Barton Squire Dealer

Inscribed at St. Kermit's Abbey, Glen Frontenac, Scotland
Friday, August 10, 1212

Ubi est cubiculum hominum?
- St. Fish

A Letter from Richard the Lionhearted

Greetings. These are troubled times, and we find it necessary to bring added help to the kingdom from the loyal retainers of Castle Frontenac.

Although Sir Hugh Barton is missing these many months, and the running of the affairs of Frontenac have fallen into the capable hands of Gavin McBarton, Seneschal and cousin to Sir Hugh, we require the services of Sir Gavin elsewhere. Hence, we hereby appoint Sir Dylan Detweiler as the Seneschal of Castle Frontenac.

Sir Gavin has invited three score of candidates for Knighthood in the Order of the High Falls. We hereby appoint Sir Nathan Mattingly and Sir Nick Blakely to serve as Knight Commanders of the Order of the High Falls, and to supervise such training as they deem necessary. All other knights and ladies will, I pray, follow their guidance for the instruction of the Knight-candidates. I trust the faithful of the Abbey of St. Kermit will lend their guidance and support, as well.

Pages train to use the most modern of arms

To oversee both the training and operation of Castle Frontenac, and to report to me from time to time as to the progress being made, I have sent Michael de Homer, a knight and companion of ours in our late crusade. You will know him by his shield, a red buffalo on a field of green.

Train ye well, young Knight Candidates. The realm has need of your services.

King Richard the Lionhearted

King William I of Scotland

Our beloved King, William Garbh ("William the Rough") was born in 1143. He has had the longest reign of any Scottish king, having been crowned in December 1165 after his brother Malcolm IV died. In contrast to his deeply religious, frail brother, William is powerfully built, red-headed, and headstrong. William also inherited the title of Earl of Northumbria in 1152 from his father, Henry of Huntingdon. However, he had to give up this title to King Henry II of England in 1157. This caused trouble after William became king, since he spent a lot of effort trying to regain Northumbria.

William fought in the Revolt of 1173–1174 against Henry II. In 1174, at the Battle of Alnwick, William bravely charged the English troops himself, shouting, "Now we shall see which of us are good knights!" He was unhorsed and captured by Henry's troops led by Ranulf de Glanvill and taken in chains to Falaise in Normandy. Henry then sent an army to Scotland and occupied it.

As ransom and to regain his kingdom, William had to sign the Treaty of Falaise, which made Henry his feudal superior. He had to agree to pay for the cost of the English army's occupation of Scotland by taxing the Scots. The church of Scotland was also subjected to that of England. He was then allowed to return to Scotland. The Treaty of Falaise remained in force for the next fifteen years. Then Richard the Lionheart, needing money to take part in the Third Crusade, agreed to terminate it in return for 10,000 silver marks, on 5 December 1189.

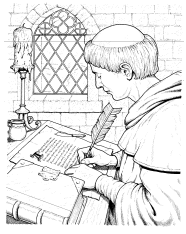
William's reign has shown much achievement. He has governed with energy and religiously followed the lines laid down by his grandfather, David I. Anglo-French settlements and feudalization were extended, new burghs founded, criminal law clarified, the responsibilities of justices and sheriffs widened, and trade has grown. Arbroath Abbey was founded in 1178, and Pope Celestine III confirmed the Scottish church in 1189.

We wish King William the best of continued health - Long Live the King!

Frontenac Castle Schedule For Friday

7:00AM	Reveille *(Wake up!)*
7:45	Flag Raising
8:00	Breakfast *(Yummy!)*
8:45	Happy Hour
9:00	Program Session 1
10:00	Program Session 2
11:00	Program Session 3
12:30PM	Lunch
1:00	Vesper Service - Chapel
2:00	Program Session 4
3:00	Program Session 5
4:00	Program Session 6
5:00	Free Time / *2d Year Webelos depart for overnight*
5:45	Retreat - Parade Field
6:00	Dinner
7:00	Free Time
7:45	Movie
9:00	Quiet Time

This news/letter was copied especially for you by the monks at the scriptorium of the Abbey of Saint Kermit.



Know your Heraldry - Divisions and Ordinaries

Once you've decided what color your coat of arms will be, the next step is to choose a design. Your design can involve dividing the shield into sections ("Divisions") , and it may have a design ("Ordinary") in a different color than the rest of the shield.

The names for the divisions of a shield are based on the direction of the dividing line. A shield divided in half, up-and-down, is divided "per pale". If the line goes across the shield, it is divided "per fess". A diagonal line divides the shield "per bend".

Argent, a *saltire* gules

A shield divided by two lines is called "per saltire" if they go corner to corner, and "quarterly" if they go up-and-down and across. A shield divided by 3 lines is "tierced". There are also more complicated patterns. Divisions may be in different colors.

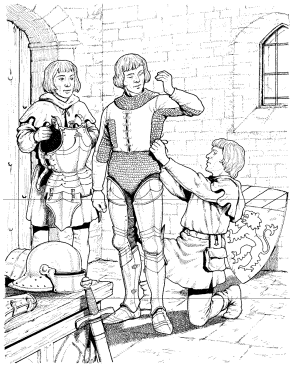
As to ordinaries, a line across the top of a shield is called a "chief", across the bottom is a "base", and across the center it's a "fess". If a line goes up-and down, it's a "pale", and if it goes corner to corner, it is a "bend". A cross is a "cross", if the lines go up-and-down and across, or a "saltire", if the lines go corner to corner.

A "chevron" is a v-shaped line, and a "pall" is Y-shaped. Lines may be combined or repeated - for example, a "T" would be a "chief and pale".

Argent and gules divided *per pale*

Argent, a *bend* gules

Your Job as an Arming Squire



Congratulations! You're just about ready to take on your job as a Squire to a Knight in armor. What sort of a job can you look forward to? Is it all excitement, cheering your knight on in battle, glory and travel? Not exactly. You will be looking after your knight's every need, and, most important, will have to keep his armor in perfect shape.

A battle can last for hours. The fighting happens in brief spells of almost total confusion and terror, with brief refreshment breaks, when you will bring your knight a glass of wine or sip of water. There's no time for a quick run to the garderobe, and a suit of armor has no buttons or zippers. If your knight needs to relieve himself, he'll have to live with the results until the battle's over.

So, throughout the day your knight will get very messy indeed. Outside, he'll be splattered with mud and the blood of horses and men, and as for the inside… most battles are fought in Summer. Even when standing still a knight will be sweating buckets. Imagine how much will pour off him during a battle, and that's just the top half. The bottom half will be even worse, particularly if the knight has been very afraid.

Your job will be to meet your master as he comes back from battle and deal with this double layer of muck. Once the stinking armor is stripped off, and the knight served with a refreshing glass of wine, you will have to get the armor clean and ready for the next day. You can't use water - that is too precious. Instead, you rub the armor with a mixture of sand, vinegar and urine. And, the next day, you get to do it again. What fun! I'll bet you can't wait to start!

Beware of English Spies!

We have received reports that King John of England may be sending spies to infiltrate our Castle today. Keep a close watch out for them. If you should run into a spy, remember to tell him that *we do not practice with real swords (any more)*!

Castle Frontenac pages must be in top shape

For Sale

TOMBSTONE - good condition, only used once. A perfect gift for anyone named "Smith". Contact the Seneschal.

WAR HORSE - low mileage, only ridden to war on Sundays by a little old lady. See Sir Michael de Homer.