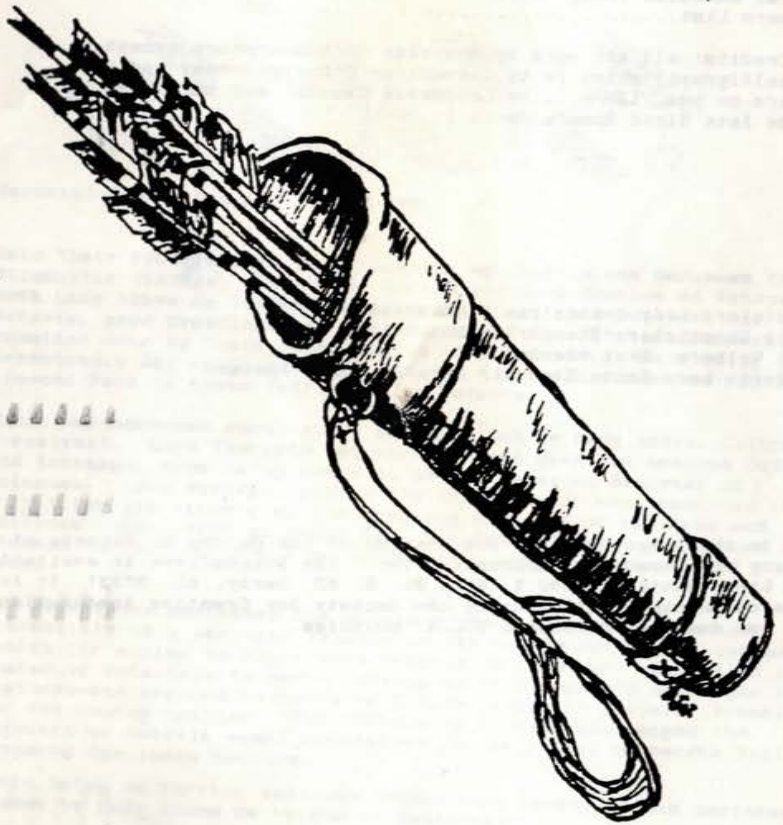
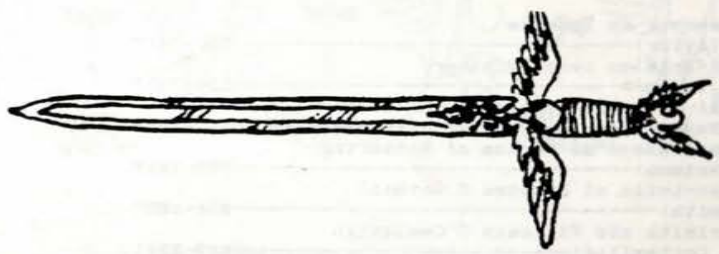


The Dragon Fyre

January
A.S. XXXV



BARONY OF VATAVIA
c/o Lynne PATIZ
9600 E. 47th St. So. #3
Derby, Kansas 67037



Mary Day
1033 McCormick
Wichita, KS 67213

91/05



The Dragonflyre is a monthly newsletter for the subscribers within the Barony of Vatavia, and others by subscription for \$1.00 for 1 year. Submissions: Art, articles, poetry, letters, etc. are gladly accepted but subject to approval by the local Baronsage to curtail any rebuttals or items in bad taste. Submissions should be on white paper, black ink for art, letters or articles need not be typed, but if so should be able to fit within a 5 by 8 1/2 or 8 1/2 by 11 inch page.



Table of Contents:

From the Baronage.....	1
Baronial Court, Oct.....	1
From the Caltrap Pursuivant.....	2
Heraldic Submission Process.....	2
The Road to Knighthood.....	4
A Byzantine Cookbook #4.....	7
The Fall of Byzantium (reprint) Demetrius.....	8
From the Chatelevn.....	9
Announcements and Calendar.....	11
Our 1st Baronial Thing (flyer).....	12
Officers List.....	13

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This is the Dragonflyre, a publication of the Barony of Vatavia of the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc. The Dragonflyre is available from Lynne Batiz at 9600 E. 47th St. S. #3, Derby, KS. 67037. It is not a corporate publication of the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc. and does not delineate S.C.A. policies.

