

The Crane's Call

**Newsletter for the Shire of Caer Dun
November A.S. LVI**



**ONE YEAR
ANNIVERSARY!**



Regnum



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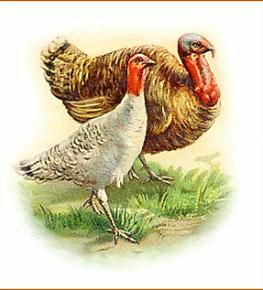
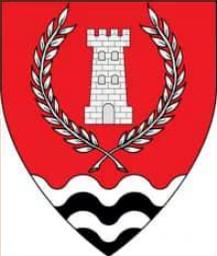
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Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						
	1 All Saints Day	2 All Souls Day	3	4	5 Guy Fawkes Day	6
10	8	9	10	11 Veteran's Day	12 <u>Gleann Abhann</u> <u>Fall Crown List</u>	13 Fighter practice 3pm Georger Martin Park Gautier, MS.
14	15 Biz Mtg: Jalapenos @ 6:30	16	17 World Peace Day	18	19	23 Eat a Cranberry Day
21	22	23	24	25 THANKSGIVING	26 Black Friday	27
28	29 Chia Pet Day	30				

From the Seneschal & Knight Marshal

Well, Old Hallow's eve and Samhain have passed. We have many changes. Bailey has stepped down and I'm now Seneschal. Thank you Bailey for all the hard work you've done for the Shire and the work you continue to do. The business meeting this month was active. We continued discussion on the May Spring Crown Lyst 2022 front. Baron Morgan has stepped up as the populace representative for the Financial Committee. Our financial policy should be approved shortly by Kingdom. We also discussed a demo at the MS Renaissance fair for next Oct we have been invited to do. I'll be traveling to a Seleone business meeting very soon to speak with them on this. We haven't had many fighter practices due to my schedule and Gatalop. Congrats to Nickolas for getting authorized for rapier at Gatalop. He and Marquette were both there fighting. Dates have changed for business meeting and fighter practices for the next 2 months due to the holidays. Please check the calendar and watch Facebook for updates! We will have plenty to discuss in the coming months and much to celebrate. See you all at Fighter Practices and the Business Meeting!

YIS

Ld Karsas Sarmatae called Talan



From the Minister of Arts & Sciences

Greetings all. I hope this missive finds you all well. With fall & winter on the way, you may be planning warmer garb. I can help. I've been involved in the SCA for 20 years. And during that time I've learned a few tricks from some of the best.

I've made hand warming muffs, hats of many styles, fingerless fleece gloves, mittens and a fleece Viking hood. No need to be miserable when the cold wind blows.

In addition, I can instruction on embroidery, wire wrapped rings, illumination and calligraphy.

You can contact me by email caerdunaands@gmail.com.

**In Service to the Dream,
THL Bailey Rose Marsh**



From the Chronicler/Herald

Greetings fair Shire. Planning has begun for Crown Lyst 2022. If you would like to be involved then please contact me or Karsas. Most of the things that need a Coordinator are filled but I do need someone to run the Largess Derby. Intrigued? Ask me about it. Also for the time being I will be taking the Heralds office. You can reach me via the Chronicler email. If you need a device or any heraldic help let me know!

November is here and that means cooler weather (we hope) and Thanksgiving. I can always use things for the newsletter! Be safe, have fun and let's build up this Shire!



