

An enjoyable public outpost of Thanksgiving Field

The Paternoster Plaques Gallery

for local churches & schools to borrow and put to use –
as an uplifting way to show thanks for cultural diversity



Lugandan, Text, English, Cheyenne



Middle English, Hungarian, Kamtok, Shona



German, Irish Gaelic, Spanish, Yorkshire



Portuguese, Tagalog, Old Saxon, Cockney



Slovakian, Italian, Benedictine, Maori



Latin, Welsh, English

THANKSGIVING FIELD



Behind the barn at Tally Ho Farm, Crouch Lane, Winkfield, Berkshire SL4 4RZ United Kingdom
www.thanksgivingfield.org



New for local churches & schools to borrow and put to use

The Paternoster Plaques Gallery

an uplifting way to show and give thanks for cultural diversity



THE FENCES of Uplifters Park at Thanksgiving Field are already home to an outdoor array of plaques celebrating a surprising diversity of inspiring people, things and ideas. Now the posts have joined in – inspiring a gallery that illustrates cultural diversity in a unique and cheerful way.

THE IDEA was to make an outdoor display of Paternosters - versions of The Lord's Prayer - engraved on metal plaques using the posts. And a nominal one is in place, on the post in the picture above: German provided by a Bracknell resident born in Kassel, and a parishioner at a church in Schweinfurt.

BUT THERE WAS A BETTER IDEA - to make a compact *indoor* gallery for any community to borrow and put to use – whether classroom or cathedral. And that's what's happened.

EACH LORD'S PRAYER LANGUAGE is on a wooden block 40cm x 13cm. This allows for a colourful, educational and good-natured surround with small graphics which portray an aspect of cultural diversity.

FLAT POSTS about a metre high carry two plaques at a time. You can just lean these against a wall as a display. Others have background information on the gallery and the story of Thanksgiving Field.

THE BACK OF EACH BLOCK CARRIES A COMMENTARY about the front – usually something on the language or country; sometimes a parable or surprising story with a smile.

CLOSE-UP STUDY of the plaques is easy, because you can just lift them off their posts. They also make table-top displays. slideshow material for schools, churches and other communities.



SOME SURPRISES are on view. Alongside Irish Gaelic, Welsh, Ugandan, Philippines Tagalog, German, Maori, and Italian, you'll find Yorkshire, Cockney, Shona, Texting and Cheyenne!

THE GALLERY CAN BE BORROWED – for free, of course - by schools, churches, families and other communities. The whole exhibition fits in the back of a car.

To discuss a visit by the Gallery – or any suggestions – contact the creator and co-ordinator of Thanksgiving Field Hugh Gibbons at hughgibbons@just1.org.uk.

IF YOU'D LIKE TO SEE the dozens of plaques on the Fence, they're in the tiny park behind the barn at Tally Ho Farm, Crouch Lane, Winkfield, Berkshire SL4 4RZ, United Kingdom. The park is unattended but free to visit during the Tally Ho shop hours.

You can download Guides and details of the many other surprising stories of the Field and Park at www.thanksgivingfield.org.

THANKSGIVING FIELD



HOME OF THE TINY UPLIFTERS CELEBRATION PARK



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THE PATERNOSTERS ARE DESIGNED TO SUIT TO ALL SORTS OF DISPLAY SETTINGS and allow for being handled and inspected close up

Each has the language on a mounted on a painted wooden block. The blocks have a hook at the top so they can be hung on a flat post, two at a time. The post can then be leant against a wall or any suitable space. For a table-top display, the plaques can be simply lifted off and laid flat, propped against a wall, or displayed on wire stands which are part of the material available.

For indoor display only, the languages are on printed coloured paper, laminated against fingerprints. The plaques are held steady on their posts by a small magnet embedded in the post. This makes them easy for anyone to take off and put back.

On the front of each plaque, the narrow space is used for some sort of appropriate picture – and there's always a cheery sun giving a wave. On the sides are the language's word for Water and Thank You.

On the back, the commentary repeats the language and has information on its usage and origin. In most cases there's also related cultural diversity information to educate and enjoy – and share. Some make good parables.

Lightweight cork noticeboards also fit on the posts or stands, and carry information about the Gallery and Thanksgiving Field.

To arrange a visit by the Gallery, or get more information, contact hughgibbons@just1.org.uk



In November 2017, the first 22 Paternoster Plaques had a public airing at their spiritual home – Thanksgiving Field at Tally Ho Farm, Winkfield.

LANGUAGE	Source	Main Graphic
MAORI	St Joseph's Maori College, Napier, New Zealand	Kiwi, silver fern, sheep, rugby posts
IRISH	Gabriel Fizmaurice in Kerry, Ireland	Round tower interior
WELSH	Dorothy Hayes of Ascot	Land of My Fathers & dragon
ITALIAN	Daniel Manzi of Edgware Town FC	Campanile Pisa Cathedral
LUGANDA	Mwanje family in Bracknell	Rothschild's Giraffe, protected species in Uganda & Kenya
CHEYENNE	Deacon Mike Fletcher, Lakewood Faith Coalition, Colorado USA	Cheyenne Pipe of Peace
GERMAN	Ursula Docherty of Bracknell; Michael Pfrang of Schweinfurt	Opening bars of Beethoven's Ode to Joy
SLOVAKIAN	Jana Griffiths of Bracknell	Slovakian national symbol
TAGALOG	Alpha Mae Breadmore of Bracknell	Windowpane Oyster used as glass in Philippines
SHONA	Ray of Light Children's Charity in Zimbabwe; Catherine Robinson in Lancashire; Eloise d'Sousa in Bracknell	Maize cob used in artwork
BROAD YORKSHIRE	Graham Kellett of Tadcaster, in Ee By Gum Lord	William Wilberforce's signature
SPANISH	Fr Osvaldo Braccia, Ushaia, Patagonia; and Monica Teixeira, of Bracknell & Venezuela	Les Eclaireurs Lighthouse, near Ushaia
HUNGARIAN	Evi Jancovics in Bracknell	Hungarian Rhapsody using Lazlo Biro's invention
SAXON	Handed down	Hemet from Sutton Hoo hoard
TEXT	Matthew Campbell UniYrk and Rev Stephen Moore Bellevue WA in Ship of Fools Competition	QWERTYUIOP keys
St BENEDICT Story	Apocrypha	Horseshoe
WYCLIFFE TRANSLATION	Passim	Salisbury Cathedral's spire with warning lamp
TRADITIONAL ENGLISH	Rev Huw Mordecai of Winkfield Cranbourne & Chavey Down Parish	Handbell and "Vicar of Winkfield" pear
COCKNEY	Mike Coles, Head of RE, St John Cass Secondary School, Stepney	Sequins symbolising diversity and costermongers
PORTUGUESE	Maria Quigley in Bracknell	Stilt House in East Timor
CAMEROON PIDGIN	Mary Maimo in Bracknell	National football strip
LATIN	Fr Kevin Bidgood of St Francis of Assisi Parish, Ascot	Aqueduct at Segovia

T'LORD'S PRAYER IN BROAD YORKSHIRE

Ahr Fattther, 'oo art in 'Eaven, Let thy name bi shown
respect, Let thy Kingdom come abaht. An what tha wants
doin, Lord, let it bi done 'Ere on earth
Same as up yonder; Gi'e us each day
Summat to eyt an' sup; An' let us off, Lord, If we've
offended Thee bi doin owt wrong. An' 'elp us nut to 'od
grudges Agen other fowk If the've done owt to offend us;
An keep us aht o' t' rooad o' temptation, An' aht o' f
clutches of Owd Nick, Fer it's all thine is t' Kingdom, Lord,
An' all t' Pahr, an' all t' Glooary,
Fer ivver an' ivver. Aye! It is that!

God's Own County is how Yorkshire is often described, and God is wise enough not to get into an argument about it. After the London 2012 Olympics, the Welcome to Yorkshire tourist agency pointed out that if the county were an independent country - which many think it should be - then it would have been placed 12th, beating Spain, South Africa and the 2016 hosts, Brazil.

The Yorkshire dialect has roots in older languages such as Old English and Old Norse. Yorkshire is generally not as stigmatised as other regional dialects, and has featured in classic works of literature such as Wuthering Heights, Nicholas Nickleby and The Secret Garden. West Riding accents are well-liked and associated with common sense, loyalty, and reliability.

The Yorkshire Dialect Society exists to promote use of the dialect in both humour and in serious linguistics. Teacher Graham Kellett made his own cheery contributions, by gum.

Even without its cricketers, Yorkshire has contributed to cultural diversity with many earthly angels. William Wilberforce was one example – politician, philanthropist, and a leader of the movement to stop the slave trade.

Born in the East Riding's Kingston-upon-Hull in 1759, he was elected independent MP for Yorkshire when he was 25. After becoming an Evangelical Christian, Wilberforce developed a lifelong concern for reform. In 1787, he came into contact with a group of anti-slave-trade activists, and soon became one of the leading English abolitionists. He headed the parliamentary campaign against the British slave trade for twenty years until the passage of the Slave Trade Act of 1807.

In later years, Wilberforce supported the campaign for the complete abolition of slavery, and continued his involvement after 1826, when he resigned from Parliament because of failing health. That campaign led to the Slavery Abolition Act 1833, which abolished slavery in most of the British Empire.

Wilberforce died just three days after hearing that the passage of the Act through Parliament was assured. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, close to his friend William Pitt the Younger. (Pitt was from Kent, merely "The Garden of England").

The water on the plaque is that of the 60+ rivers of Yorkshire.