From the Baronage

Unto the Populace Comes Greetings From the Baronage

We would like to offer the populace a greater opportunity for gathering together. Among the Norse, this gathering established direction for the community, planning for the future undertakings and the renewal of the bonds of friendship. In the tradition of the Norse, we too shall have our own Thing. The first will be held the 26th of January and will include an official visit from their Majesties including a Royal Court. We hope to see all of the populace there.

The next scheduled Thing will be in March-o date will be set after we discover when Coronation is. It will have a St. Patricks day theme. The coming months appear to be busy months for Vatavia.

We have the opportunity to hold a rush for the first time in Vatavia. This will be the first opportunity most of you have to attend a Rush session and we want to see you all there. In addition there are those with knowledge to share and who may want to teach a class now is your golden opportunity. Mark April 13 on your calendars.

As usual we have Renn-Faire and all the work and fun that go with it. I'm sure the autocrat will need all of you. After much discussion (pleading) we have an autocrat-Ala of Featherstone volunteered. I'm sure you will be hearing more from her.

In service Gwain and Brialen



Baronial Court, October 17, AS XXV

Unto Their Excellencies Baron Gawayne ap Tristam and Baroness Brialen Ulfsdottir Vikingr, the Lords, Ladies and Good Gentles of Vatavia, doth Lady Annys de Vernun of Kettering, Caltrap Pursuivant for Vatavia, send Greetings and this report of the Vatavia Baronial Court presided over by Their Excellencies which was held the evening of the seventeenth day of October, AS XXV, in the shelterhouse at North Linwood Park in these fair lands of Vatavia.

Court was convened about eight of the clock by Lady Annys, Caltrap Pursuivant. Lord Thorgrim was summoned and gave his weapons Oath to the Baronage, thus being sworn in as the Vatavia Minister of Sciences. Lord Moriagh Teige O'Flaithbheartaigh was presented with a scroll for his victory in the armoring division of the Arts and Sciences competition at Valor XI. The Zeman Strav was summoned and Ricardo the Battler and Vlad Hendriksson were made members of the Order.

His Excellency addressed the populace there gathered about the probability of a war with Triatia in the coming Spring and announced a search for allies to fight with Vatavia in this war. He called for a muster of Vatavians to serve Vatavia in this conflict and urged the fighters and archers to train well this winter to prepare themselves for the coming battles. The archers of Vatavia challenged the fighters of Vatavia equal themselves in their zeal to become fully prepared for these battles.

There being no further business before this court, it was declared closed by Lady Annys de Vernun of Kettering.

From the Caltrap Pursuivant

Unto Their Excellencies Baron Gawayne ap Tristram and Baroness Brialen Ulfsdottir Vikingr, the Lords, Ladies and Good Gentiles of Vatavia, doth Lady Annys de Vernun of Kettering, Caltrap Pursuivant for Vatavia, send Greetings and this report of the activity of Caltrap and staff during the past month.

The Caltrap Staff met the fifteenth of October with Baron Gawayne and Ladies Marie, Searlaith and Annys present. Notes for the Caltrap Letter of Comment on the Calontir Internal Letter of Intent of Sept. 30 were prepared. Notes for a Letter of Comment by Gold Falcon on Letters of Intent from Ansteorra (8/10/90), Caid (8/13/90) and Caid (8/20/90) were prepared. A total of forty-four devices were considered.

Vatavian submissions included on the September Letter of Acceptances and Returns from Laurel, King of Arms, were Leonardo il Calamaro-Device "Per fess sable, estiole argent, and vert, in chief a sun in splendor Or and in base three bezants." accepted for registration. Marie Chantal Delaire-Name and Device "Azure, a pall inverted within a bordure engrailed argent." both accepted for registration.

Caltrap and Staff extend our heartiest congratulations to these good Gentles.

Humbly I remain, in service to Vatavia, Calontir and the Dream.

Annys de Vernun of Kettering

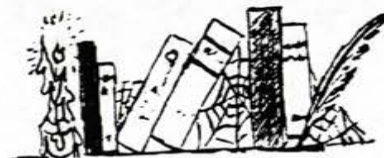
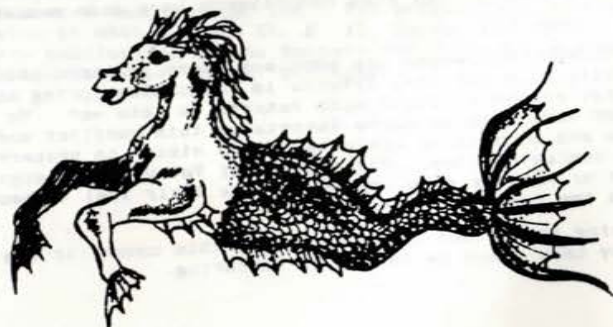
Done by my hand this fifth day of November in the year AS XXV (1990) while sitting at Kettering, sure you will be hearing more from her.

