

Liebe Leserinnen und Leser,

ein neues Jahr hat begonnen und wir alle hoffen und wünschen, dass es ein besseres werden wird als das vergangene. Eine Aussage dazu, ob wir bald unsere Aktivitäten im gewohnten Maß wieder aufnehmen können, ist im Moment leider noch nicht möglich.

Im vergangenen Jahr hätten wir auch das **30-jährige Bestehen** unserer Gesellschaft begehen können, hätte uns das Virus nicht einen Strich durch die Rechnung gemacht. Geplant ist, dieses Jubiläum in diesem Jahr nachzufeiern. Wann genau und in welcher Form das geschieht, ist natürlich von der weiteren Entwicklung momentan noch bestehenden Einschränkungen abhängig.

Ebenfalls in diesem Jahr steht wieder unsere **Hauptversammlung** verbunden mit der **Vorstandswahl** an. Genauere Informationen dazu und der Jubiläumsfeier werden wir erst in unserer Sommer-Ausgabe liefern können.

Doch nun ein paar Worte zum Inhalt dieses Newsletters. Wenn von Golf die Rede ist, kann es sich um verschiedene Dinge handeln. Manch einer wird dabei an eine große Meeresbucht denken. Ein Anderer hat bei einem Golf vielleicht das Bild eines Fahrzeugs eines großen deutschen PKW-Herstellers vor Augen. Es gibt aber auch eine Sportart dieses Namens, die möglicherweise Namenspate für das genannte Fahrzeug war. Unser Mitglied Dieter Wagner hat einige Fakten zu diesem Sport zusammengetragen, die er in dem folgenden Beitrag ab dieser Seite präsentiert.

Obwohl der Ruf der englischen Küche im Allgemeinen nicht besonders hoch im Kurs steht, wird in Großbritannien trotzdem auf gutes Essen viel Wert gelegt. Es gibt auch alljährlich Tage und Wochen, die bestimmten typischen Lebensmitteln gewidmet sind. Lesen Sie mehr dazu ab Seite 3.

In dieser Ausgabe setzen wir ab Seite 8 die im letzten Jahr begonnene Reihe fort, in der interessante Reiseziele in Großbritannien vorgestellt werden. Diesmal machen wir einen Abstecher in eine Region, die möglicherweise den Nutzern unserer Bibliothek aus den Krimis um die Privatdetektivin Agatha Raisin bekannt ist: die Cotswolds. Dieses Gebiet, das sich über eine Fläche von über 2000 km² zwischen Stratford-upon-Avon, Oxford und Bath erstreckt, wird mit seinen kleinen Städten und Dörfern oftmals als typisches Beispiel für das ländlichen England bezeichnet.

Die Redaktion

A Gentleman's Game

Golf is considered by some to be the only true gentleman's game. It is said the Scots invented the modern form of this sport. In the 16th century it spread over Great Britain and in 1744 the first rules were fixed. Golf's first major, and the world's oldest, tournament in existence is The Open Championship, also known as the British Open, which was first played in 1860 at the Prestwick Golf Club in Ayrshire, Scotland.

The basic idea is, to play the golf ball (at least 42,67 mm in diameter, weight max. 45,67 g), from the tee off (Abschlagpunkt) into the hole (10,8cm in diameter) with a minimum of shots. The distance may be some hundreds (!) of metres.

A very specific healthy feature is the vast spacious field in the open – the golf course. There are golf courses with 18 or 9 holes, which all are passed one after the other. There are standard forms of terrain between the holes, such as the fairway, rough (long grass), bunkers (or "sand traps"), and various hazards (water, rocks) but each hole on a course is unique in its specific layout and arrangement.

A golf club (Golfschläger) is a sports apparatus by means of which the golf ball is moved to the hole. The golf club is a book with seven seals! They are made from wood or steel. They differ in their length and their heads. The golfer selects the golf club according to the ground and the distance to the hole. It is allowed to carry up to 14 golf clubs in a game. For those and all his bits and pieces (food and drink, rainwear, balls) he uses a golf bag or trolley. The course of all holes may be 7,000 metres (or more).