Ahr Fattther, ' oo art in 'Eaven,

Let thy name bi
shown respect.
Let thy Kingdom
come abaht.
An what tha wants doin,
Lord, let it bi done.
'Ere on earth
Same as up yonder;
Gi'e us each day
Summat to eyt an' sup;
An' let us off, Lord,
If we've offended Thee bi
doin owt wrong.
An' 'elp us nut
to 'od grudges
Agen other fowk
If the've done owt
to offend us;
An keep us aht o' t' rooad
o' temptation,
An' aht o' f clutches of
Owd Nick,
Fer it's all thine is t'
Kingdom, Lord,
An' all t'Pahr,
an' all t' Glooary,
Fer ivver an' ivver ...

Aye! It is that!

BROAD YORKSHIRE

Thanks to Graham Kellett
of St James Grammar
School in Knaresborough
for his classic
Ee By Gum Lord
Published by Dalesman Ltd
In God's Own Skipton

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN ITALIAN

Padre nostro che sei nei cieli, sia santificato il tuo nome, venga il tuo regno, sia fatta la tua volontà, come in cielo così in terra.

Dacci oggi il nostro pane quotidiano, e rimetti a noi i nostri debiti come noi li rimettiamo ai nostri debitori, e non ci indurre in tentazione, ma liberaci dal male. Amen

Of the Romance languages, Italian and Sardinian are the closest to Latin. It's an official language in Italy, Switzerland, San Marino, The Vatican and western Istria (in Slovenia and Croatia). It used to have official status in Albania, Malta and Monaco, where it is still widely spoken; as well as in former Italian East Africa and Italian North Africa regions – and by large expatriate communities in the Americas and Australia.

The total number of speakers is around 85 million. It is the third most widely spoken first language in the European Union with 65 million native speakers. Italian has been reported as the fourth or fifth most frequently taught foreign language.

Italian is known as the language of music because of its use in musical terminology and opera. Its influence is also widespread in the arts and in the luxury goods market.

Religious buildings illustrate cultural diversity – if their foundations let them last.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is the campanile, or freestanding bell tower, of the Cathedral. The tower's tilt began during construction in the 12th century, caused by an inadequate foundation on ground too soft on one side to properly support the structure's weight. The tilt increased in the decades before the structure was completed in the 14th century. It gradually increased until the structure was stabilised in the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

The height of the tower is 55.86 metres from the ground on the low side and 56.67 metres on the high side. Its weight is estimated at 14,500 metric tons. The tower has 296 or 294 steps; the seventh floor has two fewer steps on the north-facing staircase. Since 2001, restoration work means the tower leans an angle of about 3.99 degrees. – so the top of the tower is 3.9 metres out of true.

The water on the plaque is the Mediterranean – which may seem flat but actually curves round that bit of the world.

A PARABLETTE ABOUT CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS who was born Cristoforo Colombo in the Republic of Genoa in 1451. When he died in 1506, townspeople there shook their heads and said this of him. He didn't know where he was going. He didn't know where he was when he got there. And when he got back, he didn't know where he'd been. And all on somebody else's money.

PADRE NOSTRO
che sei nei cieli, sia
santificato il tuo
nome, venga il tuo
regno, sia fatta la
tua volontà,
come in cielo così
in terra.

Dacci oggi il nostro
pane quotidiano,
e rimetti a noi i
nostri debiti come
noi li rimettiamo ai
nostri debitori,
e non ci indurre in
tentazione,
ma liberaci
dal male.
Amen

ITALIAN
with thanks to
Daniel Manzi
Director of Football
Operations
Edgware Town FC

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN MAORI

E to mātou Matua I te rangi Kia whakatapua tōu ingoa; Kia tae mai tōu rangatiratanga, Kia whakaritea tōu hiahia I te whenua, kia pērā anō I tō te rangi. Hōmai kia mātou āiane He taro mā mātou mō tēnei rā, Whakakāhoretia ō mātou hara, Me mātou e whakakore nei I ngā hara O te hunga e hara ana ki a mātou; Kaua mātou e tukua kia whakawaia, Engari whakaorangia mātou I te kino. Amene.

Thanks to St Joseph's Catholic Girls College
Napier New Zealand founded 1867

Maori – also known as Te Reo – is an Eastern Polynesian language in which about 150,000 people say they can hold a conversation. As there was no native writing system, missionaries brought the Latin alphabet; and linguist Samuel Lee worked with Chief Honga Hika to systematise this. The resultant phonetic spellings worked out well. Along with English and Sign, Maori is an official language. The kiwi bird, silver fern, sheep and rugby goalposts are national symbols.

Napier is a city on the east coast of North Island, well-known as for producing sheep, timber, wine and All-Blacks. St Joseph's, or Hato Hohepa, is a boarding and day college for just over 200 girls in Years 7 to 13

A PARABELETTE ABOUT COUNTING YOUR BLESSINGS

The many visitors to Napier like the bronze statue to Pania of the Reef, a legendary figure in Maori mythology with special significance to the local Hawkes Bay tribe of Ngāti Kahungunu. It's a story rich in cultural diversity.

Pania was said to be a beautiful maiden who belonged to the ocean. Every day she would swim to the shore and return to her people at sunset.

One day, a chief called Karikoti saw her, fell in love, and took Pania back to his home, where she became his wife. But Pania would still hear the cry of the sea and would return to her people each day. She gave birth to a son, Moremore.

Karikoti suspected that Pania was homesick for her people, and became concerned that he might lose both wife and son to the sea. He consulted a tohunga – a high priest – who told him to place cooked food on the mother and child, as this would take away Pania's powers and bind her to the land. But as Karikoti was doing so, Pania woke up and fled back to her people with her son; and never returned.

Moremore was turned into a taniwha (guardian) in the form of a shark living in the waters around the local reef of Hukarere. Pania herself became the reef with the bay, and local fishermen believe she lies beneath the reef. At low tide you can sometimes see her there, with arms stretched out to the shore and long black hair swaying with the ebbing tide...

The water shown on the plaque is the Ocean.

E TO
mātou Matua I
te rangi Kia
whakatapua tōu ingoa;
Kia tae mai tōu
rangatiratanga,
Kia whakaritea tōu
hiahia
I te whenua, kia pērā
anō I tō te rangi.
Hōmai kia mātou
āiane
He taro mā mātou mō
tēnei rā,
Whakakāhoretia ō
mātou hara, Me
mātou e whakakore
nei I ngā hara
O te hunga e hara ana
ki a mātou; Kaua
mātou e tukua kia
whakawaia,
Engari whakaorangia
mātou I te kino.
Amene.

MAORI
thanks to
St Joseph's Catholic Girls
College
Napier
New Zealand
founded 1867!

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN LUGANDA

Kitaffi ali, mu ggulu, Erinnya lyo litiibwe,
Obwakabaka bwo bujje, By'oyagala bikolebwe mu
nsi, Nga bwe bikolebwa mu ggulu. Otuwe leero
emmere yaffe eya leero Otusonyiwe ebibi byaffe,
Nga naffe bwe tusonyiwa abatukola obubi.
Totutwala mu kukemebwa, naye otulokole mu bubi.
Amina

Luganda or Ganda is one of the major languages in Uganda. It belongs to the Bantu branch of the Niger–Congo language family. With about four million first-language-speakers in the Buganda region and a million others fluent elsewhere, it is the most widely-spoken Ugandan language. As a second language, it follows English and precedes Swahili. Luganda is used in some primary schools as pupils begin to learn English, the primary official language of Uganda.

The story of Rothschild's Giraffe is one that celebrates people who study and protect the diversity shown in endangered species. On 1671 individuals were estimated in the wild in 2016. Murchison Falls National Park in northern Uganda is one of the few places it can be seen in the wild. The Rothschild's Ggiraffe is easily distinguishable from other subspecies in the colouring of the coat and lower leg, giving it the impression of wearing white stockings.

It's named after Walter Rothschild of the extremely rich family in England. He studied zoology at Magdalene College, Cambridge. Although Rothschild himself travelled and collected in Europe and North Africa for many years, his work and health concerns limited his range, and while at Cambridge he began to employ others - explorers, professional collectors, and residents - to collect for him in remote and little-known parts of the world. He also hired taxidermists, a librarian, and, most importantly, professional scientists to work with him to curate and write up the resulting collections.

At its largest, Rothschild's collection included 300,000 bird skins, 200,000 birds' eggs, 2,250,000 butterflies, and 30,000 beetles, and thousands of specimens of mammals, reptiles, and fishes. They formed the largest zoological collection ever amassed by a private individual. As well as the giraffe, 153 insects, 58 birds, 17 mammals, three fish, three spiders, two reptiles, one millipede, and one worm also carry Walter Rothschild's name – quite a legacy.

You can learn about Walter in the Rothschild's former home, now the National Trust's Waddesdon Manor near Aylesbury – including their bird house with endangered protected species.

The water shown on the plaque represents Lake Victoria in Uganda - Africa's largest lake by area, the world's largest tropical lake, and the world's second largest fresh water lake by surface area, after Lake Superior in North America.

KITAFFE ALI
mu ggulu, Erinnya
lyo litiibwe,
Obwakabaka bwo
bujje, By'oyagala
bikolebwe mu nsi,
Nga bwe
bikolebwa mu
ggulu. Otuwe leero
emmere yaffe eya
leero Otusonyiwe
ebibi byaffe, Nga
naffe bwe
tusonyiwa
abatukola obubi.
Totutwala mu
kukemebwa, naye
otulokole mu bubi.

Amina

LUGANDA
the most common
language in Uganda

thanks to the
Mwanje Family
in Bracknell

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN GERMAN

Vater unser im Himmel, geheiligt werde dein Name,
dein Reich komme, dein Wille geschehe wie
im Himmel so auf Erden.

Unser tägliches Brot gib uns heute.

Und vergib uns unsere Schuld wie auch wir vergeben
unseren Schuldigern.

Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung,
sondern erlöse uns vom Bösen.

Denn dein ist das Reich und die Kraft
und die Herrlichkeit, in Ewigkeit. Amen.

