

# **Kingdom of Gleann Abhann**

## **Arts & Sciences Handbook**

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## **Introduction**

The Arts and Sciences are an important aspect of our Society. Although our Crowns are chosen through combat and our events are run through service, it is the Arts that give our events their beauty and flavor. Often it is the Arts that involve the education that gives the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc., its 501.3C status. The Kingdom Minister of Arts and Sciences is a Great Officer of State. This handbook gives the administrative guidelines for the A&S office, as well as the activities that are that officer's responsibilities.

### **Kingdom Minister of Arts and Sciences**

#### **Responsibilities**

The Kingdom Minister of Arts and Sciences (KMoAS) and staff are responsible for encouraging the growth of the Arts and Sciences within the Kingdom of Gleann Abhann. Specific duties include running Kingdom Arts and Sciences Faire, training, warranting, and acting as a resource person for local Ministers of Arts and Sciences, reporting the status of the Arts and Sciences to the Crown, Kingdom Seneschal, and Corporate A&S Officer, and encouraging education in the Arts and Sciences within the Kingdom.

The KMoAS serves as the A&S Competitions Coordinator for Gulf Wars, and is considered one of the many deputies on the Gulf Wars staff. Prior to the war, the KMoAS ensures that updated information regarding various A&S competitions is included in the Gulf Wars publications and social media, and facilitates communication with and between the KMoAS of both Ansteorra and Trimaris with regard to the A&S Champions Battles. The KMoAS also works with the KMoAS of Meridies to organize the Meridies-Gleann Abhann Open.

#### **Deputies**

**Drop dead deputy** – This person, required by Law, is someone who is willing and able to step into the office on minimal notice in the event the KMoAS can unexpectedly no longer fulfill the responsibilities of the office. Early in the tenure of office, this might be the prior KMoAS. Late in the tenure of office, this is often, but not required to be, the replacement deputy. The drop-dead deputy must be able to get the files and meet the responsibilities of the KMoAS until a replacement can be found and put into office.

**Replacement deputy**— The replacement deputy is the designated person to replace the current KMoAS, pending approval of the Crown, Kingdom Seneschal, and Corporate MoAS. Per Kingdom Law, this person must be named one year into the KMoAS' tenure of office.

**Webminister**—An A&S Webminister is required to maintain the Kingdom A&S website.

**Special project deputies**—The Kingdom MoAS may appoint deputies to handle special projects as needed.

## **Local Ministers of Arts and Sciences**

**Responsibilities:** The duties of the local minister of arts and sciences fall in three categories: encouraging the arts and sciences, reporting activity related to the arts and sciences, and running and/or assisting in the running of local, regional and Kingdom Arts and Sciences Faires.

### **Assuming the Office**

The Minister of Arts and Sciences must be a paid member of the SCA and reside at an address where a subscribing member lives in order to have access to The Ambassador, the Kingdom newsletter.

In order to turn over the local office, the outgoing A&S officer should send a letter to the Kingdom MoAS, with a copy to the local seneschal, naming the incoming officer. The incoming officer should send a letter to the KMoAS, agreeing to take the office and providing contact information and membership number and expiration date. The local seneschal should co-sign this letter or send a letter to show that he/she is aware of and agrees to the change. Any and all files need to be turned over to the incoming officer at this time.

### **Reporting**

Reporting the A&S activity, research, classes, and demos provides essential information to the Corporation of the SCA, Inc., to support its nonprofit educational organization status. As such, it is a critical responsibility. Quarterly reports are required from each LMoAS. These reports should briefly list the activities in the arts and sciences of individual members, group projects, classes taught, demos and workshops held, and other related activities. An online reporting forms is found on both the main Kingdom website and the Kingdom Arts and Sciences website. This report form automatically sends the local seneschal a copy of the report. (If the report form is not working, please contact the KMoAS as soon as possible.)

*Cantons:* The LMoAS of a Canton may report to the Baronial MoAS or directly to the Kingdom staff with a copy to the Baronial officer. The Canton MoAS should consult with the Baronial MoAS regarding the reporting chain and should inform both the Baronial MoAS and the KMoAS of the desired reporting chain. Regardless of the chosen route, a copy should also be given to the Canton Seneschal. The Baronial MoAS may report the Canton activities directly,

routing the Canton report to the KMoAS or else keep a copy of the report sent by the Canton to the Kingdom staff. Canton files should be kept separate in order to give the Canton credit for their activities.

*Colleges:* Colleges, by definition, are allowed periods of inactivity. Before a planned period of inactivity, the College MoAS must notify the Kingdom staff in writing of the date they will stop reporting and the date they will resume reporting. This letter must include a report of A&S activity since the last quarterly report.

### *Reporting Schedule:*

1st quarter (November, December, January)	due by February 20
2nd quarter (February, March, April)	due by May 20
3rd quarter (May, June July)	due by August 20
4th quarter (August, September, October)	due by November 20

### **Late Reports**

1<sup>st</sup> missed report—Name of groups missing reports is listed on Gleann Abhann social media. If there is no response from the local officer five days after due date, an e-mail (or letter, if e-mail not available) is sent to the local a&s officer, copied to local seneschal.

2<sup>nd</sup> missed report— Name of groups missing reports is listed on Gleann Abhann social media. If there is no response from the local officer five days after due date, an e-mail (or letter, if e-mail not available) is sent to the local a&s officer, copied to local seneschal. Letter contains reminder that a 3<sup>rd</sup> missed report will result in removal of local officer, with reporting duties to revert to local seneschal until a replacement is found.

3<sup>rd</sup> missed report—Local officer removed. Local seneschal will retrieve files and take over duties of A&S officer until replacement is found.

4<sup>th</sup> missed report—Group is sanctioned.

### **Encouraging the Arts and Sciences**

An important part of the local A&S officer's job is encouraging the Arts and Sciences within their group. This can be done in a variety of ways.

**Classes** Encouraging the teaching and attendance at local classes is a very important task. A good way to encourage well-attended classes is to poll the local populace for the topics they are

interested in and poll local experts for what topics they feel comfortable teaching, then match the two lists. All classes should be reported in the quarterly A&S report, but class rosters need not be included.

**Resources** Maintaining and updating a list of local resources in the files is invaluable. Resources include, but are not limited to

- stores that sell needed supplies, such as fabric or art materials
- artisans who are willing to teach or assist others with projects in their areas of expertise
- books owned by the group or individual members who are willing to either loan them or to allow others to read them for research
- library resources
- good internet sites
- social media interest groups

**Project Night** Encouraging members of the group to get together to work on group projects or individual projects can be very productive. Larger groups may be able to have several recurring activities on different nights based on the interests of the members. Groups could have periodic European dance nights, Middle Eastern dance nights, minstrel nights, sewing circles, etc. The local MoAS does not need to attend these, especially when there are multiple specialty groups, but should monitor how many are attending and report this in the quarterly report. The local MoAS should attend the general project nights, or arrange for someone else to do so, to help facilitate productive use of the time. Be creative. Encouraging the arts can include field trips to the library for research, to the fabric store to help others pick out good fabric for garb, or a wide variety of other activities.

