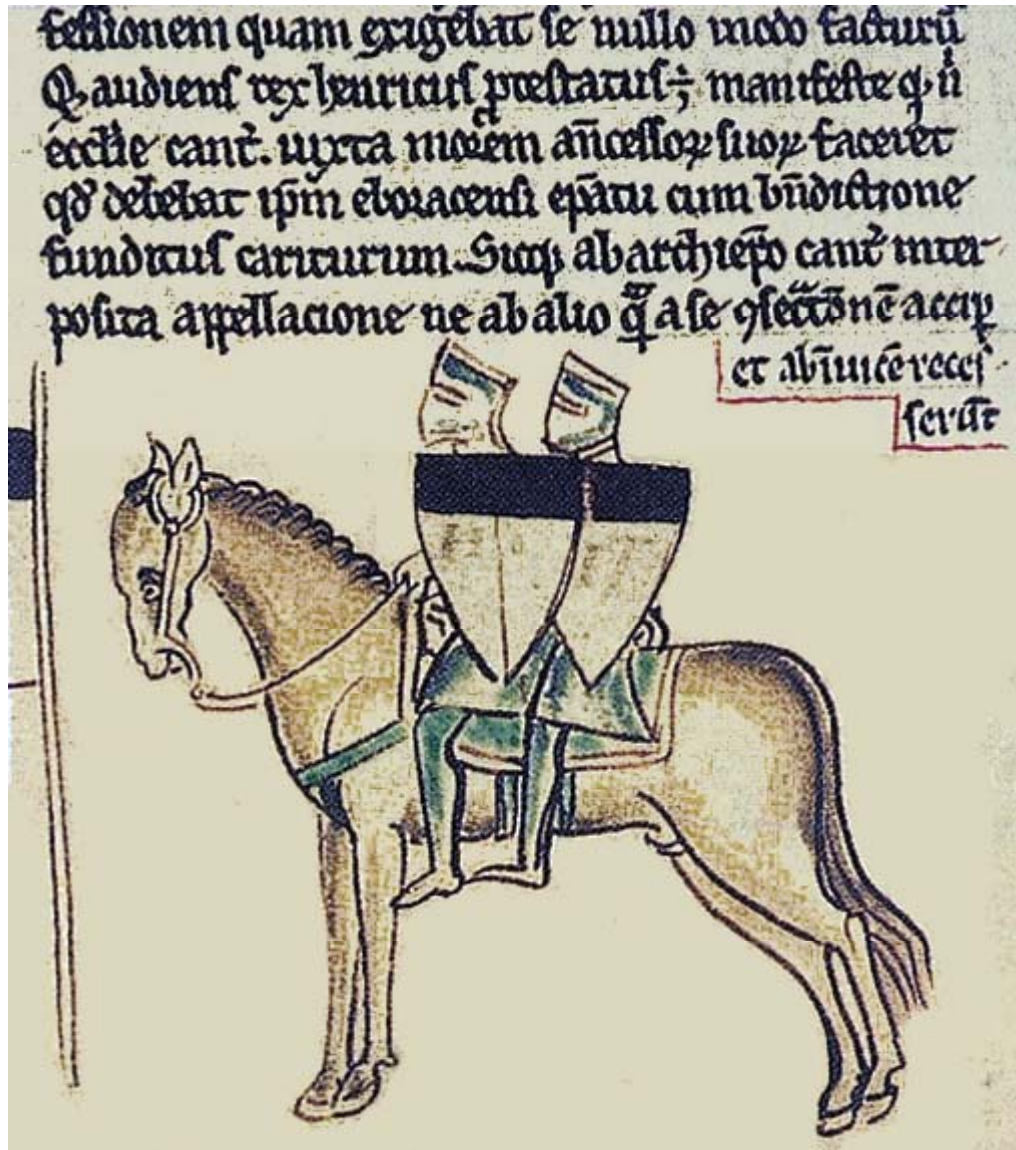


# Il Tempo

Newsletter of the Barony of Ponte Alto—Volume 16, Issue 7 ☞ July 2007

Barony of Ponte Alto, July 2007, Chronicler\* Lady Wulfwyn Ælfwines dothor



*Two knights, one horse, the image of which was supposed to emphasize the pious poverty of the knights. As the Knight's wealth grew, the emblem was abandoned. From an unknown manuscript.*

This is Volume 16 #7 of Il Tempo (The Times). Il Tempo is provided at no charge online and in [PDF format](#) on the Baronial web site. Any member of the Barony of Ponte Alto who does not have Internet access may request a printed copy of Il Tempo at no charge. Please notify the [Baronial Chronicler](#) if you require a printed copy.

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Courtesy copies of Il Tempo are provided to Their Majesties of Atlantia, Their Highnesses, the Kingdom Chronicler, and the Kingdom Seneschal, in either electronic or paper format, as requested. All Kingdom Chroniclers are welcome to peruse the electronic version of Il Tempo, posted on the Baronial website.

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# From the Chronicler...

*July. That wonderful time of year. Warm weather, the children home for the summer, fireworks, cookouts, vacations – and of course, Pennsic!*

*Yes, it's that time of year again. Time to travel to the Kingdom of Aethelmearc and participate in the glorious 36th Pennsic War. Not a fighter? Come out, watch and support your Barony and Kingdom! Enjoy the pageantry of the magnificent opening ceremony. Shop at the many merchants. Take a class and learn from a talented artisan. Visit Herald's Point to work on your name and device – it's the perfect opportunity. Volunteer to help out in any number of ways. Bring your children to the Children's Fete for an afternoon of fun. Get reacquainted with old friends and meet new ones. In the evening, stroll around and admire the varied campsites.*

*There is so much to do. If this is your first Pennsic, don't feel intimidated. Yes, it's a big place, but it's also a wondrous place; like nothing you've ever seen before. Take your time and learn the layout of the site. You'll find music, art, food, combat, classes, dancing, storytelling, jugglers – anything you might want you can find. Or just sit a while and enjoy watching people. You never know who you might see. Just remember to have fun!*

*And if you're a Pennsic regular, keep an eye out for those that look a little lost. Remember, you had your first time there, too, and know what it was like.*

*See you there!*

*Lady Wulfwyn Aelfwines dohtor  
Chronicler, Barony of Ponte Alto*

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# Baronial Meeting Minutes

**Date:** June 24, 2007 **Start time:** 6:00

## Seneschal

4 groups/candidates for Baron & Baroness have stepped up. Luce and Miles, Millicent, Flora and Jorgen, and Wulfwyn and Robert of Calais. All candidates voted on and approved. Her Highness is fine with schedule for polling letters in August and September issues of the II Tempo, pollings to go out before Chalice, and she will be attending Baronial Investiture in February. Candidates polling letters to be sent to the Chronicler.

Stilling looking for Deputy Seneschal; contact Katharine if interested.

## Exchequer

No money spent from the account in June, current balance is \$9833.72.

The following funds were voted on and approved for future events,

With approximately \$1400 left for operating expenses in our general fund after the vote.

Approved \$130 for poles for running walls for the Pennsic Baronial encampment.

Allocated funds in the amount of \$1075 for the Autumn Harvest Festival.

Approved setting aside \$5000 for a Fall Crown Tournament budget.

Changes to the Financial Policy were discussed at length. Changes were voted on and approved. Exchequer will send the approved changes to the Kingdom Chancellor of the Exchequer for her final approval. Changes will be published at that time.

## Heavy Marshall

Fighting going well, good turnouts on Thursdays, and Sunday's attendance has dropped of due to many Saturday events. Thursday practices changed to Pimmit Park.

## Rapier

Practice continues with Thursdays strong, Sundays a bit weaker. Practice has been moved to Pimmit Park. Last practice before Pennsic will be July 22, and will resume August 16 (canceled during Pennsic).

## Archery

Friday practices continue. There will be a good archery event at the Crescent Guards in Maryland this weekend.

Change for Pennsic this year; allowed to shoot war points, we need to keep archers motivated. Must be done on 2 separate days, shoots start on Tuesday and go through. Each point counts. Will have limited equipment for lending. Each bow must be inspected if using more than one.

## Arts & Science

Welcome our new Pearl, Perronelle. First Cooks Guild met in May, had to cancel for June, but will be starting up again, announcements to follow. Possibility of starting dance practice with new Dance Master from Windmaster's Hill. Contact Renata if you have an interest.

## Chatelaine

July Newcomers meeting to be at Luce and Miles' home on the 10th. Theme to be basic clothing for newcomers and Pennsic preparation.

## Herald

Not here

## MOL

Not here.

## Chronicler

Please send articles and notices to the Chronicler. We need to have all information, photos, articles, etc. in by the 7th with the 15th and as the "drop dead" date to meet publishing deadline. We would like to hear from new our Peers on their experiences, any news within the Barony that you would like to share, artwork, photos, stories; anything that would be of interest to the Barony.

## Web Minister

Need to update information on fighter practices; slowly working on interface for new web site and II Tempo.

## Baron and Baroness

Good time at University, lots of good classes. Perronelle received her Pearl.

Pennsic court to be Thursday at 7:30 at the Baronial Campsite.

Challenge of the Heart, Barony was represented by 3 heavy teams and rapiers. Artisans were wonderful.

James taken as Apprentice to Mistress Elspet.

Going to Assessments.

The King has asked that Siege Engines be brought to Pennsic. There are least 3 in the Barony, but crews are needed. You must be authorized, which will be held at Assessments.

