

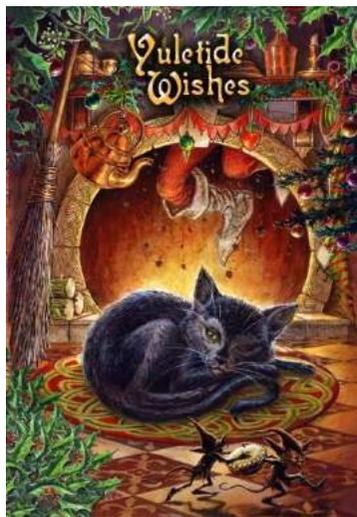


Cludiant Cymunedol

Llanwrtyd Wells

Community Transport

NEWSLETTER



Rhifyn / Edition 58 Rhagfyr / December 2023

Helô bawb/hello everyone

It is almost the end of another year and as they say 'time flies', tempus fugit.

Tempus fugit is a borrowed Latin phrase that has not changed meaning or use for thousands of years. It means that time flees and not to waste it lest you lose it. Its meaning has not changed since it first debuted with Virgil, between 35 and 29 BC, in a poetic dissertation on the proper care of the land and farm animals

As Yuletide approaches everyone at LWCT wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.
Nadolig llawen a blwyddyn newydd dda



The magazine team hope that you find our latest newsletter offerings interesting. As always, we would love to hear your views and publicise your local event. The team would also love to receive any news items, stories of local history articles, that can be used in future newsletters. Please send them to office@lwct.org.uk, marking them for the attention of the newsletter team.

If you would like a monthly copy emailing to you personally, please also get in touch at office@lwct.org.uk.

Cofion cynnes / kindest regards – the newsletter team

Dear -Round Joy

Christmas is full of shiny things
That sparkle, gleam and glow.
These holiday pleasures dazzle us,
And yet, deep down, we know...

That Christmas has its special gifts,
But our year-round joy depends
On the cherished people in our lives,
Our family and friends.

*By Joanna Fuchs
www.poemsource.com*

Dates for your Diary

Llandrindod Christmas Market Tudor Lane Alley	2nd December
Pentref Baptist Chapel Newbridge on Wye Christmas Fair	2nd December
Llandrindod Lake Santa Fun Run 12.00	3rd December
Ysgol Calon Cymru Builth Wells Sister Act the musical	8/9th December
Llanwrtyd Heritage & Arts Centre The Colours of Christmas	9th December
Cilmeri Village Hall Christmas Festivities	10th December
Builth Strand Hall Supersonic Queen	15th December
Llanwrtyd Wells Square New Year Walk -In	31st December

=0=



Last posting dates for Christmas

2nd Class	18th December
1st Class	20th December
Special Delivery	21st December

=0=

Tips for the gardener:

- Prune apple trees and gather festive greenery
- Prepare pelargoniums for winter
- Clean, sharpen and oil cutting tools
- Insulate outdoor taps and pipes to prevent freezing
- Float a ball on a pond to stop freezing and allow fresh water for the birds



All About Us

LWCT was formally registered as a Company in 2012, with the aim of providing an effective community transport enterprise. There were no specific included or excluded activities in the original registration document, other than compliance with legislative obligations. In a previous service delivery model, LWCT has been registered with the Traffic Commissioners Wales to run commercial bus services, although this is no longer a current business model.

Currently, LWCT undertakes the following activities :-

- LWCT has a small fleet of minibuses which operates a number of commercially tendered **Home 2 School Transport** routes for Powys CC. Pupils are conveyed to all categories of educational establishment.
- This education fleet is supported by a smaller number of **Minibuses for Hire, operating under a permit scheme**, allowing LWCT to offer vehicle hire to “local community groups”, “registered charities” & “not for profit organisations”. These can be hired either with or without a driver, as long as scheme conditions of hire are met by the group.
- LWCT provides a personal service to all scheme members, needing individual transport arrangements, under a **Community Car Scheme**. This takes members to medical appointments, shopping, to visit friends & relatives, etc. This includes a dedicated **Community Shopping Service**, where we can shop for people who are unable to manage a trip to the shops themselves.
- The end of November 2023, saw the introduction of our new **Community Minibus**, which started operating on Tuesdays & Thursdays. from Llanwrtyd Wells, through the rural communities and towns, ending in Llandrindod Wells. More information can be found on another page in this newsletter.
- LWCT continues to offer event organisers a comprehensive **Event Recycling & Waste Management Service**, which ranges from basic bin hire, through to a total event waste management. This includes working with Organisers of Events, on the introduction of compostable containers and utensils. LWCT is now able to offer, if requested, a full **Waste Composting Service**.

