



The Pattenmaker

WEEKLY NEWS FROM AROUND THE LIVERY

Issue 51

Friday 2nd April 2021

From the Master Jennifer Bryant-Pearson



We have sad news in that Past Master Tony Miller has passed away and our gallant Clerk pays tribute to him in this issue. Our thoughts are with Susan and his son, Liveryman David Miller

Past Master Sir John Timpson and his son James, recently featured in the Sunday Times magazine, 'Relative Values' section and we have provided a link to that excellent article. Also in Members' news, we welcome two new Freemen, Gareth Dearden and Toby Daniell.

Past Master Helen Auty continues her wonderful gardens tour with Brobury House Gardens in Herefordshire and Sharon Judge has provided a perfect Spring photograph of her magnolia tree coming into flower.

Bird of the week is the Water Pipit and Freeman Richard Parlour advises that now is the best time for tracking one of these scarcer visitors. Look out for his agony uncle answers in the letters section on Bob the Robin's bathing requirements and use the Easter break to fulfil his needs and, of course, there is the Clerk's Quiz . . .

Or you could bake the perfect simnel cake courtesy of Past Mistress Pattenmaker Eileen Eskenzi – it looks amazing!

Our cultural calendar continues thanks to Liveryman Zoë Chowney and there are reminders for the virtual visit to Hotters Footwear on 14th

April, the Japanese whisky tasting on 8th April and the Comedy Club night on 22nd April – a very busy month ahead

In the City, there is a public consultation on the Bank junction with improvements scheduled for Bank and Monument stations by late 2022 so please participate as we will soon be back with our City functions, the first of which is the Ascension Day service at St Margaret Pattens on 13th May and a summer dinner on 29th June.

Finally, if you would like to support our Sheriff, Past Master Chris Hayward, join me at the Sheriff's Ball on 17th September as I am booking places for the Pattenmakers – it will be a great party!

I wish you all a happy Easter and a relaxing weekend

City of London Corporation



The City of London Corporation has launched a public consultation on proposed improvements to Bank Junction, scheduled to coincide with the re-opening of the improved Bank station.

Transport for London (TfL) has been upgrading and expanding Bank and Monument stations since April 2016, with works scheduled to be complete by late 2022.

As part of the *All Change at Bank* scheme, and in order to cater for the increased passenger capacity within the modernised station, the City Corporation is looking to improve safety and comfort on streets around station entrances.

The proposed All Change at Bank improvements include:

- The closure of Threadneedle Street for motor vehicles between Bank Junction and Bartholomew Lane in both directions to create a walking and cycling only area.
- The closure of Queen Victoria Street between Bucklersbury and Bank Junction for motor vehicles, except those vehicles exiting Walbrook in a westbound direction.
- Keeping Princes Street open for only buses and cycles northbound, and in addition as a route for servicing to Cornhill in a southbound direction.
- Widening pavements around the junction to accommodate the large number of people who walk through the area normally.

The design provides space for transformative public realm enhancements including greening and seating. It will also improve street safety, particularly for pedestrians and cyclists in line with the City Corporation's [Transport Strategy](#).

The City Corporation considered dozens of potential options and the proposal now out for consultation was deemed the most practical, while also offering the most substantial benefits for City residents, workers and visitors.

Members' News

Past Master Anthony Miller – The Clerk pays tribute



It was my sad duty to report that Past Master Tony Miller passed away in the early hours of the morning last Thursday, 25th March 2021.

Anthony Donald Miller was the son of Simon Edward Miller who was Master Pattenmaker in 1970. Tony Miller was educated at Stowe (1951-55) then spent one year at the Governor Drummer Academy in Massachusetts. He completed his National Service between 1956 -1958.

He joined the Pattenmakers in 1962 and was elected to the Court in July 1990. He served as Master Pattenmaker in 1995. His son David, a stockbroker, like his late father, became a Liveryman of the Company in 1984. I have received many messages of condolence and our thoughts and prayers are with his family and his widow Susan.

There is one story that was told to me by my predecessor. Maybe some of our senior Past Masters can verify. During his year of office Tony mentioned that there was a good (now world famous) restaurant near his house at Bray in Berkshire. He invited the Court there for Sunday Lunch followed by afternoon tea in his garden. That I was told was the start of the "Master's Weekend". An annual event which continues to this day!

Past Master Sir John Timpson CBE and Liveryman James Timpson OBE



Sir John and James Timpson were featured in the “Relative Values” section of the Sunday Times Magazine. They talked about how fostering influenced the family’s shoe repair business, furloughing staff, employing ex-prisoners, the history of the business and the secret to Timpson’s success. [Please click here for the link](#)

New Freeman Gareth Dearden

I am a 31-year-old Footwear Designer born and raised in Manchester. I graduated from De Montfort University in 2018 with a BA (Hons) in Footwear Design and I started my career working in London at Pentland Brands Ltd. After unfortunately being made redundant, subsequent to the global pandemic, I was successfully appointed as a Footwear and Equipment Designer for Umbro, which has brought me back up North. Although I am only just starting out in my career within the footwear industry I have already learnt so much, met some inspiring people, and I am eager to see what the future has in store.

