

# The flamberge

The Bimonthly Newsletter of the Barony of the flame : No. 1 July . 2020

## Border Raids A Success!

Greetings!

Thanks to everyone's hard work & dedication, plus outstanding weather, Border Raids was an enormous success. We made enough profit to carry us through Christmas Tourney, if not further. Remember, the Baronial Championships will be held at Tom Sawyer Park (pending final details) Sat. July 15. A lot of great people were recognized at Border Raids, please help us write up anyone else who needs recognition for Pennsic or Christmas Tourney.

~ Erick and Camilla, Baron and Baroness of the flame

## 6 Goes Into 12, ... Yes!

For a variety of reasons, I have been unable as your Chronicler to put out an edition of the *Flamberge* with which I have been happy during the first half of this year. I now stand three issues in default, for which I beg pardon of the gentles of the Barony. Therefore, I intend to publish an issue of the *Flamberge* every month for the next six months, which should get us back up to speed. I will publish an issue whether or not there is anything to publish - which has been the predominant problem of the first half of this year. I don't mind contributing an article apart from my capacity as Chronicler a couple of times each year, but I shouldn't have to write the whole thing myself.

For the future, however, I will publish something each month for the rest of this year, whether or not I have articles or even officers' letters to publish.

Yours in Service,

Tigernach mac Eóghain ua Áeda  
Chronicler, Barony of the Flame

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## The Baronial Device

The baronial device of the Barony of the Flame may be blazoned, "Sable a wavy-bladed sword gules, hilted and the blade enflamed, in base a laurel wreath Or."

# *The Worthy Officers and Champions of the Barony of the Flame*

( Please note that the "@" symbol in the e-mail addresses has been doubled to discourage spammers)

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## **The Standard and Usual Disclaimer and Publishing Information**

*The **Flamberge** is the bimonthly newsletter of the Barony of the Flame in the Middle Kingdom, a local branch of the Society of Creative Anachronism (SCA), a non-profit and educational society based in Milpitas, CA, devoted to the re-creation of the arts, skills, and life of the Middle Ages. We are based in Louisville, KY. The **Flamberge** is available from J. Stephen Hayes, P.O. Box 71, Springfield, KY 40069-0071, known in the Society as Tigernach mac Eóghain ua Áeda, currently serving as Baronial Chronicler. The **Flamberge** is not an official publication of the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc. and does not delineate SCA policy. The **Flamberge** is free of charge when distributed through the Internet as a PDF file. Hard-copy subscriptions by mail cost \$8.00 (USD) per annum and may be obtained by contacting the Baronial Chronicler. Deadline for articles and submissions: 10 days before the first of the month. No refunds for cancelled or partially filled subscriptions. All rights reserved.*

# Regular Activities in The Barony of the Flame

## **Meetings of the Barony:**

Third Sunday of the month, from 4:00-6:00 PM, in the hall of Resurrection Episcopal Church , 4100 Southern Pky., Louisville, KY (generally). All members of the Barony are invited to attend these important sessions.

## **Armored Combat practice:**

Tuesday Nights , at the USAF ROTC Flightline Gym on the campus of the University of Louisville, Louisville KY.

ALSO Thursdays at 7:00 PM at Pritchard Community Center in Elizabethtown, KY. This is a loose practice with not as many people as the Tuesday night practice. It is usually held behind the center unless the weather is bad and then it is held inside.

Contact: Effendi ibn Uzziel Knight Marshal for Armored Combat .

## **Fencing Practice:**

Tuesday Nights , at the USAF ROTC Flightline Gym on the campus of the University of Louisville, Louisville KY, Contact: Lord Aidan Blackstone, Marshal of Fence.

## **Middle Eastern Dance**

Tuesday Nights , at the USAF ROTC Flightline Gym on the campus of the University of Louisville, Louisville KY, Contact: Lady Aroua, Mistress of Middle Eastern Dance.

