



THE UNIVERSITY OF THE THIRD AGE

West Wolds U3A

For Market Rasen and Surrounding Villages

Archives

2002

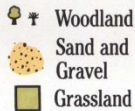
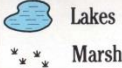
Volume 3



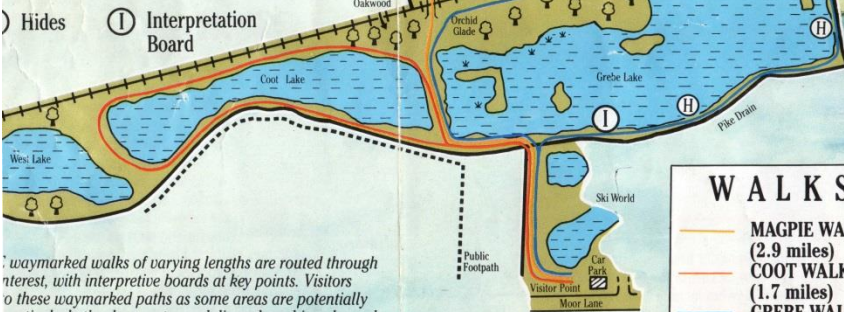


03/04/02

HABITATS



be Lake in autumn.



waymarked walks of varying lengths are routed through interest, with interpretive boards at key points. Visitors to these waymarked paths as some areas are potentially particularly the deep water and disused washing channels. n should be kept under close supervision. The coot walk the first bird hide is possible by wheelchair with assistance r, and upgrading of the paths planned for the future ve wheelchair access.

URE PARK has been established as a joint initiative by the Trust for Nature Conservation, Lincolnshire County Council steven District Council with support from the Countryside A Warden is employed, who can be contacted on 5 or via the Trust at Banovallum House, Manor House astle, Lincolnshire LN9 5HF: telephone (0507) 526667. and group visits can also be booked through the Warden.

wed 5 June 2002

Disabled toilet facilities are available for RADAR key holders.

Supported by:
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WHISBY NATURE PARK

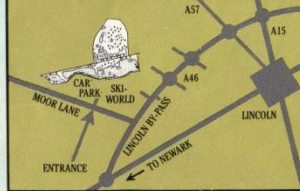


5 June
2002

WALKS

- MAGPIE WALK (2.9 miles)
- COOT WALK (1.7 miles)
- GREBE WALK (1.7 miles)

How to find us:

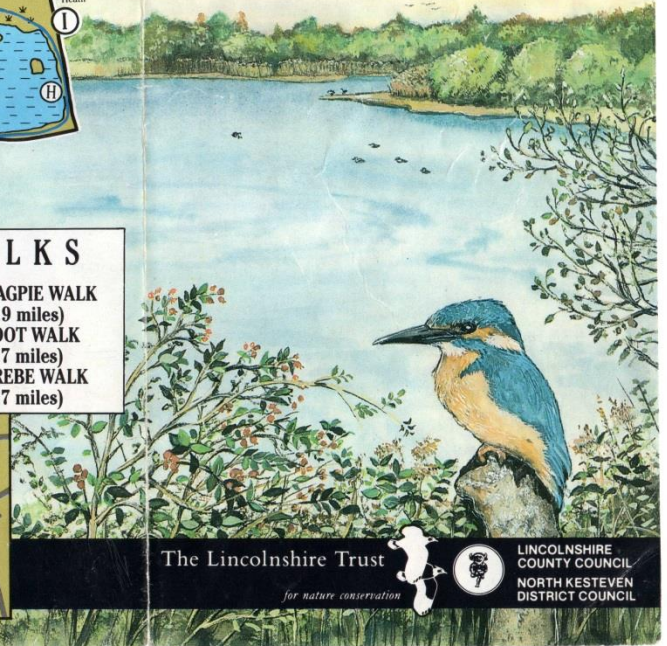


The Lincolnshire Trust

for nature conservation



LINCOLNSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTH KESTIVEN
DISTRICT COUNCIL



Plants

Nearly 300 different species of flowering plants are to be found, including aquatic plants such as water plantain, reedswamp species including common reed and reedmace, and many species of acid and neutral grassland. Trees and shrubs also form a major part of the flora as do fungi, mosses and other primitive plants.

Orchid Glade

In early summer, two species of orchid grow in profusion in some parts of the Nature Park. In the Orchid Glade the southern marsh orchid (illustrated here) flowers before Whisby's other species, the common spotted orchid.



photo by Eric Wright A.R.P.S.

