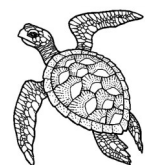
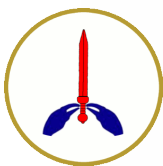
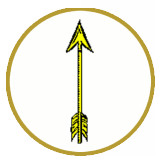




the redgings

August, 2020
Volume 31, Issue 12, AS LV

Being the Voice of the Barony of Lochmere in the Kingdom of Atlantia, SCA, Inc.



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Front Cover

Photo by Mistress Lisette la Roux,
from SMASH scavenger hunt.

Their Excellencies

To the Populace of Lochmere,

We have Nexcellencies! Congratulations to Lord Linhart and Magistra Letia on being selected as the next Baron and Baroness of Lochmere. These times are going to be challenging as we start to plan our transition, because we aren't entirely sure when the next time will be that we can get together. It seems the plague gets a vote in this as well - but all of us are making sure that we can have a meaningful investiture for Linhart and Letia and stay safe while doing so. Watch this space for updates as the time gets closer. We want to thank everyone who put their names up for consideration for the job - we are lucky as a Barony to have had such great choices and we are all better for your willingness to volunteer. Thank you!

We have been making the best of a bad situation through this infernal plague. While it seems like the only thing we do is wake up, go to work, and then go to sleep sometimes, it is always an exciting day on Tuesdays when we have our Baronial Happy Hour. If you haven't had a chance to come out yet, we would love to see you drop in and say hello. This is a low stress, no garb thing we do on Tuesdays to see how everyone is doing and to make sure we are all doing okay.

We hope that you stay safe and stay in touch.

Yours in Service,
Cormacc and Sarra
Baron and Baroness, Lochmere



LADY ANNE D'EVREUX'S Arts & Sciences

Greetings!

I hope this message finds everyone in good health and happiness. I understand that we all look forward to the opportunity to meet and attend events with our choosen family. Until we can do so safely, there are multiple opportunities virtually to participate in the companionship we all cherish. Locally, the Barony continues to host happy hours at 7 pm on most Tuesday evenings- keep watch on the Baronial Facebook page for the link.

Additionally, Virtual Atlantia has a wide variety of activities scheduled daily and posted at <https://virtual.atlantia.sca.org/calendar.php> there is a lot there including heavy and rapier classes as well as A&S.

There is a wide variety of talent and skill within our populace, those who might be interested in teaching should be reminded that University is accepting class submissions <https://university.atlantia.sca.org/>.

We are missing Pennsic this year, but for those who are missing it- or who have never been- Pennsic the backyard/at home is right around the corner. All Pennsic A&S Activities are posted at <https://pennsic.atlantia.sca.org/>.

Keep safe and healthy- I look forward to seeing what we all create in the weeks ahead.

YIS,
Lady Anne d'Evreux
MoAS, Barony of Lochmere

New Member Information

If you are new to the Barony of Lochmere, these websites should be of interest to you:

Barony of Lochmere Homepage: <http://www.lochmere.atlantia.sca.org>

Barony of Lochmere Facebook Group: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/LochmereSCA/>

Kingdom of Atlantia Homepage: <http://www.atlantia.sca.org>

Official SCA Homepage: <http://www.sca.org>

The Acorn, Atlantia's Official Newsletter: <http://www.acorn.atlantia.sca.org>

Atlantia Event Calendar: <http://atlantia.sca.org/events/atlantia-calendar-events>

<https://virtual.atlantia.sca.org/calendar.php>

You can also contact the Barony Chatelain: chatelain@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org

Information on the Dredgings

The Dredgings is a publication of the Barony of Lochmere of the Society of Creative Anachronism, Inc. The Dredgings is a free publication and is available electronically. You may request a copy from the Barony of Lochmere Chronicler at chronicler@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org.

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Attention Lochmere Officers

Make sure your information in this newsletter and website is correct. Contact Lady Katla Flokadottir at chronicler@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org for The Dredgings and Lady Marta De Lyon at webminister@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org for the website.

Please submit your Baronial Report in advance of the business meeting via email to Sir Aelfred of Cres at seneschal@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org and the Chronicler, Lady Katla at chronicler@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org. Thank You!



August Populace Meeting, Monday, August 3, 2020

7:15 PM – 8:15 PM: <http://meet.google.com/bmp-pugd-wcf>

All events and gatherings are canceled in order to practice social distancing until further notice

Lochmere Calendar of Events

Canceled until further notice

Atlantia Calendar of Events

Canceled until further notice

Populace Meeting Minutes

No July Meeting



<https://www.themorgan.org/collection/Illuminating-Fashion/2#overlay=node/2566/zoomify&overlay-context=collection/Illuminating-Fashion/2>



Baronial Reoccurring Activities

Populace Meeting

First Monday of every month
7:15 pm
Odenton Public Library
1325 Annapolis Road
Odenton, MD 21113

Fighter Practice (Heavy & Rapier)

Every Tuesday
7:00 pm
Severn Christian Church
8132 New Cut Road ,
Severn, MD 21144

Archery Practice

Every Thursday (til time change)
Lord Ivan's Home
511 Chad Avenue, Severn, MD 21144

Equestrian Practice

10:00 am till?
Meeting and potluck follows
2361 Rutland Rd ,
Davidsonville, MD 21035

Lochmere Vocal and Music Group

Please contact Sir Aelfred of Cres
toich@verizon.net

Arts and Sciences

Lady Anne d'Evreux
moas@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org

This Month in History

August 1:

527 Justinian I becomes the sole ruler of the Byzantine Empire
607 Ono no Imoko is dispatched as envoy to the Sui court in China
649 Pope Martinus I chosen successor of Theodorus I
860 Peace of Koblenz
902 Aghlabid emir Ibrahim II of Ifriqiya destroys Taormina, Sicily
1021 Synod of Pavia
1086 Results of Domesday inquiry presented to William the Conqueror
1177 Peace Treaty of Venice
1203 Alexius IV Angelus appointed co-regent of Byzantium
1291 Everlasting League forms, basis of Swiss Confederation
1485 Henry Tudor's army sails to England
1498 Christopher Columbus lands on "Isla Santa"
1589 Assassination of French King Henry III by Friar Jacques Clément

August 2:

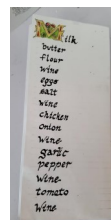
257 St Stephen I ends reign as Catholic Pope
1057 Frederik van Lotharingen elected as 1st Belgium Pope Stephen
1100 King William II of England killed



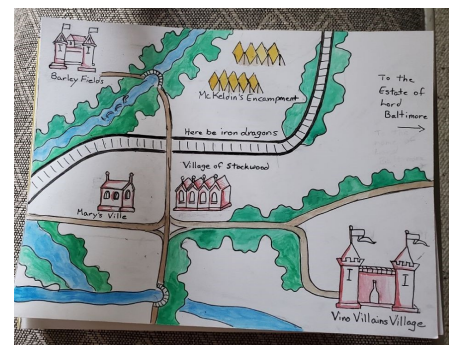
The Vino Villains: Medb Ingen Bhraim, Avice Claremond, Christian Darmody, Joselin D'outremer, Aryanna Hawkyms, Katla Flókadóttir, Symone de la Rochelle, Lisette la Roux, and Vladimir Vladimirov, represented our Barony in SMASH July 3-5, 2020.
There was a total of 90 items, 48 total were knocked out by the Villains for a total of 2130 out of 2133 (for the ones that were attempted). Here are a few of the things that they did...



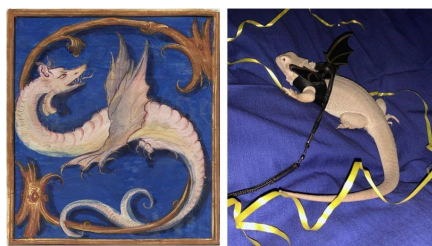
Is everyone in your household prepared to defend your keep against invaders? Make a suit of armour for a doll or stuffy out of any materials (fabric, leather, cardboard, aluminum foil, etc) that you have in the house.



Calligraph your shopping list.



Create a medieval style map of your neighborhood. Create new names for the streets, to protect your privacy. They can be puns on the actual street names, or descriptive names, or any nonsense.

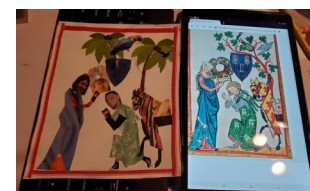


Re-create a piece of period art, using stuff in your house. Share a photo of both the original and your re-production.



When Royals get together, they like to show off examples of their kingdoms' artisans and artists, by exchanging gifts. They like to honour their own subjects with

little gifts and lauds, as well. But these little tokens of respect and gratitude come from all of us! Make five pieces of largesse, to donate to your local branch or kingdom.



Recreate a famous medieval or Renaissance painting with collage, using cut up

magazines. Post photos of both the original art and your version.



Make a subtlety and serve it to your family.



This Month in History, continued...

hunting in the New Forest

1542 French troops leave Flanders

1552 Treaty of Passau

1578 Battle of Rijmenam

1581 Leiden University names Snellius
math professor

August 3:

8 Roman Empire general Tiberius defeats

Dalmatians on the river Bathinus

435 Deposed Patriarch of Constantinople

Nestorius exiled by Byzantine Emperor

Theodosius II to monastery in Egypt

881 Battle at Saucourt

1108 Louis VI, "the Fat One," King of
France, crowned

1492 Christopher Columbus sets sail on
first voyage for the "Indies"

1527 First known letter sent from N. America by
John Rut while at St. John's, Newfoundland

1529 "Peace of the Ladies" made between

Holy Roman Empire and the French,

negotiated by Louise of Savoy and

Margaret of Austria

1557 Dutch States-General meet at
Valenciennes

1596 David Fabricius discovers light
variation of Mira

August 4:

1181 Supernova seen in Cassiopeia

1265 Battle of Evesham

1347 English troops conquer Fort Calais

1351 Sea battle at Zwartewaal

1558 1st printing of Zohar

1578 Battle of Alcazarquivir

1598 London's head office of Hanze closed

August 5:

135 Betar last outpost of Bar Kochba falls
to Rome

642 Battle of Maserfield

910 Last major Viking army to raid

England defeated at Battle of Tettenhall

1100 Henry I is crowned King of England
in Westminster Abbey

1264 Anti-Jewish riots break out in
Arnstadt Germany

1305 William Wallace is captured by
English near Glasgow and transported to
London for trial and execution

1388 Battle of Otterburn

1391 Castilian sailors fire attack on Jewish
ghetto of Barcelona, 100's killed

1399 Battle at Worsla

1420 Duke John VI of Bavaria visits Dutch
mystic Lidwina

1435 Battle at Ponza

1543 French & Turkish troops occupy Nice

1583 Humphrey Gilbert claims

Newfoundland for the British crown - first

English colony in North America and the

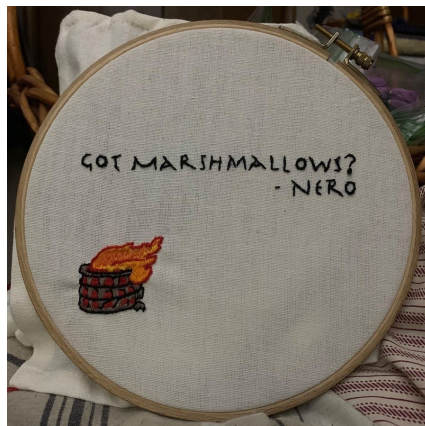
beginning of the British Empire

1587 Spanish troops conquer Lock

August 6:

258 St Sixtus II ends reign as Catholic Pope

S.M.A.S.H CONTINUED....