The Heraldic Submission Process
or "What Black Hole Did My Submission Fall Into?"

by Annys de Vernun of Kettering

You have chosen and documented your Society name, designed your device, had your local herald check them for conflict against the Rules for Submission, the Society Armorial and Ordinary and any other listing of devices with which Societyarmory is not allowed to conflict. You have prepared the submission forms and finally gotten all the shields colored in. You handed everything, including your hard earned money, to your local herald and it appears to have disappeared into the void. Be of good heart, my friend, 99% of submissions do reappear eventually.

You have been told to allow at least six months for your submission to



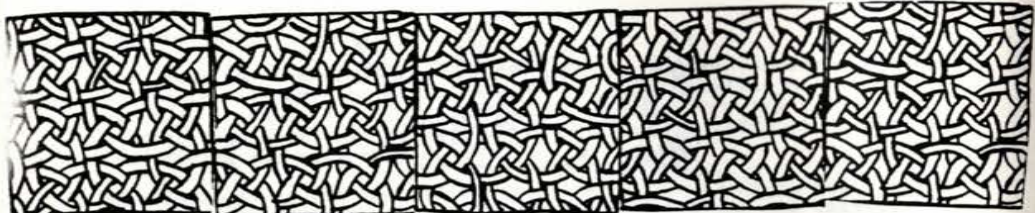
be acted upon and you wonder why it should take that long. I will try to tell you why. Let me trace the path followed by your submission. The pathway here in Calontir is basically: local herald to Kingdom Submissions Herald to Kingdom College of Heralds for comment, back to Submissions Herald, to Mews and/or local herald (if local herald is a commenting member of the Kingdom College of Heralds) and then to you. The pathway may differ in other Kingdoms.

As a general rule here in Calontir and at Laurel, the decision meetings of the month and letters based on decisions made at those meetings are mailed out early the following month. How long this all takes depends to a certain extent on your timing.

As an example, say you have been talking to heralds at consultation tables at events during the summer and at last have your submission to your local herald herald the third week of September. Your local herald is reasonably efficient (remember that heralds are people with lives outside the SCA, too) and gets it into the mail to Saker (Calontir's Submissions Herald) at the end of the month. The mail snail being what it is, he receives it the first week of October. His September Internal Letter of Intent is already written and ready to mail. Your submission will be held until the October meeting of Saker and his Staff. It will be placed on the October Internal Letter of Intent mailed out to the commenting members of the Calontir College of Heralds early in November. The College then researches the names and devices listed on the letter, write letters of comment on these and send the letters to Saker before he and his Staff hold their decision meeting the last of November. We will assume that your name and device have survived this round of commenting. They will be listed on the External Letter of Intent which Saker will prepare at the end of November (he is a very, very efficient Submissions Herald) and send to Laurel King of Arms and the commenting members of the SCA College of Arms. The commenting Heralds have ninety days to research the submissions from the entire Known World and get their Letters of Comment back to Laurel King of Arms. Therefore, the comments on your submission should be in the hands of Laurel in February in time for the February decision meeting of Laurel and his staff. The decision on your submission will then be included on the February Letter of Acceptances and Returns which will be mailed out to the Kingdom Heralds and those who have subscribed to their LoARs early in March. The commenting members of the Calontir College of Heralds should have them by the middle of April.

If your local herald is a commenting member of the College of Heralds, you could be informed of the decisions on your submissions by the middle of April, six months after you handed your submissions to your local herald. If your local herald is not a commenting member, he will not be receiving the Internal Letter of Intent. Saker, as often as possible, prepares a listing of the actions taken on Calontir submissions at the Laurel meetings and submits it to the Mews for publication. If he prepares such a listing for the February meeting when action was taken on your submission, and sends it to the Mews before the first of April, it should appear in the May issue, seven months after you had submitted it. (Whew!)

Currently in Vatavia, Caltrap Pursuivant, your local herald, is a commenting member of the Calontir College of Heralds and often receives a copy of Saker's External Letter of Intent when Vatavian submissions are on it, and can let you know when your submission has 'passed Kingdom'. The current Caltrap has also subscribed to the



LoARs and receives them the same month as Saker so that you get the word on your submissions at the earliest moment.

