



Rochdale Parish Churches of St Chad and St Mary in the Baum



NEWS

(Please take one and pass it on)

8
JANUARY
2023

PLEASE ENSURE
YOUR PHONE IS
OFF
DURING THE SERVICE

Thank You



We are in need of luggage for use by
the Asylum Seekers and Refugees
SUITCASES - HOLDALLS - RUCKSACKS

If you have any spare luggage
please bring it into church where it will be
gratefully received and put to good use.



TOAD LANE CONCERTS

Rochdale's Weekly Music at Lunchtime on Wednesdays at St Mary in the Baum
Doors open at 12 noon • Concert 12.30 - 1.30 pm • Entry fee: £6

◆ JANUARY 11 ◆

Tim Kennedy *piano* (Cambridge University & RNCM staff)

◆ JANUARY 18 ◆

Katy Allan *soprano* Trinity-Laban & RNCM and Tim Kennedy *piano*

◆ JANUARY 25 ◆

'Opera for the people' with Nicola Mills *soprano*
(Royal Scottish Conservatoire) Glyndebourne, Dutch & Flemish Opera, Opera Monte Carlo

◆ FEBRUARY 1 ◆

Evi Wang *piano* (China, Sweden, Norway & RNCM)

◆ FEBRUARY 8 ◆

Voci Voices : Elizabeth Ambrose & Margaret Ferguson *sopranos*,
Eric Cymbir *tenor*, David Cane *baritone* and Jonathan Ellis *piano*

◆ FEBRUARY 15 ◆

Jonathan Ellis *piano* (Manchester University and RNCM)

◆ Thank you for your support ◆

Contact Dr Joe Dawson **01706 648872** for more info

*Thank you for joining us for worship today.
You are welcome to stay for refreshments after the service.*



PLEASE PRAY FOR THOSE TO BE BAPTISED

St Chad's - Sunday 8 January

Sienna Alice Harding



REST IN PEACE

The funeral service for

JOAN WILLIAMS

formerly of St Chad's

will take place at Middleton Crematorium
on Friday 20 January at 11 am.

Please pray for her family and friends
at this time of loss.

**A reminder that there is now a mid-week service
at St Chad's on Thursdays at 10 am**

Weeks 1, 4 and 5* Morning Prayer

Week 2 and 3 Holy Communion**

* months with a 5th Thursday

** for those who wish to receive the sacrament in the week



place of welcome
coffee. cake. community.



Thursdays 10.30 am - 12 noon at St Chad's Church Rochdale

for further info contact: fr.darrenquinlan@gmail.com



TWELFTH NIGHT, EPIPHANY and more...

Also known as Epiphany Eve, Twelfth Night is the last day of Christmastide.

It was once the party highlight on the last night of the twelve-day long festival, celebrated twelve nights after the first night of Christmas (25 Dec into 26 Dec) on 5 January. People were very aware that austere times lay ahead of them through the remaining winter months and so made the most of these celebrations.

Christian celebrations at Epiphany differ depending on the country or region.

In some European countries children leave their shoes out the night before to be filled with gifts, while others leave straw for the three Kings' horses.

Celebrations can include carol singing, dressing up and going around door to door and singing, winter swimming, special cakes, celebration meals and the exchanging of gifts.

A Three Kings Cake, with a figurine representing Jesus hidden inside, is popular in many countries and a prize is given to whoever receives the slice of cake containing the figurine.



In a tradition dating from medieval times the Brits made a large yeasted bread, enriched with ale and dried fruits, known as a Twelfth Cake to be eaten to celebrate the Twelfth Night or Epiphany, which at that time was celebrated more than Christmas Day (it wasn't until the 19th century that Christmas gained its popularity to be celebrated on 25 December!).

Although similar to the European cakes, the Brits hid items such as a clove, twig or bean in their cakes rather than hiding an item to represent Jesus. If your slice of cake contained a bean or pea then you would be King or Queen of the Bean and could ask people to perform a task of your choosing (however ridiculous!). Find a clove and you were a villain, a twig = a fool and a piece of rag = a slovenly person! There was also a tradition of masters dressing up as their servants, men as women, and vice versa.