Imagine a terrible, short phrase that you think a famous person might say and then embroider it on a cushion or sampler.



Make an edible sword or weapon.



Have a child in your household design a castle, and then help them build it out of LEGO.



Design heraldry for your pet and photograph them displaying it.



Most elaborate "blanket fort" on a medieval theme!



Have your youngest child dress your hair in what they think is a period style.



Norse funeral, with all your possessions (medieval and modern) that you wish to take to the next life with you.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Lisette la Roux's Interpretation of preparing and serving Artichoke in an Italian fashion

From Giacomo Castelvetro "The Fruit, Herbs & Vegetables of Italy"

"...while in early spring raw baby artichoke, cooked artichokes with salt, pepper and vinegar..." (p. 28)

"We cook them in various ways...So if we do not feel like eating artichokes raw, we select some small ones and cut off the tips of the pointed outer leaves, next to take away the bitterness, give them a boil in fresh water which we then chuck out, and finish cooking in rich beef or capon broth....on slices of bread moistened with just a little of the broth, sprinkled with grated mature cheese and pepper....." (p. 49-50)

My interpretation

Artichoke Toast with Hard Cheese

2 medium artichokes

8 cups Chicken Broth

Baguette size Bread slices ½ thick

Grated Asiago Cheese

Ground Pepper

The artichokes are boiled in Chicken broth for approximately 20-25 minutes until the leaves can be removed from the stem with relative ease (not to the point of falling off).

In period, capon, chicken, or some sort of meat broth would have been used, so chicken broth was used. Once the artichoke has finished its boil, the "leaves" are removed to the "choke" or artichoke bottom.

The meat from the choke is removed and cut into a chutney and placed on the slices of bread and topped with grated asiago cheese and sprinkles of pepper to taste.

Drizzle with left over broth. The toast is then baked in the oven at 400 degrees for approximately 10 minutes or until slightly browned.



Resource: Riley, Gillian. (2012) Giacomo Castelvetro *The Fruit, Herbs, & Vegetables of Italy*. Prospect Books. Blackawton, Totnes, Devon.

This Month in History, continued...

768 Antipope Constantine II deposed
939 Battle at Simancas
1181 Supernova observed by Chinese and Japanese astronomers
1497 Italian explorer John Cabot returns to Bristol from North America - first European to do so since the Vikings
1538 Bogotá, Colombia, is founded by Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada
1600 Henry IV of France invades Savoy after negotiations break down over Saluzzo, controlled by Savoy since 1588
August 7:
626 Battle at Constantinople
768 Stephen III begins reign as Catholic Pope
936 Otto I the Great becomes King of Germany
1409 Council of Pisa closes
1428 Valais witch trial proceedings begin in Valais Canton, Switzerland, first organized witch trials
1461 Ming Dynasty Chinese military general Cao Qin stages a coup against the Tianshun Emperor
1479 Battle of Guinegate
1485 Henry Tudor's army lands in Milford Haven, South Wales
1573 Francis Drake's fleet returns to Plymouth after a year spent raiding for Spanish treasure
1575 Spanish troops conquer Oudewater, almost all inhabitants died
August 8:
70 Tower of Antonia destroyed by Romans
936 German king Otto I the Great crowned
1220 Battle of Lihula
1322 Emperor Godaigo makes Sojiji the chief monastery of Soto Sect
1508 Spaniard Juan Ponce de León founds Caparra first European settlement in Puerto Rico
1509 Emperor Krishnadeva Raya is crowned, marking the beginning of the regeneration of the Vijayanagara Empire in Southern India
1549 Henry II of France declares war on England and orders the siege of Boulogne
1567 Duke of Alba's army enters Brussels, Belgium
1570 Peace of Saint-Germain-and-Laye, more freedom for Huguenots
1576 Cornerstone laid for Tycho Brahe's observatory in Uraniborg, Denmark, at the time world's most advanced research institution
1585 Pope Sixtus excommunicates Henry of Navarre
1585 John Davis enters Cumberland Sound in search of the Northwest Passage
August 9:
378 Battle of Adrianople
681 Bulgaria is founded as a Khanate on the south bank of the Danube, after





This Month in History, continued...