In Service to Crown and Kingdom,
HE Devin Phelan ODonnabhain

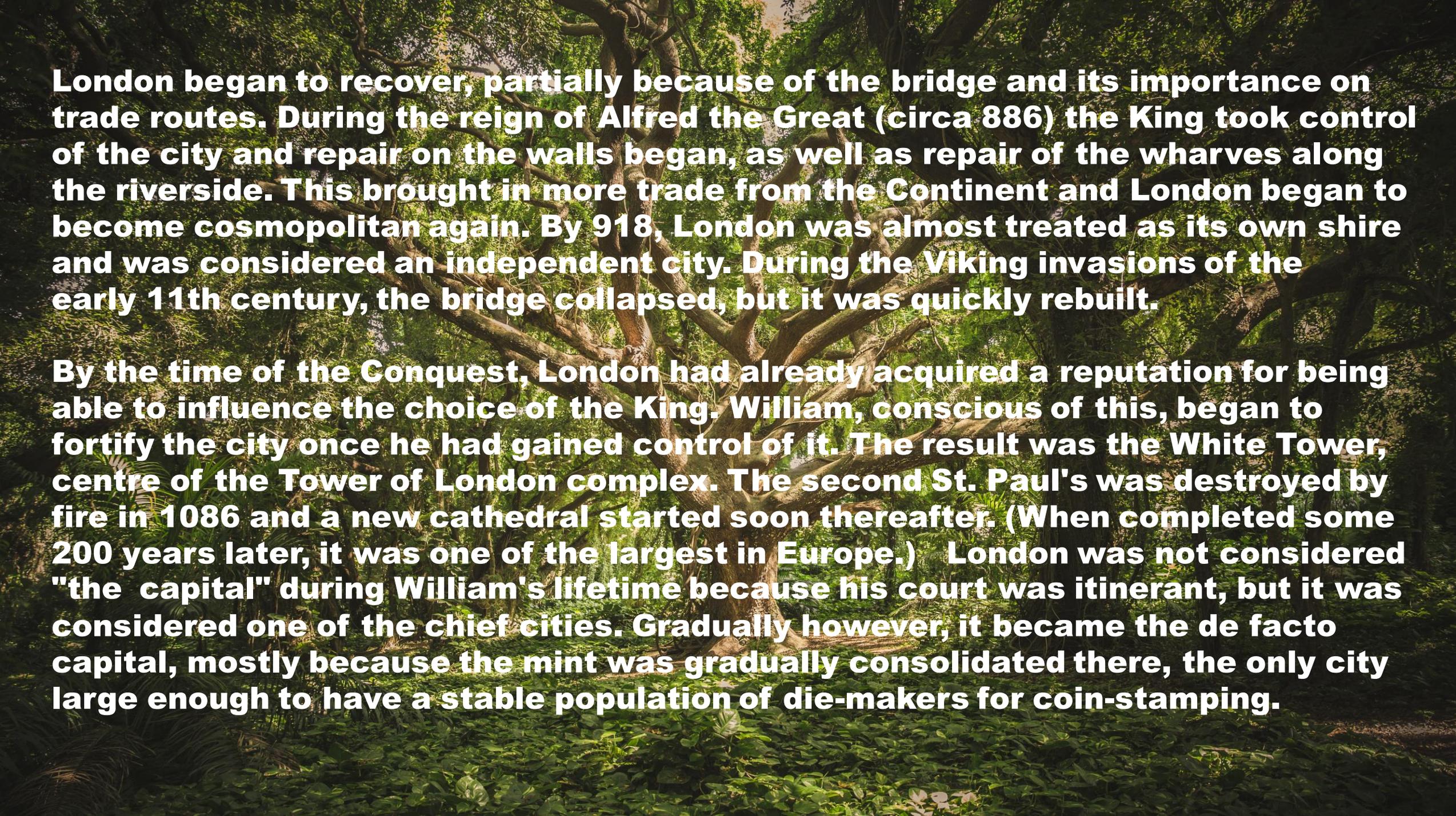




A Brief History of the City of London

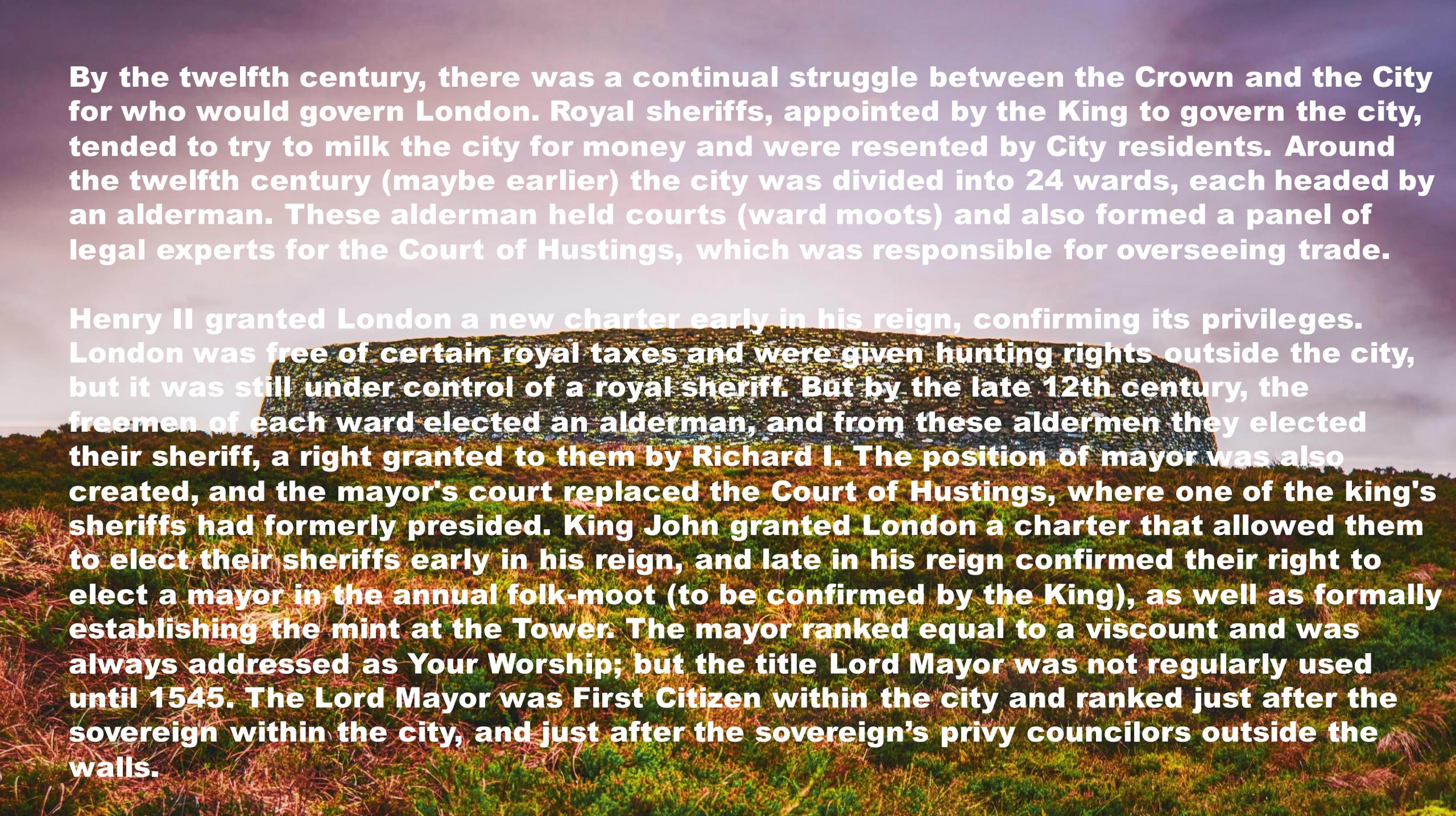
By Magistra Nicolaa de Bracton

London began as a Roman city, essentially a military base and trading post along the Thames, which was navigable well past it. The first London Bridge (the only one over the Thames for well over a thousand years) was built around 40 AD, with walls being erected about 200 years or so later — walls which encircled the “square mile” which would become the core of the medieval city. However, the city declined after the Romans left as a result of the decline of trade. When the Saxons arrived, they built on the outskirts of the derelict city, but the town itself became less populated. However, a long period of recovery began around 604, when London became a bishopric for the expanding Christian church and the first St Paul's Cathedral was erected (which lasted until destroyed in 961.



London began to recover, partially because of the bridge and its importance on trade routes. During the reign of Alfred the Great (circa 886) the King took control of the city and repair on the walls began, as well as repair of the wharves along the riverside. This brought in more trade from the Continent and London began to become cosmopolitan again. By 918, London was almost treated as its own shire and was considered an independent city. During the Viking invasions of the early 11th century, the bridge collapsed, but it was quickly rebuilt.