## Warlord

Want to encourage anyone who wants to fight heavy; there is still time to prepare for Pennsic.

We need tabards. We have fabric, but need to organize a tabard sewing night.

## Artisan

Artisans Row at Challenge of the Heart was great, lots of participation, would like to add to future events.

**Events**

**Pennsic**—Baronial encampment smaller than last year. 28 campers registered including 5 ghosts. Need to know when campers are coming to help with set up. Hotels are almost full, so if you are going early, look now if you are not camping. All help for set up will be greatly appreciated.

Need 12 additional poles for 160 feet of running walls. Voted and approved \$130 for poles.

**Chalice**—Advertisement going out this week for the Acorn. This will be a Royal Progress. Land and Sea will be theme for Feast.

**November Event**—Kings of Kings need the location for an event. Her Highness has approached the Barony about making a bid for Crown Tournament. This was discussed at length. The original suggestion From Her Highness was for the Loudoun County 4-H site, and after a discussion between Marcellus and Her Highness, she recommended against the site due to there being only one shower, she then suggested Prince William Forest Park. There have been recent renovations to cabins with heat and air conditioning. It was decided that we would check into the availability of this site, and go forward from there. Marcellus will be autocrat and Wulfwyn will be deputy autocrat.

It was decided that we would release the Kings of Kings site and tentatively move the November event to December.

A \$5000 budget for Crown Tournament was proposed and approved

**Love and Beauty**—Progress being made, but nothing firm yet.

**A New Ponte Alto discussion list**

Is set up and information will be posted,

**Other**—It was suggested that we consider a bid for 12th Night, which was voted down due to too many current obligations.

**Announcements**

Greta took her first Protégé, Delphina the Mad, at Sapphire Joust.

Geoffrey is the new Kingdom Media Relations Officer.

All attendees introduced themselves to the new people in attendance.

**Meeting ended 7:45, Attendees 29**

# Monthly Calendar

July 2007

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
						1 Noon Outdoor Heavy Weapons Practice
2 7:30 pm Alle Psallite	3 7 pm Scriptorium	4	5 6 pm Rapier Practice 6 pm Heavy Weapons Practice	6 Assessments 4:30 pm Archery Practice	7 Assessments	8 Assessments Noon Outdoor Heavy Weapons Practice
9 7:30 pm Alle Psallite	10	11 7 pm Weaving Night	12 6 pm Rapier Practice 6 pm Heavy Weapons Practice	13 Storvik Novice Tourney (R) 4:30 pm Archery Practice	14 Storvik Novice Tourney (R)	15 Storvik Novice Tourney (R) Noon Outdoor Heavy Weapons Practice
16 7:30 pm Alle Psallite	17	18	19 6 pm Rapier Practice 6 pm Heavy Weapons Practice	20 4:30 pm Archery Practice	21	22 Noon Outdoor Heavy Weapons Practice
23 7:30 pm Alle Psallite	24	25 7 pm Armor Night	26 6 pm Rapier Practice 6 pm Heavy Weapons Practice	27 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H) 4:30 pm Archery Practice 7:30pm Ponte Alto/Steirbach Bardic	28 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H)	29 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H) Noon Outdoor Heavy Weapons Practice
30 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H) 7:30 pm Alle Psallite	31 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H)	1 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H)	2 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H) 6 pm Rapier Practice 6 pm Heavy Weapons Practice	3 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H) 4:30 pm Archery Practice 7:30pm Ponte Alto/Steirbach Bardic	4 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H)	5 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H) Noon Outdoor Heavy Weapons Practice
6 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H) 7:30 pm Alle Psallite	7 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H)	8 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H) 7 pm Armor Night	9 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H) 6 pm Rapier Practice 6 pm Heavy Weapons Practice	10 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H) 4:30 pm Archery Practice 7:30pm Ponte Alto/Steirbach Bardic	11 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H)	12 Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H) Noon Outdoor Heavy Weapons Practice

\* = Baronial Progress



# Events

## Baronial Progress for July 2007

Date	Event
July 6-8	Assessments

### July 2007 Calendar of Scheduled Events

Date	Event	Group	Location
6-8	Assessment (R,H)	Black Diamond	Big Island, VA
13-15	Storvik Novice Tourney (R)	Storvik	Glendale, MD
27-12	Pennsic War XXXVI (R,H)	Aethelmearc	Slippery Rock, PA

**ARCHERY PRACTICE NEEDS A NEW SITE**—Archery practices are still on Friday night - but we need to put in a plea that if anyone knows of any land that we can use to practice archery on, please have them contact Lord Miles de Locwode (archery AT pontalto.atlantia.sca.org) or Lady Brigid O'Hara (mill3rs AT yahoo.com). Archery is still shooting indoors at Bull Run and can only shoot 20 yards - most events have 20, 30 and 40 yard targets but that is not available to us with the indoor range. I believe we need over an acre and no houses to hit in the path!

# Weekly Activities

Weaving night on the Second Wednesday of the month at the home of Lord Jürgen van der Vols (Joorkin Volz) (jcfrench AT mac.com), whom you should contact for more information and directions.

Armoring night on the Fourth Wednesday of the month at the home of Lord Jürgen van der Vols (Joorkin Volz) (jcfrench AT mac.com), whom you should contact for more information and directions.

SUNDAY	
<b>Ponte Alto Baronial Business Meeting</b>	Fourth Sunday of the month at 6 pm at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Idylwood Road, Falls Church. Baronial Business Meeting (Fourth Sunday of each month, except December) The meeting is at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 7426 Idlywood Rd., Falls Church. Take your best route to I-66. Get off at the exit for Route 7 West (Tysons Corner). Turn left at the first light after the interchange onto Idlywood Rd. The church is up the hill on the right about 1/4 mile.
<b>Outdoor Heavy Weapons Practice</b>	Weather permitting, Noon - Dark, outdoors at Tysons-Pimmit Park, behind Tysons-Pimmit Library, Falls Church. Please contact the Baronial Knight Marshal for information. Sunday Fight Practice Directions. Practice is behind the Tysons-Pimmit Regional Library 7584 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church. Take your best route to I-495. Get off at the exit for Route 7 East (Falls Church). The library is on the left about 1 mile. Park in the library lot and go down the hill to the park.
MONDAY	
<b>Alle Psallite (Vocal Music)</b>	Every Monday, 7:30-9 pm in Herndon. Contact Mistress Anne of Carthew (anne AT ravenstreet.org) For more information or directions. Music files can be found at <a href="http://www.ravenstreet.org/Anne/alle_psallite/alle_psallite.htm">http://www.ravenstreet.org/ Anne/alle_psallite/alle_psallite.htm</a> and on the Yahoo Group AllePsallite.
TUESDAY	
<b>Ponte Alto Scriptorium</b>	Meets the first Tuesday of the month at 7 pm. Contact Lady Brigid O'Hara (mill3rs AT yahoo. com, (703) 620-4945 (H)) for information and directions.
WEDNESDAY	
<b>Weaving Night</b>	Second Wednesdays of every month from 7-9 pm, at the home of Lord Jürgen van der Vols (Joorkin Volz) (jcfrench AT mac.com). Contact Lord Jürgen van der Vols for information and directions.
<b>Armoring Night</b>	Fourth Wednesdays of every month from 7-9 pm, at the home of Lord Jürgen van der Vols (Joorkin Volz) (jcfrench AT mac.com). Contact Lord Jürgen van der Vols for information and directions
THURSDAY	
<b>Rapier Practice</b>	Every Thursday at Shrevewood Elementary school from 6 pm to 9 pm. Please use the rear entrance to the cafeteria. Please contact the Baronial Rapier Marshal for more information. Indoor Rapier Directions. This is a school location activity.
<b>Heavy Weapons Practice</b>	Lemon Road Elementary School on Idylwood Road, 6 pm - 9 pm. Practice is geared to developing beginning and intermediate fighters through intensive hands on training with experienced instructors, as well to providing ample opportunity for more advanced fighters to sparr with knight level combatants. All are welcome. Contact the Baronial Knight Marshal for more information. Indoor Heavy Directions. This is a school location activity.
FRIDAY	
<b>Ponte Alto/Stierbach Archery Practice</b>	Fridays from 4:30 pm until 8 pm, the indoor season archery practice site is Bull Run Regional Park's shooting center. Archery Practice Directions. Practices are jointly held with Stierbach. You may also contact the Baronial Archery Marshal for carpool or other information. Contact and practice time/location information for Stierbach practices can be found at the Stierbach Archery website: <a href="http://mysite.verizon.net/vze4ks38/archery/main.html">http://mysite.verizon.net/vze4ks38/archery/main.html</a> .
<b>Ponte Alto A&amp;S Night</b>	May meet on a Friday during the month, as posted at the top of this page. Contact Lady Perronelle la peintre (dwatsonirwin AT cox.net, (703) 455-0298 (H)) for information and directions.
<b>Stierbach/Ponte Alto Bardic</b>	Come and share your songs and stories! Meets the fourth Friday of the month at 7:30 pm. Contact Baroness Briana Maclukas (darbyjanieAT hotmail.com) for information.

## MONTHLY

<b>SCA Newcomer Meetings</b>	Newcomer Meetings occur once a month on a weeknight from 7-9 pm at the homes of various members of the Barony. Contact the Baronial Chatelaine for information, or check out the top of this page for the recently posted information.
<b>Embroidery Night</b>	Their Excellencies of Ponte Alto host a monthly embroidery night starting at 7:30 pm. Contact the Baron and Baroness for more information, or check out the top of this page for the recently posted information.

