

The Phoenix



December 2013
Anno Societas XLVI
Volume 27, Issue 23

THE PHOENIX

Barony of the Sacred Stone

December, 2013

Volume 27, Issue 23

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**This month's cover art
courtesy of Lord Dreux
D'anjou**

Attention! Letters of Intent have been published in this month's edition of The Phoenix (starting on page 17). Please read through these, as we will be voting on them soon, and give your support to the fine folks that are stepping up to these responsibilities.

Thank you so much to **Lord Simone da Venezia** and **THL Christophe of Grey** for their contributions to this newsletter. Please stay tuned for the next installments in the coming months!

As always, in service,
Lady Catherine Ambrose

December 2013

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Baronial Schedule

December 7

Kingdom Unevent — This is not a baronial event, but will be held on our lands. This consists of business meetings for all offices of the kingdom of Atlantia. At the end will be a curia hosted by the king and queen which all are welcome to. Mundane clothing is appreciated.

December 15

Baronial Business Meeting - Come hear about what is going on in the barony, and lend your opinions. Again, mundane clothing is appreciated.

Canton Schedules

Meetings

Aire Faucon— N/A

Baelfire Dunn - N/A

Charlesbury Crossing - First Monday of every month

Crois Brigitte - First Wednesday of every month, 6:30 PM

Middlegate - Second Sunday of every month, 2:00 PM

Salesberie Glen - N/A

A&S

Aire Faucon - Tuesday evenings at rotation locations

Baelfire Dunn - N/A

Charlesbury Crossing - Location to be announced.

Crois Brigitte - Dates and locations will be published

Middlegate - Tuesday 6-9- contact A&S Officer for address

Salesberie Glen –Occasional Wednesdays, contact Lady Mari for dates

Practices

Aire Faucon - Will be held on canton nights as location allows

Baelfire Dunn - Rapier practice: Sundays at Bunker Hill HS

Charlesbury Crossing - N/A

Crois Brigitte - Archery Practice on Sundays at rotating locations

Middlegate - Wed. and Sunday Heavy Fighter Practice

Salesberie Glen - N/A



Gesangs of the Stone

January 18th, 2014

This January, the Canton of Middlegate is journeying to the lands of the Holy Roman Empire. We hope that you will join us for a day of song, epic tales, camaraderie, feasting and combat. Good fun and friendship will be had by all.

Arts and Sciences Competitions

German-style Baronial backlog scroll competition
Literary Arts: the Black Eagle and the White Phoenix

German Garb/Headwear – novice
Populace vote beer-brewing competition

Activities

Bardic performances during the day and during feast.
Impress the Emperor-A&S project display.

Gluckshaus
Fermented Food Exhibition

Fighting

Heavy- Zufällige Waffen Turnier (Random weapons tournament).
Rapier - Round Robin, then Single Elim, then Double Elim tournaments.

Lunch & Feast

A light lunch is included in the site fee for the event.

Lady Murienne L'aloiere will be preparing what is bound to be a scrumptious German feast for our gastronomic pleasure. Feast is limited to 50 people and is sold through pre-registration only. All reservations must be received no later than Saturday, January 11th, 2014. Contact Lady Murienne at dragonfly78 at gmail.com with any dietary concerns. This year those who are legally able to imbibe are welcome to bring and enjoy the alcoholic beverage of their choice to enjoy with their feast.

Cost

	Site Fee	**Feast		Site Fee	**Feast
Adult Member	\$6.00	\$8.00	Adult Non-Member	\$11.00*	\$8.00
Youth (11-17)	\$3.00	\$8.00	Child (0-10)	\$0.00	\$8.00

Cost Notes

* Non-Member price includes \$6.00 Day Trip + \$5.00 Non-member surcharge.

** Feast will be sold by Pre-Registration only and is limited to the first 50 to register. Feast WILL NOT be sold at the gate.

Pre-Registrations for feast MUST be received no later than: Saturday, January 11th.

Make checks payable to: SCA, Inc., Canton of Middlegate

Pre-Registration

Mailed to: Troy Petersen, 2602 Guyer Street, High Point, NC 27265

Site: Star of Bethlehem Lutheran Church. 1355 Jonestown Rd, Winston-Salem, NC 27103

Site Opens 9:00 AM and closes at 10:00 PM.

Autocrat: Reginald de Beauchamp (David Thompson). 2602 Guyer St, High Point, NC 27265. Phone: (336) 887-3972.
Email: reginald1500 AT gmail.com

Leather Working 101
Part I: How do I buy leather?
THL Christophe of Grey

Let us start at the very beginning; leather was the FIRST recycling business. Leather is a byproduct of the beef industry. If you have issues with leather stuff, go after McDonald's, the largest consumer of beef in the world. As for furs and some exotic leathers, we'll talk later about that. But do know that some items we may consider as exotic really are not. Example, reindeer hides. They are a by product of the meat industry in Finland. That said, let us continue.

