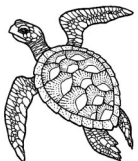
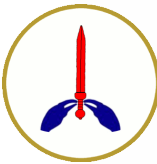




the redgings

March, 2020
Volume 31, Issue 7, AS LIV

Being the Voice of the Barony of Lochmere in the Kingdom of Atlantia, SCA, Inc.



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Front Cover

Photo by Ursus:
Baron Cormac at Aedult Swim 2020.

References

Fairy Art page 6: [https://
www.grandmasgraphics.com/
shakespeare.php](https://www.grandmasgraphics.com/shakespeare.php) , colored by Lady
Katla Flokadotir

Baronial Succession Timeline

Hi folks.

Listed below is the timeline for Lochmere's Baronial Succession. It contains information that the populace and candidates will need to ensure that every Lochmerie gets to take part in this process. There are two things to keep in mind only paid SCA members who live within the borders of Lochmere may take part in the polling. Please review your membership information and make sure it will be current through the end of the polling. (<https://members.sca.org/apps to sign in and verify your info>) If you have any questions please send them to me at seneschal@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org.

Ongoing: Sign up for on-line polling through 5/18/2020. On-line polling saves us about \$2 per person! Go to <https://lochmere.atlantia.sca.org/instructions-for-e-polling-opt-in-03292019/> for instructions. Populace verifies mailing addresses with Kingdom list of Lochmere's Zip Codes. (List shows Lochmere's Zip Codes for Howard and Anne Arundel Counties.) Go to <https://lochmere.atlantia.sca.org/lochmere-zip-codes-from-kingdom/> to check your Zip Code. Please report discrepancies to me (seneschal@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org).

3/30/2020: Official announcement requesting Letters of Intent (LOIs) for those interested in serving as Baron/Baroness of Lochmere. This announcement will be forwarded via e-list, social media, newsletter, and web site. LOIs to be sent to Aelfred (seneschal@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org) along with permission to publish phone number and e-mail address of the candidates.

4/27/2020: LOIs due to me (seneschal@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org). I will then forward all LOIs to Their Majesties for approval of the candidates. TRM will contact candidates with questions.

5/18/2020: Baronial Seneschal, Chronicler, and Web Minister publish approved LOIs, along with contact information to e-list, newsletter, web site, and social media. The populace submits questions for the baronial Q&A. Last chance to verify mailing address with the Baronial Seneschal.

6/1/2020: Baronial Q&A at the June Populace Meeting. On-line sign up for electronic polling closes.

6/8/2020: Polling letters mailed out. On-line site opens for electronic polling.

6/29/2020: Polling letters due to Their Royal Majesties. On-line polling closing.

7/20/2020: Their Majesties notify the candidates of their decision.

9/5/2020: Investiture

Please let me know if this will be a problem.

Thanks,
Aelfred

Lochmere Baronial Progress

St Paddy's Day Blood Bath

March 17, 2020

Barony of Ponte Alto,

Defending the Gate

March 28, 2020

Canton of Sudentorre

Spring Coronation of Anton & Luned*

April 4, 2020

Kingdom of Atlantia

Night Under a Faie Moon

April 18, 2020

Barony of Lochmere

*Hospitality needed. If you are interested in retaining for Their Excellencies, please contact Duchess Simone at sitoich@gmail.com.

New Member Information

If you are new to the Barony of Lochmere, these websites should be of interest to you:

Barony of Lochmere Homepage: <http://www.lochmere.atlantia.sca.org>

Barony of Lochmere Facebook Group: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/LochmereSCA/>

Kingdom of Atlantia Homepage: <http://www.atlantia.sca.org>

Official SCA Homepage: <http://www.sca.org>

The Acorn, Atlantia's Official Newsletter: <http://www.acorn.atlantia.sca.org>

Atlantia Event Calendar: <http://www.acorn.atlantia.sca.org/calendar.htm>

You can also contact the Barony Chatelain: chatelain@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org

*Next Populace Meeting will be held March 3, 2020, 7:15 pm
at the Severn Christian Church, 8132 New Cut Road, Severn*

Lochmere Calendar of Events

Monday March 2—Populace Meeting

Tuesday March 3—Fighter Practice

Sunday March 8—A&S UFO

Tuesday March 10—Fighter Practice

Thursday March 12—Archery Practice

Tuesday March 17—Fighter Practice

Thursday March 19—Archery Practice

Tuesday March 24—Fighter Practice

Thursday March 16—Archery Practice

Atlantia Calendar of Events

Saturday, March 7—[Kingdom Arts & Sciences Festival](#)—Kingdom of Atlantia

March 14-22—[Gulf Wars XXIX](#)—Barony of Gleann Abhann

Saturday, March 14—[St Patty's Day Blood Bath](#)—Barony of Ponte Alto

Saturday, March 14—[Raven's Cove Baronial Birthday](#), Battle of Brunaburh

Saturday, March 14—[A Day of DaVinci](#)—Canton of Cydlla Downs

Saturday, March 14—[Irish Holiday](#)—Canton of Crois Brigte

Saturday, March 14—[Caer Mear Baronial Birthday](#)—Barony of Caer Mear

Friday-Sunday, March 27-29—[Hidden Mountain Birthday and Investiture](#)

Saturday, March 28—[Defending the Gate 2020](#)—Canton of Sudentorre

April 3-5—[Spring Coronation of Anton and Luned](#)—Kingdom of Atlantia

April 17-19—[Night Under a Faie Moon](#)—Barony of Atlantia

April 18—[Birthday of the Dragon](#)—Canton of Saint Georges

April 18—[Tir-y-Don's Italian Renaissance Baronial Birthday](#)—Barony of Tir-y-Don

April 24-26—[Mists of Atlantia: Gawain and the Green Knight](#)—Canton of Misty Marsh by the Sea

April 24-26—[Revenge of the Stitch VII](#)—Shire of Spiaggia Levantina

April 24-26—[Royal Archery Tournament](#)—Barony of Bright Hills

Information on the Dredgings

The Dredgings is a publication of the Barony of Lochmere of the Society of Creative Anachronism, Inc. The Dredgings is a free publication and is available electronically. You may request a copy from the Barony of Lochmere Chronicler at chronicler@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org.

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Attention Lochmere Officers

Make sure your information in this newsletter and website is correct. Contact Lady Katla Flokadottir at chronicler@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org for The Dredgings and Lady Marta De Lyon at webminister@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org for the website.

Please submit your Baronial Report in advance of the business meeting via email to Sir Aelfred of Cres at seneschal@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org and the Chronicler, Lady Katla at chronicler@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org. Thank You!





Baronial Reoccurring Activities

Populace Meeting

First Monday of every month
7:15 pm
1325 Annapolis Road
Odenton, MD 21113

Fighter Practice (Heavy & Rapier)

Every Tuesday
7:00 pm
Severn Christian Church
8132 New Cut Road,
Severn, MD 21144

Archery Practice

Every Thursday (til time change)
Lord Ivan's Home
511 Chad Avenue, Severn, MD 21144

Equestrian Practice

10:00 am till?
Meeting and potluck follows
2361 Rutland Rd,
Davidsonville, MD 21035

Lochmere Vocal and Music Group

Please contact Sir Aelfred of Cres
ttioich@verizon.net

Arts and Sciences

Lady Anne d'Evreux
moas@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org

This Month in History

March 1

293 Roman emperor Maximianus introduces tetrarchy
317 Crispus and Constantine II, sons of Roman Emperor Constantine I, and Licinius Junior, son of Emperor Licinius, are made Caesars
492 St Felix III ends reign as Catholic Pope
492 St Gelasius I begins reign as Catholic Pope
705 John VII begins reign as Catholic Pope
743 Slave export by Christians to heathen areas prohibited
918 Balderik becomes bishop of Utrecht
1260 Hulagu Khan, grandson of Genghis, conquers Damascus
1382 Maillotin uprising against taxes in France
1420 Pope Martinus I calls for crusade against the Hussite Protestants
1457 The Unitas Fratrum is established in village of Kunvald, on Bohemian-Moravian borderland
1516 Printing is completed of Erasmus' "Novum Instrumentum omne", first published New Testament in Greek
1562 Blood bath at Vassy: Francois de Guise's troops open fire on Huguenot congregation, 1st event in Wars of Religion
1565 Portuguese soldier Estácio de Sá founds city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
1587 Puritan English parliamentary leader Sir Peter Wentworth confined in London Tower
1591 Pope Gregory XIV threatens to

Populace Meeting Minutes

Baron and Baroness:

- ◆ Thanks out to Autocrat and staff of MidWinter's for an entertaining and enjoyable event
- ◆ Attended University, Baron taught Basic Brewing for the Average Stick Jock
- ◆ Up coming calendar: Bright Hills Birthday, Aedult Swim, Ymir, Coronation (looking for hospitality coordinator)
- ◆ Night Under A Faie Moon: looking for award recommendations

Seneschal:

- ◆ Beginning the process of Baronial Succession
- ◆ Spoke with Their Highnesses—Their plan is to notify the new B&B before Pennsic
- ◆ Plan on using the electronic polling system (Electronic polling will save about \$2 per person)
 - ◇ To sign up for electronic polling, go to www.polling.atlantia.sca.org and create an account
 - ◇ When you sign in, click on the link that says Switch to Baronial Pollings
 - ◇ You'll see a big ugly button stating your current polling preference
 - ◇ Click the change ballot type to sign up for electronic polling
 - ◇ The other thing you need to do right now is verify that your membership and address are up to date with corporate: Go to <https://members.sca.org/apps> to sign in and verify address and expiration date

Chronicler: (Not in attendance)

- ◆ Newsletter was out on February 25, 2020

Exchequer: (emailed report)

- ◆ Ledger Balance is \$10,944.93
- ◆ Doomsday Report is complete and turned in to the Regional Exchequer
 - ◇ I submitted our Comparative Balance Statement and our Income Statement to be printed in the next newsletter.
- ◆ The 2019 Annual Budget has been closed
 - ◇ We budgeted \$3,799.00 in planed expenses, but only spent \$3,042.63
 - ◇ We had a projected profit from event income of \$3,918.00 and our actual event income was \$3,967.01 added to the fundraising opportunities of \$1,296.00 for a total of \$5,263.01
 - ◇ Income \$5,263.01 less expenses (\$3,042.63) = profit of \$2,220.38 for 2019
- ◆ Mid-Winter's Event Report:
 - ◇ First, I want to say that I think this was the most accurate budget since I've been Exchequer
 - ◇ There were 94 adults on site and 3 children
 - ◇ Feast was sold out at 56
 - ◇ Our projected profit is \$311.00 plus \$3.00 (keep the change) is \$314.00
 - ◇ We had 2 refund requests for feast, but we were able to re-sell those seats
 - ◇ As of this writing, I can't officially close the report because there is one person who pre-registered and did not check in at gate
 - ◇ I am not sure if she was at the event—She has 5 days to request her refund
 - ◇ I don't know exactly how she did it, but Katla managed to feed everyone that excellent feast for \$7.69 per person—I had to leave right away to get home to the dog, but I was told there was very little left over—So good on her for budgeting and understanding meal planning
 - ◇ The final event profit changed from an estimated \$311 to \$552.59
 - ◇ I do not expect these numbers to change again
 - ◇ Well done to Aine and Katla for a well run, well fed event

Minister of Arts and Sciences:

- ◆ MidWinter's:
 - ◇ Thank you to all the instructors
 - ◇ Everyone who taught or attended a class received University of Atlantia credit
 - ◇ Would very much encourage people to teach at the local level to prepare or experiment with new classes
 - ◇ Listed the winners of the A&S competitions-check with MOAS written report
- ◆ Planning on having an A&S meeting at the end of 02/beginning of 03
 - ◇ Good opportunity to show a current project or new skill
 - ◇ Planning on having an individual project highlight in Dredgings each month
 - ◇ Looking for submissions

Populace Meeting Minutes Continued

MidWinter's:

Chatelain: (not in attendance)

Herald: (emailed report)

- ◆ The court report for Midwinters 2020 was submitted and has been entered by the OP Clerk Mistress Alexandria into the Kingdom Order of Precedence
 - ◇ Congratulations to Lord Farthegn Keldansson as the newest member of the Sable Branch and to Lady Brynhildr Grimkellsdottir and Lady Katla Flókadóttir, outgoing and incoming Arts and Sciences champions, as the newest companions of the Order of the Eagle's Feather
 - ◇ For the Arts and Sciences competitions Lord Tristan de Roquelaure won the Tools of Exploration category with his traveler's coat, and Lady Katla Flókadóttir won the category for Age of Exploration with her feast documentation
- ◆ My 4th Quarter Herald's report has been submitted and received by the Kingdom Triton Herald's office

Minister of the Lists: (not in attendance)

Knight Marshal:

- ◆ Nothing to report

Archery and Thrown Weapons Marshal:

- ◆ Working on inventory
- ◆ Hoping to set up classes for 03
- ◆ NuaFM: archery and thrown weapons plans in the work

Web Minister: (not in attendance)

Minister of Youth:

- ◆ We had two youth participate at the Midwinter event—The activities were as follows :
 - ◇ Discussion and review of common fruits, vegetables and fish found in the new world or in Asia that were introduced into European (Old World) usage
 - Construction of cast plaster pins of New World foods
 - Each child made several scatter pins
 - ◇ Discussion of “new to Europeans” animals of the Caribbean
 - Sculpture of an oceanic life form made using Crayola's Model Magic
 - ◇ Discussion of New World monetary systems encountered by European explorers
 - Main focus was on beads constructed of different colored mollusk shells by North American Native tribes as “wampum”
 - Information was shared about how wampum was used as a tribal history source in wampum belts, as well as monetary trade goods with different colored beads having different values
 - Youth then designed and made their own “wampum” bead designs using shell colored pony beads and plant fiber bead strings

Battle on the Bay:

- ◆ Nothing to report

Night on the Town: Night Under the Faie Moon

- ◆ We met to discuss decor, hall layout for Friday night and Saturday
- ◆ I will be contacting the site for a walk-through with event staff
- ◆ We are also planning a work day 28 March
- ◆ I'm having some difficulty in my emails not reaching the pay pal deputy but hope to resolve that shortly

On Target:

- ◆ Site confirmed
- ◆ The lunch budget has been approved

July Event

- ◆ AA Co. not permitted to have marshal activities at any of their parks
- ◆ Howard Co. Patapsko was sent info but have not heard back from them yet
- ◆ Would cost Barony \$196.84 with Park entrance fee to be paid by attendees as they enter
- ◆ Looking at 06/28 (Sunday) Donation of school supplies to participate in specific tourney formats

New Business:

- ◆ Road Signs: Blue arrow not showing up when on crab—Ashton generously volunteered to fund and re-paint arrows to red with reflective paint

Next Meeting: March 3

This Month in History, continued...

excommunicate French King Henry IV
1593 Uppsala Synod is summoned to confirm exact forms of Lutheran Church of Sweden

March 2

986 Louis V becomes King of the Franks
1121 Dirk VI becomes count of Holland
1127 Assassination of Charles the Good, Count of Flanders
1458 Hussite George van Podiebrad chosen king of Bohemia
1498 Vasco da Gama's fleet visits Mozambique Island

March 3

78 Origin of Saka Era (India)
468 St Simplicius elected to succeed Catholic Pope Hilarius
493 Ostrogoth King Theodorik the Great beats Odoaker
1284 Statute of Rhuddlan incorporated the Principality of Wales into England
1409 Austrian civil war ends
1431 Bishop Gabriele Condulmer elected as Pope Eugene IV
1575 Indian Mughal Emperor Akbar defeats Bengali army at Battle of Tukaroi
1585 Olympic Theatre, designed by Andrea Palladio, is inaugurated in Vicenza.

March 4

51 Nero, later to become Roman Emperor, is given title princeps iuventutis
303 Martyrdom of Saint Adrian of Nicomedia
852 Croatian Duke Trpimir I issued statute, document with 1st known written mention of Croats name in Croatian sources
938 Translation of relics of martyr Wenceslaus I, Duke of Bohemia, patron saint of Czech state
1152 Frederick I Barbarossa elected Holy Roman Emperor
1215 King John of England makes oath to Pope as crusader to gain support of Innocent III
1238 Battle of Sit River
1351 Ramathibodi becomes King of Siam
1386 Władysław II Jagiełło crowned King of Poland
1492 King James IV of Scotland concludes alliance with France against England
1522 Anne Boleyn makes her debut at English court at Green Castle pageant
1570 King Philip II bans foreign Dutch students
1590 Mauritius of Nassau's ship reaches Breda

March 5

363 Roman Emperor Julian moves from Antioch with army of 90,000 to attack Sassanid Empire, in campaign that brings about his own death
1046 Persian scholar Naser Khosrow begins 7 year Middle Eastern journey which he will later describe in his book Safarnama
1179 3rd Lateran Council opens in Rome
1496 English King Henry VII grants John Cabot a commission to explore for new lands
1528 Utrecht governor Maarten van Rossum plunders The Hague
1558 Smoking tobacco introduced into Europe by Spanish physician Francisco Fernandes
1579 Betuwe joins Union of Utrecht





Night Under a Faie Moon

As the residents of the town of Smeewick gather Friday eve at the local Tavern, the Rusty Souse, tales of minor mischief and petty thievery are on everyone's lips. Swords have been found hanging from trees. The left shoes of everyone in town are missing. Fillings of pies have been replaced with flowers and pine fronds. Some members of the populace suspect the faie folk. Are the faie friends? Foes? A little bit of both?

Join us for an event based in the Tudor English town of Smeewick and inspired by Shakespeare's *Midsummer's Night Dream*. Whether you call them faie, brownies, sprites, or ..., they are all around us.

The Rusty Souse Tavern will open Friday night at 7pm in the main hall to include gaming.

The magic continues Saturday with Syr Jocelin d'Outremer planning a challenging day of rapier competition. Master Kryss Kostarev will be running thrown weapons and Dame Dealla will be running Archery activities.

More entertaining activity follows with Syr Christian Darmody running the "Fling the Faie"

Children's Activities; of course! Fun will happen when activities are run by Mistress Tatiana, with children creating masks and more!

Look for more information about A&S competitions; perhaps a Bardic, rumor has it there will be a brewing competition too. Stay tuned in the next edition of the *Dredgings*!





This Month in History, continued...

March 6

1079 Omar ibn Ibrahim al-Chajjam completes Jalali-calendar
 1323 Treaty of Paris - Flemish relinquish claims over the County of Zeeland
 1447 Tommaso Parentucelli succeeds Pope Eugene IV as Nicolas V
 1454 Thirteen Years' War: Delegates of Prussian Confederation pledge allegiance to Casimir IV of Poland, and Polish king agrees to help in their struggle for independence from Teutonic Knights
 1479 Treaty of Alcaçovas
 1521 Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magellan discovers Guam
 1579 Veluwe joins Union of Utrecht
 1590 Dutch and English army led by Maurice of Nassau captures heavily protected city of Breda using small assault force hidden in peat barge

March 7

161 Roman Emperor Antoninus Pius dies and is succeeded by co-emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, an unprecedented political arrangement in the Roman Empire
 321 Roman Emperor Constantine I decrees that dies Solis Invicti (sun-day) is day of rest
 1138 Conrad II von Hohenstaufen re-elected German king
 1277 Condemnation of 219 philosophical & theological theses by Stephen Tempier, Bishop of Paris

1530 English King Henry VIII's divorce request is denied by the Pope
 1560 Christian fleet under Gian Andrea lands at Djerba, North Africa
 1573 Turkey & Venice sign peace treaty

March 8

1531 Henry VIII recognized as supreme head of Church in England by Convocation of Canterbury
 1586 Johan van Oldenbarnevelt becomes Dutch chief legal advisor

March 9

590 Bahram Chobin is crowned as King Barham VI of Persia
 1009 First known written mention of Lithuania, in annals of Quedlinburg
 1230 Bulgarian Tsar Ivan Asen II defeats Theodore of Epirus near village of Klokotnitsa
 1276 Augsburg becomes an Imperial Free City
 1496 Jews expelled from Carinthia, Austria
 1497 Nicolaus Copernicus' 1st recorded astronomical observation
 1500 Pedro Álvares Cabral departs Lisbon, Portugal at head of 13 ship expedition to India that will also claim Brazil for Portugal
 1522 Martin Luther begins preaching his "Invocavit Sermons" in German city of Wittenberg, reminding citizens to trust God's word rather than violence helping bring to close revolutionary stage of Reformation
 1551 Emperor Karel appoints son Philip as heir to throne
 1562 Kissing in public banned in Naples
 1566 David Rizzio, private secretary to Mary I of Scotland, is murdered in Palace



LADY ANNE D'EVREUX'S Arts & Sciences



successful Midwinters Feast is now behind us and Night Under a Fae Moon is just around the corner and very creative things are in the works!

With that being said, I would like to invite anyone interested to an A&S day on March 8 at my home in Arnold. This day will be a UFO day- bring you unfinished projects, things you've been "stuck on", or ideas that you'd like to brainstorm or begin if possible. Weather permitting, we will have outdoor space. Please contact me privately if special tools are required and I will see what I already have on hand. While I am a cat friendly home, the felines will be separated from actives and a thorough cleaning will be done to mitigate allergies (and prevent feline "help" of A&S projects). Please contact me for the address.