**Local Displays/Competitions** may be organized in a variety of ways. Possibilities include:

- K A&S Faire rules. This is a good format for receiving feedback on entries. Documentation is required, unless an entry is for Display Only.
- Populace Bead Vote. This is easy to set up and run. Extra “votes” may be given to Laurels or to visiting Royals/Nobility to choose the winner—or else, use their votes to choose an additional winner. Documentation may or may not be required.
- Display Only. Minimal stress. Easy on participants. Documentation not required, although it may be encouraged.
- Prize Tourney. Entrants provide displays of their work and stand with it to answer questions. Documentation may or may not be required. Prize(s) awarded by Royals/Nobility/Laurels, or other selected group.

- Event Themed. These may be run as a straight A&S competition, bead vote, or display. They may be serious or humorous in nature. Plenty of advance notice to the populace is important, in order to give entrants time to prepare something special.

### **Kingdom and Regional A&S Faires**

At both Kingdom and regional level, entrants may participate for a score with comments, for comment only, or for display only.

The KMoAS runs the annual Kingdom Arts and Sciences Faire, which is awarded to a local group through the bid process common to Kingdom events. The local A&S officer assists with faire set up on site and may act as liaison between the KMoAS and the autocrat. In addition to the Faire itself, there is a teaching component: classes, demonstrations, Kingdom guild booths, and hands-on learning opportunities in an Artisans Row set up. Merchants may also set up as part of the Row, creating a medieval Faire atmosphere. Close communication between the KMoAS and the autocrat or designated deputy is crucial to the success of the Faire. Once a bid has been awarded, the KMoAS should make sure that the autocrat is aware of the unique scheduling needs of this event. The schedule should be submitted to the KMoAS for approval prior to publication.

In addition, the KMoAS hosts several regional a&s faires at local events throughout the year. The local A&S officer assists with faire set up on site and may act as liaison between the KMoAS and the autocrat. Regional faires use Kingdom A&S rules, with the exception that the naming of a Champion is at the discretion of the KMoAS. They are a great way to prepare for the Kingdom Faire, but placing an entry in a regional faire prior to entering it at the Kingdom level is not a requirement. However, they provide a smaller, more relaxed venue where entrants can get advice on how to improve their work prior to taking it to KA&S. Entries may be brought to more than one regional faire, but once entered at Kingdom level for a score, the entry should be “retired” or brought only for display.

For more information on the rules, category criteria, and the entry process, consult the Arts and Sciences Faire Appendix in the back of this handbooks.

## Kingdom Guilds

Guilds form to study and promote a particular art form. The requirements for a Kingdom Guild are as follows:

- Participation in the Presentation of Guilds at Coronations. The guilds are called forward at the court of the incoming Crown, and present a gift from their guild, such as largesse, regalia, or a personal gift to Their Royal Majesties.
- Participation at Kingdom Arts and Sciences Faire in the form of classes, an information and display table, a demonstration, or a combination of these activities.
- Quarterly reports to the KMoAS from the steward or secretary of the guild. The reporting schedule is the same as that of the local a&s officers.
- Regular meetings
- A Guild Charter, with a copy sent to the KMoAS. The charter should contain:
  - Name of the Guild
  - Purpose of the Guild
  - Type of service planned
  - Officer structure At the very least there must be a Guild Steward or Secretary whose contact information must be provided to the KMoAS, or designated deputy, and updated whenever there is a change.
  - Number of meetings, with a minimum of one per year. The frequency of meetings should be designated in the Charter or bylaws.
  - Communication among members. The planned method, be it newsletter, website, or other method, should be designated in the Charter or bylaws.
  - Other pertinent information regarding the Guild structure

The Charter will be submitted to the KMoAS for approval.

The KMoAS can call for a report regarding activity, officers, and service. Failure to meet, to report, to participate in required guild activities as defined above, or to provide updated contact information is grounds for being named inactive.

If moneys are to be collected for the Guild, beyond being reimbursed for class costs by participating members, the Kingdom Exchequer must approve the financial plan of the Guild. Contact information for Kingdom Guilds is published in The Ambassador and on the Kingdom A&S website. Those whose contact information is to be published must first obtain a Release Code. For more information, contact the Kingdom Chronicler.

## **Working toward Guild Status**

Those wishing to create a Kingdom guild must first start with an interest group in order to see if enough people are likely to become and stay active in that group. The group should begin by creating a roster and choosing someone to act as the point of contact. From there the group can build membership by sponsoring activities such as classes, competitions, workshops, and service projects. Once the group has established a track record of teaching and service, they may petition the KMoAS for advancement to Guild status. At this point, the KMoAS will request a membership roll and history of Guild activity. Minimal membership required for Kingdom Guild recognition is five active members. Active members are defined as those who regularly attend meetings or other scheduled guild activities. Just being on an electronic mailing list or social media is not sufficient to define membership.

# Appendix A

## Kingdom of Gleann Abhann Guidelines for the Kingdom Arts & Sciences Faire

The categories and guidelines presented below are not meant to limit the entrant's choices, rather, they are meant to assist and bring order to the competition process. This is a fluid document and may be updated at any time as deemed necessary by the Kingdom Minister of Arts and Sciences. Please contact the KMoAS for questions, concerns, or additions to this compilation.

### General Guidelines for all Entries

#### Entries

- An entrant can enter up to two entries per category with a limit of twelve for the Faire.
- Please bring three copies of the documentation for each entry unless stated otherwise.
- If you are unsure of the category for your entry, please consult with the Kingdom Minister for Arts & Sciences.
- Judges may not move an item to a different category without the express permission of the entrant. (If unable to attend, entrant may allow the individual responsible for the entry to grant permission for any category changes.)
- Entering one item in more than two categories require KMoAS approval.
- Entrants may enter an item in one of three ways: Comment with Score, Comment Only, or Display Only. Only items that are scored will be eligible for Champion. Display Only items do not require documentation, only basic information about the entry.

#### Champion of the Arts Criteria:

- To be eligible for Champion, you must enter three (3) entries in three (3) categories. One item cannot be entered into multiple categories for the purposes of Champion judging. If an entry is in more than one category, only the highest scoring category for that item will count toward Champion. (Ex: a scroll is entered in both Calligraphy and Illumination. The calligraphy score is 16. The Illumination score is 17. Only the Illumination score is counted toward Champion.)
- The Champion is determined by averaging the three highest scoring items for each participant. The highest average determines the Champion.
- In the event of a tie, the Crown and the Laurels will decide the winner.
- A Champion must receive a minimum average score of 16 to be declared the Champion.