Buying leather can be somewhat confusing. It is sold by the ounce but measured by thickness. As though that were not confusing enough, there is veg tanned, chrome tanned, drum dyed, split grain, full grain, and suede. Then we have to deal with sides, shoulders, half shoulders, and bellies. What does it all mean?

Let's start with types of leather as determined by how it's tanned. Tanning is the process of converting leather into a substance that will last for years. Without tanning leather would soon begin to rot and become really nasty and unusable. In period leather was tanned using tannins from natural vegetable extracts. Today that type of leather is referred to as veg tanned leather. It is easily identified in its purest state by a light beige color. If the leather has been dyed (not drum dyed, that comes later) you can check for veg tanned by slicing a piece. If the edge is light beige, it's veg tanned. Veg tanned leather is NOT water proof. If you want to stamp or tool your leather project (subject of another article of this series) then veg tanned is what you want. When it gets wet it achieves an almost clay like quality which makes it suitable for carving or tooling.

As vegetable tanning takes a couple of weeks, chromium tanning was developed. This process uses chromium salts to tan the leather and takes a few days to about one week. Chrome tanned leather is stiffer and more water repellent than veg tanned leather. If you are doing tooling or stamping, chrome tanned leather is NOT your choice. It is best for belts, straps, and some armor.

Deer and members of the antelope family hides are typically tanned using a different process. There are many ways to do this. One is to smoke it over a smuggie fire using rotted wood. Deer tanning involves working the leather during and after the tanning process to give the finished product that soft hand we have come to expect. Deer hides are very tough even though they are very thin. Deer hide makes great clothing and small items like bags and the such. Elk hide has the same soft hand as deer hide but is much thicker and is better suited for items that may experience abuse like shoes, moccasins and the like. Often you can find cow hide that has been tanned using a deer tanning process that has the similar soft hand of deer hide.

Is there a difference between which animal the hide came from? Is snow different from water? Cow hide is very tough. Bull hide is even tougher but also a bit stiffer. Deer is very strong even though it is very thin and soft. Elk is strong and soft but much thicker than deer. Elk also has a cushy quality to it due to its thickness. Exotics such as rabbits, fox, squirrel, and beaver are usually tanned with hair on and prized for the fur they provide to projects. Ever felt sheered beaver? OMG!!!!!!!

Just as a side note. Recently on the market, i.e. Tandy Leather, has reindeer hides. These come with the hair on and are from reindeer farms in Scandinavia where reindeer is one of their food sources. Reindeer and Elk are two animals whose hair is different than deer, skunk, rabbit or the rest of the lot. Reindeer and Elk hairs are hollow. They make fantastic warm garments like vests, coats, gloves, boots (upper portions) but lousy seat cushions or anything that will be sat on or pressured in any way. The hollow hairs, like glass straws, will break over time. For insulation it's hard to beat.

So what about this thickness/ounce thing? Leather is measured by how much one square foot weighs. But one ounce also relates to 1/32 of an inch in thickness. As leather is a natural product and not consistent throughout, it is rated as 4 – 5 or 7 – 8 ounce, giving you a range. You can buy leather from 1 ounce up to 15 ounce. Typically we can get domestic or imported leather. Domestic leather comes from American farms and typically is very clean, no marks. Imported leather usually comes from South America and will have brands, ticks bites or barbed wire fence scratches. I like to call that "character" much like grain in wood.

Our next dilemma is split grain or full grain. When lather comes off its original owner it is about 3/4 inch thick. It gets split down to the ounce/thickness we want. Those inner pieces become split grain leather. Split grain leather is often referred to

as suede, sort of a misnomer. Leather that is rough on both sides is split grain leather. Leather that is smooth on one side, the original hair side, and rough on the other, inside of original owner, is called full grain leather. If you want to do stamping or tooling you want full grain leather. Typically full grain leather is also stiffer so it makes better armor or items that will take lots of abuse, i.e. shoes. Split grain leather tends to stretch a lot. Suede is a market name for split grain leather. Nubuck leather, which has a very slight nap to it, is actually full grain leather that is pulled through wire brush rollers rotating backwards to the direction of the pull to “rough up” the leather.

So how do you buy leather? Well it comes in sides, bellies, shoulders, and half shoulders. As you would expect, these terms are a description of what part of the animal it came from. A side is just that, one side of the animal split right down the spine. Sometimes you can find a full hide that is as it sounds minus the neck or belly part. Necks and shoulders come as half shoulder or full. This is the shoulder area of the animal and often this leather has much more character to it in the form of wrinkles and creases. These take dyes differently and provide very interesting effects much like wood staining. Bellies are long and soft. This leather is best for bags and the like. Not really good for belts as this leather tends to stretch a lot. These pieces are also typically fairly narrow.

