



# The Higher Word

Barony of Ered Sul

Anno Societatis LIII

May 2018

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## Words from the Coronet

Greetings on to those in the great land of Ered Sul,

Are you ready? Are you ready for summer? Are you ready for Ered Sul's busy season? We have some amazing events coming up and I hope to see you all there. We will be having our fun filled Eredsulabration on May 12<sup>th</sup>, and then please come and support Granite Mountain's event, Northern Prize the following week. Your Highlands War staff is also very busy preparing for one of the best wars in the Kingdom. See you all soon.

In Service of the dream,

Kolfinna av Bergen

Baroness of Ered Sul



*La belle dame sans merci*, 1893.  
John William Waterhouse

# Calendar

May 2018

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5 Coronation
6	7	8 ☾	9 A&S Night	10	11	12 Eredsul- abration
13 Mother's Day	14	15 ●	16	17 Populace Court	18 Northern Prize	19 Northern Prize
20 Northern Prize	21	22 ☾	23	24	25	26 ✱
27	28 Memorial Day	29 ○	30	31		✱

## Events

### Coronation (BSD)

May 5th

On May 5th, we shall gather to witness the last court of Their Majesties Marek & Golda the 96th Crown of glorious Atenveldt, and their Heirs accent to the thrones. Let us enjoy the day together and let the smiles and laughter flow freely. And on the following day let us gather together to see the skill of the fighters of the kingdom compete for King and Queen's Champion.

Event fee is \$15 for adults, \$5 discount for members, youth 17 and under is free.

Site: Glendale Nazarene Church 5902 W. Cactus Rd. Glendale Arizona 85304 (north west corner of 59th Ave & Cactus) Once you find your best route to the intersection you will see the church on the North West corner. You will find entrances to the parking lot on 59th Ave and on Cactus.

Site opens at 9 am and site closes at 5pm. Site is Alcohol and tobacco free and only designated service dogs will be permitted.

### BES Arts & Sciences – Belly Dancing

May 9th

Thorpe Park Adult Center at 6pm

Dom chuckka chuccka dom, dom chuckka chuckka dom

The pulsating rhythms of the drums, pound through the night. Your body wants to move to those rhythms. Come to May A/S - Wed 5/9/18 at the Thorpe Park Adult Center at 6pm - where Bebin O'Brien will demonstrate the basics of belly dancing.

A/S calendar

June – Camp Kitchens

July – Canceled due to Highlands War. Get your Arts and Sciences fix at Highlands War.

Put them on your calendar folks!

We are also working to have a banner making workshop in April or May. We are having a little trouble finding an available teacher but we are still trying, though.

## Eredulabration

May 12<sup>th</sup> 10am -5pm

There will be no merchants but a great deal of joy! We will have a Arts & Sciences Competition, a Tourney, and a few fun games such as Bread Jousting & Blindfold Pillow Fights. There will be a potluck so bring your favorite meal to share. This is a day event that is sure to make you celebrate the wild and woolly Barony of Ered Sul!

Peak's View County Park, 8805 N. Koch Field, Flagstaff, AZ 86004

Adult Non-member fee: \$10

Adult Fee: \$5

Youth under 17: Free

Event Steward: Chang Maille changmaille@yahoo.com

## Northern Prize

May 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup>

Come join us for the first Northern Prize, on May 18-20, 2018! This weekend of tournaments will be a camping event at our \*\*\*UPDATED\*\*\* site near Coleman Lake in the Kaibab National Forrest. This far superior site is centrally located for all three Northern Atenveldt groups near Williams, Arizona. Come and celebrate with us as we come together to fight for the honor of the NORTH!

Prowess tournament will be held for: armored combat, rapier combat, hand bow, crossbow, thrown weapons, performing arts, arts and sciences and cooking (both individual and team.) This year's tournament theme will be the "Northern Stars". More tournament details will follow.

Saturday evening we will gather after the first Northern "Food Court" to make Oaths and Toasts. Swear you blade, axe, bow, heart, loyalty or goat to another in the company of your Northern brethren. We will also honor those who have come before by speaking words and giving gifts for our gone, but not forgotten, Northern family members at the ancestors' memorial.