\* **Note on school locations for activities:** There will be no activities at schools during school holidays or on other days when Fairfax County schools are closed or all nighttime school recreational activities are cancelled. Notification of cancellation or alternate site location will be posted on the web as soon as possible. You can visit the Fairfax County Public Schools Emergency Announcement page for school closure status: <http://fcps.edu/news/emerg.htm>

**Special Thursday Night parking instructions at:** We have received some complaints about lack of parking spaces from residents of the Peachtree of McClean apartment complex which adjoins our practice site. After some informal negotiations we have arrived at an agreement with the building management. We beseech those attending Thursday night practices to adhere to the following procedures from now on:

You may unload your gear from parking spaces adjoining our practice area. But then please move your car to another space either at least a block further away from Route 7 in the complex parking lot or in the library parking lot closer to Route 7. At the conclusion of practice you may once again move your car to a space adjoining the practice area in order to reload your gear before exiting the site. In this way we hope to be able to continue to use the parking facilities of the complex without inconveniencing the residents.

# the Real Middle-Ages

## *The Story of The Knights Templar*



A Seal of the Knights Templar, with their famous symbol of two knights on a single horse, a symbol of the organization's humble beginnings.

The Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon (Latin: *Pauperes commilitones Christi Templique Solomonici*), popularly known as the Knights Templar or the Order of the Temple, were among the most famous of the Christian military orders. The organization, which existed for approximately two centuries in the Middle Ages, was created in the aftermath of the First Crusade of 1096 to ensure the safety of the large numbers of European pilgrims who flowed toward Jerusalem after its conquest.

Officially endorsed by the church in 1129, the Order became a favored charity across Europe and grew rapidly in membership and power. Templar knights, easily recognizable in their white mantle with a distinct red cross, made some of the best equipped, trained, and disciplined fighting units of the Crusades. Non-warrior members of the Order managed a large economic infrastructure throughout Christendom, innovating many financial techniques that were an early form of banking and building numerous fortifications across Europe and the Holy Land.

The Templar's success was tied closely to the success of the Crusades. When the Holy Land was lost and the Templars suffered crushing defeats, support for the Order's existence faded. Rumors about the Templar's secret initiation ceremony created mistrust, and King Philip IV of France, deeply in debt to the Order, began pressuring Pope Clement V to take action. On Friday, October 13, 1307, King Philip had the Order's members in France arrested, tortured into "confessions", and burned at the stake. In 1312, Pope Clement, under continuing pressure from King Philip, forcibly disbanded the entire Order. The sudden disappearance of a major part of the European infrastructure gave rise to speculation and legends, which have kept the name "Templar" alive in modern fiction.

### *The Rise of the Order*

The History of the Knights Templar incorporates about two centuries during the Middle Ages, from the Order's founding in the early 1100's, to when it was disbanded in the early 1300's. The Knights Templar trace their origin back to shortly after the First Crusade. Around 1119, a French nobleman from the Champagne region, Hugues de Payens, collected eight of his knight relatives including Godfrey de Saidt-Omer, and began the Order, their stated mission to protect pilgrims on their journey to visit The Holy Land. They approached King Baldwin II of Jerusalem, who allowed them to set up headquarters on the southeastern side of the Temple Mount, inside the Al Aqsa Mosque. The Temple Mount is sacred to the Jews, Christians, and Muslims, as an important location throughout history. It is believed to be the location of the ruins of the Temple of Solomon, the legendary storage place for the Ark of the Covenant, and the probable Mount Moriah, where the Biblical Abraham is said to have come to sacrifice his son. It is also an important location to Muslims. At that location in the 7th Century, Caliph Abd al-Malik had built a major Islamic shrine, the Dome of the Rock, at the center of which was the rock from which Muhammad had, as described in legend, briefly ascended to heaven to receive the Islamic prayers. The Crusaders turned the Al Aqsa Mosque into a church, calling it the *Templum Domini*, Temple of the Lord, and it was from this that they took their name of Templar. The round Dome of the Rock, along with the round Church of the Holy Sepulchre, became the model for many subsequent Templar churches in Europe, such as the Temple church in London, and the round structure is represented on several Templar seals.

Little was heard of the Order for their first nine years. But in 1129, after they were officially sanctioned by the church at the Council of Troyes, they became very well-known in Europe. Their fundraising campaigns asked for donations of money, land, or noble-born sons to join the Order, with the implication that donations would help both to defend Jerusalem, and to ensure the charitable giver of a place in Heaven. The Order's efforts were helped substantially by the patronage of Bernard of Clairvaux, the leading churchman of the time, and a nephew of one of the original nine knights. The Order at its outset had been subject to strong criticism, especially of the concept that religious men could also carry sword. In response to these critics, the powerful Bernard of Clairvaux wrote a multi-page treatise entitled *De Laude Novae Militae* ("In Praise of the New Knighthood"), championing their

mission, and Bernard strongly supported the concept of killing in the name of Christ, and legitimized the concept of the Templars, who became effectively the first "warrior monks" of the Western World.

Donations to the Order were considerable. The King of Aragon, in Spain, left large tracts of land to the order upon his death in the 1130's. New members to the Order were also required to swear vows of poverty, and hand over all of their goods to the monastic brotherhood. This could include land, horses and any other items of material wealth, including labor from serfs, and any interest in any businesses.

In 1139, even more power was conferred upon the Order by Pope Innocent II, who issued the papal bull, *Omne Datum Optimum*. It stated that the Knights Templar could pass freely through any border, owed no taxes, and were subject to no one's authority except that of the Pope. It was a remarkable confirmation of power, which may have been brought about by the Order's patron, Bernard of Clairvaux, who had helped Pope Innocent in his own rise.

The Order grew rapidly throughout Western Europe, with chapters appearing in France, England, and Scotland, and then spreading to Spain and Portugal.

### *The Fall of the Order*

The final fall of the Templars may have started over the matter of a loan. The young Philip IV, King of France had needed cash for his war with the English and asked the Templars for more money. They refused. The King assigned himself the right to tax the French clergy, and he tried to get the Pope to excommunicate the Templars, but Pope Boniface VIII refused, instead issuing a Papal Bull in 1302 to reinforce that the Pope had absolute supremacy over earthly power, even above a king, and excommunicated King Philip instead. The king responded by sending his counselor, Guillaume de Nogaret, in a plot to kidnap the Pope from his castle in Anagni in September 1303, charging him with dozens of trumped-up charges such as sodomy and heresy. The people of Anagni rose up and rescued the aged Boniface VIII, but he died only a month later from shock due to the ill treatment.

Pope Boniface's successor, Benedict XI, lifted the excommunication of Philip IV but refused to absolve de Nogaret, excommunicating him and all the other Italian kidnap co-conspirators on June 7, 1304. However, Benedict died just eight months later in Perugia, perhaps from poisoning by an agent of Nogaret. There followed a year of dispute among the French and Italian cardinals as to the next Pope, before deciding on the non-Italian Bertrand de Goth (Clement V), a childhood friend of Philip, in June 1305. Clement withdrew the Papal Bulls of Boniface VIII which had conflicted with Philip IV's plans, created nine more French cardinals, and, after a failed attempt to unite the Templars and the Hospitallers, agreed to Philip IV's demands for an investigation of the Templars. Pope Clement also moved the papacy from the Italian Anagni to the more palatable (and controllable) French Avignon, initiating the period called the Avignon Papacy.

King Philip had other reasons to mistrust the Templars, as the organization had declared its desire to form its own state, similar to how the Teutonic Knights had founded Prussia. The Templars' preferred location for this was in the Languedoc of southeastern France, but they had also made a plan for the island of Cyprus. In 1306, the Templars had supported a coup on that island, which had forced King Henry II of Cyprus to abdicate his throne in favor of his brother, Amalric of Tyre. This probably made Philip particularly uneasy, since just a few years earlier he had inherited land in the region of Champagne, France, which was the Templars' headquarters. The Templars were already a "state within a state," were institutionally wealthy, paid no taxes, and had a large standing army which by papal decree could move freely through all European borders. However, they had no presence in the Holy Land, which left the army with no battlefield. These factors, plus the fact that Philip had inherited an impoverished kingdom from his father, and was already deeply in debt to the Templars, were probably what led to his actions.

At dawn on Friday, October 13, 1307, scores of French Templars were simultaneously arrested by agents of King Philip, later to be tortured in locations such as the tower at Chinon, into admitting heresy in the Order. Over 100 charges were issued against them, the majority of them identical charges to what had been earlier issued against the inconvenient Pope Boniface VIII: accusations of denying Christ, spitting and urinating on the cross, and devil worship. The main interrogation of the Templars was under the control of the Inquisitors, a group of experienced interrogators and clergy who circulated around Europe at the beck and call of any European noble. The rules of interrogation said that no blood could be drawn, but this did nothing to stop the torture. One account told of a Templar who had fire applied to the soles of his feet, such that the bones fell out of the skin. Other Templars were suspended upside-down or placed in thumbscrew. Of the 138 Templars (many of them old men) questioned in Paris over the next few years, 105 of them "confessed" to denying Christ during the secret Templar initiations. 103 confessed to an "obscene kiss" being part of the ceremonies, and 123 said they spat on the cross. Throughout the trial, however, there was never any physical evidence of wrongdoing, and no independent witnesses - the only "proof" was obtained through confessions induced by torture. The Templars reached out to the Pope for assistance, and Pope Clement did write letters to King Philip questioning the arrests, but took no further action.