Oak Wood

This small area of woodland was present before the extraction of sand and gravel, and remained untouched by the quarrying.

Insects

The lakes and ponds are rich in insect species, the most obvious of which are the adult dragonflies and damselflies with their bright metallic greens, reds and blues. Many grassland butterflies occur including common blue and small copper.



Southern Hawker

WHISBY NATURE PARK

The Nature Park is an area of 160 acres of lakes, ponds, woodland, scrub and grassland, created by the quarrying of sand and gravel since the 1930s. It has been established for the quiet enjoyment of the countryside and its wildlife and contains a wide range of habitats supporting an abundance of wildlife. Although the wildlife areas at Whisby are substantially man-made, they are of increasing importance to animals and plants since much wildlife has been lost in the countryside through changes in land use.

The wetlands of the Nature Park are of particular value since so many ponds and marshes in the wider countryside have been drained and lost. The Nature Park's lakes and ponds support a great variety of waterfowl, amphibians, aquatic insects and plants. The surrounding scrub and woodland are also valuable for many birds and insects, whilst grassland is rich in flowers and insects such as butterflies and grasshoppers.



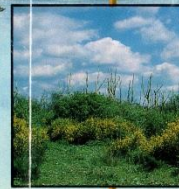
Dead Forest

This unique area of dead silver birch resulted when the area became waterlogged as part of the washing channels of the former sand and gravel workings. These killed the birch but the dead timber provides a special area for woodpeckers, insects and fungi.



Birds

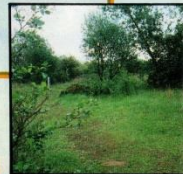
A great variety of birds can be seen at Whisby Nature Park. Waterfowl, best seen from the hides, include familiar birds such as great crested grebe and tufted duck, as well as less common species. Other birds found around the lakes include common tern, sand martin and reed warbler—21 summer visitors. Elsewhere, nightingales and several species of warbler may be heard singing from scrub. Great spotted woodpecker, sparrowhawk and kingfisher are all frequently seen.



Dead Forest

Little Heath

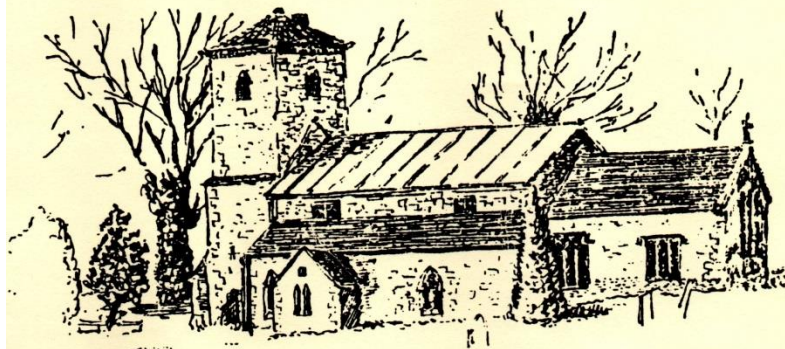
A small remnant of heathland that, in the 19th century, formed part of the 600 acre Whisby Moor. Heathland flowers include heather, harebell and tormentil.



Little Heath

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Reed warbler | 7 Harebell |
| 2 Common Reed | 8 Common Storkbill |
| 3 Small Copper | 9 Little Ringed Plover |
| 4 Cowslip | 10 Sand Martin |
| 5 Birdsfoot Trefoil | 11 Great Crested Grebe |
| 6 Collisfoot | 12 Common Blue |
| | 13 Birch and Heather |





WELCOME
TO
SAINT
MAURICE'S
CHURCH
HORKSTOW

Friday,
14 June '02

to S. Ferraby
lunch &
then back
via R. Ancholme
with
North hincs
USA

A Short History of Horkstow and its Church

The village goes back at least to Roman times, for it is well known for the Roman Pavements which were discovered in the grounds of Horkstow Hall in 1796. These large and intricate, mosaic Pavements, now to be seen in the Transport Museum in Hull, include a representation of Orpheus, playing the lute, and surrounded with animals. The depiction of Orpheus - one of only a few in the country - is interesting evidence of early Christianity. In the early centuries AD, when the worship of graven images was forbidden, Orpheus was often used as a pictorial representation of Christ. The border of the mosaic depicts a chariot race, possibly at Lincoln, and is unique.

