



The Pattenmaker

WEEKLY NEWS FROM AROUND THE LIVERY

Issue 56

Friday 7th May 2021

From the Master Jennifer Bryant-Pearson

I am sad to report that Past Master Nigel Linstead has died peacefully at home with his family.



Nigel married Jessie in 1960 and they have two daughters, Claire and Rebecca and several grandchildren.

Although Nigel recovered well from his hip operation, his appetite did not return and last week, the medical team recommended palliative care.

It was his wish to be buried in Milverton, Somerset where he grew up so his funeral will take place there sometime after 18th May.

From the Editor Liveryman Ian Balcombe

Finally we have the answers to the Emerald Quiz last week and this week's quiz which follows on the same theme. I hope you enjoyed the Bank Holiday weekend and our bumper issue last week. Despite this week being a short one



we have another full edition. The weather this week has been decidedly cold and I wonder if this persuaded our Avian correspondent to choose the Artic Tern as well as telling us about the first Turtle Dove Survey. Our postcard this week comes from warmer climes.

The Ascension Day Service takes place on Thursday 13th May and please contact the Master if you wish to attend by email master@pattenmakers.co.uk Ascension Day itself is covered in the Cultural Calendar this week.

Another event is the Lord Mayor's cricket match – perhaps we can get a party together to watch it. There are also other events in the city and a report of a very successful Comedy Night, which was most enjoyable.

One of the benefits of the newsletter, is that we can include items of new information which are in addition to the new History of the Livery "Out of the Mud". One such example is a new acquisition which you can read about.

Past Master Helen Auty takes us on another visit to a beautiful garden and we discover pyramids in Dorset.

City of London Corporation

The Lord Mayor with his brothers

Calling all cricket fans!

Come and watch the Lord Mayor's XI, captained by the Lord Mayor vs Bobby Axelrod's XI, captained by Damian Lewis in a thrilling Twenty20 Cricket Match!

Amongst those watching the action include cricket greats David Gower, Michael Holding and Jonathan Agnew.

Sunday 4 July 2021, 11am-4pm
The HAC, City Road, London EC1Y 2BQ

Spectator tickets: £75 • Young adult 12-18 yrs tickets: £30 • Under 12 yrs go free • Tickets include match & BBQ • Book your tickets at thelordmayorsappeal.org/events

Our History

New Acquisitions – Court Assistant Steve Huxham

STOP PRESS: We have just acquired a small selection of antique qabqabs or nalins, the elevated pattens of the Ottoman Empire used in bath houses. See page 186 of the new History Book for more details.

Sold as a Lot at auction on the 29th April, they are described as:

“A group of mainly late 19th and early 20th century Middle Eastern wooden stilted clogs (qabqab), the majority inlaid in bone, mother-of-pearl and metal wire, comprising eight pairs and two singles, one bearing inscribed label detailed ‘Shoe bought in Jerusalem’.”

The intention at present is to retain one or two of the best pairs to join the example of a pair we already have in the Company Collection, and then to recoup the outlay by selling on some of the others individually.

Pictures from Tooveys Auction below:



If you do not already have a copy of the new History of the Livery “Out of the Mud” [please click here](#) for order form.

Members’ News

Pattenmakers Charity Comedy Night held on April 22nd April – Liveryman Ian Balcombe

The Master welcomed all to the event



On 17th March this year, I had the great honour of and handed over to the compere for the evening Jarred Christmas, who recruited cheerleaders – Robert and Grace Pettifer as well the Renter Warden’s C in C Debbie Tyrell, all of whom were good sports to enthusiastically welcome the two acts.



The first comedian was Keith Farnan, who first of all picked on the gallant Clerk, who made the mistake of being overheard requesting a top-up to his drink, and then looking through names spotted Upper Warden Sarah Leijten, who got off fairly lightly and Freeman Bryan Oknyansky, although personally I think it was more a case of matching hairstyles.