By the time Pepys was writing his diary this bread/cake had become an established tradition; it was still a leavened cake, and somewhere between a buttery Panettone

and the Christmas cake as we know it. The mix of spices included cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and mace, their flavour and aroma being associated with wealth (being able to afford these) and international trade.

Shakespeare's play Twelfth Night was probably completed around 1600-1601, and law student John Manningham described its performance on 2 February 1602 at Candlemas in the hall of the Middle Temple.

This is the first written record of this play being performed in public, although it was 1623 before it was published in the *First Folio*, and the tradition of role-reversal as part of the celebrations may have played their part in the gender-confusion-driven plot.

And so on to Epiphany, celebrated on the Twelfth Day, 6 January, which is associated with the Magi's visit to Bethlehem to see the new-born king that their astrological observations had led them to, with a visit to King Herod on their journey there.

Western Christians began to celebrate Epiphany in the 4th century, associating it with this visit to Bethlehem, and until the 19th century was considered more important than Christmas Day.

Of the four canonical gospels, Matthew is the only one to mention the visit. There's no mention of how many visitors, doesn't say they were kings, and also doesn't tell us their names (*Matt 2:1-12*).



The names Melchior, Caspar and Balthazar that we know them by first appeared in mosaics commissioned in the sixth century by the Emperor Justinian for various

churches in Ravenna, and St Apollonare in nearby Classe, Italy. Before then they were known by other names in different areas¹.

So the story as we know it begins to take shape, with mention of *three* gifts in *Matthew 2:11* along with the names shown above the *three* gift bearers in the mosaics, giving us the *three* Magi², Kings, or Wise Men, as the familiar story tells us today.

Their gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh were of great symbolic importance. Gold was to represent Jesus' royal standing, frankincense for his divine birth and to signify his role as high priest, and myrrh, used for medicine and anointing the dead, for his mortality.³



In some places markings are placed above the door using blessed chalk, to protect the house during the coming year. The first and last numbers refer to the current year. The C, M and B can have two meanings: the names of the Magi and also the abbreviation for "Christus Mansionem Benedicat" which means, "May Christ bless this dwelling!"

With this house blessing God's presence is invited into our home.

These markings also serve to remind us of the Israelites marking their doors in order to be spared from death as written in the Old Testament, as well as the hospitality of Jesus' family to the Magi (and so all Gentiles).

Back to Twelfth Night... this was a time for wassailing here in Britain, when the wassailers would go from house to house to sing (like carol singers) and wish their neighbours good health.

A tradition began in 1795 at The Drury Lane Theatre in London of providing a Twelfth Night cake and wine in the green room for the company in residence at the theatre every year on 6 January thanks to a bequest in the will of actor Robert Baddeley (1732-94), and this tradition still continues.

¹ Research suggests the three Kings, Melchior, Caspar and Balthazar, represented Europe, Arabia and Africa respectively.

² Magi was originally a name for the Persian priestly caste, and became used for those regarded as having more than human knowledge. Matthew's magi are astrologers.

³ The Egyptians used both frankincense and myrrh for the mummification process.

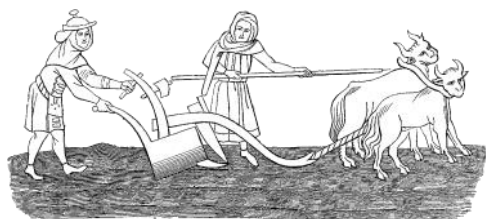
⁴ Customs and names may have changed, but pagans still celebrate the Charming of the Plough around this time of year.

Traditionally it's also the time to take down your decorations as some consider it unlucky to leave them up after Twelfth Night - apparently if you do forget then they should be left in place until Candlemas, and some say all year!



The first Monday after Epiphany was the traditional start of the English agricultural year, known as Plough Monday, when farm labourers returned to work after the festivities, in particular the Northern and Eastern areas of England.

References to Plough Monday date back to the latter part of the 15th century, with the day before being known as Plough Sunday where Epiphany falls on a weekday.



As a ceremonial act of ploughing the first furrows in the field it is a surviving remnant of the pagan tradition mixed with Christianity⁴.

A common feature on Plough Monday was for ploughs to be decorated and taken for a blessing at the local church in order to 'speed the plough' and ensure a good and bountiful harvest.