Most full service leather shops can provide you with all the types of leather discussed in this article. Next we will talk about cutting leather.

THL Christophe of Grey

The Ipswich Mint Part III

Basics of the Ancient Roman Economy

The Roman economy was a system of barter and community trade, from its founding through to the fifth and fourth centuries BC. All manner of trade goods, farm products, livestock and services were used as a means of exchange. As Rome grew, there came a need for a system other than barter, as a result lumps of bronze and other base metals began to be used. These lumps, called Aes Rude (raw bronze), could be used not only as coinage but in large enough quantities, they could be melted down for the manufacturing of various metal tools and objects.

The first true Roman coin, the Aes Signatum (signed bronze), replaced the Aes Rude sometime around the start of the 3rd century BC. These were more than lumps of metal, in that they were cast, had a regular and discernable rectangular shape and were stamped with raised designs. The Aes Signatum carried a particular value and were cast with marks indicating the government authority. Within only a few years of the introduction of the Aes Signatum, a new more clearly defined and easily traded form of coin replaced it. The Aes Grave (heavy bronze), appeared sometime around 269 BC, and came in several denominations, making them more functional and popular. Allowing for several varieties probably increased the circulation of coinage in ancient Rome and likely made trading with other civilizations much more practical. This coinage was likely the primary issue in Rome until about 215 BC. It would eventually evolve into the base unit of Roman currency, the As.



Figure 1 Bronze aes signatum



Figure 2 AES Triens, circa 241-235 BC

The introduction of silver coinage overlapped the circulation of the Aes Grave. During the 3rd century BC, Roman moneyers were forced to become more compliant with other cultures for ease in trade. The Greeks had been producing silver coins since the 7th century BC, and silver was the basis of their system. The Romans imported Greek artisans and began minting silver coins of their own, albeit with a style heavily influenced by Greece. The first of these were a series of didrachms (called quadrigati for the inclusion of the four horsed chariot imagery) minted during the outbreak of war with Pyrrhus. These coins were struck in Neapolis and were most likely made to be compliant with the trading specification of the Greek colonies in southern Italy. These were later replaced by a coin called the victoriatus to commemorate the defeat of Carthage in the Punic Wars.

Figure 1 Quadrigatus circa 225 - 212 BC.



The denarius, the silver coin that would become the mainstay of the Roman economy, was first struck in 211 BC and was valued originally at 10 asses (As). Approximately a century later, in 118 BC, it was revalued at 16 asses. The aureus was the primary gold coin of the Roman empire and was introduced in the late republic during the time of the imperators. The aureus carried a fixed value of 25 denarii and its larger value would ease the burden of money transfers during times of war.

While the denarius remained the backbone of the Roman economy for 5 centuries, the silver content and accompanying value slowly decreased over time. In 215 AD the Antoninianus was introduced, commonly referred to as the "radiate" due to the obverse images of the emperors with a radiate crown. The 60% pure silver Antoninianus was valued at two denarii, but contained no more than 1.6 times the amount of silver of the denarius. As the minting of antoninianii increased, the minting of denarii decreased, until it ceased to be issued in significant quantities by the middle of the third century AD.

Figure 2 Denarius Circa 82 - 83 BC



The mid third century saw the outbreak of anarchy. After the reign of Gordian III (238-244 AD), Persians and Germanics began to invade the frontier of the empire. A succession of Legionary Legates fought a progressive fifty-year civil war and large armies were raised. The treasury needed increasing amounts of silver to fund them. Mints were set up close to the armies so that the soldiers could be paid, but the demand for silver debased the coinage. By the reign of Valerian (253-260 AD), the antoninianus was only 20 - 40% silver. When Valerian was captured by the Sassanians, his son, Gallienus, issued bronze antoninianii with a silver coating. His need of coinage was so desperate that he was minting up to one million coins per day.

This constant debasement (which is discussed later) of Roman coins was finally countered by Aurelian in 274 AD. He set the minting standard for silver in the antoninianus at twenty parts copper to one part silver, and the coins were actually stamped as containing that amount. Aurelian's reform had little effect, however, and coins continued to be minted with a lesser level of purity. In 301 AD, true reform came to the minting process with the ascension of Diocletian. He developed a strict system of purity standards with the gold Aureus struck at 60 to the pound, a new silver coin struck at the old rates during the reign of Nero, and a new large bronze coin that contained two

percent silver. He eliminated the Antoninianus and replaced with it several new denominations like the Argenteus and the Follis.