#### Documentation and Display

- Entries must be appropriate to one specific time period, country or region, and culture of origin. This specific time period, country/region, and culture of origin should be explicitly stated in the documentation for the entry.
- Documentation should be for pre-17th century items, unless an exception is noted in the guidelines for the specific category.
- Wikipedia should not be used as a source for your documentation.
- Any evidence of plagiarism will disqualify the entry.
- All aspects of materials, processes, and methods used, including tools and their methods of use, should be documented.**

- All entries should be attractively and appropriately displayed. Please consider the space available and any limitations in designing the presentation.
- Including photographs of period pieces or illustrations to document style, material, or technique is highly encouraged. Include a source citation for each of these photos.
- Projects that cannot be transported to be displayed, for reasons of size, immobility, or instability, and projects that are unsuited for actual display should include detailed photographic documentation of both the entry and the processes used to create it.

### **Methods, Tools, and Materials**

- Use of substitutes or simulated materials is permitted where period varieties or materials are unavailable, unsafe, or prohibitively expensive. Reasons for such substitutions must be explained, and similarities to or differences from period materials needs to be discussed in the documentation. Other uses of non-period or modern materials are discouraged. The exception to this guideline is the SCA Life category (see SCA Life for more info).
- Use of period materials will yield a higher score for complexity. All toxic materials (e.g. pigments, colorants, etc.) used need to be listed in the documentation for the entry. Any items to be displayed that contain toxic materials must be clearly labeled as containing a toxic substance.
- Lamé is not a suitable substitute for cloth of gold.
- Do not use acrylic paints.
- Do not submit "kit projects". *See glossary for definition.*
- Do not submit your piece until it is finished, unless you wish to display it for Comment Only. Pieces that are steps in a larger project may be entered (e.g. embroidery on an unfinished garment; illumination without calligraphy; etc.), as long as the portion of the project that is being entered is finished.
- The complexity of the project, as well as its execution, is considered in the overall scoring of an entry.
- Entries that are simple in nature can be increased in complexity by doing a survey or study that involves multiple items.
- Modern power tools may be used on entries. However, their use will affect the complexity and the authenticity of the score. Modern power tools include sewing machines, drills, etc.

## Appendix B

### Kingdom Arts & Sciences Faire Individual Categories

Categories are in boldface

#### *Applied Arts*

**Amber, Bone and Horn**

**Ceramics and Pottery**

**Glass Work**

**Leatherwork**

**Metalwork**

**Woodwork**

#### *Domestic Arts*

**Animal Sciences and Horticulture**

**Brewing: grain-based beverage such as beer and ale**

**Vintning: wine, mead, and cordials (non-medicinal)**

**Cooking**

**Apothecary and Still Room Arts**

#### *Fine and Graphic Arts*

**Fine Arts: painting, sculpture**

**Calligraphy**

**Illumination:**

**Printing Sciences: relief printing (woodcut), intaglio (etching and engraving)**

**Book Arts: bookbinding, papermaking**

**Tools and Colorants: dyes, inks, pigments, pens, brushes (Includes food grade colorants)**

## *Textile Arts*

**Construction:** Spinning, Weaving, Felting, Sprang, Knitting, Naalbinding, etc.

(Dyeing may be considered as part of entry. Dye-focused entries, especially those using, commercially produced yarn, will be judged in the Tools and Colorants category.)

**Application:** Embroidery, Lacemaking, Beadwork (Printed fabric falls under Printing Sciences.)

**Clothing—Single Item** (Judged off the body, with an emphasis on construction.)

**Clothing Review** (Entire ensemble, judged on the body)

**Clothing Accessories:** shoes, hats, headgear, gloves, bags, belts, scabbards, etc.

## *Writing*

**Creative writing**

**Scholarly Writing (Research papers)**

## *Other Categories*

**Heraldic Arts**

**Historical Technology**

**Performing Arts:** European dance, Non-European dance, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Theatrical works, Story Telling, Poetry, miscellaneous street performance such as juggling.

## *Categories that are not part of scoring for Champion of the Arts*

**SCA Life**

**Youth Open**

**Demonstrating a Period Activity (DAPA)**

## Appendix C

### **Kingdom Arts & Sciences Faire** **Criteria for Individual Categories**

Individual categories are in boldface type.

#### *Applied Arts*

##### **Amber, Bone and Horn**

This category includes work with carving and inlay techniques using natural materials other than wood, metal, and stone.

###### Guidelines:

- All aspects of processes and methods used, including tools, should be documented.
- Use of powered tools is acceptable only for the roughest, earliest stages of the project. Finer areas such as detail work should be done by hand.
- Entrants are strongly encouraged to use period tools and methods for as much of the entry as possible.
- Realistic substitutes for ivory may be used, due to the expense and the possible legal issues connected with procuring real ivory, realistic substitutes such as tagua nut and other modern materials that can be manipulated like ivory may be used without a deduction taken for authenticity.

##### **Ceramics and Pottery**

This category includes vessels, trinkets, figurines, cookware, and other items made from fired clay.

###### Guidelines:

- Decoration must be appropriate for time period, culture, and piece.
- The use of food-safe glazes is required. If you create your own glazes, please be aware of federal guidelines for any item that could be used to contain food.
- Commercial glazes are acceptable and should simulate period glazes as closely as possible.
- Molded ceramic ware is acceptable if the use of molds is documented and the shape is appropriate for the time period. Display of the mold used to create the piece is highly encouraged.
- Use genuine clay. Air-dry clay and polymer clay ("Sculpey") are not acceptable in this category, but could be suitable for the SCA Life category (See the SCA Life category for more details).
- Poured and slip-cast ceramics are not currently documentable to period, but might be acceptable in the SCA Life category (See the SCA Life category for more details).
- Pieces that are unfired are considered unfinished. Likewise, if a piece was glazed in period, it is not considered finished until it is glazed.

##### **Glass Work**

This category encompasses techniques that are involved in the design, cutting, painting, and assembly of stained glass. This category also includes, but is not limited to: Blown glass, Curved glass, Glass beads, and Etching.

#### Guidelines:

- Documentation should include specific description of colors and pigments used correct for the period of the piece. Please remember that the color palette increases in later periods.
- Document the subject selection and the design elements of the piece as correct for the chosen period of the piece.

#### Additional Guidelines for Stained glass:

- Document the subject selection and the design elements of the piece as correct for the chosen period of the piece.
- Include information on all aspects of the project including glass selection, painting, firing, and assembly and soldering techniques.
- Document proper use of non-lead supports in the case of larger pieces.

#### Additional Guidelines for Blown Glass

- Include information on all aspects of the project including glass selection and glass blowing technologies available for the period of the piece
- Include information on all aspects of the project including glass selection and etching techniques.

## Leatherwork

This category includes the crafting and construction of leather items (e.g., leather bottle or vessel, decorated leather box, etc.) and their decoration using various leatherworking techniques such as *cuir bouilli* (boiled leather), shaping, tooling, etc. This category includes leather armor and weapons. (Note: Weapons and armor that are composed of leather AND other materials can also be entered under the Miscellaneous category, but the guidelines that apply to leatherwork should still be considered. Likewise, these guidelines apply to leather items such as shoes, belts, gloves, sheaths, etc., which may also be entered as Clothing Accessories.)