The pace and vibrancy of the city inspired my creativity and had me enticed from day one. Whilst living in London I made the most of the brilliant and so liberally available galleries, museums and theatres, which has reignited my passion for fine art and national/international history.

Nevertheless, returning back to my roots didn’t only hold exciting career prospects. My family and friends are incredibly important to me, and coming back home to Manchester has meant I’ve

been able to spend more quality time with them, and has also meant I’ve been able to come home to my fiancée Faye full time.

We were due to get married last year but unfortunately COVID-19 had other plans for us. Instead we have spent the last 12 months securing and renovating our home which is in a little village called Littleborough, and are planning to get married this October – fingers crossed!

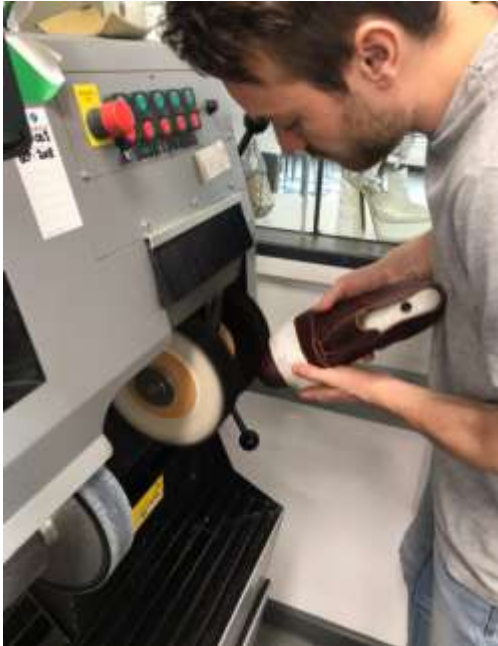


My dad sat me on a motocross bike shortly after I learnt to walk and I’ve been fixated with anything and everything automotive ever since. Cars, bikes and construction vehicles alike – if it has an engine, it has my attention. Faye and I enjoy spending the weekends going for long walks over the moorlands, often getting lost, but always making the most of the beautiful landscapes and scenery.



We enjoy planning trips to new and foreign cities and aim to explore every nook and cranny where

we can. No weekend is complete without me making time for my favourite hobby – cycling. I am an absolute cycling enthusiast, and I would spend each and every day stacking up the miles if I could.



My passion for Footwear Design is ever growing. I continue to pursue my dreams and realise the importance of living life today, because tomorrow isn't guaranteed. My ethos is to never quit and to always work hard for what you believe in. I am a man who takes pride in preserving traditional values and so my recent acceptance as a Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Pattenmakers is something I consider both a privilege and an honour, and I can't wait to get stuck in!

New Freeman Toby Daniell



One of my favourite places to stand and contemplate life is on the south bank of the Thames, by the Mayor of London's office. In a single vista you are looking at a thousand

years of English history: the shining white stones

of the Tower of London, built by a conqueror to intimidate his newly conquered subjects; the gothic imperial splendour of Tower Bridge – an engineering marvel of four different bridges in one – like nothing else in the world; the converted 18th and 19th century warehouses, leftover relics from when London was the largest exchange hub in the world; and finally, the gleaming glass and metal spires at the heart of the city – works of art in their own right, housing companies whose services and capital are the lifeblood of the global trading system.

It is an impressive and humbling sight. This is a city that has seen its share of disasters, from plagues to great fires, from civil war to firebombing from on high. Yet remarkably, it is a city that not only rebuilds itself, but completely reinvents itself as generations of people pass through – a city for every time and every age. In my darkest moments during the events of the past year, I would take myself out for a stroll and I would always end up standing in silent wonder on that spot on the south bank. It was always a comforting sight and put the anguish at the loss of a loved one during the pandemic into perspective. I knew that my pain would eventually ebb, like the river in front of me, but the important things in life would stand firm.

Alongside London, I have been fortunate to have lived in two other exciting and dynamic global cities: New York and Dubai. Although they were great fun to live in, they lacked a certain something – an imperceptible weight, a comfort in their own skin. London's strengths lie in its institutions and its people. I was fortunate to be raised in the Livery system: my father is Past Master of the Worshipful Company of Environmental Cleaners. From an early age I was exposed to the pomp and pageantry of the City and its companies. The Lord Mayor's Show, services in St Pauls, Dinners in the Mansion House – I got to see a side of our city that many will never see or know.

But as impressive as the institutions and ceremonies are, it is people that made, and continue to make, the City of London so inspiring. I have known our Master for a number of years,

and it was she that persuaded (definitely not strong-armed) this reckless former marketing man to join the Company. And whilst my links with shoemaking are tenuous at best (do the odd advertising campaigns for the likes of Nike and Adidas count?), I hope that in joining the Company, I have not compromised its standards!

They say that cometh the hour, cometh the man. Or, in our case, woman. In what has been a challenging year for the lucky, and a dreadful year for the unfortunate, the Master has been not only been an inspirational leader for the Company, but she also has, on a more personal note, been the most wonderful friend and a bastion of support to my mother and I. There are few things that we will wish to remember about the past year, but one thing we should think of are those who rose to the challenge and who showed us the best side of humanity. It gives me hope that with such leaders we will not only endure, but prosper, just as we always have.