German is a West Germanic language mainly spoken in Central Europe. It is the most widely spoken and (co-) official language in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, South Tyrol (Italy), the German-speaking Community of Belgium, and Liechtenstein. It is also one of the three official languages of Luxembourg.

One of the major languages of the world, German is the first language of about 95 million people worldwide and the most widely spoken native language in the European Union. German also is the fourth most widely taught non-English language in the US (after Spanish, French and American Sign Language); third in the EU (after English and French); second most commonly used scientific language; and fourth most widely used language on websites (after English, Russian and Japanese). The German-speaking countries are ranked fifth in terms of annual publication of new books, with one tenth of all books (including e-books) in the world being published in the German language.

JOYFUL CULTURAL DIVERSITY

"Ode to Joy" (An die Freude) is a 1785 ode

by German poet and playwright Friedrich Schiller.

Many composers have set it to music - but it's perhaps best known for its use by Ludwig van Beethoven in the final movement of his Ninth Symphony. The tune is the EU's Anthem of Europe.

Over the years, "Ode to Joy" has remained a protest anthem and a celebration of music - from demonstrators in Chile singing during demonstrations against the Pinochet dictatorship, Chinese student in Tiananmen Square, the concert conducted by Leonard Bernstein after the fall of the Berlin Wall, and Daiku (Big Ninth) concerts in Japan every December and one after the 2011 tsunami.

It has inspired flashmob performances by musicians worldwide!

The water on the plaque is The Blue Danube. It was once a long-standing frontier of the Roman Empire, and today flows through 10 countries, more than any other river in the world. Originating in Germany, the Danube flows southeast for 2,860 km (1,780 mi), passing through or touching the border of Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova and Ukraine before emptying into the Black Sea. Its drainage basin extends into nine more countries. And the Danube river basin is the most biodiverse region in Europe.

German is the only Paternoster plaque on the Uplifters Fence at Thanksgiving Field - but represents all the diversity of languages in the world.

VATER UNSER
im Himmel, geheiligt
werde dein Name,
dein Reich komme,
dein Wille geschehe
wie im Himmel
so auf Erden.
Unser tägliches Brot
gib uns heute.
Und vergib uns
unsere Schuld wie
auch wir vergeben
unseren Schuldigern.
Und führe uns nicht
in Versuchung,
sondern erlöse uns
vom Bösen. Denn dein
ist das Reich und die
Kraft und die
Herrlichkeit, in
Ewigkeit.
Amen.

GERMAN

Thanks to Ursula Docherty
nee Morowski in Kassel
of St Joseph &
St Margaret Clitherow
Parish in Bracknell;
and
Michael Pfrang,
Pastoral Assistant at
St Josef's Parish in
Schweinfurt

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN IRISH

Ár nAthair, atá ar neamh, Go naofar d'ainim, Go dtaga do ríocht,
Go ndéantar do thoil ar an talamh mar a dhéantar ar neamh. Ár
n-arán laethúil tabhair dúinn inniu, agus maith dúinn ár
bhfiacha mar a mhaithimidne dár bhféichiúna féin Ach ná lig
sinn i gcathú, ach saor sinn ó olc. Amen.

Irish (Gaeilge) also referred to as Gaelic or Irish Gaelic is a Goidelic language of the Indo-European language family originating in Ireland and historically spoken by the Irish people. Its value as an example of cultural diversity.

Irish has been the predominant language of the Irish people for most of their recorded history, and they brought it with them to other regions, notably Scotland and the Isle of Man, where Middle Irish gave rise to Scottish Gaelic and Manx respectively. It has the oldest vernacular literature in Western Europe.

Irish is spoken as a first language by a small minority of Irish people – about 70,000 – and as a second language by nearly two million. Irish enjoys constitutional status as the national and first official language of the Republic of Ireland, and is an officially recognised minority language in Northern Ireland. It is also among the official languages of the European Union. The public body Foras na Gaeilge is responsible for the promotion of the language throughout the island of Ireland.

Gabriel Fitzmaurice is a one-man show of cultural diversity. Deeply rooted in the literary tradition of North Kerry, he's a poet, broadcaster, writer, translator, singer and raconteur. He was born in 1952, in the village of Moyvane, Co Kerry where he still lives. For more than three decades, he taught and later served as principal at his local national school.

Gabriel is the author of more than forty books, including collections of poetry in English and Irish as well as several collections of verse for children. He has translated extensively from Irish and has edited a number of anthologies of poetry in both English and Irish. He works as a translator of essays and collections of songs/ballads from the original Irish and has twice represented Ireland at the European Festival of Poetry. A musician and singer, Gabriel frequently broadcasts on Irish radio and TV on education and the arts.

Irish round towers Cloigtheach (singular), Cloigtheithe (plural) literally "bell house" are early medieval stone towers of a type found mainly in Ireland. Thought to be the major buildings before the arrival of the Normans, they may have served as bell towers, places of refuge, lookouts, or royal chapels.

The water shown on the plaque represents the abundance of water resources that help keep Ireland green. There are over 70,000 km of river channel, 12,000 lakes, 850 km² of estuaries and 13,000 km² of coastal waters. Groundwater is also abundant, and it provides over 20% of water supplies nationally.

ÁR
NATHAIR
atá ar neamh,
Go naofar d'ainim,
Go dtaga do ríocht,
Go ndéantar do
thoil ar an talamh
mar a dhéantar
ar neamh.
Ár n-arán laethúil
tabhair dúinn
inniu, agus maith
dúinn ár bhfiacha
mar a
mhaithimidne
dár bhféichiúna
féin
Ach ná lig sinn
i gcathú,
ach saor sinn ó olc,
Amen.

IRISH GAELIC
thanks to
your man
Gabriel Fitzmaurice
of Kerry

Poet, Singer and
Composer

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN WELSH

Ein tad yn y nefoedd, sancteiddier dy enw;
deled dy deyrnas; gwneler dy ewyllys,
ar y ddaear fel yn y nef.

Dyro i ni heddiw ein bara beunyddiol;
a maddau i ni ein troseddau,
fel yr ŷm ni wedi maddau i'r rhai a droseddodd yn ein
herbyn; a phaid â'n dwyn i brawf, ond gwared ni rhag
yr Un drwg. Oherwydd eiddo ti yw'r deyrnas a'r gallu
a'r gogoniant am byth. Amen

WELSH (Cymraeg or y Gymraeg) is a member of the Brittonic branch of the Celtic languages. It is spoken natively in Wales, by some in England, and in Y Wladfa (the Welsh colony in Chubut Province, Argentina). Over half a million people - more than 20% of the population of Wales - can speak Welsh. The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 gave the Welsh language official status in Wales, making it the only language that is de jure official in any part of the United Kingdom - English being official de facto. Many visitors will be familiar with the dual language road signs and place names.

A NICE PARABLETTE ABOUT CULTURAL DIVERSITY

A man on a bus in Swansea saw two women wearing hijabs chattering away. He said angrily, "If you have to live in Britain you might learn the language". The bus driver turned to him and said "They're speaking Welsh..."

LAND OF MY FATHERS

National anthems and songs offer good examples of cultural diversity attached. Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau is the unofficial anthem of Wales. The title is usually rendered in English as "The Land of My Fathers", with words written by Evan James of Pontypridd, Glamorgan, in January 1856. James James, the composer of the tune, was a harpist who played his instrument to accompany dancing in the pub he ran.

Glan Rhondda (Banks of the Rhondda) as it was known when it was composed, was first performed in the vestry of the original Capel Tabor in Maesteg, and soon became popular.

The song was originally intended to be performed in 6/8 time, but had to be slowed down to its present tempo when it began to be sung by large crowds.

It has not been established as a national anthem by law, but it has been used at official governmental ceremonies, at receptions of the British monarchy, and both national and local events in Wales. It seems to come to the fore when rugby forwards rampage near English goal posts.

IN PRAISE OF THE DIVERSITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

Local councillors and other elected representatives like Dot Hayes are great examples of community service and cultural diversity - bringing and sharing and appreciating different values, skills, experience and perspectives. And languages!

AFON is the Welsh for river on the plaque, and there are hundreds of them - as well as lakes and estuaries, reservoirs and great coastlines. Llwybr Arfordir Cymru (the Welsh Coast Path) is 870 miles long, from Chepstow in the south to Queensferry in the north.

EIN TAD

yn y nefoedd,
sancteiddier dy enw;
deled dy deyrnas;
gwneler dy ewyllys,
ar y ddaear fel
yn y nef.

Dyro i ni heddiw ein
bara beunyddiol;
a maddau i ni ein
troseddau,
fel yr ŷm ni wedi
maddau i'r rhai a
droseddodd yn ein
herbyn; a phaid â'n
dwyn i brawf,
ond gwared ni rhag
yr Un drwg.

Oherwydd eiddo ti
yw'r deyrnas a'r
gallu a'r gogoniant
am byth.

Amen

WELSH

Thanks to Winkfield Parish
& Bracknell Forest
Councillor
Dorothy Hayes MBE
of North Ascot

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN HUNGARIAN

MI ATYÁNK

aki a mennyekben vagy, szenteltessék
meg a te neved;
jöjjön el a te országod;
legyen meg a te akaratod,
amint a mennyben, úgy a földön is.
Mindennapi kenyerünket add meg nekünk ma;
és bocsásd meg vétkeinket,
miképpen mi is megbocsátunk
az ellenünk vétkezőknek;
és ne vígy minket kísértésbe, de szabadíts
meg a gonosztól!
Mert tiéd az ország, a hatalom és a
dicsőség mindörökké.
Ámen

HUNGARIAN is the official language of Hungary and one of the 24 official languages of the European Union, spoken by about 10 million people. Like Finnish and Estonian, it belongs to the Uralic language family, and is the most widely-spoken of the European languages not part of the Indo-European family. The Hungarian name for the language is Magyar.