Emperor Constantine IV south of the Danube delta
 1173 Construction of the Tower of Pisa begins, takes two centuries to complete
 1253 Clare of Assisi's rules confirmed by Pope Innocent IV for Clare's Order of Poor Ladies
 1329 Quilon the first Indian Diocese was erected by Pope John XXII and Jordanus was appointed the first Bishop
 1378 Cardinals declare pope Urbanus VI lawless
 1483 Opening of Sistine Chapel in Vatican
 1559 Willem of Orange becomes viceroy of Holland/Zeland/Utrecht
 1596 Henry van Cuyk becomes bishop of Roermond
August 10:
 70 Second Temple in Jerusalem set on fire by Roman army under Titus during the capture of the city
 610 In Islam, the traditional date of the Laylat al-Qadr, when Muhammad began to receive the Qur'an
 654 Pope Eugene I elected to succeed Martinus I
 843 Treaty of Verdun
 955 Battle of Lechfeld
 991 Battle of Maldon
 1304 -11 Battle at Zierik Sea
 1316 Second Battle of Athenry
 1461 Alfonso ed Espina, bishop of Osma urges for an Inquisition in Spain
 1497 John Cabot tells King Henry VII of his trip to "Asia"
 1500 Portuguese sea captain Diego Diaz is first European to sight Madagascar
 1511 Portuguese troops occupy parts of Malacca
 1512 Battle of Saint-Mathieu
 1557 Battle of St Quentin in Picardy
 1566 Protestant Iconoclasm "Beeldenstorm" begins in European Low Countries
 1585 English Queen Elizabeth I signs Treaty of Nonsuch: Aid for Netherlands
August 11:
 355 Claudius Silvanus, accused of treason, proclaims himself Roman Emperor against Constantius II.
 1304 Sea battle of Zierikzee, Franco-Holland forces defeat Flemish fleet
 1492 Rodrigo de Borja becomes Pope Alexander VI
 1522 Uprising of Adel/Burgerij in Austria fails
 1597 Germany throws out English sales people
August 12:
 3 Venus-Jupiter in conjunction-Star of Bethlehem
 1099 Battle at Ascalon
 1121 Battle of Didgori
 1164 Battle of Harim
 1323 Treaty of Nöteborg
 1332 Battle of Dupplin Moor
 1336 English King Edward III ends wool export to Flanders
 1480 Battle of Otranto

HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

THE BATTLE OF ADRIANOPOLE

Occurred on August 9, 378 CE during the period known as the Gothic Wars

The Battle of Adrianople, sometimes referred to as the Battle of Hadrianople, occurred on August 9, 378 CE during the period known as the Gothic Wars. It was fought between the Eastern Roman Empire and the Goths. Emperor Valens was the commanding general for the Romans, King Fritigern commanded the Thuringians, and the Gruthungi fell under the command of their dukes Alatheus and Salaces. The Roman Empire had been no match for the cavalry of the Goths with their irregular style in which they had used in their attack. The defeat of the Romans by these barbarians ended up being an enormous loss for the Empire and it would ultimately lead them down the path to their eventual demise.

On May 30, 378 Valens had arrived in Constantinople and found that the people of the city had been very upset with the way he had been handling the Goths. The Goths had isolated Thrace, and had also infiltrated Constantinople and this left the people with no sufficient strength or means to resist them. The public had blamed Valens for the onslaught of barbarians and felt that he had been doing nothing to stop them. On June 11 Valens had threatened the people that if he returned to the city they would be punished for their insolence and disrespectful behavior towards him. Valens had chosen to leave for his palace at Melanthias where he had appeased his army with morale boosting speeches to try and raise their spirits. He also had given them well needed money and supplies. At this time he decided to change command of the infantry from Trajan to Sebastian before moving out against the enemy.

Upon leaving his palace he had arrived at Nice where he had learned of the Goths success and the riches they had collected throughout the territory. He also learned that their present location had been outside of Hadrianople. Valens summoned Sebastian,



Bust of Valens or Honorius. Marble, Roman artwork, ca. 400 CE.

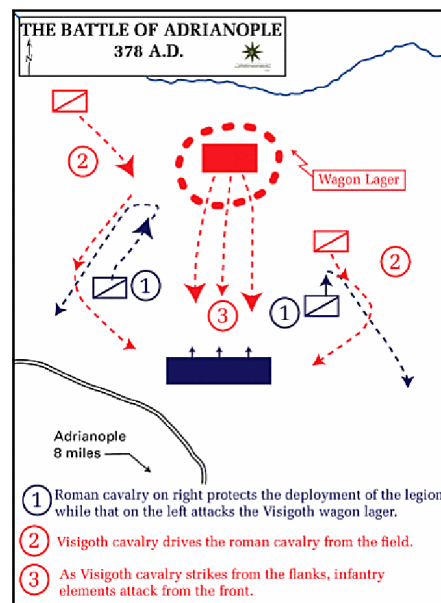
along with three hundred handpicked men from each legion and sent them off to the gates of the city in order to show good faith to its citizens.

However, when Sebastian and his men had reached the gates at Hadrianople the people did not open them for Sebastian and his soldiers. The inhabitants of Hadrianople were not sure who Sebastian was and were afraid of being deceived as they had been in the past. Once they had realized who he was they allow Sebastian to enter the city with his troops. The men received food and rest before moving out the next morning. By evening the army had come upon the Goths camping near the river Maritza and they waited till night fall to launch a surprise attack. Sebastian and his men had managed to catch the Goths off guard thus slaughtering them and collected massive amounts of booty. When news had reached Fritigern of the carnage imposed upon his detachment of men he at once gathered all the remaining men and had them meet near the town of Cabyle. Once everyone had arrived they made off for Hadrianople.

The reports that Valens had been receiving from Sebastian did not sit well with him and all at once he gathered his men and had set off towards Hadrianople. He did however leave behind a detachment of archers and a squadron of cavalry in order to thwart the enemy from blockading their supply routes.

Once the Goths had reached the outskirts of Hadrianople they commenced to set up camp reinforcing it with a rampart of palisades and waited for the rest of their soldiers to arrive.

Valens had gathered his counsel and discussed what strategy they were to take. Some suggested that they should attack immediately and others felt that they should wait for reinforcements from the Gallic army. The sources disagreed on which general was for or against attacking the Goths. Finally it had been decided



Map of the battle, according to the History Department of the US Military Academy

HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

The Battle of Adrianople, Continued...



