



November 2021

Dear Member

Meeting Report Anglo Saxons and Vikings – Cousins at War. Marianne Whiting

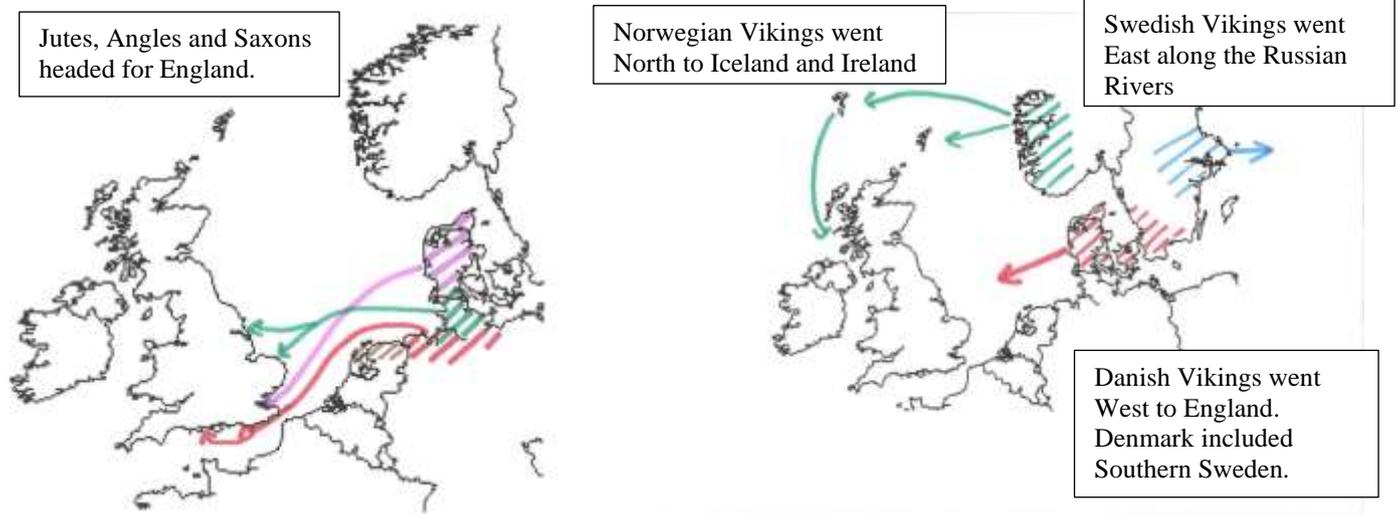
Welcome to the November issue of your Newsletter and I am delighted to be able to report on yet another excellent lecture to a third capacity audience.

Marianne (shown below) gave a most entertaining and informative lecture in a warm and friendly style. Being Scandinavian Marianne knew the origins of Anglo Saxons and Viking well. We learned that the Anglo Saxons and Vikings had a common heritage and were from Denmark. Marianne was quick to dispel the myth that Vikings wore helmets with horns. Bronze-Age Vikso helmets



(shown right) did have horns but not like the cinematic props with bull horns attached. And they were only worn for ceremonial purposes not day to day or even in battles. Helmets used in battles were like the Vikso helmets but no horns (shown far right).

It all really started with the fall of the Roman empire. In 410 when Rome was sacked it meant that Roman soldiers were needed at home to protect the homeland. This meant that many countries that had traded with



Rome could no longer do so, and protection was lost. It was an age of population movement (see above) as people sought new lands to live upon and to try to escape invaders. The peoples on the outskirts of the Roman empire felt the changes first and as the Britain was on the edge of the Roman Empire, we were no different and vulnerable to attack. We learned that not all Scandinavians were invaders, many came with the Romans to Britain as auxiliaries in the Roman Army. When the Romans went home many chose to remain in Britain as they had lives to live here. As did many Romans, thinking it safer to remain on the island than to take their chances back in Rome on the Continent of Europe. By 424 Britain was effectively defenceless, with no army just isolated war lords. It was only when King Arthur gathered these war lords together that Britain had an army. They were successful in defending against invaders but sadly rivalries broke out and the army fragmented once again leaving Britain unprotected. Brits had a choice, move north or west, or accept new masters. The new ruling elite replaced the Romans and set up small settlements and eventually villages.