Despite the fact that the confessions had been produced under duress, they caused a scandal in Paris, with mobs calling for action against the blaspheming Order. In response to this public pressure, along with more bullying from King Philip, Pope Clement issued the bull *Pastoralis Praeeminentiae*, which instructed all Christian monarchs in Europe to arrest all Templars and seize their assets. Most monarchs simply didn't believe the charges, though proceedings were started in England, Iberia, Germany, Italy, and Cyprus, with the likelihood of a confession being dependent on whether or not torture was used to extract it.

The dominant view is that Philip, who seized the treasury and broke up the monastic banking system, was jealous of the Templars' wealth and power, frustrated by his debt to them, and sought to control their financial resources for himself, by bringing blatantly false charges against them at the Tours assembly in 1308; it is also likely that, under the influence of his advisors, he actually believed many of the false charges to be true. However, it is widely accepted that Philip had clearly made up the accusations and did not believe any of the Templars to have been party to such activities. In fact, he had invited Jacques de Molay to be a pall-bearer at the funeral of the King's sister on the very day before the arrests.

Of the knights who had not admitted to the charges, against those whom nothing had been found, or those who had admitted but been reconciled to the Church, some joined the Hospitallers (even staying in the same Templar houses); others joined Augustinian or Cistercian houses; and still others returned to secular life with pension. In Portugal and Aragon, the Holy See granted the properties to two new Orders, the Order of Christ and the Order of Montesa respectively, made up largely of Templars in those kingdoms. In the same bull, he urged those who had pleaded guilty be treated "according to the rigours of justice."

In the end, the only three accused of heresy directly by the papal commission were Jacques de Molay, Grand Master of the Knights Templar, and his two immediate subordinates; they were to renounce their heresy publicly, when de Molay regained his courage and proclaimed the order's and his innocence along with Geoffrey de Charney. The two were arrested by French authorities as relapsed heretics and burned at the stake in 1314. Their ashes were then ground up and dumped into the Seine, so as to leave no relics behind.

It is also worth noting that in no other dominion of Europe were accusations leveled as had been made in France by Philip IV, who was also coincidentally in terrible financial debt to the Templars. So widely was the injustice of Philip's rage against the Templars perceived that the "Curse of the Templars" became legend: Reputedly uttered by the Grand Master Jacques de Molay upon the stake whence he burned, he adjured: "Within one year, God will summon both Clement and Philip to His Judgment for these actions." The fact that both rulers died within a year, as predicted, only heightened the scandal surrounding the suppression of the Order

*'A Templar Knight is truly a fearless knight, and secure on every side, for his soul is protected by the armor of faith, just as his body is protected by the armor of steel. He is thus doubly-armed, and need fear neither demons nor men'*

**De Laude Movae Militae ("I Praise of the New Knighthood" ), Bernard of Clairvau**

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# Armoring and Warfare

Article on the sport of fighting in the SCA, By Lord Jurgen van der Vols

## *The Ordeal*

The best tournament I ever had the honor of fielding into was *La Prova Dura*, The Ordeal. Sir Gemini de Grendelusus did see fit to host a tournament of valor and love the likes of which were seldom seen. I went to the event to become a marshal in training.

On that day, I was at a crossroads. I had fought as a heavy fighter for about 5 years, in a countryside barony with few good fighters. I was ready to quit sword and shield; my rapier authorization was fresh. An entrant on the field sable did not show, and the list minister asked me to fill in to preserve the integrity of the list. Removing the marshal's tabard, I donned my armor at the last minute. Entering the field, I met fourteen rounds of fighting the likes of which I have not met since. In one list I faced Paul of Bellatrix, Rolf the Relentless, Uther der Schiemann Der-Hont, Michael de Lacey, Gemini de Grendelus, and many other great fighters. These were not "bear pit" or "pick-up" fights, these were serious focused tournament fights against top notch warriors. The tournament tested not just my body and mind, it tested my soul. When I reached into that heart, I found strength to continue the fight.

That eve, we feasted like kings on the finest beef. Duke Radnor regaled my lady and me with stories of old. Drinks flowed, and revelry continued late into the night. Ten fighters were invited for their displays of honor, chivalry, and heart to participate in the next day's tournament of love. My name was called out in that invitation. Yet again I reached into my heart. Aching with every blow and block, my arms and legs protested every fight, but I gave the best fight I could. To this day, I open my dresser and look down at the pilgrim pin of Guido, and remember the pageantry and trial of *La Prova Dura*, the Ordeal.

—Lord Jurgen van der Vols



*How would we measure worth?  
The pristine belt and gleaming chain,  
The coronet of high renown,  
A bold brocade on boastful gown?  
Within proud circles would remain  
Each who would count this place as gain  
And cleave to such bright berth.*

*And yet, is this true worth?  
An Arab scholar, passing wise,  
Decried the vain who bear the weight  
Of tokens now denied by fate  
To those deemed worthy in men's eyes,  
For joyous only is true prize  
And Heaven's is such mirth.*

*Then how to know clear worth?  
Through Alexander come once more  
And star-swept Knight of worthy fame,  
Who offer one the splendid name  
Such patronage would see set soar  
Through clash of arms and worthy war;  
Who holds their well-won earth.*

—Hector of the Black Heights

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<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uiLxanGTwNg>

# Arts and Sciences

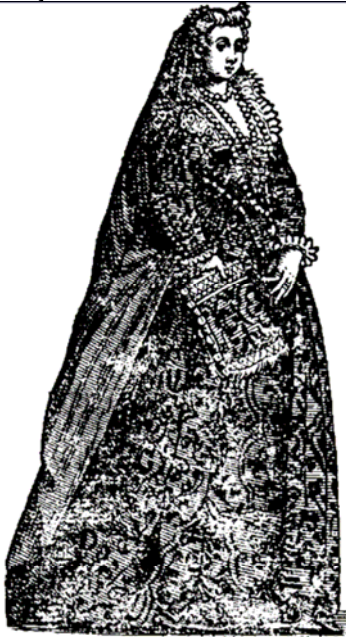


Figure No. 1

## *Gloves and Muffs and Masks, Oh My!*

By Baronne Belephoebe de Givet.

William Harrison, in his *Description of England in Shakespeare's Youth* published in 1575, records that "Women's Buskes, Mufs, Fanns, Perewigs, and Bodkins, were first devised and used in Italy by Curtezans, and from thence brought into France and there received the best sort of gallant ornaments, & from thence came into England about the time of the Massacar in Paris". The later is a reference to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, which took place on August 24, 1572 during the Wars of Religion under the reign of Charles IX.

**MUFFS:** In addition to Harrison's description, Cesare Vecellio, in the second edition of his fashion book *Habiti antichi, et moderni di tutto il Mondu*, published in 1598, shows a woodcut entitled "Winter Costume of Venetian noblewomen and wealthy ladies." On a closer inspection, the lady appears to be carrying a large muff (Figure 1). We can even see the little tufts of fur coming out of the borders, as well as what appear to be large buttons. It is difficult to



Figure No. 2

tell from a woodcut what shape this accessory would have had, but it appears to me that it looks more envelope-shaped than tubular. My theory is that an envelope-shape would have made sense for large muffs, as a tube would have been much less practical to carry around. Just look at the size of the muff worn by the lady featured in an embroidered valance, c. 1588-90, which is currently in the Victoria and Albert (V&A) Museum (Figure 3). I believe that a large, semi-soft envelope-shaped affair might have been easier to slip on those sleeves and carry around than an unwieldy large tube.

There is, however, plenty of pictorial evidence showing tubular muffs, one such can be found on a miniature in the margin of a poem written by Georges de la Motthe, a Huguenot refugee, and presented to the Queen in 1586, which exists in the Bodleian Library in Oxford (MS Fr. e.I, f.13v) (Figure 2). This illuminated miniature shows Queen Elizabeth, wearing a silvery white cloak, or possibly a shoulder rail, over a black gown, a black muff embroidered with gold thread hangs from a ribbon. Also of note is the portrait of a lady said to be Eleanor Verney, Mrs William Palmer, Queen Elizabeth's god-daughter, attributed to Sir William Segar, c. 1590. This is part of the Collection at Parham Park, a detail of which you will see below in Figure 4. In that regard, those tubular muffs seem to be narrower than the large, envelope-type ones.

According to Andre Blum, in his volume *"The Last Valois,"* it is reported that King Henri III of France was fond of "perfumes and cosmetics, ear-rings, velvet or satin muffs lined with fur – in fact, a whole range of modes formerly reserved for the use of women." Another reference to Parisian fashion for wearing muffs appears in Janet Arnold's *"Queen Elizabeth's Wardrobe Unlock'd (QEWU)"*: "Amyas Paulet was also instructed to get Elizabeth [Queen] a muff or 'countenance (so they call it here)' in Paris in 1579. He sent one, 'the best I can find at this time thinking it better to send this as it is when there is some cold stirring, than to wait for a better till the cold be clean gone. I have caused this countenance to be furred as well as it can be done in this town, but have not perfumed it because I do not know what Perfume will be the most agreeable to her Majesty.'"