But Golf is not for the great mass of the population. There are difficulties to interest someone in this sport. Responsible for these difficulties are the high costs of courses for beginners as well as relating the equipment, the clothes and the fees. In the car park you can see stars and rings at the car boots. But don't waste your time with looking for a bicycle stand! Nevertheless there are more than 60 million organised golfers worldwide.



Already in 1900 and 1904 Golf was an Olympic event and since 2016 it has been Olympic again.

Dieter Wagner (Source: Wikipedia)

National Food Days

In the UK, there are many food related days, weeks and months every year. They were established to celebrate, commemorate or acknowledge certain types of foods and dishes. These days also play a part in raising awareness in the provenance and traceability of food.

British National Tea Day takes place every year on **21 April**. It has been founded as a community movement of tea houses and lovers to promote tea in British culture and also highlight charitable causes which use tea to fundraise or bring people together. Founded by tea enthusiasts the event has grown to become a platform for tea brands to promote both taste and ethical sourcing practices.

Britain's love affair with tea began when Portuguese Catherine de Braganza married Charles II in 1662, bringing the custom of drinking tea at court with her and making tea popular worldwide.

In 1706, Thomas Twining opened London's first tearoom. Before long, a lot of tearooms appeared across the city, a far sight more inviting for a lady than the male-oriented coffee houses.

Tired of the long wait between lunch and dinner, we have to thank the Duchess of Bedford for the invention of afternoon tea. What started out as simply ordering tea and treats to her room when peckish soon evolved into a gowns-and-all social affair, inviting friends to join her in her country house.

By the middle of the 19th century, afternoon tea was an everyday occurrence; a spread of sandwiches, cakes, scones, cream and jam – the first hint of cream teas as we know them today.

National Biscuit Day - 29 May

Biscuit Day offers the perfect chance to go crackers about one of the world's most popular snacks. But did you realise just how many types of biscuit there are?

In the UK, the word "biscuit" is used for flat sweet treats which are known as "cookies" in the US. One of the most unusual traditional British varieties is the Garibaldi. Also known as the "squashed fly biscuit", it contains currants in between two layers of dough.

Most biscuit recipes call for a healthy dose of butter in the baking process. Despite this, many people butter their biscuits after they are served as well.

There are few crumbs of information about just how Biscuit Day started, but that's no reason to miss out on the celebrations. So bake up a treat for friends and family, or just settle down with a cup of tea or coffee and enjoy one of your favourite varieties.

National Fish and Chips Day - 1 June

Fish and chips is a hot dish of English origin consisting of fried battered fish and hot chips. It is a common take-away food and an early example of culinary fusion.

Fish and chips became a stock meal among the working classes in England as a consequence of the rapid development of trawl fishing in the North Sea, and the development of railways which connected the ports to major industrial cities during the second half of the 19th century, so that fresh fish could be rapidly transported to the heavily populated areas.

Originally, Spanish Jews settling in England in the 17th century would have prepared fried fish in a manner similar to Pescado frito, which is coated in a flour. Battered fish is first coated in flour then dipped into a batter consisting of flour mixed with liquid, usually water but sometimes beer. Some newer modifications to the recipe may have cornflour added, and instead of beer sometimes soda water is added. In 1860, the first fish and chip shop was opened in London by Joseph Malin who sold "fish fried in the Jewish fashion".



Britain's **National Beer Day** has been celebrated annually since 2005 on **15 June**. This date was chosen because it is also the date that Magna Carta was sealed in 1215 and **ale** is mentioned in clause 35 of Magna Carta, which states:

Let there be throughout our kingdom a single measure for wine and a single measure for ale and a single measure for corn, namely 'the London quarter'.



Today beer and pubs are still central to British life.