We learned something of the lives of the Vikings. Their homes were warm and comfortable (like the image shown left). with a large hearth in the middle of the house. Women were excellent spinners and weavers as cloth was used extensively for clothing, bedding and sails. Travellers, especially those who had left and returned were highly regarded in a culture of heroism. They would be encouraged to tell of the things they had seen and experienced an early form of theatre. I cannot hope to do justice in a few short lines to Marianne's lecture, you had to be there.

Thank you to all the members who have supported the return of the lecture meetings. I hope that after our break in December we will be able

to welcome even more to the meetings as restrictions ease. My apologies to those we could not accommodate due to a maximum number of seats available under the Risk Assessment. I look forward to welcoming you to our January meeting.

Next Lecture January 20th, 2022



TWEAKING THE DRAGON'S TAIL – THE ZEEBRUGGE RAID OF 23RD APRIL 1918

The story of the midnight raid against the German-occupied port of Zeebrugge in April 1918 is one of the most stirring actions undertaken by the British Navy in the entire Great War. Now fading into comparative obscurity, the valour displayed by our Marines and Sailors, which resulted in the award of eight Victoria Crosses, is worthy of greater remembrance . . .

Do come along and join us on January 20th, 2022, at 7:30 pm in the Free Church, Barton Lane, Market Bosworth and hear about those **eight Victoria Crosses!**

The Boathouse Beau Pool (in the Market Bosworth Country Park).

Many will be familiar with the boathouse standing on the North-eastern edge of the Beau Pool. I was



contacted recently by two members who were concerned that it was falling into disrepair. I went along and had a look for myself and took some photographs (shown left & below). The structure does indeed show a need for some tender loving care as it is looking shabby. An email to Leicestershire County Council (LCC) was answered by a phone call from Richard Hunt who oversees the parks under the management of LCC. Richard explained that he had already ordered the replacement of the missing boards but wanted to do much more. He wants to not only repair the building but refurbish it to its original functionality. Richard went on to say that he was puzzled by

the Beau Pool Boathouse. It is different to the other boathouses under his management in that it is remarkably high above the waterline. He estimates it to be six feet (almost two metres) higher and this would make it difficult if not impossible to board and launch a boat from there. I promised that I would ask our members who would undoubtedly know the answer. Please email info@marketboswoerthsociety.com with any memories, ideas, suggestions you may have. Personally, the boathouse is a latish addition to the park, but I may be wrong.



Also, does anyone recall the punt which was lying about near to the pool for many years? I seem to recall that at one time it was upturned and used as a bridge (or it may simply be upturned and as a child I climbed on it). Does anyone have any photographs?

If you do have any information, about the boathouse or the punt, please use the above email address, or call me on 07930149408. I will be particularly grateful for any photographs or recollections of the boathouse or of boating on the lake. Thank you.



Another Carve up in the Country Park

Whilst I was having a look at the boathouse, I took the opportunity to have a look at the old Oak tree and see what progress had been made by Tony Gardener.

Here are some photographs I took. We are incredibly lucky to have such a talented man as Tony to do these lovely carvings. There are even more to see now, do please go along and have a look.



PILGRIMAGE TO DUMFRIES

Peter Loseby

Whilst reviewing the diaries of the 11th and 12th Baronets I wondered if the buildings mentioned in the diaries still existed.

Once the Covid restrictions were eased I made plans to visit the Dumfries area. Initially to search for the missing diaries of Lady Florence which the Archivist of the Douglas family had previously informed me were not held in their archives. We soon discovered that they were not held in either the local records office or in the Dumfries Library. I cannot believe that the diaries would have been thrown away by either her husband or son so their whereabouts continues to be a mystery.

Undaunted we turned our attention to those places in or around Dumfries which played some part in the lives of Sir Alexander and his son George.

QUEENSBURY MAUSOLEUM



As can be seen from the photograph the mausoleum is a burial ground enclosed by four walls with an access to it via an iron gate. On one wall there are memorial tablets, of particular interest was the tablet dedicated to Lady Florence's father the 8th Marquis of Queensberry. The area is overgrown and uncared for. Beneath the grass there are gravestones but none of them were for Lady Florence or her father. I assume there was no space for their internment which is why they were buried on Gooley Hill which is on the Kinmount Estate.



CUMMERTREES CHURCH



Whilst visiting the mausoleum we took the opportunity to visit the church in case there was further information on the Douglas family. On opening the church door, we at once realised that all was not as it seemed! The clues were slippers by the door and the mouth-watering smell of breakfast cooking. The church had been sold in 2012 and was now a holiday let! The occupants invited us in to

allow us to take the adjacent photographs. Although a listed building the only evidence of it being a church was the pulpit overlooking the refectory table.



