
The Chanticleer

Monthly Newsletter of Barony Beyond the Mountain

October, 2018

AS 53



Lady Carllein's Silver Crescent Scroll



Baronial Officers:

Baron & Baroness - Baron Mark Red Hand, baron@bbm.eastkingdom.org, and Baroness Gwenllian ferch Llewellyn, baroness@bbm.eastkingdom.org

Seneschal – Lady Sisuil Butler, Seneschal@bbm.eastkingdom.org

Deputy - Mistress Elizabeth Vynehorn, vynehorn@gmail.com, and Lady Leandra deLeon, leandrasuz@aol.com

Chatelaine – Baroness Aurelia di Stellari, chatelaine@bbm.eastkingdom.org

Deputy – Sybill Teller, mpeckham83@gmail.com

Chronicler – Lady Johanna de Glastingburi, chronicler@bbm.eastkingdom.com

Deputy – Mistress Eloise of Coulter, krisbenysek@att.net.

Company Captain of Archers – Rumhann MacDuibhsithe an Bhlog Seolta, archercap@bbm.eastkingdom.org

Exchequer – Lady Ciara McRobbie, exchequer@bbm.eastkingdom.org

Deputy - Lord Gwilym of Fflint, willied0296@yahoo.com

Herald – Mistress Camma an Daraich, herald@bbm.eastkingdom.org

Knight Marshall – Lord Angus Gove MacKinnon, knightmarshal@bbm.eastkingdom.org

Marshal of Fence – Vacant

Marshal of Thrown Weapons – Vacant

Mistress of Arts & Science – Becky, moas@bbm.eastkingdom.org

Minister of the List – Cordelia MacDougall, mol@bbm.eastkingdom.org

Web Minister – Lady Sisuil Butler, webminister@bbm.eastkingdom.org

Youth Marshal - Vacant

Combat Arts

NOTE: Practices are subject to change without notice. Please call ahead.

Archery

CT: BBM - Tuesdays – 5:30 p.m. Burlington, CT - Dorigen & Eloise's at 17 Bittersweet Lane, Burlington, CT. Contact Dorigen at 860-673-2240.

CT: Dragonship Haven: Sundays 12-3 pm (in season, weather permitting) Oxford, CT. DragonshipHaven@yahoogroups.com

Fencing

Thursdays, 7:30-10:00 p.m., Keefe Community Center, 11 Pine Street, Hamden, CT (hosted by Barony of Dragonship Haven). Contact the Fencing Marshal (Christophel) @fence@dragonshiphaven.eastkingdom.org.

Heavy-List Fighting

Wednesdays, 7 pm, Barony of Bergental at Bethesda Lutheran Church, 455 Island Pond Rd., Springfield, MA. Contact Knight Marshall of Barony of Bergental for more information.

Thursdays, 8-10 p.m., Keefe Community Center, 11 Pine Street, Hamden, CT, hosted by Barony of Dragonship Haven). Contact the marshal at heavy@dragonshiphaven.eastkingdom.org.

Thrown Weapons Practice

1st & 3rd Sunday, 64 Orchard St, Vernon, CT. Contact sisuile@gmail.com for times.

Baronial Champions:

Archery Champion: Baron Dorigen of Lewes

Fencing Champion: Sir Arnwult Aethelreding

Heavy Weapons Champion: Lord Gwilym of Fflint

Thrown Weapons Champion: Lord Rumhann MacDuibhsithe an Bhlog Seolta

Baronial Meeting:

Monday, October 15, 2018, 7-9:00 p.m. at Jo-Ann's, 3105 Berlin Turnpike, Newington, CT, in the 2nd floor classroom.

Arts & Science

Middle-Eastern Dance

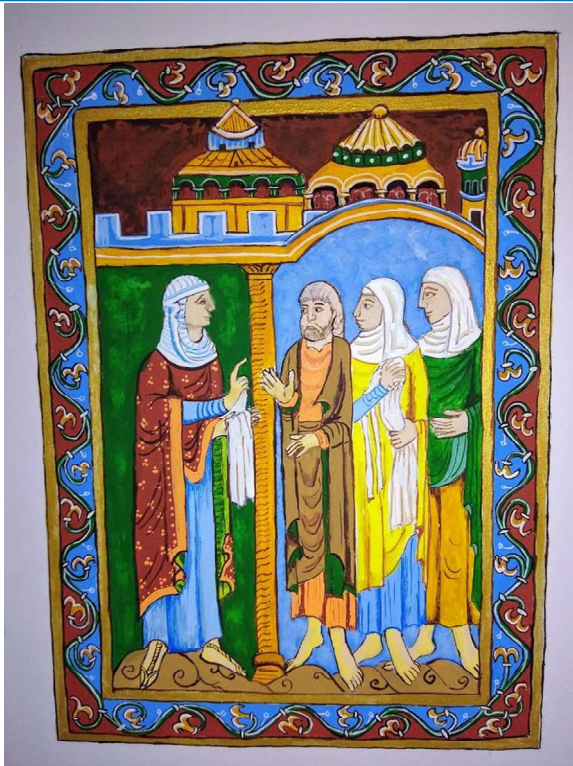
Sundays, 1-4 p.m., Authur Murray Dance Studio, Glen Lochen Marketplace, 39 New London Turnpike, Glastonbury, CT. Contact Mistress Su'ad (Nancy Barrett) at 860-228-6933 (before 10 p.m.); nancysuad@gmail.com.

Dance

First Tuesday of month – 8:30-10:30 pm - Camelot Co-Housing 46 Sawyer Hill Rd. Berlin, MA (Quintavia)

Sewing

Sewing & Throwing is the 3rd Sunday, bring your string-based projects, hang out, throw sharp objects at wood. 64 Orchard St, Vernon, CT. Contact sisuile@gmail.com for times.



Archaeology News

<http://www.archaeology.org/news/>

9/28/18 - Lost Medieval Artifacts Mapped Inside Swedish Church - OSLO, NORWAY—More than 100,000 coins, as well as an assortment of other objects, have been found beneath the wooden floorboards of medieval Christian churches in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. *Science Nordic* reports that Svein Harald Gullbekk of the University of Oslo and his team looked for patterns in the medieval artifacts, which he thinks were dropped from people's pockets during services in Sweden's Bunge Church. "When we investigated where hairpins, pearls, and other objects associated with women were found in Bunge Church in Gotland, we found that more than 95 percent of them were on the north side of the nave," he said. This corresponds with the historic practice of segregating men and women within the building, placing women to the north. Most of the people in the building would have remained standing through the entire service. Benches were provided along the sides only for the elderly and infirm. To read about caches of coins and other objects discovered buried on Gotland, go to "Hoards of the Vikings." <http://sciencenordic.com/thousands-medieval-trinkets-discovered-underneath-scandinavian-churches>

She fashione her skillfull titcher with care
 then
 Over to gifte them without merit or fare
 On the finely dressed her work adorn
 Called by the order of the Maunche they
 informed
 King Brennan and Queen Caolthionn agree
 Inspiring, generous, and talented, indeed
 Now welcome Johanna de Glasstonburi
 Given in Bergenal, Sept 22nd, AS 53.
 BRENNAN CAOLTHIONN

Lady Johanna's Maunche Scroll

9/26/18 - Remains of Possible Blackfriar Identified in Scotland -

STIRLING, SCOTLAND—*The Scotsman* reports that a skeleton has been discovered in the foundation trench of a wall in the remains of a Dominican friary operated by the Blackfriars from A.D. 1233 to 1559. The man's arms were crossed over his body, which could indicate he was firmly wrapped in a shroud for burial. A bronze buckle and traces of textile found with the bones suggest the man wore a Dominican habit and was therefore a friar himself. Radiocarbon dating suggests the friar lived between A.D. 1271 and 1320, and so may have witnessed local events of the Scottish Wars of Independence, including the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297, and the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. Bob Will of Guard Archaeology said the site has also yielded shards of window glass, and what may have been the friary's kitchen, where historic records indicate the Blackfriars ate imported foods such as figs, raisins, and wine. For more on archaeology in Scotland, go to "Fit for a Saint." <https://www.scotsman.com/lifestyle/remains-of-13th-century-friar-identified-by-belt-buckle-1-4805266>

9/24/18 - Shipwreck Discovered Near Portugal -

LISBON, PORTUGAL—*CNN* reports that the wreckage of a ship thought to have sunk between 1575 and 1625 has been found in 40 feet of water

off the coast of Portugal. Chinese ceramics dating to the Wanli period of the Ming Dynasty, cowrie shells used as slave trade currency in some parts of Africa, and spices have been discovered at the site. The Portuguese coat of arms was emblazoned on the ship's bronze cannons. "From a conservation perspective, both of the assets and the ship itself, this discovery is of great patrimonial value," commented Jorge Freire, science director of the excavation project. The ship's crew may have been traveling to Portugal from India, he explained. Archival research could help the team identify the name of the vessel. To read about a diverse array of artifacts recovered from a seventeenth-century Dutch shipwreck, go to "Global Cargo." <https://www.cnn.com/2018/09/22/europe/portugal-shipwreck-discovered/index.html>

9/21/18 - Medieval Bishop's Seal Found in Sweden - BISKOPS ARNÖ, SWEDEN—*The Local* reports that a small fragment of a medieval stamp was recovered on an island in central Sweden during archaeological investigations ahead of the construction of a new pipeline. Archaeologist Maria Lingström found the object with a metal detector in a three-foot-wide trench. It is thought to have belonged to Christian archbishop Petrus Philippi, who died in A.D. 1341. "Only about 50 seal stamps that belonged to the clergy have been found so far in Sweden," Lingström said. "This particular stamp was personal and the archbishop carried it with him at all times." His signature seal stamp was likely destroyed upon the bishop's death. To read about a recently rediscovered depiction of a medieval abbot, go to "He's No Stone Face." <https://www.thelocal.se/20180921/archaeologists-find-medieval-seal-on-biskops-arno-sweden>

9/17/18 - Possible Birthplace of Henry VII Found in Wales - PEMBROKE, WALES—According to a report in *The Guardian*, archaeologists digging test trenches on the grounds of Pembroke Castle have uncovered stone structures that could be the remains of a mansion where Henry VII was born in 1457. Other finds indicate the building had a slate roof adorned with green-glazed ridge tiles, and a spiral staircase. It had been thought the king was born in castle's thirteenth-century tower, but this building's outline was spotted in the parched grass of the castle grounds from the air. "We know [from documentary evidence] that he was born in the castle, which was at that time owned by his uncle, Jasper Tudor," said archaeologist James Meek. "It's more likely that he was born in a modern residence, for the time, than in a guard tower on the walls." A newly discovered cesspit could also offer

information about royal medieval life. Henry VII ascended to the throne of England after he defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, ending the Wars of the Roses. To read about the discovery of the burial place of Richard III, go to "Richard III's Last Act." <https://www.theguardian.com/science/2018/sep/16/likely-birthplace-of-henry-vii-found-in-pembroke-castle>

9/14/18 - Medieval Copper Coins Unearthed in Northern India - NEW DELHI, INDIA—*The Times of India* reports that more than 250 copper coins dating to the sixteenth century A.D. were discovered near the entrance to the Khirki Mosque during conservation work undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India. The oldest coins were minted during the reign of Sher Shah Suri, who is also known as Sher Khan, between 1540 and 1545. The mosque, constructed in the fourteenth century in northern India, is thought to be one of seven built by Khan-i-Jahan Juman Shah, who converted from Hinduism to Islam. The building is known for its blend of Islamic and traditional Hindu architectural styles. To read about another recent discovery in Uttar Pradesh, go to "Indian Warrior Class." <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/asi-discovers-254-copper-coins-dating-to-medieval-era-in-khirki-mosque-premises-in-delhi/articleshow/65786746.cms>

9/13/18 - Viking City Excavated in Denmark - RIBE, DENMARK—*Science Nordic* reports that archaeologists from Aarhus University and the Museum of Southwest Jutland excavated and undertook 3-D laser surveys of the remains of the Viking seafaring and trading city of Ribe. The oldest layers of the settlement are well preserved, and are expected to help researchers understand how the city and its trade networks developed, beginning in the early eighth century A.D. By the ninth century A.D., raw materials were carried by ship to the city, where ironsmiths, amber workers, leather workers, comb makers, and jewelers practiced their crafts. The recovered artifacts include beads, amulets, coins, combs, dog excrement, gnawed bones, and a piece of a lyre, which still had its tuning pegs. For more on archaeology of the Vikings in Denmark, go to "Bluetooth's Fortress." <http://sciencenordic.com/thousands-objects-discovered-scandinavia's-first-viking-city>

9/11/18 - Repurposed Medieval Sarcophagus Found in England - LINCOLN, ENGLAND—A medieval sarcophagus dating to the twelfth or

thirteenth century has been uncovered at a construction site in England's East Midlands, according to a *Lincolnshire Live* report. The sarcophagus was designed to be wider at one end, in order to support a pillow or headdress. A hole in its center would have allowed fluids to drain away from the body. Found next to the stone foundation of a fifteenth-century building, the sarcophagus was surrounded by stones and set level with a cobbled surface. It had probably been moved to the site to serve as a trough for feeding animals, or to process wool or leather. The three holes at its foot end are thought to have been drilled in the fifteenth century in order to speed up drainage for its new purpose. For more, go to "The Curse of a Medieval English Well."

<https://www.lincolnshirelive.co.uk/news/lincoln-news/archaeologists-make-surprise-discovery-old-1993609>

9/10/18 - 14th-Century Skeleton Unearthed in Northern Poland - BARCZEWKO, POLAND—According to a *Science in Poland* report, Arkadiusz Koperkiewicz of the University of Gdańsk and his colleagues from the University of Greifswald and the University of Klaipeda have uncovered the remains of a man who was killed in 1354 during the Lithuanian invasion and destruction of the city of Wartenburg. The body was found in the basement of a wooden building that had been burned down. Koperkiewicz's team has also recovered arrowheads, crossbow bolts, silver and bronze ornaments, and fragments of a medieval Christian cross in the well-preserved city. The researchers are still looking for the site of the city's church, however. Wartenburg's cemetery has yielded traces of clothing, coins, and pottery. Some of the pottery had been broken, perhaps as a symbol of the fragility of human life, Koperkiewicz said. For more on archaeology in Poland, go to "Off the Grid: Krakow."

<http://scienceinpoland.pap.pl/en/news/news%2C30863%2Cremains-victim-lithuanian-invasion-1354-discovered-pompeii-warmia.html>

9/10/18 - Baby Teeth Offer Window to Health of Anglo Saxons - BRADFORD, ENGLAND—*UPI* reports that scientists led by Julia Beaumont of the University of Bradford analyzed the baby teeth of more than 1,000 Anglo-Saxon children who lived in the Raunds Furnells settlement, a tenth-century site in England's East Midlands, to see whether evidence of malnourishment could be detected in the remains. They then compared the teeth of children who survived from conception to at least 1,000 days after with those who did not. The

researchers found that nutritional stress slowed bone growth, but the dentine in teeth continued to grow, thus providing a more comprehensive understanding of the child's diet and health status. Teeth will record high levels of nitrogen, indicating the child was starving, even when bone growth has stopped, Beaumont said. The study could help scientists evaluate risk factors affecting the health of living children, she added. For more on Anglo-Saxon England, go to "The Kings of Kent." https://www.upi.com/Science_News/2018/09/06/Anglo-Saxon-baby-teeth-could-shed-light-on-obesity-diabetes/2101536250368/

9/7/18 - Pot of Medieval Loot Discovered in Bulgaria - SOFIA, BULGARIA—A fourteenth-century A.D. pot containing nearly 1,000 gold, silver, and bronze coins and artifacts such as buckles, earrings, rings, and buttons was discovered in the medieval Kaliakra Cape Fortress, which is located on Bulgaria's northern Black Sea coast, according to an *Archaeology in Bulgaria* report. Archaeologist Boni Petrunova of Bulgaria's National Museum of History said the small, light coins reflect the decline of the Second Bulgarian Empire and Byzantium. For example, the 20 hyperpyrons, or late Byzantine gold coins, in the collection had been clipped, or made smaller by shaving metal from their circumference, to such an extent that it was difficult to identify them. Eight Venetian gold coins dating to the mid-fourteenth century were also found in the pot, along with a few coins from Wallachia, a Bulgarian ally to the north, and a single Tatar coin, all of which may have flown through local markets. The objects are thought to have been looted by a Tatar leader who quickly hid his treasure during one of the last Mongol invasions of the region, since there were still threads attached to the buttons, suggesting they had been ripped off a lavish garment in a hurry. To read about another recent discover in Bulgaria, go to "Mirror, Mirror." <http://archaeologyinbulgaria.com/2018/09/03/decline-of-bulgarian-byzantine-empires-before-ottoman-conquest-revealed-by-tatar-plunder-treasure-pot-from-black-sea-fortress-kaliakra/>

9/6/18 - DNA of Germany's Early Medieval Warriors Studied - NIEDERSTOTZINGEN, GERMANY—*Science Magazine* reports that analysis of DNA samples taken from the 1,400-year-old remains of ten Germanic, noble warriors and three children discovered in southern Germany suggests that some of them had been born locally, while others may have originated in different parts of Europe. The study, led by Niall O'Sullivan, now of the Max Planck Institute for the Science of

Human History, also revealed that at least 11 of the individuals were male—the test results of the remaining two were inconclusive. Overall, five of the individuals in the sample were directly related to each other, but three people who had been buried in the same grave were unrelated. One of them had DNA associated with people from northern, eastern, and central Europe, while the other two had DNA suggesting they were related to people from southern Europe. Analysis of isotopes obtained from their teeth suggests that only one of the two individuals with southern European relatives grew up in the same area as the burial. O’Sullivan and his colleagues wonder whether the Germanic warriors may have welcomed foreigners into their households, or whether it is possible they adopted child hostages for use in intertribal negotiations. To read in-depth about a Roman settlement in Germany, go to “The Road Almost Taken.”

<http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2018/09/1400-year-old-warrior-burial-ground-reveals-german-fighters-came-near-and-far>

Mortadella

Country: France; 15th Century

This recipe may be related to the Italian sausage recipe of a similar name, Mortadelle. Unlike its Italian cousin, however, this recipe does not contain liver.

Original Recipe Sources

Source [[Ouverture de Cuisine](#), T. Gloning (transcr.)]: *Pour faire mortadelle. Prennez six liures de chair comme dessus, & mettez dedans deux onces de sel, demye once de poiure comme dessus, vne once de canelle en pouldre, quatre onces de parmesin raspé, puis meslez bien avec la chair, v emplissez les boyaux, & faictes saulsisse, comme vous les voulez auoir grosse ou petites. Notez qu'il les faut manger chaudes avec quelques choux flori [>floris] ou autres..*

Source [[Ouverture de Cuisine](#), D. Myers (trans.)]: *To make mortadella. Take six pounds of meat like above, & put therein two ounces of salt, half an ounce of pepper like above, an ounce of powdered cinnamon, four ounces of grated parmesan, then mix well with the meat, & fill the intestines, & make sausage, like you want to have, large or small.*

I have modified the recipe as follows;

- 2 lbs. ground pork
- 1 lb. ground beef
- 2 oz grated parmesan cheese
- 2- 15 oz cans of beef stock
- 2 cans of water

HEAPING MEASURES OF

- 2 tsp salt
- 1 1/4 tsp cinnamon
- 3/4 tsp pepper

Mix pork, beef and spices together, cover and let rest for ½ hour. Shape mixture into 1/2 to 3/4 ounce meatballs. Bring stock and water to a boil, turn down to simmer and add 6-8 meatballs at a time. Cook until done, approx. 5 minutes. Continue until all meatballs are cooked. To serve, brown the meatballs by frying or roasting. Or- make as a sausage, by stuffing into intestine casings.

Original source was from Medieval Cookery, www.medievalcookery.com/recipes, which linked to:

‘The Commonplace Boke of Lady Avelyn Grene’,

www.greenebook.com/recipes/mortadella.html.

Modifications by Severin Festschdermacher (Larry W. Laudenslager)

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Congratulations to the following gentles
who received awards at Bergental's
Investiture:

Lady Mariot Carllein – Silver Crescent

Lady Johanna de Glastingburi –
Maunche

Lord Angus Gove MacKinnon - overall
winner of the Heavy List Tournament

Michael was installed as Bergental's
Heavy List Champion



Jane Brezzo
146 Prospect Street
Glastonbury, CT 06033