Adult Non-member fee: \$20

Adult Fee: \$15

Youth 5-17 Fee: \$5

Youth Under 5: Free

In true Northern style, this site is a little wilder. Fires will be determined by national forest fire restrictions, bring your own drinking water and pack out your trash. This is a wet site and pets are welcome on leashes. Please RSVP to the event stewards via email for RV reservations.





## Kingdom Collegium

June 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup>

Have you ever wanted to try your hand at embroidery? How about learning more about calligraphy and illumination? Or patterning a tunic? Learn that and more at the Kingdom Arts & Sciences Collegium. Join us for a fun-filled weekend of experimentation and learning!

Site open 8am-6pm Saturday and 8am-5pm Sunday. Classes begin at 9am and run till 4pm. There will be a lunch break from 12pm- 1pm. Court will be at 4:30pm Saturday.

Site: University of Advancing Technology 2625W. Baseline Rd., Tempe, AZ 85283

Site fee \$12, \$5 member discount, Children 16 and under free.

Site Steward: Mistress Aoife inghean Oisin, OL. [terrival@gmail.com](mailto:terrival@gmail.com) 602-999-1518

## Aten University

June 24<sup>th</sup>

Details forthcoming.

## Non-Fiction Facts

### About Natural Dyes

#### Origins

Colors in the "ruddy" range of reds, browns, and oranges are the first attested colors in a number of ancient textile sites ranging from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age across the Levant, Egypt, Mesopotamia and Europe, followed by evidence of blues and then yellows, with green appearing somewhat later. The earliest surviving evidence of textile dyeing was found at the large Neolithic settlement at Çatalhöyük in southern Anatolia, where traces of red dyes, possible from ochre (iron oxide pigments from clay), were found. Polychrome or multicolored fabrics seem to have been developed in the 3rd or 2nd millennium BCE. Textiles with a "red-brown warp and an ochre-yellow weft" were discovered in Egyptian pyramids of the Sixth Dynasty (2345–2180 BCE).

#### Processes

The essential process of dyeing requires soaking the material containing the dye (the dyestuff) in water, adding the textile to be dyed to the resulting solution (the dyebath), and bringing the solution to a simmer for an extended period, often measured in days or even weeks, stirring occasionally until the color has evenly transferred to the textiles.



Some dyestuffs, such as indigo and lichens, will give good color when used alone; these dyes are called direct dyes or substantive dyes. The majority of plant dyes, however, also require the use of a mordant, a chemical used to "fix" the color in the textile fibres. These dyes are called adjective dyes. By using different mordants, dyers can often obtain a variety of colors and shades from the same dye. Fibres or cloth may be pretreated with mordants, or the mordant may be incorporated in the dyebath. In traditional dyeing, the common mordants are vinegar, tannin from oak bark, sumac or oak galls, ammonia from stale urine, and wood-ash liquor or potash (potassium carbonate) made by leaching wood ashes and evaporating the solution.

Textiles may be dyed as raw fibre (dyed in the fleece or dyed in the wool), as spun yarn (dyed in the hank or yarn-dyed), or after weaving (piece-dyed). Mordants often leave residue in wool fibre that makes it difficult to spin, so wool was generally dyed after spinning, as yarn or woven cloth. Indigo, however, requires no mordant, and cloth manufacturers in medieval England often dyed wool in the fleece with the indigo-bearing plant woad and then dyed the cloth again after weaving to produce deep blues, browns, reds, purples, blacks, and tawnies.



Dyeing wool cloth, 1482, from British Library Royal MS 15.E.iii, f. 269.