## *Around the Barony*

### *Locals Receive Awards At Border Raids!*

From Ring tribe, Erda was given an Award of Arms, and Yulfa the Purple Fret. Maol Choluim Mór was received into the Red Company. Juliana, Phillip and Uzziel received Purple Frets. Leonardo, Sessa Edra and Pol the Restless received Awards of Arms. Two other awards were announced, but not promulgated, until their Excellencies can make the presentations. Syr Ullr Windstygge won the Torchlight Tourney. The rapier tournament was won by a gentle from Meridies whose name I have been unable to ascertain; finally, Lord Michael of Daugaba won the A&S Competition. – Ed.

### *Late breaking News from Lady Ellwyn!*

Greetings Barony of the Flame! I have everything set up for this Saturday at EP Tom Sawyer Park for our Baronial Event. The Baron and Baroness would like for everyone to start showing up about 1:30 PM so we can get things set up. There will be a potluck, so please bring a dish large enough for 25 – 30 people to share. .... We will do the Archery Championship, Heavy Weapons Championship, and A&S.

Directions: It will be at 3000 Freys Hill Road – 40241 (in Louisville, KY). When you are driving down Freys Hill Road pass up the main entrance for the park, drive on around the “S” curve and look for the Softball entrance. Turn in there and the Archery area is past the softball parking and fields on the left. There is a picnic area across from there that we will set up in. Park management said that we can have shades or pop-ups, that is not a problem. You may drive to the area and unload, but please DO NOT PARK ON THE ROAD. Take your vehicles back down to the softball parking area and walk back. Per park management, cars will be towed if left on the road.

## **Scribing and Calligraphy:**

Tuesday Nights , Second floor classroom 202 at the USAF ROTC Flightline Gym on the campus of the University of Louisville, Louisville KY, Contact: Mistress Bianca, Minister of Arts & Sciences.

## **Stuff and Nonsense:**

Monday nights, Held at the residence of Sör Ustad Hussan. Please contact Sör Ustad (ustad@msn.com) for directions or if you have any questions.

## **ADD YOUR ACTIVITY HERE!**

*The flamberge is always looking for articles, photos, poems, and the odd paragraph of lyrical prose, nuggets of historical information, quizzes, new ideas, and the like. Submit your work and see it in print!*

# Beekeeping in the Current Middle Ages

By Lord Tigernach mac Eóghain us Aeda

(Originally printed in *Artes Draconis* #40, August, 2004)

- A. Introduction and Historical Background
- B. Bee Yards and Beehives .
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- D. Building up the Herd
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- F. Enemies of the Hive
- G. Conclusion
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## A. Introduction and Historical Background

Working with bees is an ancient skill which is still considered unusual and a little bit mad even in our own day. Most people are frightened by stinging insects, and the idea of keeping them near your house, or, worse, sticking your hand and nose into a hive of 50,000 to 80,000 bees to harvest their honey and wax seems to many people to bespeak an abnormal mixture of courage and lunacy. It is in every age and culture a necessary and noble craft, which produces the sweet and fragrant materials that give deliciousness to cakes, strength and health to mead, luster to furniture, and sweet and fragrant homage to God. From prehistory to comparatively late in our period, honey was the only sweetening agent known and available to Western culture. Honey and wax are luxury items necessary and useful for the production of fine goods: mead and hippocras, gingerbread and other dainties, leather and wood finishes, candles, cobblers thread, jacks, bombards and bottles, shoes and pouches, fine silver castings and bagpipes. Honey and wax have always been comparatively scarce and expensive, in part due to the difficulty in obtaining them, which means getting past the bees who literally guard their treasure with their lives.

Human beings have hunted honey since prehistoric times. Since at least the time of the Pharaohs, they have kept beehives in yards for easier access and management. In all this time, bees have never been truly domesticated the way cattle or dogs have been. The craft of beekeeping involves the knowing the ways of the insect well enough to arrange that it does naturally what you wish it to do.

## C. Bee Yards and Beehives

Keeping bees in the current Middle Ages involves some concessions to the development of the craft over the centuries. The Egyptians kept their bees in long, loaf-shaped beehives made of clay and straw; another form was the basket covered with clay and turned upside down. In the Middle Ages, one saw both the traditional bee-skep, made from straw (the traditional beehives most people think of) and beehives made from hollowed logs or boxes. These log and box hives were used down into modern times. These hives had several deficiencies; first of all, it was hard to harvest honey and wax from the hives without destroying the bees. One way to clear

the hive was to burn sulfur; the smoke would kill the bees about 15 minutes without affecting too much the flavor of the honey or the color of the wax, and the contents of the hives could be scooped out. Another method was to transfer the bees into an empty skep or box by shaking them out. This tends to damage the ability of the hive to prosper, and always weakens the colony severely. A third method was to encourage swarming, and this is the ancient method of propagating the hives. Being comparatively small, the hives quickly filled with comb and bee brood; this overpopulation encouraged swarming. The swarming bees were then caught and placed back in the bee yards in other, empty hives. The difficulty with this is that this method encouraged fairly weak colonies of bees, with consequent inefficient production of wax and honey. One of the advantages of these ancient techniques is that regular clearing out of the hives discourages the chronic growth of parasites and pests.; and so an infestation of one hive kept in this manner does not inevitably result in difficulties with all the hives.

Modern beekeeping, especially the commercial variety, is a product of the American Lorenzo Langstroth, a clergyman who revolutionized beekeeping in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by his invention of a beehive with standardized and removable frames of comb foundation. This enables the inspection of the combs for pests and disease, as well as manipulation of the interior structure of the hive. These are the typical box-like beehives that you see stacked one upon another as you drive down country roads. The bottom one or two boxes, which are deep, contained up to 10 frames of wax foundation upon which the bees are encouraged to build combs. These bottom boxes become the brood nest, where the queen bee lays her eggs with ready access to pollen (a protein source) and honey stored in the upper reaches of the comb. Once the queen has sufficient room and space to maximize her egg laying, she will tend to stay in those areas where she has already raised brood. In the Langstroth hive, honey and wax are collected by setting out shallower boxes called "supers" on top of the brood boxes. These are also filled with frames with wax foundation. These upper levels become the place where the bees store excess honey and wax, and from which the beekeeper takes the harvest. The top ends of the frames are covered with a wooden "crown board" and a waterproof outer cover. A bottom board with raised sides supports the entire affair, and provides the opening for the bees to enter and exit the hive.

Bees are useful to the human race not only because of the production of wax and honey, but because of their vital role in the pollination of fruits, vegetables, and other feed plants such as clover and alfalfa. Apples and melons for instance, depend on the bee for pollination. Where bee population is scanty, agriculture suffers. For this reason, state governments commonly regulate the keeping of bees and the methods of apiculture available to the beekeeper. Some states require the registration of beekeepers; others, such as Kentucky (where I live), merely require that the methods of apiculture used should enable removal and inspection of the hive's combs for pests and disease. In any case, the old-fashioned medieval hives are illegal to use since it is not possible to remove the combs for inspection. The beekeeper who wishes to practice the craft in the current Middle Ages must accommodate,

therefore, the pattern of hive management to modern regulations. In most cases, people use the Langstroth hive as a way to meet the legal requirements for beekeeping. Since most beekeepers use this kind of hive, it is probably the best one to begin to learn apiculture. Making a Langstroth hive requires woodworking skills beyond the beginner's level, so it is wise to purchase the equipment new or secondhand rather than trying to build it oneself.

There are other forms of hive that permit examination of individual combs which have a closer appearance to the old medieval box hives. In Africa and in South America, another kind of hive called the "top bar hive" is commonly used. These hives are organized much like a long file drawer. These hives have only one level, about the same width as a Langstroth hive, but are able to accommodate 44 or so wooden bars upon which the bees are encouraged to build their combs. It is much simpler in construction than the Langstroth hive, and requires a lower level of woodworking skill. Each comb can still be removed for inspection, but it has its own difficulties in management different from the Langstroth hive. Working a top bar hive is something you might want to do after you have mastered the Langstroth hive.

#### D. Getting Started

I began beekeeping because I didn't want to pay retail prices for honey, and I brew mead. A 5 gallon batch of wine-strength mead will easily consume 12 lbs. of honey. At current retail prices of \$3.50 and up per pound of honey, this gets expensive. Bakery grade honey is much cheaper, but also has a darkness and strong flavor, which, though forgivable in some meads, is not as versatile as a lighter honey. I thought, read, and studied about beekeeping for a good six months before I made any investments in equipment; and I began preparing in December to actually keep bees beginning the following April. If you're strongly allergic to bee venom, then you should not keep bees. No hobby is worth going into severe allergic reaction or cardiac arrest. Anyone who works with cows inevitably gets stepped on; if you work with horses you will eventually get kicked. If you work with bees, at some point you will get stung. Bees are just another kind of livestock, and getting stung is part of working with the animal. I have not yet been stung, but I consider it inevitable at some point.

You will need to give some thought as to where you will keep your beehives. Bees are surprisingly tolerant of human beings; human beings are less so of bees. I'm fortunate to live in a rural area; the farmer next door is happy to have my bees for pollination of his pastures, and I have put them in a place where they are not seen by the general public. There are beekeepers who keep bees in suburban yards, and they have been known to have been kept even in highly urban settings, in places where there is enough bee forage in parks, gardens, city trees, and empty lots. The bees will need some kind of access to water. They are able to forage up to 2 miles for their needs, but obviously, the less distance they have to travel, the easier it is for them to make plenty of wax and honey. The grass around them should be kept clipped, and the space in front of the hives should be left clear, so that the bees'

"landing pattern" is unimpeded. I like to face my hives to the east so that the entrance gets sunlight early (which means that the bees get to work early) and is protected from the prevailing westerly winds, which could otherwise chill the inside of the hive.

There are several ways to start a hive. The cheapest way is to catch a swarm of bees. Late spring is the time for swarming, and it is possible to find a tree branch, or even automobile fender, covered with thousands of bees hanging on to one another, waiting for the return of scouts seeking a location for a new hive. Such a swarm can be boxed and brought home. This is probably a faster introduction to beekeeping than most beginners want. A more usual and relaxed way to proceed is to purchase bees from a reputable supplier. I got my equipment and bees from the Walter T. Kelley Company of Clarkson, Kentucky, and have been most satisfied with the quality of their goods and services. I started by purchasing two hives, and enough bees to provide each with a queen bee and about 2 lbs. of worker bees. Other necessary tools are a kind of small prybar called a "hive tool"; a smoker, which produces the volumes of cool smoke from smoldering hardwood, corncobs, or burlap which are used to quiet the bees so that the inside of the hive can be worked; and a hat with bee veil and heavy gloves, for protection of the face and hands from stings.

Most people are unaware that there are "races" of honey bees. There are a variety of genetic patterns of the European honeybee, which is the species kept by beekeepers. There are the so-called German bees, small and dark, which are the original bees brought over by the first European settlers in the United States. These tend to be very aggressive, although they are good honey producers. Italian honey bees are very gentle and easy to handle, but have a bad habit of robbing the hives of other bees if one is not careful. This is the variety most commonly kept by beekeepers. The Austrian (Carniolan) variety is winter-hardy. A breed developed at Buckfast Abbey in England are resistant to tracheal mites, an important enemy of the honeybee. There is also a Russian variety, which seems to be more resistant to Varroa mites, which have been a serious pest in Kentucky. I opted to purchase mated Russian queens, which were accompanied by Italian workers. Once such a queen begins to lay eggs, she will eventually replace all the bees in her hive with mite-resistant workers.