KINMOUNT HOUSE



The Kinmount estate was acquired by the Douglas family in 1633. The current Kinmount House was built in 1820 by the 6th Marquis of Queensberry. Against the family wishes the 9th Marquis sold it to Edward Brook of Huddersfield who owned a number of cotton mills where he made amongst other things 'Brooks shirts' which still bear his name today. Edward Brook made some alterations to the house which Sir Alexander mentioned in his diaries. The house was sold again in 1983 to Ivo Pogorelic who in turn sold it to the athlete Steve Ovett who owned it between 1988 and 1998.

The house is now owned by George Birkbeck the great, great grandson of Edward Brook. We were introduced to the owner who helped us to find Gooley Hill on the map and the place where Lady Florene's father was "accidentally" killed in a gunshot accident in 1858.

The owner gave us permission to wander wherever we liked on the estate, other than a couple of estate workers, we had the grounds to ourselves and on a sunny day proved idyllic. It is no wonder that the family opposed the sale to Edward Brook by the 9th Marquis.

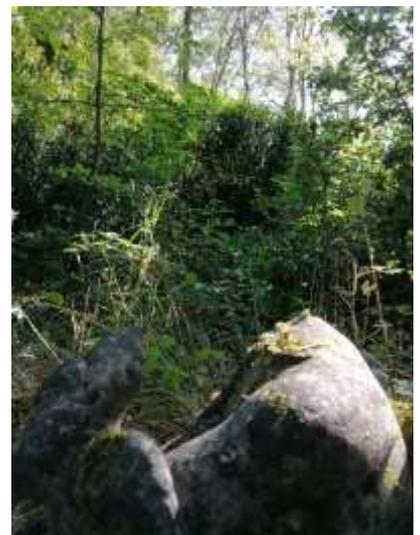
MEMORIAL CROSS



The memorial marks the spot where Lady Florence's father was killed by the "accidental" discharge of his gun whilst returning from a day's shooting on the estate. Officially it was an accident but there is a consensus of opinion that it was suicide.

GOOLEY HILL

The Mausoleum at Cummertrees being full the Douglas family used the summit of Gooley Hill as the final resting place for its members. The plot is still owned by the Douglas family who refused the offer of the current owner to clear the site so that the graves could be properly looked after. As can be seen the site is completely overgrown with a Celtic Cross standing above the brambles. If Lady Florence is buried alongside her twin brother James within the enclosure, then, until the site is cleared, it will not be found. However, after searching the undergrowth outside of the railings we discovered the monument which could be the graves of Florence and James. The monument shows two figures resting against a pillar. The figure on the left has a bird sitting on the arm and the figure on the right is holding a possible picnic bag. Remembering that the memorial to Florence's dog Smut has carvings of doves then could that be a connection? The memorial is enclosed by a stone edging suggesting that it encloses a burial plot. We also know that Florence was buried alongside her brother so until something is found to the contrary, I am prepared to believe that this was the final resting place for Florence. Unfortunately, the heads on the figures are missing and we



could not find any inscription on the grave.

BATHING HOUSE



Below Gooley Hill lies a lake which ends in a circular formation about the size of Beau Pool, there are two metal platforms overhanging the lake which I believe could have been used as diving boards. The bathing house was where bathers could change, and onlookers could relax whilst watching the antics of the bathers. It is known that Lady Florence was a strong swimmer, could this be the place where she learnt to swim?

AMISFIELD HOUSE AND TOWER



When Douglas 12th Bart became secretly engaged to Margaret Lyndsay Jardine, known to Douglas as 'Babs' there followed a break in the relationship he had with his parents. 'Babs' lived at Amisfield House with her Mother Lady Jardine the widow of the 8th Baronet of Applegarth. Douglas lodged at the house more or less from the time of his engagement in October 1898 until his marriage to

'Babs' in 1902. He was often joined by his brother. Albert, when he was on leave from the navy.

The property was originally owned by the Chateris family. Sir John Chateris built the house and tower in 1600 as part of a chain of towers along the border between Scotland and England to repulse freebooting Englishmen rustling cattle and sheep. It is claimed that James the VI slept here on his way to claim the English throne as James I. He was the king who knighted Wolstan Dixie, grandnephew of Sir Wolstan Dixie.