For more information, or to make a booking for any of our services, please call Laura Burns (General Manager) on 01982 552727 or for shopping John McMahon (Volunteer Driver) on 07904 816 521.

Other contact details - office@lwct.org.uk and www.lwct.org.uk

CHRISTMAS - all mixed up

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 STRETCH A MISER | 2 NESTLING HIT |
| 3 SULTANA SAC | 4 RUSTLED VOTE |
| 5 TYKE GLUER | 6 THAI NAILS CONS |
| 7 AXING BODY | 8 MICE PINES |
| 9 WE YEARN | 10 OR OBSCENE GEEZER |
| 11 STOLEN ICE BOX | 12 SNOW YET |
| 13 GRAPE PRAWN PIP | 14 TAFFY COPIER |
| 15 CAST RICH MORALS | 16 NAZI BLURT |
| 17 A CHICKS STORM STING | 18 SHEP SEQUENCE |
| 19 A CHEMIST REVS | 20 RECK CARS |

CHRISTMAS FAIRE ?

1. Appointments?
2. Dad's a barber?
3. Crazy?
4. Make a pig of yourself when you find them?
5. Where refined people live?
6. A pleasure in Istanbul?
7. Vision for cockney?
8. Gardeners Delight?
9. A dessert suitable for a Cluedo player?
10. Opposite a French stick?



CHRISTMAS TRIVIA

1. In Charles Dickens' novel 'A Christmas Carol', who was Scrooge's dead business partner?
2. London's Trafalgar Square Christmas tree is traditionally given by which country?
3. What colour are the berries of the mistletoe plant?
4. What Christmas item was invented by London baker and wedding- cake specialist Tom Smith in 1847?
5. How many points does a snowflake have?
6. What is New Year's Eve called in Scotland?
7. Which country did St Nicholas come from?
8. What is the name of the cake traditionally eaten in Italy at Christmas?
9. The song 'White Christmas' was first performed in which 1942 film?
10. From which country does the poinsettia plant originate?
11. What is New Year's Eve called in Scotland?
12. Who wrote Auld Lange Syne?

MERRY CHRISTMAS & A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Peppermint Stick

I took a lick
Of a peppermint stick
And oh it tasted yummy!
It used to be
On the Christmas tree
But now it's in my tummy!



Anonymous

The stick got its cane-like hook, one unsubstantiated story claims, when a 17th-century choirmaster at Germany's Cologne Cathedral convinced a local candy maker to bend sugar sticks into the shape of shepherd's crooks, to amuse bored and restless children during Christmas mass.



Taffy



According to celtic mythology, the name Taffy derives from the name of the Welsh god of agriculture, Amaethon, who was known for stealing wildlife from the lord of the Otherworld, Arawn. However, here we are not dealing with a person, but a sweet treat



To make taffy, you will need:

650g soft brown sugar
110g Welsh salted butter
the juice of half a lemon
75ml water.

A large heavy saucepan

A baking tray greased with butter

Dissolve the sugar in the water, over a low heat, and then add the lemon and the butter.

Boil for about 15 minutes until a small piece dropped into a cup of cold water hardens immediately.

Tip from the pan onto the buttered tray and work it back and forth with a palette knife until cool enough to handle.