Gardening

Brobury House Gardens, Herefordshire – Past Master Helen Auty

Isn't it great when you discover somewhere quite by chance and it's a delight. Our B&B hosts told us about this delightful garden just across Bredwardine Bridge on the River Wye. We were the only people there except the gardeners. It's probably better known locally as a wedding venue which also explains the beautifully kept grounds.

Brobury House was built in 1881 by a Mr Houghton from Manchester who planted many, now mature, trees (oaks, cedars, pines, copper beeches). See picture below -



The well-named Paper Bark Birch trees (*Betula papyrifera*) highlight the formal parterre. See pictures below.



The Pattenmaker

In the 1930s General Pitman planted an orchard to depict his regiment on parade (gardens often tell stories if you know the background). Later, in the 1960s, nearly 3000 rose bushes were planted and there is also a restored walled, vegetable and flower garden.



Most gardens continue to evolve hence the Wollemi Pine (*Wollemia nobilis*). Thought to be extinct, in 1994 David Noble, when exploring canyons in the (now called) 'Wollemi' National Park in Australia, found a grove of these trees and, once they'd been propagated at Kew, every gardener in the UK interested in trees 'had to have one'. Although referred to as a 'pine' it is in fact related to the monkey puzzle tree. - See next picture.



Brobury's 8 acre garden has many different areas - formal rose terraces near the house.



widen out through a formal parterre into a bog garden – see next picture



The Pattenmaker

which merges into a woodland garden through which a stream flows into the River Wye. From the woodland area there is a view over to Bredwardine Vicarage and Church



which merges into a woodland garden through which a stream flows into the River Wye. From the woodland area there is a view over to Bredwardine Vicarage and Church



where the 19thC diarist, the Rev Francis Kilvert was Vicar for many years (*Kilvert's Diary* gave interesting insights into the rural life of his times).

Springtime bulbs bring tulips, narcissi, crocuses and snowdrops. Later in the year a lovely Cornus blooms – see next picture



and a pergola



covered in wisteria leads to one of several water features and a side garden with attractive brick archways which entice you in to another area with more birch trees, clematis, and alliums.



This garden is well worth a detour, not only because it's kept immaculately, but the whole Bredwardine area has a charming feeling of earlier times.

Bird Watch

**Bird of the week is the Water Pipit –
Freeman Richard Parlour**



Winter and early spring is often the best time for tracking down some of Britain's scarcer avian visitors, and among the most anticipated is the Water Pipit. This pipit winters south of a line between Fort William and Loch Ness, though by far the majority are in England and Wales. Clusters around the inner Severn Estuary, the Dorset and Hampshire coastline, the outer Thames estuary complex and East Anglian coast mean most are found in southern England. It seemingly numbers no more than about 200 individuals. Though similar to both forms of [Rock Pipit](#), the cleaner, more contrasting underparts, sparser streaking, warmer rump (just visible) and pale wing bars reveal this pipit as a [Water Pipit](#),

and it should show very white outer tail feathers when it takes flight. Water Pipit can be an early spring migrant, meaning birders can see its drab but finely detailed winter plumage already changing into the subtly gaudy pink, blue grey and white of its summer attire while on passage. This can lead to confusion with Fennoscandian Rock Pipits, which are also tinged pink, but are darker with a more heavily streaked breast and a more uniform grey blue on the upperparts. Water Pipit in winter and summer has bright white outer tail feathers and more prominent white wing bars than Rock Pipit, though the tails of some Rock Pipits can look similar in strong light. Otherwise, in winter Water Pipit is paler on the underparts than Rock, with much less buff tingeing on the flanks, a warm brown rather than grey brown rump, and a more greyish head and back with a prominent white supercilium. Spring and summer birds also have a fairly obvious demarcation between the blue grey neck and warmer brown back which has barely noticeable streaking.

Three way pipit

Variation is apparent among the Water Pipit's recognised subspecies, one of which has buff tinged underparts with paler, more diffuse markings and more contrast on the upperparts making these appear more streaked in comparison to others, and is a warmer pink on its breast in breeding plumage. A third is even paler and less heavily streaked.

Both Buff-bellied and Rock Pipits were once lumped with Water Pipit as one polytypic species. However, their breeding habitats are different, and there are clear distinctions in plumage. Meadow Pipit shares a common ancestor with both Rock and Water Pipits, whereas Buff-bellied has been separated for longer.

The calls of Water and Rock Pipit are very similar, and can only really be told by ear with experience in still or close conditions. Water Pipit's call is a high-pitched viiiist, a little smoother than Rock Pipit. It is often given as the bird is flushed from a distance as it is usually not as approachable as many Rock Pipits, and tends to fly further on flushing. Water pipits favour freshwater habitats over shorelines, foraging on flooded meadows and inland marshes, though it can tolerate brackish estuarine conditions such as those found on the outer Thames and outer Severn, where it

mixes quite freely with Rock and Meadow Pipits. On its breeding territories it frequents slopes with short grass or heather, or wet meadows and streams above the treeline.