The house and tower are now owned by the widow of Major Johnstone who bought the property in the 1930s and with the help of his family restored the tower so that it is now recognised as one of the finest examples of this type of corbelled architecture in Scotland.

When we visited the house, we were welcomed by Mrs Johnstone who immediately opened the tower for us to explore. Although it was a hot day thanks to the 1.7-metre-thick walls we found it quite cool. The four



floors which were the living quarters are accessed by a spiral stone staircase dimly illuminated. Above that there were two further floors used as storage and watch tower.

The tower is virtually a square measuring 9.5m by 8.74m and rises to 24.7 metres. The renovation to the roof can be clearly seen from the new joists. The glass in the windows was put in by Major Johnstone. The most intriguing alcove was the 'Laird's Lug' which was where the conversations taking place in the hall on the floor below could be overheard!

As an aside, when I told Mrs Johnstone that I recognised her surname as being mentioned in the diaries of the Dixies she said, "The Johnstone name is very common in these parts." What she did not mention was that her family can trace its illustrious history back to 1194 as part of the Clan Johnstone

Glen Stewart



What of Glen Stewart? I was informed by George Birkbeck that the building had fallen into such a bad state of repair that it had been pulled down and totally rebuilt a few years ago and bore no relation to the photograph that had been included in the story of Sir Alexander Dixie. Aerial image of the new house shown right.



Comlongon Castle



Comlongon Castle and its estate formerly owned by the Earl of Mansfield but managed by Arthur Johnstone-Douglas, the 12th Bart's cousin, had been a hotel which closed in 2019 and is now falling into disrepair. We did try to visit it but having negotiated a very rough track the grounds could not be accessed. From early photographs again included in the account of the 12th Bart it was a magnificent property, so it seems to be a tragedy that it is no longer accessible and has seemingly fallen into disrepair whilst waiting for someone to pay the £1.1 million asking price.

CATHERINE STREET



The 12th Bart rented rooms at 18 Catherine Street (shown left) in 1899 following his dispute with his mother and father.

Between March and July 1900, he returned to Catherine Street and took rooms at number 5 (shown right).

He finally returned to 18 Catherine Street with his wife in February until July 1903



RAE STREET



Rae Street runs across the bottom of Catherine Street where the 12th Bart and his wife took rooms immediately after their marriage in April 1902 until they moved to 18 Catherine Street in February 1903.

NELSON STREET



A house called St. Wolstan which was their first house after the 12th Bart's marriage. We did not find a house of that name but there was one called St. Anne. What was remarkable was that Nelson Street is a cul-de-sac overlooked by the high wall of Dumfries gaol built in 1883 but was never mentioned in his diaries. He moved back to Glen Stewart to look after his father following Lady Florence's death in November 1905.

CORDOVA



This was the 12th Bart's home bought after Lady Florence died and was much more substantial than his earlier homes. It can be found at number 16 Castle Douglas Road.

CASSALAND HOUSE



The final home that we know as being owned by the 12th Bart. It was in this house that the 13th Baronet was born. It is number 29 Cassalands. The gate was locked, and we could find no alternative way to access the property.

CASTLE STREET



Was owned by the 12th Baronet's cousin Sybil and it was where he very often took his meals when in rooms in Catherine Street. Number 26 Castle Street is separated from twenty-four by George Street. Number 26 was bought by Lady Jardine, mother-in-law of Douglas the 12th Bart. After she moved from Amisfield House. St Andrews RC Cathedral where Douglas and his wife regularly attended services on a Sunday and on Saint Days was destroyed by fire in 1961 and a replacement was built to a modern design using steel and concrete.

Finally, I found it interesting that all the accommodation in Dumfries which had been occupied by Douglas and his wife could be found within a very short distance of each other. It was also easy to imagine, as we drove along single-track country lanes to visit the various sites, that we would meet Sir Alexander walking alongside Lady Florence in her bathchair being pulled along by her pony. This was especially so when we saw a road sign warning that there was a danger of meeting pony and traps on the road



Memorial to Lady Florence Dixie.

R.I.P Lady Florence Dixie

Thank you, Peter, for another interesting and very professionally researched article, a great piece of journalism. I am certain that Lady Florence would approve.