Figure No. 3



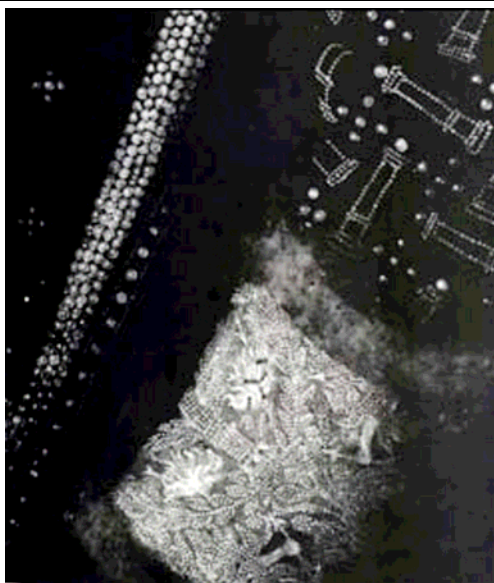


Figure No.4

Other terms for describing a muff would have been "snuffkyn," "skimskyn," or "countenance."

**MASKS:** Phillip Stubbes, a puritan social reformer, published a book in 1583 called *Anatomie of Abuses*. In this book he denounced, among other things, the fashions worn by men and women at the time. This is what he has to say in regards to masks: "When thei use to ride abroad, thei have visors made ov Velvet . . . wherewith thei cover all their faces, havying holes made in them against their eyes, Whereout they look So that if a man that knew not their guise before, should chauce to meete one of them he would think he met a Monster or a Devil: for face he can see none, but two broade holes against her eyes, with glasses in them."



Plate 43 French School c. 1580  
Figure No. 5

Randle Holme, another scholar, noted that, "A mask . . . This is a thing that in former times Gentlewomen used to put over their Faces when they travel to keep them from Sun burning. It covered only the Brow Eyes and Nose, through the holes they saw their way; the rest of the face was covered with a Chin-cloth. Of these masks they used them either square with a flat and even top, orelse the top cut with an half round; they were generally made of black velvet. The second form of Mask is the Visard Mask, which covers the whole face, having holes for the eyes, a case for the nose, and a slit for the mouth, and to speak through; this kind of Mask is taken off and put in a moment of time, being only held in the Teeth by means of a round bead fastned on the inside over against the mouth."



Figure No. 6

But these are not the only references to the fashion of wearing masks. Emmanuel Van Meteren, a merchant of Antwerp, settled in London and lived there throughout Elizabeth's reign, serving as Dutch consul in England from 1583 to 1612. He noted in 1575 that "Ladies of distinction have lately learned to cover their faces with silken masks or vizards and feathers." Apparently the Queen's [Elizabeth] masks might be lined with perfumed leather. A warrant dated April 19, 1602 states: "Item to Raffe Abnett . . . for one dozoin of sweet skynnes to lyne masks."

Peter Erondell's book of French/English dialogue, "*The French Garden: For English Ladyes, and Gentlewomen to walke in . . . Being an instruction for the attaining of the French Tongue*," published in 1605, describes a Lady Ri-Mellaine getting dressed in the morning, assisted by Prudence, the chamber-maid, and Jolye, the waiting gentlewoman. Said account describes that "*The final touches are given by neckwear, purse, clean hadkerchiev, gloves (it is too warm for a muff), mask, fan, 'Chayne of pearls', and girdle with these times in a case hanging from it: scissors, pincers, pen-knife, a knife to close letters, bodkin, ear-picker, and seal.*" The book was dedicated to Lady Elizabeth Barkley, the only child of Gorge Carey, Baron Hundson and godchild of Queen Elizabeth. Muriel St. Claire Byrne suggests that the character of Lady Ri-Mellaine is based on that of Lady Elizabeth Barkley.

It appears that while wearing these particular masks was certainly a fashion statement, their main purpose was to protect the skin against the effects of the elements outdoors, as opposed to masks worn in masque balls and other social occasions. Although no extant examples of 16th Century masks exist today, some images survive, as well as a miniature 17th Century mask belonging to a doll called Lady Clapman. This doll currently belongs to the collection of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

The first image is a print of the French School, circa 1580, entitled “A Horseman with his Wife in the Saddle behind him,” which currently resides in the *Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris*. This engraving shows a masked woman in an enormous ruff, a black hood, and a bell-shaped skirt with a farthingale. (Figure No. 5)

Another example is a print from the ‘*Omnium Poene Gentium Habitus*’ by Abraham de Bruyn, published in 1581: “*in this fashion noble women either ride or walk up and down.*” The image depicts a lady wearing a mask with holes cut for the eyes. (Figure No. 6) However, the closest thing to an extant example of this type of artifact is the miniature mask featured in the wardrobe of Lady Clapman, a 17th Century doll that has been preserved with her entire wardrobe.



Figure No. 7

only do a brief overview of the use of gloves in the 16th Century. Gloves in the 16th and early 17th centuries were much more than just an accessory to fashionable dress. The wearing or carrying of gloves by either sex was a conspicuous mark of rank and ostentation. They were worn in the hat or belt, as well as carried in the hand. Gloves were popular as gifts and were often given by a young gallant to his favorite mistress. In combat, a glove was thrown down as a gage, or challenge.



Figure No. 9

Although the doll and the wardrobe were constructed out of period, this little mask corresponds to 16th Century descriptions, down to the button in the mouth for the wearer to bite and keep the mask in place. If one compares the little toy mask with the aforementioned prints, there is no doubt that we are talking about the same type of mask. This may mean that the fashion of wearing masks could have survived all the way to the 1600's with very little change to their design. This mask is made out of cardboard, covered in hand-sewn silk, lined in vellum, and has a wooden bead located at the mouth. (Figures No. 7 and 8).

GLOVES: The topic of gloves requires a class on of its own. Because of that, I will



Figure No. 8

At the end of the sixteenth century, it was possible to purchase leather, fabric and knitted gloves, as well as mittens, although their production and distribution were handled by different crafts and trades. The traditional skins used in gloving were taken from deer, lambs and sheep. Kidskins, already dressed and ready for the glovemaker's shears, were one of the products that France exported. The fashionable members of English society for example, admired French kid gloves because of the quality of the leather and the elasticity of the glove, which was important in ensuring a good fit before glove calibers were invented in the nineteenth century, were far superior to the English varieties

The cut of the modern glove, as opposed to the 16<sup>th</sup> Century glove is quite different. For one thing, the *forchettes* (the gussets between the fingers) in a period glove are one “V” shaped piece as opposed to two pieces put together as in modern gloves. The thumb is also cut differently, wider and more centered at the bottom, and the resulting effect is that of a thumb “in repose.” (Figure 9). Very late court gloves sport unnaturally elongated fingers as well, as one can see from the extant pair at the Victoria and Albert Museum, which dates from 1590-1610. These gloves are white leather with gauntlet tapestry woven in silk and gold; 33 warp threads per in (13 cm.), and it was probably designed by the Sheldon Tapestry Workshops. (Figure 10).

The cuffs of gloves also varied in length and shape. From about 1558 to 1580, shorter gloves and gloves with piccadils were most commonly worn. This worked well with the larger wrist-ruffs that were fashionable at the time. The pair of gloves worn by the Earl of Norfolk, as portrayed in a painting of 1568, depicts a very short pair of gloves, unadorned by fancy cuffs or piccadils. (Figure No. 11).





Figure No. 10

It was not until the later part of the sixteenth century, when ruffs became smaller and when the turned over lace cuff that the piccadils evolved into large tabs, which allowed for fancy decoration and eventually became the cavalier style so popular in the 17th Century.



Figure No. 11

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**Acknowledgements:** Many thanks to Susan North, Curator of textiles and fashion at the Victoria and Albert Museum; and to Ellie Summers, Collections Assistant at the Museum of Costume, Bath, for replying to my questions regarding 16th and early 17th Century gloves, and for pointing my research in the right direction. Also thanks to Mistress Annalena Maria Giovanna di Corsini, for her encouragement in my research of gloves and for sharing her enthusiasm and knowledge of the subject with me.

# *Pennsie*

## *O Ponte Alto,*

By Baron Marcellus Capozziello da Napoli

Hearken, O Ponte Alto  
Ye Knights and Squires,  
Archers and Duelists,  
Yeomen, Engineers,  
All who Defend Us  
Arise, O Ponte Alto!

Hearken, O Ponte Alto  
Bards Sing of Glory,  
Honor, and Reknown.  
Musicians Play on  
While Dancers Whirl Round.  
Arise, O Ponte Alto

Hearken, O Ponte Alto  
Artisans, Craftsmen  
The Gifted and Learn'd  
Displaying for All  
Their Skills Hard Earn'd  
Arise, O Ponte Alto

Hearken, O Ponte Alto  
Selflessly Serving  
By Night and by Day,  
Working so Others  
Might Enjoy their Play  
Arise, O Ponte Alto

Hearken, O Ponte Alto  
Pay Heed to the Words  
Of Mighty King Val  
And His Chosen Queen  
Golden Arielle  
Arise, O Ponte Alto

And Go Forth To WAR!!!

## *Pennsic Survival Tips*

By Lord Miles de Locwode and Lady Luce Antony Venus

I have been asked to impart some Pennsic survival tips to our first time Campers. I am glad that I was not asked to impart wisdom or this would be a very short article. This is by no means an all-inclusive list but should help you get ready for your first Pennsic.