We can be sure from all this, that the site marks the residence of someone of considerable importance and wealth. A Roman official probably, and quite possibly a retired soldier who had decided to settle, with his family, in this sheltered valley. The dedication of the Church to St. Maurice is further evidence of the Roman occupation. One of only eight such dedications in England, all of which have links with Rome, and two of which are to be found in York. Maurice was a Roman Legionaire, martyred in the Rhone valley at what is now St. Maurice en Valais, circa 287 AD, for his refusal to make sacrifice to Mars, the God of War. It is very probable that the Roman family, occupying the Horkstow villa, were Christian, and who more appropriate as a Patron Saint than their fellow Roman Legionaire. One can speculate that Horkstow was possibly one of the first sites of Christian worship in this part of England.

Like the rest of Lincolnshire, Horkstow would have been submerged by the Saxon and Danish invasions. The "-by" suffix, meaning the home or the place of, of many of the neighbouring villages is evidence of this. But the village survived and is mentioned in the Domesday Book (Horchetou) when it was part of the Lordship of Barton in the ownership of Hugh the Fenman. This landowner of an enormous area stretching right down the East Coast was dispossessed by William the Conqueror and the land given to Gilbert of Ghent.

The original Church or Chapel would probably have been a wood and thatch building. The present Church is basically Early English and much of it dates back to the 13th. and 14th. Centuries. The first named Rector of Horkstow was William de Herringburgh from 1241 to 1276. Norman names continue until we get to John Bryan in 1447. The list continues unbroken and is recorded in the Vestry. The village appears in the national news once more in 1536, the year of the "Lincolnshire Rebellion" against Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries. The Squire stood by the Rector and both paid for

their opposition with their lives, the Squire being hung, drawn and quartered at Tyburn. It was probably at this time that the old Manor House was destroyed, now only to be identified by the humps in the grass field opposite the Church.

You have come into the Church by the porch on the North side, and you are immediately faced with the round Norman pillars dating back to the early 13th. Century, which separate the aisle from the Nave - in contrast to the octagonal pillars on the South side which are 14th. Century. We suggest that you should stand with your back to the tower, facing east, towards the Chancel and the Altar. You will be struck straightaway by the unusual architecture of the Choir and Chancel. Raised much higher than the Nave and sloping upwards to Early English lancet windows in the East wall, flooding the Sanctuary with a pale green light. This design of arches leading the eye to two simple lancet windows is evidence of the early history of the Church, being associated with Churches built by the Knights Templar - the medieval order of Knights who were prominent in the Crusades and were active from 1128 to 1312 AD. We know that Horkstow was a cell of the main Templar organisation in Eastern England, at Willoughton near Gainsborough. Subsequently, much of the Templar lands passed to the Prior and Brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem - and a passage in the Ross manuscripts in Lincoln refers to the grant of the Church at Horkstow to the Hospitalers in 1338.

The height above the Nave, however, is explained by the fact the Church is built on the sloping ground of the Wold escarpment, being raised so as to avoid excavating too deeply into the hillside. It is said that the space underneath the Chancel was used as a family vault. Bonney's notes of 1846 support this by recording an inscription on the floor marking the interment of Marmaduke Darell who died on the 4th. day of June, 1678, at the age of 76.

Still standing in the centre of the Nave, you should look up at the roof. Massive oak beams span the Nave and support the roof. These were erected in 1609, almost certainly the date of the removal of the previous, steeply pitched, thatched roof. (When you are outside, you will notice, on the east side of the tower, the stonework which marks the pitch of this ancient roof). Further strengthening of this new, and much heavier, and probably tiled, roof was necessary 50 years later. The date 1659 can be seen carved in the oak of one of the vertical supports to the main beams. Now, nearly 400 years later, even the massive beams have been dangerously weakened by death watch beetle and major restoration work has been necessary and carried out in early 1991.

Continued

Turn now to face the tower, where a small pointed doorway leads into the ringing chamber. There are four bells. The earliest is certainly pre-reformation but is undated; of the other three, the earliest is dated 1578. The West wall now carries a particularly fine George I Coat of Arms, as well as Hatchments of the Shirley, Tufnell and Hele families - all recently restored by the Lincoln College of Art.