Lucky Find (thought you might be interested in this one from Beth)

[https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-york-north-yorkshire-59181714?xtor=ES-211-\[48413_PANUK_NLT_45_SCO_InsideTheCareCrisis_RET_O35\]-20211115-bbcnews_metaldetectoristdiscovers600yearoldtinygoldbible_newshistory](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-york-north-yorkshire-59181714?xtor=ES-211-[48413_PANUK_NLT_45_SCO_InsideTheCareCrisis_RET_O35]-20211115-bbcnews_metaldetectoristdiscovers600yearoldtinygoldbible_newshistory)



[Metal detectorist finds small gold bible near York - BBC News](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-york-north-yorkshire-59181714?xtor=ES-211-[48413_PANUK_NLT_45_SCO_InsideTheCareCrisis_RET_O35]-20211115-bbcnews_metaldetectoristdiscovers600yearoldtinygoldbible_newshistory)

The miniature book was found near property once owned by King Richard III. A small gold bible, once perhaps owned by a medieval aristocrat or royal, has been found by a metal detectorist. NHS nurse ...

www.bbc.co.uk

The strange things you discover when researching a family's history. This is just such an example. Walter Bains.

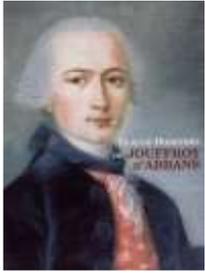
Sir Thomas Cope, Baronet, of Osbaston Hall, was the elder son of Thomas Cope, Esq., D.L., who became the High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1856, and Mary Greenaway Goldney, also of Osbaston. Mary was the daughter of Francis Bennett Goldney, the grandson of Dr. Benoni Evans, at one time the Headmaster of the Dixie Grammar School. Sir Thomas was born in 1840 and is shown on the census forms for 1851 as being one of Benoni Evans' scholars and living at the Dixie Grammar School.

He was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, gaining his B.A. in 1863 and his M.A. in 1866. That same year he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He practised at the Chancery Bar until 1879, in which year he married Alice Kate Walker, daughter of the late George Walker, Esq., of Walthamstow, Essex. They had two children, Ethel Mary Booker Cope, born 1882 and Thomas George Cope, born in 1884. He was Lord of the Manor of Osbaston, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of the county and then in 1908 was elected Chairman of Leicestershire County Council, a position he held until 1922.

In 1918 the first Baronetcy of Osbaston was created, just six years before Sir Thomas, the first Baronet, died.

Sir Thomas's son and heir, Sir Thomas George, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, gaining a B.A. in 1906. During a distinguished military career, he was awarded the C.M.G., D.S.O. (with Bar), Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. of the Royal Fusiliers and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; he was temp. Lieut. Col. The Buffs, the Royal East Kent Regt. 1916-17: he was then appointed to command 176th Brigade, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General in 1917.

In 1923 he married Charlotte, widow of Arthur Hamilton and divorced wife of Count Ferdinand de Jouffroy d'Abbans. Charlotte was born on the eleventh of November 1885 at number 11, Rawlinson Street, Dalton in Furness. She was the daughter of James and Elizabeth Crellin. In 1904 she married Arthur Hamilton in Cork. This is recorded in the Ireland Civil Registration of Marriages Index of 1845 to 1958. In January 1914 she married Count Ferdinand de Jouffroy d'Abbans at the Register Office in Elham. At the time they were both living at Number 3, Julian Road, Folkestone. She is described as a widow. They were divorced after a most intriguing case, reported in the Daily Mail of Wednesday, August 10th, 1921.



However, it is Claude-François-Dorothée de Jouffroy, the Marquis d'Abbans, (pictured left) one of Count Ferdinand's ancestors whose story I think you will find of interest.

He was serving in the infantry in 1772 when multiple infractions of military discipline sent him to the prison near Cannes. While watching convicts rowing galleys there, he began speculating on how the new-fangled steam engine could power boats.

After his release, de Jouffroy went to Paris in 1775 to study the latest steam technology. He used a Newcomen engine on his steamboat 1.0. The engine of this 42-foot steamship moved oars equipped with rotating, hinged flaps modelled on the webbed feet of waterfowl. He called it the Palmipède, or Webfoot, and he tried running it on the Doubs, a tributary of the Saône, in June and July of 1776. Tried is the operative word here, or perhaps we should say, inoperative.

Undaunted, de Jouffroy adapted James Watt's designs to build a parallel-motion, double-acting steam engine. He put that in a boat named the Pyroscaphe (from the Greek for fireboat, shown below). Instead of ungainly and inefficient mechanical duck feet, this boat was equipped with two large paddle wheels (like those used to power water mills), one on each side of the hull.