Within a couple of decades, Constantine would come to power and the empire would see its final changes in the monetary system, before its fall. The gold Solidus and silver Siliquae were introduced and themes on coinage slowly began to take on a new dimension. Coins were minted with idealistic portraits and not the customary true imagery of the emperor. With the moving of the capital to Byzantium, a Greek influence returned to many issues, and even slight references to Christianity were made. The inclusion of the Christogram, while not completely replacing the images of the Roman pantheon, marked a distinct change in the religion of the state. After the fall of the west in 476 AD Byzantine coinage replaces Roman as the currency of the Mediterranean.

The Denominations

Roman coins did not have denomination, per se--there was no numerical values printed on a coin. A coin's value was based on the relative values of the precious metals (bronze, silver, and gold) that it was made from. So a gold coin was literally worth its weight in gold. Since there are an infinite number of weights, however, it is convenient to have coins that are a set weight, and thus a set relative value. Fluctuations in the values of precious metals and changes in Roman economy resulted in occasional retariffs, which changed the relative values of the coins.

AS Grave Series – (heavy bronze) were bronze cast coins introduced in 290 BC, whose value was generally indicated by signs: I for the as, S for semis and pellets for unciae. Standard weights for the as were 272, 327, or 341 grams, depending upon the issuing authority.

Denomination	Relative Value	Signs	Image
Uncia	Base Unit	One Pellet	Bellona or Roma
Sextans	2 Uncia	Two Pellets	Mercury
Quadrans	3 Uncia	Three Pellets	Hercules
Triens	4 Uncia	Four Pellets	Minerva
Semis	6 Uncia	S	Jupiter
AS	12 Uncia	I	Janus

Mid Republic - The following were key monetary units just before and after the introduction of the Denarius.

Denomination	Introduction	Metal	Value
Quadrigatus	c. 270 BC	Silver	15 asses
Denarius	217 – 211 BC	Silver	10 asses
Victoriatus	c. 221 BC	Silver	5 asses
Sestertius	c. 211 BC	Silver	2.5 asses
Dupondius	c 290-280 BC	Bronze	2 asses
As	c. 290-280 BC	Bronze	Base Unit
Semis	c. 290-280 BC	Bronze	1/2 as
Quadrans	c. 290-280 BC	Bronze	1/4 as
Sextans	c. 290-280 BC	Bronze	1/6 as

Late Republic to Early Imperial -

Denomination	Introduction	Metal	Value
Aureus	1st Cent. BC	Gold	25 Denarii
Quinarius Aureus or Halbaureus	1st Cent. BC	Gold	12.5 Denarii
Denarius	217 - 211 BC	Silver	16 asses
Quinarius	101 BC	Silver	8 asses
Sestertius	Augustan Reforms of 23 BC	Brass	4 asses
Dupondius	Augustan Reforms of 23 BC	Brass	2 asses
As	Augustan Reforms of 23 BC	Copper	Base Unit
Semis	Augustan Reforms of 23 BC	Brass	1/2 ass
Quadrans	Augustan Reforms of 23 BC	Copper	1/4 ass

Late Imperial – Constantine to the fall of the Empire – Value of the denominations and corresponding sizes remained fairly constant in this period. The noted exception is the introduction of the bronze AE series in which the relative values are virtually unknown.

Denomination	Introduction	Metal	Value
Solidus	Gold	4.5 gm	24 Siliquae
Semissis	Gold	2.25 gm	12 Siliquae
Scripulum	Gold	1.7 gm	9 Siliquae
Miliarensis	Silver	4.5 gm	1/18 Solidus
Siliquae	Silver	3.4 gm	1/24 Solidus
AE 1	Bronze	25 mm	NA
AE 2	Bronze	21 - 25 mm	NA
AE 3	Bronze	17 - 21 mm	NA
AE 3/4	Bronze	16 - 18 mm	NA
AE 4	Bronze	Less than 17 mm	NA

The Roman Mint in brief

One of the features of Roman culture was an inclination towards standardization. The Roman mints were a prime example of this trait. Throughout the Roman empire, the mints were operated under the states strict control. Security and secrecy at the mints were of prime importance, as it is now. It is surprising how little has come down to us in written records or in artifacts. Many scholars believe that worn and broken dies were probably recycled and records destroyed. There were around 30 main mints in operation at different points of time in the empire. These mints seldom operated continuously throughout the long span of the Roman history. Therefore, the coins of a particular ruler may not be found at one mint or another. Some mints moved from place to place along with the Emperor and his army. In addition to the 30 main mints, there were also close to 600 Provincial Mints which operated as well. Initially each mint contained up to 6 Officinae or workshops, however in the late period a mint might contain up to 15 workshops. Workshops could be used to mint a single series or denomination of coin, or different workshops within a mint might be tasked with the minting of specific coin issues or denominations. In regards to officers who had control of Mints during the Republic we have but a very vague statement of Pomponius ([*Dig. 1 tit. 2 §30*](#)). From this, we get that responsibility for currency production and its issue lied with