The ground was often very hard at this time of year and difficult to plough so the ploughmen would take the ploughs in procession and collect money along the way, especially from the wealthy landowners. Musicians often accompanied the procession, together with an older woman or a boy who dressed up as an old woman and called the *Bessy* together with a man who played the *fool*. Often their faces were blackened, a tradition that continues to this day. "Molly Dances" were often performed by the younger plough boys, especially in areas of Norfolk, and "Mummers Plays" were a popular entertainment in the Midlands.



A traditional food eaten on Plough Monday was 'Plough Pudding', a boiled suet pudding containing meat or bacon and onions. (Recipe on page 11.)

And so we now continue on our journey through the Church year, to Candlemas on 2 February and from there to the beginning of Lent on Ash Wednesday on 22 February.

Linda G.

The Three Kings

Three Kings came riding from far away,
Melchior and Gaspar and Baltasar;
Three Wise Men out of the East were they,
And they travelled by night and they slept by day,
For their guide was a beautiful, wonderful star.

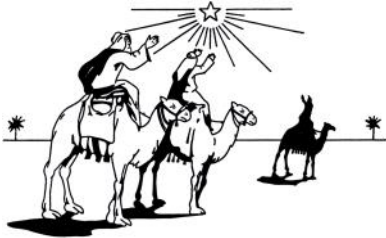
The star was so beautiful, large and clear,
That all the other stars of the sky
Became a white mist in the atmosphere,
And by this they knew that the coming was near
Of the Prince foretold in the prophecy.

Three caskets they bore on their saddle-bows,
Three caskets of gold with golden keys;
Their robes were of crimson silk with rows
Of bells and pomegranates and furbelows,
Their turbans like blossoming almond-trees.



And so the Three Kings rode into the West,
Through the dusk of the night, over hill and dell,
And sometimes they nodded with beard on breast,
And sometimes talked, as they paused to rest,
With the people they met at some wayside well.

"Of the child that is born," said Baltasar,
"Good people, I pray you, tell us the news;
For we in the East have seen his star,
And have ridden fast, and have ridden far,
To find and worship the King of the Jews."



And the people answered, "You ask in vain;
We know of no King but Herod the Great!"
They thought the Wise Men were men insane,
As they spurred their horses across the plain,
Like riders in haste, who cannot wait.

And when they came to Jerusalem,
Herod the Great, who had heard this thing,
Sent for the Wise Men and questioned them;
And said, "Go down unto Bethlehem,
And bring me tidings of this new king."



So they rode away; and the star stood still,
The only one in the grey of morn;
Yes, it stopped --it stood still of its own free will,
Right over Bethlehem on the hill,
The city of David, where Christ was born.

And the Three Kings rode through the gate and the guard,
Through the silent street, till their horses turned
And neighed as they entered the great inn-yard;
But the windows were closed, and the doors were barred,
And only a light in the stable burned.



And cradled there in the scented hay,
In the air made sweet by the breath of kine,
The little child in the manger lay,
The child, that would be king one day
Of a kingdom not human, but divine.

His mother Mary of Nazareth
Sat watching beside his place of rest,
Watching the even flow of his breath,
For the joy of life and the terror of death
Were mingled together in her breast.

They laid their offerings at his feet:
The gold was their tribute to a King,
The frankincense, with its odor sweet,
Was for the Priest, the Paraclete,
The myrrh for the body's burying.

And the mother wondered and bowed her head,
And sat as still as a statue of stone,
Her heart was troubled yet comforted,
Remembering what the Angel had said
Of an endless reign and of David's throne.



Then the Kings rode out of the city gate,
With a clatter of hoofs in proud array;
But they went not back to Herod the Great,
For they knew his malice and feared his hate,
And returned to their homes by another way.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

There's a page to fill, so here are 20 Maths Trivia Questions...