Using buttered hands, pull the taffy into long golden strands and either form into shapes or cut into smaller pieces

Calennig rhyme



Dydd calan yw hi heddiw,
Rwy'n dyfod ar eich traws
I 'mofyn am y geiniog,
Neu grwst, a bara a chaws.
O dewch i'r drws yn siriol
Heb newid dim o'ch gwedd;
Cyn daw dydd calan eto
Bydd llawer yn y bedd.

(Today is the start of the new year, and I have come to you to ask for coins, or a crust, and bread and cheese. O come to the door cheerfully without changing your appearance; Before the next arrival of the new year many will be dead)

THE WASSAIL BOWL



The predecessor to mulled wine, this tradition was very prevalent in Wales at the turn of the century. Elaborate bowls were filled with fruit, sugar, spices and topped up with warm beer. As it was passed around, the drinkers would make a wish for a successful year's farming and a bumper crop at harvest time.

This recipe dates back to 1722 and serves 12:

4 x 1 pint/500ml bottles of beer

1 lb/450g dark brown raw sugar

1 nutmeg

Sprinkle of ginger, preferably freshly grated

4 glasses sweetish sherry

3 slices lemon

3 triangles of toasted bread spread with cinnamon, if required

Lemon quarters to garnish

Pour two bottles of the beer into a casserole dish and warm

Add the sugar, stirring over the heat to dissolve.

Grate the nutmeg into the mixture and add the ginger.

Pour in the sherry and the rest of the beer, then the lemon.

Adjust the flavour with more sugar if desired.

Float the toast triangles on top and serve garnished with lemon quarters.



Narcissus



December's birth flower is the narcissus

In Greek mythology, **Narcissus** was a hunter from Thespieae in Boeotia (alternatively Mimas or modern day Karaburun, Izmir) who was known for his beauty which was noticed by all, regardless of gender., Narcissus rejected all advances.

The god Nemesis, god of divine retribution didn't like the fact that Narcissus was completely indifferent to the feelings of all the young women and, in some accounts, young men, whose hearts he was breaking.

To punish him, Nemesis arranged it so that Narcissus would behold his own reflection in the surface of the water. When he stopped to drink from the waters of a spring, Narcissus saw himself, and immediately fell in love with his beauty, as countless others had before him. Even the lovely nymph Echo could not tempt him from his self-absorption.



When he fell in love with his beautiful reflection, Narcissus did the only thing he could do: he leaned into the water to kiss the lovely face that he saw, He then fell into the water and drowned. or as in Ovid's version, Narcissus faded away and died. Either way, in his place sprouted a flower bearing his name



The character of Narcissus is the origin of the term narcissism, a self-centred personality style. This quality in extreme contributes to the definition of narcissistic personality disorder, a psychiatric condition marked by grandiosity, excessive need for attention and admiration, and an inability to empathize.

Welsh Christmas Traditions

Homes were decorated with mistletoe and holly. Holly was believed to represent eternal life, was a fertility symbol and, kept witches away. Mistletoe was thought to protect the family from evil, bring good luck. and symbolized love and friendship.

Noswyl Nadolig-(Christmas Eve)

Noson Gyflaith (Toffee Evening)

Taffy, or Everton toffee was made by Welsh families on Christmas Eve in the lead up to the Plygain service. They would stay up waiting for the Christmas service and make this delicious toffee. Some would invite others round to join them to help make it too!

Siôn Corn: Is literally translated as 'Chimneypot John', or the 'bloke that comes down the chimney' and is the Welsh Father Christmas or Santa Claus.

Y Nadolig-(Christmas Day)

Plygain (Daybreak), which has a translated meaning that's close to 'cockcrow', indicating the early hour,– was a service that began early on Christmas Day in the 17th century The custom in many parts of Wales was to attend a very early church service known as "Plygain", between 3am. and 6am. A torch-led procession made its way to the service, with cow-horns sounding loudly to announce the event. Men gathered in rural churches to sing, mainly unaccompanied, three or four part harmony carols, in a service that went on for three hours or so. The custom managed to survive in many country areas, and because of its simplicity and beauty is being revived in many others. After the service, a day of feasting and drinking would begin.