Upon taking power, Caesar not only increased the number of the triumviri monetales to four, but according to Suetonius ([Suet. Caes. 76](#)) he also entrusted certain slaves of his own with the superintendence of the mint. During the time of the republic, subject countries and provinces were not deprived the right of coining their own money. This right was even retained under the empire for a long time, though with some modifications; for while some places were allowed to coin their money as before, others were obliged to have upon their coins the portrait of the emperor, or of some other member of the Imperial family. Silver and gold coins, however, were coined only in primary mints. From the time of Augustus on, only the Emperor had the authority to issue Gold or Silver coins, while the Senate could authorize the minting of all other coins. The volume of coins produced by the mints seems to have been quite variable, depending on the needs of the empire. Estimates place the production of coins at anywhere from 1/2 million a month in the early days of the Imperial period, to upwards of 2.5 million a month. Obviously, the production of so many coins would have required a huge amount of manual labor, and at times, a frantic pace. With such a hurried pace, it's no wonder that no two coins, even those struck at the same mint, on the same day, by the same workers, would be exactly like any other coin.

As part of quality control measures Roman mints began incorporating mint marks on their coins around the middle the 3rd century C. E.. Mint marks were first developed to locate a problem. If a coin was underweight, or overweight, the mint mark would immediately tell where the coin was minted, and the problem could be located and fixed. Another problem which could occur would be a dishonest mint official debasing the coin, or putting less precious metal in the coin than specified. Surprisingly, the Romans never established a consistent system for applying the mint marks. These mint marks were (in most cases) formed from three or four elements:

1. A letter P (Pecunia – Latin for money), M (Moneta) or SM (Sacra Moneta). Often these letters are omitted. In some mintmarks the abbreviated mint name is followed by PS (Pecunia Sacra). Mintmarks on gold coins often end with the letters OB (aureum – refined or pure gold).
2. Mint city abbreviation (usually one to four letters, but up to seven).
3. Officina (workshop) identification. Latin letter, a Greek letter or letters or a Roman numeral indicating the officina. Some officina symbols are listed in a table below. Sometimes the officina is omitted and sometimes it precedes the mint name abbreviation.
4. Series marks. Many mintmarks also include symbols such as dots, a crescent, or a branch, for example. These symbols probably indicate when the coin was struck and who was responsible for the workshop at that time.

In the next installment we will explore the basics of coin attribution as it applies to roman coinage as well as some of the markings, inscriptions and other features found on a roman coin and the different meanings they may have held.

Sources

- Handbook of Ancient Greek and Roman Coins; Zander H. Klawans
- World Coin Encyclopedia; Ewald Junge
- Ancient Coin Collecting, The Roman World - Politics and Propaganda 2nd Edition; Wayne G. Sayles
- Ancient Coin Collecting I; Wayne G. Sayles
- Numiswiki - The Collaborative Numismatics Project

- Suetonius "The Twelve Caesars" (Suet. Caes. 76)
- The Digest of Justinian, Book 1, Tit II. Line 30 "On the Origin of Law and of the different Magistracies" (Dig. 1 tit. 2 §30) Latin and translated Full Text (pg 6, number 30 (near page bottom))

Article by Lord Simone da Venezia

November Meeting Minutes

November 17, 2013

Location:

China Buffet

205 N Arlington St.

Salisbury, NC 28144

OFFICER REPORTS

Coronet

Phoenix Eye was a great success – congrats to Dreux for autocrating his first event!



Seneschal

As a general reminder of Sacred Stone policy: events must be submitted nine months in advance except for War of the Wings, which requires one year in advance



Exchequer

Our current balance is \$14,093.05. The event report for WoW VIII is complete and after being reviewed and signed by the Seneschal, it will be posted online for all.



Chronicler

All is going well. I have gotten some awesome articles written by folks of the barony to put in the newsletter, but I would love to also include art as well. If you have anything to submit, please do so by the end of the month. Also, if you are an officer or have your contact information in the newsletter, please check to see that it is up-to-date.

Many thanks to Annora Hall for sitting as proxy for me at the November business meeting.

Herald

(1) Good court for Phoenix Eye. (2) Got one person who sent in for the open Herald office. Polling to happen at December meeting.

Heavy Marshal

There is a new Heavy Marshals Handbook which has been put out by Society. It can be found here http://www.sca.org/officers/marshal/docs/marshal_handbook.pdf



Rapier Marshal

No report given.

Archery Marshal

No report given.

Minister of Arts & Sciences

At In a Phoenix Eye we had lots of competitions, displays, and performances. Lots of new folks and fun was had. Lady Annora Hall will be a new Deputy in charge promoting of Sciences – see her if you are interested in organizing science themed workshops / activities

Chatelaine

One new family attended in a Phoenix Eye. They were excited by what they saw. Charlesbury Crossing has fighter practices and drawing new folks wanting to check things out, and Middlegate continues to draw interest with their A&S at Geeksboro..