Preparation: The key to camping is organization. Make a list before hand of the things you want/need to bring to survive Pennsic. If you have been camping before you have a pretty good idea of the kind of things you will need. If you have never been camping before this, please ensure I have contact information on your next of kin. (Just kidding.) If you are a first timer or an old hat at camping, I would suggest that you take a look at the packing list on our Baronial Pennsic Page. The link is: <http://pontealto.atlantia.sca.org/pennsic/packing.php>. Feel free to modify it as you see fit. Once you have your list, use it to gather your stuff in one location in your house. Check it all to ensure it is useable. When it comes time to load your vehicle for the trip to war, check each item off as it goes into your vehicle. This will cut down on the chances that you will forget something. Other tips include:

Arriving at Pennsic: When you arrive at Pennsic, you will have to go through "Troll". In order to get past those nasty "Troll people" (they aren't really mean or nasty but we have to spice the story some up somehow) you must have the following:

- A photo ID with your legal name and birth date
- Proof of membership in the SCA to receive the membership discount.
- Troll does not accept checks. They only accept cash, Visa/Mastercard, Travelers Checks or Money Orders.
- Proof of your pre-registration.
- The license plate number for your vehicle.

Once you have completed troll and paid your money you will be given a receipt and a Pennsic medallion. Place the receipt in a safe and dry place, this is proof that you paid your fees and are legal. The medallion you must have on your person at all times while on site. If you lose it, you will have to return to troll with your receipt to get a replacement. If you leave site for any reason, you must have your medallion with you to get back on site. If you go off site without it, you will be stuck at one of the gates waiting for someone to find it and bring it to you. This could take some time. Oh, words to the wise, do not under any circumstances jump over the fence to get back in. If you are caught, you will be thrown off site for the entire war. No questions ask no pardons and no refunds.

Your Tent: This is your home while you are at Pennsic. It should be in good repair and waterproof. I would strongly suggest that you set you tent prior to your arrival to ensure that 1) you know how to set it up, 2) you have all the pieces to your tent and 3) it is in good repair. If you have a brand new modern tent you might want to waterproof the seams both inside and out prior to Pennsic. You can find spray sealant at most any camping or hardware store. If you do not seal the seams of your new tent, they may leak when it rains and at Pennsic it can rain a lot! Trust me, being wet and having everything you own wet is not the way to enjoy your vacation.

Anytime you are setting up your tent ensure that the area you are going to set it up in is free of sticks and other sharp objects that may puncture your tent. Use a tarp between the ground and your tent, even if your tent has a floor. This will provide you with extra protection if you missed any of those sharp objects and some additional waterproofing. If the tarp you plan to use is larger than the footprint of your tent make sure you fold the excess under your tent completely. If you leave hanging out, it will catch the water running off your tent and funnel it right into your tent.

Finally, remember that canvas and nylon walls only provide the illusion of privacy. People standing outside your tent (even from a good distance) can hear what happens inside your tent. If you light it from the inside at night, we can see a good bit of what you do inside the tent as well. Forget these facts at your peril.

Clothing: This is an SCA event, so bring garb, of course. How much? Enough to have at least one outfit a day, unless you plan on going into town and hitting a Laundromat during your stay. What kind? You don't need to be a rocket scientist to know it will be hot in August. But it also gets cold, particularly at night. Bring a cloak if you have one. Bring cool weather clothing as well as warm weather. Make sure what you bring is comfortable, but particularly your shoes. The site has miles of roadways and paths and you will walk a great deal every day. The paths can get dusty or muddy depending on the weather, so this is not the place to bring your finest court garb (unless, of course, you don't have a problem with dragging a velvet hem in the mud.) Keep a dry set of modern clothing in your car or a waterproof container. This way if disaster strikes you will always have something dry to change into.

**Food:** Like the ad says, “you gotta eat.” But what? Some encampments have food plans that offer up to 3 squares a day. Ponte Alto does not offer a food plan in its encampment. There is a food court at Pennsic that offers a wide variety of food, and Coopers’ Store has convenience items. A full meal with beverage can cost between \$7 and \$10. If you choose to eat only from the food court, you might start to miss things like fresh vegetables and fruit. (Or as I like to call them, “What food eats!”) You might therefore consider bringing your own food for at least some of the meals while you are there.

Bringing your own food can also save you money. Many breakfast foods are non-perishable and much cheaper than a \$7 plate of greasy scrambled eggs. Consider having one meal a day from your personal stash of food. Summer sausages, crackers, peanut butter and jelly, hard boiled eggs, pita bread, hummus and nuts all keep fairly well in a cooler and can make an excellent lunch or dinner. Snack foods are a good idea for those in between times, too.

If you bring food and beverages, you’ll want to make sure they are stored in insect-proof containers. If you are going to use plastic tubs for your dry goods (non-perishables), make sure you check the tub for little holes under the rim around the tub’s handles that will allow insects entry. Ants are crafty little beasties and will find their way into any available hole and once they’re in, they are next to impossible to get out. (A little duct tape over the hole works nicely.)

Anything perishable should be stored in a cooler. Coopers Store sells bags and blocks of ice to refresh your cooler. Count on spending between \$1.50 and \$3.00 for ice per trip. Young people often perform “ice runs” for camps during the day. If you hire someone to get ice, you should generally tip him or her. Generally, 50 cents a bag is considered sufficient. Some tip more, some less.

Food is not nearly as important, however, as water. Dehydration is a very real risk at Pennsic – it’s the number one problem the Churgeons and EMTs deal with. It is a good idea to bring one gallon of water per person, per day. You can, of course, purchase water on site, but you may choose to bring some with you. It is not enough to bring water; you must also DRINK it. As my Pelican is fond of saying, “if you can walk past a spot-a-pot without feeling the urge to go, then you probably aren’t drinking enough water.”

**Safety:** One of the biggest risks to safety at Pennsic is fire. **DO NOT KEEP OPEN FLAME IN YOUR TENT AT ANY TIME.** When you start a fire, whether it is a candle, a cooking fire or a campfire, put it out when you are finished. Do not leave a flame, no matter how small, unattended at any time.

The ideals of the Society are honor and chivalry. However, Pennsic draws over 13,000 people each year – roughly the same population as the town of Front Royal, Virginia (which in 2005 posted 5 rapes, 17 assaults, 357 thefts and 47 burglaries).. Not everyone in a group this large understands the Society’s values, so please pay heed to the following:

- Do not leave your valuables out in the open.
- If you see someone you don’t know wandering around camp, ask him or her; “Can I help you?” They probably mean no harm and genuinely needs help. But if it is an intruder, this is a non-threatening way to let him know he has been identified and should leave.
- Carry a flashlight at night. Check and make sure your batteries are working before you leave camp.
- Please do not adventure out at night alone – this is particularly important for women. Though few in number, there have been assaults in the past. When going out after dark, please do not go alone. It is a very common and accepted practice to ask someone in camp to escort you where you need to go. Your request is not an inconvenience or imposition, nor is it a sacrifice of your independence. Safety comes first.
- Know where you are and what is going on around you, particularly at night. If you look like an easy mark, you are one. Predators (whether walking on two legs or four) go after the weakest of or the one that has strayed to far from the herd. Stay alert and have fun.

**Hygiene:** We will have hot showers in our encampment. We will also have a sink with hot water for washing hands and dishes. Cleanliness is not only next to godliness, it’s an all-around good idea. Each year at War, there is always a very unfortunate camp that comes down with some very nasty intestinal problems. Most of the time, it is traced back to poor sanitation.

Wash your hands or use hand sanitizer after using the rest room or before handing food especially if you are preparing it for others. Wash your dishes using soap and hot water, rinse them and let them air dry. I would also recommend that you disinfect them with a bleach/water solution (1 tsp bleach/2 gal of water). NOTE: Please scrape off your dishes into your trash before washing. Do not put food or grease down the sink drain.

Sanitation is not just a personal matter but an overall camp concern. Everything that goes down the sink or is washed off in the shower goes directly into the sump. After about a week, the sump can get a very unpleasant odor. This can make the whole camp unpleasant, particularly the shower. Do not put food, drink, grease or anything that can decompose into the sump. Pick-up your

trash, put it in covered container and empty that container at least daily. All kinds of bugs and flies are attracted to garbage, and they make poor campmates

**Pennsic Days:** Pennsic is the biggest event in the SCA. Everything that you've ever enjoyed about the SCA is here, in bulk. You want to fight? The battlefields are constantly active with tourneys and melees. You want to learn? The Pennsic University has hundreds of classes on everything you can possibly imagine. You want to shop? All the best merchants in the Knowne Worlde are here. Use the Pennsic Handbook you receive at troll to get to know what's being offered. There is also the great fun of Archery. If you would like to try it, there will be two beginner's classes on Thursday, August 2nd and Saturday, August 4th. I will be one of the assistant instructors for both classes. If you are interested you may talk to me at war.

**Pennsic Nights:** One of the great features of Pennsic is the parties. And there are a lot of them, both formal and informal, big and small. Many of the larger, well-known parties take place down the hill in the area known as "The Bog." The Bog is full of great people, and the big parties can be fun. Be aware, however, that the party atmosphere has its dark side. The basic common sense you exercise when you party at home should be in full effect at Pennsic. The basics:

- Keep track of how much you're drinking. It's very easy to overindulge.
- Know what you're drinking. Mystery punches and offers to partake from someone's flask are asking for trouble.
- Don't walk home alone. (see Safety, above)
- Be very careful of wandering off with people you don't know.
- Trust your gut. If a situation feels wrong, it probably is. Get out before there's real trouble.
- The legal drinking age is 21. This law is enforced at Pennsic and in our encampment. No one under the age of 21 should be given alcohol. There are no exceptions to this rule!