So, your submission did not disappear into a void after all. It was passing through the hands of some very busy and very dedicated people, who are working hard to assure you that your SCA name and device are unique, that they do not infringe on those belonging to someone else, and once yours are registered, that no one else will infringe on yours.

Anns de Vernun of Kettering

The Road to Knighthood

From Page, to Squire, to Knight

by Jayce Ravenhair

(reprint from page 12, archives January A.S. XVIII)

In the Middle Ages it was common for the son of nobleman to look forward to becoming a knight when he grew up. Yet it was a long road to becoming a knight, for there was much that each boy was required to learn before receiving his belt and spurs. From an early age each boy was taught what was needed, first as a page, and later on as a squire, until finally knighthood was bestowed on him.

The Page

The first step in the road toward knighthood was for the young boy to become a page to one of the greater nobility. At the tender age of seven the boy was sent away from his home to start his training. Kings and other high nobility gladly accepted the responsibility for training the sons of the lesser nobles. This was a good way of insuring both the alliance of the lesser nobles and the loyalty of their sons as the children grew older. For this reason it was not uncommon for kings to have great numbers of pages.

The page's duties included the many menial chores required about the castle. He was expected to fetch and carry, run errands and always help the lady of the household in her many duties. He learned to come when called and to wait patiently when there was nothing for him to do.

The page, also known as a valet, damiseau or babee, must always be gentle and polite, as a knight was expected to be an ideal gentleman and never lack in courtesy. A book of Medieval manners for the page, called the Babee's Book, related how a page was expected to act. Following are some of the rules from it:

"When you enter your lord's place, say 'God speed,' and with humble cheer, greet all who are there present. Do not rush in rudely, but enter with head up and an easy pace and kneel on one knee only to your lord.

"Take no seat but be ready to stand until you are bidden to sit down. Keep your hands and feet at rest.

"Do not lean against a post in the presence of your lord, or handle anything about the house. Make obeisance to your lord always when you answer, otherwise stand as still as a stone unless he speak."

Table manners of the well-bred youth were described as follows:
"Now I must tell you shortly what you shall do

at noon when your lord goest to his meat. Be ready to fetch him clear water, and some of you hold the towel for him until he has done. Stand before him until he bids you sit, and be always ready to serve him with clean hands.

"Do not hang your head over your dish, or in any wise drink with full mouth. If you eat with another, turn the nicest pieces to him and do not go picking out the finest and largest for yourself.

"When ye have done, look then that ye rise up without laughter, or joking, or boisterous work and go to your lords table, and there stand, and pass not from him until grace be said and brought to an end.

"Then some of you should go for water, and some hold the cloth, and some pour water upon his hands."

The ladies of the household shared in the teaching of the young pages. It was from the ladies that the pages learned how to dance, to compose music and perhaps play the harp or some other musical instrument. The ladies told the young pages stories of the brave knights and local heroes of times past. If the lady could read, she taught him this as well. It was also the ladies of the court who taught the young pages of courtly love. The young page was instructed to choose a noble lady from whom he could receive council and aid. He did everything possible to please her, being courteous and humble in striving to win her approval.

The page had much to learn out-of-doors as well. When his lord went into battle, the page followed. He was in little danger, however, for a knight who would attack a harmless boy would have been disgraced and dishonored. As for riding, a boy was not allowed to reach the age of seven without having learned to ride. Once a page, he was taught how to spring into the saddle without touching the stirrups, to jump over ditches and fences, and to be as comfortable on horseback as on foot.

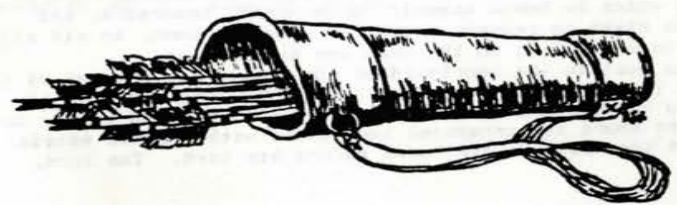
Light weapons were provided and he was expected to learn how to use sword, lance and bow. He was expected to learn how to swim, fence and box as well. Mock battles were set up by the nobles so that they might see the results of their teaching, and advice the pages on their weaknesses.