Gwyl San Steffan

(Boxing Day/St. Stephens Day; December 26th):

San Steffan, St Stephen, was the first Christmas martyr to be stoned to death for blasphemy against the early Jewish faith, in the year 36

Curo celynt (Holming).

The day after Christmas Day was celebrated in a way unique to Wales and included the bleeding of livestock and flogging servants and the tradition of holly-beating. Young men and boys would beat the unprotected arms or legs of young females with holly branches until they bled. In some areas, it was the custom for the last person to get out of bed in the morning to be beaten with sprigs of holly. These customs died out before the end of the 19th century (luckily for young girls and those who like a lie-in!) Supposedly, these customs brought good luck.

Powlen (Wassail)

Wassailing originates from the Anglo-Saxon term “*waes hael*” to be healthy and relates to the drinking and sharing of cider. The wassailing bowl would be full of cider to share amongst the town. Wassail is a hot mulled cider that is typically drunk and was originally intended to toast and hope for a good harvest of cider apples the following year.



Nos Galan (New Year's Eve)

Gosod yn y Flwyddyn Newydd (Letting in the New Year)

It was widely believed (and still is in some Welsh households!), that if the first visitor of the new year is a woman and a male resident opens the door to her, bad luck will follow.

This differs from other parts of Britain. In Scotland, it is good luck for the first visitor to bring gifts to the household. Whilst, in England, many people still believe that a dark-haired man should let in the new year

Dydd Blwyddyn Newydd- (New Year's Day)

Mari -Lwyd (The Grey Mare)



Mari Lwyd is a pre-Christian tradition thought to bring good luck in the New Year. The horse figure is made and adorned with ornamental ears and eyes. It would also be further decorated with coloured ribbons, bells and paper. It would then be paraded around the town. The party would challenge different houses to battle of wits known as *pwnco*. and after this battle, the Mari Lwyd party would be invited into the house for refreshments.

Calennig

Calennig is the Welsh celebration of New Year's Day that typically involves the tradition of giving gifts and money. Calennig means New Year's gift, and according to tradition, children would call from door to door bearing good wishes for the year to come. This was symbolised by skewered apples, stuck with cloves and sprigs of evergreen, which they carried in their hands. This becomes a decoration and is considered a symbol of luck for the home. The children usually sing a simple verse and traditionally receive small gifts of food or money for their troubles. In order to exchange all the gifts, all relatives should be visited before midday.



Saturnalia

Saturnalia, held in mid-December, is an ancient Roman pagan festival honouring the agricultural god Saturn, because of when the holiday occurred—near the winter solstice. Saturnalia celebrations are the source of many of the traditions we now associate with Christmas, such as wreaths, candles, feasting and gift-giving. Originally celebrated on December 17, Saturnalia was extended first to three and eventually to seven days

How the Romans Celebrated Saturnalia

During Saturnalia, work and business came to a halt. Schools and courts of law closed, and the normal social patterns were suspended.

People decorated their homes with wreaths and other greenery, and shed their traditional togas in favour of colourful clothes known as *synthesis*. Even enslaved people did not have to work during Saturnalia, but were allowed to participate in the festivities; in some cases, they sat at the head of the table while their masters served them.

Instead of working, Romans spent Saturnalia gambling, singing, playing music, feasting, socializing and giving each other gifts. Wax taper candles called *cerei* were common gifts during Saturnalia, to signify light returning after the solstice.



On the last day of Saturnalia celebrations, known as the *Sigillaria*, many Romans gave their friends and loved ones small terracotta figurines known as *signillaria*, which may have referred back to older celebrations involving human sacrifice. Saturnalia was by far the jolliest Roman holiday; the Roman poet Catullus famously



described it as “the best of times.” So riotous were the festivities that the Roman author Pliny reportedly built a soundproof room so that he could work during the raucous celebrations.