**Getting Along:** Sure, we're all reasonably well-socialized people. But a Pennsic encampment puts you in close quarters and extreme conditions with people you've never lived with, so getting along may pose a challenge. Some tips to remember that will make you welcome wherever you go, in your camp and in others' camps.

- Common areas in the camp are for everyone's use. Do not leave personal belongings in the common areas.
- Fighters, remember that no one wants to smell your sweaty armor. Keep it out of the common areas at all times.
- Always seek permission to enter a camp or tent that is not your own. Shout "Hail to camp!" upon entering a strange camp or tent to announce your presence and ask entry.
- Most people are generous and will offer you food if they are cooking a meal. This does not mean you have become a participant in their meal plan. Most campers plan meals carefully and bring provisions only for the people they are intending to feed. There is a fine line between receiving hospitality and mooching.
- Flirting is part of the SCA experience, particularly for singles. Take special care, however, not to make the target of your attention uncomfortable. Respect others' boundaries.
- Most camps have chores that need doing and rules about doing them. Some camps have more than others. Step up and do your part, however small it may be. Better yet, ask your camp steward how you can help out.
- Children in camp pose a special issue. Parents should never leave their children unattended and should ensure their children behave as good citizens of the encampment. When children are present, try to keep your behavior and language appropriate.
- One of the great joys of Pennsic is the nightlife. However, not everyone stays up late. Loud noises and activity should be curtailed after 11 p.m.

**Conclusion:** Surviving War is fun and easy. Remember a little organization and some common sense goes along way. If you have any questions feel free to call me at 703-242-2339. I am home most nights from 8:00-10:00 p.m. There will also be a Newcomer's Meeting at our house on July 11th. Times and directions will be sent via email. I would strongly suggest you read the Pennsic War Guide & Checklist (AKA: Bart's Pennsic Guide). You can find it on the Information Point page of the Pennsic 36 Website or by clicking the following link: <http://www.pennsicwar.org/penn36/GENERAL/guide.html>. You should also read the Site Rules for Pennsic at: <http://www.pennsicwar.org/penn36/GENERAL/siterules.html>. Enjoy your war and if I can be of any assistance please don't hastate to ask.



*Ponte Alto Pennsic Encampment - Packing/Gear List***Tent**

tent  
ropes, poles, stakes  
sledgehammer or mallet  
shovel  
extra rope  
extra stakes  
extra grommets  
floor cloth and plastic tarp  
dining/sun shade  
poles, ropes, stakes for it  
light colored flags for ropes  
rugs  
broom & dustpan  
cedar chips or other bug repellents

**Campsite**

duct tape  
trunk  
transport/storage boxes  
plastic tub (becomes tub/shower)  
camp chairs  
folding table  
sleeping bag, blankets  
cot or mattress  
air mattress & pump  
pillows  
cloths to cover boxes  
porta-potty, sanitizer (not needed at Pennsic)  
poles for lanterns  
banner, devices, decor  
Light/Heat/Cooking  
fire extinguisher  
sheet metal (for protection under stove)  
fire buckets  
lantern & fuel  
torches & fuel & funnel  
tongs for fire  
fuel for fire: wood or briquettes  
large matches  
fire starter  
camp stove & fuel  
flashlights

**Feast Gear**

basket  
tablecloth  
napkins (bring extra)  
wet wipes

salt n pepper  
plates, bowls, goblets  
utensils  
serving knife, spoon  
corkscrew  
matches  
extra trash bags  
candles, decor, after feast treats  
libations (verify the site is 'wet')

**Kitchen**

Cutting table/area  
cooler  
garbage pail, garbage bags  
waterbottle/waterjug  
paper towels  
utility towels-for dishes, wiping up  
bleach, dish soap, disinfectant, wet wipes  
cutting board (disposables' more sanitary)  
cutting knives  
sponge/steel wool/scrub brush  
washbasin (up to three for dirty and 2 rinse)  
Dutch oven  
pots, pans, skillet, griddle  
coffee pot  
measuring spoons/cups  
bowls for mixing, serving  
plates for serving  
covers for food  
tripod, grill, spit, oven, camp stove & fuel  
corkscrew, bottle opener  
can opener  
cookbook, recipies  
aluminum foil  
potholders  
large spoons, forks, tongs, spatula  
skewers  
quart and gallon ziplock bags

**Personal Care**

packaged wipes  
biodegradable soap  
shampoo, conditioner  
toothbrush and paste  
mouthwash  
solar shower bag  
towels & washcloths  
toilet paper

hairbrush, comb  
makeup  
shaving gear  
mirror  
talcom powder  
feminine hygiene products  
nailbrush & clippers  
contacts and solution  
glasses  
hair ties  
emergency sewing kit  
scissors  
safety pins  
lip balm  
deodorant  
bug spray  
sunblock, sunburn lotion  
hand/moisturizing lotion  
**Clothing**  
dirty clothes bag  
rain poncho or tunic  
shoes (several pairs)  
boots  
belts, extra laces or ties  
tunics, gowns  
over-tunics, robes  
underwear, chemises  
jewelry  
cloak  
headpieces, hats, veils  
hat(s)  
extra socks  
gloves, scarves, etc.  
extra clothes in waterproof container  
swimsuit & towel  
**Fighting Gear**  
armor bag  
extra cup & supporter  
armor & armor repair kit  
boots & gloves  
shield, gauntlet & helmet  
gambeson  
weapons & repair kit  
more duct tape  
authorization card  
archery equipment w/glove & arm guard  
extra bowstring & stringer  
siege weapons, cranks and tools

ammo (check its condition)

**Personal Use**

wallet with Photo ID

site pre-registration

proof of membership

maps/directions

hotel reservations

money, bank card

phone card

earplugs

pouch, belt knife

spare keys

pen and paper

File folder for handouts from classes

flashlight (extra batteries)

favours

fan, parasol

tote, backpack, baskets, etc.

staff/walking stick

sunglasses

prescription medication

copies of prescriptions (incl. eyeglass)

allergy/hay fever medications

intestinal medications

ibuprofen, antacid,

first aid kit

eye glass repair kit

binoculars (for watching the battles)

Camera (extra batteries), film

**Food and Grocery**

Milk

Butter

Salt n Pepper

Drinking Water

Coffee and Tea, Juice, etc.

sugar, honey, spices

tea, coffee

oil, butter, pan spray

salt and pepper

Miscellaneous

Special interest (music, craft, dance, bard..)

Teaching supplies

## *Pennsic Panic and How to Cope*

By Lady Katharine Devereaux

So, here it is, a little over a month before Pennsic and you just looked at your medieval clothing closet and cried "I have nothing to wear!"

### **What are you supposed to do?**

Take inventory of what you have. For example: A woman has 2 chemises, 1 stocking, 1 dress/outfit and a man has 2 tunics, 1 shirt and 1 pair of chausses. Decide what you need to survive Pennsic.

### **But aren't my clothes are going to get dirty?**

Yes. Your options are:

- There is a laundromat in town.
- You can wash and hang garments dry in camp. Take some Woolite as part of your camping supplies. My experience is that Woolite washes out of clothing easier than most other soaps. You would also, be amazed at what airing out clothing does for both the smell and freshness. (bring clothespins and attach to the ropes of your tent)

### **If I'm there for 10 days, don't I need 10 different dresses/outfits?**

In my opinion, the answer is amazingly no. I do not believe those who lived in medieval times had great variety in their wardrobe. Remember this is about needs, not wants.

Once you have these questions answered, you can more easily plan what you need to take.

### **Tips to keep in mind:**

Make clothing interchangeable - you might not have different complete outfits, but if your pieces mix & match, you will have the ability to look different each day.

Fabric Choices - keep your layers lightweight. Wear linen underwear (chemise or shirt) as this will help you sweat (your body's natural method for cooling itself) - which is a good thing to help you keep cool.

The man in our example will probably need to get 2-3 more shirts, 1 or 2 coifs (to help prevent sunburn) and 1 or 2 pair of chausses. Again, this is because it is OK to wear items over and over. Bring the Woolite and your shirts can be clean.

The woman in our example will probably need 1 more chemise, 1 or 2 pairs of stockings and 1 or 2 more dresses. Additionally she might need 1 or 2 linen strips or veils for head wraps.

### **How are you going to add these needed pieces to your Pennsic wardrobe, you ask?**

The two simple options are - you can purchase or make clothes.

For purchase - you will probably spend more money, but you will not spend the same time on sewing. Also, if you are not comfortable with sewing, buying clothing or bartering other items or services for clothing is another option.

For making - Begin by purchasing fabric either online or in a local fabric store. Online prices will probably be better, but purchasing fabric from the store will get you the fabric quicker.

Next attend the local sewing days. This will help motivate you and set aside the time needed to sew. In Ponte Alto we have many options for getting together with others- locations and times vary - review your local website or contact for more information.

### **Tips to keep in mind:**

- Work on a bit each day, if it is just sewing one seam, cutting one pattern piece, do it.
- Procrastination time is over, time to sit down and plan this out. You have over time to complete what you need.

