

Across the Hills



May, Anno Societatis MCMXXIII



From the Chronicler



Unto the populace of Endless Hills does Euriol of Lothian, Chronicler of Endless Hills send joyous tidings!

It is with great pleasure that I present to you this “special” issue on Spain as we enter the forty-fourth year of the society. You’ll note the year change on the cover as indicated by *Anno Societatis XLIV*.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to Lady Deianeira Rogriguez y Aragones and Lady Barbary Rose for their contributions to this issue of *Across the Hills*. I am always amazed at the talent within our Barony and hope more of you will consider contributing your work to be published.

Starting with this issue, I will no longer be publishing the Barony Meeting minutes within these pages. There is no requirement to publish those minutes and they will be made available separately both on the Barony website and within the Yahoo Group file section. This will free up space within this publication to focus more on the talents of this Barony.

Happy New Year!

Mistress Euriol of Lothian



Art Credits

This month’s cover is by Lady Deianeira Rogriguez y Aragones. The clip art is by James L. Matterer (<http://www.godecookery.com/clipart/clart.htm>) used with permission.

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The History of Bullfighting

The actual origins of this strange, cruel and compelling ritual are lost in time but it is believed this rite of passage has its roots in the mysterious Celtiberians, where during the Visigothic era (around 5 AD) the taunting of bulls by young men was done as a rite of passage to show manhood and courage. In its early days, bullfighting was a spectacle that would subject the animals to humiliating taunts and extreme public suffering.

Priding themselves on their horsemanship, the Moors developed the style of bullfighting now known as "rejoneando" where a rider, generally a nobleman, would confront the bull using a lance called a "rejón". In this style, the men on foot would direct the bulls to the mounted masters. This style became a big sensation and the crumbling old Roman amphitheatres were suddenly in great demand as a setting for the spectacle. Small towns and villages would throw up makeshift arenas generally in fields just beyond the town's boundary or in the town square or plaza. This up and coming custom is what gave the name of "Plaza de Toros" to every bullring in Spain.

Bullfighting remained a noble prerogative until the 18th Century when Philip V denounced the spectacle as barbarous and became determined to put a stop to it. Although the Catholic Church was amongst the most prominent breeders of fighting bulls in Spain, the determined King succeeded in attracting support from a Pope in his crusade. A decree was issued that threatened excommunication to any nobleman participating in the practice. Faced with this, and not wanting to give up on this big sensation, the gentry stepped aside to allow for a new breed of low-born professionals, who did the fighting for them.

As time went on, it became traditional for matadors to carry a short cloak over their left arms. Francisco Romero, a renowned innovator and 17th Century matador, found this cumbersome and instead draped his over a stick, thus introducing the "muleta". Romero's innovations soon became known as the "Ronda School" which didn't take long to become the dominant style of bullfighting. Francisco's son, Juan continued the innovative spirit and developed the concept of the "cuadrilla" or bullfighting team and also introduced the "estoque", the sword specifically designed to dispatch the bull and the "banderilleros" and the assistance known as the "cachetero" who deliver the coupe de grace to the dying bull with a short dagger.

Lady Deianeira Rogriguez y Aragonés

For Further Reading see the website *Rough Guide To Bullfighting* at <https://secure.wsa.u-net.com/www.andalucia.com/bullfight/roughguide.htm>



The Poem of the Cid

'From water they have cut us off, our bread is running low;
If we would steal away by night, they would not let us go;
Against us there are fearful odds if we make choice to fight;
What would ye do now, gentlemen, in this our present plight?'

Minaya was the first to speak : said the stout cavalier,
'Forth from Castile the Gentle thrust, we are but exiles here;
Unless we grapple with the Moor bread he will never yield;
A good six hundred men or more we have to take the field ;
In God's name let us falter not, nor countenance delay,
But sally forth and strike a blow upon to-morrow's day.'

Like thee the counsel,' said my Cid ;' thou speakest to my mind;
And ready to support thy word thy hand we ever find.'
Then all the Moors that bide within the walls he bids to go
Forth from the gates, lest they, perchance, his purpose come to know.
In making their defences good they spend the day and night,
And at the rising of the sun they arm them for the fight '

Then said my Cid: ' Let all go forth, all that are in our band;
Save only two of those on foot, beside the gate to stand.
Here they will bury us if death we meet on yonder plain,
But if we win our battle there, rich booty shall we gain.

