

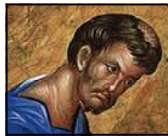
FROM THE ASHES A FIRE SHALL BE KINDLED



John Bauer - Crusader King (1912)

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Happy Thirty-First Birthday Glenn Linn!
- Levels of Authenticity in Garb
- How to Make Hand Dipped Candles
- Plagues of the Past - A Timeline
- Recipes fit for the Medieval Palate
- And so much more...



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Your local officers are the individuals who help facilitate the activities and events that everyone in the Shire gets to enjoy and make sure that the Shire operates smoothly. If you see that a position is VACANT and you have an interest to contribute to the Shire as an officer, please contact the Seneschal for additional information.



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Curious? Want More SCA?

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT OUR THE SHIRE OF GLENN LINN, OUR ACTIVITIES AND THE "CURRENT MIDDLE AGES," CONTACT US. WE OFFER FREE PRESENTATIONS AND DEMONSTRATIONS FOR CHURCH GROUPS, SCHOOLS, YOUTH GROUPS, CLUBS, CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.

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GREAT NORTHERN THYNG II



THE SERVILE WAR (SLAVES VS SENATORS)

JULY 3 - 5 2020

WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS
392 OLD SCHUYLerville RD, GREENWICH, NY
12834

What's On YOUR Calendar?

You're invited! Every member of the public is invited to take part in our activities, workshops, meetings, or events. Workshops sometimes require a material fee. Entry fees, if any, for some events are reduced for registered members. However, formal membership is NOT required.

MEETINGS, EVENTS & ACTIVITIES

Business Meetings: Glenn Linn has quarterly business meetings in Nov, Feb, May and Aug. Additional meetings may be scheduled as needed to attend to Shire Business.

Arts & Science: The Shire holds A&S workshops throughout the year where individuals can learn and practice skills and activities such as such making garb (clothing), cooking, brewing, leather working, medieval games, period music and dance and a large variety of other subjects.

Practices: Glenn Linn runs a variety of practices (some seasonal) throughout our region. Archery, thrown weapons, heavy and youth combat, fencing and more can all be learned and mastered at these practices.

Events: The Shire holds four quarterly events throughout the year in Jan, Apr, Jul and Oct. These events can incorporate any and all of the normal activities found within the hobby and also often incorporate a theme and additional elements unique to the event.

Demos: Glenn Linn regularly plans and / or participates in various demonstrations with and for an assortment of institutions and organizations throughout the year. These demonstrations are designed to educate the public about various aspects of the time period covered by our hobby as well as about the Shire of Glenn Linn, the SCA and associated organizations.

Specific information on all activities dates, time and locations can be found on the official Shire Calendar on our Web Site. The official Shire of Glenn Linn Web Site is the only "official" source for information about our activities and events. You can find the calendar at:





From the Publishers Desk

The official newsletter of Glenn Linn became named the Cascadian in 1989 during the formation of the Shire. Its publishing schedule was initially established as November to October because there were two or three unnamed monthly publications, starting in November of 1988. The first such publication bearing the name "The Cascadian" occurred in the early months of 1989. Date and numbering of these early news letters shows that the first edition of each new volume was published in November of the year.

The early Cascadian was a monthly publication that contained all of the vital information that a local chapter required and could only find in the local news letter prior to the internet. Officers reports, upcoming events, meeting discussions etc. made up the bulk of the information provided although even then some "How to Do It" articles and other fun and / or informative tidbits could be found.

For the first several years of the Shire the monthly publication format was kept, and realistically required, to meet the needs of the Shire membership. As electronic media and faster, more direct means of electronic communication became prevalent, The Cascadian moved to a Bi-Monthly, Quarterly / Seasonally and even a twice a year publishing schedule. Eventually gaps appeared where there was no Cascadian published at all, sometimes for multiple years as the actual NEED for a newsletter became questionable and the office of Chronicle was left vacant.

Today, the Cascadian is back, and we hope, soon to be better than ever. A lot of what was formerly necessary information, such as officer reports and meeting minutes, can now be relegated to the Shire web site and instead the Cascadian can provide useful information to help our members, new folk and even non-SCA members learn more, do more and enjoy more. Of course the new direction is still anchored in the past tradition. The original cover border art has been revived and had color added. The original publishing schedule has also been brought back with each new volume beginning in November but now on a more reasonable quarterly schedule. This new quarterly schedule reflects that Shire's new annual calendar with each Cascadian falling one month after the Shire's quarterly business meeting and one month before the Shire's quarterly events.

So please, sit back and take some time to be informed, educated and entertained by the new Cascadian.

The Cascadian Crew

PRITHEE PAY HEED...

Good folk and friends of the Shire, the Cascadian is the quarterly news letter of the Shire of Glenn Linn. That means it is your news letter. We all know that both the Shire folk and our regional friends are talented, knowledgeable individuals...and that is what we need to help make the Cascadian both useful and entertaining for new folk and old hands. So, if you can draw, take pictures, write songs, poems instructional or informational articles the Cascadian is the place to display your ability.

Email submissions to:

deputy.chronicler@glennlinn.eastkingdom.org

The Gathering of the Knitters

Please come and join us at our monthly gathering of knitters! Feel free to bring any knitting project you are working on!



If you are new to knitting, we would be happy to help you learn more! All are welcome!

**COME ENJOY AN AFTERNOON OF KNITTING COMPANIONSHIP.
AND LEARNING! PERIOD KNITTING...ANY KNITTING...WE LOVE KNITTING!**

For information about our scheduled meetings, directions or if you have any other questions, please email me at:

redlioncanoe77@gmail.com

I wish everyone near and far happy knitting!

Lady Arnleif the Red



Keepers' of Athena's Thimble
East Kingdom Embroidery Guild



Did you know anyone can become part of Athena's Thimble!

All are welcome at any meeting to learn something new or to show off your own talents and to meet friends and relax!

We normally meet in Albany at Lady Ruth's home.

We can be found on...

Website: <http://www.athenasthimble.com/index.htm>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/KeepersOfAthenasThimble/>

If you need directions, please email Arnleif at: redlioncanoe77@gmail.com



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ELUCIDATIONS FOR ARTISANS

- HAND DIPPED CANDLES -

The simple act of turning off the electric lights and enjoying a feast by the flickering light of a beeswax candle goes a long way toward setting the stage for a journey back to yesteryear. The warm glow and the mild scent that hand dipped bees wax candles provide can not be matched by commercially produced paraffin candles (which also have chemical additives) and candles that you purchase will not fill you with the same sense of pride and accomplishment when you light them up for dinner. That being said, the following basic tutorial will get you hand dipping your own candles in no time.

First, a bit of background information. Did you know that bees wax is the only naturally occurring wax and that it is basically bee sweat and bee spit? Indeed worker bees, that live only 35 days, have a special wax producing gland on their abdomen. They consume honey and sweat it out of this gland as drops of transparent bees wax. These drops of wax are chewed by the bees to soften them, and as the wax mixes with the bee saliva they change color from white to yellow, eventually darkening as it ages. For every 6 to 8 lbs of honey the workers consume, they will produce 1 lb. of wax. The fact that the chewed up bees wax contains the same pollen that the honey does is what gives the wax its honey scent and its golden color.



Now, on to the crafting! First, you will need some supplies.

- 2 lbs. beeswax
- Candle wick
- Double boiler
- Scissors
- Several hex nuts to act as weights
- Tray or paper for candles to drip on
- Tall container of cold water
- Drying rack for hanging the candles
- For the wax, your local bee keeper may be able to hook you up or you could check your local craft store like Hobby Lobby or Michaels. Purchase a few pounds. Bees wax doesn't go bad,

so you can buy in quantity, if the price is better, and use it at need. You can also melt down used candles when they get stubby and remake them, without any loss of quality.

- While commercially prepared wicks are available in a wide range of sizes, most are for poured candles made in molds. You will need a longer wick to hand dip candles so making your own is best. Simply purchase some 16-ply cotton butchers twine if you are making thin tapers or 24-ply for candles thicker than 1/2 inch.
- For the double boiler you can use a large coffee can for melting wax in, inserted in a pot filled half full of water. Remember, the height of the can that holds the melted wax will determine the maximum length of the candle you make.
- For a drying rack you could use an old cloths drying rack or a suitably deep cardboard box with several sticks long enough to span the open end. The box will need to be deep enough that when you hand the candles over the sticks they will not touch the bottom.

Please Note: Dipping can take some effort, so set aside a block of time to complete it. Also, when candle dipping you are going to be working with hot wax, which can be very dangerous when not handled with care. We recommend that all children participating in this activity be closely supervised.

Step 01: Prepare your work area

- You will need a table or counter top to work at and to roll the candles on to keep them straight.
- Put newspaper down to protect the workspace from splashes.
- Have a trivet handy to set the container of melted wax on.
- Set up a wooden clothes rack or other place to drape your wicks as they are cooling.
- Ensure that the area is free of obstacles, pets and small children.

Step 02: Melt The Wax

Melt your Bees wax in a double boiler-type arrangement using a recycled can that is tall enough to accommodate the length of the candles you're making to hold the wax and a pot half full of water to set the can in (you may want to use an old pot because wax will get in it and it is hard to clean off once it does). Put the wax in the can, put the can in the pot and place the pot on the hot stove. Slowly heat the wax on medium heat until it reaches a slight boil. Stir the wax as it melts to help the process along. The appropriate temperature for candle dipping is 160 degrees F. The temperature should never go above 200 degrees F.

Once all the wax has melted thoroughly, you can remove it from



the heat source while you dip the candles. The wax will remain liquid for a good period of time. If the surface begins to harden, just reheat the wax by placing the can back in the pot of water. You can add extra wax to top up the can between dippings to make sure you always have the full height of the wax you need.

Please Note: Beeswax will get gradually hotter and hotter until it ignites. Please keep track of the temperature and do not drip or pour any of the wax onto the flame or heating element of your stove. In addition, Never pour wax or waxy water down your drains - it will plug your drains.

Step 03: Prepare the Wicks

As the wax is melting you should prepare your wicks. Because you will be dipping the tapers in pairs each wick will need to be twice the length of the candle you will make plus a few additional inches. So if you are making 8 inch tapers you would cut each wick to about 20 inches in length. Next, Tie weights to to both ends of the wick to hold it stright (use small metal hex nuts). You can cut the weights off of the wicks once they have accumulated enough wax on them to stay straight on their own. Once the weights are attached the wicks need to be primed with bees wax to remove any trapped air. To do this, dip the prepared wicks into the melted bees wax until there are no more bubbles rising in the wax and then pull them out and allow them to cool and harden.

Step 04: Begin Dipping

Now comes the fun part of dipping your candles into the hot wax and watching them build up layer by layer. To do so, hold the wick doubled over your hand and dip both ends into and out of the hot wax 4 times and then lift them above the pot and allow the excess wax to bead off. When dipping, make sure that you keep the two sides of the wick from touching each other and to dip the full length of the wick for the candles you want to produce.

Allow to cool for a minute (or plunge candles into cold water) before repeating the process. Once cool, commence dipping the wicks again repeating the process of 4 dips and then cooling. Keep patiently dipping and cooling to layer on the wax and as you do so you will note that a taper candle will slowly begin to form.



Repeat this process as many times as needed until the candles reach the desired shape and diameter you desire. If the candles appear lumpy you can roll them on a smooth surface, applying light pressure with your hands while they are still warm.

Step 05: Finishing The Candles

Allow the candles to cool for about 24 hours (they are ready when they are hard to the touch) and then, using a sharp knife, trim the bottoms to remove the weight and excess wax. You can now run the flame of a lighter briefly across the bottom of the candle to give it a nice finish. Finally, trim the wick at the thinner end of the finished taper to create a small wick for lighting of about 1/2".

Store your finished product in a cool dry place and when you use them, think back about the fun you had making them while you enjoy the soft glow of their light.



OYEZ! OYEZ!

What is the Valiance Proposal?

The Valiance proposal is designed to provide a pathway to peerage recognition for those individuals in each kingdom who excel in both knowledge and skill in archery, thrown weapons, siege, equestrian, or any other SCA martial activities not covered by the existing peerages.

Why do we Need it?

So that every member of the SCA can pursue their chosen path to peerage.

TO FIND OUT WHAT THE MOVEMENT IS ABOUT

<http://endlesshills.net/valianceproposal.pdf>



GENERAL



ARCHERY



EQUESTRIAN



SIEGE



THROWN



The CASCADIAN: Official Newsletter of the Shire of Glenn Linn

<http://glennlinn.eastkingdom.org/>

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EPICURIA

Regional Recipes of Timeless Taste



OATEN HONEYCOMB

A steamed pudding of porridge oats, eggs and nuts. The addition of honey, both in the mixture and poured over the top, adds a distinctive sweetness.

Ingredients

2 cups flake oatmeal
1/2 cup ground almonds
2 cups milk
3 heaped tbl spoons sugar
pinch of ground cinnamon
3 tbl spoons melted butter
3 eggs separated
2 to 6 tbs spoons honey (tastes vary)
2 heaped tbl spoons of raisins

Directions

01) Bring the milk to a boil, sprinkle the oat meal in, cook slowly for fifteen minutes, stirring all the time
02) Leave to cool for several minutes
03) Beat in the following ingredients one at a time: ground almonds, honey, sugar, raisins, cinnamon, melted butter, and finally beaten egg yolks. Mix it all well
04) Whisk the egg whites until stiff and carefully fold into the mixture
05) Put into a buttered bowl or basin, cover and steam over hot water for 1 1/2 hours
06) Turn out and serve warm with either more honey or cream or both

Source: A Taste of Ireland in Food and Pictures, Theodora Fitzgibbon. 10th Printing 1983 Pan Books Ltd. London & Sydney

MUSTARD TO CURE THE PLAGUE

Mustard is a standard condiment that has been in use for thousands of years. First recorded as used by the Romans, its use in the Middle Ages is clearly indicated in period cookbooks. The following recipe is for those who like a potent sauce to accompany their meal.