#### E. Building up the Herd

It takes time to build up a hive. A "full" hive body will weigh about 60 lbs. when full of bees, honey, and wax. I said that my hives at the end of April, after the winter was over, and dandelions were beginning to bloom. I started with a single hive body, and five frames of bare foundation in each. The queens and their attendants arrived by way of the Postal Service in small crates, covered with wire mesh. Each queen is contained in her own cage, which is sealed with candy. To set the bees in the hive, I opened the end of the crate, which contained the separate compartment for the queen. By this time, she had been accepted by the other bees, and they were crowding thickly around the queen cage. I removed the cardboard cover from the end of the queen cage, and

suspended it between two frames of foundation. The rest of the bees were dumped from the crate into the hive.

During the early part of the year, before the major nectar flows begin in June and July, it is important to build up the “herd” by feeding it with sugar syrup. The syrup can be introduced either directly into the hive body, or placed in inverted mason jars with perforated covers that drip syrup slowly into a compartment placed in the mouth of the hive. This simulates a nectar flow. The bees also need access to pollen, which provides the protein necessary for raising brood; this can be either natural or provided by an artificial supplement. During the first year, you should not expect to get a honey crop of any size; you're trying to build up the nest into something that will survive the winter, and then go roaring into the next year's honey production once the weather warms up. There are two major nectar flows per year; one in the spring, and one beginning about September, which produces a darker honey which is not to everyone's taste. Many beekeepers leave this for the bees, in order to provide them food with which to survive the winter. In Kentucky, the recommendation is to build up hives of at least two brood boxes in height. This gives the bees plenty of room to build their nest, and prevents stressing of the hive, which promotes swarming. Since modern beekeepers control hives by introducing new mated queens, swarming is not an important method for producing new beehives.

The other project that is important to work on during this first year of the hive's life is the production of straight brood comb. Gradually, one introduces more frames of wax foundation, so that eventually one has 20 frames of brood and honey in the two hive bodies. This should enough space to keep the hive from overcrowding. “Supers” - shallow boxes filled with frames full of wax foundation - can then be placed over the hive bodies for the collection of honey and wax. There should be sufficient room for brood in a hive of this size so that the queen will not lay eggs in the honey supers. If she insists on doing so, one can employ a special screen which will exclude her from entering the top levels of the hive.

The hive should be inspected periodically for the presence of pests and disease, the health of the queen and brood, and for the rate of production of honey and wax. Most beekeepers are able to work outside the hive without gloves or veil; when entering the hive one should wear at least the veil. More important is the use of the smoker, which quiets the bees, and makes it harder for the guard bees to produce danger signals for the rest of the hive. I confess I'm very conservative in this, - when I enter the hive, I use veil, gloves, smoke, and sting-resistant coveralls. I have not been stung yet, though I'm sure that day is coming!

#### F. Harvesting the Honey and Wax

The point of keeping bees for the beekeeper is the harvest of honey and wax. In modern days, we tend to think of honey as the more important of the two, but in medieval times, bees were kept by monasteries and ecclesiastical establishments for the sake of their wax, which was necessary for the production of candles used in church. For instance, prior to the Protestant

movement, a single large church in the German city of Wittenberg is known to have burned 35,000 pounds of candles each year. Most beekeepers today, on the other hand, focus on honey production.

The bees will first build comb on the foundation of the frames in the honey supers; they will then fill them with “green” honey made from the nectar they have collected in the fields. The honey is then ripened in the honey comb by the bees, who reduce its moisture content by fanning it furiously with their wings. When the honey is finished and the moisture level reduced to under 17% -18%, they will cap the comb with more beeswax. When the frame is filled with 90% or more of capped comb, it is ready to be harvested.

