

Writing On The World



The Key to It All (The Seneschal's Report)



INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Stowe's 10th Birthday

2 & 3

Merlin's Crystal Ball (Knowing the Future and the Past) - The Black Prince

4 & 5

The Quill (from the Chronicler)-Images Winterfest

6

Back Cover—Contact Details

7

Unto the canton of Stowe on the Wowld does your seneschal send greetings.

In June we attended our 7th Winterfest medieval faire. Once again our display worked like clockwork. Unfortunately the weather was less reliable with showers throughout both days. Despite this terrible weather and the lower public attendance we put together a great demo. Whenever I looked there were Stowegians and Rowanites laughing, smiling and having a good time while chatting to the enthusiastic public. Thank you again to all that put in so much effort and time.

In early June our new King and Queen were crowned in Mordenvale. Congratulations to their Majesties Niall and Liadan. Also Congratulations

to Sir Jon Dai for being named Queens' champion.

We have a couple of recent officer changeovers. Thanks to Kim for stepping up as Reeve and Bernie (Riona) for taking on the A&S office. Please give any assistance you can as they settle in to the new roles.



Alfgerr Agnarsson

In August we will have our 10th birthday event. I encourage all to come along and celebrate the history and future of our great group. There will be a tourney during the day and a fantastic feast in the evening. It's an event not to be missed!

Please book if you haven't already as bookings close soon. Bookings can be made at stowe.bookings@gmail.com.

YIS
Lord Alfgerr Agnarsson

The Sands of Time (Record of Coming)

STOWE 10th BIRTHDAY

Toongabbie Scout Hall
99 Bungaree Road
Pendle Hill NSW 2145



Stowe's 10th Birthday

The Canton of Stowe on the Wowld would formally requests the presence of the Lords and Ladies of the Kingdom to come and join us in our humble Canton in celebrate our tenth year of life.

Our birthday celebrations kick off with a tourney of the 'mighty' in the afternoon, followed by a filling feast that is accompanied by music, dancing, and in tradition, much, much drinking. Fun is to be had by all.

So, please bring your good self's, your merriment, your dancing shoes and join us on the 3rd of August AS XLVIII (48) to participate in the celebrations that will only ever been seen once in 10 years.

Tourney place and times are still to be settled so please keep watch for the announcement which will head your way very soon.

The hall for the feast will open from 5.30 pm with the first remove to be served at 6.00 pm.

On the night we will be holding an A&S competition open to all whom wish to enter; the theme of the night is 'Stowe Pride'.

The competition will consist of three categories which are as follows.

1: A trinket; whether it is a pouch, broach, a favour for your favourite fighter, a small token of your choice or something else that displays something that you feel represents a little piece of Stowe on the Wowld.

2: A heraldic banner; your choice of style and size.

3: An item of clothing or if you like a complete outfit if you dare.

All categories will have a beginner to advance placement if entries are sufficient. So don't be shy everyone starts somewhere, jump in and give it a go.



Stowe's 10th Birthday (continued)



Details:

When: 3 August AS XLVIII (48) - (2013)

Where: 99 Bungaree Road
Pendle Hill NSW 2145

Note: Some billeting may be available if required. Email the Steward as soon as possible if you require this service.

Cost:

\$21-Member booked.

\$25-Non member booked.

\$31-Member not booked.

\$36-Non member not booked.

Please forward all booking, enquiries or dietary requirements to the **Steward** at:
stowe.bookings@gmail.com

Also, be advised that we can only offer a limited number of spaces to this wonderful event, and there will only be a few spaces allocated for non booked attendees.

All bookings will close Friday 26 July 2013.

Merlin's Crystal Ball

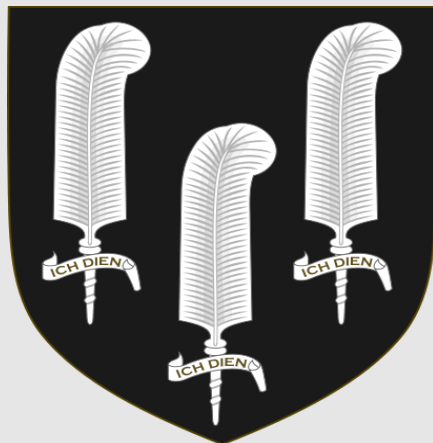
(Knowing the Future and the Past)



The Black Prince

Edward, known as the Black Prince, was born at Woodstock, Oxfordshire, on 15 June 1330. Edward was the son of King Edward III of England and his wife Philippa of Hainault.

In his early life Edward was known as Edward of Woodstock after his birthplace. It was only since the sixteenth century that he became popularly known as the 'Black Prince'. There is no record of this name being used neither during his lifetime nor for more than one hundred and fifty years after his death. The origins of the names are uncertain, however, the theories fall under two main headings. The first theory is derived that the name came from Edward's black shield and/or his black armour although there is not much evidence that Edward actually wore back armour. The second theory is derived from Edward's brutal reputation, particularly towards the French in Aquitaine.



Edward's Shield of Peace

At an early age Edward was interested in military affairs and became a feared opponent at tournaments.

On 18 May 1333 Edward was made Earl of Chester.

On 17 March 1337 Edward became the Duke of Cornwall (the first creation of an English Duke).

Edward was invested as the Prince of Wales on 12 May 1343 when he was almost thirteen years of age.



As early as 1345, or as late as 1360, Edward had an illegitimate son with Edith de Willesford.

In 1346 he accompanied his father on a campaign into Normandy and, in the battle of Crecy at the age of sixteen, won high renown for his command of the right wing of the English army. The battle at Crecy was an incredible victory but Edward III was unable to press home the advantage although Calais was captured later. In 1348 the 'Black Death' hit Europe which had a devastating impact. The war

stopped for eight years because neither King was in any position to launch an offensive.

Edward also became the first Knight of the Garter, being one of the founders, in 1348.

In 1355, in Gascony, Edward was appointed his father's lieutenant. Edward led a number of raids across the south of France and, in 1356, defeated the French Army at Poitiers. At this time he captured King John II of France (known as John the Good) and took him triumphantly back to England.

France was asked to pay a big ransom that was about four times their gross annual domestic product. The ransom that was paid was a little short of the English demand so John was not returned. During this campaign Edward used a strategy known as the 'chevauchee' (from the French word meaning promenade) which made him famous. This tactic was particularly brutal form of destroying the land that the army went through. Towns were raided and looted with crops burnt to prevent the land being used again. The intention of this tactic was as much psychological as it was practical. The idea suggested to the invaded population that their King was unable to protect them. It should be pointed out, however, that this was not a new tactic as Edward III used a similar tactic when invading in 1339. The Prince's tactic was on a far bigger scale and far more destructive. Not only was the tactic

advantageous for the reason already given but it also forced the King of France into battle.

Edward's victories at the battles of Crecy and Poitiers made him very popular in his own lifetime.

On 10 October 1361 he married his cousin Joan, who was the countess of Kent, at Windsor Castle. Edward had been raised with his cousin Joan who was known as the Fair Maid of Kent. Edward had to gain permission for this marriage from Pope Innocent VI and get absolution because she was a blood relative. The marriage case some controversy mainly because of Joan's chequered marital history and because he was marrying an English woman which wasted an opportunity to form an alliance with another country.

A year later Edward's father made him Prince of Aquitaine and Gascony and he moved to his domains in southern France. This meant that Prince Edward became a vassal, because of Feudal Law, of the King of France. During this rule Edward



fell out with the Gascon Nobles. The Nobles believed that Edward was curtailing their Feudal rights.

In 1367 Edward led an expedition to Spain. This was to restore Peter the Cruel, the deposed King of Castile, to his throne. During this successful campaign Edward contracted an illness from which he never recovered. Peter refused to pay the vast amounts of money that had been expended on his behalf. On his return to Aquitaine, Prince Edward, levied taxes to pay for his expedition to Spain. Aquitaine's Feudal Lords were unhappy and complained to King Charles V of France. The Prince didn't answer the charges so Charles renewed the war against England.

A revolt against Edward spread through Aquitaine and Gascony but, despite his illness, the Prince led his troops against the city of Limoges which he captured in 1370. Prince Edward massacred the defenders and a year later returned to England and resigned his principality.

In the last years of his life Edward became a political leader of a faction that rebelled against the misrule of his younger brother, John Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Edward finally succumbed to his illness (probably amoebic dysentery) and died at Westminster on 8 June 1376. Prince Edward was buried in Canterbury Cathedral at Kent where parts of his armour still hang.

Edward died one year before his father which meant that he was the first Prince of Wales not to become the King of England. On the death of King Edward III of England the throne passed on to his grandson Richard II (the son of Prince Edward) who was a minor at the time.

The following is an Epitaph inscribed around Prince Edward's effigy:

*Such as thou art, sometime was I.
Such as I am, such shalt thou be.
I thought little on th'our of Death
So long as I enjoyed breath.
But now a wretched captive am I,
Deep in the ground, lo here I lie.
My beauty great, is all quite gone,*





THE QUILL (from the Chronicler)



WINTERFEST

(Saturday 29 June 2013 and Sunday 30 June 2013 at Parramatta Park, NSW)





STOWE CONTACT DETAILS

The Canton of Stowe-on-the-Wowld is an SCA group in the Barony of Rowany, Kingdom of Lochac (geographically Western Sydney NSW Australia). The Society for Creative Anachronism (SCA) is a worldwide organisation dedicated to the study and recreation of pre-17th Century Europe with activities such as combat, feasting, minstrelsy, costuming, embroidery and much more.

We meet every Wednesday at 7-30 pm at the Toongabbie Scout Hall at 99 Bungaree Road, Toongabbie where we have fighter practice, many arts and sciences projects (not to mention much socialising) happening.

Meeting: 7:30 pm Wednesday Nights
Toongabbie Scout Hall
99 Bungaree Rd
Pendle Hill NSW 2145

Email: stowe.seneschal@gmail.com

To keep in touch with happenings in and around Stowe, or to ask any questions, please feel free to join our emailing list, Stowegians. This list is moderated, the List Caretaker will ask you to verify who you are.

For more information about the Canton of Stowe on the Wowld, contact the Seneschal.

Email: stowe.seneschal@gmail.com



As previously stated the Canton of Stowe on the Wowld is part of the Barony of Rowany.

The Baron of Rowany is Baron Loyola Juan Sanchez Mendoza and the Baroness is Baroness Annora Martin.

The Barony can be contacted via the website in the contacts section: rowany.lochac.sca.org



THE QUILL (from the Chronicler)



I would like to invite members of the SCA from Stowe on the Wowld to submit articles for consideration in our new Newsletter—Writing on the Wowld.

Articles can be historical, about creating or making things, advertising events and so on that would interest the readers.

Please email Durant Blanc d'Airelle at the following email address: greenandwhite2009@hotmail.com and put SCA News Letter Article in the Subject line of the email.