Beer Day Britain was instigated and driven forward by beer sommelier, writer and drinks educator Jane Peyton. The main focus of the day is the National Cheers To Beer that takes place at 7pm when people also sing the Cheers To Beer anthem co-written by Jane Peyton.

Jane Peyton

National Cream Tea Day - 29 June

The cream tea tradition flourished in the Westcountry following the tourism boom in the 1850s, brought on by the opening of the railway. Visitors bustled south looking to relax and indulge, and hotels, tearooms, farmhouses and cafés were happy to oblige – offering delicious afternoon cream teas, made with the finest local ingredients. The jam was invariably strawberry. And the cream was always clotted.

It's the difference between the Cornish and the Devonshire cream tea and the cause of much controversy: first cream then jam, or first jam then cream? While there's much debate around which goes first (a dispute dividing Cornwall and Devon), etiquette gurus Debrett's say you should spread your jam before dolloping cream on top.

British Yorkshire Pudding Day

Yorkshire pudding is one of the most iconic British dishes, having millions of fans all around the world due to its light and airy texture and rich, warming taste.

Yorkshire pudding has not only one but two designated days: while British celebrate the British Yorkshire Pudding Day on the first Sunday of February each year, the rest of the world has another day for it in October called the National Yorkshire Pudding Day.

The story of the Yorkshire pudding begins hundreds of years ago. Robust and lovely wheat flour began to come into common use for making cakes and puddings. Cooks in the North of England began making use of the fat from the dripping pan to cook a batter pudding while the meat roasted in the oven.



In 1737, the first recipe for "dripping pudding" was published in *The Whole Duty of a Woman*. This was a guide for the fairer sex with rules, directions, and observations for a lady's conduct and behaviour. The topic of a lady's love life was included with tips for married, single, and even divorced women!

The recipe for "dripping pudding" is fairly simple – make a good batter as for pancakes, put in a hot toss-pan over the fire, add a bit of butter to fry the bottom a little, then put the pan instead of a dripping pan and under a shoulder of mutton, shake it frequently and it will be light and savoury. When the mutton is done, turn it in a dish and serve hot.

Now how should this special national food be celebrated? There is no better way to warm up the cold winter days than gathering with friends or family and spend time together around the dinner table with a lovely Sunday roast and a big golden Yorkshire pudding on the side – obviously.

Apple Day is an annual celebration of apples and orchards, held in October. It traditionally falls on 21 October, the date of the first such event in 1990, but events are held throughout the month. It is commonly a weekend event, usually taking place on the Saturday and Sunday closest to 30 October.



Apple Day was launched in 1990 by Common Ground, a British charity and lobby group. The aspiration was to create a calendar custom, an autumn holiday. The first Apple Day celebrations, in the old Apple Market in London's Covent Garden, brought fruit to the market after 16 years' absence. Forty stalls were

taken. Fruit growers and nurseries producing and selling a wide variety of apples and trees rubbed shoulders with juice-and cider-makers, as well as writers and illustrators with their apple books.

Common Ground has used the apple as a symbol of the physical, cultural and genetic diversity we should not let slip away. In linking particular apples with their place of origin, they hope that orchards will be recognized and conserved for their contribution to local distinctiveness, including the rich diversity of wild life they support.

Apple Day events can be large or small, from apple games in a garden to large village fairs with cookery demonstrations, games, apple identification, juice and cider, gardening advice, and the sale of many hundreds of apple varieties.

(Sources: <https://britishgrubhub.com/uk-food-calendar/>, Wikipedia)

This and that from the 'island'

Back from the dead

A dog owner had an emotional start to the year 2021 when she was reunited with her missing pet that disappeared eight years ago.

Magdalena Klubczuk was beside herself when her beloved Shih Tzu Roxy



vanished from her garden in Connah's Quay, North Wales, while she was at work. The 35-year-old spent weeks searching for her dog and contacted local veterinary practices but no one had brought Roxy in. Eventually she gave up hope of finding her and presumed the three-year-old dog had died or been stolen.

