

May Mobility Month, as most of the barony relocates. We publish all the address changes we know of, as soon as people figure out where they're going. Of importance (to me, anyway), is the Mindless Manor Migration to 52 Stewart Street, Apt. 4, Rochester 14611, about June 1.

May is also Crown Tourney Month; the new Prince and Princess of the East are Yiggevald Siikirksson and Embla Willsdottir, of Carolingia. Vivat x 3 for the new Highnedsesl

As some people have noticed, there seems to be a rivalry between FEWBET and ICE DRAGON, Be assured, however, that it is being conducted along very civilized rules & I refrain from sexplai&ng stii&Ds 5föÉ.- and he doesn't bite my leg. Geneva Convention and all that...

Anyway, on to the good stuff &

FEWMOOTS

May 248 Cailig•aphy workshop, Giselaburh.

26-27 t Firedrake Tourney, Munchout, Quest, and **Boar**
'Hunt, the Rhydderich Hael.

June 28 The Bish's Melee Tourney, Bhakail.

58 Barony Meeting at Yoghina & Katryn's House (the red one that's almost on the corner of GPB and Brooks) •
Dance practice, Gates library,

98 Kingdom Pentathaion of the Arts, Storvik.

128 Tuesday After Lunch, Beau Pleuve (Rannveig's place) •
~~141~~ Calligraphy.

165 .The Second Barbarian Invitational, Thescorre,

218 Dance practice (?)

238 Tourney and Quest, Silver Phoenix

Origins '79 Wargamog thing, Bhakail.

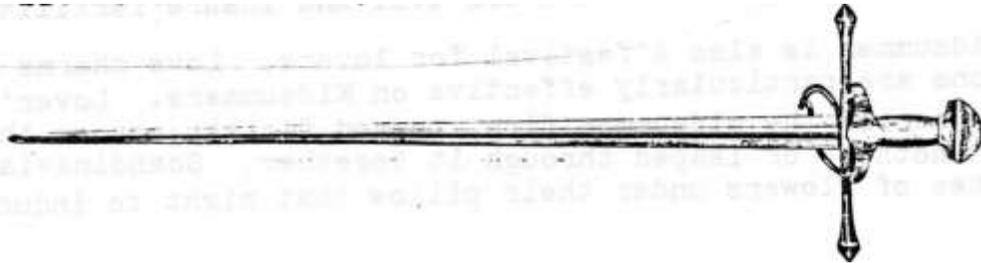
The RH Grundge Feast has been "Scrubbed, woe alas"

308 The Intra-Kingdom Peace, July 218 Pax mterruptus Ill.

288 Madhouse Manor Ceilidh, Bhakail.

August 178 Pennsic Vlll, Debateable lands,

Sept. 218 Rose Tree Fair. Bhakail.



A GRYPHON'S NEST

The Beltane (May Day) celebrations of the Celts and Midsummer or St. John's Eve festivities common throughout the rest of Europe are nearly identical. The Irish hold that Saint Patrick shifted Beltane's observance to St. John's Eve in an attempt (none too successful) to dilute the pagan associations, or add a religious coating. Yet in other areas, fire rites synonymous with Beltane were held right along with the water ceremonies that marked Midsummer's Day long before St. Patrick tried to redirect both in honor of St. John the Baptist.

On Midsummer's Eve witches, fairies, spirits of the dead, and all sorts of supernatural forces (both good and evil) were about, abundant, and often visible. Midsummer's moon was said to be particularly powerful, ergo a certain madness or lighthearted lunacy was to be expected. (Check out Bill Shakespeare's research on this topic) .

All magic is likewise exceptionally potent on Midsummer's Eve. Magic plants plucked at midnight have twice their normal effect, anything harvested on Midsummer's Eve keeps better. Herbs associated with St. John (St. Johnswort, hawkweed, orpine, wormwood, and mistletoe) would protect houses from fire and lightning, or people from disease, witchcraft, and disaster if picked at midnight or on the stroke of noon. (Shall we reap great scads of these to take along to the war this year?)