The other furnishings of the Church are plain and mostly Victorian. The building was restored in 1868 when the pews and pulpit were installed. The modern Font, sadly replacing one much older, still in the Church, is dedicated to the memory of Edith Mary Moore, the wife of the then Incumbent, who died in 1887. In 1898, the aisle floors were re-surfaced.

The exterior of the building reflects much of the restoration work that has gone on over the centuries. In places, much of the softer chalk stone has been replaced and patched with brick of varying types and colour. Most noticeably, the Nave roof is now covered with stainless steel sheet, an unfortunate economy measure following the theft of the previous lead covering in 1985. However, despite these somewhat less than aesthetically satisfactory changes, the Church still presents a most pleasing aspect, tucked under the Wold slope and sheltered by large trees - a building of great character and antiquity, to say nothing of solid beauty.

Turning now to the rest of the village, we should record the connection with George Stubbs (1724-1806), one of England's great artists. At the age of 32, he moved to Horkstow and there spent 10 months devoted to the dissection of the horse and the production of anatomical drawings. A man of great strength, he is said to have hauled the carcasses to an upper room of a "remote farm house" where he did his work. Sadly, we have no record of which house that was.

Horkstow today remains what it has always been despite these various historical intrusions into its life - a quiet rural village nestling on the spring line of the Wold escarpment facing west over the Ancholme valley. Farming has been, and one hopes always will be, its mainstay. Covering some 2000 acres and including excellent quality chalk soils suited to the production of potatoes, sugar beet and vegetables, as well as the much more difficult clay soils of the valley, it is a small Parish but one which has played an important role in the agricultural technical revolution which has so transformed the industry. Though so much has changed, one can perhaps speculate that the Roman family, were they here today, would feel equally at home, looking across the valley towards the busy Ermine Street, as they did some 1600 years ago.

Friday, 14 June 2002 with N. Lincs U3A

Around the Clubs

Group learns about life after laryngectomy

THE TOPIC at the West Wolds U3A July meeting was Life After Laryngectomy.

A laryngectomy is the operation to remove the larynx (voice box) as the result of throat cancer.

Of all cancers, if detected at an early stage, throat cancer is probably the one most successfully dealt with. It is mainly caused by smoking and is only one of the sad side effects of the habit.

The speaker was West Wold U3A member Peta Watson-Smith. Peta is Chief Speech and Language Therapist at Diana Princess of Wales Hospital in Grimsby. She is therapist to and a member of the support group Laryngectomies Club.

Members of the club had stated a desire to attend a U3A meeting. Although they were taken aback a little at finding themselves among 50 to 60

West Wolds U3A

people when they had expected six or seven!

Peta was soon ably assisted by two people who had learned to talk again after having completely lost the power to speak because of the operation.

Colin Oliver was aided by a special valve in his throat which he closed with his thumb when he wanted to talk.

Brian Cox used an electrolarynx, an artificial larynx he switched on and off when he spoke.

Three of the Laryngectomee Club members who could not make it to the meeting sent letters of their experiences, John's letter was read out.

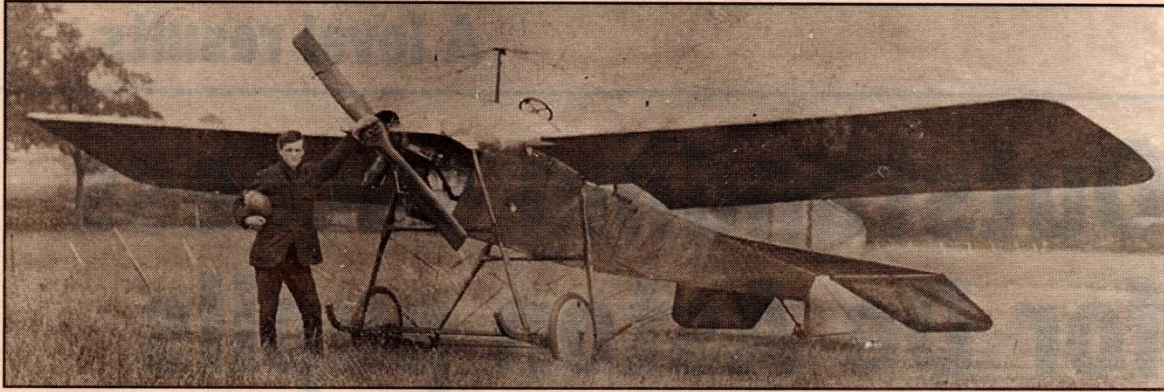
As a member of West Wolds U3A, Peta was able to give the recently acquired laptop and digital projector (grant courtesy of West Lindsey District Council) its third outing.