But at around 11pm on New Year's Eve Roxy, now 10, was spotted running through the streets of Buckley and taken to Skylor's Animal Rescue in north Wales where the dog was scanned to see if she had a microchip. So they were able to get the contact details for Ms Klubczuk.

Ms Klubczuk, a mother-of-one said: "When I received the phone call I told them it was not possible. When the vet explained I couldn't even speak I was that shocked. We've spent all these years

thinking she was dead."

"I was just in total disbelief. I actually told her it wasn't possible because my dog (a Staffordshire Bull Terrier) was next to me on the sofa, then I realised she was talking about Roxy!"

Wasted Beer

The British Beer & Pub Association, the leading trade association representing brewers and pubs, has today revealed that up to 87 million pints of beer could have been wasted since the Coronavirus pandemic started.

At an average cost per pint of £3.81 in a pub, it means pubs have lost £331 million in revenue on beer that they have been forced to destroy as they could not sell it because of the three lockdowns and tier restrictions.

The trade association says this is revenue that would usually pay for hundreds of thousands of jobs in pubs and breweries across the UK, as well as the maintenance and upkeep of pubs in communities across the UK.

Emma McClarkin, Chief Executive of the British Beer & Pub Association, said: "Our sector is in limbo. And at several points in the last 12 months pubs and breweries have effectively had to pour their revenues down the drain. Even when they can reopen, pubs and brewers are still likely to need Government support to help them kick-start their businesses again."

New Tunnel

A 25-mile undersea tunnel connecting Britain with Northern Ireland could get the go-ahead within weeks amid hopes the project, dubbed 'Boris' Burrow', could ease post-Brexit tensions. It is hoped the tunnel will help



facilitate trade between Northern Ireland and the UK following a series of stumbling blocks as a result of Brexit.

Costs to carry out previous proposals by Alan Dunlop, the architect who first came up with the idea for a Scotland to Northern Ireland tunnel, were estimated at between £8billion and £10billion. This will be roughly half as much as it would cost to build a bridge.

The new tunnel is believed to have been modelled on the Channel tunnel, connecting the UK and France, which accommodates both trains, cars and HGVS. It would run from Stranraer, Scotland, to Larne, Northern Ireland, The Telegraph reports.

Tensions have been mounting since the Brexit transition period came to an end over the New Year and the EU subsequently introduced checks on cargo entering Northern Ireland by ferry, disrupting its trade with the UK.

Nettle Eating

The Bottle Inn in Marshwood, a tiny village in West Dorset, hosts the annual World Nettle Eating Championships as part of a charity beer festival. Competitors are served 2-foot (0.61 m) long stalks of stinging nettles from which they pluck and eat the leaves. After an hour the bare stalks are measured and the winner is the competitor with the greatest accumulated length of nettles.

The contest began in the late 1980s when two farmers argued over who had the longest stinging nettles in their field and eventually evolved into the World Nettle Eating Championships when one of the farmers promised to eat any nettle which was longer than his.

The championship has separate men's and women's sections and attracts competitors from as far afield as Canada and Australia.

In 2017 the Overall Champion was Jonathan Searle from Solihull who munched his way through 70 feet (21 m) of nettles whilst the Women's Prize went to Kate Ribton of Stoke St Gregory, in Somerset, who got through 28 feet (8.5 m) of the stinging beauties.

The Bottle Inn is a 16th-century public house in Dorset.



(Sources: www.thesun.co.uk/news, <https://beerandpub.com/>, www.atlasobscura.com, Wikipedia)

The Heart of England - The Cotswolds

In 2008 the readers of the American magazine "Forbes" voted for the best European cities to live. The UK winner was not London, Oxford or Brighton, but – Burford. Burford is located in the Cotswolds. Let's go to a region where England is at its most ... well ... – English.

Of hills and sheep – what is the Cotswolds?