Paired for life?

Water Pipit is largely monogamous, with pair bonds often extending into winter when males and females loosely associate on seasonal territories, using contact calls and following each other in flight, though it is not known how long such bonds last. Conversely, when second broods occur in summer, a different partner is often chosen as parent! Initial pair formation occurs in flocks before arrival on breeding territories, though sometimes only after males have secured nesting areas. Despite this general loyalty, studies have shown that one in eight nests have chicks resulting from extra pair paternity, though where this occurs it is normally facilitated by overlapping territories or compact communal foraging areas.

Display involves singing from a bush or in flight, with the birds ascending up to 30m on shallow wingbeats, then circling or gliding over the territory, and finally descending with spread wings and tail similar to a Tree Pipit. Display also occurs from tree to tree. Singing can continue after landing, mostly from vegetation but rarely beneath.

Chases within or around roosts are viewed as sexual bonding behaviour, while on the ground sideways ballroom dancing steps can be seen, sometimes with bill-to-bill contact. The deal settled, a hole in a pool or river bank or under thick vegetation is selected, in which a round cup of grass and leaves is constructed, lined with moss and fine hairs, generally facing ENE to shelter it from the elements and enable it to warm up in the morning. Water pipits have a clutch of 4-6 mottled brown, grey white eggs. A fortnight later, the altricial (under-developed) young hatch and are fed by both parents for another fortnight or so, until they are ready to form loose and nomadic juvenile flocks in midsummer. These are joined by second broods and then moulting adults for a few weeks into September. Fledglings are usually fully independent after 30 days or so. Like many other passerines, water pipits are fastidious about

cleanliness, sometimes bathing in water, but otherwise using sand and dust. They prostrate themselves in strong sunlight and “ant”, when they pick up ants and rub them on their feathers, presumably using the ant’s formic acid in the constant battle against parasites, fungus and bacteria, though this behaviour may also make the ants more palatable to eat. A consequence of the varied habitats is its catholic diet, ranging from aphids to small crabs, and taking in small molluscs, worms, crickets and beetles, as well as berries, weed seeds and algae.



Freezing and feigning

The major predators of Water Pipit are Kestrel and Sparrowhawk, and pipits freeze in their presence, or even hide behind rocks. Parent birds have also been seen giving a disablement distraction lure display, feigning a broken wing and luring potential predators away from the nest. Alarm calls will make a flock take off immediately and land in the nearest available bush or tree, adopting alert postures for several minutes. Despite this apparent timidity, Water Pipits have been seen mobbing and chasing Golden Eagle and Cuckoo, as well as the more well matched Wheatear and Skylark. Water Pipit is also a host to brood parasitism, though the Cuckoo egg strain involved is more generally adapted to all pipits rather than a single species. Outside breeding season, Water Pipit is either a loner or gregarious, though the latter is more prevalent on migration. Larger flocks of up to 130 have been seen near breeding territories in late summer, though these quickly disperse. Key wintering sites are returned to on an annual basis, but territoriality is loose, with birds mingling at richer food sources but sometimes fighting in more prey poor areas. Meadow and Rock Pipits

may also be the subject of antagonistic forays. Outside of breeding season, roosts are usually communal, in thickets and within about four miles of feeding areas, sometimes shared with Reed Buntings and Pied Wagtails. Water Pipit is as much an altitudinal migrant as it is a geographical one, and seems to be drawn by appropriate habitat as much as the impulse to move on. It partly lingers in the Pyrenees, the Alps and Apennines, but is a summer visitor only to the Carpathians and Balkans.

It winters in SE Europe, North Africa, Iberia and W Europe north to Denmark and west to Britain. This means that a fair number of individuals move NW or W, an unusual strategy, but perhaps explained by the milder climate of coastal Europe, as well as the presence of a lot of lowland flooded meadows and marshes. The good thing about Water Pipit loyalty to certain habitats at certain sites means that you can be fairly sure of seeing one in winter if you go to the right place. Despite this, the species can be elusive and cryptic, keeping to ground level and feeding among stones and grass. They can be very hard to follow and pick up again, so don’t let yourself get distracted! It is usually flighty and aware of even its distant surroundings, so good luck with getting close to one!

Events

Pattenmakers’ Events

A full list of all planned future events appears at the end of the newsletter.

April 8th 7.30pm – 8.30pm – Japanese Whisky Tasting event with expert Dominic North

Please register here: [Wine Tasting Registration](#) and refer to the attached flyer [Whisky Tasting](#) for full details on how to order your tasting kit.

April 14th 3.30pm – 5.30pm – Virtual Tour of Hotter Footwear with our own Young Pattenmakers and CEO Ian Watson.



Please refer to the attached flyer for full details: [Virtual Trade Outing](#) and if you wish to attend please send an email to the trade warden martin@denton-house.com and further details will be sent back to you nearer the time – This is a Free trade outing event.