#### Guidelines:

- All leather construction should be done by hand.
- Glue should not be a primary construction medium. If it is used at all, it should be cleaned sufficiently so that it is unseen.
- Synthetic sinew that appears realistic is acceptable, but synthetic leather is not.
- Documentation should support the techniques used.
- Be cautious when using modern commercial stamps; ensure that they correspond to the period of the piece and document their use accordingly.
- If you use leaf, we strongly encourage the use of real gold or silver leaf.
- Decoration, tooling, and coloration should be executed and documented to the style, culture, and period of the piece.
- Ensure all stamping, carving, and other decorative techniques correspond to pre-seventeenth century techniques and materials appropriate to the period of the piece.
- A reasonable substitution of modern pigments, dyestuffs, and finishes is acceptable. These substitutions should be justified in the documentation and should match the appearance and effect of period materials as closely as possible. Use of period materials will yield a higher score for complexity. Use of toxic period inks/pigments is allowed, provided that the entrant makes a note in the documentation that toxic materials were used.
- Edges and stitching should be finished in an appropriate manner, which is recorded in the documentation. The use of commercial waxed linen thread is acceptable

## Metalwork

Both functional and ornamental metalwork produced by forging, casting, and other forms of hot or cold fabrication are included in this category, as well as metal weapons and metal armor. (Note: Weapons and armor that are composed of metal AND other materials can also be entered in the Miscellaneous category, but the guidelines that apply to metal would still be in effect, particularly where safety is an issue). Decorative metalwork such as engraving (non-printmaking), and metal jewelry are also included in this category.

#### Guidelines:

- Documentation of a utilitarian piece should discuss the elements of the piece and the rationale for them, as well as the precedents and reasoning behind its design and function.
- There is substantial scholarly argument as to the possible use of electroplating in the ancient world and, if the entrant shows awareness of the arguments, such use should be counted as authentic.
- Molds made in the course of construction of an entry should be described in the documentation, and if possible, be exhibited with the entry.
- The entrant is encouraged to submit any drawings or plans used to create the submission, as well as photographs, drawings, or books relied upon in the design.
- No points will be deducted for modern precious metal plating. This is to discourage use of period techniques in any mercury (metal) amalgam gilding, which is extremely hazardous to health and environment and too dangerous to use without specialized knowledge and equipment.
- No points should be deducted for the use of modern exotic steels because of hazards similar to mercury gilding during smelting steel, however a knowledge of period materials should be shown in the documentation.
- If using other hazardous materials, follow appropriate safety precautions.

Warning: Mercury gilding as practiced by the ancients is extremely dangerous. Such techniques may not be used in the ancient manner. Modern safeguards for mercury gilding are required and must be mentioned in the documentation. Use of modern safeguards will not be a cause for a lower authenticity score. OSHA LEVEL 4 containment hood as a minimum safety precaution is recommended.

#### Additional Guidelines for Armor and Maille:

- It is the armoring skill that is being judged in the category, not the weight of the entry.
- Non-armor uses of mail are not eligible.
- Modeling the entry is preferred. Entries can be modeled in one of three ways: on the body; on a stand or dummy; or via photographs from all angles. If photographs are used, the photos must show the entry worn on the body or on a stand/dummy.

#### Additional Guidelines for Knives, Swords and Weaponry:

- Blades are not required to be sharpened and points will neither be withheld nor awarded for sharpness.
- Devices using gunpowder are not eligible for entry.

## Woodwork

This category includes constructed pieces, furniture, musical instruments, and treen (useful objects carved of wood, such as spoons or combs). Wooden weapons also fit into this category. (Note: Weapons and armor that are composed of wood AND other materials can also be entered under the Miscellaneous category, but the guidelines that apply to woodwork should still be considered.)

#### Guidelines:

- Appropriate substitutes for period woods are acceptable. For example, if a hardwood like English oak was used in period, it may be hard to find locally. In this case, an American variety of oak with similar characteristics to the English oak may be substituted.
- No factory pre-finished wood.
- Document the process and tools used at each stage.
- Hardware should be appropriate and period.
- Finishes should be period or a reasonable substitute.
- Pictures of period exemplars are encouraged.
- Ornament should be appropriate to the time and place of the item.
- Modern materials such as plywood and MDF are strongly discouraged.
- Document all joinery to period.

## *Domestic Arts*

### **Animal Sciences and Horticulture**

A large range of entries fall within this category, from feeding songbirds in their local environment, to coursing greyhounds, to falconry or hawking, to the training of a warhorse. Horticulture includes period gardens and gardening techniques.

Guidelines for Animal Science:

- Documentation should address the historical aspects of the species. Species and breeds should be as appropriate as possible, given the climate and conditions available to the entrant.
- Use of authentic breeds is encouraged; however, a reasonable substitution is acceptable if the breed or species looks and feels authentic to the time period and culture.
- Training and treatment of animals should be done in a safe and humane manner. Period techniques, where illegal or deemed inhumane by modern standards, should be documented but not applied to the entry.
- Photographic documentation of the entry, including an on-going record of development of the animal is strongly encouraged.

Guidelines for Horticulture:

- Photographic documentation of non-transportable entries including an on-going record of the development of a garden is acceptable. Every aspect of the garden should be addressed in the documentation, including the non-plant components of the garden such as benches, fountains and ground dressings (ie. mulch).
- Document the layout and plan for the garden.
- The garden should be period in as far as is possible for the area. Appropriate substitutes for plants are acceptable, but should be explained (i.e. period plant variety no longer available, European variety unsuitable for this climate.)
- Modern substitutions for period labor are acceptable, but document the process.
- Recreation of period garden techniques such as grafting and pleaching are acceptable entries. Include photographic documentation of process.
- Cut flower arrangements are acceptable in this category.

### **Brewing**

This category includes alcohol-based items where the entrant creates a fermented beverage using grains - beers, ales, meads, stouts, porters, etc. (For wine, see Vintning; for cordials, see Apothecary and Still Room Arts)

Guidelines:

- Entrants and judges in this category must be 21 years of age with proof of age (ID).
- Entries without recipes and ingredient lists will not be judged.
- Any herbs and spices used in the entry must be listed in the documentation, preferably with their Latin botanical names.
- Sanitary methods of preparation and preservation should be strictly adhered to even though they are not period.
- One bottle per entry.
- Each bottle should be labeled with the name of the type of alcohol and brief description of the entry.
- Suggested (not required) materials to aid in the judging of your entry: several small tasting glasses with at least one being a clear glass, small pieces of white bread or unsalted crackers, an unobtrusive container for the disposal of excess liquids, and an opener if the beverage is not already opened for the judges.
- Taste everything before you enter it.

### **Vintning**

This category includes alcohol-based items where the entrant creates a fermented beverage based on fruits, flowers and/or honey.