Commercial honey producers use large centrifugal extractors to get the honey out of the combs. Honey supers are filled with frames of wire-reinforced foundation, the capped comb is collected and then uncapped with a hot knife. The frames of honey are then put into the extractor, which spins out the honey against the sides of its walls, and then collects it into a container. The uncapped combs are then placed back into the beehives to be cleaned and be reused by the bees. If you have 25 hives or more, you need to think of this kind of set up for honey extraction. If you have only a few hives, this is not economical.

The beekeeper with only a few hives does better to use small supers, and then simply cut the honey comb out of the frames. This can be packaged directly, or the comb can be crushed and the honey drained out through a mesh bag, the washings of which can be used to make mead. This gives you both wax and honey, and is similar to the kind of harvesting that went on in medieval times. An apparently unlikely place to look for medieval illustrations of beekeeping is in texts of the “Exultet” hymn which is sung by the Catholic Church as part of the Easter vigil service. The hymn involves formal praise of the beauty of the Easter candle, which represents Jesus Christ as the Light of the World, and mentions the role of the bee in the production of the candle's glory. Illustrations of beekeeping often accompany this text in the medieval rolls used in the liturgy. One such illustration, from the *The Barberini Exultet Roll* (Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana (Vatican City), Cod. Barb. Lat. 592, *The Praise of the Bees*, produced circa 1087), shows a box hive being opened, with men scraping out honey comb into a sieve, and catching the loose honey of the broken comb in a vessel below it. This is still probably the most economical pattern for the collection and use of honey from a small number of hives. I would strongly advise you to take the comb from the frames after you are indoors! A strong hive in a fair to good year can be expected to produce 60 to 120 lbs. of honey in a season. That's quite a bit of honey; enough for 25 to 50 gallons or so of strong mead. If you have more than the one strong hive, you have the opportunity for producing honey and wax for sale. The easiest way is to cut the honey comb into sections, box it, and sell it in the comb.

#### G. Enemies of the Hive

There are difficulties in raising bees, and like any livestock and are subject to diseases and parasites. In the case of bees,

they are at their most vulnerable during the winter. Bees do not hibernate; they eat the honey stored in their hive, and "shiver" to produce heat for the queen and the rest of the colony. It is not uncommon for many to die on the outside edges of the hive; but these numbers are replaced once the queen begins laying eggs again in the spring. It is in this week in condition that they are most subject to contracting diseases. American foulbrood, European foulbrood, chalkbrood, and noseema are the most prevalent diseases. Tracheal mites can infest the breathing tubes of the bees, giving them a kind of "asthma" that weakens the whole life of the hive. Varroa mites, originally a parasite of the Asian honeybee, can wipe out the hive by attacking the larvae developing in the comb cells; bees so damaged cannot fly or forage, and eventually the damaged colony will crawl away from the hive to try to end the infestation. There are waxworms which will attack the comb of an underpopulated hive; skunks and bears will go after the bees themselves as a source of food. In spite of this, the use of antibiotics, and other remedies, employed at the proper time, can reduce the danger to the healthy hive from these agencies. Six years ago, everyone in my part of Kentucky lost their hives in a single season to a Varroa mites. I'm now one of only two beekeepers in my county known to the local agricultural extension agent. Because of the value of beekeeping in agriculture in general, state apiarists' offices are enthusiastic and available resource to the beekeeper, who is learning his or her craft. Especially important service is the inspection on hives by the state apiarists at the request of the beekeeper. In many places this is a free service and extremely valuable one.

#### G. Conclusion

The gentle who wishes to take up the craft of beekeeping will find to be a pleasant, contemplative, fascinating and perhaps profitable endeavor. Honey and beeswax are still comparatively precious natural materials for which there are no completely suitable artificial alternatives. The bees themselves are gentle when gently handled, and provide a rich source of material for meditation upon the mysteries and deep structures of rational behavior embedded in a nonrational nature. It requires a deliberate nature, patience, and a willingness to move slowly and savor the work as it moves along. I certainly have found it a fascinating hobby, one in which I hope to develop more of the flavor of medieval beekeeping as I progress in my own knowledge of it.