I would also like to take a moment to highlight Lady Brynhildr Grimkellsdottir who has very recently started in the scribal arts. In a few short months she has produced multiple baronial scroll blanks, recently stepped down from her position as A&S Champion, and received an Eagle's Feather (baronial A&S award) for her achievements in the Arts and Sciences. Vivat Lady Bryn! Please take a moment to offers words of encouragement to present more feasts in the future.

Do you have a special skill and or talent you would like to share with the Barony?

Please submit your recipes, art, photographs, ideas to Lady Katla Flokadottir.

Amaze your friends and see it in print!

Barony of Lochmere

Chronicler: chronicler@lochmere.atlantia.sca.org



FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Medieval Sweets

Creating period sweets from period recipes, Circa 1450-1610

By Mistress Lisette la Roux



Detail of Still Life with Sweets
by Juan van der Hamen y Leon
c. 1600

Cherry Preserves

Before the time of freezers, households used methods of salting, pickling, and jelling to preserve foods for a long period of time. Preserves and marmalades were common ways to keep and store fruits, especially in the rural areas where they were largely self-

sufficient. Honey and sugar (although expensive in 16th century Europe) were two ways of preserving fruits. This gave preserved fruits a sweeter quality than natural fruits and thereby was thought of as "Sweets".

Different fruits were used including Gooseberries, Strawberries, and Quince. I thought an interesting experiment would be a Cherry preserve. Much like strawberries, they are easily available today and were widely represented in art during the late 16th century.

Recipe from The Good Housewife's Jewel c. 1596:

"To every pound of cherries take a pound of sugar. That doe, take a few cherries and strain them to make your syrup, and to every pound, a pound of sugar and cherries. Take a quarter of a pound of syrup, and this done, take your syrup and sugar and set it on the fire. Then put your cherries into the syrup, and let them boil five several times. After every boiling skim them with the backside of the spoon."



*Detail from Still Life by Pieter
Claesz c. 1600*

Apple pies

The concept of a pie is a widely used staple in food.

Recipes for savory and sweet pies, fish, beef, and fruit are readily available in most cookbooks of

the 15th century. So the idea of an apple pie is not a stretch of the imagination. Apples were also a common fruit during this time in Europe. Pies are found in different shapes and sizes, including the "coffin" (pastry on the top and bottom) and the tart (which can have an enclosed pastry or open faced top).

Receipe from A Proper New Booke of Cokerie circa 1557:

To Make Pyes of Grene Apples

"Take the apples and pare, clean and core them as

you would a quince. Then make the coffin (pastry case) in this way. Take a little fresh water and half a dish (cup) of butter and little saffron, and set it over heat until it warms up. Then add flour to this liquid and the white of two eggs and thus make the coffin. Season the apples with cinnamon, ginger, and sugar to taste. Then put the mixture into the pastry case with some butter over it, and close and bake."

Dough recipes can vary between boiled, sweet, and flaky depending on the ingredients and temperature the ingredients are used. The recipe calls for the boiled variation of pastry. In order to better adapt a recipe of my own, I also referred to the pastry recipe found in Eating Shakespeare: Recipes and More from the Bard's Kitchen and Fooles and Fricasses: Food in Shakespeare's England.



*Detail from Still Life with
Sweets Circa 1620 By Juan
Vander Hamen y Leon*

Apple Jellied Candies

Jellied candies are a common sweet depicted in portraits and still life's during the late 15th and 16th century. Much like preserves, it was a good way to keep fruits for a long

period of time. Honey was the staple behind the jelly process, adding different ingredients including fruits and nuts to create a period "candy bar".

Resources

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References

<http://www.godecookery.com/PDF/CookingPDFs.html>

Images Used

[The Fruit Seller by Vincenzo Campi](#)
[Still Life with Sweets By Juan van der Hamen y Leon](#)
[Still Life by Pieter Claesz](#)

This Month in History, continued...

of Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh, Scotland
March 10

418 Jews are excluded from public office in Roman Empire

1198 Giralda minaret designed by architect Ben Ahmad for Almohad mosque in Seville is completed

1535 Bishop Tom  s de Berlanga discovers Galapagos Islands

1578 Queen Elizabeth I of England gives Johan Casimir   20,000 to aid Dutch rebellion

March 11

537 Goths lay siege to Rome

843 Icon veneration officially reinstated in Hagia Sophia Cathedral in Constantinople

928 Trpimir II succeeds to Croatian throne

1387 The Battle of Castagnaro begins

1502 Ismail I, founder of the Safavid dynasty, crowned Shah of Persia

1513 Giovanni de' Medici chosen Pope Leo X

1567 Geuzen army leaves Walcheren to return to Oosterweel

1597 Archduke Albrecht occupies Amiens, France

March 12

538 Witiges, King of Ostrogoths, ends his siege of Rome, retreats to Ravenna, leaving city in hands of victorious Byzantine General Belisarius

1054 Pope Leo IX escapes captivity & returns to Rome

1088 Odo of Lagery elected as Pope Urban II, succeeding Victor III

1144 Gherardo Caccianemici elected Pope Lucius II, succeeding Callistus II

1350 Orvieto city says it will behead & burn Jewish-Christian couples

1365 University of Vienna founded

1455 First record of Johannes Gutenberg's Bible, letter dated this day by Enea Silvio Piccolomini refers to bible printed year before

1496 Jews are expelled from Syria

1572 Luis Vaz de Camoes publishes "Os Lus  dios" in Portugal

1594 Company of Distant established for business on East-Indies

1597 England sends troops to Amiens



This Month in History, continued...

March 13

483 St Felix III begins reign as Catholic Pope
607 12th recorded perihelion passage of Halley's Comet
624 Battle of Badr
1560 Spanish fleet occupies Djerba, at Tripoli
1564 Cardinal Granvelle flees Brussels
1567 Battle at Oosterweel
1569 Battle of Jarnac, Count of Anjou defeats Huguenots
1591 Battle at Tondibi

March 14

1369 Battle of Montiel: Peter of Castile (Peter the Cruel) with support from England is defeated by alliance between French and half-brother Henry II
1489 Last Queen of Cyprus, Catherine Cornaro is forced to abdicate by Venice
1559 Storm floods ravage Gorinchem, Dordrecht & Woudrichem, Netherlands
1590 Battle of Ivry
1592 "Ultimate Pi day": on this day at 6:53 am is largest correspondence between calendar dates and significant digits of pi, since the introduction of the Julian calendar

March 15

221 Liu Bei, a Chinese warlord and member of Han royal house, declares himself Emperor of Shu-Han, claiming legitimate succession to Han Dynasty
351 Constantius II elevates his cousin Gallus to Caesar, and puts him in charge of Eastern part of Roman Empire
493 Theodorik the Great beats Odoaker of Italy
933 Battle of Riade
1311 Battle of Halmiros
1360 French attack English south coast, raiding Winchelsea
1382 Conservative "Popolo Grasso" regain power in Florence, Italy
1391 Anti-Semite monk in Seville, Spain stirs up people to attack Jews
1493 Christopher Columbus returns to Spain after his first voyage to New World
1560 Failed assault on royal palace in Amboise, France
1562 General Francois de Guise enters Paris
1580 Spanish King Philip II puts 25,000 gold coins on head of Prince William of Orange

March 16

1079 Iran adopts solar Hijrah calendar
1190 York Pogrom: Jews living in York, England, besieged in Clifford's Tower and massacred or commit suicide rather than submit to baptism
1249 Servite Order approved by Cardinal Raniero Capocci, papal legate Tuscany
1322 The Battle of Boroughbridge takes place in First War of Scottish Independence
1345 Holy spirit glides above fire: "the miracle of Amsterdam" (legend)
1517 Pope Leo X signs 5th Council of Lateran
1527 Battle of Khanua: Mughal Emperor

Childbirth in the Tudor Period

How to Give Birth Like a Tudor Queen

By Maire inghean Dhunchain mhic Oisdealbhaigh (MaryAgnes D. Costello)

Introduction

Childbirth is a universal experience for most human females. Through all human history, the only way for a king, noble, or pauper to add to their families has been for a woman to get pregnant and give birth to a child. Down the millennia, societies have formulated certain rules to govern parturition in order to control what they perceived as chaotic and potentially destructive outcomes. This article will focus on the Tudor period in England and the royal childbirth rituals this society formulated to control and contain the anarchic forces such events unleashed.