Ingredients

4 oz brown mustard seed ground coarsely
2 oz brown mustard seed finely ground
2 oz prepared chopped horseradish
1 small onion, ground
1 Tbsp finely chopped ginger
2 Tbsp honey
1/2 Tsp white pepper
1/4 Tsp salt
apple cider vinegar

Directions

01) Grind the mustard seed
02) Chop onions, horseradish and ginger together in a blender with a little of the vinegar
03) mix all other ingredients together in a clay or ceramic bowl
04) add apple cider vinegar until you reach a creamy consistency
05) Place a damp cloth over it and leave it alone in the fridge for about three days
06) After it has set you may need to add more vinegar if it has dry out a little

STRAWBERRY AND GINGER SEKANJABIN

This syrup based on an ancient Persian recipe keeps virtually indefinitely without any special care (so is excellent for camping events), and is incredibly good at quenching your thirst when it's hot out.

Ingredients

4 cups white sugar
2 cups water
12 ounces frozen strawberries, chopped
1/2 cup sliced fresh ginger
2 lemons, peeled and juiced
1 cup white wine vinegar

Directions

01) Dissolve sugar in water in a medium pot.
02) When it reaches the simmer, stir in the vinegar, strawberries, ginger, lemon peels, and lemon juice
03) Simmer slowly for 30 minutes.
04) Allow the syrup to stand overnight at room temperature, then strain out the fruits with a fine sieve and store the liquid in a sealed (it will keep indefinitely at room temperature if sealed
05) To drink, mix 2 tablespoons of syrup with 1 to 2 cups of cold or hot water.





WAGON CAMPING IN THE CURRENT MIDDLE AGES

BY HROTGER THE GOTH

There is much to be said for camping in a wagon at SCA events; All you need to do is hook it to your vehicle, drive to the event, unhitch it and your camp is pretty much set up. All your "stuff" is already packed, and you only need to unpack it as you need it at the event. You are more secure from the elements and wind in a camper-wagon and, if you are the less trusting type, your goods are more secure from inquisitive hands and overly friendly strangers who are "...sure you would not mind them borrowing your left handed smoke shifter"

Many people are making the switch from period pavilions to the ubiquitous gypsies vardo type wagons, but for some, while the allure of this camping luxury is a sweet siren song, they can not bring themselves to indulge in gear that would be anachronistic to their persona. While the Romani did arrive in the British Isles around 1500 CE, they did not start using the vardo as a living wagon until around 1850 CE. Prior to that, they traveled in small carts and either slept under them or in tents.

So, 1850? Heck, that's way to late for me (many might think)...but wait, did you know that there were many earlier cultures that also had wagons that they used as campers? Indeed, the history of a "camper" style wagon is rather



Roman Wagon, Köln Museum

ancient. In fact, the earliest mention of a "sleeper wagon" can be found in the Hattusilis I annals (1700 c. BCE) where the speak of special heavy, covered sleeping wagons called Gis-gigir madnanu, that were used for resting and over night stops.

For those who do not live in the Bronze and early Iron Ages, there are alternatives. The Romans, for example had many, and well known, types of carts and wagons. The two most useful for purposes of camping would be the Arcera, a covered, four wheeled wagon of sufficient size to allow occupants to recline (or sleep) and the Raeda, a large, four wheeled carriage of Gallic origin normally used by families when traveling because it had sufficient room for several individuals along with their luggage.

Interestingly, for those of a more barbaric temper, the Roman

word "Raeda" was also applied to the wagons the Visigoths (and presumably other wandering folk) used to transport their families and live in during the Germanic migrations. These wagons could also be assembled in a circle to provide a defensive position, as they were so successfully at



Hussite Wagenburg

the battle of Adrianople in 378 CE. The city of Rennes-le-Chateau was founded in 414 CE by the Visigoths, who called it "Rhedae" after the covered wagons that they parked in a circle where the towns ramparts now stand.

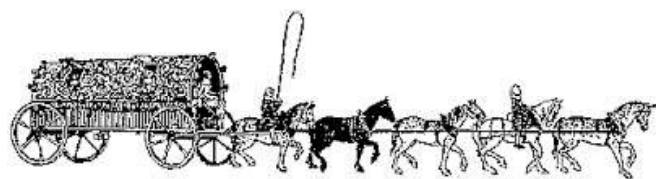


(PML G.35, fol. 79v), c. 1480

Jumping further ahead, the Medieval period proper we discover that the old Germanic habit of "circling the wagons" was alive and well and being used to much success by the Hussites in the early 1400s. While tempting to imagine the Hussites also used their wagons for camping, sadly, history reports that they were only used to transport supplies and to form a barricade with raised combat platforms as a defensive measure.

Fortunately, there is plenty of artistic evidence for covered wagons being used for the transport people, and not just goods, during the middle ages. Such covered wagons as those depicted here could easily suggest their use, by those forced to travel, as makeshift living much like the Conestoga wagons of the American west. It is not unreasonable to believe that a raised, weather proof enclosure, would be as appealing to the people of that period as it would be for us today.

While this is simply a brief look at the possibility for wagon camping in the SCA, I hope it inspires further research for those who desire something more in line with their persona than the relatively modern Vardo. But remember, whether you call it a Gis-gigir madnanu, a Raeda or even a Vardo, wagon camping is accurate throughout all time periods covered by the SCA.





In honor of, or perhaps in spite of the impending "devastation" of the latest plague to threaten Western Civilization (in this case, the Coronavirus) we thought we would bring you a blast from the past and list all the plagues that struck the world prior to 1600.

Before 1000 A.D.

- Great Plague of Athens (430–427 BC)
Bubonic plague, smallpox, measles, typhus, or anthrax?
- Antonine Plague (165–180)
Probably smallpox
- Plague of Cyprian (250)
Probably smallpox
- Plague of Justinian (541–542)
Bubonic plague
- Plague of Emmaus (18 A.H./639 A.D.)
Unknown (possibly bubonic plague)
- Plague of Constantinople (747–748)
Bubonic plague

The "Black Death" of 1347–1353

- Great Plague of England (1348–1350)
Viral hemorrhagic plague or bubonic plague?
- Great Plague of Ireland (1348–1351)
Viral hemorrhagic plague or bubonic plague?
- Great Plague of Scotland (1348–1350)
Viral hemorrhagic plague or bubonic plague?
- Great Plague of Russia (1349–1353)
Viral hemorrhagic plague or bubonic plague?

The 1400s and 1500s

- Great Plague of Iceland (1402–1404)
Viral hemorrhagic plague
- Plague of 1575 (Italy, Sicily, and parts of Northern Europe)
Viral hemorrhagic plague or bubonic plague?
- London Plague (1592–1594)
Viral hemorrhagic plague or bubonic plague?



An attempt at period garb is the one requirement for participation in many SCA activities. For most people, 'What should I wear?' is one of the very first questions they have when experiencing the SCA for the first time. Often, a comfortable tunic and pants or a tunic long enough to be a dress for ladies, and a belt over the tunic for both, is as far as anyone need go for the beginning of their time in the hobby. But once the idea of focusing on a culture and time period begin to manifest, some changes may need to be made. Of course, with the multitude of cultures and time periods available it would be impossible to enumerate all the possibilities for early costuming. Instead, we are providing a simple chart to suggest "levels" of authenticity in the garb you do make. None of the levels presented here are designed to be a specific goal for any individual. Strive for the level that you are most comfortable with (and that your budget can afford) but consider, as time and cash allow, attempting to add stuff from the next level.