A LITTLE IDEA WITH A BIG CULTURAL IMPACT

László Bíró was a Hungarian journalist who noticed that the ink used in newspaper printing dried quickly, leaving the paper dry and smudge-free. He tried using the same ink in a fountain pen but found that it would not flow into the tip. With his chemist brother György, he developed a new tip with a ball that was free to turn in a socket; and as it turned it would pick up ink from a cartridge and then roll to deposit it on the paper. Bíró patented the invention in 1938.

During World War II, Bíró was forced to flee the Nazis, and the brothers moved to Argentina. On 10 June 1943 they filed another patent, issued in the US as 2,390,636 Writing Instrument, and formed Biro Pens of Argentina. Bíró's birthday, 29 September, is Argentina's Inventors' Day.

The new design was licensed for production in the United Kingdom for supply to RAF aircrew, who found they worked much better than fountain pens at high altitude. (NB It's said that NASA spent millions of dollars researching a pen that would let astronauts write in zero gravity. The Russians used a pencil.)

In 1945 Marcel Bich in France bought the patent from Bíró, and the pen became the main product of the Bic company, which has sold over 100 billion pens worldwide.

The water on the plaque is not the Blue Danube - of which on 417km flow through Hungary, 14% of its total length - but the Tisza. This is 597km long in Hungary.

The music on the plaque is one of the Hungarian Rhapsodies by Franz Liszt in honour of his country.
Who knows what he might have composed if he'd had a speedy biro to hand instead of the traditional pen dipped into ink...

MI ATYÁNK,

aki a mennyekben
vagy, szenteltessék
meg a te neved;
jöjjön el a te
országod;
legyen meg
a te akaratod,
amint a mennyben,
úgy a földön is.
Mindennapi
kenyerünket add meg
nekünk ma;
és bocsásd meg
vétkeinket,
miképpen mi is
megbocsátunk
az ellenünk
vétkezőknek;
és ne vígy minket
kísértésbe,
de szabadíts
meg a gonosztól!
Mert tiéd az ország,
a hatalom és a
dicsőség mindörökké.
Ámen

HUNGARIAN

Thanks to
Evi Jankovics
in Bracknell
but born in Zsámbék
in Hungary

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN TAGALOG

Ama namin sumasalangit Ka Sambahin ang ngalan
Mo Mapasaamin ang kaharian Mo Sundin ang loob
Mo Dito sa lupa, para nang sa langit.

Bigyan Mo kami ngayon ng aming kakanin sa
araw-araw. At patawarin Mo ang aming mga sala,
Para ng pagpapatawad naming Sa mga nagkakasala
sa amin. At huwag Mo kaming ipahintulot sa tukso,
At iadya Mo kami sa lahat ng masama.
Sapagkat Iyo ang kaharian, at kapangyarihan,
At ang kadakilaan, magpakailanman. Amen.

Tagalog is an Austronesian language spoken as a first language
by a quarter of the hundred million population of the
Philippines, and as a second language by the majority. Its
standardized form, officially named Filipino, is the national
language of the Philippines, and with English is
one of two official languages today
(For many centuries, Spanish held sway).

It's related to other Philippine languages, such as the Bikol
languages, Ilocano, the Visayan languages, Kapampangan, and
Pangasinan, and more distantly to other Austronesian
languages, such as the Formosan languages of Taiwan, Malay
(Malaysian and Indonesian), Hawaiian, Māori, and Malagasy.

The location on the Pacific Ring of Fire and closeness to the
Equator makes the Philippines prone to earthquakes and
typhoons, but also endows it with abundant natural resources
and some of the world's greatest biodiversity. The Philippines
has a population of at least 100 million – making it the eighth-
most populated country in Asia and the 12th in the world.
Approximately 10 million additional Filipinos live overseas, one
of the world's largest diasporas. A great diversity of ethnicities
and cultures are found throughout the islands.

Windowpane Oyster (Capiz) windows are an important icon on
the diversity of culture in the Philippines.

The oyster (*Placuna placenta*) is a bivalve marine mollusc.
The almost-flat shells of the capiz can grow to over 150 mm in
diameter. They're edible, but valued more for the shells
(and the rather small pearls).

The shells have been used for thousands of years as a glass
substitute because of their durability and translucence.
Often they are set in lattices and similar wooden frames.
More recently they have been used in the manufacture of
decorative items such as chandeliers and lampshades. Shells are
also used as raw materials for glue, chalk, and varnish.

Windowpane oysters are found far and wide: from the shallows
of the Gulf of Aden to around the Philippines, where they're
abundant in the province of Capiz; in muddy or sandy shores, in
bays, coves, and lagoons to a depth of about 100 m.

Populations have been in decline because of destructive
methods of fishing and gathering such as trawling, dredging,
blast fishing and surface-supplied diving.
In the Philippines, fisheries are now regulated through permits,
quotas, size limits, and protected habitats. In spite of this
resources continue to be depleted.

The water on the plaque is a reminder that the nation is an
archipelago of about 7,600 islands. The 36,289km of coastline
gives the Philippines the fifth longest in the world.

AMA NAMIN,

sumasalangit
Ka Sambahin ang
ngalan Mo Mapasaamin
ang kaharian
Mo Sundin ang loob
Mo Dito sa lupa, para
nang sa langit.
Bigyan Mo kami ngayon
ng aming kakanin sa
araw-araw.
At patawarin Mo ang
aming mga sala,
Para ng pagpapatawad
naming Sa mga
nagkakasala sa amin.
At huwag Mo kaming
ipahintulot sa tukso,
At iadya Mo kami sa
lahat ng masama.
Sapagkat Iyo ang
kaharian, at
kapangyarihan,
At ang kadakilaan,
magpakailanman.
Amen.

TAGALOG

Thanks to
Alpha Mae Breadmore
of Bracknell
née Silva
in Manila
The Philippines

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN TRADITIONAL ENGLISH

Our Father, who art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name.
Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done,
On earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily
bread. And forgive us our sins, As we forgive those who
sin against us. And lead us not into temptation,
But deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom,
the power, and the glory, now and for ever.
Amen.

The King James Bible, or simply the Authorized Version, is an English translation for the Church of England, begun in 1604 and completed in 1611. It was actually the third translation into English approved by the English Church authorities. The first was the Great Bible, commissioned in the reign of King Henry VIII, followed by the Bishops' Bible of 1568.

A talented scholar, in January 1604 the recently-crowned James I convened the Hampton Court Conference, where a new English version was conceived in response to perceived problems in the earlier translations. It's noted for its "majesty of style", and has been described as one of the most important books in English culture and a driving force in the shaping of the English-speaking world. With the development of stereotype printing at the beginning of the 19th century, this version of the Bible became the most widely printed book in history.

Faith buildings around the world are good examples of cultural diversity. St Mary's church – one of three in the parish - is classic English, in a village on the edge of Windsor Forest. A Saxon building is believed to have been on the site, but records show the first vicar Galpidus de Pickeforde, in 1298. The church is now a Grade II listed building. The central section dates from the late 13th century, and the red brick bell tower replaced the original wooden structure in the early 17th century. A spiral staircase leads to the clock and the bell chamber, containing six bells dated between 1597 and 1874. The team of hand-bell ringers add to the diversity of musical sounds in church.

Horticultural diversity is part of its history! Winkfield is celebrated worldwide for its contribution to Fruitgrowers know it as the 'source' of the 'Vicar of Winkfield Pear', a 'heritage' variety. The vicar was William Rham, born in Utrecht of Dutch and Swiss parents. He came to Winkfield in 1808 and died there after 35 years as the incumbent.

Rham was very popular with his rural parishioners, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, becoming one of the greatest authorities of his day. His continental experience taught him the necessity of agricultural schools. So in 1835 he opened a school of industry at Winkfield. This was maintained by private subscription and the sale of produce. The school, which accommodated fifty boys and fifty girls, was surrounded with four acres of land, on which the pupils were taught both the theory and practice of good agriculture. In the adjoining workshops, the boys were taught to handle tools. But the girls just had lessons in domestic work...

Attitudes have changed since then. In 1994 Angela Berners-Wilson, a university chaplain, became the first woman to be ordained in the Church of England. Who knows but that another may add to Winkfield Parish's history by picking up Pickeforde's role in the community.

The water shown here is what appears in baptismal fonts everywhere.

Our Father
who art in heaven,
Hallowed be
thy Name.
Thy kingdom come.
Thy will be done,
On earth as it is
in heaven.
Give us this day our
daily bread.
And forgive us
our sins,
As we forgive those
who sin against us.
And lead us not into
temptation,
But deliver us
from evil.
For thine is the
kingdom, the power,
and the glory,
now and for ever.
Amen.

TRADITIONAL
ENGLISH
As said in Winkfield &
Cranbourne Parish
Churches
Thanks to
Rev Huw Mordecai
Minister

DE LODZ PRIA IN KAMTOK

Our father whe you live for heaven. Your name must be holy. Make your comandia e come for we how you want say e must be for ground like for heaven. Give we chop whe e enough for we for this day. And excus we bad like we too di excuse the people whe them do we bad. No leave we go for bad road but move we for bad thing. Amen.

If you're looking for linguistic diversity, Cameroon is the go-to place. Over 250 languages are spoken by the 20 million inhabitants. Two of them are official – French and English.

But Kamtok has a significant voice too. This is Cameroonian Pidgin English, or Cameroonian Creole. About 5% of Cameroonians are native speakers, and about half speak it in some form. Kamtok is a variety of coastal West African Pidgin Englishes - in active use in the country for over 200 years. The Baptist missionaries who arrived Cameroon in 1845 - and who introduced formal education in English - had to learn Pidgin. During the German annexation period (1884-1914), Pidgin resisted a ban, and became a makeshift undercover language.