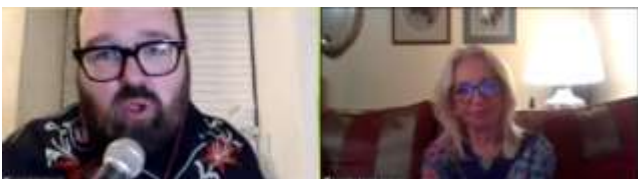
Trade Warden Martin Pickard gave an appeal for the Livery's Charity



before the next act who was Joe Caulfield:



and the compere handed back to the Master who thanked all for attending



and the sponsors and their representatives who were present:
Linaker – Claire Curran

- PPS – Stephen Peal
- Rope Worx – Lee Palmer & Kevin Marshall
- Advance FM – Steve Hurndall
- Ubiquity Projects – Harlan Lunn
- Datore – Graham Perry & Sophia Lee.

My wife who was in another room playing Bridge on line said all she could hear was laughter, so it must have been a successful evening.

Postcard from Abroad

Freeman Dr Ingrida Kerusauskaite in Sharjah

We went to a rain room, where the rain stops as you approach and you can walk through it without getting (too) wet.



Gardening

Athelhampton, Puddletown (what a delightful old English name) Dorset – Senior Past Master Helen Auty



Athelhampton is a Tudor Manor house, but its origins go back much further. The manor was held by one Aelthelric before 1066 and it appears in the Domesday Book in 1086, however nothing of the original manor remains and the current house was built by Sir William Martyn around 1485. He was the collector of wine duty at the port of Poole and judging by the grandeur of his house it must have been a fairly lucrative activity. He was granted permission to enclose 160 acres of deer park and to build a stone house complete with crenellations* and the interior boasts a grand hammer beamed Great Hall.



[*In other words, battlements, but you needed the King's permission to build them and if you did so without a licence you then needed a pardon from the King (or grandees of the counties palatine) who also required payment of a fee – a useful addition to the Royal coffers. Ostensibly crenellations were for defence purposes but others

thought that they were a status symbol by the socially ambitious – an early example of 'keeping up with the Joneses'.]

As with most old houses, there have been many changes over the centuries. After many different owners and complex family arrangements, the house fell into disrepair by mid 19thC. However, George Wood acquired the house in 1848 and started putting things into order. During this time Thomas Hardy's father was involved in the repair work and Hardy himself painted a watercolour of the house in 1859. (A more contemporary painting of the Pyramid House and formal Garden was done by a 20thC Russian painter known as 'Marevna', mistress of Mexican Diego Rivera and friend of Chagall and Modigliani.)



Near the end of the 19thC Athelhampton was bought by Alfred Cart De Lafontaine who employed a well known architect and garden designer, Francis Inigo Thomas, and it is his basic design which is still the major influence in the garden with its clipped yews and topiary and rather formal layout.

During the 20thC several more owners were involved but it seems as if the garden has not really changed very much. At one time Lord Rothermere bought the house for his estranged daughter-in-law, at which point it became a social hub for people such as Noel Coward, Douglas Fairbanks and Aly Khan. The most recent owner, since 2019, is a London economist.

The Pattenmaker

The garden is still in many ways an Elizabethan style garden with areas of distinct formality as in the immaculately trimmed topiary pyramids – perhaps reflecting the Pyramid House



also seen in the 'Marevna' painting.

Like many older houses there is a Dovecote which in earlier times was used as a comfortable residence for the pigeons awaited their ultimate fate on the dining tables of their rich owners. Now a charming decorative garden building, more or less encased in roses.



The semi-enclosed fountain garden with its deep red planting and interesting surrounding wall is a lovely area with the constant sound of water in the background.



Although most of the garden is formal there are also informal woodland areas across a green bridge which beckons, should you have the time.....



Happily both house and garden are open to the public regularly and, needless to say, it is now also a wedding venue.