Our thanks and admiration go to Brian and Colin, the two laryngectomees, and to the surgeons, nurses and therapists who have successfully removed their cancer (without touching their sense of humour) and helped them to communicate again.

At next month's meeting in Market Rasen's Festival Hall the speaker will be Peter Green and the subject Early Aviation. For more details contact 01652 678527.

The U3A has about 140 members who meet in special interest groups every weekday of every month. Monthly general meetings are at 10am in the Festival Hall every second Thursday of the month.

An easy-going coffee morning is held at The Limes Hotel at 10am on the fourth Friday of each month and visitors to both are always welcome.



Lincolnshire's first aviator Montague Glew who crashed in Rasen. His plane survives - and can still fly!

Those magnificent men and their flying machines

THE U3A in Market Rasen had a talk with slides by Peter Green on Lincolnshire Early Aviation.

One of the earliest flights over Lincolnshire was by a James Sadler in a hot air balloon. He flew from Birmingham and landed at Heckington where the balloon hit a tree in 1811. James Sadler and his passenger escaped unhurt.

Many other balloon flight landings were a bit haphazard, such as at Barton on Humber when a balloon completely straddled a roof top.

It was not until 1910 the first aircraft started making an appearance, but most didn't fly.

In 1912 Montague Glew from South Kelsey bought and flew a Blackburn monoplane built in Leeds. He crashed on the racecourse at Market Rasen on July 4 1913 but after some rapid repairs was flying it again on July 24 at Fulletby near Horncastle.

This is the oldest British-built aeroplane to survive and is still capable of flying. It is housed in the Shuttleworth Collection at Old Warden, Bedfordshire.

In 1914 a Mr B C Huck landed his Bleriot monoplane at Nettleham Road, Lincoln, where he had hessian screening put up and people paid to see the plane.

During the First World War there were a lot of aircraft manufacturers in Lincolnshire but many of their designs did not come to fruition.

At Waddington, Scampton and Cranwell, they had very large sheds better known as The Belfast Truss hangers. These were used to house the non rigid airships.

At Cranwell the Lighter than Air road was

named after the airships. When coming back to base the airship let down a long cable which the ground crew had to catch and hang on to and pull it down to earth, quite a job I imagine!

In early 1918 at Killingholme the US Naval Air Service came over to assist with the North Sea Patrol work and were housed in rows of tents, rather bleak for them in those winter months.

Between the wars aircraft became better and safer. At Cleethorpes and Mablethorpe people could take a trip in a plane, usually taken to it by horse and trap.

At Winthorpe Airfield they had unique petrol pumps with swinging arms so they could fuel the aircraft in the field on one side of the hedge and fuel cars on the road the other side. Good business sense there.

