

Page 1



Greetings unto the Good People of V'tavia:

It has become next to impossible for me to do my job due to working second shift. I need help, a deputy would be very nice. As I am at work evenings, it is difficult to call or contact anyone from 4:00pm - 1:00am. This is the normal time for S.C.A. business and meetings to take place. Until a deputy can be found, I am asking all the officers and interested baronial members to please keep me informed. I can not fill our reports if I have no information. If I can not fill our reports honestly, then V'tavia may not shine with all the brilliance it deserves.

In Service to V'tavia

THE SILENT



J



Welcome to "The Chronicler's Zone." Due to a lack of submissions, <u>The Dragonflyre is getting shorter (Since Pebruary is</u> a short month anyway, I guess it stands to reason). We do have, however, an interesting article by Thomas Pacon, and a few cartoons, as well as the usual calendars and informational sections. Enjoy.

The following Dragonflyre subscriptions are due to lapse:

January	February	March	April		
Susan Jackson Mary Cook	David Dressler Ted Hager Jane Hager	Kevin Dickson Greg Moore	Robert See		

Please renew before it does, we need your support. If you have already lapsed, it's not too late.

TKI

FEBRUARY

- 14 Estrella War (Phoenix, AZ)28 Feast of Changelings, Three
- Rivers, (St. Louis, MO)

MARCH

- 14 Coronation, Forgotten Sea, (Kansas City, MO)
- 21 Ceilidh Event, Dun Ard (leavenworth, KS)
- 28 Kingdom Herald's Symposium Three River, (St. Louis, MO)

APRIL

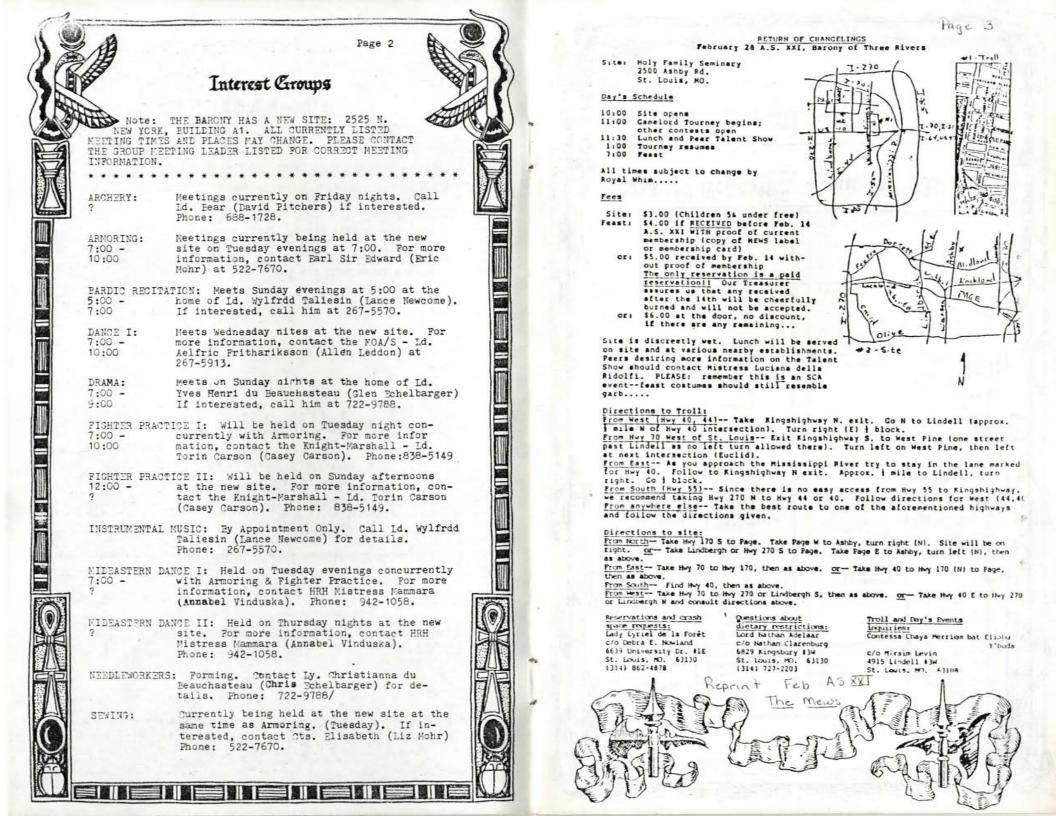
- 4 Kingdom Dance Workshop, Axed Root, (Ames, IA)
- 4 Scribe's Guild, Hois d'Arc (Chanute, KS)
- 11 R.U.S.H., Lonely Tower (Omaha, NE)
- 18 Har of Independence, Crescent Moon vs. Forgotten Sea, Crescent Moon, (Topeka, KS)
- 25 Bel Tane, Mag Mor (Lincoln, NE)

ART CREDITS:

Algyth atte Apelyard: Inside Back a Marie Chantal: Cover Art Tymn The Mysterious: Badges Pg. 1 Domnull MacRath: Inside Front c, 2c, 4c, 5c. Back Cover c. Fionbhuella Mairi O'Melachin: Inside Front b, 4b, 5b, Front Cover b Phillipa Lloyd de Tarifa: Inside Back

The Mews: Flyre Pg. 3 Gabrielle the Covert: Art Page 8 Thomas Eacon: Article. Pgs. 6-8 Leonardo Kalimari: Typing, Pgs 6-8





	Cale	mdar					ofEu	ents
Junday	Mondaý	Tuesday	Wed	C C	I II	ursdaý	Friday	Saturday
bruary 8 :00 Fighter Practice :00 Officers :00 Bardic :00 Drama	February 9	Pebruary 10 7:00 Armoring Pighter M.B. Dance Sewing	Pebruary 11 7:00 Dance	A	Febr 7:00	uary 12 ME Dance	February 13 7:00 Archery	February 14 Estrella War Phoenix, AZ VALENTINE'S DAY
bruary 15 :00 Fighter Fractice :00 Eardic :00 Drama	February 16		February 18 7:00 Dance	349 (uary 19 ME Dance	February 20 7:00 Archery	February 21 Mini-Event, 1:00 - 5:00 Liberal, KS Contact the Seneschal for More Information.
bruary 22 100 Fighter Practice Possible Mini Event) 100 Drama	February 23		February 25 7:00 Dance			uary 26 ME Dance	February 27 7:00 Archery	February 28 Feast of Changelings, Three Rivers, (St. Louis, MO). SEE INSIDE FOR FLYRE
1 2:00 Fighter Practice 2:00 Bardic 2:00 Drama	March 2		March 4 7:00 Dance	A	7:00	h 5 ME Dance	March 6 7:00 Archery	March 7
2:00 Fighter Practice :00 Eardic :00 Drama	March 9		March 11 7:00 Dance	P		h 12 ME Dance	March 13 7:00 Archery	March 14 Coronation, Forgotten Sea (Kansas City, MO) SEE NEXT MONTH FOR FLYRE
2:00 Fighter Practice 5:00 Bardic 7:00 Drama	March 16	March 17 7:00 Armoring Fighter M.S. Dance Sewing	March 18 7:00 Dance			h 19 ME Dance	March 20 7:00 Archery	March 21 Ceilidh Event, Dun Ard (Leavenworth, KS).
erch 22 2:00 Fighter Practice 5:00 Eardic :00 Drama	March 23	7:00 Armoring Fighter	March 25 7:00 Dance DF DEADLINE			h 26 ME Dance	March 27 7:00 Archery	March 28 Kingdom Heralds Symposium Three Rivers. (St. Louis, MO).

Page 6

PILGRIMAGES by. Thomas Bacon

Of all the mass movements of the Middle Ages, none were as persistent or uniquely medieval as the pilgrimage. All were touched by its allure irrespective of state or temperament. From kings to peasants, they all marched down that road seeking spiritual perfection. In a world narrowed by hardships and internal strife, the pilgrimage was a broadening experience. Thus originally a pilgrim was nothing more then a stranger, a traveler. After the fall of the Roman Empire that the word aquired its travel was no longer done casually, only for the most pressing needs was it undertaken. For most, that reason was religious. Whether for penance, cure of some malady or religious fervor, thousands braved the danger of the road. Nor did they stop till the coming of the Reformation.

In the beginning, to go on a pilgrimage was an act of penance, a atonement for some sin. And though out the period many a pilgrimage was imposed as penance. But others soon began to go on pilgrimages as a physical manifestation of a spiritual journey. For others, it was an act of devotion, visiting these holy sites, made their faith seem that much more real. As the legends of the saints grew, many took to pilgrimages looking for a miracle cure for whatever illed them. An eventually came those who went on pilgrimage for the pleasure of traveling. Chaucer's pilgrims were of the latter sort.

Up until the time of Chaucer, the pilgrim was a rather distinct traveler. The apparel of the well dressed pilgrim consisted of a sober robe, staff and leather wallet. The wallet, or scip was a sort of knapsack used to carry provisions. The staff, or burden, had an iron point at one end and a knob on the other. This uniform was usually sufficient to obtain shelter and food at little or no cost, as well as provide a form of immunity from the rowdier elements of society. This led, of course, to the inevitable abuses. By the 14th century, only professional "pilgrims" seem to be wearing such attire. For everyone else, it had become a holiday, an occasion for their best and gayest raiment.

The premier goal for most pilgrims was Jerusalem, the site of Christ's crucifixion. It was the center of the world, and only a short distance from the garden of Eden as atested by period maps. Such travels began in the fourth century and culminated in the Crusades. The Crusades are part and parcel of the general movement of pilgrimages, the differance being their aggressive bent. This explains how the appeal of the Crusade lasted long after they ceased to be militarily effective.