CHRISTMAS



In mainly Christian countries, December is dominated by Christmas which is celebrated on December 25 in most of those countries, though Eastern Orthodox Christians celebrate it on January 7.. It marks the birth of Jesus Christ

Advent starts on the Sunday on, or closest to, November 30, Epiphany, January 6, is also important in relation to Christmas. In many Western Churches, the eve of the feast is celebrated as Twelfth Night (Epiphany Eve). The Monday after Epiphany is known as Plough Monday. Some countries have their own related celebration before the 25th. Sinterklaas is celebrated on December 5 in the Netherlands and Belgium, and St. Nicholas Day on December 6 is also celebrated in some countries. The Scandinavian countries, celebrate St. Lucia Day on December 13, and Iceland celebrates Thorlaksmessu on December 23.

Judaism's festival of light, Hanukkah, is also celebrated over eight days in this month.

Deuddegfed Nos (Twelfth Night)

It was believed that when St Stephen was in hiding in a gorse bush from his enemies, a wicked wren gave his position away.

Hunting the wren took place at Epiphany on 6 January each year. During the day a wren would be captured and placed in a wooden casket known as the wren house. When night fell and with the coming of darkness, this casket was then carried from house to house in the village and displayed to the householders in return for money or refreshment. At each door the men carrying the wren house would sing about the wren, calling it the king of all birds.

The men who carried the wren house always groaned as if they were carrying something very heavy in their hands. In truth, of course, the wren has always been the smallest of British birds and weighs almost nothing.



Community Bus Service – LWCT needs to hear from you !!!

Plans are now in place for the start of this new Community Bus service. We have confirmed the offer from PAVO, to use their wheelchair enabled minibus, whilst reviewing options towards purchasing our own vehicle.

The service has been approved to operate Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week. We are delighted to have a dedicated member of staff confirmed as the driver. The scheme will see two regular members of staff each day, onboard to fully support passengers, on the new door-to-door service.

No need to wait in the cold and rain outdoors, our staff will escort you, to and from your door, to the vehicle - offering whatever support is needed, e.g. mobility support, shopping bags, etc.

We still need to hear from members, on where you would like to go.

The provisional route each day will start in Llanwrtyd Wells, travelling through Llangammarch Wells, Beulah, Garth, Cilmery, Builth Wells, Newbridge on Wye, Llanyre, Howey, and on to Llandrindod Wells. Final route details each day will depend on the pick-up points requested.



The end of last month saw the first journeys of the Community Bus, on the planned route, starting in Llanwrtyd Wells. The bus and staff stopped for a short while, at all the rural communities and towns, on the way to Llandrindod Wells. LWCT wanted local members to get familiar with the bus and staff.

We still need to hear from many of you, and as soon as possible.

Don't forget that these services are completely flexible, and can change by request, and participants agreement

Each journey day is pre-bookable, so the LWCT can work out the driving route, and notify the passengers of their approximate pick-up and drop-off times.

LWCT is pleased to confirm receipt of the first year's funding for this service. The funding was generously provided by Powys Association of Voluntary Organisations (PAVO), under Powys County Council's Social Value Forum

This is your Community Bus – please let us know your thoughts !!

Winter Greenery



To the ancient Celts, for whom the winter solstice was cause for both celebration and fear, evergreens were a symbol of hope and rebirth. The Celts believed that by bringing evergreens indoors they were providing a haven for woodland spirits through the winter months. Evergreen plants like holly, ivy and mistletoe were thought to ward

off misfortune and bring protection and luck

The practice of ornamenting the home with holly began with the Romans, who regarded it as an omen of good fortune and a symbol of immortality. Holly was the sacred



plant of one of their God's, Saturn, and because of this was used at the feast of Saturnalia to honour him.



Using ivy as decoration also dates back to the time of the

Romans, who associated it with Bacchus god of wine and intoxication. Ivy was a symbol of fidelity and marriage. It also served as a symbol of prosperity and charity. In early England, it was considered bad luck to use ivy alone in decorating for Christmas, as it was believed it would give the woman of the house the upper hand. To the medieval mind, the male was considered the dominant sex, and a support for the weaker and more delicate female, thus the rigid holly shrub and the twining ivy vine must have seemed like natural embodiments of those traits. The original meaning of "The Holly and the Ivy" is a reminder that there has always been a subtle and humorous (sometimes not so subtle and humorous) competition between men and women for dominance. These two tough plants may represent the struggle between the sexes, but they can also be seen as a celebration of male and female cooperation and interdependence.