To most families, it was their wife, sister, or mother's birth experience that mattered the most, but to the kingdom, it was the queen's. In 1486 Henry VII's queen Elizabeth of York, announced her first pregnancy at her "quickening", roughly 4 months into her pregnancy. The king's mother, Margaret Beaufort, drew up a meticulous plan, called the Ordinances for a Royal Birth, for the delivery of what she presumed would be a healthy baby boy and heir to the throne. The decoration of the bedroom where the queen would give birth were meticulously detailed, down to how many windows where to be able to open for light and air and the types of rich hanging and tapestries. Religious decorations were not forgotten either, with the queen able to command the most potent relics in the kingdom to assure safe birth.

Once the queen's rooms were prepared, they were blessed by the Church and the queen with her female retinue and midwives, in a formal leavetaking ceremony, left the masculine world of the court behind and prepared to welcome, hopefully, a healthy and hearty prince to the family.

Removal

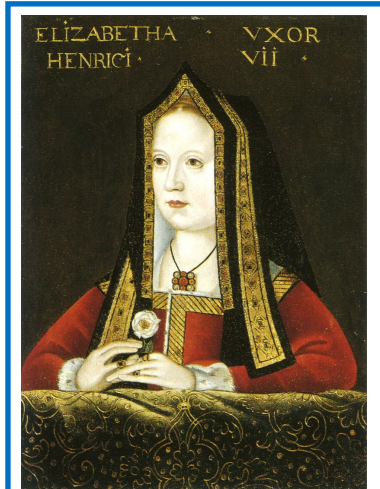
Once a Tudor queen entered her chamber, she was in a totally female environment. The only exceptions were her confessors and mass priests and, if she found herself in extremis during birth, male doctors. At least that was the ideal. As we will see, some Tudor queens found ways to circumvent the Ordinances.

There was no set time for a queen to "take to her chambers", but some point during the 8th month of gestation seems to have been the norm. Margaret Beaufort calls for the queen to remove herself to her rooms a month before the birth was anticipated. All official roles of the queen's household which would have normally been carried out by men, like butlers, panthers and sewers, were handled by women. The male officials carried whatever had been requested to the outer door of the queen's chamber where they were met by the women filling in for them who received it.

Having heard mass and taken communion, the queen was ceremonially conducted to her richly decorated apartments by all her lords and ladies of great estate where in the outer chamber the entourage was served spiced wine. Then the queen was escorted into her inner rooms by two of the greatest nobles present to begin her wait in dark, candlelit, and stuffy rooms.

Margaret Beaufort's Ordinances say this about how to prepare the birth chamber:

'Her Highnes Pleasure beinge understoode in what Chamber she will be delivered in, the same must be hanged with riche Clothe of Arras, Sydes, rowffe, Windowes and all, excepte one Windowe, which must be hanged so as she may have light when it pleasethe her. Then must there be set a Royall Bedde, and the Flore layed all over and over with Carpets, and a Cupboard covered with the same Suyte that the



[16th century copy of a 15th century portrait of Elizabeth of York](#)



[Lady Margaret Beaufort at prayer](#)

Childbirth in the Tudor Period

How to Give Birth Like a Tudor Queen, continued...

Chamber is hangd withall. Also there must be ordayned a faier Pallet, and all Things appertayning therunto, and a riche Sparker hanginge over the same. And that Daye that the Queene (in good Tyme) will take her Chamber, the Chappell where her Highnes will receave and heare Devine Service, must be well and worshipfully arrayed. Also the greate Chamber must be hangd with riche Arras, with a Clothe and Chaire of Estate, and Quishins [cushions] thereto belonginge, the Place under and aboute the same beinge well encarpd. Where the Queene (comminge from the Chappell with her Lords and Ladyes of Estate) may, either standinge or sittinge, at her Pleasure, receive spices and wyne. And the next Chamber betwixt the greate Chamber and the Queenes Chamber to be well and worshipfully hangd; which done, Two of the greatest Estats shall leade her to her Chamber, where they shall take their leave of her. Then all the Ladyes and Gentilwomen to goe in with her, and none to come unto the greate Chamber but Women; and Women to be made all Manner of Officers, as Butlers, Panters, sewers, & c. and all Manner of Officers shall bringe them all needfull Things unto the greate Chamber Dore, and the Women Officers shall receive it there of them'.¹

Birth



Mid Wife Assisting Birth

In, as they say, the fullness of time, the queen began labor. In the best of all possible circumstances, she would have made her confession, received absolution, and taken communion from her confessor so that, should she die in childbirth as 1 in 40 Tudor women did² she would die in a state of grace. As a queen, she would also have made a Last Will and Testament dividing her property as she chose, making arrangements for her funeral, and detailing the funding for prayers and masses for her soul.

Initially the Tudor queen would have labored in her bed of state, a large and very ornate stage upon which the queen struggled to birth the next generation of the Tudor family. But as labor progressed, the queen moved to a cot set up next to the state bed. The cot's furnishings were much less ornate and more practical for handling the reality of bodily fluids produced during childbirth.

The wider court and the king would have been informed that the queen had started labor and gone to the chapel to pray for her safe delivery of a healthy heir to the kingdom. Then the inevitable wait for news from the birthing chamber began. Without doubt, this wait involved alcohol. The king may have gone hunting or played a game of royal tennis to pass the time. He may also have slept with one of his mistresses, since the queen had not been sexually available to him once she reported her pregnancy, but the king, being a man, was expected to need regular sexual pleasure in order to remain hail and healthy. The queen was expected to understand, agree, and not to complain. This acquiescence did not always occur and could, and did, cause difficulties in royal marriages.

The royal midwives would have checked the progression of the queen's labor while the queen's attendants made sure that every knot or tangle they could find were opened so they did not impede the labor. This type of sympathetic magic would have been carried out in every birth chamber in the land, not just the queen's. When the midwives determined the queen was close to delivering, she was moved from the cot to a birth chair. The birth chair had a horseshoe shaped seat and a back so that the laboring woman could relax against it between contractions. The chief midwife sat in front of it on a low footstool so she could catch the child. Poor women used a birth stool that had no backrest.