The Cotswolds is the name of an extensive hilly landscape in west-central England, about 150 km west of London. It encompasses nearly 800 square miles (2,100 km²), over five counties: Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, and Worcestershire. Although it borders on well-known cities such as Stratford-upon-Avon (in the north), Oxford (in the east), and Bath (in the south), the Cotswolds area is a typical example of rural England, with lots of small towns and tiny villages. Endless ridges in all shades of green, pastures with grazing sheep as far as the eye can see, country houses behind impressive stonewalls, hamlets with cottages warped by wind and weather – it's almost too idyllic to be true. No wonder parts of the BBC series "Merlin" (2008) and some scenes of the "Harry Potter" movies were filmed in the Cotswolds.



Since 1966, the Cotswolds are one of six designated "Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty" (AONB) in the United Kingdom of which it is the largest in England and Wales. In 2000, the government confirmed that AONBs have the same landscape quality and status as National Parks.

Where does the name "Cotswolds" derive from?

The word "wolds" is used in the names of places in Britain for an area of high open land. "Cot" stands for a stone sheep shelter. In the Middle Ages, the wool trade made the Cotswolds prosperous. Back then, King Edward III (1327-1377) introduced "The Woolsack", a seat stuffed with wool for the Lord Chancellor to sit on. The seat served as a reminder of England's traditional source of wealth – the wool trade. Today the woolsack is stuffed with wool from several countries of the Commonwealth, to symbolise unity. The Lord Speaker, as the Lord Chancellor is called since 2006, still sits on the woolsack when speaking in his or her capacity as Speaker of the House.

Tetbury Woolsack Races – a long-standing tradition

The tradition of the woolsack is commemorated by the annual Woolsack Races in Tetbury. This race requires woolsacks weighing 65 pounds to be carried by the contestants up and down a steep slope. It is thought that the races originated in the 17th century by young drovers showing off to local women by running up the hill carrying a woolsack. An official race day has been going for over 30 years now with world records entered in the "Guinness book of Records".



Arlington Row in Bibury – postcard England



The 14th century Arlington Row of weaver's cottages is one of the most popular attractions in the Cotswolds. Built in the 17th century, it is a characteristic example of Cotswold stone architecture. Cotswold stone is a yellow lime stone quarried in many places in the Cotswolds. The ridges mainly consist of lime stone, with just a thin layer of soil above. This makes ploughing the ground difficult, but offers ideal grassland for sheep. When weathered, the colour of buildings built or faced with this stone is often described as "honey" or "golden". Cotswold stone was actually used as building material for St Paul's Cathedral in London!

Cotswold stone is a yellow oolitic (egg stone) Jurassic limestone. This limestone is rich in fossils, particularly of fossilised sea urchins (Seeigel). The stone varies in colour from north to south, being honey-coloured in the north and north east of the region, as shown in Cotswold villages such as Stanton and Broadway; golden-coloured in the central and southern areas, as shown in Dursley and Cirencester; and pearly white in Bath.

Cirencester – England's second oldest city

Cirencester is the biggest town in the Cotswolds and a place with ancient origins. It was mentioned as early as AD 150 and is England's oldest city apart from London. The town's market square is dominated by the so-called wool church St John Baptist. A wool church is built from the gains of the medieval wool trade. In the 14th century, when English wool was much sought-after, Britain's trade routes met in Cirencester. The Corinium Museum in Park Street is the best place for those interested in the long history of the Cotswolds.

Broadway Tower – view from a hill

Broadway Tower is a famous Cotswolds beauty spot. It was erected at the end of the 18th century on Broadway Hill and thankfully never served any military purpose. With 312 metres above sea level Broadway Hill is the second highest point in the Cotswolds. From the top of the tower, one has an excellent panoramic view over the flocks of sheep and the stately homes. Perhaps Broadway Tower is one of the best places if you like to understand why Prince Charles' manor Highgrove is only a few minutes away from Tetbury and even British



film stars such as Liz Hurley or Kate Winslet choose the Cotswolds as their new home.