Webminister

Nothing new to report.

Chirurgion

Nothing new to report.

Minister of the Lists

Nothing to report.

Chancellor of Minors

There have been no structured youth activities. A youth Baronial A&S champion was selected at In a Phoenix Eye.

CANTON REPORTS

Charlesbury Crossing

We have quite a few new fighters. They are coming to the house to make starter armor. Some of our new fighters are already recruiting their friends. We have our first A&S class under our new MoAS officer Lady Katerina on Monday November 18. The class will be about the history of fall celebrations and is called The History of Thanksgiving. We did not participate in ScanFest this year due to logistics. Another medieval organization, The Adrian Empire, took it over this year.



Middlegate

Our Holiday Party will be held on Saturday, December 14th and is open to anyone in the Barony who wishes to attend. It will be a potluck, with games, dancing and camaraderie. This is in garb and donations will be taken at the door to help pay for the hall rental.



Baelfire Dunn

No report given.



Aire Faucon

We have a new AS officer; those with fabric scraps can pass those on today.



Crois Brigitte

Crois Brigitte remains active and its members participate in many levels throughout the Canton, Barony and Kingdom. At our last business meeting we had in excess of 20 attendees. Our upcoming Christmas party is tentatively scheduled Dec 13 at Drake Hall at St Timothy's in Winston Salem. Any are welcome. We currently have approximately 50 paid members. Archery practice is typically held weekly at rotating locations but most often at Lady Lorelei Greenleaf's and Lord Tim Arrowfinders's home. One of our members was recently taken on as a protege to Master Andreas. We stand ready to serve the Barony and the Kingdom.



We will soon host Southern Atlantia Archery Day VIII April 13-15. Location TBD. We invite all to attend and see what Bubba has gotten himself and his friends into this time. Word is he got "religion" on his Crusade last year. May God help us all.

Salisberie Glen

A&S and fighter practices will begin every other week. We have a new A&S minister-Josepe.



Annora asked that those presenting reports during the meeting follow-up with electronic copies to Catherine for comparison with her notes.

OLD BUSINESS

The subject of the archery nets is postponed until our next meeting.

Officer openings: Herald, Marshal, Exchequer, Chirurgon. Letters are due by December 9th .

Bids for Sacred Stone Baronial Birthday are due by Dec 31st .

NEW BUSINESS

A \$200 minimum donation was proposed for janitorial fees for the use of Oxford Hill High School. 5 abstained, 1 said no; the motion carried.

There are important law changes being brought up in the upcoming Curia. The key takeaways: 150 mile rule reinstated; 2 year rule for long term events; 2 events allowed for barony, 1 per Canton. These don't include Kingdom Events.

A Q&A was held for the WOW Autocrats, and then the seneschal called for all ballots. The summary is as follows:

Greetings unto the populace!

First, thank you all for your patience and understanding while the Barony and its populace considered the future of War of the Wings, our largest event in the Barony. We had 118 ballots received regarding this matter, which is phenomenal!

Next, the votes were received:

Gisela: 32 votes (27.12%)

Murienne: 58 votes (49.15%)

Rozsa: 28 votes (23.73%)

Third, Murienne, following up on her promises to Dubhghall and the Elchenburg site, rescinded her bid. Her promise was to remove her bid provided that 1) the water situation was addressed by the site and 2) if her bid did not receive greater than 50% of the overall votes. Murienne's decision is supported by Their Excellencies Sacred Stone and myself as an honorable and fair deci-

sion.

Fourth, with Murienne's bid rescinded, the Barony will be going with Gisela's bid. This changes the weekend of War of the Wings, but not the location. For full details of Gisela's bid, please review the November Phoenix (newsletter) located here: <http://sacredstone.atlantia.sca.org/Newsletter.htm>

Last, please note that EVERY vote counts! The margin in the end was VERY slim. Thank you to everyone who participated in the discussion and the vote.

UPCOMING EVENTS/ACTIVITIES

Kingdom Unevent is Dec 7th at Bunker Hill School. There will be a Sacred Stone cooks fundraiser in the form of bag lunches: \$5.00 meet or veggie; egg or cheese; apple or orange; water or soda; cookie or brownie. Available by pre-order only.

Gesangs – feast only available through pre-registration. The location will be the Star of Bethlehem Lutheran Church. See the flier for more information.

April 13th SAAD – Gisela vom Kreuzbach will be Autocrat, with Christophe as Marshal in Charge.

Annora announced a cheese making class at her home in Charlotte on Dec 30th. Please let her know if you are interested attending. There is no cost – please plan on bringing milk.