1. Lemniscate is the shape of what mathematical symbol?
2. What was the number 0 originally called?
3. Every odd number has what letter in it?
4. Who were the first people to ever use negative numbers?
5. What is the study of quantity, structure, space and change?
6. Where was Archimedes from?
7. Pi Day is celebrated on _____
8. The Fields Medal is often considered a mathematical equivalent to what?
9. In Israel, what symbol is used instead of “+” ?
10. What type of number has no factors other than 1 and itself?
11. In Roman Numerals, what number is represented by the letter ‘D’?
12. What name is given to an angle that is >90 degrees and <180 degrees?
13. In which country were the Arabic numerals invented?
14. What name is given to a polygon with unequal sides?
15. What is the top number of a fraction called?
16. What number is an improper fraction always greater than?
17. What is the mathematical term describing the likelihood that something will happen?
18. How many moves does it take to solve a Rubik's cube?
19. What name is given to a polygon with eight sides?
20. What is the common mathematical term that means “for one part in every hundred” in Latin?
21. What was developed as a mathematical tool to investigate continuous change?
22. What is the name given to a triangle with all sides of a different length?
23. What may be mixed, complex or vulgar?
24. What is the other name for the International Day of Mathematics?
25. Convert -40°C to Fahrenheit.

If you still have a pack of sausage meat lurking in the freezer...

A recipe for Norfolk Plough Pudding

Ingredients:

225gm self-raising flour,
1/2 tsp of salt
100gm shredded suet,
150ml cold water

450gm pork sausage meat
100gm rashers of streaky bacon, chopped
1 large onion, peeled and chopped
1-2 tsp fresh sage, chopped
3 tsp demerara sugar
Water or stock

Method:

- Combine the flour, salt and suet, adding enough chilled water to give a soft dough.
- Lightly flour the work surface and gently roll out the dough into a circle. Cut out a one-third segment and save for the lid.
- Mix the bacon, onion, sage and sugar together then layer this with the sausage meat into the lined pudding basin, adding just enough water/stock to cover the contents.
- Shape the dough reserved for the lid into a circle, moisten the edge of the pastry already in the basin and then place the pastry lid on top.
- Cover top with a piece of greaseproof paper and a lid of aluminium foil, sealing tightly. (Tie string around the foil to secure if you wish.)
- Place the basin into a suitable pan and then add boiling water so that it is about halfway up the side of the basin. Put a lid onto the pan, bring the water back to a boil and steam for approx 4 hours, checking there is sufficient water in the pan from time to time.
- Serve with some boiled potatoes, fresh vegetables and a good gravy.

SERVES 4-6

PASTRY:

8 oz (225 g) self-raising flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
4 oz (100 g) shredded suet
1/4 pint (150 ml) cold water

FILLING:

1 lb (450 g) pork sausage meat
4 oz (100 g) streaky bacon rashers
1 large onion
2 teaspoons chopped fresh sage
1/2 oz (15 g) demerara sugar
Stock

Mix the flour, salt, suet and water to make a soft dough. Roll out in a circle on a floured board. Cut out a one-third segment of the suet pastry and reserve. Line a greased pudding basin with the larger piece of pastry and bring the edges together so that there is no gap in the pastry. Press the sausage meat into the pastry all round the basin. Chop the bacon and onion, and mix them together with the sage and sugar. Put into the centre of the pudding and add just enough stock to cover the filling. Roll the remaining pastry to form a lid and put onto the filling, sealing the edges firmly with a little water. Tie on a piece of greaseproof paper and a piece of kitchen foil. Put into a pan with boiling water coming halfway up the basin. Cover and boil for 3 hours, adding more boiling water from time to time so that the pan does not boil dry. Remove foil and paper and serve with gravy.

SERVICES OF WORSHIP

♦ Sundays

ST MARY IN THE BAUM

9.15 am

Week 1 - BCP Communion

Week 2 - Service of the Word

Weeks 3, 4 and 5*

Common Worship Communion

** where there is a 5th Sunday in a month*

ST CHAD'S

11.15 am

Choral Eucharist

Matins on 2nd Sunday of month

1.00 - 2.30 pm

Asian Fellowship

♦ Thursdays

ST CHAD'S

from 3 November at 10.00 am

Weeks 1, 4 and 5* Morning Prayer

Week 2 and 3 Holy Communion**

** months with a 5th Thursday*

*** for those who wish to receive
the sacrament in the week*



CONTACT INFO

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Mr A Wild 07905 837 847

St Mary in the Baum

Andrea Pollock 07974 191 246

<https://rochdaleparishchurches.org.uk>

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*To book a Wedding or Baptism/Christening
at St Chad's or St Mary in the Baum,
please come along to church
on Sunday morning
or phone the vicar to make arrangements.*