(www.cotswolds.com)

Our language section

Conditionals

Bedingungssätze werden im Englischen auch "if-Sätze" genannt. Es gibt verschiedene Formen, bei denen einiges beachtet werden muss.

Das *zero conditional* wird bei allgemeinen Fakten und wissenschaftlichen Wahrheiten angewendet.

Beispiele: If ice **gets** warm, it **melts**.

If I **wear** a seat belt, I **have** a better chance of surviving a car crash.

Das *first conditional* wird angewendet, um verschiedene Wahlmöglichkeiten in der Zukunft einzuschätzen. Es drückt auch Konsequenzen einer Handlung aus und kann für Warnungen verwendet werden. Die Form ist "if + simple present" im ersten Satzteil und "will-future + simple present" im zweiten. Es ist auch möglich, die beiden Satzteile umzudrehen (Beispiel 3). In dem Fall entfällt jedoch das Komma zwischen den Satzteilen.

Beispiele: If it **doesn't rain** tomorrow morning, I'll **cycle** to work.

If you **play** your music loudly, you'll **wake** the baby.

You **will** catch a cold if you **don't wear** a coat.

Mit dem *second conditional* werden hypothetische Situationen dargestellt. Form: "if + simple past" in dem einen und "would + infinitive" im anderen Satzteil.

Beispiele: If you **studied** this book, your English **would improve** considerably.

If I **had** a car, it **would be** easier to get to work.

I **would eat** my hat if she **got** the job.

Bitte beachten Sie: Im if- Satzteil erscheinen "will" oder "would" fast nie.

Das *third conditional* kommt zur Anwendung, wenn Situationen in der Vergangenheit beschrieben werden, in denen etwas hätte geschehen können, wenn man etwas Bestimmtes getan hätte. Form: "if + had + past participle" im if-Satz, "would have + past participle" im anderen Satzteil.

Beispiele: If you **had asked** me, I **would have driven** you home last night.

What **would have happened** if you **had hit** a pedestrian?

If we'd **got up** a little earlier, we **wouldn't have missed** the train.

Logical equivalents

Finden Sie bei den aufgeführten Wortpaaren die logischen Entsprechungen. Benutzen Sie dafür die folgenden Begriffe. Beachten Sie jedoch, dass zwei der Worte nicht gebraucht werden!

aunt Asia China cutlery Europe Germany nest painter painting quiet sometimes ~~sunset~~ vegetable

Beispiel: morning : evening = sunrise : **sunset**

1. mouse : hole = bird :
2. cup : crockery = fork :
3. nephew : niece = uncle :
4. Moscow : Russia = Beijing :
5. noise : silence = loud :
6. apple : fruit = cucumber :
7. Canada : America = Vietnam :

8. Mozart : music = Picasso :
9. Nile : Africa = Rhine :
10. never : seldom = always :

Auflösung aus Newsletter Nr. 90 "PREISAUSSCHREIBEN"

1. g. - Plum pudding belongs to an English Christmas meal.
2. a. - New Year's eve is called Hogmanay in Scotland.
3. c. - The custom of hanging up stockings comes from England.
4. h. - The Christmas tree was introduced to Britain by Prince Albert.
5. b. - Holly and ivy are traditional Christmas decorations.
6. d. - Christmas Day is celebrated on 25 December.
7. e. - Good King Wenceslas is a traditional Christmas carol.
8. f. - The 26 December is called Boxing Day.

Wir gratulieren den 6 Gewinnern, die die richtige Lösung eingesandt hatten.

THE CHRONICLE

What happened



.... 315 years ago: 12 April 1606 - The Union Flag, precursor of the Union Jack, was adopted as the national flag

.... 105 years ago: 21 May 1916 - Clocks put forward by one hour for the first time

..... 40 years ago: 29 July 1981 - Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer married