comfortable with the facts offered here but would accept corrections should someone have differing data.



119 Sir Robert Ryther of Ryther, Yorkshire. 1438 – 1491

Sir Robert is something of a mystery, I have struggled to find much about him, but he was at Bosworth on the side of King Richard III. In the official records I discovered that he was, JP for the West Riding from 1481, made Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1478 by Edward IV who also made him a Knight Banneret in August 1482. The award in 1478 was for helping to condemn the Duke of Clarence. He was again Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1486 to 1487, by King Henry VII. He

was created Constable of York Castle for life in 1478, the latter appointment being renewed in 1486 and 1488, which demonstrates the magnanimity of the victorious Henry VIII in not attacking his enemies but promoting them. It makes sense to give an opponent the opportunity to make a living with status, something extra to consider when deciding on the next course of action. Attaining people only makes them dissenters to the rule of the king and therefore dangerous. The policy appears to have worked as apart from relatively minor and localised uprisings the next battle was not until Flodden in 1513, 28 years after Bosworth and after that Newburn in 1640. It could be argued that the new king's policy resulted in 65 years of peace, at home at least. Sir Robert was the son of William Ryther and Eleanor Ryther (nee Fitzwilliam). He had sisters, Isabella and Margaret and Brothers Ralph Thomas and Nicolas. He also had two half sisters, Elizabeth Ryther and Maud Ryther. Sir Robert had no issue, and his brother Ralph was his heir. Ralph is also a better known member of the Ryther family sharing the same coat of arms and initial has caused the usual confusions. Sir Robert made his will on the 29th June 1491 and died the following day. He is buried in the Parish Church of All Saints, Ryther. I did find an intriguing story much later, 507 years later to be precise. I have reproduced it here for you.

The Ryther Treasure Trove (shown below). On the afternoon of 4 April 1992 Mr Stephen Pickles, a metal-detectorist, visited a site near the small village of Ryther in North Yorkshire which had previously yielded numerous finds of Roman to post-medieval metal. He had worked on the site well on previous occasions and, this time, had expected to leave empty-handed when a signal from his detector prompted him to begin digging alongside a row of vegetables. At a depth of 51cm he exhumed two silver coins and summoned the landowner. In an article written later he describes what happened next. 'We took a shovel back with us to the



find spot and there we widened the hole some more to see if the coins were in any sort of container or were loose in the soil. I started to remove soil with my hands and slowly the edges of coins started to appear, and a little further down, the edges of a pot. The pot was on its side with the top half in pieces. It seemed to have been caught by an agricultural machine, probably a plough. A search of the surrounding area produced yet more coins and pieces of pottery, probably scattered by ploughing. In all, 812 silver coins were initially recovered and these were promptly taken to the Yorkshire Museum in York and left there to await an inquest. Further examination of the site led to the recovery of another five coins, bringing the total of pieces found to 817, with a face value of £6 12s. 10d. The coins, which were found to have been buried in the late fifteenth century, were declared to be Treasure Trove at an inquest held at Harrogate Magistrates' Court on 9 October 1992. Today something of a rural backwater, Ryther was, in the late fifteenth century, a thriving community, centred upon the Norman church of All Saints and the fortified manor which was the traditional

seat of the influential de Ryther family. Ryther is mentioned in the Domesday Book, the village sits on the southern bank of the River Wharfe close to its junction with the Ouse and opposite the site of Nun Appleton Priory, the Cistercian occupants of which were closely linked with the village and its church. Sir Robert Ryther, who was buried in All Saints, was the leading member of the de Ryther family at the time when the hoard was concealed. The de Rythers enjoyed a degree of influence at the neighbouring priory, the family providing two of the fifteenth-century prioresses'. It was an establishment, of some regard with its members drawn from distinguished families. The Priory obtained a reputation for scandal. The Archbishop of York forbade the nuns from frequenting ale-houses, loitering by the ferry which then crossed the Wharfe and entertaining gentlemen in their chambers or in 'any secret place'. The bulk of the hoard comprised English pieces, with 238 groats, 30 half-groats, 532 official and two counterfeit pennies being recovered. Ireland was represented by four groats and two pennies, Scotland by two pennies, and the Low Counties by seven double-patards.

Treasure Trove: valuables of unknown ownership that are found hidden and are declared the property of the Crown. Since the passing of the Treasure Act of 1996 such items are now referred to as treasure rather than treasure trove. They belong to the Crown rather than to the finder or the landowner.

If it is declared to be treasure, then the finder must offer the item for sale to a museum at a price set by an independent board of antiquities experts known as the Treasure Valuation Committee. Only if a museum expresses no interest in the item, or is unable to purchase it, can the finder retain it.



120 Lord John Scrope, 5th Baron Scrope of Castle Bolton, KG (22 July 1437 – 17 August 1498)

John was born at Bolton Castle, Yorkshire, the eldest son of Henry Scrope, 4th Baron Scrope of Bolton and Elizabeth Scrope, he inherited his title on the death of his father in 1459.

He was invested as a knight before 1460 while serving as a Commissioner of the Peace for York. As a Yorkist sympathiser, he fought for the Earl of Warwick at the Battle of Northampton and was injured at the Battle of Towton. He was also at the Battle of Hexham. He was invested as a Knight of the Garter by Edward IV in 1463. In 1475 he joined the king with 20 men-at-arms and 200 archers to invade France. In 1482 he led the van of the English army under the Earl of Northumberland when invading Scotland.^[2]

He served the crown on a variety of important missions and commissions.