Except for the century after the First Crusade, Jerusalem was in Moslem hands throughout the period. Yet despite this, the flow of pilgrims to the Holy Land was never seriously hintered. By the Thirteenth Century, Venice had a virtual monopoly on transporting pilgrims to Jerusalem, and the trade was highly regulated to maintain that control. This control would collapse with the general economical decline that befell Venice in the 17th century.

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

PILGRIMAGES (Cont.)

Second only to Jerusalem in prominance is Rome. The site of the tombs of St Peter and St Paul, as well as the seat of government for the Christen Church, Rome thrived on pilgrim traffic. Rome was devastated economically during the fourteenth century when the papacy moved to Avignon, taking with it the stream of pilgrims. Such was the importance of the pilgrims, that the Golden Jubilee of 1300 proclaimed by Pope Boniface VIII was merely a device to increase that all important source of money.

Another great pilgrimage center of the middle ages, now almost forgotten, is the shrine of St Jame's at Compostella in the northwest corner of Spain. St James was one of the Apostles, and the first to be martyred. Spanish tradition, now discredited outside of Spain, has him preaching there with his body buried at compostella. So heavy was the traffic to this shrine that by the Twelth century a chain of Benedictine priories were set up across Northren Spain to cater to the pilgrims. St James was quickly recruited into Reconquistia, acquiring the epitaph Matamoros, or Moor-slayer like the pilgrimage to Jerusalem, the journey to Compostella :took on the aspects of a Crusade, a successful one at that.

Within the English speaking society, the most famous of all pilgrimages is that to Canterbury and the shrine of St Thomas Becket. This is of course due to a certain clerk b the name of Geoffrey Chaucer. The popularity of this pilgrimage site was mostly confined to the English, and of course, was supressed in 1539 by Henry VIII. Yet for all its English elements, the Canterbury Tales", paints an excellent picture of a group of pilgrims of the late fourteenth century.

There were not only the above stopping points for pilgrims. Every town of any pretentious had its own shrine and Saint. For pilgrims were big business, with all the trappings that can be found with today's tourist industry, its disendant. Inns and hostels sprang up along pilgrimage routes. In venice you cold buy a package tour to Jerusalem that cover all expenses. Guide books were published detailing the various routes and stopping points. and at the shrines, emblems and badges could be purchased as souvenirs or proof of having made the trip. The well traveled pilgrim could be recognized by the multitude badges that adorned his clothes, a mark of distinction. So lucrative was the market that a flood of bogus relics were manufactured to attract pilgrims.

The reformation ended the pilgrimage as a mass movement, not because it explicitly opposed it, but because it changed the nature of religious fever. The protestant religion is an internalized one, the worshiper talking to God on a one-to-one basis, doing away with the need for external acts of piety. Thus devaluating the idea of the pilgrimage. Not that the impulse died away, it was reanimated in the form of the "Grand Tour" of the late 17th century, as a cultural experience. But was now devoid of the religious flavor that had marked the medieval pilgrimage.

Editor's Note: Many thanks to Ld. Leonardo Kalimari for typing the above article. His assistance was greatly appreciated.

Page A

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Age of Faith, Will Durant, Simon & Schuster, NY, 1950

An Encyclopedia of World History, William L Langer, Houghton Mifflin co, Boston, 1972

Everyday Life in Renaissance Times, E.R. Chamberlin, Perigee Books, MY 1930

The Flowering of the Middle Ages, ed. Joan Evans, Bonanza Books, MY 1985

Life in Medieval Times, Marjorie Rowling, Perigee Books, MY, 1968

Life in the Middle Ages, Robert Delort, Greenwich House, MY, 1973

The New College Latin & English Dictionary, John Traupman, St Josephs U., Philidephia, 1966

The Other Side of Western Civilization, ed. Stanley Chodorow, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich inc, MY, 1979

The Penguin Dictionary of Saints, Donald Attwater, Penguin Books, MY, 1983

Pier's the Ploughman, William Langland, trans. J.F. Goodridge, Penguin Books 1966



Baronial Officers

BARONAGE

Baron - HRH Master Sir William V'tavia (Bill Vinduska)
Baroness - HRH Mistress Mammara Leone (Annabel Vinduska)
OFFICERS
Seneschal - Ld. David the Silent (David Woodworth)
Pursuivant - Ly. Ceithlenn ni Ruadhri (Amy Billington)
Treasurer - Ld. Conrad Martin von Klavius (Michael Sauer)
MOA/NOS - Ld. Aelfric Frithariksson (Allen L. Leddon)267-5913
Knight Marshall - Id. Torin Carson (Casey Carson)
Chronicler - Ly. Tuia Kynara of Illyricum (Chris Leddon)
Champion - Ld. Kondei Ichimusai Niten (Park McKellop)269-3847
Luchistnik - Ld. Bear (David Pitchers)
Historian - Id. Friar Thomas Bacon (David Moreno)
Listmistress - Ly. Ceithlenn ni Ruaidhri (Amy Billington)