### Guidelines:

- Entrants and judges in this category must be 21 years of age with proof of age (ID).
- Entries without recipes and ingredient lists will not be judged.
- Any herbs and spices used in the entry must be listed in the documentation, preferably with their Latin botanical names.
- Sanitary methods of preparation and preservation should be strictly adhered to, even though they are not period.
- One bottle per entry.
- Each bottle should be labeled with the name of the type and brief description of the entry.
- Suggested (not required) materials to aid in the judging of your entry: several small tasting glasses with at least one being a clear glass, small pieces of white bread or unsalted crackers, an unobtrusive container for the disposal of excess liquids, and an opener if beverage is not already opened for the judges.
- Taste everything before you enter it.

## Cooking

This category includes entrees, breads, desserts, subtleties, and cooking aids such as spice blends and condiments.

### Guidelines:

- Entries without recipes and ingredient lists will not be judged.
- Any herbs and spices used in the entry must be listed in the documentation, preferably with their Latin botanical names.
- Documentation must include both the final redacted recipe ~~Include~~ and the original period recipe, if available. (Ingredient substitutions should be explained—too expensive, unavailable, unsafe to eat.)
- If no exact period recipes are available, use period sources to show the existence of the dish. Explain your conclusions.
- Keep individual ingredients and techniques consistent as to the appropriate time, place, and culture.
- Document your process; explaining how the dish was prepared. Process pictures are strongly encouraged.
- Items containing raw eggs, seafood, or nuts must be labeled clearly and appropriate safety precautions must be taken.
- Original recipes should be based upon documented medieval sources, techniques, and ingredients.
- Cooked entries should be fully cooked. Food should be served at the appropriate temperature: hot foods hot, cold foods cold—It is the responsibility of the entrant to see to this.
- Highly acidic foods should not be cooked or served in reactive cookware.
- Do not use Sure-Jel or other artificial pectins in period jellies.
- Any edible flowers used should be organically grown - no pesticides.
- Taste everything before it is served.

## Apothecary and Still Room Arts

This category includes candles, soaps, cosmetics, toiletries, infused vinegars and oils, medicinal cordials, and specialty beverages.

### Guidelines:

- All entries should provide an ingredient list. Provide botanical, as well as common names for herbs and spices. If redacting a period recipe, provide a copy of the recipe and cite the source, along with your redaction. Note any substitutions and tell why the substitution was made. Entries without recipes and ingredient lists will not be judged.
- The use of non-period liquors in cordials is strongly discouraged. Documentation should follow the cooking category guidelines.
- Entrant must be at least 21 years of age to enter cordials.
- Suggested (not required) materials to aid in the judging of edible entries: several small tasting glasses with at least one being a clear glass, small pieces of white bread or unsalted crackers, an unobtrusive container for the disposal of excess food and liquids, and an opener if beverage is not already opened for the judges.
- Taste everything involved in an edible entry before you serve it.

# *Fine and Graphic Arts*

## **Fine Arts**

This category includes painting on canvas, wood, and decorative items, and sculpture, both in-the-round and relief sculpture. Examples include: portraits, landscape and still life paintings, triptychs, icons, reliquaries, preliminary drawings in silverpoint, statues, relief or bas relief carvings, and some items of jewelry.

### Guidelines:

- The paint and the painting surface should be compatible with each other. (Ex: oil can be used on both wood panel and canvas. Egg tempera can be used on wood, but is not suited to a canvas surface.)
- Both the paint and the painting surface should be appropriate to the time, culture, and purpose of the item you are creating, and should be used in combinations that are historically correct. For example, a 13<sup>th</sup> century Western European altarpiece would likely be egg tempera on wood panel, but not oil paint on wood, as oil painting in art was not used in Western Europe until the 15<sup>th</sup> century.
- Use pigments that are appropriate to the time, place, culture, and socio-economic status of the work. Not every pigment was available and affordable in all times and in all places in period. (As in all categories, reasonable substitutions are allowed, with an explanation of those substitutions.)
- Use of toxic period inks/pigments is allowed, provided that the entrant makes a note in the documentation that toxic materials were used.
- Explain any modern substitutions for both paints and for panels or surfaces, listing what would have been used in period.
- Choices of form and design in framing and painting should reflect aesthetics and designs appropriate to the time period and culture of the piece. Sculpture and 3-D (jewelry) work style and form should also be reflective of the period, culture and socio-economic purpose as presented within the documentation.
- When creating a religious or spiritual work of art, make sure that all symbols and/or decorative motifs are explained in the documentation, and are appropriate to the entry. Symbolism was important in period, and many seemingly ordinary things we see in period paintings may have had special significance in the context of their time and culture. Use reasoned judgement when choosing to recreate some historical motifs. Some symbols commonly used in period may be offensive to the modern public.
- Sculpture and 3-D (jewelry) work style and form should also be reflective of the period, culture and socio-economic purpose as presented within the documentation.

## **Calligraphy**

This category includes fine handwriting done with quill, pen, brush, or reed, appropriate to the style of calligraphy, on paper or other writing surface. An entry containing both illumination and calligraphy may be entered in both categories and will rate a higher complexity score in both categories.

### Guidelines:

- All pieces should be protected. A piece in a folio with a cover sheet is easiest to judge.
- Entry should be free of dirt and smudges. All errors should be corrected and clean, and the method used to correct the error should be included in the documentation for the entry.
- Use archival materials (i.e. acid free, ph neutral art paper, etc.) whenever possible when period materials are not available.
- Pergamena is an acceptable parchment/vellum substitute, with no deduction taken for authenticity. Using real parchment or vellum will increase complexity score.
- Document paper type to weight and composition.
- Document color by pigment name.
- Do not use markers or acrylics.
- Use of toxic period inks/pigments is allowed, provided that the entrant makes a note in the documentation that toxic materials were used.
- Commercial ink is acceptable as long as it is not a separate entry. The ink should mimic period inks.

- For calligraphy, use of a dip pen, quill, or reed, instead of a cartridge pen is preferred. However, novices may wish to use a cartridge pen.
- If metal leaf is used, real gold or silver leaf is strongly encouraged.
- Scale should be appropriate to the piece. Miniatures should be done in miniature. Calligraphy and illumination should be properly proportioned to each other.
- Calligraphic styles should be consistent to time period and culture.
- Speedball calligraphy books are not acceptable as documentation. Use period manuscripts.
- An exemplar of the alphabet used to help establish a rhythm and flow to the work should be included in the documentation

## **Illumination**

This category includes decorations and/or illustrations as done in pre-17<sup>th</sup> century manuscripts. Examples include full pages or miniatures, border designs, drolleries, historiated initials, gilding, line work (i.e. flourishes), etc. An entry containing both illumination and calligraphy may be entered in both categories and will rate a higher complexity score in both categories.