Bird Watch

Bird of the week this week is the Arctic Tern – Freeman Richard Parlour



As the name suggests, this bird has a close connection with the Arctic. It also has a strong connection with the Antarctic, and flies between the two each year, coming to the Arctic to breed, but also breeding in the north of Scotland, the Farne Islands, Isle of Man, Anglesey and north Norfolk. Most of us will therefore usually only have a chance of seeing this enormously elegant and sleek bird when it is passing through in spring or autumn, and the best chance is now. I

was lucky enough to see a pair of them on Marsworth reservoir near Tring last weekend. Arctic terns really are the consummate long distance migrants. Annual round trips can be around 56,000 miles. These are by far the longest migrations known in the animal kingdom. The Arctic Tern flies as well as glides through the air. It nests once every one to three years (depending on its mating cycle). Once it has finished nesting it takes to the sky for another long southern migration. Arctic Terns are long-lived birds, with many reaching fifteen to thirty years of age. They will travel some 1.5 million miles during their lifetimes, the equivalent of a roundtrip from Earth to the Moon over 3 times.

The Arctic Tern is also known as the Sea Swallow, and there are certain similarities with the swallow which you will be more used to, not least its long tail streamers and aerial capability. Appearing white with a black cap, it is largely coastal, although it can be seen inland on migration, usually at reservoirs. It has a bill that is red all the way through. When at rest you will see that it has quite short, red legs, giving it an almost stumpy appearance. The tail feathers protrude further than the wings too.

It depends on a healthy marine environment and some colonies have been affected by fish shortages. Although fish form the main part of its diet, it also eats crustaceans and insects. Arctic Terns may, in spite of their small size, occasionally engage in [kleptoparasitism](#) by swooping at birds so as to startle them into releasing their catches. Besides being a competitor for nesting sites, the larger herring gull can steal eggs and hatchlings. While feeding, [skuas](#), gulls, and other tern species will often harass them and steal their food.



Breeding begins around the third or fourth year. Arctic terns mate for life and, in most cases, return to the same colony each year. Courtship is

elaborate, especially in birds nesting for the first time. Courtship begins with a so-called “high flight”, where a female will chase the male to a high altitude and then slowly descend. This display is followed by “fish flights”, where the male will offer fish to the female. Courtship on the ground involves strutting with a raised tail and lowered wings. After this, both birds will usually fly and circle each other. Both sexes agree on a site for a nest, and both will defend the site. During this time, the male continues to feed the female. Mating occurs shortly after this. They often form mixed colonies with other terns. There are thought to be around 53,000 breeding pairs in the UK, so more common than the Common Tern, though both the Arctic Tern and the Common Tern are on the amber list (as is the Sandwich Tern), the Roseate Tern being on the red list.

The Arctic Tern is one of the most aggressive terns, fiercely defensive of its nest and young. It will attack humans and large predators, usually striking the top or back of the head. Although it is too small to cause serious injury to an animal of a human size, it is still capable of drawing blood, and is capable of repelling many raptorial birds, polar bears(!) and smaller predators such as foxes and cats. Other nesting birds often incidentally benefit from the protection provided by nesting in an area defended by Arctic terns. The nest is usually a depression in the ground, which may or may not be lined with bits of grass or similar materials. The eggs are mottled and camouflaged. Both sexes share incubation duties. The young hatch after 22–27 days and fledge after 21–24 days. If the parents are disturbed and flush from the nest frequently, the incubation period could be as long as 34 days. When hatched, the chicks are downy. Neither [altricial](#) nor [precocial](#), the chicks begin to move around and explore their surroundings one to three days after hatching. Usually they do not stray far from the nest. Chicks are brooded by the adults for the first ten days and both parents do childcare. Chick diets always include fish, and parents selectively bring larger prey to chicks than they eat themselves. Males bring more food than females. Feeding by the parents lasts for roughly a month before being weaned off slowly. After fledging, the juveniles learn to feed themselves, including the difficult

method of plunge diving. They fly south to winter with the help of their parents.

The Arctic Tern can be confused with a couple of similar species, the Roseate Tern and the Common Tern. The Roseate Tern should be the easiest to tell apart as it has a pink hue to its underparts in breeding season, and a black beak with a reddish base. There is a colony of them off the Northumberland coast, which is doing rather well thanks to conservation efforts. Anglesey and the Firth of Forth are also good locations for this bird. The Common Tern is very similar, but has some black on the end of its beak, has longer legs, and does not have the long tail streamers. The Sandwich Tern is similar too, but with a more “punk” looking black cap, a black bill with a yellow tip, and black legs.

First national turtle dove survey to take place

The first ever national Turtle Dove survey is set to take place this spring. This dove is one of the highest conservation priority species for the RSPB and is the fastest declining British bird. Britain lost some 95% of turtle doves between 1995 and 2018 and, with low numbers, monitoring is becoming increasingly difficult. A national survey is needed to produce robust population estimates, measures of change and maps of current distribution, needed to underpin conservation work. The survey is being organised by the RSPB and the Rare Breeding Birds Panel, with the support of BTO, Natural England and many county bird clubs. The survey plans are subject to Covid-19 conditions, but given the late start of this survey and the proposed reduction in restrictions, it is hoped that the survey will be able to go ahead as planned.

Surveys will aim to detect the presence or abundance of Turtle Doves within each selected 1km square, with two visits between mid-May and the end of July. Each survey should be undertaken between sunrise and 9 am, which should detect some 70% of singing males, after which vocal activity decreases markedly. The time taken for the survey will depend on the density of field boundaries. The turtle dove survey web hub includes all the information needed to take part in the survey. Click [here](#) to visit it. The locations of proposed survey squares are shown on the

interactive map on the Take Part page; with squares still available to survey shown in blue, and those already allocated displayed in yellow. Available squares can be selected by clicking on them. This should then take you to a link where you can email turtledovesurvey@rspb.org.uk a request. The Kent Ornithological Society is running a county-wide turtle dove survey in 2021, as part of the national survey so all squares in Kent are shown as white on the map. For more details on the survey in Kent, please visit: kosturtledoves.birdsurvey.org.uk.

Happy birding!

Events

Pattenmakers' Events

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

Thursday 13th May - Ascension Day Service - St Margaret Pattens



Please let the Master know if you would like to attend.

Saturday 8th May – Guildhall School : The Gold Medal 2021

Guildhall School is delighted to invite you to watch **The Gold Medal 2021**, broadcast online on Saturday 8 May on the [Guildhall School website](#).

This year the Gold Medal returns virtually to Barbican Hall, and it's the year of the singers. The 2021 finalists are tenor Thando Mjandana,

soprano Laura Lolita Perešivana, soprano Olivia Boen and baritone Tom Mole. [You can read more about our finalists online.](#)

The evening will be conducted by Natalie Murray Beale, who will join the judging panel with soprano and alumna Gweneth Ann Rand, opera conductor Jordan de Souza, Huw Humphreys, Head of Music at the Barbican Centre and Guildhall's Vice - Principal & Director of Music, Prof. Jonathan Vaughan.

We hope you can join us to watch this concert online. There is no need to reserve a place or book tickets, simply [visit our website on 8 May at 7pm](#) to enjoy the performances. The event will also be available to watch online until 22 May 2021.

Tuesday 18th May – Worshipful Company of Glaziers

From The Cellar To The Light: How Do We Position Stained Glass? Webinar: Tuesday 18 May 2021, 18.00 BST

You are invited to join us for a special virtual discussion with Dr Rolf Achilles (independent historian and Trustee of the Richard H Driehaus Museum, Chicago) and Professor Paul Greenhalgh (Executive Director of the Sainsbury Centre, at the University of East Anglia).