April 22nd 7.30pm – 9.00pm – Pattenmakers Charity Comedy Night with 3 top comedians – free charity comedy event



This event has a **Maximum attendees of 500** households but will be opened up to our industries and to family and friends after a 1 week pre-release which is open to Pattenmakers only.

Please see here [Comedy Night Flyer](#) for more information.

Please register as soon as possible within the next week, once we reach the attendee limit we won't be able to register any further attendees.

[Charity Comedy Registration](#)

Cultural Calendar

Presented by Liveryman Zoë Chowney

Following on from last week Lent lasting 40 days, and depending on the Christian denomination ends either on the eve of Maundy Thursday or in the Church of England calendar where Sundays do not count towards the total number of days, it ends on the Saturday in Holy Week, rather than Maundy Thursday. Regardless, Lenten practices are properly maintained until the evening of Holy Saturday.

Another busy week in the world of the Cultural Calendar with a wide mix of notable days.

2nd April – Good Friday (Christian):



This is the day when Christians commemorate Jesus Christ's crucifixion. So why is it called Good Friday?

According to the Bible, the son of God was flogged, ordered to carry the cross on which he would be crucified and then put to death. It's difficult to see what is "good" about it.

Some sources suggest that the day is "good" in that it is holy, or that the phrase is a corruption of "God's Friday".

However, according to Fiona MacPherson, senior editor at the Oxford English Dictionary, the adjective traditionally "designates a day on (or sometimes a season in) which religious observance is held". The OED states that "good" in this context refers to "a day or season observed as holy by the church", hence the greeting "good tide" at Christmas or on Shrove Tuesday. In addition to Good Friday, there is also a less well-

known Good Wednesday, namely the Wednesday before Easter.

The earliest known use of "guode friday" is found in The South English Legendary, a text from around 1290, according to the dictionary. According to the Baltimore Catechism - the standard US Catholic school text from 1885 to the 1960s, Good Friday is good because Christ "showed His great love for man, and purchased for him every blessing".

The Catholic Encyclopedia, first published in 1907, states that the term's origins are not clear. It says some sources see its origins in the term "God's Friday" or Gottes Freitag, while others maintain that it is from the German Gute Freitag. It notes that the day was called Long Friday by the Anglo-Saxons and is referred to as such in modern Danish.

It also says that the day is known as "the Holy and Great Friday" in the Greek liturgy, "Holy Friday" in Romance Languages and Karfreitag (Sorrowful Friday) in German.

2nd April – World Autism Awareness Day:



Designated by the United Nations General Assembly in 2007, World Autism Awareness Day (WAAD) aims to put a spotlight on the hurdles that people with autism and others living with autism face every day. As a growing global health issue owing to its increasing exposure in the press and common knowledge, autism is an issue that is only gaining more understanding and WAAD activities are planned every year to further increase and develop world knowledge of children and adults who have autism spectrum disorder (ASD).

What's more, WAAD goes one step further to celebrate the unique talents of those with autism, while putting a huge focus on the warm embrace

and welcome that these skills deserve through community events around the globe.

Joined by the international community, hundreds of thousands of landmarks, buildings, homes and communities around the world come together to Light It Up Blue in recognition of people with autism and those who love and support them.

Autism-friendly events and educational activities take place all month, aiming to increase understanding and acceptance of people with autism, foster worldwide support and inspire a kinder, more inclusive world.

4th April – Easter Sunday (Christian):



Easter is the most important festival in the Christian calendar. It celebrates the Resurrection of Jesus Christ on the third day after his Crucifixion. The earliest recorded observance of an Easter celebration comes from the 2nd century, though the commemoration of Jesus' Resurrection probably occurred earlier.

After Jesus was crucified on the Friday his body was taken down from the cross and buried in a cave tomb. The tomb was guarded by Roman soldiers and an enormous stone was put over the entrance.

On Sunday Mary Magdalene and some of Jesus's disciples visited the tomb. They found the stone had been moved and that Jesus's body had gone. Jesus was seen later that day by Mary and the disciples, and for forty days afterwards by many people. His followers realised that God had raised Jesus from the dead.

Fixing the date on which the Resurrection of Jesus was to be observed and celebrated triggered a major controversy in early Christianity in which an Eastern and a Western position can be

distinguished. The dispute, known as the Paschal controversies, was not definitively resolved until the 8th century.

In Asia Minor, Christians observed the day of the Crucifixion on the same day that Jews celebrated the Passover offering—that is, on the 14th day of the first full moon of spring, 14 Nisan (see Jewish calendar). The Resurrection, then, was observed two days later, on 16 Nisan, regardless of the day of the week.

In the West the Resurrection of Jesus was celebrated on the first day of the week, Sunday, when Jesus had risen from the dead. Consequently, Easter was always celebrated on the first Sunday after the 14th day of the month of Nisan. Increasingly, the churches opted for the Sunday celebration, and the Quartodecimans (“14th day” proponents) remained a minority.

The Council of Nicaea in 325 decreed that Easter should be observed on the first Sunday following the first full moon after the spring equinox (March 21). Easter, therefore, can fall on any Sunday between March 22 and April 25.