Guidelines:

- All pieces should be protected. A piece in a folio with a cover sheet is easiest to judge.
- Entry should be free of dirt and smudges. All errors should be corrected and clean, and the method used to correct the error should be included in the documentation for the entry.
- Use archival materials, i.e. acid free, ph neutral art paper, whenever possible when period materials are not available.
- Pergamena is an acceptable parchment/vellum substitute, with no deduction taken for authenticity. Using real parchment or vellum will increase complexity score.
- Document paper type to weight and composition.
- Document color by pigment name.
- Do not use markers or acrylics.
- Use of toxic period inks/pigments is allowed, provided that the entrant makes a note in the documentation that toxic materials were used.
- Commercial ink is acceptable as long as it is not a separate entry. The ink should mimic period inks.
- For calligraphy, use of a dip pen, quill, or reed instead of a cartridge pen is preferred.-However, novices may wish to use a cartridge pen.
- If metal leaf is used, the use of real gold or silver leaf is strongly encouraged.
- Use period manuscripts as sources for your documentation.
- Scale should be appropriate to the piece. Miniatures should be done in miniature. Calligraphy and illumination should be properly proportioned to each other.
- With very few exceptions, work on paper or skin is considered Illumination, while work on a panel or canvas is considered a Fine Art (Note: see the Fine Art Category for more details).

## **Printing Sciences**

This category includes block printing on paper or cloth, as well as etching, engraving, and printing done using moveable type.

Guidelines:

- Wood is preferred as the period material for block printing. Use species of wood appropriate to period/culture when available and affordable.
- Linoleum blocks are acceptable, with deduction taken for authenticity. Wood blocks will get a higher complexity score due to the inherent difficulty inherent in carving the block.
- The paper or fabric used to pull the print should be appropriate to the type of print and to time period/culture.
- When printing on fabric, is included in this category and enough fabric should be decorated to establish the repeat.

- Commercial ink is acceptable, as long as it mimics period inks and colors. The complexity score may be increased by making your own ink.
- Document whether the print is hand-pulled or done with a press.

## **Book Arts**

This category includes bookbinding (codex, scroll, and wax tablet.) and papermaking.

Guidelines:

- All leather construction should be done by hand, if leather is involved.
- If metal leaf is used, real gold or silver leaf is strongly encouraged.
- Use archival materials, i.e. acid free, ph neutral art paper, whenever possible when period materials are not available.
- Pergamentata is an acceptable parchment/vellum substitute, with no deduction taken for authenticity. Using real parchment or vellum will increase complexity score.

## **Tools and Colorants**

This category encompasses the creation of all types of coloring agents (mineral, animal, and plant), as well as the tools used to apply them. This category includes paints inks, dyes, and food coloring, as well as pens, brushes, and other tools.

Guidelines:

- As this category is very process oriented, special care should be taken to document and, when possible, to photograph each step in the creation of the entry.
- If using a period recipe, provide the original recipe and its source, along with your redaction, explaining any changes or substitutions made to the original. If no period recipe is available, explain your choices based on available information in period, as well as modern sources.
- Colorant entries should include a sampler of the colors created. Pigments mixed to produce paint can also be displayed as paint chips. Leather dye can be displayed on small samples of leather. Fiber dyes can be displayed using small skeins. Food colorants may be displayed on a surface such as sugar plate. Ink can be used in a pen to create a calligraphy exemplar.
- If entrant has created and used period colorants as part of an entry in another category, and wishes to enter the colorant separately, color samples should still be provided so that the judges don't have to find the item in the other category in order to judge the colorant.
- Entry of toxic period paints and inks is allowed provided the entrant contains the substance in a durable, airtight container and makes a note on the container warning judges of what is inside, and a note in the documentation that toxic materials were used.
- Pen and brush entries should be set up so that the judges can try the entry for themselves, with paper and ink or brush on hand. Don't forget water for rinsing and paper towels in case of a spill.

## *Textile Arts*

### **Construction**

This category includes techniques that are involved in the construction of fabric, including, but not limited to: spinning, weaving, sprang, knitting, naalbinding, felting, etc. If a textile entry has been dyed using period materials and techniques, the entrant may also document the dye portion as a separate entry (with dye samples) for the Tools and Colorants category, or else let the dye component of the entry count towards Complexity.

Guidelines:

- Documentation should include specific description of construction such as a warping diagram or knitting pattern.
- Include information on all aspects of project including fibers, dyes, fiber prep, and tools used as well as the final product.
- Documentation should be drawn from as a narrow geographic location and time frame as possible.

- Workmanship and construction, including: tension, evenness of selvages/edges/ spinning, structure of weave, etc., should be appropriate to material used in the finished piece.
- Fiber, pattern, size, etc., should be appropriate to the finished piece.
- The longer the length of the woven piece, the greater the complexity.
- Entries that have been dyed with period dyes may score higher in Complexity.

## **Application**

This category includes embroidery, lace making, fabric decoration, and beadwork. (Printed fabric falls under Printing Sciences.)

Guidelines:

- Use authentic materials or reasonable modern approximations.
- Use appropriate types of wood, metal, glass, etc. where required.
- Color, pattern, and motif should be documented.
- If patterns or templates are used, the entrant must include the source of the patterns or templates in the documentation.

## **Clothing—Single Item**

This category is for individual items of clothing judged off the body and emphasis is on the technical skill of the entry. This category encompasses both European and Non-European clothes. Emphasis will be placed on how the garment is constructed.

Guidelines:

- Use authentic materials or reasonable modern approximations.
- All visible stitching should be done by hand. Novices using a sewing machine are still encouraged to enter this category – scores will be affected by amount of handwork on the garment.
- Pictures are quite valuable in the documentation; include photos of exemplars.
- If the entry is a garment for which there is no primary documentation, explain in detail your choice of methods and materials, based on available information.
- Avoid mundane closures. Do not use zippers or metal grommets.
- Include documentation for pattern and cut, where available.
- Period appropriate fabrics, thread and tools should be used with reasonable and appropriate substitutions explained within the documentation.
- Trim should be appropriate for type.

## **Clothing Review (On the body)**

This category is for entire ensembles judged on the body. The 'body' may be a person other than the entrant. For instance, an entrant may make clothing for their child and have the child model the clothing. How the clothing fits is critical in this category. Emphasis will be placed on how the garments are constructed. If the costume you are entering contains multiple layers, please be prepared to have subsequent layers seen by judges. Judges are limited by modesty restraints on how extensively interior seams may be examined. It is not required that the entrant make everything for the ensemble but the number of items made may add to the complexity of the entry. However, the overall look (from shoes to headwear) is critical for this category.

Guidelines:

- Use authentic materials or reasonable modern approximations.
- All visible stitching should be done by hand. Novices using a sewing machine are still encouraged to enter this category – scores will be affected by amount of handwork on the garment. Hand stitching affects the finished drape and construction.

- If it impacts the silhouette of the garment, period undergarments are required. Mundane foundation garments may distract from the fit or may show.
- Pictures are quite valuable in the documentation; include photos of exemplars.
- If the entry is a garment for which there is no primary documentation, explain in detail your choice of methods and materials, based on available information.
- Avoid modern closures.
- Include documentation for pattern and cut, where available.
- Accessories, hairstyle, and makeup should be appropriate to the garment.
- Trim should be appropriate for type.
- With rare exceptions, the costume model should be the person the garment was made for, since Kingdom A&S judging is done on the body. The garment should fit the model correctly.

