

THE RUSTED POST

THE NEWSLETTER OF IVYEINRUST

VOLUME ONE, NUMBER NINE

MARCH / APRIL AS XXVII

MEETING MINUTES - JAN & FEB

At the January Meeting...

Seneschal's Report - Morgan reported on the Seneschal's Committee meeting. An event bid procedure has been established for events inside the Barony. The Barony is considering a tournament in the late spring as the official fund raiser for this year's Pennsic War. If we want to hold an event we can do so, but it doesn't have to be a fund raiser for the war. Dafydd has been in touch with him and has officially resigned as Herald. His research indicates that zip code 19143 is one of the traditional zip codes of the group.

Mistress of Arts & Sciences - Notice of absence received. She has another ten months of school.

Herald - Fionna will take the necessary steps to be warranted.

Exchequer - Still have \$137.15. Harlequin has received all the paper work for end of year financial reports and they will be filed on time.

Chronicler - Writing is fun! Lorcan needs articles. Everyone will get one more free issue.

Old Business - Discussion about another event took place. The timing is now unrealistic for April, and very tight for May, especially if the general Barony is to have a major tournament in early June. Now looking at Oct 16th, "Festival For the Hunt."

Lorcan brought us up to date on the zip code expansion. Duchess, Mistress Sedalia has reviewed the package and sent it onto Mistress Hilary. As we have withdrawn the request for the upgrade to Canton Hilary can approve the zip additions without going to the Board.

(See Page Two)

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NOTICES FOR THE POPULACE...

FROM THE EDITOR

For the past year I have been donating all costs of the Rusted Post. These include envelopes, duplication, and postage.

Effective with the April issue the newsletter will have to become self supporting as far as the postage is concerned. If you wish to continue to receive the newsletter please forward \$3.50 to Harlequin. Checks should be made payable to SCA - Iveyeinrust/Bhakail.

To the left of your name you will find a numeric indicator of the number of issues you have remaining. The next two issues will remain on me. L.D. L.

NEXT MEETING

MAR 31ST 7:30

**FIONNA & LAWRENCE'S
4819 FLORENCE AVE
(OFF OF BALTIMORE AVE)
724 - 0368**

BARONY MEETING

April 7, 1993, 7:30 PM

Plays & Players Theater

3rd Floor Club Rooms

1714 Delancey St.,

Phila., Pa 19103

Cash Bar Opens at 7:00

MIDSUMMER REVEL!

June 5th, Fund Raiser For Pennsic War

A Royal Progress Event

See Pikestaff For Details

More Minutes...

The Complete Strategist has requested that we put kind of poster be placed in their store. Morgan to check on sizing. Lorcan to contact Martine about doing the actual work.

Nominations for Seneschal - Lawrence.

At the Feb. Meeting...

The only major order of business was the election of a new Seneschal. Lawrence being the only candidate he was elected unanimously.

The members present took place in a work session to bring various bureaucratic matters up to speed for both Kingdom and Baronial superiors.

THE EARLY KINGS OF ENGLAND

By Fionna

Part One - Edward the Elder to Edward the Martyr

This is an over view of the Kings of England from the year of 899 to 1035 and some of the primary things that happened. Some of the things are amusing, some are quite disgusting and some things are just ordinary. The information came from two books, The Oxford Book of Royal Anecdotes edited by Elizabeth Longford and Kings and Queens of England and Scotland by Plantagenet Somerset Fry.

Edward the Elder came to rule in the year of 899. Not much was said about his rule. He managed a re conquest of the Viking held lands. He had a sister, Aethelflaed and she was married. It was a strange marriage. She refused to embrace her husband on the grounds that a person of her station should not have such happiness. She did have a child with her husband. She thought nothing of helping her brother in building cities, giving him advice, protecting her men at home and intimidating other men abroad. When she died, the people pledged to her, turned to her brother. Edward died in 924.

Athelstan was Edward's son. He came to the throne in 924 and was well educated by his formidable aunt. Athelstan was described as slender and flaxen haired; of astonishing beauty and had graceful manners. He earned the name of Athelstan the Glorious. With the King of Northumbria, he harried

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BALLYWICKE OFFICERS

Seneschal

Lawrence of Iveyinrust (Larry Sall)
4819 Florence Ave., Phila., Pa. 19143
215-724-0368

Ivy Pursuivant

Fionna (Barbara Sall)
(See Seneschal)

Knights Marshall

Baron Arnulf Adler (Richard Ramadene)
4427 Samson St. Phila., Pa. 19104
215-222-4835

Mistress of Arts & Sciences

Tiphaine de Montaigne (Pamela Fernsler)
718 S. 3rd St., 2F Phila., Pa. 19147
215-829-9283

Exchequer

Harlequin Tomfoolery (Steven R. Scott)
2035 Kater St. Phila., Pa. 19146
215-731-1884

Chronicler

Lorcan Dracon Lar (John Saint-denis)
(See Exchequer)

This is The Rusted Post, a publication of the Canton of Iveyinrust of the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc. It is not a corporate publication of the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc., and does not delineate SCA policies.