How do we position stained glass in contemporary culture? An inherently challenging medium to display, how has this affected its development and cultural impact since the late 19th Century? A church window will look entirely different depending on the weather; a museum panel will be consistent but perhaps lacks context; a public building poses other challenges again. What about the challenges of transporting it? Would you like to be responsible for its safe arrival? Is much of it doomed to lie unseen in storage? Our panellists debate the issues, and the impact these have had, with particular reference

to Louis Comfort Tiffany (USA) and Brian Clarke (UK), as well as other European and American glass artists. There will, as ever with Glaziers' events, be an opportunity for attendees to engage with the speaker and ask questions. How to book a place: Register on Eventbrite here: [From the Cellar to the Light](#)

Cultural Calendar

Presented by Liveryman Zoë Chowney

Another busy week here in Cultural Calendar Towers. We have plenty of notable religious dates plus International Nurses Day which I am sure we will all want to recognise this year, particularly with the incredible efforts and hard work that they continue to perform in supporting us through this terrible pandemic.

9th May – Laylat al-Qadr (Islam):



Lailat al Qadr, the Night of Power, marks the night in which the Qur'an was first revealed to the Prophet Muhammad by Allah.

According to Islamic tradition, the prophet used to retreat for a month every year to the cave of Hira, which was located in a mountain outside of the city of Mecca. It is believed that Angel Gabriel visited the prophet at the cave one night and inspired him to recite the first verses of the Qur'an to be revealed to him.

Muslims regard this as the most important event in history, and the Qur'an says that this night is better than a thousand months (97:3), and that on this night the angels descend to earth.

This is a time that Muslims spend in study and prayer. Some will spend the whole night in prayer or in reciting the Qur'an.

Lailat al Qadr takes place during Ramadan. The date of 27 Ramadan for this day is a traditional date, as the Prophet Muhammad did not mention when the Night of Power would be, although it was suggested it was in the last 10 days of the month.

Because of this, many Muslims will treat the last 10 days of the month of Ramadan as a particularly good time for prayer and reading the Qur'an.

10th May – Yom Yerushalayim (Judaism):



Yom Yerushalayim, also known as Jerusalem Day, commemorates the reunification of Jerusalem and the establishment of Israeli control over the Old City in the aftermath of the June 1967 Six-Day War.

The day is officially marked by state ceremonies and memorial services.

Under the 1947 United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine, which proposed the establishment of two states in British Mandatory Palestine (a Jewish state and an Arab state), Jerusalem was to be an international city, neither exclusively Arab nor Jewish for a period of ten years. After ten years, a referendum would be held by Jerusalem residents to determine which country to join. The Jewish leadership accepted the plan, including the internationalisation of Jerusalem, but the Arabs rejected the proposal.

On 15th May 1948, the day after Israel declared its independence, it was attacked by its Arab neighbours. Jordan seized East Jerusalem and the Old City. Israeli forces made a concerted attempt to dislodge them, but were unable to do so. By the end of the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, Jerusalem was left divided between Israel and Jordan. The Old City and East Jerusalem continued to be occupied by Jordan, and the Jewish residents were forced out. Under Jordanian rule, half of the Old City's

fifty-eight synagogues were demolished and the Jewish cemetery on the Mount of Olives was plundered for its tombstones, which were used as paving stones and building materials.

This state of affairs changed in 1967 as a result of the Six-Day War. Before the start of the war, Israel sent a message to King Hussein of Jordan, saying that Israel would not attack Jerusalem or the West Bank as long as the Jordanian front remained quiet. Urged by Egyptian pressure and based on deceptive intelligence reports, Jordan began shelling civilian locations in Israel, to which Israel responded on 6th June by opening the eastern front. The following day, 7th June 1967, Israel captured the Old City of Jerusalem.