And thou Fero BeYmuez, this my standard thou shalt hold ;
It is a trust that fits thee well for thou art stout and bold;
But see that thou advance it not unless I give command.'
Bermuez took the standard and he kissed the Champion's hand.

Then bursting through the Castle gates upon the plain they show;
Back on their lines in panic fall the watchmen of the foe.
And hurrying to and fro the Moors are arming all around,
While Moorish drums go rolling like to split the very ground;
And in hot haste they mass their troops behind their standards twain,
Two mighty bands of men-at-arms—to count them it were vain.
And now their line comes sweeping on, advancing to the fray,
Sure of my Cid and all his band to make an easy prey.

'Now steady, comrades,' said my Cid; ' our ground we have to stand;
Let no man stir beyond the ranks until I give command.'
Bermuez fretted at the word, delay he could not brook;
He spurred his charger to the front, aloft the banner shook !

'O loyal Cid Campeador, God give thee aid ! I go



To plant thy ensign in among the thickest of the foe;
And ye who serve it, be it yours our standard to restore.'
'Not so—as" thou dost love me, stay!' called the Campeador.
Came Pero's answer : 'Their attack I cannot, will not stay.'
He gave his horse the spur and dashed against the Moors' array.

To win the standard eager all' the Moors await the shock :
Amid a rain of blows he stands unshaken as a rock.
Then cried my Cid—' In charity, on to the rescue—ho!
With bucklers braced before their breasts, with lances pointing low,
With stooping crests and heads bent down above the saddlebow,
All firm of hand and high of heart they roll upon the foe.

And he that in a good hour was born, his clarion voice rings out,
And clear above the clang of arms is heard his battle shout,
'Among them, gentlemen! Strike home, for the love of charity !
The Champion of Bivar is here—Ruy Diaz—I am he !'

Then bearing where Bermuez still maintains unequal fight,
Three hundred lances down they come, their pennons flickering white;
Down go three hundred Moors to earth, a man to every blow;
And when they wheel, three hundred more, as charging back they go.

It was a sight to see the lances rise and fall that day;
The shivered shields and riven mail, to see how thick they lay;
The pennons that went in snow-white come out a gory red;
The horses running riderless, the riders lying dead ;

While Moors call on Mohammed, and ' St. James !' the Christians cry,
And sixty score of Moors and more in narrow compass lie.
Above his gilded saddle-bow there played the Champion's sword;

And Minaya Alvar Fanez, Zurita's gallant lord ;'
And Martin Antolinez the worthy Burgalese;
And Mufto Gustioz his squire—all to the front were these.
And there was Martin Mufioz, he who ruled in Mont Mayor;
And there was Alvar Alvarez, and Alvar Salvador ;
And the good Galin Garcia, stout lance of Aragon;
And Feliz Muftoz, nephew of my Cid the Champion :

Well did they quit themselves that day, all these and many more,
In rescue of the standard for my Cid Campeador.

-by El Cid Campeador (circa 13th or 14th century)

-an excerpt from *The Poem of the Cid* as translated by John Ormsby, 1879
(<http://books.google.com/books?id=glje9REWs74C>)



The Visigothic Code

Forum judicum

Preface (excerpt)