Divining rods cut on Midsummer's Night are virtually infallible. Dreams on a Midsummer's Night are more likely to come true. Dew gathered on St. John's Night restores sight. Fits may be cured if your pastor is willing to let you crawl under the communion table three times at midnight.

In Germany and Southeast Europe rivers and water spirits were thought to require a human victim on Midsummer's Day. Yet there was an even more widespread belief that all natural waters were especially beneficial on Midsummer's Day. People went out and bathed in rivers and streams at night to cure their diseases and strengthen their legs. Moslems went this one better and drove their animals into the water to bathe them, too. (Anyone for a swim party at Robyn's June 23rd? 9

Midsummer fires were the outstanding feature of all summer solstice festivals. People leaped through fires and drove their cattle through the smoke. (Get out your Horilkal) Effigies of winter were burned, burning discs hurled at the sun, and burning wheels rolled down hills in imitation of the sun. All manner of mock war games were held (Interkingdom Peace is right on time this year, yes?) to symbolize the struggle twixt winter and summer. New Fires were kindled in houses and brands from them were carried through and around the fields and barnyards to ward off evil and insure fertility.

Midsummer is also a festival for lovers. Love charms and divinations are particularly effective on Midsummer's. Lover's clasped hands across the midsummer fire, tossed flowers across the fire to one another, or leaped through it together. Scandinavians

put bunches of flowers under their pillow that night to induce dreams of love, and to make sure they come true. It was believed that an unmarried girl who fasted, then set out a clean cloth with bread, cheese, and ale would be joined by the man who was to marry her at midnight on Midsummer 's Eve . (Take note, gentlemen, and don't drop in for a snack unless your intentions are honorable.)

--Daedra



Officers of the Raven Bar on Y of Thescorre

Seneschale

Ruth Masters(Gisela die Gelind) 654-91 59

Baron/ Chronicler/ Asst. Knight Mar shall

John Reynolds(Alric Bowbreaker of the High March) 235-41 17

Pursuivant

Elsa Welch (Annelise Dagfinsdot tir)

Mistress of Arts

Elizabeth McMillan (Daedra McBeth a Gryphon) 872-4867

Master of Science

Robert Graff (KirkRobyn of the Forest Webb) 872-3773

Clerk of the uchequer/Asst. Knight Marshall

Wm. R. Hearter(Bohemund von Greifshafen) 235-41 1?

Knight Marshall/Reeve

Keith Chadwick(Austin Chadyoyck of Normandy) 334-2950

Mistress of the Lists

Sylvia Hanson (Sylvana Dagfinsdottir) 271 -4289

Letter from the seneschale to the Barony,

I have a problem. You know information that I don't. What I am referring to is anything that affects the whole barony, or a large segment of it, As it is disconcerting to discover this repeatedly during business meetings, I would like to propose a solution. I am at home the Mondays before our meetings planning an agenda of sorts and organizing the calendar. Please call with your ideas or your problem. It is easier to manage either with a little bit of warning. Other times in the week are fair game too. I appreciate your courtesy. It takes all of us to run a barony.

At your service in Thescorre,
Gisela die Gelind

--8--che smubqe coLumn

Here's a bibliography on calligraphy, artists' materials and medieval painting. I have used some of the books on this list and found them very helpful. GISELA

Lettering and A. Cavanagh. Paperback reprint, New York, Dover Publications.

Speedball Textbook—20th Edition, edited by Charles Stoner and Henry Frankenfield, Hunt Manufacturing Co. Phil. ,1 972

Of the Just Shaping of Letters—Albrecht Durer. translated from Latin text by R. T. Nichol, Paperback reprint, Dover Publications, New York, 1965.

The History and Technique of Lettering--Alexander of Nesbit, Paperback reprint, Dover Publications, New York, 1957. Historical account of lettering and a course in artists' lettering in many alphabets.

The Art of Hand Lettering, Its Mastery and Practice—Helen Wotzkow, Paperback reprint, Dover Publications, New York, 1 967. An excellent, and complete work on calligraphy, tools and materials and techniques.