And Kamtok shows its own diversity – typical of many languages!

- Grafi Kamtok is used in the grassfields
 - Liturgical Kamtok is used by the Catholic Church
 - Francophone Kamtok is used mainly in towns – and is handy for French-speakers conversing with English-speakers.
 - Limbe Kamtok is spoken mainly in the southwest coastal area around the port of Limbe.
 - Bororo Kamtok is spoken by the Bororo cattle traders who travel as far as Nigeria.
-

Football strips are good takes on cultural diversity today. The Cameroon national colours are seen in the shirts, shorts and socks of their football team - nicknamed Les Lions Indomptables (The Indomitable or Untameable Lions)

Cameroon has qualified seven times for the FIFA World Cup, more than any other African team. They were the first African team to reach the quarter-final of the World Cup, in 1990, losing to England in extra time. They have also won five Africa Cup of Nations titles.

The water on the plaque is that of the Congo – the second longest in the world after the Amazon. Cameroon has 2000+ miles of Congo – along with many other rivers. The Congo supports over 700 varieties of fish, and is used for transport, irrigation, and hydroelectric power -though dams may endanger the fish, frogs, snails and other natural life in the river.

DE LODZ PRIA

Our father whe you live for heaven.
Your name must be holy.
Make your comandia e come for we
how you want say e must be for ground like for heaven.

Give we chop whe e enough for we for this day.

And excus we bad like we too di excuse the people whe them do we bad.

No leave we go for bad road but move we for bad thing.

Amen.

KAMTOK
Cameroon Pidgin
thanks to
Mary Maimo
of Bracknell
and
Cameroon

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN CHEYENNE

Tséhéhe'tovatsemenoto tséhestoéstoveto
he'amo'omééno, momóxeono'átamaneto.
Néxho'hévehonoeo'o. Eme'nêheso tséhešetanoto
hétsêhéno ho'eva hápó'e tséhéso hénêhéóhe
he'amo'omééno. Oešeeva néxhoxomemenoo'o.
Néhvonetanó'tôtse tséhešéó'ôhto'eétâhétse
hápó'e tséévâheševonetanó'tomóvótse
tséó'ôhto'eéhaetsee'e. Néhvéstâhémemenoo'o
komahe nâhtsêsáa'áahtóhénóne
mâhvonôhóha'ónétse, naa máto
ne'aseotšêšemenoo'o tséxhávêséva'e.
Néma'xevéhoneve, néhestoháatamaahéstove, naa
évó'ho'êho'hévatamaahe hétsetseha naa
a'ene'xóvéva

The Cheyenne are one of the indigenous peoples of the Great Plains. Their beautiful language is a member of the Algonquian family of North America which includes Blackfoot, Arapaho, Cree, Ojibwa, Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Menomini, Fox, Massachusett, Delaware, Shawnee, Micmac, and Naskapi.

A better guide than Hollywood to all their history is to be found at the Smithsonian Museum of the American Indian www.nmai.si.edu. On-line, this shows the great richness and diversity of culture and communities before and during the European colonisation. There's a Cheyenne Cultural Center in Clinton, Oklahoma.

The 20,000+ Cheyenne today are from tribes merged in the early 19th century. About 11000 now live on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in southeastern Montana. About 90% of the population are Native Americans (full or part race), with most identifying themselves as Cheyenne. Slightly more than one quarter of the population five years or older speak a language other than English. The Southern Cheyenne, known in Cheyenne as Heévâhetaneo'o meaning "Roped People" (as they're linked with the Southern Arapaho), form the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes in western Oklahoma. Their combined population is about 12000.

Like others, the Cheyenne language suffered changes in culture at the hands of repressive US Government policies towards its indigenous communities – allowing English further dominance. Yet as www.cheyennelanguage.org says: *Knowing more than one language can enrich a person, can give them more than one viewpoint from which to view the world. Speaking and understanding the ancestral tongue should be a cause for celebration...The onset of death pangs of endangered languages around the world is felt today by Cheyennes and many other Native American language communities. Ma'heo'o, nehnêševatamemeno: Great One, take pity on us!*

The Cheyenne tribe were ceremonious and celebrated many events and accomplishments through tribal rituals. The smoking of the peace pipe was one such ritual that the men of the Cheyenne tribe highly valued and was a routine custom at council meetings. Storytelling was another valued custom and a way of preserving their past.

The water on the plaque is a reminder of a continuing fight for local peoples to enjoy resources in the face of pipeline development.

Tséhéhe'

tovatsemenoto
tséhestoéstoveto
he'amo'omééno,
momóxeono'átamaneto.
Néxho'hévehonoeo'o.
Eme'nêheso tséhešetanoto
hétsêhéno ho'eva hápó'e
tséhéso hénêhéóhe
he'amo'omééno. Oešeeva
néxhoxomemenoo'o.
Néhvonetanó'tôtse
tséhešéó'ôhto'eétâhétse
hápó'e
tséévâheševonetanó'tomóv
ótse
tséó'ôhto'eéhaetsee'e.
Néhvéstâhémemenoo'o
komahe
nâhtsêsáa'áahtóhénóne
mâhvonôhóha'ónétse, naa
máto ne'aseotšêšemenoo'o
tséxhávêséva'e.
Néma'xevéhoneve,
néhestoháatamaahéstove,
naa
évó'ho'êho'hévatamaahe
hétsetseha naa
a'ene'xóvéva

CHEYENNE

Thanks to
Deacon Mike Fletcher of
Christ on the Mountain
Catholic Church, Lakewood,
Colorado USA
and to
CheyenneLanguage.org

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN PORTUGUESE

Pai nosso que estás nos céus, santificado seja o
Vosso nome. Venha a nós o Vosso Reino. Seja
feita a Vossa vontade, assim na Terra como no
Céu. O pão nosso de cada dia nos dai hoje. Perdoai
as nossas ofensas assim como nós perdoamos a
quem nos tem ofendido. E não nos deixeis cair em
tentação, mas livrai-nos do mal. Amen.

AS WITH SPANISH AND ENGLISH, the seafaring tradition of Portugal meant that its language was carried far and wide.

A Portuguese-speaking person or nation may be referred to as "Lusophone", after Lusitania, the name for Portugal in Roman times. Today, Portuguese is the sole official language of Portugal, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, and São Tomé and Príncipe. It also has co-official language status in East Timor, Equatorial Guinea and Macau.

Portuguese and Portuguese creole speakers are also found in Goa, Daman and Diu in India; in Batticaloa on the east coast of Sri Lanka; in the Indonesian island of Flores; in the Malacca state of Malaysia; and the ABC islands in the Caribbean where Papiamentu is spoken. Cape Verdean Creole is the most widely spoken Portuguese-based Creole.

With about 220 million native speakers and 260 million in total, Portuguese is usually listed as the sixth most natively spoken language in the world. It's the third-most spoken European language in the world in terms of native speakers. It is also the most spoken language in South America and the second-most spoken in Latin America after Spanish. And Portuguese is an official language of the European Union, Mercosul, OAS, ECOWAS and the African Union.

EAST TIMOR in South East Asia was colonised by Portugal in the 16th century, and was known as Portuguese Timor until November 1975, when it was invaded and occupied by Indonesia. The occupation was characterised by a decades-long conflict; but in 1999 UN initiatives meant Indonesia relinquished control. East Timor became the first new sovereign state of the 21st century on 20 May 2002 and joined the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries. It is one of only two predominantly Christian nations in Southeast Asia, the other being the Philippines. NB "Timor" is Malay for, ahem, East. So its names might really be East East...

STILT HOUSES! They're good examples of cultural diversity in family living. The traditional houses of East Timor vary from the large conical Bunak houses (deuhoto) in the west to the unique and iconic Fataluku houses in the east. The tall, elongated Fataluku houses have stilts supporting a main living room and are topped by a high, tapering thatched roof. In Oecussi the hills are dotted with the traditional lopo and ume kebubu houses of the Dawan people, while all the way from Dill to the south coast you'll find the circular houses and conical roofs of the Mambat people. In Maliana, are rectangular stilt houses. The water on the plaque is for East Timor's plentiful monsoon rain December-May - but there's a dry season June-November.

PAI NOSSO

que estás nos céus,
santificado seja o
Vosso nome.

Venha a nós o
Vosso Reino.

Seja feita a Vossa
vontade, assim na
Terra como no Céu.

O pão nosso de cada
dia nos dai hoje.

Perdoai as nossas
ofensas assim como
nós perdoamos a
quem nos tem
ofendido.

E não nos deixeis cair
em tentação, mas
livrai-nos do mal.
Amen.

PORTUGUESE

Thanks to
Maria Manuel
Oliveira Serras
Pereira Quigley
of Bracknell
but born in
Lisboa

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN SHONA

Baba vedu muri kudenga
Zita renyu ngari namatwe
Umambo hwenyu ngausvike
Kuda kwenyu ngakuitwe
Pasi sekudenga
Tipeiwo nhasi kudya kwedu kwezuva
Mutiregerere zvatakakutadzirai
Sekuregerera kwatinoita vanotitadzira
Musatirega tichiwiira munezvinotiedza
Asi mutinunure munezvakaipa
Nekuti humambo ndehwenyu
Neutsvene Neupenyu husingaperi
Amen

Our Father is in heaven, Make your name rocky.
Let your kingdom come, Let your will be done.
Earthly heavens, Give us today our daily dinner
Forgive us of our sins. As we forgive, they hurt us
Do not let us fall into temptation, But deliver us from evil
For the kingdom belongs to you Holiness, With eternal life. Amen

SHONA is the most widely spoken Bantu language as a first language and is native to the Shona people of Zimbabwe. It's thought to be spoken by about 14 million people, four million more than speak the next Bantu language, Zulu.