## **Clothing Accessories**

This category includes one or more accessories made to accompany a particular costume, such as shoes, hats, headgear, gloves, bags, belts, scabbards, etc. The emphasis in this category is placed upon how well the accessories work with the costume they were designed to accompany as well as how well the accessories work with each other. (If this is made to complement a complete ensemble, please include that in the documentation. Please provide pictures of how the item integrates into ensemble.) The cost or lack of availability of some materials (such as gold thread, very fine wool, etc.) should be considered in the judging of entries. *Special Note:* some items may fit better in other categories, i.e. leather shoes in the Leather Work category.

Guidelines:

- Use authentic materials or reasonable modern approximations.
- Use appropriate types of wood, metal, leather, etc. where required
- Color, pattern, and motif should be documented.
- Document how the accessory was used or worn during the stated time period.
- If patterns or templates are used, the entrant must specify the source of the patterns or templates within their documentation.

## *Writing*

### **Creative writing**

This category includes fiction such as poetry, prose, plays, and the like. It also includes non-fiction such as history, biography, philosophical instructional treatises, bestiaries, or travelogues written in a period style and musical composition that is not performed.

Special note: An entry in this category must be submitted to the KMoAS no less than four weeks prior to the Faire. The documentation and the entry should be submitted in two separate attached documents and be clearly labeled. It is strongly encouraged that the entrant submit work in a PDF format.

Guidelines:

- An entry must include one typed (no calligraphy) copy of the entire paper.
- All entries should use Times New Roman font and 12-point type with one-inch margins and page numbers for the body of the text.
- Entries in foreign languages must be accompanied by an English translation. (Old and Middle English count as foreign languages.)
- Entries in languages not normally written in the Latin alphabet, such as Japanese, Arabic, or Greek, must be transliterated into Latin letters with a pronunciation guide AND must be accompanied by an English translation.
- Documentation of the overall work must include information on structure, theme, subjects, and their interrelationships. It is encouraged that documentation also contain support for major and minor aspects of the work, show evidence that the writer knows the characteristics of period style and content, and give indication of the creative process.

- Any evidence of plagiarism will disqualify an entry.
- Length Limit: 30 double-spaced typed pages, not including illustrations and a title page.

Special note: An entry in this category must be submitted to the KMoAS no less than 4 weeks prior to the Faire, if it is lengthy and/or written in a foreign language or in a form that does not use letters of the Latin alphabet.

## **Scholarly Writing (Research papers)**

This category includes all types of scholarly works including research papers, how-to papers, and historical reviews. Papers will be judged on the ease and clarity of writing, along with how well the point gets across to the reader. Grammatical errors WILL be counted against the entry, as they interfere with reader comprehension and detract from the paper as a whole.

Special note: An entry in this category must be submitted to the KMoAS no less than 4 weeks prior to the Faire, regardless of length.

Guidelines:

- Seek to educate, be clear, and be concise in your writings. It is strongly encouraged that the entrant submit work in a PDF format.
- An entry must include one typed copy of the entire paper.
- Sources must be cited adequately and properly.
- No particular writing style is required, but the style used should be consistent throughout the paper. Examples of writing styles, citations, and bibliography styles are Chicago/Turabian, APA, MLA, etc.
- All entries should use Times New Roman font and 12-point type with one-inch margins and page numbers for the body of the text.
- Footnotes and/or endnotes are strongly suggested where appropriate.
- Proofread the paper thoroughly before entering. Having it read by a friend for content and clarity is also encouraged.
- Length Limit: 30 double-spaced typed pages, not including illustrations, title page, bibliography, and any appendices.
- Any paper having more than one author must be entered by all the people involved in its writing.
- Any evidence of plagiarism will disqualify an entry.

## *Other Categories*

### **Heraldic Arts**

This category is for the period use of heraldry. Any medium associated with heraldry in period is acceptable as long as heraldry is an integral part. (Note: For displays of heraldry on non-period items or using a non-period medium, see the SCA Life category.)

Guidelines:

- Documentation is required on construction, style, and materials used for your entry.
- If a personal device/badge is used, the blazon and date of registration is a required part of your documentation.
- The materials, variety of techniques, scope, and size will affect the entry's level of complexity, and thus the score.

### **Historical Technology**

This category is for experimental technology projects seeking to answer a question about a period object or technique and 'How Things Work'. To this end, the emphasis here is on the research and thought processes of the entrant and the finished product. A successful entry will have thorough documentation of the process from start to finish, but doesn't necessarily have to be successful to be a good entry. Scientific Method applied to the Arts

## Guidelines:

- The entry's chief purpose must be to research and/or answer a question. Examples: What is the best shell-to-clay ratio for period Anglo-Saxon pottery? What was Greek Fire? What was it made of and used?
- Additional guidelines can be found under the entry's appropriate category (or categories). Example: If the entry involves clothing, the Clothing category guidelines will be applicable.
- Finished pieces that result from the experiments can be entered in another category.
- Pictures that document the process are strongly encouraged.
- Well-constructed scale models of larger projects are acceptable and encouraged.

## Performing Arts

Performing Arts covers any kind of performance, including dance, music, storytelling, poetry performance, and theatrical works. In Performing Arts, the artisan is judged on both the performance itself and its authenticity. Props such as garb, puppets, instruments, etc., may be entered in the appropriate Static Arts Category. Group Performing Arts entries may count towards champion points for an individual. The individual shall receive the same score as the group. Entries in this category should be performed in front of an audience. Issues that are beyond the control of the entrant (bad acoustics of event site, uneven flooring, modern background, etc) will not be counted against the entrant's performance.

*Special Note:* For all Performing Arts categories, the performances are limited to 15 minutes, including introduction. Entrants will be allowed time to set up props and/or sets for performances. This time will not be counted in their 15 minute total. Set-up and break down should be done as quickly as possible.

**European Dance:** includes all types of individual and group performances of a European Dance. The performance will be judged on practice and ease of performance, the number of errors and/or recovery from errors, the complexity of the piece and/or steps, and how well the performance style of your piece matches that laid out in your documentation (period aesthetic).

### Guidelines:

- Include the original period choreography for the dance and your translation, if applicable.
- If the entry is an original dance, include in your documentation supporting period examples.
- If there are any applicable step descriptions, include both the original period description and the entrant's interpretation thereof.
- Include information on period performance style for your entry.
- Live music is NOT required.
- Costuming appropriate to the period and culture of the dance is strongly encouraged.

**Non-European Dance:** includes dance performances from cultures that had documentable contact with pre-1600 Western Europe. Source material for documentation on Non-European Dance is quite limited. Leniency is recommended if it is evident that a sincere attempt has been made to document the entry.