The English word Easter, which parallels the German word Ostern, is of uncertain origin. One view, expounded by the Venerable Bede in the 8th century, was that it derived from Eostre, or Eostræ, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring and fertility. This view presumes (as does the view associating the origin of Christmas on December 25 with pagan celebrations of the winter solstice) that Christians appropriated pagan names and holidays for their highest festivals. Given the determination with which Christians combated all forms of paganism (the belief in multiple deities), this appears a rather dubious presumption.

There is now widespread consensus that the word derives from the Christian designation of Easter week as *in albis*, a Latin phrase that was understood as the plural of *alba* (“dawn”) and became *eostarum* in Old High German, the precursor of the modern German and English term. The Latin and Greek *Pascha* (“Passover”) provides the root for *Pâques*, the French word for Easter.

Easter, like Christmas, has accumulated a great many traditions, some of which have little to do with the Christian celebration of the Resurrection but derive from folk customs. The custom of the Easter lamb appropriates both the appellation used for Jesus in Scripture (“behold the lamb of God which takes away the sins of the world,” John 1:29) and the lamb’s role as a sacrificial animal in ancient Israel. In antiquity Christians placed lamb meat under the altar, had it blessed, and then ate it on Easter.

The use of painted and decorated Easter eggs was first recorded in the 13th century. The church prohibited the eating of eggs during Holy Week, but chickens continued to lay eggs during that week, and the notion of specially identifying those as “Holy Week” eggs brought about their decoration.

The egg itself became a symbol of the Resurrection. Just as Jesus rose from the tomb, the egg symbolizes new life emerging from the eggshell. In the Orthodox tradition eggs are painted red to symbolize the blood Jesus shed on the cross.

The custom of associating a rabbit, or bunny, with Easter arose in Protestant areas in Europe in the 17th century but did not become common until the 19th century. The Easter rabbit is said to lay the eggs as well as decorate and hide them.

7th April – World Health Day:



The World Health Day is a global health awareness day celebrated every year on 7 April, under the sponsorship of the World Health Organisation (WHO), as well as other related organisations.

In 1948, the WHO held the First World Health Assembly. The Assembly decided to celebrate 7 April of each year, with effect from 1950, as the World Health Day. The World Health Day is held to mark WHO's founding and is seen as an opportunity by the organisation to draw

worldwide attention to a subject of major importance to global health each year.

Over the past 50 years this has brought to light important health issues such as mental health, maternal and child-care, and climate change. The celebration is marked by activities which extend beyond the day itself and serves as an opportunity to focus worldwide attention on these important aspects of global health.

The theme for 2021 is “Building a fairer, healthier world”. As COVID-19 has highlighted, some people are able to live healthier lives and have better access to health services than others, entirely due to the conditions in which they are born, grow, live, work and age.

All over the world, some groups struggle to make ends meet with little daily income, have poorer housing conditions and education, fewer employment opportunities, experience greater gender inequality, and have little or no access to safe environments, clean water and air, food security and health services. This leads to unnecessary suffering, avoidable illness, and premature death. And it harms our societies and economies.

This is not only unfair: it is preventable. That’s why the WHO are calling on leaders to ensure that everyone has living and working conditions that are conducive to good health. At the same time they urge leaders to monitor health inequities, and to ensure that all people are able to access quality health services when and where they need them.

8th April – Yom HaShoah (Judaism):



First commemorated in 1951, Yom Hazikaron laShoah ve-laG'vurah (Holocaust and Heroism Remembrance Day) is a day set aside for Jews to

remember the Holocaust and was established by law in Israel in 1959.

It is known colloquially in Israel and abroad as Yom HaShoah; the name comes from the Hebrew word 'shoah', which means 'whirlwind'.

It falls on the 27th of the Jewish month of Nissan, a date chosen because it is the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising.

Yom HaShoah ceremonies include the lighting of candles for Holocaust victims, and listening to the stories of survivors. Religious ceremonies include prayers such as Kaddish for the dead and the El Maleh Rahamim, a memorial prayer.

In Israel Yom HaShoah is one of the most solemn days of the year. It begins at sunset on 26th Nissan and ends, like all traditional Jewish special days, the following evening. During Yom HaShoah memorial events are held throughout the country, with national ceremonies being held at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. (Yad Vashem is the Jewish people’s memorial to the murdered Six Million.)

On the morning of Yom HaShoah a siren is sounded for 2 minutes throughout Israel and all work and other activity stops while people remember those killed in the Holocaust.

Photo of the Week

Magnolias in Spring – The Clerk’s partner Sharon Judge



Letters to the Editor

From Past Master Tim Watts

The picture of the Golden Hind in the quiz shows an office block to the left of it. That is Minerva House, right by Southwark Cathedral. I was working in the building in my year as Master.