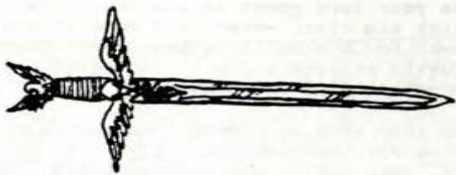
One of the most important parts of the page's instruction was hunting, or the "mysteries of the woods" and hawking, or the "mysteries of the rivers" (so called because it was often pursued on the banks of streams and rivers). The page who understood the complicated rules of hawking had conquered the most difficult part of his early education. Pages were allowed most difficult part of his early education. Pages were allowed to have their own falcons, and a taste for hunting and hawking was considered as sign of noble blood.

A page's training lasted approximately seven years. As he neared the age of fourteen, the page took the next step toward knighthood. He was made a squire to his lord.

The Squire

When a boy had grown older and stronger, more service was required from him and his training became more intense.





Within the castle he continued to serve at the table, but now he was privileged to present the first or principal cup of wine. As a squire, he had to know the correct word for each of meat at the table and to know the correct word for each type of carving. For example, a deer was broken, a swan was lifted, a hen was despoiled, a duck was unbraced and a peacock was disfigured.

As a squire of the bedchamber he was expected to help his lord undress, comb his hair, prepare his bed, and even "drive out the dog and the cat, giving them a clout."

Added to his duties, he was expected to keep his lord's weapons and armor in good condition, replacing worn leather and burnishing away rust. He rode with his lord into tournament and battle, carrying his shield and weapons. If his lord was unmounted, the squire was to retrieve the horse and help his lord to remount. If the lord was wounded in battle, the squire carried him to a place of safety and tended to his wounds.

The most popular sport of the squires, which was also excellent training for warfare, was tilting at the quintain. For this a post was set in the ground. At the top was a crosspiece attached so that it was free to pivot. This held the roughly made figure of a knight holding a shield in front of him. In this "knight's" hand was club. The figure was erected so that it would turn around at a mere touch. Each squire must ride up at full tilt and strike the shield's center with the tip of his lance. If he was slow or missed his mark, the figure whirled around and clouted him a stinging blow with its club as the squire rode by.

As he grew older, the young squire was looking forward to the time when he would become a knight. The nobles would keep a watchful eye on the squires. If they proved themselves noble and brave in battle or courageous in some daring deed, they were chosen to become a knight.

The Making of a Knight

Once the young squire had been chosen to become a knight, he prepared to go through the very complex ceremony of knighthood. This ceremony included a very solemn religious ritual, each part of which had some significance.

First, the young aspirant to knighthood was required to take a bath to cleanse him of all the blemishes of his past life. After this he was required to lay down for a few moments to signify the rest "God gives to his followers, the brave knights." Then he put on a simple white tunic to signify that he would endeavor to keep his flesh from every stain if ever he would hope to attain heaven. Over this he placed a scarlet robe to indicate that he must be ready to pour out his blood for the Church. Finally came a black surcoat to symbolize his eventual death.

Clad in these garments, the squire would fast and spend the entire night alone in a dark church. He was to kneel in prayer before the high altar on which had been placed the new weapons and armor of the knight-to-be... thus consecrating them to God's service.

At daybreak he partook of the Sacrament and was instructed in the duties of a true knight by a priest. He made the solemn vows of chivalry in which he bound himself to be brave, honorable, and maintain the right to redress wrong, to protect women, to aid all in peril, and to show mercy to the weak and defenseless.

Later he went to the courtyard of the castle and was met by the knights and ladies who awaited him there. The lord, who was his godfather in chivalry, belted on his sword with his own hands, buckled on his golden spurs and presented the squire with his own shield. The young squire then fell to his knees before his lord. The lord,

striking him on the shoulders lightly with the flat of his sword, pronounced over the kneeling squire the following words: "in the name of God, St. Michael and St. George, I dub thee knight. Be loyal, brave and true." Thus the young squire became a knight.

A steed bedecked to him as his charger. The new knight was assisted into his new, shining armor and mounted upon his new charger. Before the assembled crowd the knight gave an exhibition of his riding skill and use of weapons, which had enabled him to earn his new rank. With this done, he turned and rode out from the castle, seeking by some knightly deed to prove his valor.

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March Tappan, Eva. When Knights Were Bold. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1911.

Williams, Jay. Knights of the Crusades. New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 1962.

