



Special Edition

Rotary Club of Coesfeld Visit April 2010

Friday 23rd

A few members of the Rotary Club of Melton Mowbray Belvoir collected the Rotary Club of Coesfeld contingent at 7.30am from Birmingham Airport. We then went to the Cotswolds for the day. Arriving back in Melton Mowbray at approximately 3.45pm.



The first stop was Chipping Campden and the weather was beautiful. We had a walk along the ridge overlooking the Vale of Evesham. We then walked to Chipping Campden, where the coach picked us up.





The coach then took the party to Boughton on the Water. A beautiful Cotswold village with picturesque cottages and a stream running through the village. We had lunch in at various different venues and then met up for the journey back to Melton Mowbray.



This is the whole group of Rotarians and guests from Coesfeld and the Rotarians from Melton Mowbray who went to collect them.



We arrived back at the Quorn Hotel where afternoon tea was provided. President Rtn Tony Wallis gave an official welcome to the group and Rtn Michael Pietsch gave the response.

We all then departed to our respective host families.

In the evening several Rotarians hosted an evening meal for our visitors and their hosts.

Saturday 24th



On the Saturday morning we went to Wreake Valley College to enjoy an archery competition by courtesy of the Melton Mowbray Archery Club, whose members gave excellent tuition to the Rotarians and guests.

As you will see from the score sheet opposite Coesfeld won by a considerable margin.

There is a video made by the Archery Club. If you wish to view this go to www.mmac.co.uk/rotary.wmv

Results supplied by Melton Mowbray Archery Club

Melton Mowbray Belvoir

name	score
David Brown	203
Barry Cragg	188
Richard Holton	180
Keith Yates	160
Tony Wallis	154
Martin Hart	147
David Sharp	143
Kim Kettle	142
Dennis Hurst	140
John Bartley	136
Ken Eggleston	136
Carol Scarborough	72
Gillian Sharp	31

total team score 1832
average team score 140.9

Coesfeld

name	score
Peter Kadow	197
Jorg C. Saueressig	197
Michael Pietsch	197
Claudia Heddier	189
Hermann Kuhlmann	185
Gregar Dassmann	184
Gudula Saueressig	174
Elke Kuhlmann	172
Hans Pixax	171
Reinhard Terlinde	160
Erica Dassmann	153
Alexander Dargel	144
Barbara Pixax	141
Alexander Kadow	141
Clemens Heddier	140
Bernt Dargel	135
Carolin Dargel	126
Marlis Terlinde	123

total team score 2929
average team score 162.7

Winning team Coesfeld with average score of 162.7
runners up Melton Mowbray Belvoir with average score of 140.9

highest score overall David Brown for Melton of 203
highest score for Coesfeld Peter Kadow (on count back) on 197, also on 197, Michael Pietsch and Jorg C. Jaueressig.

Well Done to everyone, we are glad you enjoyed your shooting.



On the Saturday afternoon some of the Coesfeld group went into Leicester for the St George's Day celebrations. As you can see 'St. George' was there!!

We also went into the Curve Theatre where there was an actor dressed as William Shakespear who read a synopsis of the Romeo and Juliet story. A sad tale!



Saturday Evening Rothley Court Hotel and Chapel

On the Saturday evening we all assembled at the Rothley Court Hotel. We were welcomed with pymns on the terrace and then went into the Chapel which is attached to the hotel.



Rothley Court Chapel



When all Rotarians and guests were seated we were given a presentation by: 'Baldrick' from the Cistercian Order.

The Order was started during the first Crusade in 1118 by nine French Knights called 'Poor Knights' as they depended on alms, due to their vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. Their poverty is shown on their seals by two Knights riding one horse.

The aim of the Knights was to protect pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem and wage war against infidels in defence of the Cross. The King of Jerusalem, Baldwin II, gave them the use of part of his palace and the abbot in the nearby convent gave them a piece of land near the gate of the Temple of Jerusalem and, from this, the Knights took the name of Templars. They wore a white mantle, with a red cross added in 1166.

The Templars soon became famous for their feats and the sons of the nobility joined their ranks. This gave them land and riches and they became known for their wealth, not poverty.

They first came to England around 1140 and established themselves in Holborn, London, at Old Temple. In 1185 they moved to Fleet Street where you can still visit the Temple Church, which survived the Great Fire of London and Middle Temple Hall of the Inns of Court.

The Templars erected buildings on some of their estates and in 1231 one was built in Rothley when King Henry III granted them the Manor and Soke of Rothley in that year.

When you are a wealthy Order it brings enemies and in 1307 Philip IV of France issued orders for the arrest of all the Templars in France and, in 1308, Edward II arrested all the English Templars. Proceedings were taken against the Templars and in 1312 the Pope entirely abolished the Order and transferred their possessions to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, known as the Hospitallers. The Order was not originally military as it was established in Italy to give hospitality to pilgrims and their badge was a white cross worn on a black robe. Their kindness to the sick and wounded of the first Crusade made them very popular and they were endowed with estates. They were called the Knights of the Hospital, Hospitallers, or Knights of St John from their patron



Baldrick (Rtn. Richard Holton)

saint. The Hospitallers had been established in England in 1100 and took the possessions of the Templars in Rothley in 1313.

After expulsion from Palestine in 1291 the Knights of St John retired to Cyprus. In 1309 they conquered the island of Rhodes but were driven out in 1522. They were then allowed to have their base in Malta and were called the Knights of Malta. They were driven out of Malta in 1798 by Napoleon and their Order was divided up into different nationalities, each called a Tongue. In 1814 at a meeting in Paris the dormant English Tongue was revived. Their Charter had been re-granted by Mary Tudor in 1557. In 1878, Queen Victoria granted a fresh Charter reviving the medieval Corporation of the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England. Today we know it as the St John Ambulance Brigade.

The Knights of St John held the Manor and Soke of Rothley from 1313 to 1540 when their possessions passed to the Crown. Humphrey Babington became the lessee in 1540 and his son, Thomas Babington, took over the remaining part of the lease on his father's death in 1544. From 1565 to 1845 the Babington family were the Lords of the manor and Soke of Rothley.

Rothley Court's continuous recorded history begins with a mention in the Domesday Book of 1086, although originally a Roman villa existed on the site. Thomas Babington Macaulay was born in this building in 1800 and this famous literary figure later took the title 'Baron Macaulay of Rothley'. In 1807 William Wilberforce drafted his 'Treaty for the Abolition of Slavery' whilst staying at the Court.

The Hotel houses a beautiful tapestry in the reception area and two original stained glass windows, depicting knights can be seen at the main staircase.



Rothley Court Dinner and Country Dancing



After Father Baldrick's address we assembled in the dining room for dinner, with country dancing to follow.



Sunday 28th

Sunday morning a group of Rotarians and guests went on a tour of the Long Clawson Dairy where they make stilton cheese. Rtn. Kim Kettle, Production Manager, led the presentation with a video of the production process for the making of stilton cheese.

We all had to put on protective clothing for our tour. This included a blue hat, a white jacket and overshoes. Those with larger feet had to wear wellingtons!

We then went to Newtown Linford for lunch at the Bradgate Pub for a carvery lunch. After lunch the majority walked into Bradgate Park to the ruins of Lady Jane Gray's home. Lady Jane was queen for only nine days and was then beheaded.

We all grouped again at the Bradgate to say our farewells.