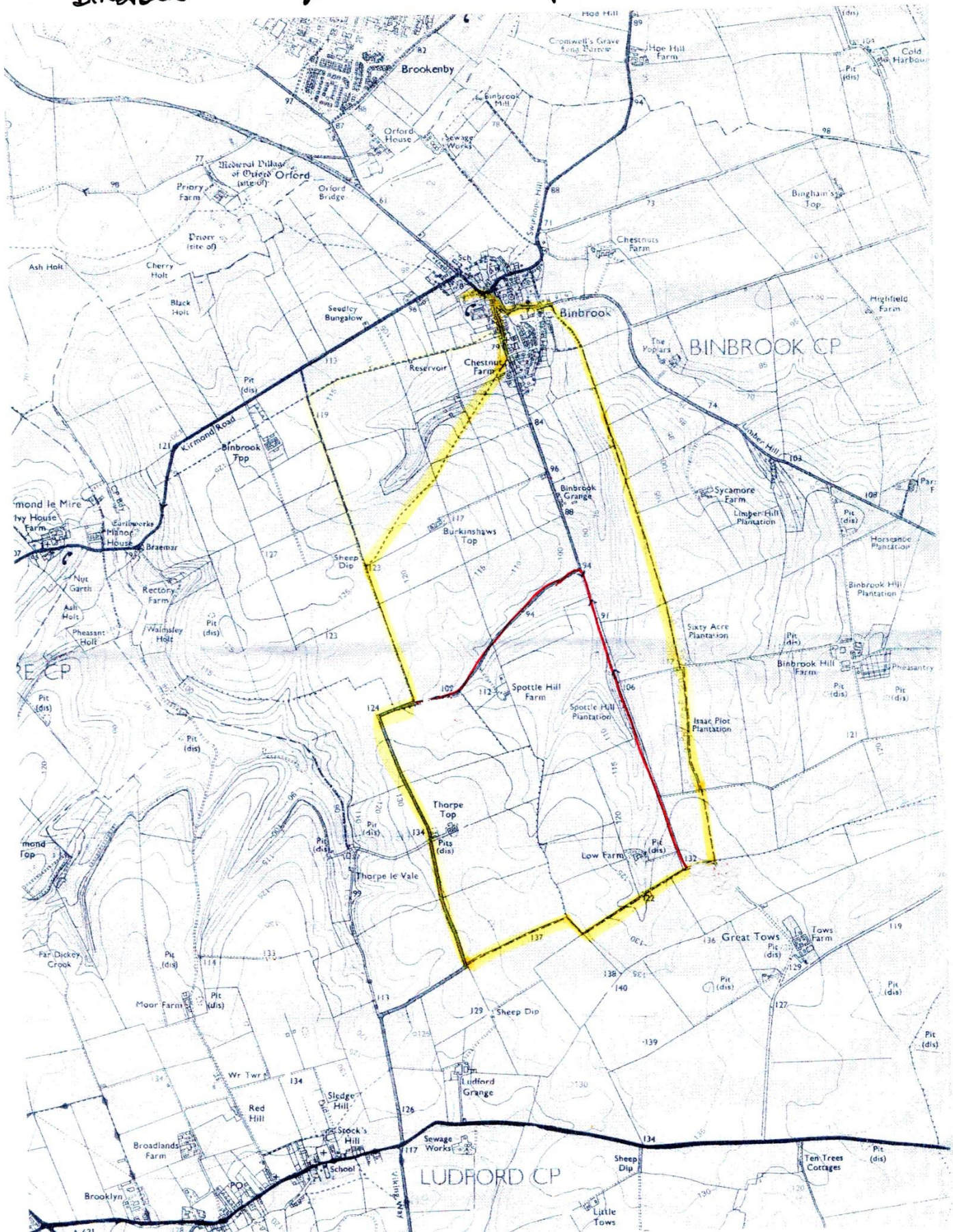
As early as 1935 construction work began on another 10 airfields in Lincolnshire so when the Second World War started in 1939 there were about 15 airfields. Also the planes had become more streamlined, faster and safer.

As most people know Lincolnshire was known as Bomber County famed for its Lancaster and the Dambusters. Only four of the airfields now remain - Cranwell, Scampton, Waddington and Coningsby.

Today we have high-powered sophisticated planes flying so high and fast they are barely seen, a lifetime away from those early men in their flying machines.

The next U3A meeting at the Festival Hall is on September 12 at 10.30am. Our speaker's subject will be Restoration of the Vasa (a Swedish sailing vessel).

Binbrook Rectangle Walk - 4 Sep 2002



Tuesday 17 September 2002
A walk in Tennyson Country.....

The South Ormsby Group of Parishes

St Margaret's Church

Bag Enderby



Welcomes you to

A FLOWER FESTIVAL

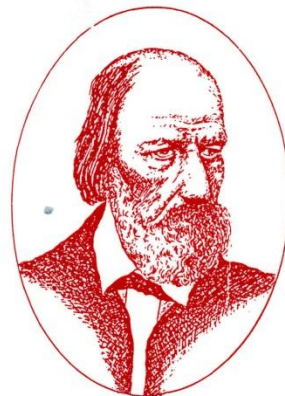
"By Tennyson's Brook"

Saturday and Sunday

14th & 15th September 2002

10.00 am - 5.00 pm

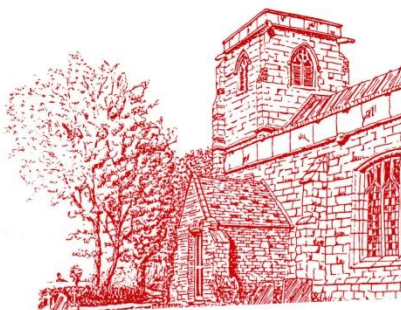
All proceeds and donations towards the
BAG ENDERBY RESTORATION PROJECT



THE BEGGAR MAID

Her arms across her breast she laid;
She was more fair than words can say:
Bare-footed came the beggar maid
Before the king Cophetua.
In robe and crown the king stepped down
To meet and greet her on her way;
'It is no wonder,' said the lords,
'She is more beautiful than day.'