A Byzantine Cookbook Number 4

Vegetables are not everyone's cup of tea, but here is one that I think many will like as it combines the sweetness of fresh or frozen peas with the spiciness of vinegar and onions. It is also a pretty combination of bright green, yellow and white.

Peas Vinaigrette

The original recipe in Apicius is: Book V, recipe 188: (peas) Another Way. COOK THE PEAS, *WORK WELL PLACE IN THE COLD, STIRRING UNTIL THEY HAVE COOLED OFF. FINELY CHOP ONIONS AND WHITES OF HARD BOILED EGGS, SEASON WITH SALT AND A LITTLE VINEGAR. THE YOLKS PRESS THROUGH A COLENDAR INTO AN ENTREE DISH, SEASON WITH FRESH OIL AND SERVE.

My version of the recipe is: 1 & 1/2 cups of fresh peas (frozen is a reasonable, if not ideal, substitute), 1/2 small onion, finely chopped (I use at least part sweet red onion for the color), 3 T olive oil, scant 1 T wine vinegar (or in this case, pear vinegar), 1/8 tsp salt, whites of 2 hard boiled eggs, chopped, 1 yolk, pressed through a fine strainer (or grated fine).

Cook peas until barely done. Immediately cool. Add salt to oil and vinegar. Gently mix peas, chopped egg white, onion and oil and vinegar mixture. I spread the yolk on top of the mixed peas as that appears to be what is described in the recipe. Serve cold.

* Vehling interprets "Work Well" as puree. I think an equally possible interpretation is "mix or toss thoroughly". It is this interpretation on which I base my recipe.

In Service,

Demetrius

I

The spear points are buried in ashy gray dust
 Helms have been piled into hillocks of metal
 A fragment of gambeson, just a crushed petal
 Sunlight reflects the bloody color of rust
 Constantinople by Islam was trussed
 Eight thousand would show Byzantine mettle
 Grasping Byzantium, Mehmed grasped nettle
 Many would die well and stay true to their trust
 One-quarter million men by Mehmed were torn
 To make an overpowering Turkish tide
 That crashed at the gates of the Golden Horn
 But at first, victoriously swept aside
 Now little of Greece remains there to mourn
 When the life light of the Byzantine World died

II

An Ottoman Empire by Mehmed was sought
 The City of the Golden Horn was the Key
 Al Fatih vowed She would soon not be free
 Seljuks, Ottomans and Janissaries were brought
 To surround the City where the battles were fought
 A fortress was built on both sides of the sea
 A long siege begun by the cruel enemy
 The Bosphorus Jewel was now solidly caught
 Thousands of Turks fought from the land
 "Hold, we will route them," Constantine cried
 Thousands of Turks died there in the sand
 More thousands were thrown from the seaward side
 They found walls both tall and well-manned
 The will of Byzantine had not yet died

III

Though far o're matched in all but honor held high
 Byzantium's defenders thrust the Turk back
 Some crucial miracle did the Sultan lack
 Until he dreamed his ships upon the sky
 And built the road which would bring the end nigh
 Miles of wooded plank were brought by mulepack
 And laid upon the ground with such cunning knack
 That they crossed a mount three hundred feet high
 The boards were well greased with animal fat
 The ships pulled by men through the Springtime night
 The next April morning in the Horn they sat
 Now rapidly began the start of the fight
 To make Constantinople less than a gnat
 Nonetheless victory was not yet in sight



IV

Arrows and spears as feathers studding the wall
 Fire and stones hurled up towards a pale sky
 Killing and crushing 'til only rubble did lie
 The Turks knew not that the City must fall
 Constantine rallied his men with a call
 They smote the Infidel at helm and at thigh
 Forcing them backwards or making them die
 Byzantium now had given its all
 Constantine's life dripped into the dust
 The Emperor killed by a Janissary
 The Empire vanished, blown as flakes of rust
 Will anyone keep the Byzantine legacy?
 Who remains to hold the Greek trust?
 The task must fall to homeless men such as me



From the Chatelevn

Greetings unto the people of Vatavia, I wish to introduce myself as Vatavia's new Chatelevn, Lord Galen MacDonald. After this brief time on the job, I can see that this job is going to be a lot of work, but, hopefully worth it. I have a couple of items that I would like to address in this letter, first of which are some of the duties that I see as this office's responsibility.