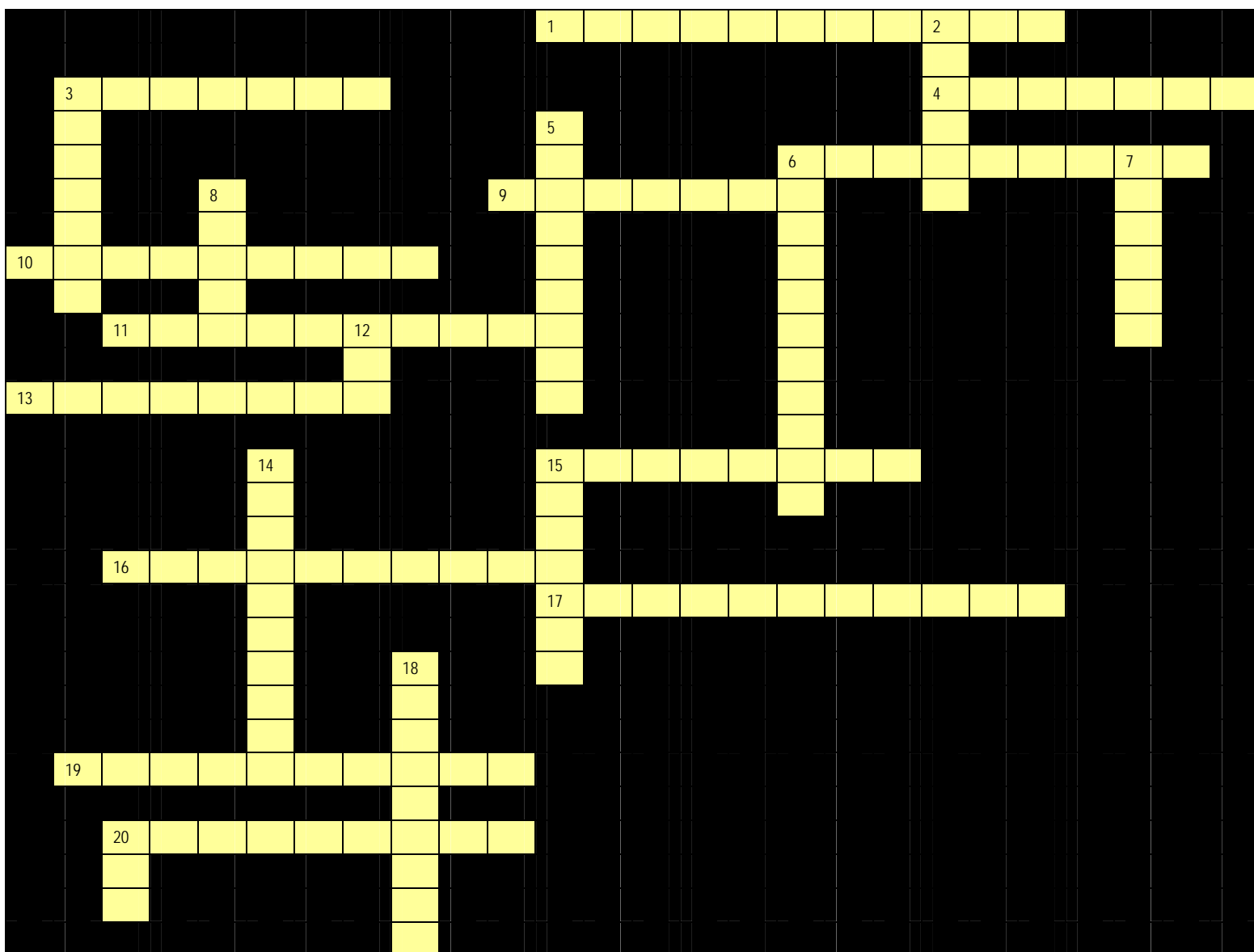
Lastly, we have great resources and many people who are very willing to help others get into clothing. (We are the best looking group around!) Ask those around you and they will direct you to someone who can help.

If you have any questions in whatever step of the process, please don't hesitate to contact me!

Lady Katharine Devereaux,

Seneschal of Ponte Alto

# Games



## Across

- 1 collection of texts, prayers and psalms, along with appropriate illustrations, to form a reference for Catholic Christian worship and devotion
- 3 a collection of Psalms for liturgical or devotional use
- 4 a written instrument or contract (as a deed) executed in due form
- 6 bar and ivy
- 9 card stock with a smooth surface suitable for artwork
- 10 a tool for compacting, smoothing, &/or making leaf shiny and lustrous by rubbing

- 11 decorated (as a manuscript) with elaborate designs or miniature pictures OR to light a room
- 12 A colored, usually liquid, material for writing and printing
- 13 knotwork
- 16 thin layer of gilt on a manuscript
- 17 from the Greek beautiful [Kalli] writing [graphia]
- 19 document that is written by hand, as opposed to being printed or reproduced in some other way
- 20 paper made from animal skin

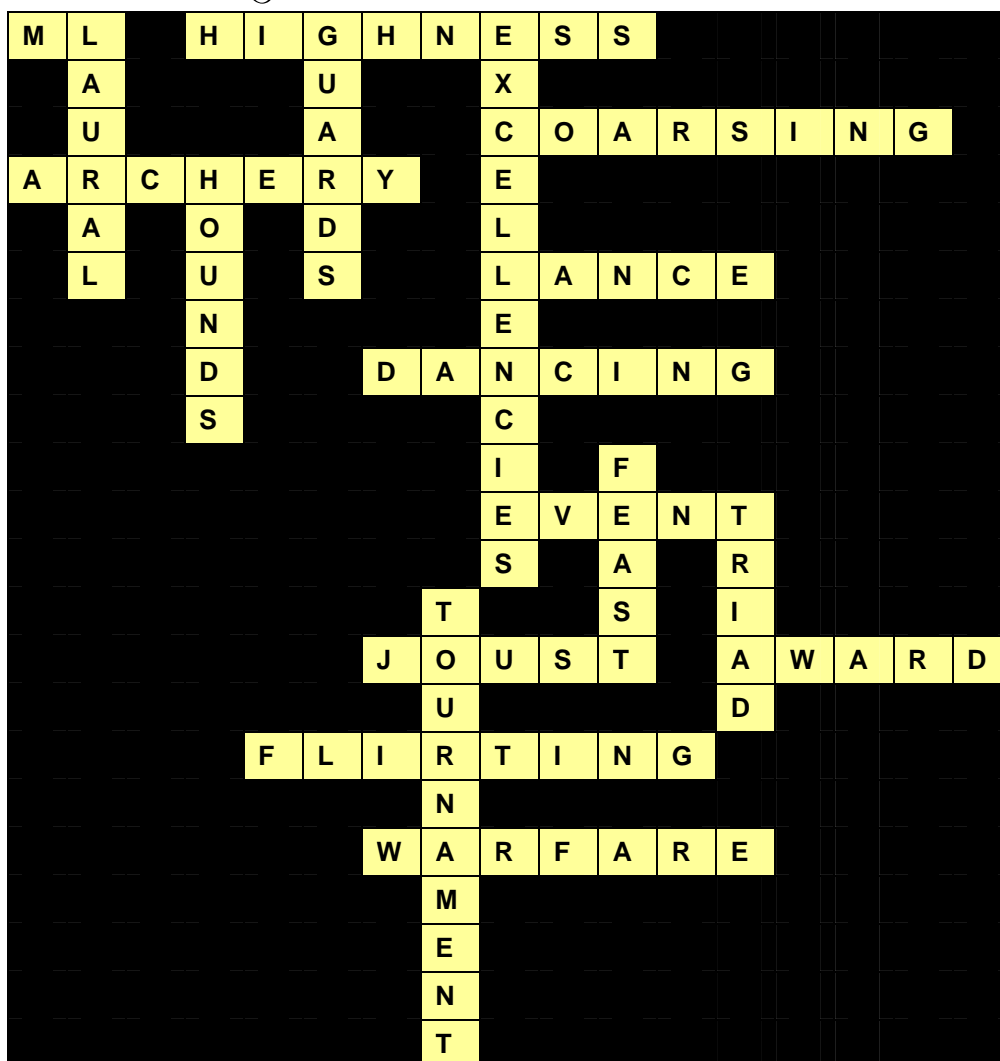
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**Down**

- 2 majuscule script commonly used from 3rd–8th centuries AD by Latin and Greek scribes; early forms are characterized by broad single stroke letters using simple round forms
- 3 pith of tall perennial sedge from Nile valley made into strips and pressed into write-able material
- 5 practice of devising, blazoning, and granting armorial insignia
- 6 Carolingian minuscule font was the direct and linear ancestor of \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 fine-grained unsplit lambskin, kidskin, or calfskin prepared especially for writing on or for binding books
- 8 hollow horny shaft of a feather used as a pen for writing
- 14 personal armorial ensign
- 15 primary type of paint prevalent in South Europe's Middle Ages, made by binding pigment in egg medium
- 18 person who does the calligraphy on scrolls
- 20 pen



# Answers for June



## ACROSS

- Shortest roman numeral for the year 40.
- The prince or princess is addressed as 'your \_\_\_\_\_'.
- SCA weapon that uses targets and bolts.
- Running of the dogs is called...  
Three triads and a commander are called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- In traditional jousting on horseback the weapon of use is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- At an event for entertainment you can find gaming, singing and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A weekend of SCA fun is usually termed an \_\_\_\_\_.
- A competitive or celebratory tournament in the middle ages was called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Something given for service, arts and sciences and fighting.
- The traditional past time for dancers (hint it's not dancing) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Fighting is a form of \_\_\_\_\_.

## DOWN

- Master or Mistress of the Arts and Sciences
- Queens Spears are sometimes referred to as the Queens \_\_\_\_\_, because they protect her.
- When addressing both the baron and baroness you usually refer to them both as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Dogs are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Evening meal at an event.
- Three person fighting unit.
- The name for an event in the middle ages.