Scotland. Athelstan is best remembered for a bloody victory over the Danes, Irish and the Scots at an unknown site. He died in 939.

Edmund, who was Athelstan's brother, came to rule next. His brother did a lot, but there was still a lot to do. In 944 Northumbria came under his rule and a year later Strathclyde followed. Strathclyde was given to Malcolm, King of Scotland, under on condition; that Malcolm would work with Edward. Dunstan, a man of the cloth who was destined for sainthood, had the misfortune of being mistreated by Edmund or rather Edmund had the misfortune of mistreating Dunstan. While Edmund was out chasing stag, he chased the stag to a cliff. Instead of turning and standing to fight, the stag choose to go over the cliff with the hounds following. Edmund's horse could not be stopped and what saved him was that Edmund promised to make amends with Dunstan. With that, the horse stopped on the very edge of the cliff. When Edmund got back, he awarded Dunstan with the position of Abbot of Glastonbury. King Edmund's life was cut short by a robber, who had been sentenced and banished six years earlier. The robber appeared at a party and the king pinned him to the floor. The robber stabbed the king with a dagger. The robber died being torn apart by the King's attendants. This all happened on May 26, 946 and was foreseen by Dunstan.

Eadred was the last of Edward the Elder's sons. Edmund did have sons, but they were too young to rule. Eadred had a very successful battle with Eric Bloodaxe. Eric was the King of Norway until he was expelled for being very cruel. One story is that he murdered his seven brothers. He was also the King of Northumbria until he was defeated by Eadred. Eric returned to England and was expelled, only to return in 954. Then Eric was killed by Eadred's army. Eadred was called the Emperor of the Anglo-Saxons and Northumbrians, protector of Britons and the Governor of Pagans. While he was severely ill, he called for all the Royal Treasure to be brought to him and he intended to distribute the treasury to his followers. Dunstan was one of the keepers and while he was on the road, an angel spoke to him and told him that the King was dead. Dunstan's horse fell dead instantly, not being able to stand the angel's voice. When Dunstan got to the King, he found that at the exact moment on the road when the angel spoke, the King died. Eadred finally got relief from his illness in 955.

Eadwig was the son of Edmund and took the throne next, because Eadred had died childless. Eadwig was still young and acted like it. On the day of his coronation, instead of feasting with the nobles, he took of for the attention of a certain noble woman. Dunstan and another bishop were sent by their superiors to bring the King back. When they entered the royal chambers, they found the crown lying on the floor discarded and the King and the woman locked in an intament embrace. The King refused to come at first and finally Dunstan had to forcibly separate them. Dunstan and the bishop brought the King back, wearing his crown, back to the feast. For Dunstan's troubles, he was exiled. Eadwig died in 959.

Edgar took the throne next. He was called Edgar the Peaceable, because his predecessors did so much. Edgar's reign was a prosperous one and many things were reformed. Dunstan was recalled from exile and started to reform the church, while the King started to reform the laws. Two things stood out, a legal code which Alfred's laws were the base for and the One Hundred Ordinance, which divided the shires into many shires. Interestingly Edgar ruled for fourteen years before he was crowned. He was crowned in Acemannesceastee (Bath) in a new service that Dunstan wrote from the old one. That service was used for many years. Many people came to the coronation to pledge allegiance to him. Edgar still maintained a good reputation up to when he died in 975.

Edward was Edgar's eldest son and he came to the throne at the tender age of fifteen. He was called Edward the Martyr. At that time, martyr meant unpopular. In the beginning of his reign, a comet appeared. This was a sign of a great foreboding. Four years later, all of England's great fell out of a loft. Some were killed and others badly injured. St. Dunstan was there, but he prevented himself from falling by grabbing a beam. He was so hated by his own family that they killed him in 978. He was buried with out royal honors, so great was their hatred. One story is that his own step-mother offered a cup to drink and then stabbed him. It is said that his bones are still sitting in a cutlery box in a bank's strong room.

Watch the next Rusted Post for Part II of the "Early Kings of England..."