In 1485 he supported the Yorkist Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth but was pardoned by the victor Henry VII, possibly at the intercession of the King's mother, who was the half-sister of his second wife Elizabeth. After the accession of Henry VII he then supported the Yorkist pretender Lambert Simnel and in 1487, with Thomas, 6th Baron Scrope of Masham, made an unsuccessful attack on Bootham Bar in York, This time he had to pay a heavy fine and remain within the London area. In 1497 he fought against the Scots and assisted in raising the siege of Norham Castle.

John Scrope married, three times. Firstly in 1447, Joan Fitzhugh, daughter of William Fitzhugh, 4th Baron Fitzhugh and Margery Willoughby. The son and heir was Henry Scrope.



He married secondly in 1471, to Elizabeth St John (who died in 1494), daughter of Sir Oliver St John and Margaret Beauchamp of Bletso, maternal grandmother of King Henry VII of England. She was the widow of William Zouche, 5th Baron Zouche of Harringworth. In 1470, Elizabeth was godmother to the future King Edward V of England. Her loyalty to the House of York was inevitably suspect since she was the half-sister of Lady Margaret Beaufort, who was the mother of the future King Henry VII. John and Elizabeth were proclaimed loyalists to the House of

Lancaster, yet John seemed to stick by the Yorkist side. Their daughter Mary Scrope became Baroness Conyers, as wife of William Conyers, 1st Baron Conyers.

He married thirdly, after 9 February 1491, Anne Harling, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Harling, and widow of Sir Robert Wingfield, MP.

On his death in 1498, his title passed to his son and heir, Henry Scrope, 6th Baron Scrope of Bolton. He was interred in the church of St. Agatha Easby, shown above.



121 Gilbert Swinbourne of Naffertone, Northumberland 1454 – 22nd August 1485

Sometimes known as Gilbert Swinbourne of Chopwell as well as Gilbert Swinborne/Swinbourne of Naffertone, was a standard bearer to King Richard III and was killed in the battle of Bosworth. There is some debate that Sir Percival Thirwell was the standard bearer (he of the severed legs) and some have suggested that Gilbert was, instead a herald. This is not correct. It is perfectly possible that there were more than one standard

bearer present at the battle. It is likely that there would be a standard bearer and a standard bearer in waiting,



an apprentice if you like. The junior bearer may well have held up family standards whilst the main standard was held aloft by the senior man. I would welcome comment on this. All I know of Gilbert before the battle was that he was the son of John Swinburne of Naffertone and was born in 1454 making him just 31 at the time of the battle. His father would have been 56/57 at the time of his son's death. John was the illegitimate son of Sir William Swinburne VII and I think that opportunities would have been few for this branch of the family, which is why, coupled with his age, meant that no senior posts were held by

him. Legitimate members would have been favoured for roles such as Constable, Sheriff or similar. I believe that Gilbert and his brother Thomas made their living as farmers as there is evidence of a lease from Baliol College in April 1476 of lands Heugh and Stamfordham (present day, shown above left). This is the site of a shrunken medieval village still known as Heugh. The village existed in AD1112, when it was the property of the Stamfordham family. Village buildings still exist, surrounded by earthworks which show the location of medieval and post-medieval buildings and land plots. Even today the area is mostly rural. They would have been quasi-lords of the manor and enjoyed a good standard of living.



122 Sir William Parker of London (c1465 – 1510)

Born c 1465 he died in 1510 aged just 45. Sir William's origin is unknown, but I have found a reference to his place of birth as Middlesex Street in London. He married Alice Lovell, 7th Baroness Morley in 1486 and they had three children, Henry Parker (who went on to become Baron Morley and de jure 11th Baron Marshall) Jane Parker and Alice Parker. Sir William was a Privy Councillor to King Richard III and a standard bearer. It must have been a crowded position (see above). Sir William took no further part in public affairs following the victory of King Henry VII. Some have speculated that this is due to injuries sustained at Bosworth, but I have found no evidence of this. He was listed as taking part in the Battle of Bosworth on the side of Richard III but what part he played other than as a standard bearer is not known.

The route that his wife Alice (nee Lovell) arrived as a Baroness is quite complicated. On 29 December 1299 William de Morley, lord of the manor of Morley Saint Botolph in Norfolk, was summoned to parliament and was thereby deemed to have become Baron Morley. At the death of the sixth baron in 1443, the barony was inherited by his daughter Alianore de Morley, the wife of Sir William Lovel, who was summoned to parliament as Baron Morley *jure uxoris* and died in 1476, shortly before her. It was then inherited by their son Henry Lovel, following whose death in 1489 it came to his sister Alice Lovel, who was married to Mr Parker. The title was thenceforward held by her descendants the Parker family until 1697, when on the death of the fifteenth baron without children, the barony fell into abeyance. After his death Alice married Admiral Sir Edward Howard. Alice died in 1518.

Contact Details Please see the website www.marketbosworthsociety.com for information or email on info@marketbosworthsociety.com or if you would like to telephone then 07930149408. Correspondence can be sent to Market Bosworth Society, c/o 29 Warwick Lane, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire CV13 0JU.

If you have any items you would like to preserve for future generations, please contact me, or any Committee member. For information on up and coming events, meetings and lectures please go to our

What's On page or www.marketbosworth.org and view the calendar section of www.marketbosworth.org.uk

Nigel Palmer
Chairman

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