The Chatelevn (also Chatelain, Chatelaine, Castellan, & Hospitaller) is the person responsible for integrating newcomers into the local group of the SCA. To this end, the Chatelevn usually maintains the office of the Gold Key which is the repository of SCA garb, feastgear, accessories, etc. that is loaned to newcomers. The ability to loan materials like this is important in making the newcomer feel that they are a part of their surroundings. Many times the new members add the enthusiasm and the interest that keeps the SCA vital and growing and it is this attitude that keeps the dream alive. I do not see this recruitment as only the Chatelvn's duty. Everybody should feel free to invite into the SCA those people that you feel represent the best in the Society. If you want to bring in a new person, please do. Yet another duty is public relations. Most of the public contact with the SCA by the press, etc. should be with the Seneschal and the Chatelevn. Now, onto what I need from all of you..

The office of the Gold Key is hungry for new stuff. I know that I have garb that I have become too robust (ahem!..) to fit into anymore. Perhaps you have garb that is no longer part of your regular wardrobe. Please, please, donate it to the Gold Key. Also needed is feastgear, accessories, hats, belts, etc. Just about anything. If repairs are necessary, it would help if you could perform them but I will attempt repairs if you cannot. I will also accept extra cloth so that I and any conscripts can sew up some "insta-garb" as loaner-garb. This stuff will become baronial property.

I am also announcing a contest of sorts. Her Excellency suggested that a series of posters advertising the SCA would be a good recruitment tool so I would like to have artwork to place upon these posters. The current concept is to maintain a common look having the same border for all the posters but different artwork within the border that focuses on an aspect of the Society. The artwork requirements are:

1. Black ink (or dark pencil) on white paper. In other words, it

must be easily reproducible.

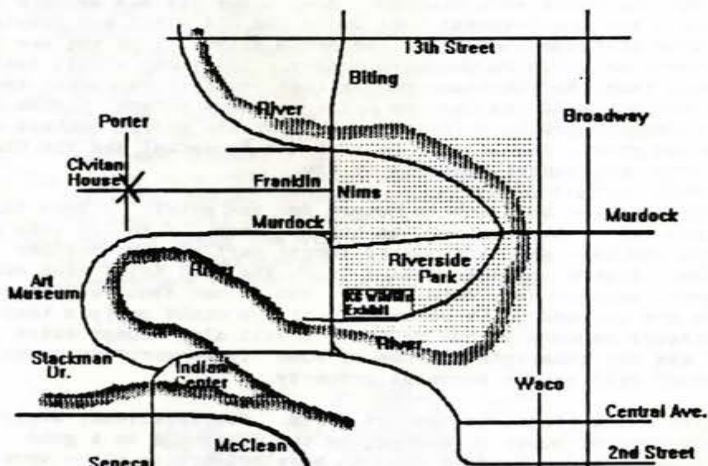
2. Focus on one aspect of what we do, or one concept, i.e.: The Dream, Chivalry, Dancing, Combat, Music, Artwork Metalsmithing, etc.
3. Do not use or copy any artwork that would cause the least bit of trouble with copyright infringement.

Also needed for all of this is a border to use to enclose all of this art. It has similar requirements. The border should be on 8 1/2 by 11 inch paper or something proportional so that it can be enlarged or shrunk to fit standard paper sizes. It should include "SCA" and optionally include the phrase "Come live the dream..." and/or "Society for Creative Anachronism".

Lastly, I will be needing a deputy. If you are interested, send or give top me a short letter as to how you would benefit this office.

That's all I have for now. Please feel free to contact me at my home number: 264-4530. No calls after 10 PM., please. The phone-elf will also answer the phone if I am unavailable.

In Service to the Dream,
Lord Galen MacDonald
December 8, A.S. XXV, 1990 Gregorian



Map to Wichita Civitan House
Corner of Porter St. and Franklin Street
Riverside Area, Wichita

Announcement and CALONDAR for January

Calligraphy and illumination contact Lady Raven for more information at 529-2281.

Dance Practice: Ly. Saerlaith 687-3241

Bardic:

Needleworkers etc. contact Ly. Saerlaith 687-3241

The MOS can be reached at 688-1299, 11020 E. Clark, Wichita KS 67207
the SCA information line can be reached at 522-7373.

Fighter Practice and Archery Practice to be held at Kansas Newman from 12 to when ever you get tired. Weather permitting.