As shines the moon in clouded skies,
She in her poor attire was seen:
One praised her ankles, one her eyes,
One her dark hair and lovesome mien.
So sweet a face, such angel grace,
In all that land had never been:
Cophetua sware a royal oath:
'This beggar maid shall be my queen!'





Great Groups to Belong to!



Armchair Travel



Hi folks, hello and welcome to a new season of armchair travel. We got off to a good start holding our first meeting of the season at "Honu Whenua" the delightful home of Ken and Jacqueline Reid in Market Rasen where we were taken on a delightful trip from the heat of Saudi Arabia by road to the first snows of winter here in the U.K. with plenty to look at en-route, a good time being had by one and all.

Our second outing was an Ionian Pilgrimage with Jean Childs whilst safely seated in the warmth and comfort of The Limes. Jean took us in the steps of Saint Paul with a sense of humour thrown in, to see the sights whilst having a background of Greek music and washing it all down with a taste of Ouzo, but sparing us the hymn singing that she found to be part of the pilgrimage.

We will not be having a meeting in December as usual but there will be one in January and the sheet will be out as usual for you to sign up. At the monthly General Meetings in the Festival Hall Market Rasen.

We are attempting to organize a trip to Stockholm in the spring to see The Vasa etc. Prices should be available shortly, currently there are some 15 persons showing interest but more are welcome, see the sheet at the next General Meeting.

That's the news for now but I am still on the look out for volunteer speakers with a tale to tell and all will be sympathetically received and helped.

Ray Coleman

Geology

Members exploring the Red Hill Quarry



The Geology Group meets each month and in November the discussion was on types of igneous rock and their origins. We viewed samples in the hand and from CD Disk using the U3A laptop computer. We went on to watch some videos of Volcanoes to try to understand how the composition of the Magma caused the different types of Volcanoes.

The next meeting of the group will be on the 23rd January at 10a.m. in Nettleton when we hope to look at sedimentary and metamorphic rocks and plan our programme for the coming year.

Pat Hage



Local History



We were given an excellent talk by one of our own members, Sheila Hill, about her beloved Stamford. She brought the old and beautiful town alive by talking about the buildings and its history, also how it became so important as it was on the main route between London and York. Indeed over 50 horse drawn coaches a day went through the town and many of the original coaching inns are still there to be enjoyed.

Not having a railway station made it very difficult to get in and out of the Town, everything coming in by road caused so much congestion – especially lorries going east to west through the Town; the A1 by-passes the Town now on the North/South direction.

Sheila gave an awful lot of history and background to so many important buildings – there were no less than 13 Churches there at one time! William Brown was a wool merchant and was made rich enough to build All Saints Church still in use today and where he is buried

One very important Townsman who became MP for Stamford in 1547 was William Cecil, Lord Burghley. He was responsible for the construction there of the almshouse, also the Town Hall and gaol in Stamford were built by Cecil in 1558. These were turbulent times for England, of religious differences, contested royal succession and constant threat of war.

William Cecil was highly favoured by Queen Elizabeth I she said of him "No prince in Europe hath such a Councillor as I have in mine". In 1571 Elizabeth created him the first Lord Burghley, the only instance of her ennobling a non-aristocrat.



Burghley House, Stamford, home of the Cecil family

Burghley House was completed in 1587 and became one of the most opulent of great Elizabeth Mansions. In 1559 the establishment of the Anglican Church owed much to Cecil's gifts of statesmanship. He said that Church Services should be in English and that everyone should have personal religious choices.

Gladstone (1870) who lived in the town brought in the secret ballot that we are glad to use today.

The Town of Stamford today is noted for its architectural beauty and historical interest and was chosen for the TV production "Middlemarch".

Doreen Wallace



2 October 2002



Nettleton Circular Walk



When Peter Thompson, the local reporter for the Grimsby Evening Telegraph stopped his car and leapt out to photograph our group of 21 walkers recently, I was reminded that it was because of a similar photograph that I joined the West Wolds U3A nearly three years ago. Having moved into the area, I was hoping to find a lively group of ramblers who walked during the week and there they were; about half a dozen smiling faces beaming cheerfully at the camera and inviting others to join them. Well, I took up the challenge and attended my first monthly meeting in the Festival Hall.