Later that day, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan declared what is often quoted during Jerusalem Day (Yom Yerushalayim):

“This morning, the Israel Defense Forces liberated Jerusalem. We have united Jerusalem, the divided capital of Israel. We have returned to the holiest of our holy places, never to part from it again. To our Arab neighbours we extend, also at this hour (and with added emphasis at this hour) our hand in peace. And to our Christian and Muslim fellow citizens, we solemnly promise full religious freedom and rights. We did not come to Jerusalem for the sake of other peoples' holy places, and not to interfere with the adherents of other faiths, but in order to safeguard its entirety, and to live there together with others, in unity.”

The war ended with a ceasefire on 11 June 1967.

12th May – International Nurses Day:



International Nurses Day is celebrated around the world every 12th May, the anniversary of Florence Nightingale's birth.

The International Council of Nurses (ICN) commemorates this important day each year with the production and distribution of the

International Nurses' Day (IND) resources and evidence.

The theme for 2021 is 'Nurses: A Voice to Lead'. The sub-theme is 'A vision for future healthcare'. In 2021, ICN will seek to show how nursing will look into the future as well how the profession will transform the next stage of healthcare.

“This global COVID-19 pandemic has shown the world the important role that nurses play in keeping people healthy across the lifespan,” said Annette Kennedy, ICN President. “While there has been significant disruption to healthcare, there has also been significant innovation that has improved access to care. In 2021, we will focus on the changes to and innovations in nursing and how this will ultimately shape the future of healthcare.”

Howard Catton, ICN Chief Executive Officer, added, “The pandemic has exposed the weaknesses in our health systems and the enormous pressures our nurses are working under, as well as shining a light on their incredible commitment and courage. What the pandemic has also done is given us the opportunity to call for a reset and the opportunity to explore new models of care where nurses are at the centre of our health systems. We can only achieve this vision of future healthcare by generating new policies that pave the way for this sea-change and that is another key area IND2021 will seek to focus.”

12th May – Chaand Raat (Islam):



The eve of Eid al-Fitr (see below) is known as Chand Raat. It is the night that culminates the 30 Rozas or the month-long month of Ramzan.

The sighting of crescent or moon of the Shawwal is the final sign that heralds the Eid festivities.

Chand Raat is the time when the families visit markets to buy sweets and do Eid shopping. In

many places, the markets are open throughout the night for the enthusiastic shoppers.

13th May – Eid al-Fitr (Islam):



As Ramadan draws to a close, Muslims all over the world will be celebrating Eid al-Fitr (also known as Eid ul-Fitr). However, this year the celebrations will look quite different.

Eid marks the end of a month of fasting from dawn to sunset, as well as spiritual reflection and prayer.

Under usual circumstances, the day starts with prayers and a big meal is usually the main event, but there's lots of other ways people celebrate too. Maswood Ahmed, a member of the Muslim Council of Britain, says that "Eid is a time of celebration after accomplishing one of the most important religious duties: fasting during the month of Ramadan". Lots of people celebrate this by spending time exchanging gifts and visiting friends and family.

He adds that you shouldn't be surprised if you see lots of people hugging in the street as part of Eid celebrations. Men will hug other men as a sign of friendship, and women will do the same with fellow women: "If you go out on the street now, strangers, anybody they come across they'll hug them... The whole idea is that whoever you meet, you try and create a feeling of good will. Any feeling of animosity is put aside, at least for one day!"

Eid al-Fitr is sometimes referred to as the Sugar Feast, a nod to the fact that a large constituent part of the meal one eats at the festival is desserts. At Eid, there is a specific type of charitable giving called Zakat al-Fitr, which can take place at the end of Ramadan. However, it is recommended this is given out in advance so those in need can also join in the celebration of Eid.

13th May – Ascension of Jesus (Christian):



The Bible Story of the Ascension of Jesus, found in the first chapter of Acts, describes the ascent of Christ from the Earth to the Heavenly realm.

According to Acts, the ascension of Jesus takes place 40 days after the resurrection in the presence of his disciples.