ACCORDING to Iron Age migration theories, CE1 is the date around which the Bantu (Shona) people were naturalised to Zimbabwe and around. The Bantu *"were great philosophers, highly religious, musical, sociable, hospitable, scientific and intuitively perceptive of their environment."*

SHONA is a written standard language with an orthography and grammar that was codified during the early 20th century and fixed in the 1950s. In the 1920s, the Rhodesian administration was faced with the challenge of preparing schoolbooks and other materials in the various languages and dialects and enlisted the help of the South African linguist Clement Doke. Standard Shona is based on the dialect spoken by the Karanga people of Masvingo Province, the region around Great Zimbabwe, and Zezuru people of central and northern Zimbabwe. However, all Shona dialects are officially considered to be of equal significance and are taught in local schools.

MAIZE provides a take on agricultural diversity! For many peoples, the types of pre-colonial agro-industries and way of life meant food production culturally-specific to their biological needs, nutritional values, cultural mores and survival.

The indigenous Shona people were master agriculturalists (hurudza), who grew a selection of crops on the plateau for nearly 2 000 years before the advent of colonisation. There's a lot of evidence that maize was one of them – challenging the belief that maize was one of the many pre-colonial cereal crops introduced in Africa by Portuguese traders.

As well as providing food, maize is the basis for beautiful batik artwork alongside the fine Shona wood and stone carving.

ZIMBABWE is landlocked, but shares Victoria Falls with Zambia. These are 108 metres high and 1708 metres wide. The spray from the 500 million litres of water going over the edge every minute is visible from over 50km away!

Baba Vedu

muri kudenga
Zita renyu ngari
namatwe
Umambo hwenyu
ngausvike
Kuda kwenyu ngakuitwe
Pasi sekudenga
Tipeiwo nhasi kudya
kwedu kwezuva
Mutiregerere
zvatakakutadzirai
Sekuregerera kwatinoita
vanotitadzira
Musatirega tichiwiira
munezvinotiedza
Asi mutinunure
munezvakaipa
Nekuti humambo
ndehwenyu
Neutsvene
Neupenyu husingaperi
Amen

SHONA

Thanks to Ray of Light
Children's Charity in Harare,
Zimbabwe;
Co-founder Catherine
Robinson in Lancashire;
and
Eloise d'Sousa
in Bracknell

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN SLOVAKIAN

Otče náš, ktorý si na nebesiach, posväť sa meno Tvoje, príd' kráľovstvo Tvoje, buď vôľa Tvoja, ako v nebi, tak i na zemi. Chlieb náš každodenný, daj nám dnes a odpusť nám naše viny, ako i my odpúšťame svojim vinníkom a neuved' nás do pokušenia, ale zbav nás od zlého.
Amen.

SLOVAK is an Indo-European language that belongs to the West Slavic languages (together with Czech, Polish, Silesian, Kashubian and Sorbian).

Slovak is the official language of Slovakia, where it is spoken by approximately 5.5 million people. Slovak speakers are also found in the United States, the Czech Republic, Argentina, Serbia, Ireland, Romania, Poland, Canada, Hungary, Croatia, the United Kingdom, Australia, Austria, Ukraine and many other countries worldwide.

The Slavs arrived in the territory of present-day Slovakia in the 5th and 6th centuries. In the 7th century, they played a significant role in the creation of Samo's Empire and in the 9th century established the Principality of Nitra. In the 10th century, the territory was integrated into the Kingdom of Hungary. After World War I and the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Slovaks and Czechs established Czechoslovakia. A separate (First) Slovak Republic (1939–1945) existed in World War II as a client state of Nazi Germany. In 1945, Czechoslovakia was re-established and under Communist rule became a Soviet satellite.

In 1989, the Velvet Revolution ended Communist rule in Czechoslovakia. And Slovakia became an independent state on 1 January 1993 after the peaceful dissolution of Czechoslovakia - sometimes known as the Velvet Divorce.

SLOVAKIA is a high-income advanced economy with a very high Human Development Index. The country joined the European Union in 2004 and the Eurozone on 1 January 2009. Although regional income inequality is high, 90% of citizens own their homes. In 2016, Slovak citizens had visa-free or visa-on-arrival access to 165 countries and territories, ranking the Slovak passport 11th in the world. Slovakia is the world's largest per-capita car producer with a total of 1,040,000 cars manufactured in the country in 2016 alone, and the 7th largest car producer in the EU.

IF YOU USE A SATNAV, it's thanks to one of the diversity of inventors with a Slovak connection. Born into a family of Slovak-German immigrants from Bytča, Ivan Alexander Getting was an American physicist. Along with Roger L. Easton and Bradford Parkinson, he credited with the development of the Global Positioning System (GPS). Oh, and actor Paul Newman's good looks came from his Slovak mother.

NATIONAL SYMBOLS ARE IMPORTANT EXAMPLES of cultural diversity. The Slovak symbol on the plaque is based on 14th Century coat of arms, with its distinctive doubled cross.

THE WATER in the picture is a reminder of the cultural diversity seen in mineral and thermal water springs – of which there are 1470 in Slovakia! The many spas offer treatments of different diseases as well as relaxation and wellness.

OTČE NÁŠ,
ktorý si na
nebesiach, posväť
sa meno Tvoje,
príd' kráľovstvo
Tvoje, buď vôľa
Tvoja, ako v nebi,
tak i na zemi.
Chlieb náš
každodenný, daj
nám dnes a
odpusť nám naše
viny, ako i my
odpúšťame svojim
vinníkom a
neuved' nás do
pokusenia, ale
zbav nás od zlého.
Amen.

SLOVAKIAN

Thanks to
Jana Griffiths of
Bracknell now
but born Jablonové,
Bratislavský,
Slovakia

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN SPANISH

Padre nuestro que estás en el cielo.
Santificado sea tu nombre. Venga tu reino.
Hágase tu voluntad en la tierra como en el cielo.
Danos hoy nuestro pan de cada día.
Perdona nuestras ofensas, como también nosotros
perdonamos a los que nos ofenden. No nos dejes
caer en tentación y líbranos del mal. Amén.

Spanish is a Western Romance language that's usually considered the world's second-most spoken native language, after Mandarin Chinese and ahead of English. It evolved from everyday Latin in Iberia after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire. In the early 16th century, Spanish was taken to colonies of the Spanish Empire, most notably the Americas but also territories in Africa, Oceania and the Philippines.

Around 75% of modern Spanish vocabulary is derived from Latin. But around 8% of its vocabulary is Arabic in origin from the Andalus era – and Basque, French, Italian, and indigenous languages of the Americas also feature.

Spanish is one of the six official languages of the United Nations. It is also used as an official language by the European Union, the Organization of American States, the Union of South American Nations, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the African Union and by many other international organizations.

In *Lingo: A Language Spotter's Guide to Europe*, Gaston Dorren notes that *"a conversation in Spain is said to be akin to a shoot-out: every word sounds like a bullet, every sentence a burst of gunfire"*. One study found that Spaniards utter an average of 7.82 syllables a second, compared with 6.17 for English speakers and 5.97 for Germans.

But it's different in the Americas. From the USA in the north to Tierra del Fuego in the far south, Spanish is spoken much more slowly than in Spain. Says Gaston: *"For an easy conversation, I'll take a Peruvian over a Spaniard any day."*

LIGHTHOUSES IN WHATEVER DIVERSE FORM are great examples of community generosity – provided free to everyone needing their warning and navigation help and comfort. The oldest still in daily use is the Tower of Hercules, built in the 2nd Century CE by the Romans at A Coruna in northwest Spain.

At the tip of South America, Les Eclaireurs (meaning the Scouts or Pathfinders) Lighthouse has been of great value to the millions of seafarers who have passed its breathtaking setting since 1923. Solar-powered and remote-controlled today, it's 5 miles east of the city of Ushuaia in the Beagle Channel, Tierra del Fuego, known as the City at the End of the World. Les Eclaireurs is not actually the Lighthouse at the End of the World. That title is held by San Juan de Salvamento lighthouse on the remote Isla de los Estados to the east, and made famous by Jules Verne in his novel of that name.

The turbulent waves on the plaque are meant to remind to portray all seas' great energies and willpower.

PADRE NUESTRO
que estás en
el cielo.
Santificado sea tu
nombre.
Venga tu reino.
Hágase tu voluntad
en la tierra como
en el cielo.
Danos hoy nuestro
pan de cada día.
Perdona nuestras
ofensas,
como también
nosotros
perdonamos a los
que nos ofenden.
No nos dejes caer
en tentación y
líbranos del mal.
Amén.

SPANISH

Gracias a
Fr Osvaldo Braccia
in Ushuaia, Patagonia,
Argentina
Y
Monica Teixeira
from Venezuela
but awhile in
Bracknell UK

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN ECCLESIASTICAL LATIN

PATER NOSTER QUI ES IN CÆLIS;
SANCTIFICATUR NOMEN TUUM:
ADVENIAT REGNUM TUUM; FIAT VOLUNTAS
TUA, SICUT IN CÆLO, ET IN TERRA.
PANEM NOSTRUM COTIDIANUM DA NOBIS
HODIE: ET DIMITTE NOBIS DEBITA NOSTRA,
SICUT ET NOS DIMITTIMUS DEBITORIBUS
NOSTRIS: ET NE NOS INDUCAS IN
TENTATIONEM: SED LIBERA NOS A MALO.
AMEN

LATIN is a classical language belonging to the Italic branch of the Indo-European languages. The Latin alphabet is derived from the Etruscan and Greek alphabets, and ultimately from the Phoenician.

Latin was originally spoken in Latium, in the Italian Peninsula. Through the power of the Roman Republic, it became the dominant language throughout the Roman Empire.

Vulgar (everyday) Latin developed into the Romance languages, such as Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, French, and Romanian. Latin was used as the language of international communication, scholarship, and science until well into the 18th century, when it began to be supplanted by vernaculars – local languages.