The Romans associated mistletoe with peace, love and understanding and hung it over doorways to protect the household. Mistletoe was associated with fertility and vitality through the Middle Ages. The custom of kissing under the mistletoe was popular among servants in late 18th-century England and the serving class of Victorian England is credited with perpetuating the tradition.



The tradition dictated that a man was allowed to kiss any woman standing underneath mistletoe and with each kiss a berry was to be plucked from it. Once all the berries had been removed the kissing had to stop.

To infinity and beyond

In December, the winter cold fastens its grip and the nights are at their longest and darkest.

The full moon is called the Cold Moon. It is also called Long Nights Moon, and the Moon before Yule. The next full moon that falls on Christmas Day will be in 2034.



The term Long Night Moon is a doubly appropriate name because the midwinter night is indeed long and the moon is above the horizon a long time. The midwinter full moon takes a high trajectory across the sky because it is opposite to the low sun.



December contains the winter solstice in the Northern Hemisphere, the day with the fewest daylight hours. In the Northern hemisphere, the beginning of the astronomical winter is traditionally 21 December or the date of the solstice.

The shortest day lasts **7 hours 49 minutes and 42 seconds in London**. This means that the length of day during the winter solstice is 8 hours, 49 minutes shorter than the summer solstice. As well as marking the shortest day of the year, the winter solstice marks the first day of winter in the astronomical calendar, whilst in the meteorological calendar, we are already three weeks into winter.



Meteor showers occurring in December are

Andromedids (September 25 – December 6, peaking around November 9),

Phoenicids (November 29 to December 9, with a peak occurring around 5/6 December),

Sigma Hydrids (December 4–15)

Canis-Minorids (December 4 – December 15, peaking around December 10–11),

Monocerotids (December 7 to December 20, peaking on December 9.

Coma Berenicids December 12 to December 23, peaking around December 16),

Geminids (December 13–14),

Delta Cancrids (December 14 to February 14, the main shower from January 1 to January 24, peaking on January 17),

Ursids (December 17 to December 25/26, peaking around December 22).

LWCT Event Recycling Services

For our small team of dedicated Event Recycling staff, the 2023 Event Year is turning out to be busier than last year. As before, many of the events were based on the Royal Welsh showground at Llanelwedd. LWCT has been pleased to welcome 1 or 2 new events; hoping that for the organisers, they were successful enough to stage next year, and that we might welcome them back in 2024 as returning clients.

The Recycling Team is pleased to announce that we will be working with the RWAS as clients for the Winter Fair, also based on the showground at Llanelwedd.

New for this year, LWCT have been working hard on a food waste minimisation strategy, where show trade stands are encouraged to work with LWCT's event staff to ensure that no food, still fit for human consumption, is consigned to a waste bin (even if the bin's contents can be composted).

As well as offering a range of Waste Management Services, recycling staff are continuing to actively engaging with event organisers, explain the new Wales Waste Regulations, which sees the total ban of single use plastics, at outdoor events (including catering activities); and the potential introduction of regulations requiring cutlery and utensils to be made only from compostable materials, Birchwood, cornstarch, etc.

We are extremely grateful to everyone who continues to support us with the event recycling, as it brings in much needed revenue to support the community car journeys. It isn't always pleasant work, and this year in particular the staff have been out in all weathers. Behind the scenes, they are a great team and we are very thankful for the support and dedication they put in at every event.



If you see any of our staff at an event you attend, look out for the bright orange vests (with Event Recycling on the back). Please come over and say hello.

The month of December

December is the twelfth and final month of the year in the Julian and Gregorian calendars and is also the last of seven months to have a length of 31 days.