After the Birth

Immediately after the child was born, the queen would have been told if she had achieved her primary function of producing a prince or if it was try again. One of her chief ladies in waiting would have immediately gone to the birth chamber's outer door and informed the footman waiting there of the outcome of the birth. He would have gone to wherever the king was to inform the chamberlain of the outcome. The chamberlain would have told the king's chief noble who would have informed the king.

Meanwhile back in the queen's bedroom, her midwives and ladies would have been attending to her as well as looking after the child. Since noble and royal women did not normally nurse their own proge-

This Month in History, continued...

Babur defeats Rajput forces led by Rana Sanga consolidating Mughal power

March 17

180 Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius dies leaving son Commodus 18 as sole emperor
432 Saint Patrick, aged about 16 captured by Irish pirates from home in Great Britain and taken as a slave to Ireland

455 Roman senator Petronius

Maximus becomes Emperor

1190 Crusades complete massacre of Jews of York England

1337 Edward the Black Prince is made Duke of Cornwall, first Duchy made in England

1521 Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magellan reaches the Philippines

1526 French King Francois I freed from Spain

1537 French troops invade Flanders

1580 Prince Willem of Orange welcomed in Amsterdam

March 18

37 Roman Senate annuls Tiberius' will & proclaims Gaius Julius Caesar Augustus Germanicus (Caligula = Little Boots) emperor

417 Saint Zosimus begins his reign as Catholic Pope

731 St Gregory III begins his reign as Catholic Pope

1123 1st Latern Council opens in Rome, agreements of Concordat of Worms ratified

1167 Battle of El-Babein, Egypt

1184 Battle of Ichi-no-Tani near Kobe, Japan

1190 Crusaders kill 57 Jews in Bury St Edmunds, England

1229 Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II crowns himself King of Jerusalem

1241 Kraków is ravaged by Mongols

1314 Jacques de Molay, the 23rd and last Grand Master of Knights Templar, is burned at stake by King Philip IV of France

1325 According to legend, Tenochtitlan is founded on this date on an island in what was then Lake Texcoco in the Valley of Mexico

1438 Albrecht II of Habsburg becomes king of Germany

1509 Emperor Maximilian I names Margaretha land guardians of Netherlands

1532 English parliament bans payments by English church to Rome

1582 Prince William of Orange injured in attack at Antwerp

1583 Dutch States General & Anjou sign treaty

March 19

1227 Count Ugolino of Segna elected Pope Gregory IX

1279 A Mongolian victory at naval Battle of Yamen ends Song Dynasty in China

1452 Frederick III of Hapsburg crowned Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Nicholas V in Rome

1524 Giovanni de Verrazano, a Florentine explorer in service of King Francis I of France, lands around area of Carolinas

1540 Court of Holland names Amsterdam sheriff John Hubrechtsz a "heretic"





This Month in History, continued...

1563 Peace of Amboise: Rights for Huguenots
1571 Spanish troops occupy Manila

March 20

141 6th recorded perihelion passage of Halley's Comet
1345 Saturn, Jupiter and Mars-conjunction: thought "cause of plague epidemic"
1525 Paris' parliament begins pursuit of Protestants
1569 Duke of Alva leads "tenth penning" in Les Ponts de Cé
1598 Governor of Brittany, Philippe Emmanuel Duke of Mercœur submits to French King Henry IV at Angers
1600 Linköping Bloodbath takes place on Maundy Thursday in Linköping, Sweden

March 21

630 Byzantine emperor Heraclius restores the True Cross to Jerusalem
717 Battle of Vincy between Charles Martel and Ragenfrid
1188 Accession to the throne of Japan by emperor Antoku
1349 Between 100 and 3,000 Jews are killed in Black Death riots in Erfurt, Germany
1413 Henry of Monmouth, Prince of Wales, becomes King Henry V of England

March 22

238 Gordian I and his son Gordian II are proclaimed Roman emperor
752 Stephen II elected Catholic Pope
871 Battle at Marton
1349 Townspeople of Fulda, Germany massacre Jews, blaming them for Black Death
1421 Battle of Baugé - French defeat English
1556 Cardinal Reginald Pole becomes archbishop of Canterbury
1594 French King Henry IV festival in Paris

March 23

1026 Conrad II crowns himself King of Italy
1066 18th recorded perihelion passage of Halley's Comet
1153 Treaty of Konstanz between Frederick I "Barbarossa" & Pope Eugene III
1174 Jocelin, abbot of Melrose, is elected bishop of Glasgow
1490 1st dated edition of Maimonides "Mishneh Torah", code of Jewish religious law published
1534 Aragonese legal code formally recognized
1568 Treaty of Longjumeau
1579 Friesland joins Union of Utrecht
1593 English Separatist Puritans John Greenwood & Henry Barrowe tried & sentenced to death on charge of devising & circulating seditious books

March 24

1174 Jocelin, abbot of Melrose, is elected bishop of Glasgow
1534 Aragonese legal code formally recognized
1568 Treaty of Longjumeau: French Huguenots go on strike

Childbirth in the Tudor Period

How to Give Birth Like a Tudor Queen, continued...

ny, the newborn prince or princess would have been bathed, swaddled, a cap put on their heads, and handed over to the wet nurse for the first of many feedings. The queen was cleaned up, the afterbirth delivered, and she was moved back to the opulence of the state bed to await the king and court's visit to see the newborn prince or princess. The newborn child was placed on a pillow held by the wet nurse and paraded to the king's chamber where they were acknowledged, and then taken directly to the chapel to be baptised. Given that the death rate for infants was high, baptizing newly born babies was a necessary precaution. Naturally since the queen was considered spiritually unclean, she did not attend her child's baptism. In fact, in the reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Mary I and a percentage of Elizabeth I's, all newly delivered women were considered ritually unclean and not able to participate in church rituals until they had been wouled churchd.



Mother resting while child is cleaned up

However, if the infant's birth had not gone well and it appeared that the child would either be born dead or die very shortly after delivery, other arrangements had to be made. In those instances midwives were empowered by the Catholic Church to perform baptisms. The child didn't need to be fully emerged from the uterus - if there was some portion of its body showing, that's what was used. Priests worked with midwives to teach them the correct words and to keep clean water available in case of emergencies.³

Return to Court

Following the birth, a queen, like all Catholic women, remained ritually unclean for a period of 40 days. During that time she remained in her apartment with her women attendants. As she was not expected, or encouraged, to breastfeed her infant, her breasts would have been bound to discourage lactation and to speed up her body's readiness to get pregnant again. In most cases she was not even given much time to bond with her child, who would almost immediately following its birth have been removed to its own establishment, sometimes in a completely different palace, with wet nurses, nannies, governesses, courtiers, and servants.

At the end of 40 days, the queen was "churched", a religious ritual intended to purify her from having delivered a child and to formally reintroduce her to society. It was during this ritual that Henry VII's mother found herself upstaged by the queen's mother. Henry had married Elizabeth of York, the daughter of King Edward IV. Her mother, Elizabeth Woodville, was therefore Queen Dowager and took precedence over Lady Margaret Beaufort. The king's mother may have planned the ostentatious trappings of the churching, but she had to give way to the queen's mother.⁴

A Few Modifications

To paraphrase Louis XIV in the movie A History of the World, Part 1, "It's good to be the queen." Henry VII's wife, Elizabeth of York managed to evade several of her mother-in-law's protocol rules on childbirth, most notably the one regarding strict seclusion with all women attendants.