The original Visigothic laws, wholly based upon oral tradition, were first reduced to order and committed to writing by Euric, at Arles, in the latter half of the fifth century. This collection is unfortunately lost, but many of its provisions were incorporated into the Visigothic Code, although, no doubt, subjected to important and numerous modifications in the course of centuries. At the beginning of the sixth century, Alaric II. promulgated the *Breviarium Alaricianum*, a body of laws compiled mainly from the Codes of Justinian and Theodosius, which collection was the source of the subsequent Lombard and Bavarian Codes. From the two compilations of Euric and Alaric, under the reigns of Kings Chintasvintus and Recesvintus, 649-652, was formed the *Forum Judicum*, or Visigothic Code; the most remarkable monument of legislation which ever emanated from a semi-barbarian people, and the only substantial memorial of greatness or erudition bequeathed by the Goths to posterity. Like the Roman works on jurisprudence it is divided into twelve books, sub-divided into titles and chapters. The language in which it is written is monkish Latin, a barbarous jargon, extremely difficult to translate, and vastly different from the polished idiom of Tacitus and Cicero, Its examination discloses many discrepancies variations, ambiguities, and contradictions, unquestionably due to the ignorance of the various transcribers; a fact which is not surprising when the imperfect knowledge and defective education which prevailed in Spain during the seventh century, are considered. There is no mention of the *Forum Judicum* during the Saracen domination, except that it is known to have been preserved by the Moors; and as Christians were permitted the use of their own laws, where they did not conflict with those of the conquerors, upon the regular payment of tribute, it may be presumed that it was the recognized legal authority of Christian magistrates during the period that Spain remained under the Moslem sceptre. When Ferdinand III. took Cordova in the thirteenth century, he ordered the *Forum Judicum* to be adopted and observed by its citizens, and caused it to be rendered into Castilian. This translation, which is usually appended to the Latin version, is incomplete, incorrect, and unsatisfactory. It contains many omissions and substitutions; the meaning of the sentences, in many cases, is not even approximately given; the proper names seem to have originated in the fertile imagination of the monkish translator; and, not infrequently, interpolations, derived from some unknown source, have entirely usurped the place of the original text.

Title I: The Lawmaker

I. What the Method of Making Laws Should Be.

We, whose duty it is to afford suitable assistance in the formation of the laws, should, in the execution of this undertaking, improve upon the methods of the ancients, disclosing as well the excellence of the law to be framed, as the skill of its artificer. The proof of this art will be the more plainly evident, if it seems to draw its conclusions not from inference and imitation but from truth. Nor should it stamp the force of argument with the subtlety of syllogism, but it

should, with moderation, and by the use of pure and honorable precepts, determine the provisions of the law. And, indeed, reason plainly demands that the work be performed in this manner. For, when the master holds in his hand the finished product, in vain is sought the reason for its having been impressed with that particular form. On subjects that are obscure, reason eagerly seeks to be informed by examination, in matters, however, that are well known and established, action alone is required. Therefore, when the matter in question is not clear because its form is unfamiliar, investigation is desirable; but it is otherwise in affairs known to all men, where not speculation, but performance, becomes essential. As we are more concerned with morals than with eloquence, it is not our province to introduce the personality of the orator, but to define the rights of the governor.

II. How the Lawmaker Should Act.

The maker of laws should not practise disputation, but should administer justice. Nor is it fitting that he should appear to have framed the law by contention, but in an orderly manner. For the transaction of public affairs does not demand, as a reward of his labors, the clamor of theatrical applause, but the law destined for the salvation of the people.

III. What Should be Required of the Lawmaker.

First, it should be required that he make diligent inquiry as to the soundness of his opinions. Then, it should be evident that he has acted not for private gain but for the benefit of the people; so that it may conclusively appear that the law has not been made for any private or personal advantage, but for the protection and profit of the whole body of citizens.

IV. What the Conduct of the Lawmaker Should Be in his Daily Life.

The framer of laws and the dispenser of justice should prefer morals to eloquence, that his speech may be characterized rather by virtuous sentiments, than by elegance of expression. He should be more eminent for deeds than for words; and should discharge his duties rather with alacrity than with reluctance, and not, as it were, under compulsion.¹

V. How the Lawmaker Should Impart Advice.

He should be mindful of his duty only to God and to himself; be liberal of counsel to persons of high and low degree, and easy of access to the citizens and common people; so that, as the guardian of the public safety, exercising the government by universal consent, he may not, for personal motives, abuse the privileges of his judicial office.

VI. What Manner of Speech the Lawmaker Should Use.

He should be energetic and clear of speech, certain in opinion; ready in weighing evidence, so that whatever proceeds from the source of the law may at once impress all hearers that it is

1. It must be remembered that under the Gothic polity, the legislator, invariably a member of the ecclesiastical order, was frequently called upon to exercise the exalted functions of the judge. In some instances, the two officials had concurrent jurisdiction; in others, the bishop was authorized to decide questions of law and fact in the absence of the magistrate. Especially was this the case where the interests of the Church were, in any way, concerned. Hence arises the apparent confusion of the duties of legislator and judge, in this and other chapters of the Visigothic Code. -- [ED.]



characterized by neither doubt nor perplexity.

VII. How the Lawmaker Should Act in Rendering Judgement.

The Judge should be quick of perception; firm of purpose, clear in judgment, lenient in the infliction of penalties; assiduous in the practice of mercy; expeditious in the vindication of the innocent: clement in his treatment of criminals; careful of the rights of the stranger; gentle toward his countrymen. He should be no respecter of persons, and should avoid all appearance of partiality.

VIII. How the Lawmaker Should Comport Himself in Private and Public Affairs.

All public matters he should approach with patriotism and reverence; those concerning private individuals and domestic controversies he should determine according to his authority and power; so that the community may look up to him as a father, and the lower orders of the people may regard him as a master and a lord.

He should be assiduous in the performance of his duties so that he may be feared by the commonalty to such a degree that none shall hesitate to obey him; and be so just that all would willingly sacrifice their lives in his service, from their attachment to his person and to his office.

IX. What Instruction it is Fitting that the Lawmaker Should Give.

Then, also, he should bear in mind that the glory and the majesty of the people consist in the proper interpretation of the laws, and in the manner of their administration. For, as the entire safety of the public depends upon the preservation of the law, he should attempt to amend the statutes of the country rather than the manners of the populace: and remember that there are some who, in controversies, apply the laws according to their will, and in pursuance of private advantage, to such an extent that what should be law to the public is to them private dishonor; so that, by perversion of the law, acts which are illegal are often perpetrated, which should obviously be abolished through the power of the law itself.

-from *The Visigothic Code: (Forum judicum)* edited and translated by S. P. Scott, 1910
(<http://books.google.com/books?id=awsxAAAAIAAJ>)



A Taste of Andalusia

by Euriol of Lothian



Stuffed Eggs

This recipe for stuffed Eggs comes from *An Anonymous Andalusian Cookbook of the Thirteenth Century*, which has only the English translation of the recipes;. They taste very similar to a deviled egg. The amount of herbs and spices I use make this recipe mild, increase these ingredients according to your own taste.

Translation of Original Recipe:

Take as many eggs as you like, and boil them whole in hot water; put them in cold water and split them in half with a thread. Take the yolks aside and pound cilantro and put in onion juice, pepper and coriander, and beat all this together with Murri, oil and salt and knead the yolks with this until it forms a dough. Then stuff the whites with this and fasten it together, insert a small stick into each egg, and sprinkle them with pepper, God Willing.

Redaction:

8 eggs	1/4 tsp. cilantro
2 tsp. onion juice	1/8 tsp. pepper
1/4 tsp. Murri and pinch of salt (or 1/4 tsp. salt)	2.5 Tbs. oil

Cook eggs, split and remove yolks. Combine yolks with remaining ingredients. Stuff egg white with yolk mixture. Place egg whites together, secure with toothpick, sprinkle with pepper.

Murri is a salty sauce that is brewed, not unlike soy sauce or Worcestershire sauce. From the recipes noted in the *An Anonymous Andalusian Cookbook of the 13th Century*, it appears that Murri is nearly as commonly used as soy sauce is in Chinese cuisine.



Catherine of Aragon, Queen Consort of England

by Edain ingen Raghalligh ben MacDonald

(Chronicler's Note: This is part of Lady Edain's A&S 50 Challenge to research and write articles on 50 Unrecognized Medieval Women. For more information on her challenge, please visit http://www.squidoo.com/sca_medieval_women)

Catherine of Aragon was the youngest child of Isabella and Ferdinand of Spain. By all accounts, theirs was a loving family, however, this did not preclude Isabella and Ferdinand using their children to gain political alliances, power for themselves (and, when they came into their own, their children), and betterment of their country through marriage.

Isabella was a modern woman for her time (despite the Spanish Inquisition), and she had all of her daughters educated. The family also traveled extensively while Catherine was young, and she learned warfare firsthand, as her mother and father both were personally involved in the wars in Spain.

In 1501, at the age of 15, Catherine embarked to England to marry the heir to the throne, Arthur (they had been betrothed since she was about three, and he not quite 2 years old). Her voyage through Spain to the coast was beset by delays, and once on the high seas, her fleet of ships was twice caught in fierce storms-the first time they had to turn back to Spain to refit. Some of her ladies later remarked that it was an ill-omen. Catherine defied the odds and lived to reach England, but her ladies were ultimately correct in their prediction.