The Anglo-Saxons referred to December–January as *Gēolamonað* the modern English: "Yule month"

December got its name from the Latin word *decem* meaning ten because it was originally the tenth month of the year in the calendar of Romulus which began in March. The winter days following December were not included as part of any month. but later, the months of January and February were created out of the monthless



period and added to the beginning of the calendar, however, December retained its name.

December's birth flowers are the holly and narcissus

Since Holly flowers symbolise positivity and happiness, they reflect that December babies are warm and caring and, just like Holly, they are beautiful on the inside as well as on the outside. The prickly leaf of the Holly represents December babies' love for a challenge and their determined attitudes.

Narcissus is the other December birth flower. It is a white flower with a beautiful scent, which blooms in the winter. Narcissus symbolises that you want your loved one to remain exactly the way they are. These flowers also symbolise simplicity and purity because of their paperwhite petals.



The narcissus appears in two Graeco-Roman myths, that of the youth Narcissus who was turned into the flower of that name, and of the Goddess Persephone snatched into the Underworld by the god Hades while picking the flowers. The narcissus is considered sacred to both Hades and Persephone, and grows along the banks of the river Styx in the underworld.

December's birthstones are turquoise, zircon and tanzanite



Turquoise is an opaque, blue-to-green mineral.

The natural colour of **zircon** varies between colourless, yellow-golden, red, brown, blue, and green.



The gemstone **Tanzanite** was given the name by Tiffany & Co. after Tanzania, the country in which it was discovered. It is noted for its remarkably strong trichroism appearing alternately blue, violet and burgundy depending on crystal orientation.





Sagittarius



is the ninth sign of the zodiac, considered as governing the period from about November 22 to about December 21. It is represented either by a centaur shooting a bow and arrow or by an arrow drawn across a bow.

Along with Aries and Leo, Sagittarius is a part of the Fire Trigon as well as the last of the reproductive trinity. It also follows Gemini and Virgo as third of the mutable signs, which are the signs that feature

changeable quality. When Sagittarius is depicted as an archer, then he is classified as human, but when represented as a centaur, he is nonhuman. As an archer, Sagittarius is said never to fail in hitting the mark and this depiction alludes to the power of prophecy, hence, the claim that seers and prophets are born in this sign. Sagittarius, the half human and half horse, is the centaur of mythology, the learned healer whose higher intelligence forms a bridge between Earth and Heaven. He is also known as the Archer.

The identification of Sagittarius as a mounted archer was made by the Babylonians as early as the 11th century BCE.

Greek mythology associates Sagittarius with the centaur Chiron, who mentored Achilles, a Greek hero of the Trojan War, in archery.

In Greek mythology, the Trojan War was waged against the city of Troy by the Achaeans (Greeks) after Paris of Troy took Helen from her husband Menelaus, king of Sparta.



Jupiter is the traditional ruling planet of Sagittarius in classical Roman mythology. Jupiter is the Sky god or the ruler of the gods and their guardian and protector, and his symbol is the thunderbolt.

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Season's Greetings



CHRISTMAS - all mixed up

1. Christmas tree
2. Silent Night
3. Santa Claus
4. Turtle doves
5. Turkey leg
6. Saint Nicholas
7. Boxing Day
8. Mince pies
9. New Year
10. Ebenezer Scrooge
11. Selection box
12. New toys
13. Wrapping paper
14. Office party
15. Christmas carol
16. Brazil nut
17. Christmas stocking
18. Queens Speech
19. Christmas Eve
20. Crackers



CHRISTMAS FAYRE ?

1. Dates
2. Parsnips
3. Nuts
4. Truffles
5. Quality Street
6. Turkish delight
7. Mince pies
8. Roses
9. Plum Pudding
10. Shortbread



CHRISTMAS TRIVIA

Wishing all our newsletter readers,

**Best Wishes for the Festive Season 2023,
and a Peaceful New Year 2024.**

From the Members, Volunteers, Staff and Directors of LWCT



1. Jacob Marley
2. Norway
3. White
4. Christmas cracker
5. Six
6. Hogmanay
7. Turkey
8. Panettone
9. Holiday Inn
10. Mexico
11. Hogmanay
12. Robert Burns