### Guidelines:

- Include the original period choreography for the dance and a translation, if applicable.
- If the entry is an original dance, include in the documentation supporting period examples.
- If there are any applicable step descriptions or illustrations, include both the original period description and the entrant's interpretation thereof.
- Include information on period performance styles.
- Live music is NOT required.
- Costuming appropriate to the period and culture of the dance is strongly encouraged.

**Performance:** Entries can be individual or group performances. Performance includes:

- Theatrical works such as those that might be performed on a stage or as part of a pageant or traveling show.
- Oratory, dramatic readings, and story telling
- Mime, improvisation, juggling, tumbling, and other entertainments typical of street performers, jongleurs, or court fools.

**Guidelines:**

- The documentation for theatrical works must include the script, score, or a plot summary for mime or improvisation performances, and it is suggested that the documentation also include a discussion of theme communication, blocking, prop use, and line reading.
- The documentation should give evidence of the knowledge of the relationship between the playwright, actor, and audience in period.

**Music:** includes all musical performances, either solo or ensemble. The judging of an entry will be based on adherence to score (unless improvisation is a noted ornamentation), the number of errors, and adherence to the noted performance, enunciation, correct tone, and correct tempo.

**Guidelines:**

- Vocal performances may be either accompanied by another instrument(s) or a cappella. (The instrumental accompaniment will not be scored, except as it directly impacts the vocal performance. Use of a non-period instrument, such as a modern guitar, does not count against the entrant.)
- Music may be period or original (by the entrant or another person).
- If the entry is an original composition, please include in your documentation supporting period examples.
- Original score must be included in the documentation.
- Documentation should include notes on the performance practice relevant to the time and culture of the entry.
- Pre-1600 European music may be used in this category as well as that from Non-European cultures that had documentable contact with Western Europe prior to 1600 c.e.
- Alternate (appropriate) forms of notation are accepted for Non-European music.

## **Miscellaneous**

Any item that cannot fit into another category will be placed here. Examples of entries that would fit into the Miscellaneous Category:

- Armor that is made of metal, leather and other materials
- A 15th century doll created from various materials
- A composite bow

Refer to the General Guidelines, plus any other category or categories which might be relevant to the item.

## *Categories that are not part of scoring for Champion of the Arts*

### **SCA Life**

*Entries in the SCA Life Category do not receive a score and are not eligible for Champion consideration. A winner in this category may be chosen by Populace Acclaim.*

This category is for items of a truly anachronistic nature! They have been created for one of two reasons, the first of which is to disguise a modern necessity so it appears to be period. Examples of what would fall into this first category would be: ice cooler covers, baby stroller "barding", gas or electric lights, camp chair covers, etc. The other type is inventive in nature; these items were created because the SCA needed them. SCA-legal armor would be an excellent example of the latter type of entry. So would SCA regalia such as baronial crowns, thrones, chains of estate and the like made of non-period materials or with non-period methods. Period materials are not required, period technique is not required, but a period look IS required. A good entry should visually blend into the atmosphere of the SCA and/or enhance life in the SCA.

Guidelines:

Substitution of non-period materials or processes alone is not justification for entering an item in SCA Life. If the item and its application existed in period, it should be entered in the correct category. For example, a leather coronet would be an SCA Life entry but a metal coronet made of brass and steel rather than gold and silver belongs in Metalwork. Likewise, a wooden chest would belong in woodworking, but an ice chest with a wooden cover would fit in SCA Life. Similarly, a sword made of glass would fit here. If in doubt, please consult the KMoAS or the person in charge of the competition.

### **Youth Open**

Any item or activity by a youth under the age of sixteen can be entered in this category. Use a loose approximation of the guidelines of the category in which the entry would normally fit. A reasonable attempt at documentation is expected. It is recommended that entrants in this category use the Documentation Made Easy worksheet available on the Kingdom's website.

Guidelines:

- All persons entering this division must be 16 years of age or younger.
- Judging of entries will be done using the appropriate categories' criteria, with a Youth judging sheet.
- There will be no numerical scores given within this category.
- Parents should be present as per Corpora's age guidelines or with a designated adult.
- At Their discretion, the Crown or Their representative may recognize exceptional entries.

### **Demonstrating a Period Activity (DAPA)**

NOTE: This is currently a trial category that may be added into the Kingdom category list for Arts and Science competitions. It is being developed for entries that do not have a viable "product" as in Static entries, as well as entries that are not a Performing Art. It is a demonstration of one's research of the Process without a Product. While originally developed for period combat training techniques, it could include other entries such as period ceremony re-creations, how things were taught, etc.

- Entrant should strive to make the presentation as authentic as possible, from setting to costume to interactions.
- It is recommended that any introduction be done in character.
- Entrants should consider making a tableau based on period images.

Time allowance: Up to 20 minutes for demonstration. Additional Time allowed at end for questions from judges. Does not include set up. Total time: 30 minutes.

## Appendix D

### Arts & Sciences Glossary

**Acceptable substitution:** An item used to replace a period one that is rare, prohibitively expensive, toxic or difficult to obtain. See specific category for list of substitutions.

**Citation:** quoting an authoritative source; a system of connecting a statement in the body of the documentation to the source supporting it. Forms of citation include: citations in the body of the work, footnotes, endnotes, and bibliographies. Examples include APA, Chicago Manual of Style (Turabian), and MLA. Here are some links to get you started:

[www.easybib.com](http://www.easybib.com)

<http://www.citationmachine.net/>

[www.chicagomanualofstyle.org](http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org)

<http://www.apastyle.org/>

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/02/>

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/>

**Documentation:** The documents, records, examples, etc. of your research that show the background, methods, materials, photos, etc., that support the item you made. Documentation is your primary means of communicating to the judges what you have done and why you have done it.

**Kit:** 1. Any commercially prepared unit, usually including materials and instructions for completion. Their use is unacceptable in A&S.

2. The entire costume as a whole; also, a full complement of armor, clothing and/or gear.

**Modern approximations:** Any modern material or method that can be easily substituted for materials or methods that are no longer available, safe, or financially feasible, but are as close as possible to the period equivalent. See acceptable substitutions in Category Criteria.

**Novice:** a person who has never entered an A&S competition in a particular category. Only the first project entered in a certain category may be considered "novice," but may be entered as such at Regional and Kingdom Arts & Sciences Faire. A novice entry will be judged by the same standards as other entries. However, the judges' comments will be tailored to the entrant's experience level.

**Process:** same as methods

**Redact/Redaction:** recreating a period recipe, using modern measurements. Translating a period recipe and extracting the directions and measurements from those directions, substituting for materials which may no longer be safe or available.

**Research:** Careful and orderly investigation into a subject, with an emphasis on period sources.

**Survey/Study:** a comparison of items that are similar in type or purpose, over a variety of cultures and/or time periods. For example, in cooking a survey entry might have several varieties of green sauce, as prepared and served in different countries in the Middle Ages. A survey of women's hairstyles might show the changing fashion in Italy throughout the ages.