By the time of the Conquest, London had already acquired a reputation for being able to influence the choice of the King. William, conscious of this, began to fortify the city once he had gained control of it. The result was the White Tower, centre of the Tower of London complex. The second St. Paul's was destroyed by fire in 1086 and a new cathedral started soon thereafter. (When completed some 200 years later, it was one of the largest in Europe.) London was not considered "the capital" during William's lifetime because his court was itinerant, but it was considered one of the chief cities. Gradually however, it became the de facto capital, mostly because the mint was gradually consolidated there, the only city large enough to have a stable population of die-makers for coin-stamping.

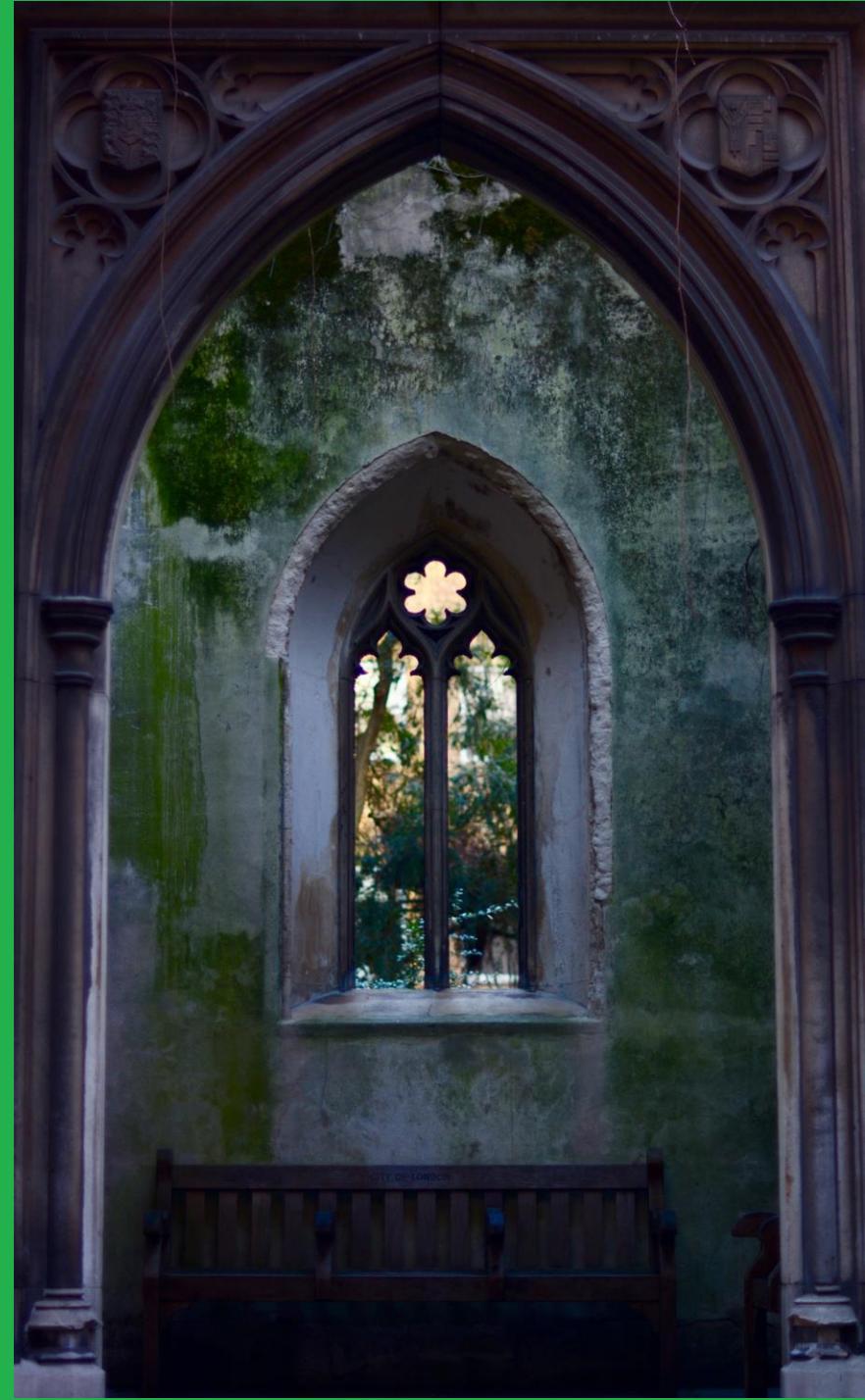
A large, flat-topped rock formation, possibly a natural rock shelter or a natural rock overhang, stands in a grassy field. The rock is dark and textured, with some green moss or lichen on its surface. The field is filled with tall grasses and some small plants. The sky is overcast with grey clouds.

By the twelfth century, there was a continual struggle between the Crown and the City for who would govern London. Royal sheriffs, appointed by the King to govern the city, tended to try to milk the city for money and were resented by City residents. Around the twelfth century (maybe earlier) the city was divided into 24 wards, each headed by an alderman. These alderman held courts (ward moots) and also formed a panel of legal experts for the Court of Hustings, which was responsible for overseeing trade.

Henry II granted London a new charter early in his reign, confirming its privileges. London was free of certain royal taxes and were given hunting rights outside the city, but it was still under control of a royal sheriff. But by the late 12th century, the freemen of each ward elected an alderman, and from these aldermen they elected their sheriff, a right granted to them by Richard I. The position of mayor was also created, and the mayor's court replaced the Court of Hustings, where one of the king's sheriffs had formerly presided. King John granted London a charter that allowed them to elect their sheriffs early in his reign, and late in his reign confirmed their right to elect a mayor in the annual folk-moot (to be confirmed by the King), as well as formally establishing the mint at the Tower. The mayor ranked equal to a viscount and was always addressed as Your Worship; but the title Lord Mayor was not regularly used until 1545. The Lord Mayor was First Citizen within the city and ranked just after the sovereign within the city, and just after the sovereign's privy councilors outside the walls.

In 1273 the Common Council of London was formed, elected by the freemen to consult with the Mayor and Sheriffs on city affairs. It consisted of 25 men. The Common Council was eventually elected in the wards, but the election of Mayor and Sheriffs was in the hands of the livery companies (guilds).

Guilds began as early as Saxon times, when groups of men (usually involved in a common trade) would swear mutual oaths of fidelity and aid, hold a monthly feast and provide support for the widows of members or members accused of crimes. By the twelfth century, the two types of guilds-- craft and merchant—began to receive charters. Merchant guilds made rules concerning sales, saw that the markets were properly run, and that no trade happened without a license. In most cities, they were far more powerful than craft guilds, but for some reason they never acquired much power in London, and the craft guilds—those centered around a trade-- took on their usual duties. Guild heads were originally called aldermen, but by the reign of Edward III the heads took the title of Master or Warden.



Edward II had decreed that no one could be admitted to the freedom of the city (e.g. be a citizen) unless they were a member of one of the city companies. Each company had liverymen--the leading members of the company, who were entitled to wear a particular style of dress. Guild halls began to be built rapidly after 1400. The companies often put on spectacular pageants on feast days of their patron saints. At one point there were at least 111 guilds, but eventually many amalgamated. There were twelve "Great Companies"--Mercers, Grocers, Fishmongers, Drapers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers--these were the largest and most powerful; in the 15th century almost all the Mayors came from the Mercers, Grocers, or Drapers. By that time, many guild members did not even practice the trades associated with their guilds, but rather had acquired wealth in foreign trade.



A brief look around medieval London

By 1222 the City was the "square mile" now considered to be the City of London proper. Outside the walls were the liberties and sokes--areas under London jurisdiction but sometimes free of certain tolls or taxes. You can still see the basic shape of the medieval city today by looking at a map of modern London. Many of the streets still bear the names of the trades practiced or the goods sold there. By medieval standards, London was huge, but in the thirteenth century the population was perhaps 30,000. By the late 12th century there were about 136 small parishes. Medieval London was definitely a city of bells. There were also many monastic foundations, including that of the Templars; after that order was dissolved, their buildings were overrun by lawyers, becoming the centre of the Inns of Court.