#### Bibliography and Resources for the Beginning Beekeeper

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## Who is Tigernach mac Eóghain ua Áeda?

Lord Tigernach mac Eóghain ua Áeda, AoA, APF, RSL, is a 10th century Irish gentleman fostered to the Deisi Mumhan in the diocese of Lismore. He enjoys armored combat, heraldry (currently being warranted as Opinicus Pursuivant), brewing, the bardic arts, leatherwork, and, of course, beekeeping. He is squired to Duke Sir Comar gyr Mirand and is apprenticed to Master Patrick McPhelan. He currently dwells within the Barony of the Flame.

Fr. Stephen Hayes, OP, is a Catholic priest and a religious of the Order of Preachers (the Dominican Friars). He is pastor of St. Rose Priory Church, Springfield, Kentucky.

## Officers' Letters

*None submitted for this issue.*

*From the former Herald:*

It has been great being the Baronial Herald. Alex (Ogre) [ *This is Ld. Alexander von Stettin – Ed.* ] has taken the position in January. I will still be available for any questions (herald-at-large). Thanks to everyone.




-- Lady Juliana Montalto del Mar






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Place  
Address Label  
Here

#### Our Local Calendar – Upcoming Events July 2006

- 1 - **PALE DEADLINE FOR AUGUST 2006**
- [Gwyntarian - First Contact](#) {Gwyntarian} [Akron, OH]
- 7-9 - [Push for Pennsic](#) {Hawkes Key} [Troy, OH]
- 4 - Practice Meetings at Flightline Gym, U.of L. Campus, 7:30-9:00 P.M.
- 8 - [Brawl at the Crooked Dragon](#) {Falcons Quarry} [Wellington, OH]
- 11 - Practice Meetings at Flightline Gym, U.of L. Campus, 7:30-9:00 P.M.
- 14-16 - BARONIAL CHAMPIONSHIPS And Baronial Quarter Court (Tom Sawyer Park)
  - [Oaken Melee School VII](#) {Alderford} [Roswell, OH]
  - [Swine and Roses](#) {White Waters} [South Bend, IN]
- 15 - [SCA Board of Directors Meeting](#) {SCA, Inc} [Indianapolis, IN]
- 18 - Practice Meetings at Flightline Gym, U.of L. Campus, 7:30-9:00 P.M.
- 20 - **PALE DEADLINE FOR SEPTEMBER 2006**
- 21-23 - [Equestrian Emprise and Fighting Tourney](#) {Roaring Wastes} [Fenton, MI]
- 22 -  [Feast of Romeo and St. Ethyl the Pirate's Daughter](#) {Swordcliff} [Taylorville, IL]
- 25 - Practice Meetings at Flightline Gym, U.of L. Campus, 7:30-9:00 P.M.
  - [Summer Event](#) {Fenix} [Union, KY]
- 28-30 -   [A Simple Day in the Country](#) {Sternfeld} [Franklin, IN]
  - **[MOVED FROM 5/19-21/06]** Tyger Hunt {Hawkland Moor & Weald Lake} [Howell, MI]

#### August 2006

- 1 - Practice Meetings at Flightline Gym, U.of L. Campus, 7:30-9:00 P.M.
- 4-20 -    [Pensic XXXV](#) [Slippery Rock, PA]
- 8,15 - Practice Meetings at Flightline Gym, U.of L. Campus, 7:30-9:00 P.M.
- 22 - Practice Meetings at Flightline Gym, U.of L. Campus, 7:30-9:00 P.M.
- 29 - Practice Meetings at Flightline Gym, U.of L. Campus, 7:30-9:00 P.M.