### Common Dyestuffs

**Reds and pinks** - A variety of plants produce red dyes, including avocado pits, a number of lichens, henna, alkanet or dyer's bugloss (*Alkanna tinctoria*), asafoetida and dyer's madder *Rubia tinctorum*. Madder and related plants of the genus *Rubia* are native to many temperate zones around the world, and were already used as sources of good red dye, such as rose madder, in prehistory. Madder has been identified on linen in the tomb of Tutankhamun, and Pliny the Elder records madder growing near Rome. Madder was a dye of commercial importance in Europe, being cultivated in the Netherlands and France to dye the red coats of military uniforms until the market collapsed following the development of synthetic alizarin dye in 1869. Madder was also used to dye the "hunting pinks" of Great Britain.

**Oranges** - Dyes that create reds and yellows can also yield oranges. Navajo dyers create orange dyes from one-seeded juniper, *Juniperus monosperma*, Navajo tea, *Thelesperma gracile*, or alder bark.

**Yellows** - Yellow dyes are "about as numerous as red ones", and can be extracted from saffron, pomegranate rind, turmeric, safflower, onionskins, and a number of weedy flowering plants. Limited evidence suggests the use of weld (*Reseda luteola*), also called mignonette or dyer's rocket before the Iron Age, but it was an important dye of the ancient Mediterranean and Europe and is indigenous to England. Two brilliant yellow dyes of commercial importance in Europe from the 18th century are derived from trees of the Americas: quercitron from the inner bark of Eastern Black Oak (*Quercus velutina*), native to eastern North America and fustic from the dyer's mulberry tree (*Maclura tinctoria*) of the West Indies and Mexico.

**Greens** - If plants that yield yellow dyes are common, plants that yield green dyes are rare. Both woad and indigo have been used since ancient times in combination with yellow dyes to produce shades of green. Medieval and Early Modern England was especially known for its green dyes. The dyers of Lincoln, a great cloth town in the high Middle Ages, produced the Lincoln green cloth associated with Robin Hood by dyeing wool with woad and then overdyeing it yellow with weld or dyer's greenweed (*Genista tinctoria*), also known as dyer's broom. Woolen cloth mordanted with alum and dyed yellow with dyer's greenweed was overdied with woad and, later, indigo, to produce the once-famous Kendal green. This in turn fell out of fashion in the 18th century in favor of the brighter Saxon green, dyed with indigo and fustic. Soft olive

greens are also achieved when textiles dyed yellow are treated with an iron mordant. The dull green cloth common to the Iron Age Halstatt culture shows traces of iron, and was possibly colored by boiling yellow-dyed cloth in an iron pot. Indigenous peoples of the Northwest Plateau in North America used lichen to dye corn husk bags a sea green.



The Hunt of the Unicorn Tapestry, dyed with weld (yellow), madder (red), and woad (blue).

**Blues** - Blue colorants around the world were derived from indigo dye-bearing plants, primarily those in the genus *Indigofera*, which are native to the tropics. The primary commercial indigo species in Asia was true indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*). India is believed to be the oldest center of indigo dyeing in the Old World. It was a primary supplier of indigo dye to Europe as early as the Greco-Roman era. The association of India with indigo is reflected in the Greek word for the dye, which was *indikón* (ινδικόν). The Romans used the term *indicum*, which passed into Italian dialect and eventually into English as the word *indigo*. In temperate climates including Europe, indigo was obtained primarily from woad (*Isatis tinctoria*), an indigenous plant of Assyria and the Levant which has been grown in Northern Europe over 2,000 years, although from the 18th century it was mostly replaced by superior Indian indigo imported by the British East India Company. Woad was carried to New England in the 17th century and used extensively in America until native stands of indigo were discovered in

Florida and the Carolinas. In Sumatra, indigo dye is extracted from some species of *Marsdenia*. Other indigo-bearing dye plants include dyer's knotweed (*Polygonum tinctorum*) from Japan and the coasts of China, and the West African shrub *Lonchocarpus cyanescens*.

**Purples** - In medieval Europe, purple, violet, murrey and similar colors were produced by dyeing wool with woad or indigo in the fleece and then piece-dyeing the woven cloth with red dyes, either the common madder or the luxury dyes kermes and cochineal. Madder could also produce purples when used with alum. Brazilwood also gave purple shades with vitriol (sulfuric acid) or potash.

**Browns** - Cutch is an ancient brown dye from the wood of acacia trees, particularly *Acacia catechu*, used in India for dyeing cotton. Cutch gives gray-browns with an iron mordant and olive-browns with copper. Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) is used by Cherokee artists to produce a deep brown approaching black. Today black walnut is primarily used to dye baskets but has been used in the past for fabrics and deerhide. Juniper, *Juniperus monosperma*, ashes provide brown and yellow dyes for Navajo people, as do the hulls of wild walnuts (*Juglans major*). Khaki, which translates a Hindustani word signifying "soil-coloured", was introduced into British uniforms in India, which were dyed locally with a dye prepared from the native mazari palm *Nannorrhops*.

**Greys and Blacks** - Choctaw dyers use maple (*Acer* sp.) for a grey dye. Navajo weavers create black from mineral yellow ochre mixed with pitch from the piñon tree (*Pinus edulis*) and the three-leaved sumac (*Rhus trilobata*). They also produce a cool grey dye with blue flower lupine and a warm grey from Juniper mistletoe (*Phoradendron juniperinum*).

### Luxury Dyestuffs

From the second millennium BC to the 19th century, a succession of rare and expensive natural dyestuffs came in and out of fashion in the ancient world and then in Europe. In many cases the cost of these dyes far exceeded the cost of the wools and silks they colored, and often only the finest grades of fabrics were considered worthy of the best dyes.





**Royal purple** - The premier luxury dye of the ancient world was Tyrian purple or royal purple, a purple-red dye which is extracted from several genera of sea snails, primarily the spiny dye-murex *Murex brandaris* (currently known as *Bolinus brandaris*). Murex dye was greatly prized in antiquity because it did not fade, but instead became brighter and more intense with weathering and sunlight. Murex dyeing may have been developed first by the Minoans of East Crete or the West Semites along the Levantine coast, and heaps of crushed murex shells have been discovered at a number of locations along the eastern Mediterranean dated to the mid-2nd millennium BC. The classical dye known as Phoenician Red was also derived from murex snails.

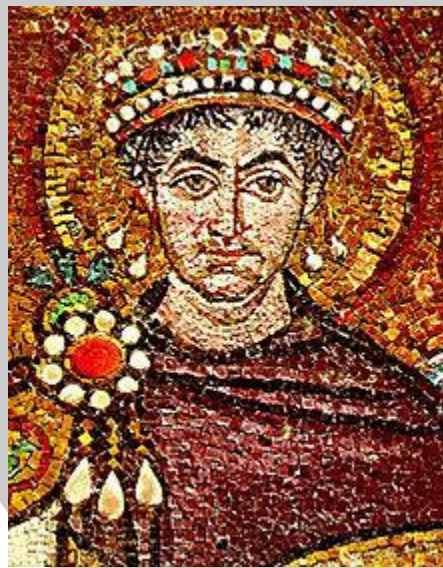
Murex dyes were fabulously expensive – one snail yields but a single drop of dye – and the Roman Empire imposed a strict monopoly on their use from the reign of Alexander Severus (AD 225–235) that was maintained by the succeeding Byzantine Empire until the Early Middle Ages. The dye was used for imperial manuscripts on purple parchment, often with text in silver or gold, and porphyrogenitosor "born in the purple" was a term for Byzantine offspring of a reigning Emperor. The color matched the increasingly rare purple rock porphyry, also associated with the imperial family.

**Crimson and scarlet** - Tyrian purple retained its place as the premium dye of Europe until it was replaced "in status and desirability" by the rich crimson reds and scarlets of the new silk-weaving centers of Italy, colored with kermes. Kermes is extracted from the dried unlaidd eggs of the insect *Kermes vermilio* or *Kermococcus vermilio* found on species of oak (especially the Kermes oak of the Mediterranean region). The dye is of ancient origin; jars of kermes have been found in a Neolithic cave-burial at Adaoutse, Bouches-du-Rhône. Similar dyes are extracted from the related insects *Porphyrophora hamelii* (Armenian cochineal) of the Caucasus region, *Porphyrophora polonica* (Polish cochineal or Saint John's blood) of Eastern Europe, and the lac-producing insects of India, Southeast Asia, China, and Tibet.

When kermes-dyed textiles achieved prominence around the mid-11th century, the dyestuff was called 'grain' in all Western European languages because the desiccated eggs resemble fine grains of wheat or sand. Textiles dyed with kermes were described as dyed in the grain. Woollens were frequently dyed in the fleece with woad and then piece-dyed in kermes, producing a wide range colors from blacks and grays through browns, murreys, purples, and sanguines. By the 14th and early 15th century, brilliant full grain kermes scarlet was "by far the most esteemed, most regal" color for luxury woollen textiles in the Low Countries, England, France, Spain and Italy.

Cochineal (*Dactylopius coccus*) is a scale insect of Central and North America from which the crimson-coloured dye carmine is derived. It was used by the Aztec and Maya peoples. Moctezuma in the 15th century collected tribute in the form of bags of cochineal dye. Soon after the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire cochineal began to be exported to Spain, and by the seventeenth century it was a commodity traded as far away as India. During the colonial period the production of cochineal (in Spanish, *grana fina*) grew rapidly. Produced almost exclusively in Oaxaca by indigenous producers, cochineal became Mexico's second most valued export after silver. Cochineal produces purplish colors alone and brilliant scarlets when mordanted with tin; thus cochineal, which produced a stronger dye and could thus be used in smaller quantities, replaced kermes dyes in general use in Europe from the 17th century.

**The rise of formal black** - During the course of the 15th century, the civic records show brilliant reds falling out of fashion for civic and high-status garments in the Duchy of Burgundy in favor of dark blues, greens,



Byzantine Emperor Justinian I clad in Tyrian purple, 6th-century mosaic at Basilica of San Vitale, Ravenna, Italy



and most important of all, black. The origins of the trend for somber colors are elusive, but are generally attributed to the growing influence of Spain and possibly the importation of Spanish merino wools. The trend spread in the next century: the Low Countries, German states, Scandinavia, England, France, and Italy all absorbed the sobering and formal influence of Spanish dress after the mid-1520s. Producing fast black in the Middle Ages was a complicated process involving multiple dyeings with woad or indigo followed by mordanting, but at the dawn of Early Modern period, a new and superior method of dyeing black dye reached Europe via Spanish conquests in the New World. The new method used logwood (*Haematoxylum campechianum*), a dyewood native to Mexico and Central America. Although logwood was poorly received at first, producing a blue inferior to that of woad and indigo, it was discovered to produce a fast black in combination with a ferrous sulfate (copperas) mordant. Despite changing fashions in color, logwood was the most widely used dye by the 19th century, providing the sober blacks of formal and mourning clothes.

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## Marketplace

**Looking to sell crafts?**

**Known a local vendor that provides period-appropriate wares?**

**Place a free advertisement in *The Higher Word*!**

Contact the Chronicler

## Officers of Ered Sul

<b>Baron &amp; Baroness</b> HE Robert av Bergen HE Kolfinna av Bergen Coronet @ baronyoferedsul.org	<b>Seneschal</b> Lady Bebinn O'Brien seneschal @ baronyoferedsul.org	<b>Deputy Seneschal</b> Angwyn Heal'd smcolotti6 @ gmail.com
<b>Exchequer/ Reeve</b> Lord Vincent Blackwell Exchequer @ baronyoferedsul.org	<b>Herald</b> THL Ari Anson herald @ baronyoferedsul.org	<b>Deputy Herald</b> Lady Katherine Tapester Sleepcat @ yahoo.com
<b>Hardsuit Marshal</b> Sir Thaddeus the Legless Marshal @ baronyoferedsul.org	<b>Deputy Hardsuit Marshal</b> Lord Thorn Pickjt @ yahoo.com	<b>Rapier Marshal</b> Lady Gianna rapier @ baronyoferedsul.org
<b>Deputy Rapier Marshal</b> Lord Friedrich Swartzen Hut	<b>Archery Marshal</b> Lord Chang Maille archery @ baronyoferedsul.org	<b>Deputy Archery Marshal</b> THL Gil Greywolf
<b>Deputy Archery Marshal</b> Lord Ivar of Elsinore Donfisher @ q.com	<b>Arts &amp; Sciences Minister</b> Lord Christopher Of Peckingham the_Kranken @ hotmail.com	<b>Deputy Arts &amp; Sciences Minister</b> Lord Curlew of Droghela Yermonger @ yahoo.com
<b>Sheriff</b> Lord Caius Anthony Hortensia Sheriff @ baronyoferedsul.org	<b>Gold Key/Chatelaine</b> Lady Iðunn of the Citadel chatelaine @ baronyoferedsul.org	<b>Webmistress / Social Media Officer</b> THL Æsa Öngull web @ baronyoferedsul.org
<b>Chronicler</b> Lord Leolin Blackwell Leofenris @ gmail.com	<b>Regalia Officer</b> Lord Dhonnabhainn Mac Egoín jaycheba @ gmail.com	<b>Signet</b> Sebastian of Ered Sul march4tay @ sbcglobal.net
<b>Historian</b> Master Roger Von Allenstein Allenstein49 @ hotmail.com		

## Open Positions



### Web Minister



The Web Minister is a warranted office responsible for the upkeep and content of the baronial website. Ideal traits are experience with web development and service providers, experience writing and editing content, reliable email and internet access, and the ability to uphold web publishing SCA standards. Time commitment: Low



### Signet

The Signet acts as the liason between the Baron & Baroness and the barony's scribes for the creation of scrolls. The Signet acquires a list of commissioned scrolls, and figures out who is creating which parts, and delivers them by a due date to the B&B / Heralds. The ability to create scrolls is required. Time commitment: Moderate



### Deputy Exchequer

The Deputy Exchequer assists the Exchequer with baronial bookkeeping and running troll at all baronial events. This position requires being a signer on the baronial bank account. Organization and computer skills are required, and basic math or accounting knowledge is helpful. Time commitment: High

### Waiver Secretary

The Waiver Secretary manages and oversees the collections of various liability waivers. This position collaborates with the Exchequer(s) and Combat Marshals on maintaining waivers for event consent forms and fighter practice liability, as examples. Time commitment: Low

### Equestrian Marshal



Baronial Equestrian Marshal works with kingdom Equestrian Marshals to establish an equestrian presence in Ered Sul. A strong familiarity with equestrian events and a willingness to gain an in depth understanding of Society and local regulations is required. Time commitment: self-determined

### List Minister



The List Minister sets up and hosts tournaments throughout the year, organizes the fighters, and keeps track of wins and losses. The list minister must be impartial in all fights. Time commitment: Low (can be high commitment during events)





## Deputy Sheriff



Assists Sheriff at baronial events with organizing volunteers with tasks and shifts, performing patrols, provide general help to event attendees, and assist event autocrats as needed. Time commitment: Low (can be high commitment during events)

## Deputy Chronicler



Assists with collecting information to include in the baronial newsletter. Takes photos, interviews populace members, and helps maintain release/permissions forms for creative content. Time commitment: Low

## Deputy Gold Key



The Deputy Gold Key / Chatelaine welcomes newcomers to the SCA and our barony. This position is best filled by someone who is friendly and passionate about SCA and who can approach curious strangers. Time commitment: Low

## Kingdom Want Ads

Kingdom Webminister (open until 7/1/18)

Kingdom Chronicler (open until 6/1/18)

Kingdom Arts & Sciences Minister (open until 7/1/18)

Kingdom Media Relations Officer (open until filled)

Emergency Deputy Kingdom Keeper of the Regalia

Kingdom Social Media Officer and Deputy(s) (open until filled)