Catherine's fleet finally arrived in Plymouth, and she slowly progressed across England to the King's court. It allowed many of the English people-from nobility to commoners-to see her and it was the beginning of her popularity among the English people, which never waned.

Her wedding to Arthur was grand and she was treated like the queen she was to become. Shortly thereafter, she and Arthur went to a castle in Wales, where they both took sick and he died. Throughout her life, Catherine and her ladies-in-waiting maintained that her marriage with Arthur had never been consummated. Throughout the middle ages, there was a great debate on whether marriage without consummation was binding. This debate would flare off and on again throughout Catherine's life.

Catherine's fortunes took a decided downturn when she was finally well enough to return to England. At issue was whether the balance of Catherine's dowry had to be paid to King Henry VII. If the marriage was not consummated, did it count? Should the King have return Catherine and all of her dowry to Spain? Catherine's parents, of course, had married her to England in the expectation that she would be queen. Now she would never be queen. Did that nullify the original betrothal agreement (and thus all the dowry agreements)?

While her father, Ferdinand, refused to pay her dowry, and while King Henry refused to allow her to marry his next heir, Henry, Catherine languished with almost no monetary support in a modest house in England, totally unwelcome at court. She wrote to her father many times, begging for money, as her servants had not been paid in a couple of years, her ladies-in-waiting had no dowries, and they all had worn their clothing out and had to turn it and try and remake it. A visitor to her house at one point said she and her servants ate fish so spoiled that he would not have fed it to his lowliest stablehand. Catherine lived meanly and in limbo for seven years, before Henry VII died and Henry VIII took the throne.

Henry (6 years her junior) married Catherine at once. His swooping in and rescuing her from her poverty and neglect undoubtedly cemented her life-long love for her husband. Theirs was a happy marriage initially, with Henry being devoted to his wife and, most unusually for the time, showing his love for her publicly, such as by wearing her token when he jousted. While he occasionally had his infidelities (he produced a bastard son, Henry Fitzroy), Catherine-whose own father had frequent casual affairs-appeared to show no displeasure and the King stayed emotionally loyal.

However, as the years rolled past and Catherine was unable to produce but a single girl-child capable of living through infancy, Henry's interest in her waned (it also didn't help that some people who had the king's ear, namely Sir Thomas More, disliked her influence over the king and tried to lessen her in his eyes). In fact, Catherine seems to have been pregnant at least seven times in all, but only Mary survived more than a couple of months of life. Catherine, however, devoted herself to Mary and gave her the sort of sound education that she herself had received, and then redoubled her efforts when it appeared that Mary would be one day be queen in her own right.

But while Henry's interest in her gradually diminished, the people's love for her grew. In 1513-when she was still a relatively new queen-Henry left to fight in France. James of Scotland took advantage of his absence to invade England with a large army (reports varied wildly from 40,000-100,000 Scottish troops). Catherine deftly sent troops northward to stall the invasion while a huge army was drafted in the traditional medieval manner. She herself started for York with about 60,000 men and the Tower's cannon, intent on blocking any southerly progress by the Scots, should they break the first line. The Scots, however, were soundly beaten at Flodden, and with their king dead in the battle, they ceased all major attempts at war with the English while Henry was on the throne (namely because Queen Margaret, Henry's sister, was in sole charge of the country). But the people appropriately attributed the win to Catherine, and they loved her for it.

Catherine was 42 when Henry began speaking of annulling their marriage. He said it was evident, from their lack of a male heir, that God had cursed them. Leviticus states that a man should not take his brother's widow as his wife, or they will be childless. The Pope had specifically given dispensation for the marriage well before Henry actually married Catherine. There was also the fact that she and many others said that she had come to Henry as a virgin, and therefore her marriage to his brother Arthur had never been a real marriage, and thus didn't need a dispensation anyways.



Henry, however, had his mind set on annulling the marriage. Anne Boleyn was not a stupid girl, and had long refused to go to bed with the King without being married to him. This only increased Henry's desire for her and increased his dislike for his wife for standing in his way. When it was apparent that Henry had set in motion the annulment, Anne had relations with him and became pregnant almost at once. It became even more imperative that he get rid of Catherine and marry Anne before the baby was born, so that it would be legitimate.