Gil / Kieran will be hosting a brewing class at some point; he has brewed a gurit - juniper berries, rosehips, and hops free.

The next Baronial meeting is scheduled to take place on December 15. Location in Aire Faucon or Mid-dlegate to be determined.

Letter of Intent: Baronial Chirurgeon

To Their Excellencies:

Baron Oshi and Baroness Sine of Sacred Stone

Also to Seneschal Etienne Le Mons d'Anjou and The Honorable Lady Elizabeth of Rosewood

I, Lord Alesander Davidson would be honored if you allowed me to serve you as your Baronial Chirurgeon. It is my understanding that The Honorable Lady Elizabeth of Rosewood will be stepping down from this position in the coming months. I do not ask to replace her as I believe no one could truly replace one such as her. I do believe I can fulfill the duties that this position entails. I thank you in advance for you considering me for this position.

Yours in service

Alesander Davidson

Letter of Intent: Baronial Herald

To Their Excellences Sacred Stone and the Populace of the Barony of The Sacred Stone,

I send greetings from my home in the forest of Hickory unto you. It has come to my attention that the position of Herald of the fine Barony of The Sacred Stone will soon become vacant. I would offer myself as a potential replacement if you would allow me.

This barony is known for its fine heralds and I would be proud to continue that tradition by helping to lead the next generation of heralds as new members come into our barony. As baronial herald I would strive to encourage the heralds in the area, including myself, to try new aspects of heraldry in the society. As heralds we are tasked with bringing the pageantry and beauty of the Middle Ages into our “modern middle age” and it is my deeply held belief that it takes every herald, no matter their skill level, to achieve this. With this in mind I would encourage more open displays of heraldry in the barony. Recently at War of the Wings a contest was organized in order to reward those who showed off their heraldry well around their encampments. I personally find this to be the soul of the dream that we live for in this society. Once a person has been awarded arms it is their right and privilege to display it. If we start at the local level we can ensure that as new members and even long time members understand that by displaying their own arms and the arms of the barony with pride that we help others to live this dream.

I thank you for your time,

Lord Andres Joyce

m.k.a. Andrew Johnson

Letter of Intent: Baronial Marshal

Good afternoon. It is my intent to apply for the position of Baronial Marshal and carry out the responsibilities as they are listed on the Baronial website, dictated by Kingdom Law or charged to me, by Baron Oshi and Baroness Sine.

Qualifications: I am familiar with all forms of marshal activities carried out in the Barony, with Equestrian and Armored Combat to a lesser extent than Target Archery, Thrown Weapons, Siege, Rapier and Combat Archery.

I served as Kingdom Deputy Earl Marshal for Target Archery for 2.8 years and carried my duties out to the satisfaction of all involved. I have served as North Carolina Regional Marshal for two years and Canton Archery Marshal for 8, all with satisfactory service. I have been the Marsha in Charge for Southern Atlantian Archery Day on 3 occasions, autocrat on 2 occasions and MiC for Target Archery at an abundance of events, both locally and kingdom-wide. I don't shy away from work, and I cook a mean lasagna.

I am organized and a good promoter, and will use these skills to take care of administrative tasks involved with the position as well as support the members of the Barony in developing their skills in the marshaled disciplines.

I want create a sense of unity within the live weapons and armored community in Sacred Stone and show the Known World just what it means to be part of this Barony. I have real world experience dealing with diverse groups and adept at diffusing potentially volatile situations. NOT that that sort of thing would ever happen in our Barony. I believe I am well enough known and respected to garner the trust, input and support of the various marshals in Sacred Stone.

I will happily provide references both within the SCA and the mundane world if requested.

Respectfully,
Lady Lorelei Greenleaf

Letter of Intent: Baronial Exchequer

Greetings!

I wish to apply for the position of Baronial Exchequer for the Barony of the Sacred Stone, and carry out the responsibilities as they are listed on the Baronial website, dictated by Kingdom Law or charged to me, by Baron Oshi and Baroness Sine, or whoever wears the coronets during my time in the position.

Qualifications: I often serve as Gatekeeper or Head Gatekeeper (or Troll, if you prefer that nomenclature), and have served as Reservationist for several events, most notably Ymir 2011, which requires the Reservationist to manage cabin placement for the gentles who wish to stay on site. I also am a warranted Minister of the Lists and serve as MoL fairly frequently. As a resident of Windmasters' Hill, I served as the Chronicler, and with the exception of the first issue, The Windlore was never late, and, I am pleased to think, always interesting. I also taught several Canton A&S classes and one class at University, from which two students have returned to show me the proficiency they developed in the skills first learned in my class. I have frequently had the opportunity to serve as Retainer for the Coronets of Windmasters' Hill, and even on occasion for the Royalty at a few events. Windmasters' Hill mourns the loss of my Swedish meatballs at potluck gatherings. I find that my enjoyment of events *requires* that I do some work at the event, and therefore do not shy away from such work as I am physically able to do.