Along its walls, London had six gates: Aldgate was toll free and overseen by a priory; Bishopsgate, which was eventually maintained by the Hanseatic merchants; Cripplegate, which was very old and whose gatehouse became a prison; Aldersgate, which was built just after the Conquest; Newgate, whose gatehouse also became a notorious prison for felons and traitors; and Ludgate, which was probably originally "Floodgate" because of its proximity to the Fleet river and which also became a prison, for debtors and thieves.

The first stone London Bridge was begun 1176 and took 33 years to build; it lasted until 1832. Houses were built on it almost immediately and it became a fashionable shopping district. London's main markets were Cheapside and East Cheap (cheap being Danish for Market) The City was dominated by St. Paul's, which was located on a high point and featured a tall steeple (which was struck by lightning and destroyed in the 16th century). By the late 16th century, the Cathedral was somewhat neglected, with markets being held inside. Some attempts at restoration were made in the 17th century, but the Cathedral was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666 and the present Cathedral (which looks nothing like its predecessor) replaced it.



Article from Stefan's Florilegium.

Honey Cakes

Light, delicate cakes topped with honey & almonds

- 1 lb (4 cups) sifted flour
- 1/4 lb (1/2 cup) butter
- 2 Tbs. caster sugar
- 2 Tbs. honey
- 2 egg yolks
- 1 1/2 tsp. baking powder
- 1/2 pt. (1 cup) milk
- pinch salt
- 1 egg white

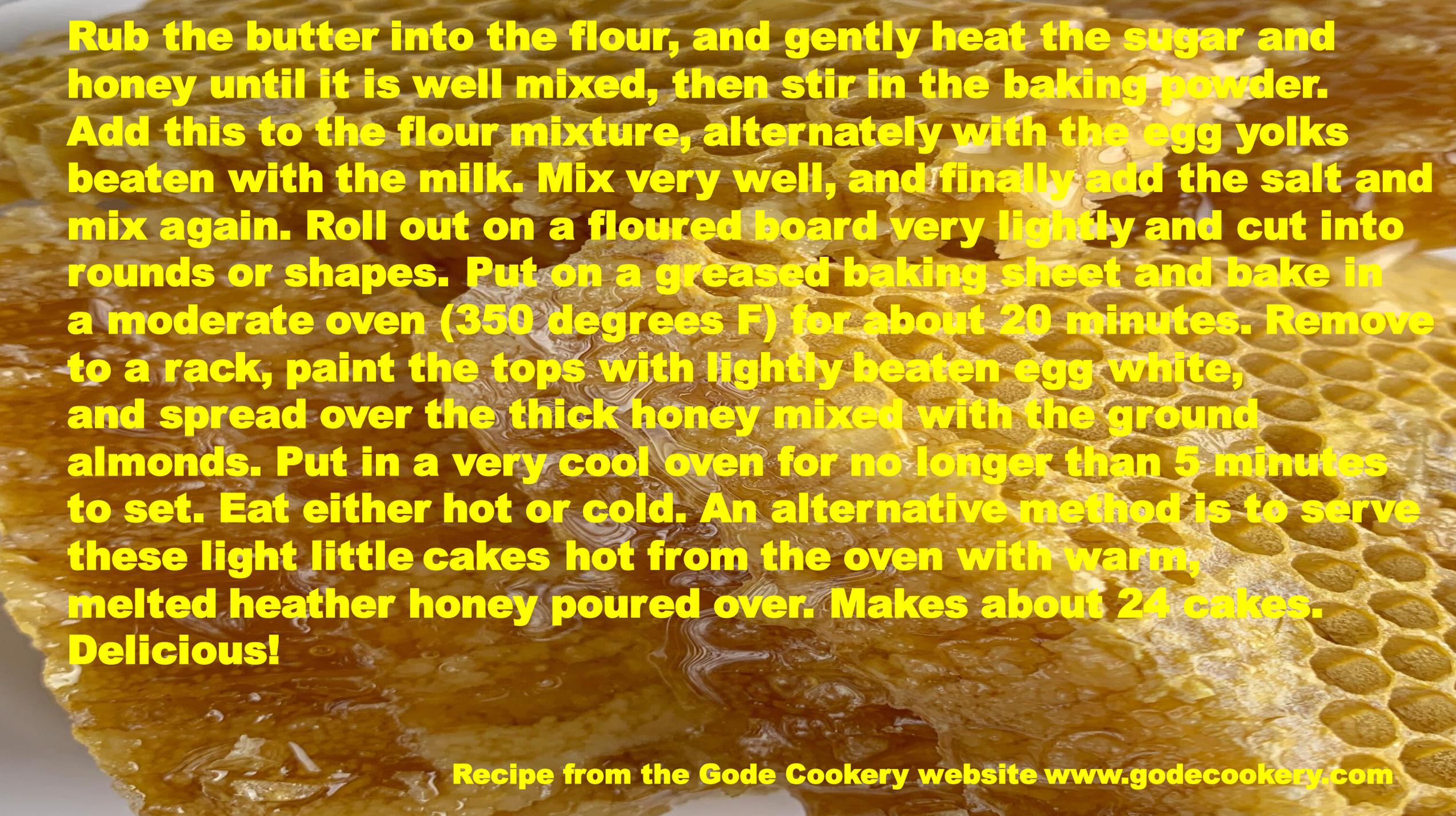
For the topping:

- 1/2 lb (1 cup) thick heather honey
- 3 Tbs. ground almonds

OR:

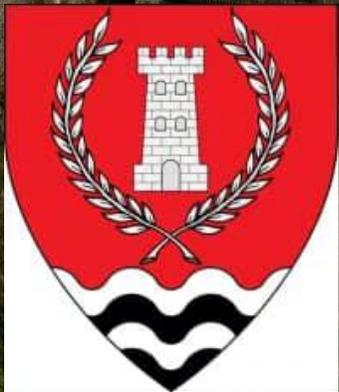
- 1 cup melted heather honey





Rub the butter into the flour, and gently heat the sugar and honey until it is well mixed, then stir in the baking powder. Add this to the flour mixture, alternately with the egg yolks beaten with the milk. Mix very well, and finally add the salt and mix again. Roll out on a floured board very lightly and cut into rounds or shapes. Put on a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F) for about 20 minutes. Remove to a rack, paint the tops with lightly beaten egg white, and spread over the thick honey mixed with the ground almonds. Put in a very cool oven for no longer than 5 minutes to set. Eat either hot or cold. An alternative method is to serve these light little cakes hot from the oven with warm, melted heather honey poured over. Makes about 24 cakes. Delicious!

Recipe from the Gode Cookery website www.godecookery.com



Updated Statement of Core Values At the Board of Directors July 2018 meeting, the following policy was approved and is to be considered effective immediately:

SCA Statement of Core Values In pursuing its mission, the SCA is committed to excellence in its programs, communications and activities and to

- act in accordance with the chivalric virtues of honor and service;
- value and respect the worth and dignity of all individuals;
- practice inclusiveness and respect pluralism and diversity;
- promote a safe and respectful environment for all SCA events;
- act with transparency, fairness, integrity and honesty;
- be a responsible steward of SCA resources; and,
- be committed to maintaining the trust of its members and participants.

It is the expectation of the SCA that its members and participants, in all events and activities of the SCA, will conduct themselves in accordance with these tenets. Comments are strongly encouraged and can be sent to: SCA Inc. Box 360789 Milpitas, CA 95036 You may also email comments@lists.sca.org. This announcement is an official informational release by the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc. Permission is granted to reproduce this announcement in its entirety in newsletters, websites and electronic mailing lists. Office of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion <https://www.sca.org/dei-office/> <https://www.sca.org/dei-office/dei-resources/> <https://www.sca.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/DEI-handbook.pdf> <https://www.sca.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/DEIMissionVision.pdf>

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