I didn't know a soul there which was a strange, unnerving experience but I signed up for a walk around Rothwell..... And the rest is history.

Chris Bower and Celia Smith had devised our recent choice of walks at Nettleton with several alternatives on offer. We all set off along the A46 before entering fields lying at the foot of Nettleton Hill. Firstly, we crossed over 'Set Aside', before following a footpath around field margins where we were entertained by a herd of free-range pigs, doing their own thing. We crossed more fields until we scrambled over a stile to reach the hard road that was built in the 1950s to allow lorries to transport iron ore from the mine at the top of the hill directly down to the railway sidings at Holton Le Moor, from where it was taken to Scunthorpe.

Twenty sturdy souls climbed the steep hill and were able to enjoy the panorama that lay at our feet. It was hard to imagine that the area was once the site of a natural disaster. Sadly, mistiness veiled the views of Boston Stump on the southern horizon, Lincoln Cathedral to the west and the towers of the Humber Bridge in the north. A steep descent led us to the Salutation Inn and a welcome from those who had taken a shorter route and 'Dining





Group heads off on a Wolds ramble

VILLAGE TREK: Jean Childs (centre), walk leader, with the Market Rasen U3A group which has added fortnightly rambles to its programme. The group is pictured about to leave the Salutation Inn to walk the Nettleton round.

*2nd October 'Nettleton Circular'
2002*

WEST WOLDS

Pray in comfort

Sheila Robinson, a member of West Wolds U3A, Market Rasen, has presented the local church, St Thomas, with a kneeler using the U3A logo as part of the design.



U3A NEWS - SUMMER 2002



Jean in the old mausoleum in the grounds of the Priory Hotel which is being restored

Around the Clubs

From Newton to Henry IV

ON October 10, Jean Howard gave the West Wolds U3A a fascinating talk on many of Lincolnshire Stately homes.

Slides of the famous houses, halls and castles were used to illustrate and highlight her talk.

The first was the twelfth century of the medieval bishops of Lincoln and one of the most impressive buildings of the middle ages.

An aerial photo provided an excellent view of Bolingbroke Castle and church. Dating back to the 13th century, this was the birthplace of Henry IV and was built of Spilsby sandstone.

Woolsthorpe Manor, near Grantham is a National Trust property and the home to which Sir Issac Newton returned in

West Wolds U3A

1665 from Cambridge University where he was a student.

The brick built Tattershall Castle used to have conical roofs on its towers. From here one can see the wonderful panoramic views across from as far as Lincoln Cathedral to Boston Stump.

The National Trust property, Fulbeck Hall, south of Lincoln is a very fine house set in lovely gardens. The war office used it during the Second World War and the Battle of Arnhem was planned here.

Harlaxton Manor near Grantham is the most astonishing place with its

fairytale-like turrets and chimneys.

Boothby Pagnel Manor House, Gunby Hall, Aubourn Hall, Grantham House, Grimsthorpe Hall and Burghley House were amongst other stately homes we visited but one of the most interesting was Gainsborough Old Hall which was restored in 1950 and boasts a rare survivor - the medieval kitchen with access into the scullions' room.

The next meeting of the West Wold U3A is on Thursday, November 14.

The AGM will be followed by a talk by Rodney Cousins entitled Moving House. Why not come along and join us at 10am?



You are cordially invited to attend the launch of

LINCOLNSHIRE ALMSHOUSES

Nine Centuries of Charitable Housing

by

Linda Crust



on Thursday 5th December at 3.30 pm
at Edward King House, Lincoln



The book will be launched at 4.00pm by
The Bishop of Lincoln,
(The Rt Revd Dr John Saxbee)

Lincolnshire Almshouses is published by **Heritage Lincolnshire**

R.S.V.P. Heritage Lincolnshire, The Old School, Cameron Street,
Heckington, Lincolnshire, NG34 9RW

Tel: 01529 461499 email: ssmith@lincsheritage.org

The ministry of silly walks ²⁰⁰²

THE December meeting of the U3A was a special party meeting.

Members packed the Festival Hall to enjoy a happy festive time with carols,

quizzes, food and drink.

There was also a group of silly walkers walking around to Happy Wanderer - a good time was had by all.

The next meeting will be

on January 9 in the Festival Hall, starting at 10am, when the speaker will be Nigel Vincent on The Impressionists, and all will be welcome.