Populace-January 16 7PM-Civitan Club 901 N. Porter

Costuming-January 14th-drafting and fitting bodice patterns

From the Mews

War Maneuvers--Carsby-January 19th-913-842-6896
Rush-Wyvern Cliffe-314-634-8528

IN Vatavia

Thing-January 26th Saturday contact Lady Phillipa for more info.
6-10PM Minisa Park 704 W. 13th. St. (942-1045)

Calligraphy and illumination contact Lady Raven for more information at 529-2281.

Dance Practice: Ly. Saerlaith 687-3241

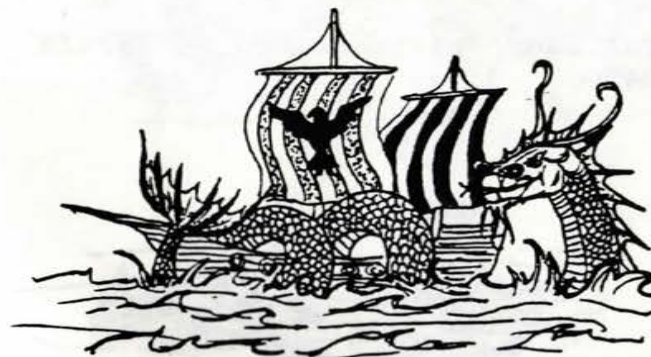
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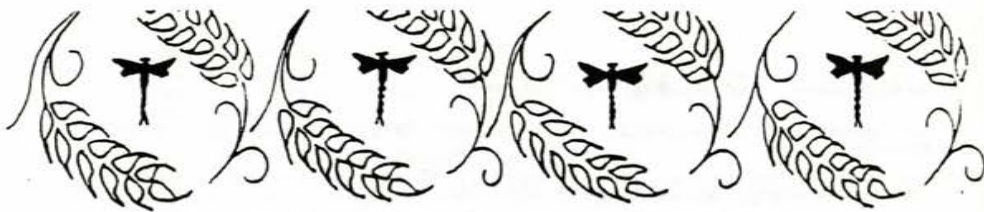
Costuming, Needleworkers etc. contact Ly. Saerlaith 687-3241

The MOS can be reached at 688-1299, 11020 E. Clark, Wichita KS 67207

The Seneschal can be reached at 942-1045.

the SCA information line can be reached at 522-7373.





Our 1st Baronial Thing
January 26

Their Majesties request your presence at their Royal Court. There will also be a short Baronial Court.

We will have a dessert reval-Bring your best and most delicious dessert to share.

The Barony will provide hot cider and cool tea to drink.

The Seneschal has requested tryouts for entertainment at Renn Faire. Skip- songs-short and amusing stories This should be entertaining and done in Renaissance Style.

Come for food, folks and fun (where have I heard that before?)

6-10 PM
Minisa Park 704 W. 13th Street

Autocrat Lady Philpa Lloyd de Tarifa
942-1045



Officers List

Baron-Gawayne ap Tristam (Wayne Taylor)-----	524-0917
Baroness-Brialen ierch Vikingr (Debbie Taylor)-----	524-0917
Seneschal-Lawerence Taillefer the Leech (Larry Bumgardner)-----	942-1045
Pursuivant-Annys de Vernum of Kettering (Marie Watson)-----	755-1917
Treasurer-Lelia ni Lochtna O Cathail (Lana Smith)-----	838-0037
MOA-Searlaith nic Villiam O'Ceallaigh (Devery Corteville)-----	687-3241
MOS-Thorgrim (Richard Cathey)-----	688-1299
Knight Marshall-Rinaldo il Bianco Del Lindsly-----	529-2281
Archer Marshall-Lord Steven Egan O'Bannon (Steven Burris)-----	733-1936
Chronicler-Lady Gwendolynn O'Shaughnessey (Lynne Batiz)-----	788-4698
Luchistnik-Balroc (Steven Stuhlsatz)-----	524-4834
Champion-Thorgrim (Richard Cathey)-----	688-1299
Historian-Lord Friar Thomas Bacon (David Moreno)-----	685-1182
MOC-Countess Hywela Frech Ferch Wyddel (Lisa Cooper)-----	685-3152
Bardic Champion-Aelfric Fritharicsson (Allen Leddon)-----	267-5913
Arts and Sciences Champion-Demetruis il Condottierro (Henry Marks)-----	777-0770
Chatelevn-Galen MacDonald (Mark Donaldson)-----	264-4530