From Freeman Richard Parlour to D of SV

Thank you again D of SV for another avian challenge! I've had a chat with Bob's cousins in St Albans and they have requested an explanation to be passed to you (would have been sent by pigeon post, but as that is about as reliable these days as the Royal Mail, email will have to suffice). One of the reasons that Bob is splashing around so much is due to his bones! Unlike us humans (who have difficulty flying, even on BA at present), Bob has hollow bones. As well as decreasing his weight so he can flutter about your garden and keep you royally entertained, it means that when it comes to bathing, it is really hard to submerge himself! As he is unable to go under with ease, he has to flap like fury. He has a few other concerns too. One is to clean all the dust off from flying around your garden, eating up the pesky flies and other insects that might otherwise cause you discomfort whilst relaxing in your hammock. As well as dust near the ground, there are many dust particles in the air which can clog up his optimal feathered aerial efficiency. On top of that, much as he (and Mrs Robin) try to keep the nest as clean as possible, that James Dyson bloke has come up with nothing of use to the avian world, so bathing is the best way to clean off the parasites and bacteria that invade the conjugal nesting space. From a further perspective, if you've ever visited an RAF hangar you'll see there is lots of oil around to keep the flying machines airworthy. Bob has to do that too, but has to carry his oil around with him, secreted in a special gland. If he puts too much on whilst preening himself (not only to make himself look even more devilishly handsome towards the memsahib, but to keep his feathers waterproof and in tip top condition), the only way of removing the excess is by a period of frenetic flapping in your bird bath (for which many thanks and apologies for the shower). Bob has a few tips for homo sapiens (now perhaps homo even more sapiens) when it comes to birdbaths:

- *Measure the depth: Water should be no more than ½ to 1 inch deep at the edges, and no more than 2 to 3 inches deep in the middle please*
- *Provide dripping water: Bob and friends love the sight and sound of moving water. Consider adding a mister or dripper, commercial or homemade, so the water drips into the bath which Bob can enjoy. This could even be part of a water feature, every top garden should have one*
- *Add stones or branches: Arrange objects such as stones and small branches in the deeper parts of the water so Bob and friends can stand on them if they just want a drink*
- *Place it near trees: By doing this, not only will you be providing your feathered friends with shade to keep the water cool, but it will also create a nearby space to dive into the undergrowth for a safe and secure preen after bathing*
- *Keep it clean: Birdbaths should be cleaned and water should be replaced every few days. This will prevent a build up of dirt, droppings and algae, while also reducing potential mosquito populations*
- *Warm it up (a little): Bob still wants to bathe in the winter. How often do you take a cold shower asks Bob? To prevent freezing, consider adding some form of warmth to your birdbath. As an alternative, you could place a shallow dish of water outside every day and refresh it when it freezes*

Recipe of the Week

Simnel Cake – Past Mistress Pattenmaker Eileen Eskenzi



The Pattenmaker

This recipe was given to my dear Mother by the Mother of my nanny who was a midwife, some 83 years ago. Mrs Evans was a lovely Welsh lady who stood no nonsense from 'a minute bundle' weighing in at birth - 4lbs. The recipe, like me has stood the test of time!

The decoration of a Simnel Cake - namely the 11 marzipan balls - represent the Apostles omitting Judas.

We are blessed with a Mimosa Tree in the garden - hence the spray decorating the cake to signify the beauty of Spring.

EQUIPMENT

8" - 20cm loose bottomed cake tin - buttered and lined.

Scales, Hand blender or Kenwood and Rolling pin.

Bake Reg:- 350F/160C Fan/Gas 4 for approximately 1 1/2hours.

INGREDIENTS:-

250g (8oz) mixed dried fruit

2TBS Rum (or if not available cognac)

Rind finely grated and juice of one orange and finely grated rind of a lemon 250g (8oz) butter at room temperature 250g (8oz) soft brown sugar 4 eggs

A few drops each of vanilla essence and almond essence Level teaspoon each Cinnamon and Mixed Spice I medium size carrot finely grated - approx 50g(2oz) 50g (2oz) Glacé Cherries cut into quarters or smaller and dusted in flour 50g (2oz) mixed dried peel 250g (8oz) self raising flour 500g (1lb) packet Golden Marzipan 2TBS Rum or cognac for top of baked cake 1 TBS apricot jam (minus any lumps)

METHOD:-

1. Overnight, in a bowl, marinade the dried fruit together with the Rum, orange juice and rinds.
2. Next day. Place a sheet of Cling Film onto your kitchen unit and roll out one third of the marzipan to the thickness of a £1 coin. Use the base of the baking tin as your template because this circle of marzipan will be

lowered into the cake tin to cover half of the mixture, therefore it should be a fit snug fit. Reserve marzipan circle till ready to use.