Poor Catherine was forced to relive her youth, where she had spent many years neglected, unwanted, and battling for her basic rights and needs. She appealed to her nephew, the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and the Pope almost constantly, asking that they please support her claim as a true wife. The Pope, however, was weak and scared to side with Catherine and against Henry, and her nephew, the Emperor Charles, was reluctant to go to war with the English over his aunt's marriage. As Catherine had warned them from the outset, delays would only make it harder to turn the King's mind, and by the time the Pope decided to firmly act on her behalf, it was too late-both for Catherine's marriage and for Catholicism in England.

Catherine remained loyal to her husband until the end. Although he banished her to a succession of damp, half-ruined houses in out-of-the-way places, for three years, before her death, she continued to resist the call of many to raise an army and march on her husband. Henry had never been more unpopular than during the annulment proceedings against Catherine and his break with Rome, and many thought if she would but lend her support, the public uprising could oust the king and put her on the throne as regent for the young Mary (which she had been forbidden to see for some years). The Spanish ambassador counted many nobles among the discontent of Henry's kingdom, but Catherine could never bring herself to harm her husband. She only defied his order to give up the marriage and retreat to a convent because she believed that in doing so she would endanger Henry's mortal soul, for God had joined them together for life, and nothing but death could separate them honorably.

When Catherine died in 1536, all Henry could say of his once-beloved wife was "God be praised, the old harridan is dead." What he failed to realize, however, was that history, like his contemporaries, would be much more gentle to Catherine, while he himself would be portrayed as a vile monster. In the end, for all of his attempts to get a male heir, he failed to produce a son strong enough to pass on the line and to be a mighty king; he might as well have kept Catherine and had a happy home (something he failed to have with Anne and most of his subsequent wives).

Sources and Suggested Reading

Catherine of Aragon. Garrett Mattingly. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, © 1941. (This is something of a narrative history, a pretty easy read, and complete fascinating.)

Catherine of Aragon. Lara E. Eakins. © 2009. <http://www.tudorhistory.org/aragon/>

Melee Madness

May 29-31—Meshoppen, PA

Madness in the form of battle fever has once again descended upon the Barony of Endless Hills! The Spanish Inquisition is upon us! To keep the Inquisition at bay the entire event will take on a Spanish flavor.

On May 29-31, 2009 the Barony invites all to join us as Melee Madness returns with the classic Warlord tourney and five man melee teams. Enjoy a day of martial activities in preparation for Pennsic. Participants in the Warlord tourney are asked to bring something for submission to the Warlord chest.

Swashbuckling Matadors wanted! Grab your favorite cloak and prepare for our morning Bull-fight tourney! (Bring your daggers and case of blades as well- to better portray longhorn and shorthorn bulls!)

Our afternoon itinerary includes the arrival of a Spanish treasure galleon: and a ship to shore melee!

Æthelmearc Equestrians! Tack up your mighty steeds! Don Quixote may make an appearance! There will be Spanish themed games. A devious challenge course is being designed for riders' enjoyment. All riders are welcome to participate. Horses must have a current Coggins, which will be checked before unloading. Box stalls are \$10.00, plus a \$5 refundable deposit. Horse Information Forms are available at the gate. The Baronial Champion will be chosen by Baron Ulrich from the Barony riders competing that day.

The Annual Seven Pearls A&S Championship will again be held at Melee Madness. Open A&S and Bardic competitions will also be held for the glory of the arts in Æthelmearc. The theme is open, with documentation for A&S requested.

MERCHANTING is free. Merchants must pre-register with the autocrat. Merchants need to bring their own day shades/tents, tables, and chairs.

Youth activities will take place during the day. Failend Brecc O'Conaill will be coordinating.

The site is the Wyoming County Fairgrounds, Route 6, Meshoppen, PA 18630 (no street address). The site is discretely damp, period containers please. Enclosed flame and portable fire pits are permitted. Banners and pageantry are encouraged! GATE opens Friday at 4:00PM and closes at 1:00PM Sunday.

Tent camping is free. CAMPING sites with an electric and water hook-up for RVs are available at \$25.00/weekend. Contact the reservationist to reserve.

A DAYBOARD to satisfy a hungry fighter is included. FEAST will be the usual fantastic and abundant Endless Hills gourmet production. Contact the Feast cook, Mistress Euriol of Lothian, (Cassandra Baldassano, euriol@ptd.net) to address dietary concerns.