Few of the qualifications listed relate to the Exchequer position, and they are offered primarily to indicate my willingness to serve and the variety of areas in which I have served. More to the point, I have taken the Exchequer 101 class, and worked with Lord Edmund Hawkesworth, the current Exchequer, on three quarterly reports. I am organized and computer-savvy, and have no problems maintaining and balancing my personal budget.

I will provide references, both within the SCA and in the mundane world, if requested.

Respectfully in Service,

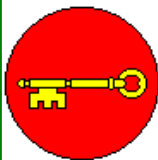
Lady Jdeke von Kolberg

Baronial Officers

Baronage: Baron Matsudaira Kentarou Toshiyori & Baroness Sine ni Dheaghaidh.

baron@sacredstone.atlantia.sca.org

baroness@sacredstone.atlantia.sca.org



Seneschal:

Lord Etienne Le Mons
etienne.le.mons@gmail.com



Minister of the List:

Lady Benefse Bint Zakariya
mol@sacredstone.atlantia.sca.org



Chatelaine:

Bera in Svarta
chatelaine@sacredstone.atlantia.sca.org



Minister of Arts and Sciences:

Lord Dreux D'Anjou
Dreux.danjou@gmail.com



Chancellor of Youth:

Thamira HaSopheret
mom@sacredstone.atlantia.sca.org



Exchequer:

Lord Edmund Hawkesworth
exchequer@sacredstone.atlantia.org



Herald:

Lady Prudence the Curious
herald@sacredstone.atlantia.sca.org



Chirurgion:

Lady Elizabeth of Rosewood
chirurgion@sacredstone.atlantia.sca.org



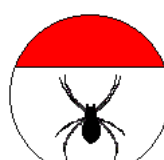
Heavy Marshal:

Lord Symon de Ipswich
heavymarshal@sacredstone.atlantia.sca.org



Chronicler:

Lady Catherine Ambrose
chronicler@sacredstone.atlantia.sca.org



Webminister:

Lady Annora Hall
webminister@sacredstone.atlantia.sca.org

Baronial Appointments

BARONIAL HEAVY CHAMPION Randall de Gloucester (Randall Howell)

BARONIAL RAPIER CHAMPION Vincenzo d'Este (Bradley Mills)

BARONIAL ARCHERY CHAMPION - Lady Lorelei Greenleaf

BARONIAL CAVALRY CHAMPION - Gallien O Hearne

BARONIAL BARD - Lord Robyn A'Dearg

BARONIAL ARTISAN Lord Dreux D'Anjou (Mike Edwards)
dreux.danjou@gmail.com

BARONIAL SCRIBE - Lord Geffrei Maudeleyne

BARONIAL BREWER OPEN

BARONIAL COOKS — Domina Scribonia Sabina Mus and Lady Jana de Foresta

BARONIAL BEEKEEPER THL Lorelei Greenleaf (Lorelei Elkins)
loreleielkins AT aol.com

BARONIAL YOUTH COMBAT CHAMPION - OPEN

BARONIAL YOUTH ARCHERY CHAMPION - OPEN

BARONIAL YOUTH ARTISAN Trinity

Baronial Order Principals

PRINCIPAL, ORDER OF THE SACRED STONE

Lady Nuala ingen Magnusa
dalande@gmail.com

PRINCIPAL, ORDER OF THE PHOENIX' EYE

Lady Annora Hall (Kathy Murphy)
annorahall AT yahoo.com

PRINCIPAL, ORDER OF THE PHOENIX' CLAW

Lord Symon de Ipswich (Troy Peterson)

PRINCIPAL, ORDER OF THE YEOMEN OF THE SACRED STONE

Lady Lorelei Greenleaf

Canton Seneschals



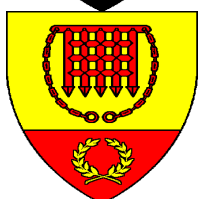
Aire Faucon

Prudence the Curious
prudencecurious@aim.com



Charlesbury Crossing

Lady Zafira bint Miriam
Susan French
zafira1973@yahoo.com



Middlegate

Lord Symon de Ipswich
Troy Petersen
symondeipswich@gmail.com



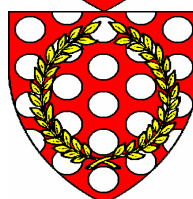
Baelfire Dunn

Lady Alexandria Chetwynd Montgomery
pensicnorthwind@yahoo.com



Crois Brigitte

Lord Robyn A' Dearg
Robin Reid
twolfpax@yahoo.com



Salesberie Glen

Sir Axel
Wayne Remes

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