Ecclesiastical Latin remains the official language of the Holy See. The Vatican Bank has an ATM with Latin Instructions. And the Latin tweets of Pope Francis have 200,000 followers. You might like to join them if you're easy with "*Tuus adventus in paginam publicam Papae Francisci breviloquentis optatissimus est.*"

Latin lives in modern languages *eg* (that's short for *exempla grata*, of course) *bonus, impromptu, ad hoc, bona fides, pro rata, omnibus, video, monitor, video, non sequitur, mea culpa, post mortem, vice versa, habeas corpus, ego, subpoena, pro bono, tibia, etc* (short for *et cetera*, "and the rest"). The £ sign denotes *Librum* – and the word also gave us *lb*.

Perhaps the most common Latin word in use – seen inside buildings all around the world? *Exit*. It's Latin for s/he/it goes out!

CONSIDERING they had numbers (*Nota Bene* no zero) not lending themselves to easy maths, Roman engineers were outstanding contributors to civic culture. One example of their skills is at Segovia in Spain. Built in the time of Trajan, for nearly 2000 years the aqueduct has carried water 10 miles into the city, bridging a gorge with 24,000 granite blocks without the use of mortar. The aboveground section has 165 arches. By the city, a dip in the terrain means two tiers of arches, standing more than 90ft high.

And in the UK too. To get about 8 million gallons a day water into their fort at Dorchester in Dorset, the Second Legion built an aqueduct 12 miles long – with a fall of only 60 feet as it contoured round valleys. The local mills benefitted, as did the cleanliness of citizens using the public baths – one of the many advances in cultural diversity the Roman brought alongside the many other languages of a well-mixed-up empire crossed-crossed by people from all sorts of places.

So the water on the front of the plaque is to celebrate that brought by aqueducts, canals, pipelines and other engineering works wherever they may be.

**PATER
NOSTER**
QUI ES IN CÆLIS;
SANCTIFICATUR
NOMEN TUUM:
ADVENIAT
REGNUM TUUM;
FIAT VOLUNTAS
TUA, SICUT IN
CÆLO, ET IN
TERRA.
PANEM NOSTRUM
COTIDIANUM DA
NOBIS HODIE:
ET DIMITTE NOBIS
DEBITA NOSTRA,
SICUT ET NOS
DIMITTIMUS
DEBITORIBUS
NOSTRIS:
ET NE NOS
INDUCAS IN
TENTATIONEM:
SED LIBERA NOS
A MALO.

AMEN

LATIN

THANKS TO
FR KEVIN BIDGOOD
OF
ST FRANCIS OF ASSISI
CATHOLIC PARISH,
SOUTH ASCOT

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN OLD SAXON

Fader usa firihō barno, thu bist an them hohon himila rikea,
geuuihid si thin namo uuordo gehuuilico, Cuma thin craftag riki.
Uuerða thin uuilleo oþar thesa werold alla, so sama an erðo, so
thar uppa ist an them hohon himilo rikea. Gef us dag
gehuuilikes rad, drohtin the godo, thina helaga helpa, endi alat
us, heþenes uuard, managoro menscudlio, al so uue oðrum
mannum doan. Ne lat us farledean leða uuihti so forð an iro
uuileon, so uui uuirðige sind, ac help us uuiðar
allun ubilon dadiun.

Father of us, the sons of men, You are in the high heavenly kingdom.
Blessed be Your name in every word. May Your mighty kingdom
come. May your will be done over all this world, just the same on earth
as it is up there in the high heavenly kingdom. Give us
support/advice/counsels] each day, good Chieftain, and Your holy
help. And pardon us, Protector of Heaven, for our many crimes, just as
we do to other human beings. Do not let evil little creatures lead us off
[cause us to leave] to do their will, as we deserve. But help us against
all evil deeds.

In the late Roman Empire, the Saxons were a group of tribes
living near the North Sea coast of what is now Germany.
Significant numbers settled in large parts of Great Britain in the
early Middle Ages, and the term Anglo-Saxon came into use in
the 8th century. The influence of their language on today's
English can be glimpsed in some of the words in The Lord's Prayer,
such as *fader*, *gef* and *Ne lat us*.

The Heliand is an epic poem in Old Saxon, written in the first
half of the 9th century. The title means saviour in Old Saxon
and the poem is a Biblical paraphrase that recounts the life of
Jesus in the alliterative verse style of a Germanic epic. Heliand is
the largest known work of written Old Saxon. Taking up about
6000 lines, the poem must have been relatively popular and
widespread because it exists in two manuscript versions and
four fragmentary versions.

The funeral practices of different societies and religions are
excellent examples of cultural diversity. Some rites preserve the
body – as with burial and mummification. Others are forms of
what's called *exarnation* – as with cremation and the sky
burials found in Buddhist Tibet.

A ship burial or boat grave used one either as a container for
the dead or a part of the grave goods itself. They were popular
among the Germanic peoples, particularly the Vikings, but were
also found in the Philippines.

The National Trust's site at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk produced a
fine example. Among the treasures found is a very fine helmet
weighing about 5 lb. Made of iron covered with tinned bronze,
the helmet rusted in the grave and shattered into hundreds of
fragments when the chamber roof collapsed. Restoration
meant the meticulous identification, grouping and orientation
of the fragments. You can see it today in Room 41 at the British
Museum.

The water on the plaque has to be the North Sea.

FADER USA

firihō barno, thu bist
an them hohon himila
rikea, geuuihid si thin
namo uuordo
gehuuilico,
Cuma thin craftag riki.
Uuerða thin uuilleo
oþar thesa werold
alla, so sama an erðo,
so thar uppa ist an
them hohon
himilo rikea.
Gef us dag gehuuilikes
rad, drohtin the godo,
thina helaga helpa,
endi alat us, heþenes
uuard, managoro
mescudlio,
al so uue oðrum
mannum doan.
Ne lat us farledean
leða uuihti so forð an
iro uuileon, so uui
uuirðige sind, ac help
us uuiðar allun
ubilon dadiun.

OLD SAXON

IN THE EPIC POEM
THE HELIAND
(The Saviour)

A RIGHT OUR FATHER IN COCKNEY

'ello, Dad, up there in good old 'eaven, Your name is, well, great and 'oly, and we respect you, Guv. We 'ope we can all 'ave a butcher's at 'eaven and be there as soon as possible. And we want to make you 'appy, Guv, and do what you want 'ere on earth, just like what you do in 'eaven.

Guv, please give us some Uncle Fred, and enough grub and stuff to keep us going today. And we 'ope you'll forgive us when we cock things up, just like we're supposed to forgive them who annoy us and do dodgy stuff to us.

There's a lot of dodgy people around, Guv; please don't let us get tempted to do bad things. 'elp keep us away from all the nasty, evil stuff and keep that dodgy Satan away from us, 'cos you're much stronger than 'im. You're the Boss, God, and will be forever, innit? Cheers, Amen.

Ta very much for the Cockney to Mike Coles Head of RE at St John Cass Secondary School, Stepney

The term cockney has had several distinct geographical, social, and linguistic associations. Originally a term applied to all city-dwellers, it was eventually restricted to Londoners and particularly to "Bow-bell Cockneys": those born within earshot of the bells of St Mary-le-Bow in the Cheapside district of the City of London. It eventually referred to all those in the East End, working-class Londoners generally.

Linguistic research in the early 2010s suggests that elements of cockney are declining in usage within the East End and may disappear within 30 years. Some traditional features of have been displaced by a Jamaican Creole-influenced variety popular among young Londoners (sometimes referred to as "Jafaican")

Elgar's overture Cockaigne celebrates not a mythical land of luxury but the good-humoured name for London. It's a set of musical snapshots, including cockney citizens, church bells, romantic couples, and a cheery brass band.

The sequins on the plaque are an allusion to Pearly Kings and Queens, an organised charitable based on a tradition of working class culture in London. Each group is associated with a church raising money for London-based charities. Their pearliness comes from buttons, replaced on the plaque by sequins which are deliberately mixed to reflect the diversity of cultures in London today.

As for Uncle Fred (above) would you Adam & Eve it's part of rhyming slang – whose origins may have been a linguistic accident, a game, or a cryptolact developed to confuse non-locals, promote a sense of community, or hide meaning. It's sometime hard to know what's authentic and what's specially made up – but it certainly calls on a big diversity of cultures.

Finally, while Mike Coles' version is fun with its sleeves rolled up, if you're pressed for time it's worth knowing that the less lippy English of the Book of Common Prayer connects you to God in only half the words, innit?

The water on the plaque? Old Father Thames that keeps rolling along down to the mighty sea – well, once past the Barrier that will need renewing if Cockaigne is to counter the rising sea levels that climate change is bringing.

'ello, Dad,

up there in good old 'eaven,
Your name is, well, great and
'oly, and we respect you, Guv.

We 'ope we can all 'ave a
butcher's at 'eaven and be
there as soon as possible.

And we want to make you
'appy, Guv, and do what you
want 'ere on earth, just like
what you do in 'eaven.

Guv, please give us some
Uncle Fred, and enough grub
and stuff to keep us going
today. And we 'ope you'll
forgive us when we cock
things up, just like we're
supposed to forgive them who
annoy us and do dodgy stuff
to us.

There's a lot of dodgy people
around, Guv; please don't let
us get tempted to do bad
things. 'elp keep us away from
all the nasty, evil stuff
and keep that dodgy Satan
away from us,
'cos you're much stronger
than 'im.

You're the Boss, God,
and will be forever, innit?
Cheers, Amen.