The Pyroscaphe was three times the size of his earlier attempt: more than 148 feet long, with a beam of nearly fifteen feet. It displaced 163 tons and carried a crew of three. The horizontal engine moved a reciprocating double rack, which geared to ratchet wheels on a shaft that carried the paddle wheels.

The waning years of the ancient regime were a time of considerable innovation in

France. Brothers Joseph and Jacques Montgolfier had demonstrated the first hot-air balloon capable of carrying passengers just six weeks earlier, and thousands of people lined the banks of the Saône when de Jouffroy showed his pride and joy in Lyon. The Pyroscaphe steamed upstream at 6 mph without a sail, and the crowds cheered this technological marvel. But after 15 minutes, the boat began to break up under the pounding of the engine.

De Jouffroy quickly and cannily steered the boat ashore, and then bowed to the cheering multitudes. The marquis continued experimenting on the Saône for 16 months. Still, the French Academy of Sciences refused to recognize his achievement, ostensibly because the demonstration was not done in Paris, but perhaps because of the jealousy of rival inventors.

The French Revolution soon ensued, and though the nobleman kept his head, he never got his patent: not from the republic, not from Napoleon (a "usurper" to whom the legitimist de Jouffroy would not even apply for a patent), not from the restored Bourbon monarchy and not from citizen-king Louis Philippe.

De Jouffroy ended life discouraged and poor in France's grand old soldiers' home, the Hôtel des Invalides. He died of cholera in 1832, at age 80.

American steamboat pioneer Robert Fulton, whose own experiments began not on the Hudson but the Seine, acknowledged that "if the glory ... belongs to any one man, it belongs to the author of the experiments made on the River Saône at Lyons in 1783." The solons of France's Third Republic finally acknowledged de Jouffroy with a statue (below left) in 1884.



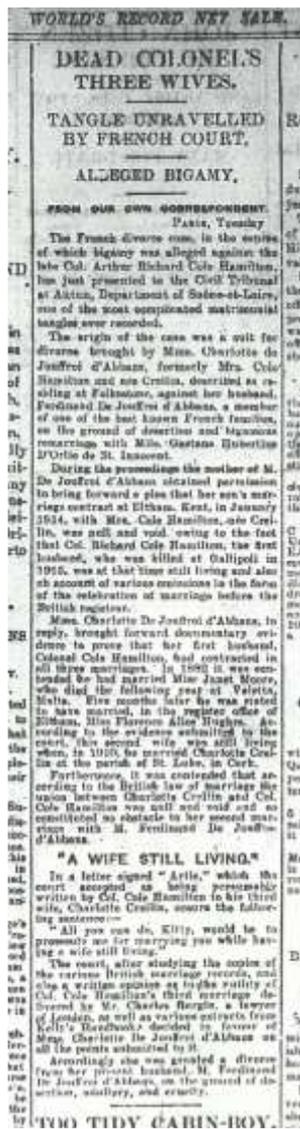
The Cope family gravestone in the churchyard at St. Peter's Church, Market Bosworth

THREE WIVES TANGLE UNRAVELLED BY FRENCH COURT.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

From: - The Daily Mail Wednesday August 10th, 1921

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT Paris, Tuesday



The French divorce case, in the course of which bigamy was alleged against the late Col. Arthur Richard Cole Hamilton, has just presented to the Civil Tribunal at Autun, Department of Saone-et-Loire, one of the most complicated matrimonial tangles ever recorded.

The origin of the case was a suit for divorce brought by Mme. Charlotte de Jouffroi d'Abbans, formerly Mrs. Cole Hamilton and nee Crellin, described as residing at Folkestone, against her husband, Ferdinand De Jouffroi d'Abbans, a member of one of the best-known French families, on the grounds of desertion and bigamous remarriage with Mlle. Gaetane Hubertine D'Orlie de St. Innocent.

During the proceedings the mother of M. De Jouffroi d'Abbans obtained permission to bring forward a plea that her son's marriage contract at Eltham, Kent, in January 1914, with Mrs. Cole Hamilton, nee Crellin, was null and void owing to the fact that Col. Cole Hamilton, the first husband, who was killed at Gallipoli in 1915, was at that time still living and also on account of various omissions in the form of the celebration of marriage before the British registrar.