Valens, portrait on a Roman coin, c. AD 360; in the British Museum

by the emperor that they should not waste any more time and prepared for the immediate attack. It is possible that the final decision to attack had been based on a false report that stated only 10,000 men had been seen in the enemy's ranks.

While the Roman army had been preparing for battle a messenger had been sent over from the Goths. He had been a presbyter of the Christian religion, who had been chased out of his home, and presented a letter from Fritigern asking to allow the ambassador and his followers to take Thrace along with everything in it. If Valens agreed to these terms then the Goths would have agreed to everlasting peace. The messenger also gave Valens some other secret letters alluding to the fact that the Goths had no other means to negotiate with. The man was sent away, under suspicion from the camp without success in negotiating peace.

At day break the Roman colors and baggage had been placed close to the walls of the city and placed under guard. The treasure and chief insignia had been placed inside the walls along with the prefect and prominent members of the counsel. After securing their goods the Romans had set out for the Gothic camp and came upon their wagons around noon. The barbarians had yelled out a fiercely loud war cry while the Romans busily got into position with the right wing of the cavalry in the front and the main portion of the infantry held in reserve.

The Goths had been alarmed by the on rushing Roman soldiers and again sent an ambassador to inquire about the possibility of peace. Valens had been offended by the low rank of the men sent to negotiate peace and said "they must send nobles of significant dignity." The Goths used this as an opportunity to stall the Romans and to give their cavalry enough time to arrive as support for the ensuing battle. By this time the Romans had already begun to suffer the effects of the hot summer with the distress of hunger that had begun to settle in on their anxious bodies.

It was at this time Fritigern, as it was custom to do, had requested that some hostages be sent over to him in order to ensure his own safety and Valens agreed. A man named Richomers had volunteered for the duty of being held a captive. As Richomers approached the Gothic camp he was attacked and had not been allowed to pass. By this time the Gothic cavalry had arrived wreaking havoc in their path.

In the onslaught of chaos the Roman soldiers began to retreat but were soon regrouped by their officers and had made a new stand and continued the fight. As the two lines came together the Roman left wing had managed to come up upon the Gothic wagons but was

not able to push on because they had been abandoned by the Roman cavalry. The Roman line continued on only to be beaten down by the enemy's massive and unstoppable force. The Roman infantry had been left without support and became bunched up with the inability to even draw their swords. Dust filled the air making it almost impossible to even see the sky, only the cries of the men could be heard off into the distance.

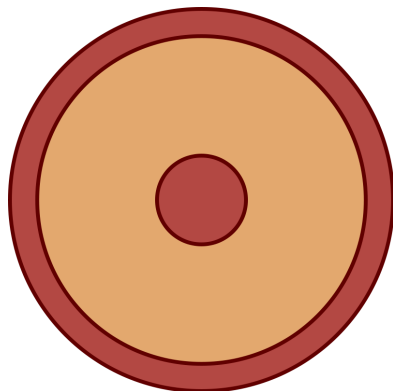
The Romans on the other hand did not give up and continued to fight and took down as many barbarians as they possible could. All around the battlefield were dead or dying men. Finally the Romans began to concede to their eminent defeat. Blood was everywhere, making them slip up from under their feet. Death surrounded the men all around and yet some had still managed to hang on for dear life.

After this disastrous battle, when night had veiled the earth in darkness, those who survived fled, some to the right, some to the left, or wherever fear guided them, each man seeking refuge among his relations, as no one could think of anything but himself, while all fancied the lances of the enemy sticking in their backs. And far off were heard the miserable wailings of those who were left behind—the sobs of the dying, and the agonizing groans of the wounded.

The barbarians, having watched the Romans flee from the battle ground became very angry and gave instant pursuit. The Goths had cut the Romans down leaving no man alive. Only nightfall had put an end to the ongoing slaughter and carnage. Marcellinus said the surviving men gathered, Valens along with them, and an arrow soon found Valens, bringing him to his death. Scholasticus stated that some had said that Valens having taken off his robe ran into the main body of the infantry and was killed along with his men when the cavalry refused to engage. His body had not been distinguishable from the rest of the corpses.

Other reports had said that Valens did not die right away on the battlefield, but was picked up by some soldiers and eunuchs and taken to a nearby cabin. The cabin later had been surrounded by the barbarians and set on fire burning it to the ground with everyone inside having been killed. Scholasticus also verifies a version of Valens having been burnt alive in a local village.

Many well-known men had died in this battle, among them Trajan and Sebastian. Only about one-third of the whole army managed to escape the massacre. Not since the Battle of Cannae had such losses been imposed upon Rome and her army. Almost the entire Roman army was destroyed upon this deadly battlefield. It would be a defeat long remembered by Rome and her people for many years to come.



Shield pattern of the Germanicani seniores, according to Notitia dignitatum.

References

<https://tavolamediterranea.com/>

Images Used

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Roman_cuisine

[Ancient Roman cuisine](#)

Photos by: Katla Flokadottir

This Month in History, continued...