During her second confinement, in 1489, an ambassadorial embassy arrived from France and asked to meet with the queen. Since several of Elizabeth of York's kinsmen were part of this group, she was agreeable to seeing them and so they were admitted to her Chamber, although presumably only the outer room which was fitted with a sumptuous cloth and chair of state. There Elizabeth, along with her mother, and her mother-in-law, met with her kinsmen. The only other men admitted were the queen's chamberlain and the Garter Principal King of Armes.⁵

It is nowhere recorded what Margaret Beaufort felt about this deliberate flouting of her Ordinances for a Royal Birth, but since she and the queen's mother were not on the best of terms, and the men involved were kin to Elizabeth of York on her mother's side of the family, it is not out of the realm of possibility that Margaret placed the blame at Elizabeth Woodville's feet.

Childbirth in the Tudor Period

How to Give Birth Like a Tudor Queen, continued...

Conclusion

The experience of giving birth, no matter what level of society the woman belonged to, was fraught with uncertainty and peril. Wealth and noble title did not guarantee a safe delivery and recovery, nor did poverty doom one to death in childbirth. Indeed Elizabeth of York died of a postpartum infection in 1503 following the birth and subsequent death of her final child, Katherine, following her confinement in the Tower of London. It was after 1503 that the Tower of London was abandoned as a royal residence, presumably due to this calamitous event.

Then, as now, a royal birth was a momentous event, not just for the royal family, but the nation as well. When we look at the interest today in the Duchess of Suffolk and the Duchess of Cambridge's births, we realize there is very little new under the sun.



Henry VII in Mourning, Presentation page from the Vaux Passional, Peniarth MS 482D, f. 9r.

This Month in History, continued...

1579 Friesland joins Union of Utrecht
1593 English Separatist Puritans John Greenwood and Henry Barrowe tried and sentenced to death on charge of devising and circulating seditious books

March 25

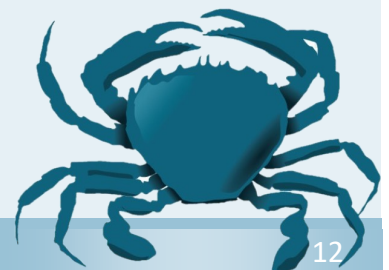
1 Origin of Dionysian Incarnation of Word
31 1st Easter, according to calendar-maker Dionysius Exiguus
421 Friday at 12 PM - city of Venice founded
708 Constantine begins his reign as Catholic Pope
1150 Titchborne family of Hampshire England start tradition of giving gallon of flour to residents to keep deathbed promise
1199 Richard I, Lion Heart, King of England, is wounded by a crossbow bolt while fighting France, leads to his death on April 6
1306 Robert the Bruce crowned
Robert I, King of Scots, having killed his rival John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch
1409 Council of Pisa opens - elects Antipope Alexander V
1436 Florentine cathedral Cattedrale di Santa Maria del Fiore with dome by Filippo Brunelleschi consecrated by Pope Eugene IV
1571 Catholic Italian businessman Roberto Ridolfi leaves England
1581 Portuguese Cortes calls Philip II king of Portugal
1584 English explorer Walter Raleigh renews Humphrey Gilbert's patent to explore North America
1593 Recantation of Loos, Dutch scholar Cornelius Loos recants his earlier written protest against witchcraft persecution in Trier, Germany before officials in Brussels
1598 Cornelis de Houtman's fleet departs for East-Indies

March 26

127 Greek astronomer and mathematician Ptolemy begins his observations of heavens
685 Cuthbert consecrated Bishop of Lindisfarne by Archbishop Theodore at York
1027 Pope John XIX crowns Conrad II Holy Roman Emperor, founder of Salian dynasty
1147 Jewish community in Cologne fasts to commemorate anti-Jewish violence
1484 William Caxton prints his translation of Aesop's Fables
1526 King Francois I returns Spanish captivity to France
1534 Lübeck accepts free Dutch ships into East Sea
1552 Guru Amar Das becomes 3rd Sikh Guru

March 27

1309 Pope Clement V excommunicates Venice and all its population
1329 Pope John XXII issues his 'In Agro Dominico' condemning some writings of Meister Eckhart as heretical
1513 Spaniard Juan Ponce de León and his expedition first sight Florida
1599 Robert Devereux becomes 1st-
general of Ireland



1. "Margaret Beaufort's Ordinances for a Royal Birth", Elizabeth Norton, <http://elizabethnortonhistorian.blogspot.com/2013/07/margaret-beauforts-ordinances-for-royal.html>
2. Page 13, *Pregnancy and Childbirth in Medieval and Renaissance England*; Heather Teysko; www.Englandcast.com; 2018.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.



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Images

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Chinese_report_of_Halley%27s_Comet_apparition_in_240_BC_from_the_Shiji_\(%E5%8F%B2%E8%A8%98\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Chinese_report_of_Halley%27s_Comet_apparition_in_240_BC_from_the_Shiji_(%E5%8F%B2%E8%A8%98).jpg)

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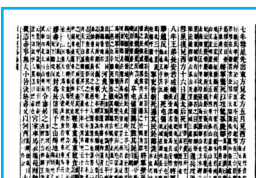
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Comete_Tapisserie_Bayeux.jpg

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Giotto_-_Scrovegni_-_18_-_Adoration of the Magi.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Giotto_-_Scrovegni_-_18_-_Adoration_of_the_Magi.jpg)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:PSM_V76_D015_Halley_comet_in_1456.png

HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS HALLEY'S COMET

On March 13, 607 the 12th recorded perihelion passage of Halley's Comet occurred



Report of Halley's Comet by Chinese astronomers in 240 BCE

15 – 25 May 240 BCE, First confirmed sighting.

20 May 164 BCE, Seen by Babylonians.

6 – 19 August 87 BCE, Seen by the Babylonians and Chinese.

August – 10 October 12 BCE, Watched by Chinese for two months.

25 – 26 January 66, May be the comet described in Josephus's The Jewish War as 'A comet of the kind called Xiphias, because their tails appear to represent the blade of a sword' that supposedly heralded the destruction of the Second

Temple in 70 CE.

22 – 25 March 141, Described by the Chinese as bluish-white in color. Described in Tamil literature and death of Chera (Yanaikatchai Mantaran Cheral Irumporai) king after appearance of comet.

6 April – 17 May 218, Described by the Roman historian Dion Cassius as 'a very fearful star'.

7 – 20 April 295, Seen in China, but not spectacular.

13 – 16 February 374, Comet passed 13.5 million kilometers from Earth.

28 June – 3 July 451, Appeared before the defeat of Attila the Hun at the Battle of Chalons.



Halley's Comet in 1066 depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry

27 September – 15 November 530, Noted in China and Europe, but not spectacular.

15 – 26 March 607, Comet passed 13.5 million kilometers from Earth.

2 October – 26 November 684, First known Japanese records of the comet. Seen in Europe and depicted 800 years later in the Nuremberg Chronicle. Attempts have been made to connect an ancient Maya depiction of God L to the event.

20 May – 10 June 760, Seen in China, at the same time as another comet.

25 – 28 February 837, Closest-ever approach to the Earth (5 million km). Tail stretched halfway across the sky. Appeared as bright as Venus.