Level 01 (Where most everyone begins)

The garb will be suggestive of particular culture, but obviously not authentic. No or few period materials are used and a sewing machine and other modern means are used to produce the item. The lack of authenticity will be apparent at a distance to most viewers.

Level 02 (What beginners should work toward)

The garb is suggestive of particular culture and period and modern fabrics can be used that are not obviously anachronistic. A sewing machine and other modern means are still used to produce the item which will not stick out in a crowd and may appear authentic at a distance.

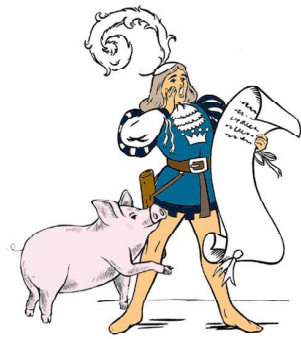
Level 03 (Where the bulk of us should strive to be)

The garb appears appropriate for period and culture. Made with materials that, if modern, appear to be historically accurate. A modern finish can be used where it will not be obvious so that the garb should appear to be accurate at a few yards distance.

Level 04 (Where over achievers tend to end up)

The garb will appear authentic to both sight and touch. Materials and colors are appropriate to the culture and period with the finished item being hand-woven, hand-dyed, and hand-sewn. Garb will appear authentic upon close inspection by a knowledgeable person.





THE SQUEALER

A QUARTERLY COLUMN OF
CURRENT COGNIZANCE

Greetings from Squire Butterfield and Madam Blandings the pig. We have taken over reporting upon current events in the Shire as the last individual who did so was a bit of a curmudgeon. We would like to start by noting that while it has been more than a quarter sense the last report on the five Doublehews (Who, What When Where and Whow), Madam Blandings and I will do our best to cover all the significant happenings that you may have missed.

Beginning in the late fall of last year the Shire enjoyed a brief hiatus from all things SCA. I break down in communications, lack of filed reports and some personal difficulties created the perfect situation for the kingdom to suggest a break for re-organization, so November, December and January were used to get back on track. The time was well spent, new officers were found and old ones shuffled around, a revision of the bylaws were undertaken to bring them up to speed with current practices in the kingdom and some planning to move the Shire forward in the coming years was undertaken.

At the last business meeting before our administrative break the Shire held elections and the result saw some changes in the Shire leadership. Hrotger the Goth moved from the position of deputy Seneschal to the position of Drop Dead Seneschal at the request of Lord Tomas An Bhogha Oneill (our current Seneschal). Herotger reluctantly agreed while reaffirming his vow to NEVER be seneschal. Lord Tomas then announced that Eoghan Maloney would be his new deputy.

There were two candidates for the office of Minister of Arts and Science and in a close election Master Helm of Berka won out over the incumbent Lady Saffir Weaver who had held the office for several years. Much thanks to Lady Saffir for here years of steadfast service. In a strange twist, Master Helm resigned from the position in the spring for personal reasons. As of the writing, the search for a new MoAS goes on.

The position of Exchequer, which had been in limbo sense last June (volunteer to the position having never been warranted by the Kingdom) was finally filled by Anna Elisabeta de Valladolid , a good friend of the Shire who has chosen to cast her lot with Glenn Linn for the time being. Anna and her family all live just over the border in the Barony of Concordia of the Snows. We in Glenn Linn will not

however hold the fact that they live in the Central Region of the Kingdom against them (Central by circumstance, but North by choice, as the old saying goes).

Speaking of Anna, her and her husband Balthasar have just welcomed a new member to the family. By last count they can form a Shire on their own and are on the way to being Baronial sized. But all joking aside, we all wish them a very hardy congratulations.

In the first meeting after the reorganization the Shire voted to implement some new initiatives. First, there will be four events a year on a set calendar. They will occur in April, July, October, and January. It was decided that always having an event on the horizon gave the group the ability to always have an upcoming activity to refer new or interested folk toward. It is anticipated that aside from the July event the events will most likely be simple local affairs designed for the Shire folk and nearby friends.

The second initiative was to start organizing portions of the Shire more far flung from the central Glens Falls / Queensbury heart of Glenn Linn into administrative zones called Hamlets. This should allow people who may not want or be able to drive and hour to reach Glens Falls on a regular bases to still participate in the hobby in their local region.

The final initiative was to establish the Shires first official recognition. It will be called the "Three Pillars" and those who achieve it will be recognized as Pillars of the Community. This recognition, unlike most awards in the SCA, does not require anyone's approval. Instead there are a set of various activities that benefit both the Shire and the individual who performs them. If a person manages to undertake a specific number of these activities over the course of a calendar year they simply advise the Seneschal and will be given the recognition at the Shires birthday event in April of each year.

Our next item is a bit of bad new that struck the Shire last year when the house a couple of our members were living in had a fire. The building was condemned and they were forced to move. With the stress and trauma of the event they have chosen to take some time away for themselves. For their privacy we will not be naming who they are (but most folk in the Shire are aware of the circumstances). A couple of the Shire members thought that getting a Visa gift card for them to help replace anything that they may have lost in the fire would be a good idea so if you would like to contribute toward that, please talk to either Asgar or Hrotger when you see them.

Finally, Lord Asgar in back living in the Shire and has jumped in with both feet. He has held some fighter practices at his domicile and recently pledged to hold weekly practice / activity gatherings there as well. Well done we say...I hope that all the Shire folk will join me in a hardy HUZZAH!

That is all for for this edition of the Squealer. remember, if you think there is something that should be recorded and reported on, please send it along to Madam Blanding and myself, Squire Butterfield, by way of the Shire Chronicler.



The Vinegar Of The Four Thieves

Legend has it that a group of four thieves operated in Marseilles during the European outbreak of the black plague. They had previously worked processing herbs and spices from abroad and had realized that their exposure to the dusty dregs of the herbs in the warehouse had given them 'an edge' over the rest of the city when it came to the plague. They then used this knowledge to pillage the vacant houses of plague victims throughout the city, robbing both the sick and the dead.

When they were eventually apprehended (facing certain death as punishment for their crimes) and brought before the court, the judge asked them how they had been able to ransack all the houses without becoming infected themselves. The thieves offered to exchange their secret recipe, which had allowed them to commit the robberies without catching the disease, in exchange for their lives and the judge was motivated to grant them a pardon if they shared their secret. As the story goes, the thieves declared that they drank and washed with a vinegar infused with herbs and spice powders every few hours. Upon providing the recipe to the judge, the four were released, but banished from the city.

Recipes for this legendary concoction has as many variations as there are stories about it! One even hung in the Museum of Paris in 1937 claiming to be an original copy of the recipe posted on the walls of Marseilles during plague. And while the recipes are numerous, the herbal ingredients in the majority of the them would appear to impart some type of antibacterial properties and / or flea repellent aromatics (or both). Modern day versions of four thieves vinegar include various herbs that typically include sage, lavender, thyme, and rosemary, along with garlic. Additional herbs sometimes include rue, mint, and wormwood. It has become traditional to use four herbs in the recipe—one for each thief, though earlier recipes often have a dozen herbs or more.

Here is one suggested version of the recipe the thieves supposedly used:

- Take a large handful of each of the following:
 - Lavender - believed to have antiseptic and anti-inflammatory properties, which can help to heal minor burns and bug bites.
 - Rosemary - contains salicylic acid, the forerunner of aspirin as well as antibacterial and antimicrobial agents.
 - Sage - has antiseptic properties, lowers inflammation and alleviates skin conditions.
 - Wormwood - a natural insecticide and believed to have pain-relieving and anti-inflammatory properties.
 - Rue - has been regarded from the earliest times as successful in warding off contagion and preventing the attacks of fleas and other noxious insects.
 - Mint - known to have a strong insect repelling quality.
- Place the herbs into a large earthenware pot and pour over four quarts of strong vinegar.
- Cover the pot Allow to sit in a cool place for 5 to 7 days
- Strain the liquid into a clean glass jar with a good lid.

Uses

- Natural Cleanser – The herbs used in this recipe posses some antimicrobial effects and vinegar, in any case, makes an excellent natural cleanser. Fill a spray bottle with the vinegar and use it to clean and sterilize kitchen counters and bathrooms.
- Astringent – Dilute some vinegar with water and use as a cleansing agent or astringent for the skin.
- Insect Repellant – Fill a spray bottle with 1/4 cup of vinegar and top with filtered water. Spray on skin, clothes, etc. to deter pesky bugs.



BAGME BLOMA

Brunáim baírīþ baírka bogum
láubans liubans liudandei,
gilwagroni, glitmunjandei,
bagme bloma, blauandei,
fagrafahsa, lipulinþi,
fráujinondei faírguni.

Wopjand windos, wagjand lindos,
lutiþ limam láikandei;
sláíhta, raíhta, hueitarinda,
razda rodeiþ reirandei,
bandwa baírhta, runa goda,
þiuda meina þiupjandei.

Andanahti milhmam neipiþ,
liuhteip liuhmam laúhmuni;
láubos liubái fliugand láusái,
tulgus, triggwa, standandei.

Baírka baza beidiþ bláika
fráujinondei faírguni.

J.R.R. Tolkien composed an original 18-line poem in the Gothic language, the best-attested member of the extinct East Germanic language family. Bagme Bloma, "Flower of the Trees," is an ode in three stanzas to the birch tree, and features both rhyme and alliteration (the latter being a crucial feature of old Germanic poetry). The bulk of the Gothic corpus can be found in the Codex Argenteus, which contains portions of the Gospels translated by the bishop Wulfila (311–383 CE).

THE FLOWER OF THE TREES

On brown boughs bears the birch
lovely leaves, growing them,
yellow-green, gleaming,
the flower of the trees, blowing,
fair-faxed, limb-lithe,
mistress of the mountain.

The winds wail, they stir the limes;
playing, she bends down with her limbs;
smooth, straight, white-barked,
she speaks a language, trembling,
a bright sign, a good mystery,
she blesses my people.

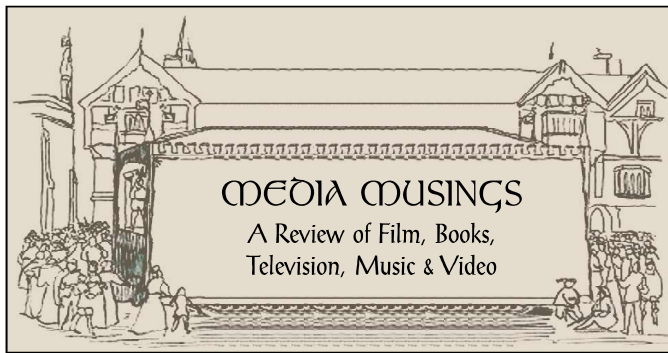
The evening darkens with clouds,
lightning illuminates brightly;
Lovely leaves fly loose,
steadfast, a covenant, standing.

The bare shining birch waits,
mistress of the mountain.

BAÇME BLOMA

A POEM IN THE GOTHIC LANGUAGE
J.R.R. TOLKIEN



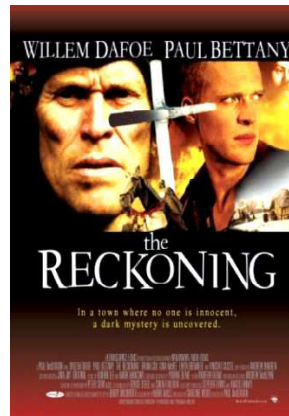


THE RECKONING (2002)

[R] Thriller/Drama - 1h 52m



Based on the award-winning 1995 novel *Morality Play* by Barry Unsworth and directed by Scottish filmmaker Paul McGuigan, *The Reckoning*, also known as *Morality Play*, is a 2003 British-Spanish murder mystery drama filmed on location in Spain, Wales, and England and starring a cast of recognizable faces, most of whom have gone on to appear in many more projects since this film debuted.



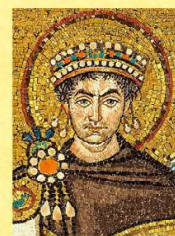
Set in 1380 England the film revolves around a priest named Nicholas (Paul Bettany) who after committing adultery and accidental murder, turns his back on the Church and goes on the run where he falls in with a troupe of traveling actors led by Martin (Willem Dafoe). Nicholas gets invited to take the place of one of the troupe who recently died. As they travel together, Martin's sister Sarah (Gina McKee) slowly becomes attracted to the former priest. The troupe is traveling to Durham where they hope to earn their keep putting on morality plays. A washed out bridge sends them along a different path that eventually brings them to a strange town with castle under reconstruction where a mute woman (Elvira Minguéz) stands accused by the testimony of the Benedictine Monk Simon Damian (Ewen Bremner) of witchcraft and the murder of a local boy.

While in town, the troupe perform a biblical passion play to try and earn enough coins to bury the dead troupe member and fix their



cart. So few attend the performance that group's leader Martin (Willem Dafoe), suggests that the troupe re-create the events surrounding the boy's death in hopes of drawing a crowd. He and Nicholas try to gather information in town about the murder. The troupe puts on the play, portraying the mute woman as a seductress which infuriates the crowd because the young boy was both virtuous and physically strong enough to defend himself from a woman. The local Lord de Guise (Vincent Cassel), watching from his castle, sends the sheriff to clear the square by force and command the troupe to leave town by first light. Nicholas wishes to remain and does so in order to attempt to discover what really happened to the boy and to save an innocent woman's life. Martin and the others depart but eventually return for the climatic finish.