3. In a large mixing bowl, blend the butter and sugar together for several minutes. Mix in the eggs followed by the other 7 ingredients, then the flour and blend together thoroughly. Finally, fold in the marinaded mixed dried fruit. The cake mixture should be fairly firm. If not, blend in another spoon of flour. Put half the cake mixture into your prepared tin and smooth the surface.
4. Slip your hand beneath the prepared marzipan circle, peel off the top layer of film, flip it over and lower the circle of marzipan on top of the batter. Press down gently to ensure there are no gaps or air bubbles and peel off other layer of Cling Film! Spoon the remaining half of the cake mixture into the tin. Level the surface of the mixture with the back of a spoon and place the cake tin into your heated oven.
5. Remove the cake from the oven after 1 1/2hours. Test to see if the cake is cooked, if not place it back into the oven to bake for a further 10-15 minutes. Remove cake from oven. Whilst warm, prick the surface of the cake with a fine skewer or needle and dribble over the two tablespoons of Rum or cognac. Wrap the cooled cake in silver foil or grease proof paper until ready to consume.
6. To ice the cake, place it on to your chosen serving plate - upside down. Remove the base of the cake tin from the top of your cake followed by the lining paper and you will have exposed the smooth surface of the cake base ready to ice.
7. Place the tablespoon of apricot jam on top of the cake and with the back of the spoon smooth the jam over the surface. This helps the layer of marzipan to stick to the cake and to keep it moist.
8. Roll out 11 balls of marzipan in the palm of your hand, about the size of a hazelnut or small marble. Place aside and cover till ready to use. Cover the base of the cake tin with Cling Film and use it as a template to roll out the remaining third of marzipan. When rolled into a smooth circle, place your hand beneath the Cling Film and with the palm of your hand, place the marzipan circle

on top of the cake and peel off the remaining Cling Film. The jam will ease your destination! When safely in situ, either crimp the edge into a pretty scallop pattern with index finger and thumb or simply press the tines of a fork around the edge to form a pattern, as illustrated.

9. Dip the base of each marzipan ball in a dab of apricot jam and place evenly around the edge of the cake. To give extra glitter I press a silver ball into the centre of each 'Apostle'!

Happy Easter!

Quiz

The answers to last week's **Gold** quiz were:

1. The "Welcome Stranger" was found in 1869 at Moliagul, Victoria, Australia by John Deason and Richard Oates. It weighed 2584 troy ounces (173lbs) which returned 2284 troy ounces (156lbs)
2. Three Golden Balls
3. Band of Gold
4. A Golden Duck
5. 79
6. 401 tonnes
7. The Golden Hind(e)
8. Au
9. Spandau Ballet
10. Sir Francis Drake

Well done everyone who entered!

All contributions are welcome – please send to the Editor Ian Balcombe ianbalc@gmail.com

The Quiz – Week 51

The Wet One

As this week we have the Water Pipit featured in the Avian Times and the most comprehensive response to the Bird Bath issue, here is a water based quiz this week:



1. How much water should you drink in a day?
2. What percentage of your body is water?
3. What does H₂O stand for?
4. How much of the world's surface is covered in water?
5. How many sharks (roughly) are killed by humans each year?
6. How many humans are killed by sharks each year?
7. What is the deepest point in the world's oceans?
8. What is the longest river in the world?
9. In the film Castaway, what was Wilson?
10. What did Bob the Robin drink last week?

Please send an email to clerk@pattenmakers.co.uk with your answers. The answers will be announced in a subsequent edition of the Newsletter

Pattenmakers' Company Events Calendar Jan – Dec 2021

Pattenmaker Events = Black - Contact: Graham.Perry@datore.co

Civic Events = Red – Contact: Clerk@pattenmakers.co.uk

Young Pattenmaker Events = Blue – Contact: Sophia.lee@datore.co

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION
8 th Apr	Japanese Whisky Tasting	Virtual Event
14 th Apr	Trade Outing	Virtual Tour of Hotter Shoes
22 nd Apr	Joint YP/Pattenmaker Comedy Night	Virtual Event
6 th May	Footwear Event	Virtual Event
7 th May	Murder Mystery	YP Virtual Event
13 th May	Ascension Day	St Margaret Pattens Church
3 rd Jun	YP Event TBC	YP Virtual Event
17 th Jun	Trade Outing	Royal Parks
23 rd Jun	Inter-Livery Shoot	Holland & Holland Grounds
24 th Jun	Common Hall	Election of Lord Mayor
29 th Jun	Summer Dinner	Merchant Taylor's Hall
30 th Jun	Afternoon Tea Fundraiser	Fortnum & Mason
8 th July	Drinks in the City	Live Event
22 nd July	Tour of Masons' Hall	Grand Lodge, London. TBC
5 th Aug	YP Event	Live Event
19 th Aug	Champagne Tasting	TBC
16 th Sept	New Freeman Event	St Margaret & Guild Hall
16 th Sept	YP - Drinks in the City	Live Event – Venue TBD
17 th Sept	Sheriff's Ball	Guild Hall
21 st Sept	351 st Banquet	Guildhall
26 th Sept	Sheep Drive	Southwark Bridge
29 th Sept	Common Hall	Election of Lord Mayor
13 th Oct	Escape Café Fundraiser	The Reform Club
14 th Oct	YP Event	Virtual/Live Event
28 th Oct	FM Dinner	Ironmongers' Hall
13 th Nov	Lord Mayor's Show	Lunch after @ Apothecaries' Hall
26 th Nov	YP Dinner	Barber-Surgeons (or Glaziers)
9 th Dec	YP – Christmas Drinks	London City Live Event
15 th Dec	Liveryman Dinner	House of Commons
16 th Dec	Carol Service	St Margaret Pattens Church
TBC Jan	Lord Mayors Banquet	Mansion House
23 rd Feb	Speaker Dinner	House of Lords