Christ is risen up after advising them to stay in Jerusalem until the arrival of the Holy Spirit. As he raises, a cloud obscures him from their view, and two men in white arrive to tell them that he will return "in the same way you have seen him go into heaven."

In Christian doctrine, the ascension is correlated with the deification of Jesus, meaning that through his ascension, Jesus took his seat at the right hand of God: "He ascended into heaven, and is seated at the right hand of God the Father Almighty."

The Ascension of Jesus Christ is meaningful for several reasons:

It signalled the end of His earthly ministry.

It signified success in His earthly work. All

It marked the return of His heavenly glory.

It symbolised His exaltation by the Father (Ephesians 1:20-23).

It allowed Him to prepare a place for us (John 14:2).

It indicated the beginning of His new work as High Priest (Hebrews 4:14-16) and Mediator of the New Covenant (Hebrews 9:15).

It set the pattern for His return. When Jesus comes to set up the Kingdom, He will return just as He left-literally, bodily, and visibly in the clouds (Acts 1:11; Daniel 7:13-14; Matthew 24:30; Revelation 1:7).

Quiz

Well done everyone who entered!

Last week's Emerald Quiz Answers – Freeman Richard Parlour

Please see next page for this week's Quiz.

1. What three girls are associated with emerald? [Beryl \(emerald is a type of beryl\); Emer \(an Irish girl's name\); and Emerald.](#)
2. What rhymes with "emerald" [I haven't got a clue, but someone may come up with a star answer](#)
3. What scale is used to measure the hardness of emeralds? [The Mohs scale](#)
4. Which Emerald has won an Oscar? [Emerald Fennell](#)
5. What trace elements may be found in emeralds? [Chromium and Vanadium](#)
6. What scale is used to measure the colour of emeralds? [A: Saturation](#)
7. What colour is there of emeralds, other than green? [Red emerald, aka bixbite, aka Red Beryl](#)
8. Which star sign should be careful about wearing emeralds? [Aries](#)
9. Which star sign should wear emeralds? [Gemini](#)
10. The Grand Duchess Vladimir Emerald Tiara is named after the aunt of which European ruler? [Tsar Nicholas II](#)
11. Which European ruler now owns the Grand Duchess Vladimir Emerald Tiara? [Queen Elizabeth II](#)
12. What is the name of the emerald necklace famously worn by the wife of George V? [The Delhi Durbar Emerald Necklace](#)
13. The Cambridge Emeralds were won in a lottery by the wife of which Duke of Cambridge? [Prince Adolphus](#)
14. How did Princess Diana also wear the Queen Mary's art deco emerald choker? [As a bandeau](#)
15. Where are the Emeralds Steel Band based? [Dartford](#)
16. [So our American friends don't feel left out] Which minor US baseball team is based in Eugene, Oregon? [The Eugene Emeralds](#)
17. [Showing more love for our US friends] In which states are the US band the Emeralds based? [Oregon and Ohio](#)

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

The Emerald Isle Quiz

Week 56

Following the theme from last week's Emerald Quiz (grateful thanks again to Freeman Richard Parlour) Here are ten questions about the Emerald Isle . . .



1. What is the Irish name for Ireland?
2. What is the longest river in Ireland?
3. What does the Irish word "craic" mean?
4. Which is the largest county in Ireland?
5. Which is the smallest county in Ireland?
6. Where can you find the Book of Kells?
7. Where was Oscar Wilde born?
8. What was the Roman name for Ireland?
9. Which is the best-selling Irish Whiskey?
10. Which year did Ireland Join the Euro?

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
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
25 th Jun	Livery Bike Ride	Northampton (Dr Martins)
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
6 th Jan	Court Meeting	Watermans Hall
TBC Jan	Lord Mayors Banquet	Mansion House
23 rd Feb	Speaker Dinner	House of Lords
10 th Mar	March Dinner	Vintners Hall