The look of this film and its pacing is, in my opinion, perfect for the setting. While slow at some points, the speed at which the story unfolds, along with the locations filmed in, help to create a tone that reflects the dismal prospects of the common folk (the heroes included) squeezed between the oppressive powers of the Church laying claim to their souls and the feudal warlords who control every other aspect of their lives. When you then drop in the threat of the plague and a subplot that alludes to the evolution of the theatre arts from what was strictly Christian morality plays to dramas based on non-religious subjects, you wind up with a film that will engage you emotionally and intellectually while entertaining you for the full two hour run time. I give it 3.5 out of 5 Caesars.



Back In Time

The Edict of Milan (Feb, 313 CE)

This letter, signed by the Roman emperors Constantine and Licinius, proclaimed religious toleration in the Roman Empire and stopped the persecution of Christians in the Empire.

Assassination of Julius Caesar (Mar, 44 BCE)

On the Ides of March a group of Roman senators led by Marcus Brutus, Gaius Cassius and Decimus Brutus Albinus, stabbed Caesar to death during a meeting of the Senate at the Theatre of Pompey in Rome.

Death of Attila the Hun (Mar, 453 CE)

Attila suffered a severe nosebleed in the midst of the revel celebrating his latest marriage to a beautiful young Gothic girl named Ildico. This led to him choking to death, later that night, as he slept.



AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GOTHIC LANGUAGE

𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌿 𐌿𐌰𐌽𐌰𐌶𐌰 𐌱𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌸 𐌸𐌰𐌸 𐌸𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌸𐌰𐌸 𐌸𐌰𐌸
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Gothic is an extinct East Germanic language that was spoken by the Goths who originally lived in southern Scandinavia in the region of the lower Vistula, near the Baltic coast. Gothic separated into two dialects when the Ostrogoths migrated to the east of the River Dniester (Ostrogothic) and the Visigoths migrated to the west of it (Visigothic). Both dialects spread into Eastern and Central Europe, Gaul, Italy and Spain, accompanying the migrations of the Goths.

Gothic is especially important for the study of the history of the Germanic language family because aside from a few Runic inscriptions which antedate it, it is the language of the earliest literary documents of the Germanic peoples as a whole. The language itself belongs to what is termed the East Germanic branch of languages, and is in fact the sole documented survivor of the branch.

Most of the modern knowledge of Gothic is derived from the Codex Argenteus, a 6th-century copy of a Bible translation made by Ulfilas in the 4th century CE for the Visigothic tribes living along the lower Danube. The language died out among the Ostrogoths after the fall of their kingdom in Italy in the 6th century and likely did not long live past the fall of Visigothic Spain to the Arab conquest in 711. Gothic may have survived near the Black Sea, though in an altered form, until at least the 16th century as a nonliterary language now termed Crimean Gothic.

Below, you will find some usefull phrases to help get you started in learning a language that, when mastered, will bring you a lifetime of joy and happiness.

Hello

sijais hails [see-Yas hels] (M)

sijais haila [see-Yas hellah] (F)

How are you doing?

Hwaiwa magt [hu-way-wa mahkt] (singular)

Hwaiwa magab [hu-way-wa mah-thus] (plural)

What is your name?

Hwa ist namo þein? [hu-wa ist nah-mo theen]

My name is ...

Namo mein ist... [nah-mo meen ist...]

How are you called?

Hwaiwa haitaza? [hu-way-wa het-tu-zu] (singular)

Where is/are ...

Hwar ist / sind ... [hu-war ist / sind]

I am ...

(ik) im ... [(ick) im <sounds like dim>]

I live in ...

(ik) baua in... [(ich) bau-wa in]

Where do you come from?

Hwapro qimis? [hu-wa-throw quee-mis]

Where do you go to?

Hwab gaggis? [hu-wahth gong-gis]

What is that?

Hwa ist þata? [hu-wa ist that-a <non-voiced "th">]

I want...

Ik wiljau ... [ich will-ya]

What do you want?

Hwa wileis? [hu-wa wu-leez]

When is ...

Hwan ist ... [hu-wahn ist]

What do you want without me?

Hwa wileis inuh mik? [hu-wa wu-leez in-nookh meek]

I can ...

Ik mag ... [ich mahng]

You can ...

þu magt ... [su mahngt] (singular)

How much is it?

Hwan filu ist? [hu-wahn fee-lu ist]



Funny For Fun

Riddle 01: I have a heart that never beats, I have a home but I never sleep. I can take a mans house and build anothers, and I love to play games with my many brothers. I am a king among fools. Who am I

Riddle 02: Why does a dragon sleep all day?

Riddle 03: I am large as a castle, yet lighter than air. 100 men and their horses cannot move me. What am I?

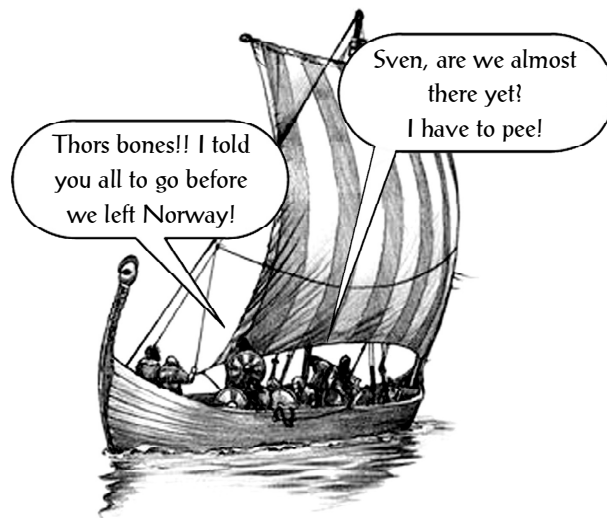
Riddle 04: What did Sir Lancelot wear to bed?



shadow] [04: A knight gown]

ANSWERS [01: The king of hearts] [02: So it can hunt knights] [03: The castle's

THE LAST VOYAGE...

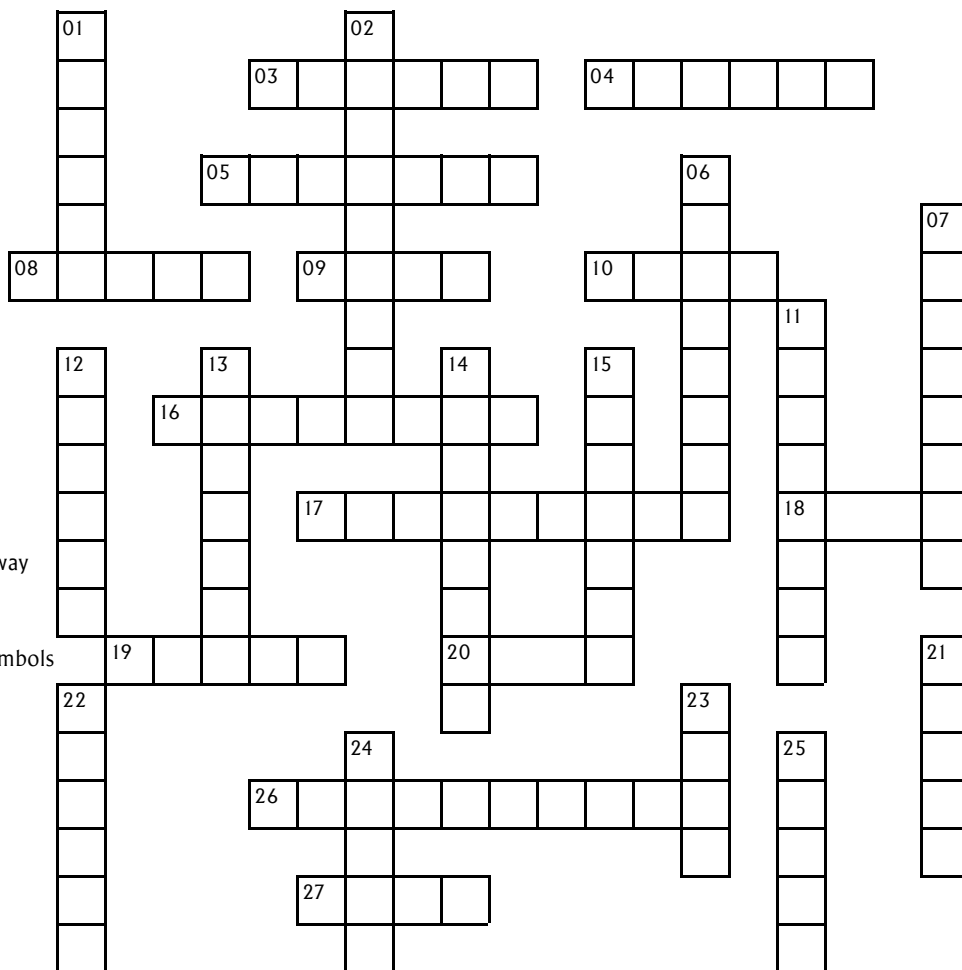


ACROSS

- 3) The black death
- 4) Wear shiny armor
- 5) The state of being extremely poor
- 8) Building material
- 9) Building of strategic positioning
- 10) Of the castle
- 16) The middle ages
- 17) Where monks reside
- 18) "Oh my...."
- 19) Channel of water
- 20) And the tramp
- 26) May be raised to prevent access
- 27) Surrounding a ditch

DOWN

- 1) Small tower on the castles corner
- 2) Enclosing or accompanying a gateway
- 6) Our royal family
- 7) Surrounding enclosure
- 11) Identification through ordered symbols
- 12) In which kings live
- 13) A person living in poverty
- 14) A cat that travels
- 15) Opening to be closed by a gate
- 21) the hill on which a castle stands
- 22) The outer wall of a castle
- 23) Fortified tower
- 24) Lowest British nobility
- 25) Of hearts



CARING FOR WOODEN FEAST WARE



Wooden bowls, plates and cups are generally a low cost option for making your feast gear more period looking. Most yard sales and thrift shops carry such items and, if taken care of, will last indefinitely. Regardless of whether they are new or old, wooden feast items are fairly easy to keep in good working condition.

To begin, you should know that the two things that can adversely effect your wooden feast gear are moisture and bacteria. To much or too little moisture can cause the grain of the wood to expand or contract excessively, causing the item to crack. And, improperly cleaned items may allow bacteria to grow in the wood fibers and contaminate any food it comes in contact with, potentially making you sick. Luckily both moisture and bacteria issues can be easily avoided by following a few simple steps.

Step 01: Cleaning

You should try to clean wooden items as soon after use as possible to prevent anything from drying on and sticking to the surface or penetrating the grain. When you do wash them always remember that both heat and moisture can adversely affect wood, so always hand wash without allowing them to soak for long periods and never put them in a dish washer.

- Fill your sink, large bowl, bucket or wash basin with enough warm water to be able to submerge every item you wish to wash. Add some gentle dish washing detergent to the water.
- Briefly submerge each item in the water and scrub it clean, inside and out, front and back, with a soapy sponge (DO NOT soak the items or keep in the water for too long).
- Scrub off any stuck-on food particles with a nylon or natural fiber scrub brush or scrubbing sponge (avoid using steel wool as it may mar the surface of the wood or embed tiny particles of metal in the grain).
- Inspect your clean feast items for stains. If you find any you can treat them by cutting a lemon in half and sprinkling the cut portion with coarse sea salt. Scrub the stain with the

lemon and salt, adding more salt as necessary.

- Rinse the items thoroughly with clean, warm water.
- Dry the wood items immediately after washing. Wipe off as much water as possible with a kitchen towel and then let them air dry thoroughly.

Step 02: Sanitizing

In addition to normally cleaning your wooden feast gear after each use you will need to sanitize them occasionally (perhaps once a month or after they've contacted raw meats or other potentially bacteria-laden sources). In order to do this you will want to make a white vinegar solution of 3 tbsp. vinegar per cup of water. The anti-bacterial and anti-fungal properties of white vinegar will help kill any bacteria that has managed to live in the porous surface of the wood.

- Mix up enough vinegar solution to liberally saturate all the items you wish to sanitize.
- Use a clean cloth to apply this solution directly to the fully dry wooden items. Keep rubbing in the solution until every surface of the item is moist.
- Allow the items to sit for approximately 5 to 15 minutes then proceed to Step 1 (above) with washing and drying.

Step 03: Sealing

Wear and tear will take its toll on your wooden feast gear depending on how often your gear is used and for what purpose. The color may begin to fade due to repeated cleaning or the accumulation of light surface scratches, both of which will eventually go through the wood's protective finish, exposing it to moisture and bacteria. To avoid this, every 2 to 6 months (depending on how often your wooden gear is used) you will want to seal and rejuvenate them with a thin coat of finish to protect the wood from drying out and keeping excess liquid from seeping into the grain giving bacteria a place to start.

- Make sure your wood is clean and dry before applying the new finish.
- Use a food-grade mineral oil, cutting board oil etc. (not vegetable oils as these can go rancid over time and affect taste of whatever food comes in contact with the item).
- Coat the entire surface of the item using a non-lint cloth (like microfiber) by briskly rubbing it into the surface in the direction of the grain as much as possible.
- Leave the item to sit for an hour then apply another coat and allow to sit for another hour.
- Finally, buff away any remaining oil with a soft cloth in a circular motion to give the bowl a shiny finish. When done, the item should be dry to the touch.



THE TALE END

By Fredegarius of Tournai

CORONAVIRUS (COVID 19)

WHAT THE WORLD IS CALLING A PANDEMIC HAS SHUT DOWN THE SCA UNTIL AT LEAST MAY FOR NOW. THIS HAS CAUSED EVENTS TO BE CANCELLED AND ROYAL ACTIVITIES TO BE RESCHEDULED. WAR OF THE ROSES (HOSTED BY THE BARONY OF CONCORDIA OF THE SNOWS RIGHT HERE IN OUR SHIRE OF GLENN LINN) MIGHT COME OUT AHEAD AS THE EVENT HAS BEEN DESIGNATED THE RECIPIENT OF THOSE ROYAL ACTIVITIES THAT WERE OTHERWISE CANCELED. SOME HOWEVER ARE PREDICTING THAT THE OUTBREAK MAY CANCEL EVENTS THROUGH THE END OF THE SUMMER...THAT MEANS NO PENNSIC AND NO GREAT NORTHERN THYNG II. ONLY TIME WILL TELL HOW THIS WILL ALL PAN OUT.

REORGANIZED AND READY TO GO

THE SHIRE IS FINALLY BACK FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATIONAL PERIOD THAT THE KINGDOM GRANTED US LAST FALL. POOR REPORTING HABITS ALONG WITH A WAVE OR ILL TIMED PERSONAL EMERGENCIES CREATED A PERFECT STORM THAT COULD NOT GO UNNOTICED...AND THAT WAS FOR THE BETTER. HELP, GUIDANCE AND A LITTLE BREAK WERE ALL PROVIDED BY THE KINGDOM AND WELL USED BY THE SHIRE IN ORDER TO GET ORGANIZED AND BACK ON TRACK. NEW OFFICERS STEPPED UP (SOME ALSO STEPPED BACK DOWN), A PLAN TO MOVE FORWARD WAS PUT IN PLACE, GREATER COMMUNICATION WITH OUR KINGDOM COUNTERPARTS WAS ESTABLISHED AND THE SHIRE WAS BACK UP AND MOVING FORWARD WITHIN THE ESTABLISHED TIME FRAME. ALL HANDS ON DECK FOR BLUE SKIES AND SMOOTH SAILING FROM HERE ON OUT.

BEST OF WISHES AND HOPE FOR A HAPPY RETURN

AS ONE FAMILY HAS ENTERED THE SHIRE ANOTHER HAS BEEN FORCED TO STEP AWAY. OUR OWN CHRONICLER AND CHATELAINE UALLACH ALONG WITH HER HUSBAND EOGAN (OUR DEPUTY SENESCHAL) HAVE BEEN FORCED TO STEP AWAY FROM THE HOBBY DUE TO THE NECESSITY OF LIFE. UALLACH, IN THE ROLE OF CHATELAINE BROUGHT NEW LIFE INTO THE SHIRE BY ORGANIZING MANY DEMOS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES IN THE SALEM / GREENWICH AREA, A PART OF THE SHIRE THAT HAS NOT HAD SUCH ACTIVITIES IN THE PAST. AS CHRONICLER SHE REVITALIZED THE CASCADIAN AND HELPED ESTABLISH A REGULAR PUBLICATION SCHEDULE.

IN ADDITION HER AND HER FAMILIES PARTICIPATION IN OTHER SHIRE EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES HELPED BRING A NEW ENERGY AND VITALITY BACK TO THE GROUP. THEY ALL HAVE OUR BEST WISHES WITH HOPES THAT ANY DIFFICULTIES THEY MAY BE HAVING ARE RESOLVED QUICKLY AND WITH A POSITIVE OUTCOME. YOU WILL ALL ALWAYS BE WELCOME IN THE SHIRE OF GLENN

A HELPING HAND FROM ACROSS THE BORDER

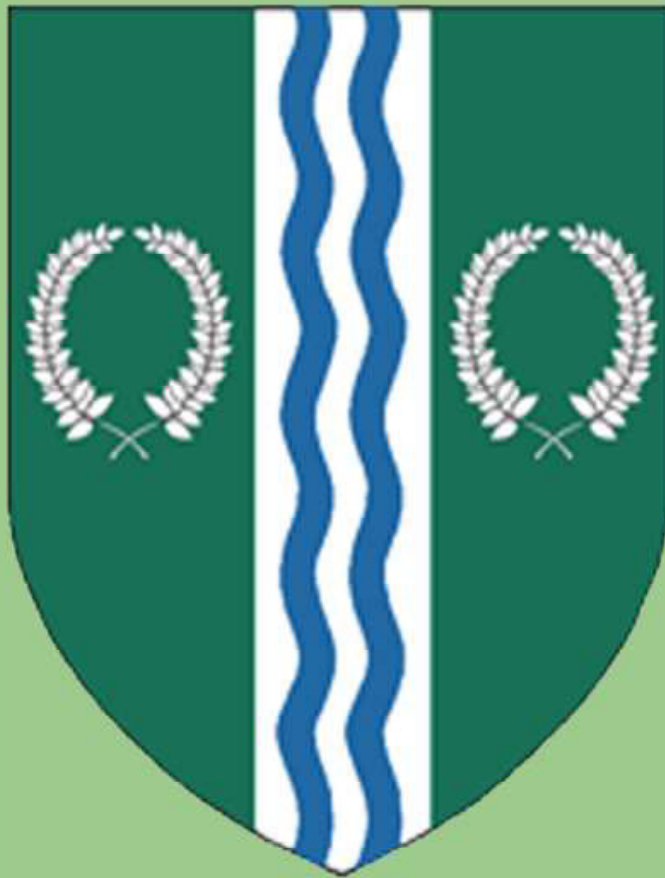
THE SHIRE IS HAPPY TO WELCOME ANNA ELISABETA DE VALLADOLID AS OUR NEW EXCHEQUER AND OUR FIRST NON-LOCAL SHIRE MEMBER. ANNA AND HER HUSBAND BALTHASAR ALONG WITH THEIR CHILDREN, HAVE BEEN LONG TIME FRIENDS OF THE SHIRE. WHEN WE WERE IN NEED OF A NEW EXCHEQUER, ANNA STEPPED UP. WE WERE LUCKY TO GET HER AND DOUBLY LUCKY THAT SHIRE LAWS HAD RECENTLY BEEN RE-WRITTEN TO REFLECT THE CURRENT REALITY OF BOTH SCA AND EAST KINGDOM RULES, THIS ALLOWING INDIVIDUALS WHO DO NOT RESIDE WITHIN THE GLENN LINN'S GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES TO BECOME NOT ONLY MEMBERS OF THE SHIRE, BUT EVEN SERVE AS OFFICERS.

ASGAR IS BACK!!

ASGAR, THE LOVABLE SAXON IS BACK IN THE SHIRE AND JUMPING IN WITH BOTH FEET! HAVING STARTED WITH GLENN LINN BACK WHEN THE GROUP FORMED IN 1988/89 BUT MOVING UP NORTH NOT LONG AFTER, ASGAR RETURNED TO GLENN LINN IN 2003/4 AND HELPED JUMP START A RESURGENCE IN MEMBERSHIP AND MARTIAL PROWESS. AFTER HIS DEPARTURE FOR SARATOGA IN 2011 MARTIAL ACTIVITIES AND THE SHIRE AS A WHOLE BEGAN A SLOW DECLINE. BUT NOW HE IS BACK LIVING IN QUEENSBURY AND HAS VOLUNTEERED TO AUTOCRAT GREAT NORTHERN THYNG II AND HAS OPENED HIS HOME FOR WEEKLY GATHERINGS, FIGHT PRACTICES, A&S AND ANY OTHER SHENANIGANS THAT COME TO MIND. OF COURSE, WITH THE CURRENT PANDEMIC ALL SOCIAL GATHERINGS ARE VERBOTEN, BUT ONCE THE PLAGUE IS PASSED CAN ASGAR MAKE LIGHTNING STRIKE TWICE AND KICK-START THE SHIRE BACK INTO HIGH GEAR?



Shire of Glenn Linn



Living The Dream for 31 Years