18 – 27 July 912, Seen briefly in China and Japan.

2 – 5 September 989, Seen in China, Japan, and (possibly) Korea.

January – 25 March 1066, Seen for over two months in China. Recorded in England and depicted on the later Bayeux tapestry which portrayed the events of that year.

15 – 19 April 1145, Depicted on the Eadwine Psalter, with the remark that such 'hairy stars' appeared rarely, 'and then as a portent'.

10 – 28 September 1222, Described by Japanese astronomers as being 'as large as the half Moon . . . Its color was white but its rays were red'.

22 – 31 October 1301, Seen by Giotto di Bondone and included in his painting The Adoration of the Magi. Chinese astronomers compared its brilliance to that of the first-magnitude star Procyon.

9 – 14 November 1378, Passed within 10 degrees of the north celestial pole, more northerly than at any time during the past 2000 years. This is the last appearance of the comet for which Oriental records are better than Western ones.

8 January – 9 June 1456, Observed in Italy by Paolo Toscanelli, who said its head was 'as large as the eye of an ox', with a tail 'fan-shaped like that of a peacock'. Arabs said the tail resembled a Turkish scimitar. Turkish forces attacked Belgrade.



1456 comet in Zodiac

26 August 1531, Seen by Peter Apian, who noted that its tail always pointed away from the Sun. This sighting was included in Halley's table.



Observation of Halley's Comet, recorded in cuneiform on a clay tablet between 22 and 28 September 164 BCE, Babylon, Iraq. British Museum



The Adoration of the Magi (circa 1305) by Giotto, who purportedly modeled the star of Bethlehem on Halley, which had been sighted 4 years prior to this painting.

This Month in History, continued...

March 28

37 Roman Emperor Gaius Julius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, better known as Caligula (which means "little soldier's boots"), accepts the titles of the Principate, entitled to him by the Senate

193 Roman Emperor Pertinax is assassinated by Praetorian Guards, who then sell throne in auction to Didius Julianus

364 Roman Emperor Valentinian I appoints his brother Flavius Valens co-emperor

845 Paris is sacked by Viking raiders, probably under Ragnar Lodbrok, who collects a huge ransom in exchange for leaving

1535 Bloemkamp Abbey (Oldeklooster) attacked & destroyed in Friesland

1556 Karel V's son Philip II crowned King of Spain

1556 Origin of Fasli Era (India)

March 29

502 King Gundobad of Burgundy delegates royal power

1461 Wars of Roses: Battle of Towton - Duke Edward of York defeats the Lancastrian army, deposes King Henry VI & Queen Margaret of Anjou & proclaims himself as King Edward IV
1549 The city of Salvador da Bahia, the first capital of Brazil, is founded

March 30

804 Ludger becomes 1st Bishop of Münster in the Holy Roman Empire

988 Boudouin IV with the Beard

becomes earl of Flanders

1282 People of Sicily rebel against Angevin king Charles I, in what becomes known as Sicilian Vespers

1296 Edward I sacks Berwick-upon-Tweed, during armed conflict between Scotland & England

1422 Ketsugan, Zen teacher, performs exorcisms to free aizoji temple

1456 Prince Louis of Bourbon elected Bishop of Liege

1474 Duke Sigismund of Tirol ends contacts with Switzerland

1533 Thomas Cranmer becomes Archbishop of Canterbury

March 31

1084 Anti-pope Clemens crowns German King Hendrik IV as Holy Roman Emperor

1146 Bernard of Clairvaux preaches his famous sermon in a field at Vézelay, urging the necessity of a Second Crusade. Louis VII is present, and joins the Crusade

1492 Queen Isabella I of Castile & King Ferdinand II of Aragon issue Alhambra Decree which expels Jews from their kingdoms

1504 France & Spain sign truce

1521 Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magellan takes possession of Homohon, Archipelago of St Lazarus, Philippines

1521 1st Mass in Philippines is generally believed to have been held on Island of Limasawa



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Deputy Webminister:

Lady Gwen verch Llwyn

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Minister of the Lists:

Baroness Genevieve Dampier
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Minister of Youth:

Baroness Tatiana Ivanovna of Birchwood Keep

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Deputy Minister of Youth:

Lady Scholastica Joycors

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Archery Marshal:

Dame Dealla Cohen

deallac@juno.com

Knight Marshal:

Lord Linhart Von Marburg

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Lochmere Baronial Champions

Rapier Fighting:

Lord Melchior zum grauen Wolf

Equestrian:

Lady Aine d'Alton

Archery & Thrown Weapons:

Ethan of Lochmere

Armored Fighting:

Marcus Galmrsson

Arts & Sciences:

Lady Katla Flokadottir



THE SOCIETY FOR CREATIVE ANACHRONISM-MARYLAND, INC.
FINANCIAL REPORT

Branch: Barony of LochmerePeriod: 1/01/2019 to 12/31/2019

COMPARATIVE BALANCE STATEMENT

For **Cumulative** Quarterly Reports, use **last year's** Comparative Balance Sheet (End) amounts for the (Start) amounts.

For **Sequential** Quarterly Reports, use **last report's** Comparative Balance Sheet (End) amounts for the (Start) amounts.

For **Year-end** Reports, the (Start) numbers will be provided to you by the Kingdom Exchequer. The numbers may have changed from what was submitted last year because of transfer reconciliation between your account and other accounts.

The Year-end Report must be signed by the person preparing the report.

(START) FIGURES MAY NOT BE CHANGED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES!

I. ASSETS		USD \$		USD \$	
	(from page)	Start	End	Diff	
a) Undeposited and Non-Interest Bearing Cash	(2,5a)	8,353.31	11,215.93	2,862.62	
b) Cash Earning Interest	(2)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
c) Receivables	(5a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
d) Inventory For Sale (Major Inventory)	(6)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
e) Regalia & Non-Depreciated Equipment	(7)	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	
f) Depreciated Equipment	(8)	6,733.10	6,733.10	0.00	
g) MINUS Accumulated Depreciation	(8)	(4,595.16)	(5,205.95)	(610.79)	
h) Prepaid Expenses	(5a)	1,075.00	900.00	(175.00)	
i) Other Assets	(5a)	450.00	250.00	(200.00)	
j) TOTAL ASSETS	Add a through i, subtract g, then add h and i	14,016.25	15,893.08	1,876.83	

II. LIABILITIES					
a) Newsletter Subscriptions Due	(15)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
b) Deferred Revenue	(5b)	0.00	81.00	81.00	
c) Payables	(5b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
d) Other Liabilities	(5b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
e) TOTAL LIABILITIES	Add a through d	0.00	81.00	81.00	

III. NET WORTH		Line I.i minus Line II.d		14,016.25	15,812.08
Proof:	Change in Net Worth	III(End) - III(Start)	(A)	1,795.83	(A = B) ? If NO,
	Net Income	Income Statement Line 32	(B)	1,795.83	the report is incomplete.

<i>Legal Name:</i>	<i>Print</i>	<i>Sign</i>	
Exchequer:	Dawn Fuller	<i>Dawn Fuller</i>	Date: <u>1/18/20</u>
Seneschal:	Anthony Toich	<i>Anthony Toich</i>	Date: <u>1/25/2020</u>

Signatures below certify that the information on this report is correct and complete to the best of their knowledge.