Mme. Charlotte De Jouffroi d'Abbans, in reply, brought forward documentary evidence to prove that her first husband, Colonel Cole Hamilton, had contracted in all three marriages. In 1882 it was contended he had married Miss Janet Moore, who died the following year at Valetta, Malta. Five months later he was stated to have married, in the register office of Eltham, Miss Florence Alice Hughes. According to the evidence submitted to the court, this second wife was still living when, in 1910, he married Charlotte Crellin at the parish of St. Luke, in Cork.

Furthermore, it was contended that according to the British law of marriage the union between Charlotte Crellin and Col. Cole Hamilton was null and void and so constituted no obstruction to her second marriage with M. Ferdinand De Jouffroi d'Abbans.

"A WIFE STILL LIVING"

In a letter signed "Artie," which the court accepted as being presumably written by Col. Cole Hamilton to his third wife, Charlotte Crellin, occurs the following sentence: -

"All you can do, Kitty, would be to prosecute me for marrying you while having a wife still living."

The court, after studying the copies of the various British marriage records, and a written opinion as to the nullity of Col. Cole Hamilton's third marriage delivered by Mr. Charles Burgin, a lawyer of London, as well as various extracts from Kelly's Handbook, decided in favour of Mme. Charlotte De Jouffroi d'Abbans on all points submitted to it.

Accordingly, she was granted a divorce from her present husband, M. Ferdinand De Jouffroi d'Abbans, on the grounds of desertion, adultery, and cruelty.

Thank you, Walter, incredibly interesting and well-constructed article, as ever.

Battle of Bosworth Heraldic Shields

The series about the Battle of Bosworth Heraldic Shields will continue next month. I know you will be disappointed. So, here is a little something to make you smile.

From The Rolls Royce Staff Magazine

Scientists at Rolls Royce built a gun specifically to launch supermarket chickens at the windshields of airliners and military jets all travelling at maximum velocity. The idea is to simulate the frequent incidents of collisions with airborne fowl to test the strength of the windshields. American engineers heard about the gun and were eager to test it on the Windshields of their new high-speed trains.

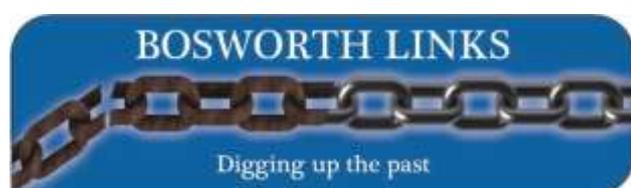
Arrangements were made, and a gun was sent to the American engineers.

When the gun was fired, the engineers stood shocked as the chicken hurled out of the barrel, crashed into the shatterproof shield, smashed it to smithereens, blasted through the control console, snapped the engineer's back-rest in two and embedded itself in the back wall of the cabin like an arrow shot from a bow.

The horrified engineers sent Rolls Royce the disastrous results of the experiment, along with the designs of the windshield and begged the British scientists for suggestions.

Rolls Royce responded with a one-line memo:

"Defrost the chicken."



Bosworth Links

Nothing to report this month as we are still working hard on the funding application. It is almost finished we are now moving to the final stage before sending in the application. This is hugely important to us all and we are naturally taking our time to check and double check. You could help. If you took part in Bosworth Links, or did not but wished you had, or want to be involved in the next phase please write a letter of recommendation. It need not be more than a paragraph or so. We have a lot of feedback from the last digs and so will be using that as well. We want the National Lottery to see just how important and vital this project is. Please send your letters (by email if preferred) to the address below.

I will leave you with one question. Marianne told us all about the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings. We know that Cadeby was a Viking settlement from the name and artifacts found there. We also know that the early Anglo-Saxons named Wellesborough. We found Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery in Market Bosworth in test pits. Why did we not turn up any Viking finds?

Finally

If you have enjoyed the articles by Peter and Walter why not join them? Everyone has a story to tell, and you can rest assured that other members will find your article interesting. It could be recollections or on any subject suitable for the Society. If you would like some help to draft your article, then please let me know as we have people who will be happy to help you. Not everyone wants to be credited with an article and that is perfectly acceptable. We can use a nom de plume or simply label it mysteriously as anonymous. Do get writing and get recording those memories or that knowledge. The Newsletters will be part of the digitized Archive and I am sure they will be a valuable source of information for future generations. Nostalgia is particularly important, and it can often help to rekindle long lost memories in others. Go on, have a go, put pen to paper or finger to keyboard. I'm waiting!

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.

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Nigel Palmer
Chairman

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