COCKNEY

Ta very much to
Mike Coles
Head of RE at
St John Cass Secondary School,
Stepney

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN MIDDLE ENGLISH
Wycliffe Translation C1380 CE

Oure fadir that art in heuenes, halewid be thi name; thi kyndoom
come to; be thi wille don in erthe as in heuene: gyue to us this dai
oure breed ouer othir substaunce; and forgyue to us oure dettis,
as we forgyuen to oure gettouris; and lede us not in to
temptacioun, but delyuere us fro yuel.

Cultural diversity is seen when texts written in one language are translated into another – for enjoyment as well as education.

John Wycliffe was an English philosopher, theologian, Biblical translator, reformer, and seminary professor at Oxford -an influential dissident within the Catholic priesthood during the 14th century.

In the early Middle Ages, most Western Christian people encountered the Bible only in the form of oral versions of scriptures, verses and homilies in Latin (other sources were mystery plays, usually conducted in the vernacular, and popular iconography). Though relatively few people could read at this time, Wycliffe's idea was to translate the Bible into the vernacular, saying "*it helpeth Christian men to study the Gospel in that tongue in which they know best Christ's sentence*". The translations are now generally believed to be the work of several hands. Wycliffe's Bible is the name now given to a group of Bible translations into Middle English that were made under his direction in about 1382 to 1395CE.

The cathedral in Salisbury is one of the leading examples of Early English architecture. Started in 1220, the main body of the cathedral was completed in only 38 years. In total, 70,000 tons of stone, 3,000 tons of timber and 450 tons of lead were used.

Since 1549, the cathedral has had the tallest church spire in the United Kingdom - 404 feet (123m). It also has the largest cloister and the largest cathedral close in Britain. It contains the world's oldest working clock (dating from 1386) and has the best surviving of the four original copies of Magna Carta. Although the spire is the cathedral's most impressive feature, it has proved to be troublesome. Without the addition of buttresses, bracing arches and anchor irons over the succeeding centuries, it would have suffered the fate of spires on other great ecclesiastical buildings – for example, at Lincoln and Malmesbury.

How many people does it takes to change the aircraft navigation warning lightbulb on the spire? Two, plus two rope conservation specialists. It takes about three hours. They have to climb 90 steps into the space above the nave, then walk along the roof to the central tower before climbing 332 steps to get to the base of the spire. The next step is a 144ft climb up ten ladders inside the spire before climbing out through a 18in by 24in weather door and scaling the last 39ft to the summit using special metal rungs set into the outside of the spire... Clinging to the tiny island of stone, they can then claim they have the best view in Wiltshire!

A TINY TALE ABOUT HAPPENSTANCE

The foundation of the 'new' city of Salisbury is based on a legend. At ancient Old Sarum 2 miles away, an archer decided where to build the city by shooting an arrow down into the valley. It struck a deer which ended up where today's Cathedral stands. This feat may also have inspired the expression "pull the other one, it's got church bells on it."

The waves on the plaque are for the Avon and four of its tributaries the Nadder, Ebble, Wylfe and Bourne gathered at Salisbury.

OURE FADIR

that art in heuenes,
halewid be thi
name; thi kyndoom
come to; be thi
wille don in erthe as
in heuene:
gyue to us this dai
oure breed ouer
othir substaunce;
and forgyue to us
oure dettis, as we
forgyuen to oure
gettouris;
and lede us not in
to temptacioun,
but delyuere us
fro yuel.

MIDDLE ENGLISH

JOHN WYCLIFFE
BIBLE
TRANSLATION
circa 1380

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN TEXT

dad@hvn, ur spshl.we want wot u want&urth2b like hvn.giv us food&4giv r sins lyk we 4giv uvaz.don't test us!save us!bcos we kno ur boss,ur tuf&ur cool 4 eva!ok?

Matthew Campbell, York, UK

r pa in evan, respect 2 u, may u rain ear as in evan. giv us r needs, 4giv rsin as we 4giv r nmes. resq us from the evil 1. 4 ur always the most xlent dude. Yo.

Steve Seymour, Bristol, UK

God@heaven.org, You rule, up and down. We need grub and a break. Will pass it on. Keep us focused.

You totally rule, long term. Amen.

Rev Stephen Moore, Bellevue WA, USA

Text is an unusually diverse form of language – written not spoken. The idea is information using minimum characters. It's not new: think Mrs, mph, kg, etc, TLC, £, CC. In character-based languages such as Chinese and Japanese, numbers are assigned syllables based on the pronunciation of numbers. So in Chinese, "8807701314520" translates as "*Hug hug you, kiss kiss you, whole life, whole life I love you.*"

About half of anyone text messages go to 3-5 people.

Ship of Fools was launched on April Fool's Day 1998 as a website, and quickly grew into an online community as well as a webzine – as you can see at www.ship-of-fools.com. "*We're here for people who prefer their religion disorganized,*" says the Ship's editor and designer, Simon Jenkins. "*Our aim is to help Christians be self-critical and honest about the failings of Christianity, as we believe honesty can only strengthen faith.*" Regular features include the Mystery Worshipper, the Caption Competition, and Gadgets for God. Alongside these is a thriving online community, including the famed Heaven, Hell and Purgatory bulletin boards. Fully independent, Ship of Fools currently attracts more than 150,000 unique visitors a month accessing over 2.5 million pages – many of them readers more interested in questions than answers.

ship of fools by simon jenkins

*what ship plays with icebergs
and plays soft music as it sinks into the ocean?
what ship on the throw of a dice
feeds a prophet to his fishy destination?
what ship breaks its spine on the rocks
and turns the waves black with lubrication?*

*a ship of fools
but there are fools and
those who seem to be*

*what ship is built on a dry highland
is launched by a downpour
and flies on watery wings to the peak of a mountain?
what ship has a crew
of taxmen thieves and fishermen
who decide in the howling storm
to make a small sleeping carpenter
their captain?*

*yes
a ship of fools
but there are fools and
those who only appear to be*

The waves shown on the plaque represent the cultural diversity of oceans of imagination that Ship of Fools gets to sail across.

dad@hvn,

ur spshl.we want wot u want&urth2b like hvn.giv us food&4giv r sins lyk we 4giv uvaz.don't test us!save us!bcos we kno ur boss,ur tuf&ur cool 4 eva!ok?

*Matthew Campbell,
York*

r pa in evan, respect 2 u, may u rain ear as in evan. giv us r needs, 4giv rsin as we 4giv r nmes. resq us from the evil 1. 4 ur always the most xlent dude. Yo.

*Steve Seymour,
Bristol*

God@heaven.org,
You rule, up and down.
We need grub and a break. Will pass it on.
Keep us focused. You totally rule, long term.
Amen.

*Rev Stephen Moore,
Bellevue WA
USA*

TEXTING

Winners of a competition
for The Lord's Prayer in
fewer than
160 characters,
organised by

www.ship-of-fools.com

OH LORDY
A PARABLETTE ABOUT GENEROSITY, A GIFT HORSE,
AND WILLPOWER

St Benedict was riding on horseback from one monastery to the next. A man called Will snarled at him: "If I had a horse, I could pray too." Benedict smiled. "Well, Will, I'll give you this horse - if you can say the Lord's Prayer without getting distracted."

Will jumped straight in. "Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy.....does that include the saddle?"

The little story is a good example of laughter – as well as spiritual guidelines - as a form of cultural diversity.

St Benedict was born in Norcia in Umbria about 480. He studied in Rome, and then turned his back on the world and lived in solitude at Subiaco. Disciples came to him, and he later went to Monte Cassino where he founded a monastery. He died in 547.

Benedict was one of the many Abbots who wrote a Rule for monks. But the use of his particular Rule spread, and due to the influence of Charlemagne it acquired a monopoly in the West. The Rule which established the spirituality and way of life of Benedictine monastic communities ever since.

Each independent house of the Order is a family ruled by an Abbot and has its own noviciate. The initials OSB link them. While each monastery has its specific character, common characteristics will be found in all Benedictine houses whether of Monks or of Nuns. Each community strives to attain a balance between prayer (public liturgy, *lectio divina*, and personal prayer), work and study.

The UK has quite a timeless Benedictine presence in the UK, as visitors to such abbeys as Ampleforth, Douai, Worth, Belmont, Ealing, Downside and Pluscarden can attest.

And the City of London.

When anyone is made a Freeman of the City, they're presented with a small book called Rules for the Conduct of Life. Written about 1740 by the Lord Mayor Sir John Barnard, it's a set of standards on leadership and business management that's very relevant today. Canon David Parrott of St Lawrence Jewry – the official church of the City – has published a modern version as a useful addition to their personal resources (or anyone's for that matter).

An example? *RULE 26 Consider the likely consequences of your actions, so that you are sure they are good. Some things look like good actions until you consider the consequences, and then you might think it better not to do them or at least change the way you do them*

And that's good advice if anyone offers you a free horse...

Or a Bene Bomb in the Burnley Miners Club.

The 600 members are the world's biggest single consumer of Bénédictine - 1000 bottles a year - after Lancashire regiments acquired a taste for its warmth in WW1. Bénédictine is a herbal liqueur claimed to have been produced for centuries at Fécamp Abbey in Northern France. But actually in 1863 wine-merchant Alexandre le Grand invented the recipe and its back-story. The recipe is a closely guarded trade secret, supposedly known to only three people at any one time.

The waves on the plaque are probably the English Channel, glimpsed by soldiers (and monks) going to and from Blighty.

OH LORDY
A PARABLETTE
ABOUT GENEROSITY,
A GIFT HORSE,
AND WILLPOWER.

St Benedict was
riding on horseback from
one monastery
to the next.

A man called Will
snarled at him:

"If I had a horse,
I could pray too."
Benedict smiled.

"Well, Will,
I'll give
you this horse -
if you can say the
Lord's Prayer
without getting
distracted."

Will jumped
straight in.

"Our Father, who art
in heaven, hallowed
be thy name, thy, thy..."

...does that include
the saddle?"