Site Fee: Adults \$10.00, Youth 13-17 \$8.00 Children 5-12 \$4.00, Under 5 free. Family cap on site fees \$30.00 (2 adults, 2 children)

Feast Fee: Adult \$9.00, youth 5-17 \$7.00, 4 and under Free

\$3 NMS applies to adults without proof of membership at gate. Checks should be made out to "SCA, Inc. - Barony of Endless Hills." Reservationist: THL Kateryna ty Isaf, Isaf (thlkateryna@verizon.net) Karen Macek, 1119 Springbrook, Moosic, PA 18507 (570) 451-1386...do not call after 10 PM). Autocrat for the event is Lord Gunnarr of Endless Hills, (papagg350@yahoo.com) Dave Gable, RD 2, Box 501, Dalton, PA 18414 (570)-563-1684).

Local hotel available is the Shadowbrook Inn and Golf Resort. It is located in Tunkhannock Pa and is approx 10 miles from the fairgrounds.

Phone number: 1-800-955-0295

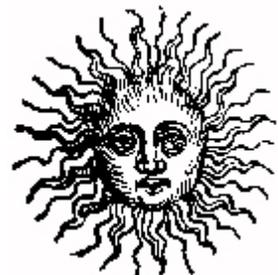
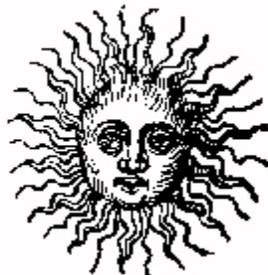
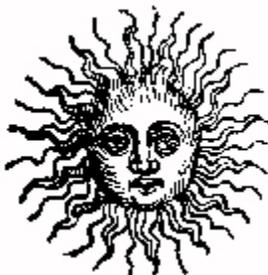
Directions:

From the South: Take your best route to Interstate 81. At exit 194, Clarks Summit, take Rt 6 west. (*) At Factoryville, watch for signs as Rt 6 splits off to the right. Continue about 27 miles (adhere to the speed limit in Meshoppen!). Approximately 1 ¼ miles west of Meshoppen turn left at SCA sign. Go ½ mile; turn right, up the hill, and follow sign to troll.

From the North: Follow I-81 to Clarks Summit as from the south or you can shave some miles and time with a pretty road. Get off I-81 at exit 230, Great Bend/Halstead, and follow Rt 11 south to Nicholson. About 4.5 miles past Nicholson turn right and follow route 6 west. Follow from (*) in 'South' directions.

From the East: Find your best way to Rt 6 West. From Clarks Summit, follow the South directions at (*).

From the West: Find your best way to Rt 6 East. About four miles after Laceyville you will see the Wyoming County Fairgrounds on your right. Go past the Fairground's entrance about ¼ mile, turn right at SCA sign. Go ½ mile, turn right, up the hill, and follow sign to troll.



Baronial Officers

This is the public version of Across the Hills. To get the full version free by email, with the officer information, please contact the Chronicler at euriol@yahoo.com with your email address, and SCA and mundane names.

May 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3 Barony Business Mig., Champions & Boy Scout Demo Forty-fort Borough Bldg. Noon-7pm	4	5 Fencing & Heavy Fighting Practice Forty Fort Borough Building 8pm-10pm	6	7	8 Spring Crown Tournament Shire of Abhaimn Chiach Ghlais	9 Spring Crown Tournament Shire of Abhaimn Chiach Ghlais
10 Spring Crown Tournament Shire of Abhaimn Chiach Ghlais	11	12 Fencing & Heavy Fighting Practice Forty Fort Borough Building 8pm-10pm	13 Newcomer's Meet & Greet Borders in Dickson City 7pm-9pm	14 War Practice XX Canton of Stelton-wald	15 War Practice XX Canton of Stelton-wald	16 War Practice XX Canton of Stelton-wald
17 War Practice XX Canton of Stelton-wald	18	19 Fencing & Heavy Fighting Practice Forty Fort Borough Building 8pm-10pm	20	21	22	23
24	25	26 Fencing & Heavy Fighting Practice Forty Fort Borough Building 8pm-10pm	27 Newcomer's Meet & Greet Barnes & Noble in Wilkes-Barre 7pm-9pm	28 Armorer's Workshop Avoca 7pm-10pm	29 Melee Madness	30 Melee Madness
31 Melee Madness & Barony Business Meeting (June)						