Kingdom Tournaments Illuminated Liason

Visit <http://www.atenveldt.org/People/OfficerWantAds> for details

# The Higher Word

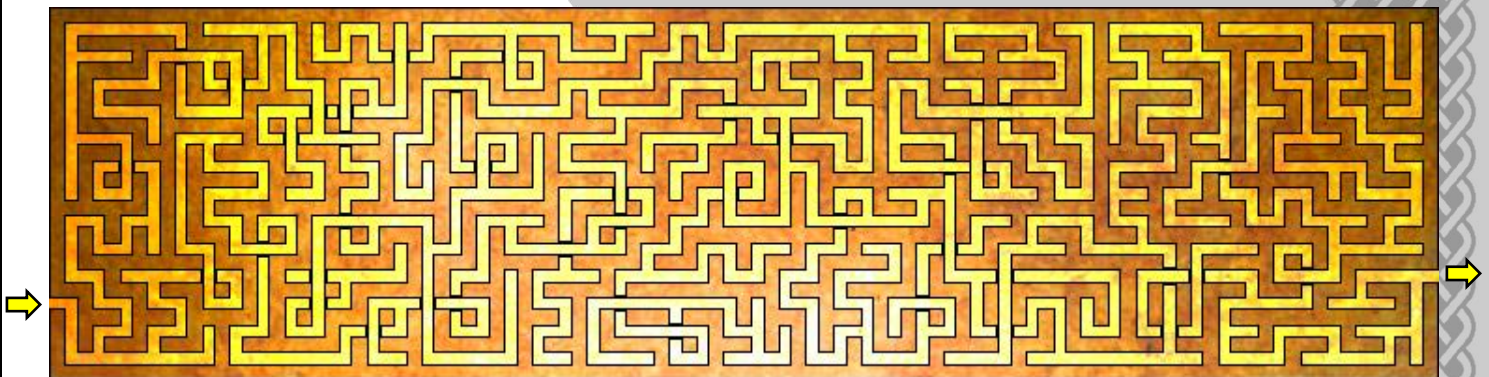
## Lower

"I was in the mood so, I was fighting myself."

Skittles

Over hear a dicey quote? Have a major foot-in-mouth moment?  
Submit it to The Higher Word (or Facebook)! After all, those who laugh together stay together!

## Games



E H U G  
 O H L L B R  
 I X T Q K Z C B D G  
 B D J V I T X X U J F G A Q  
 I D M K R P B W U C A N N F H Q  
 U M A R L C M E W A O U Z M N U H N L I  
 W P Y N U F Y L H F S F O T W I S E Q V E P  
 G X P V C C R T S O C E T N E P H I F M S Y P E  
 W C Q D L I A G N U H C M L K Q U F Y P G X T I  
 H P L O P N N E E U Q Y A M E L P Z F D V C V S  
 G F M P B I I G M W A L P U R G I S N A C H T D  
 V L J G R L L A X S Q B E L S Y K P F L X L M F  
 K U K P U L R O H W S Q H O L U E D I Z H J A K  
 K S J Z G B Z D Q D G G T C N U S E T I H W  
 Z F L O R A L I A P V Q C I U Q S H V V  
 W I L D F L O W E R S S E R I F N O B  
 R Z P R W O W L K U Z R G D O B  
 L T R J K O K Q H I J T  
 R B P B V Y  
 Q Q U E N J S Y T N B I T Q K N  
 G Q G Y U D T A T D R R R X A G  
 E T D Y I M O M I I A C N O N  
 S R T E V S S R T M L Q Y C M V  
 C Z W Z N H X U I Y J J Y W

Maypole  
 Spring  
 Beltane  
 Floralia  
 Walpurgisnacht  
 White Sun  
 Pentecost  
 May Queen  
 Wild Flowers  
 Bonfires  
 Dancing

## Other Ways to Contact Us

Society Website: <http://www.sca.org>

Kingdom Website: <http://www.atenveldt.org>

Barony of Ered Sul Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/SCAEredSul/>

Baron of Ered Sul Facebook Group: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/135613726524285/>

Highlands War Website <https://www.http://highlandswar.org/>

## The Fine Print

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