Celtic Art the methods of construction—George Bain, Dover Publications, New York, 1973. Has a section that shows the variety of letter forms used in the books of Kells, Durrow & Lindisfarne.

Italic Handwriting--Tom Gourdie, The Viking Press, New York, 1955.

Handbook of Plain & Ornamental Alphabets,—London, Newbery and Co. , 5, Castle St. Holborn. Compilation of Manuscript, Missal and Monumental Alphabets.

Lettering Today, a Survey and Practical Handbook—John Brinkley, New York, Reinhold Publishing Coroporation, 1 1

The Materials of Medieval V. Thompson, Jr. , G. Allen arid Unwin, London, 1 936. Paperback reprint, Dover Publications, New York, 1 956.

The Artists Handbook of Materials and Techniques—Ralph Mayer, The Viking Press, New York, 1 970. Includes instructions about gilding, making your own tempera paint solutions.

The Cal 11 grapher t s C, M. Lamb, Pentalic Corp. , New York, 1 956. Collection of Essays, one is a very fine essay about cutting your own quill pen.

The Craftsman Handbook—Daniel V. Thompson, Jr. , Yale University Press, New Haven, 1 933. Paperback reprint, Dover Publications, New York, 1954.

The Book of Hours—John Harthan, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1977. An overview of the book of Hours in history with examples up to and including the printed books of hours.

BETTER HEARTHES AND CAULDRONS

Meatpies are one of my favorite medieval dishes, not only because they taste so good, but also because they are so convenient and versatile. They travel well for bring-your-own feasts, and can be served hot or cold. Either way they are a hearty addition to the groaning board. The following recipe is very adaptable to a variety of meats. The filling can also be baked separately (in a greased bread pan that is then set into a pan of water in the oven) and served as a cold pate.

Pigeon or Game Pate (or Pie)

8 oz. boned pigeon (or any bird) rabbit, or venison, minced or coarsely ground

4 oz pork, medium fat, or 2 oz veal and 2 oz fatback, minced or coarsely ground

8 slices of very lean bacon, chopped

2 slices of bread, crumbled

T/ 2 tsp salt

1/2 tsp thyme

4 Tbsp butter

1 Tbsp parsley

2 eggs, beaten

dash of pepper

1 1/2 Tbsp cognac or 2 Tbsp sherry

1 medium onion, chopped

1 large clove of garlic, crushed

Combine the meats in a large bowl. Reserve a few strips or larger pieces to be layered throughout the mixture if desired. Add the bread crumbs and the seasonings and herbs. Simmer the onion and garlic in the butter until they are soft but not brown. Add the onions, 3/4 of the eggs and the cognac to the bowl with the meat. Mix thoroughly. If using as a pate, pack the mixture firmly into a greased bread pan or a fancy mold if desired. Bake in the oven for 1 1/2 to 2 hours, depending on how deep the pan is. Be sure to set your pan in another, and to fill the outer pan with water that is deep enough to reach at least 2/3 of the way up the pan containing the pate. If you want to use the recipe as a meat pie, pack the filling into a pastry crust and cover with more crust. Cut out fancy shapes from the leftover bits of pastry and arrange them on top of the pie. Glaze the entire top with the remaining beaten egg. Bake 1 1/2 to 2 hours at 325°. It is not necessary to

put the pie into a pan of water. The following recipe makes an excellent crust for meat pies ;

Short Crust Pastry

3 1/2 cups flour
1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 cup
butter 1
cup lard
cold
water

Mix the flour and salt. Cut in the butter and lard. For a flakey crust, try to leave the shortening in approximately pea sized lumps. Add a small amount of water, a little at a time until the dough begins to hold together. Knead very briefly to form it into solid ball. Roll out immediately or store refrigerated until used. Pastry can be frozen for future use too.

Well, that's it for this month. Who knows what we'll be trying next time around. Something for the summer months perhaps.