New World

1499 First engagement Battle of Zonchio between Venetian & Ottoman fleets

1530 Florence surrenders for emperor Karel I

1549 French troops conquer Ambleuse, in Pas-de-Calais, & kill all English prisoners

1553 Pope Julius III orders confiscation & burning of Jewish Talmud

1588 Commander of English fleet Lord Howard of Effingham calls off chase of Spanish Armada off coast of Scotland

1588 Medemblik surrenders to Spanish

August 13:

523 St John I begins reign as Catholic Pope

1099 Raniero elected as Pope Paschal II

1326 Aradia de Toscano, according to legend, is initiated into a Dianic witchcraft cult and subsequently founds tradition of Stregheria, later known as the Malandanti

1415 King Henry V of England army lands on mouth of Seine River

1516 The Treaty of

1521 Spanish conquistadors under Hernán Cortés capture Aztec Emperor Cuauhtémoc in Tenochtitlan marking the end of the Aztec Empire

1536 Buddhist monks from Kyōto's Enryaku

Temple set fire to 21 Nichiren temples throughout Kyoto in the Tenbun Hokke Disturbance

1553 Michael Servetus is arrested by John Calvin in Geneva as a heretic

1578 Duke Frans of Anjou recognized as protector of Netherlands

August 14:

554 Ravenna becomes seat of Byzantine military governor in Italy

1040 King Duncan I of Scotland killed in battle against his first cousin and rival Macbeth

1183 Taira no Munemori and Taira clan take young Emperor Antoku & 3 sacred treasures and flee to western Japan to escape Minamoto clan

1281 During Kublai Khan's 2nd Invasion of Japan his invading Chinese fleet of 3,500 vessels disappears in typhoon near Japan

1385 Portuguese defeat Castilians at Aljubarrota, retain independence

1395 Utrecht bishop Frederik of Blankenheim occupies Coevorden

1457 Oldest known exactly dated printed book





Three of Landini's most notable pieces

Deh Demmi Tu (Madrigal for three voices):
<https://youtu.be/ysEkS6xC3TM>

Ecco la Primavera (Ballata for two voices):
<https://youtu.be/EBkPBVHpgI>

Così Pensoso (Caccia for three voices):
<https://youtu.be/eBOQXbTsB4U>

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Composers' Corner

Francesco de Firenze

(Francesco Landini)

By Mistress Arianna Morgan, OP



Francesco Landini's Portrait in the [Squarcialupi Codex](#). In this portrait, Francesco is playing his portive organ or organetto.

ornamental in nature and are always in the top part. The lower part or parts are viewed as support for the melody. As with other music of the period, his music is characterized by elaborate patterns, syncopation, and an evident lack of emotional connection between the words and music. His songs were performed by voices, instruments, or a combination of the two. Each piece was written for two or three "voices."

Of Landini's surviving 154 collected works, all but 14 are Ballatas, the most popular form of secular music in 14th century Italy. The music of the ballata is composed in two sections, the strophs (verses) which alternated with a refrain (ripresa). A unique feature of the ballata is that poetically, the successive verses have an interlocking design in which the last line of the previous verse is also the first line of the new verse.

For the inaugural installment of the "Composer's Corner", I've decided to feature Francesco de Firenze, more commonly known and Francesco Landini (also spelled as Landino).

Although the date and place of his birth is not certain, it appears that Landini was born in Fiesole, near Florence Italy in 1335 and died in Florence in 1397. He was one of the most prolific composers of 14th century Italy. Approximately a third of the extant Italian secular music of the fourteenth century was written by Landini. Although there are records that indicate that he also wrote sacred music, none of it has survived.

In addition to being a composer, Landini was famed for his ability on the organetto, a small portative organ that was pumped with one hand and played with the other. In 1365, he was named choirmaster at the church of St. Lorenzo in Florence, a position he held until his death in 1397. Landini was also a famed poet, played several other instruments, and sang. In 1364, Landini received a laurel wreath from the King of Cyprus in Venice for winning a poetry competition at the festival in honor of the subjugation of the rebels of Candia.

Francesco was blind since early childhood as a result of contracting smallpox. It is speculated that his blindness actually aided in furthering his career in that he had an amazing memory and ability to improvise.

The melodies of Landini's songs are highly

The 14 remaining pieces consist of 12 "Madrigali" or Madrigals and two Caccias. As a poetic and musical form, the madrigal typically had two verses followed by a "ritornello" meaning little return. The Harvard Dictionary of Music defines ritornello as the couplet at the end of a poem which usually expresses the "thought" derived from the previous description. It's musical composition is treated as a separate section usually involving a change in meter.

The term Caccia means hunt or chase. The Caccia employs lively, descriptive words describing hunting activities, nature, market scenes, battle, fires, etc. There is little concern for rhyme schemes. Musically, the term caccia indicates a musical form (today known as a canon) in which each voice "chases" the other. Compared to the Ballata and the Caccia, the 14th century madrigal enjoyed a relatively short period of popularity, approximately 45 years.

Most of Landini's work can be found in a vellum manuscript known as the Squarcialupi Codex named in honor of its first owner, Antonio Squarcialupi. Published in the 15th century, it contains 205 pieces of which 145 were written by Landini. The music of 12 Italian composers are featured in this codex. The music of each composer is grouped together. Each section starts with an illuminated portrait of the composer. The unfinished original manuscript is housed in Florence, Italy in the Laurentian Library.

This Month in History, continued...