Annelise

Hark, the Herald Sings (deso al fine)

by Lord Friederich (the tree) vander

Delft

Just when you thought you were rid of me 0 To all of you who were present at Crown Tourney, I apologize for the l)ain; to those who weren't, suffer (from teminal curiosity)▪

Enough with the introductions 0 Time to segue into

~~panese~~Heraldry 0

To some, the very ten presents an inherent conflict. o many nineteenth century scholars, any attempt to organize the designs and motifs of ~~Japanese~~mon (badges) into an organized set of rules was impossible, for the european framework would not fit around the Japanese system.

This, however, only shows a lack of insight, for others, with a bit of ingenuity, succeeded in finding just such a framework and in making it work admirably. A. J. Koop put a oystem forward in 1911, and, to the best of my knowledge, no more recent work has been done. Koop's work is complex, presenting a fairly full analysis, and I 'll endeavor to set forth only the most brief and super- ficial analysis hereo

There are two main areas in which Jainnese heraldry differs from Zharopean, those being the importance of fom and the motifs of the charges used. In both of these the heraldry, though quite alien at the outset, is, nevertheless, fomal in its own right.

The **Japanese** moq is presented, in geneal, on a field in one of three shapes: circular, square, or lozenge. In each case, the field is syrnmetrical and, seemingly, never broken by fess, bend, etc 0 The positioning of the charges ig likewise. Generally, only one or two main charges are used, though these are often repeated in varied geometric and symnetric positions. Only two metals or colors are used in each mon, the favorites being gable, gules, argent and or. (Though there is no fomal "color on color" rule, the effect is the same, for the designs are meant to be seen across a field. Therefore, the use of color against metal, and vice versa, is most desired.) This would seem to cause difficulties in differencing devices, except that the fom of the device Is far more important than the coloration. All the heraldic tems which Koop or any other source cite deal with the positioning of the charges rather than the color.

The motifs of the charges also present a problem for the European-oriented herald. It is obvious from a brief look around that the European devices are set in a far more realistic world, featuring animals, plants, amory and human shapes. In the **Japanese** system, a predominance of flowers and geometric shapes is notable, with rare appearances -of martial or animal references. The human figure is equally rare. A probable reason for this is the bent toward geometric shapes: it is far easier to comply with the stylized ideal of the Japanese system using floral shapes and geometric designs.

The other most notable differences involve themselves with the protection and reservation of devices for families or individuals, a practice guarenteed by the "college" in Ihropean heraldry, but not practiced in Japanese heraldry. Certainly, the non of the Imperial family would not be copied, and those of the greater nobles would be likewise inviolate, but many instances can be found or repetition. The positioning of the on in battle is also different, for shields were celdom borne by noble warriors; the rnon was most often to be seen on the breatplate, helm and surcoat.

There are many other points of difference between the European and **Japanese** ideas of heraldry and blazonry, and sources are fairly available, though some digging needs to be done. Qhanks to Ogami and Yoshina for sources. I haven e t really broken the surface, but I hope some good has come of the article 0

Bibli0Rraphv

Adachi, manie, trans. Japanese Desizn Motifs. 11 0 Y. : Dover Pub., 19720

Koop, A.J. "The Construction and Blazonry of Mon. " Transactions of the Japanese Society of London (TJSL), 9 (1910-1912), 280-3080.

Lee, Gordon Ambrose, York Herald at Ams. "Notes on Japanese Heraldry. " TJ3L, a (1908-1910)9 270-2870

War Pigs



Lh/29//BH



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Time

CCTV

Once again, there's FEWETS in the streets, this being one of them. Published by, of, and for the Barony of Thes- corre, FEWMET' has no connection with the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc., and especially piddly little upstarts that can't even give away bf their output, FEWMET can be procured for \$4 per year in cash, check, or negotiable clauses, from the bozo at the return address. Unlike fÉ±gid reptiles, we don't grovel for anything, nor do we need to.



Lxxvr.

DANIEL'S VISION OF THE FOUR BEASTS.

The Aerafds *Collie*

St tamgect+ de Vies