1498 Christopher Columbus landed at the mouth of the Orinoco River in what is now Venezuela
 1551 Turkish fleet under Dragut occupies Tripoli
 1559 Spanish explorer de Luna lands in Pensacola Bay, Fla
 1585 Queen Elizabeth I of England refuses sovereignty of Netherlands
 1590 Publication of Christopher Marlowe's play "Tamburlaine the Great" is recorded by Stationers' Company of London
 1597 Cornelis de Houtmans fleet is 1st Dutch visit to Java

August 15:

778 Battle of Roncevaux Pass
 927 The Saracens conquer and destroy Taranto.
 1185 The cave city of Vardzia is consecrated by Queen Tamar of Georgia
 1248 Construction of Cologne Cathedral begun
 1308 Knights of St John conquer Rhodes
 1457 Earliest dated book, "Mainz Psalter," completed
 1461 Empire of Trebizond surrenders to forces of Sultan Mehmet II - last Byzantine Empire remnant to fall, Emperor David exiled and later murdered
 1517 Seven Portuguese armed vessels led by Fernão Pires de Andrade meet Chinese officials at the Pearl River estuary
 1519 Panama City founded by Spanish conquistador Pedro Arias Dávila
 1534 Ignatius of Loyola forms society of Jesuits
 1537 Asunción, Paraguay, is founded
 1540 Arequipa, Peru, is founded
 1548 Mary Queen of Scotland arrives in France, aged 6
 1549 Jesuit priest Saint Francis Xavier comes ashore at Kagoshima
 1599 Nine Years War: Battle of Curlew Pass

August 16:

1384 Hongwu Emperor of Ming China, Emperor Dong, hears case of couple who tore money bills while fighting over them, decides to pardon them
 1513 Battle of the Spurs at Guinegate
 1570 King Janos Sigismund Zapolyai signs secret treaty with Maximilian II

August 17:

682 St Leo II begins his reign as Catholic Pope
 1180 Yoritomo Minamoto leads uprising against Kiyomori Taira who installed grandson, Emperor Antoku, to throne
 1544 Imperial/English armies occupy Saint-Dizier France
 1563 King Charles IX of France declared adult at 13
 1577 Peace of Bergerac
 1579 Francois of Anjou visits English Queen Elizabeth I
 1585 Antwerp surrenders after 8 months siege by Duke of Parma
 1590 Governor of Roanoke Island colony, John White, returns from England to find no trace of the colonists he had left there 3 years earlier

August 18:

440 St Sixtus III ends his reign as Catholic Pope
 1201 The city of Riga is founded.
 1289 Pope Nicolas IV publishes degree "Supra montem"
 1418 Competition announced to design dome of Florentine cathedral, main competitors Lorenzo Ghiberti and Filippo Brunelleschi
 1541 A Portuguese ship drifts ashore in the ancient Japanese province of Higo
 1564 Spanish king Philip II joins Council of Trente
 1587 Saul Wahl is elected King of Poland, according to legend

August 19:

1099 Crusaders beat Saracens in Battle of Ascalon
 1263 King James I of Aragon censors Hebrew writing
 1274 Edward I is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey after returning from Ninth Crusade
 1399 King Richard II of England surrenders to his cousin Henry
 1458 Aenea Silvio Piccolomini chosen Pope Pius II
 1493 Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I becomes

Archduke of Austria

1504 Battle of Knockdoe in Galway Ireland
 1524 Emperor Charles V's troops besiege Marseille, France
 1561 Mary Queen of Scots arrives in Leith, Scotland to assume throne after spending 13 years in France
 1587 Sigismund III becomes King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania
 1591 French King Henry IV occupies Rouen

August 20:

2 Venus and Jupiter in conjunction - possible astrological explanation for Star of Bethlehem
 573 Gregory of Tours selected bishop of Tours
 636 Battle at Yarmuk
 917 Battle at Anchialus
 1000 The foundation of the Hungarian state, Hungary is established as a Christian kingdom by Stephen I of Hungary
 1191 Crusader King Richard I kills 3,000 Muslim prisoners in Akko
 1391 Konrad von Wallenrode becomes the 24th Hochmeister of the Teutonic Order
 1534 Turkish admiral Chaireddin "Barbarossa" occupies Tunis
 1566 Iconoclasm reaches Antwerp, Belgium
 1597 1st Dutch East India Company ships return from the Far East

August 21:

959 Erachus becomes bishop of Luik
 1192 Minamoto Yoritomo becomes Seii Tai Shōgun and the de facto ruler of Japan
 1264 Kublai Khan accepts surrender of younger brother Ariq Böke at Xanadu, at end of Mongol civil war
 1321 160 Jews of Chincon France, burned at stake
 1541 Ottoman Turks under Suleiman the Magnificent capture Buda, capital of Hungarian Kingdom and go on to dominate central Hungary for 150 years
 1560 Tycho Brahe becomes interested in astronomy
 1573 Spain begin siege of Alkmaar in Netherlands
 1598 -22 Deed of Transfers proclaims Netherlands independence

August 22:

392 Arbogast has Eugenius elected Western Roman Emperor
 565 St Columba reports seeing monster in Loch Ness
 851 Erispoe defeats Charles the Bald near the Breton town of Jengland
 1138 English defeat the Scottish at Cowton Moor, Yorkshire. Banners of various saints carried into battle - led to the name Battle of the Standard
 1454 Jews are expelled from Brunn Moravia by order of King Ladislaus
 1485 Battle of Bosworth Field
 1543 Emperor Charles V's army occupies Duren
 1559 Spanish archbishop Bartholome de Carranza arrested as heretic
 1572 Failed assassination on Gaspard de Coligny, a French nobleman and admiral, a Huguenot leader in the French Wars of Religion
 1582 King James VI of Scotland captured

August 23:

79 Mount Vesuvius begins stirring, on feast day of Vulcan, Roman god of fire
 406 Battle at Florence
 476 Odoacer proclaimed King of Italy by his troops, 1st barbarian King of Italy
 1046 King Henry III gives money to Utrecht Deventer diocese
 1305 William Wallace is executed for high treason by Edward I of England
 1328 Battle at Kassel
 1441 Holland & Hanzesteden sign cease fire treaty
 1500 Governor Francisco De Bobadilla arrives in Indies, soon after arrests and sends former Governor Christopher Columbus back to Spain in chains
 1541 French explorer Jacques Cartier lands near Quebec City in his third voyage to Canada
 1542 Rabbi Joseph Caro completes his commentary

of Tur Code

1553 Bishop Stephen Gardiner appointed English Lord Chancellor
 1566 Beeldenstorm reaches Amsterdam
 1582 French van Valois pays tribute to earl of Flanders
 1595 Battle of Calugareni

August 24:

79 Mt Vesuvius erupts, buries Roman Pompeii and Herculaneum, 15,000 die
 410 Rome overrun by Visigoths under Alaric I for first time in nearly 800 years, seen as fall of Western Roman Empire
 1215 Pope Innocent III declares Magna Carta invalid
 1217 Battle of South Foreland
 1349 6,000 Jews, blamed for Plague are killed in Mainz
 1349 Jews of Cologne Germany set themselves on fire to avoid baptism
 1391 Jews of Palma, Mallorca, massacred
 1456 Printing of the Gutenberg Bible is completed
 1511 Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca.
 1516 Battle of Marj Dabiq
 1542 Conquistador Francisco de Orellana returns to Spain
 1558 Battle of Gravelines
 1572 St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre of Protestants by Roman Catholics begins in Paris and later spreads to French provinces

August 25:

325 Council of Nicaea ends with adoption of Nicene Creed establishing the doctrine of the Holy Trinity
 357 Battle at Straatsburg
 1212 Children's crusade under Nicolas reaches Genoa
 1248 Dutch city of Ommen receives city rights & fortification rights from Otto III, Archbishop of Utrecht
 1330 Antipope Nicholas V, having obtained assurance of pardon, presents a confession of his sins to Pope John XXII, at Avignon, who absolved him
 1425 Countess Jacoba of Bavaria escapes from jail
 1499 Battle at Sapienza
 1537 The Honourable Artillery Company, the oldest surviving regiment in British Army, and 2nd most senior, is formed
 1540 Explorer Hernando de Alarcon travels up Colorado River
 1566 Iconoclastic fury begins in Dutch province Utrecht
 1580 Battle of Alcantara

August 26:

1071 Battle of Manzikert
 1278 Battle of Marchfeld
 1303 Ala ud din Khilji captures Chittorgarh
 1346 Battle of Crécy
 1466 A conspiracy against Piero di Cosimo de Medici in Florence, led by Luca Pitti, is discovered
 1545 Pope Paul III names his son Pierluigi Farnese as Duke of Parma

August 27:

663 Battle of Baekgan
 1232 The Formulary of Adjudications is promulgated by Regent Hōjō Yasutoki
 1549 Battle of Dussindale
 1569 Pope Pius names Cosimo I de Medici as grand Duke of Tuscany
 1585 Duke of Parma's troops occupy Antwerp

August 28:

663 Battle of Baekgang
 1232 The Formulary of Adjudications is promulgated by Regent Hōjō Yasutoki
 1549 Battle of Dussindale
 1569 Pope Pius names Cosimo I de Medici as grand Duke of Tuscany
 1585 Duke of Parma's





This Month in History, continued...

troops occupy Antwerp

August 28:

475 Roman general Orestes forces western Roman Emperor Julius Nepos to flee his capital city, Ravenna.

476 German ruler Flavius Odoacer captures Pavia

476 Orestes, father of Emperor Romulus Augustulus is captured and executed by Odoacer and his followers

August 29:

708 Copper coins are minted in Japan for the first time

1178 Anti-Pope Callistus III gives pope title to Alexander III

1261 Jacques Pantaleon elected as Pope Urban IV

1350 Battle of Winchelsea: The English naval fleet under King Edward III defeats a Castilian fleet of 40 ships.

1475 Treaty of Picquigny: King Louis XI buys English contacts

1484 Giovanni Battista Cibo elected as Pope Innocent VIII

1526 Battle of Mohács: In a decisive battle the Hungarian Empire is conquered by the Ottoman Empire led by Suleiman the Magnificent

1533 Francisco Pizarro orders the death of the last Incan King of Peru, Atahualpa

1540 Emperor Karel deprives city Gent of its definitive rights and privileges

August 30:

257 St Sixtus II begins his reign as Catholic Pope

1125 Duke Lotharius of Supplinburg elected king of Germany

1146 European leaders outlaw crossbow, intending to end war for all time

1363 Beginning of the Battle of Lake Poyang; two Chinese rebel leaders Chen Youliang and Zhu Yuanzhang are pitted against each other in what was one of the largest naval battles in history during Mongol-led Yuan Dynasty

1464 Pietro Barbo elected to succeed Pope Pius II as Pope Paul II

1481 2 Latvian monarchs executed for conspiracy to Polish king Casimir IV

1563 Jewish community of Neutitschlin, Moravia, expelled

1574 Ram Das becomes the 4th Sikh Guru

1590 Tokugawa Ieyasu enters Edo Castle

August 31:

1142 Possible date for establishment of the Iroquois League - with the aid of Hiawatha and Deganawidah

1230 Bishop Willebrand of Utrecht grants Swells state justice

1310 German king Heinrich VII makes his son Johan king of Bohemia

1422 Henry VI becomes King of England at the age of 9 months

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Lord Melchior zum grauen Wolf

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Archery & Thrown Weapons:

Ethan of Lochmere

Armored Fighting:

Marcus Galmrsson

Arts & Sciences:

Lady Katla Flokadottir