

The Blade



Pope Boniface VIII

November 2011

Missive from the Crown

Greetings Populace!

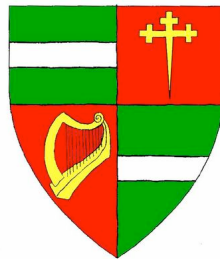
Another month has come and gone. The lands are beginning to change as we head into the winter season, and a new age for the Kingdom. This past month we had a successful crusade up tot he lands of Vega where once again the resolve of Stahldrache was tested. They did an excellent job riding through the bumps and went home with the Kingdom's newest Knight Minister, Lord Sir Adon Von Hesser and the newest Knight Combatant, Lord Sir Christoph Vuhselin. And, once again, the pirates of the region were able to capture personal property of my own, but they were easily pleased and I was able to come back home with all my cherished belongings.

And now we look onto the future. Solaris takes on new leadership as Marquessa Seraphem continues her reign to lead Solaris to new heights. Also, as I reflect on the future, I start to think about what this Kingdom needs for the coming years. In that regard, I am requiring any those that wish to take the Crown after me to submit their letters of intent to me by no later then November 25th. Send all letters to the crown box at crown@ecs-galandor.org. This is a little different then the published crown war document, but I believe we found some flaws in previous years that we are trying to rectify.

Thank you. Keep up the great work!

Gerrit

Ard Ri



Calendar of Events

November

19th – Imperial Estates Meeting
Board of Directors

19th – Solaris Investiture (Solaris)
HE Seraphem

30th – Solaris Fight Night (Solaris)

Events

November 19th – Imperial Estates Meeting

Starting at 11 am on the 19th November, the Imperial Estates will hold it's yearly meeting. While this is not the slightest bit mandatory for non-estates holders, it's open to anyone who's curious. It's a conference call and will be held at His Grace Gaelen's keep for all interested parties. Information can be found online on the Imperial website, www.ecs-imperial.org. Also, contact me with any questions and to get an agenda.

In Service,
Mynwyn verch Gruffydd
MKA Judy Dodge
Vice President, BoD
Acting Secretary, BoD



Extras

Solaris Edge

Hello all,

I hope this find you all well. The cool weather is here. I want to remind everyone that Investiture is on November 19th at his majesty's keep. I am putting up event details on Facebook or feel free to text me and ask since the forum is down. I am looking forward to the upcoming events in the next two months. I look forward to seeing you all at practice.

HE Seraphem



Heraldry Corner

It's time for another device to increase your heraldry knowledge. This month's device belongs to Semag Hall.



Sable (*black*), a lightning bolts argent (*silver*) within a bend sinister (*upper right to lower left*) gules (*red*).

Chronicler

Medieval Minute

Towards the end of the 13th century tensions arose between France and England. The English King Edward I was a vassal to French King Philip IV through the Duchy of Aquitaine yet claimed complete sovereignty over England. This led to conflicts in policy as King Philip tried to use his nominal fealty to try and curb English expansion. This finally came to blows in 1294—a conflict that would continue off and on until 1303.

Because of the pressures of war caused both sides to look desperately for money to finance their military. King Philip first resorted to expelling the Jews and seizing their property. After that source dried up, he fell back to “crusades” against local Kingdoms in order to raid their income—leading to the Albigensian Crusade (“Kill them all, God will know his own.”) among others. His search for cash even led to his suppression of the Knights Templar.

Continually strapped for cash, both Edward and Philip started taxing clergy—an offense to their long-standing exemption. This led Pope Boniface VIII issuing the papal bull Unam Sanctam that clearly declared the supremacy of the Church over all secular authority setting up the Pope as the ultimate power in Europe. This bull met with only moderate success in curbing French excesses. All hope of setting the Pope above the European Kings temporarily collapsed when Clement V succeeded Boniface VIII as Pope as Clement was under Philip’s thumb.

Pope Boniface VIII issued Unam Sanctam on 18 November 1302.

And that’s your Medieval Minute.

Chronicler



The Walls Have Ears

- Let Gerrit pull it out—he has more experience.
- If you need anything just yell, “AHHHHHHH!”
- Just remember to blow it twice.
- The wood floor has less friction than the carpet.
- I didn’t know that you were coming from behind me.

Articles

A Brief Meditation upon Gutenberg's Invention And Its Role in the Renaissance

The “Gutenberg” or “Mazarin” bible was published in Germany in 1454-1455. The importance of this book lies not in its content. The content is freely available to almost anyone in the world who wants it. Rather, the book’s importance lies in what it represents and how it was made. It represents a tremendous leap in the development of literacy within Western Europe. It was the first major book in Europe printed from moveable type on a printing press. Johannes Gutenberg (also known as Johannes Gensfleisch) invented movable interchangeable metal type which was uniform in size and which could be reused. He also invented an ink that adhered to metal type thus making this printing of this book possible. Shortly following its publication, this Bible was sold at the Frankfurt Book Fair. At that time, it cost the equivalent of several years of pay for the average clerk. A surviving intact copy of this book was auctioned for over \$5.4 million dollars in 1987.



Printing had been in use long before the Gutenberg bible. The use of block printing (the carving of images or words in reverse which could be printed onto an object) had been in documented use by the Chinese as early as 600 A.D. Paper began in use in Europe by the 1100 A.D. The process of using block printing reached Europe sometime around 1300 A.D. One of the most common items to be made using this process were playing cards or depictions of religious scenes.

Outside of printing presses, books or documents were copied by hand by monks or scribes during the medieval ages. This laborious process took months for the creation of single book. In general, scribes used parchment made out of animal skin (usually goats, sheep or calves). In Medieval Europe, most of these books were written in Latin, the language of literacy among the monks and scribes. As a result, non-religious literature was extremely rare.

Gutenberg’s inventions were revolutionary concepts that made the mass printing of books practicable because they could now be done quickly and less expensively. Despite his efforts to keep his process a secret, printing presses using his inventions quickly spread throughout Europe. By 1482, these printing presses could be found in over 111 cities. Printing presses were in over 250 cities by 1499.

The impact of the printing press using this process upon Europe was extraordinary. It made books more commonly available to people outside of the clergy and the aristocracy. Books and documents could now be printed in the native language of the printers and their languages became more formalized as rules of spelling and punctuation took hold. Europeans could now read and write in their own native tongues. This process, in turn, encouraged the development of literacy throughout Europe. Thousands of books covering scientific and medical theories were published in Europe. This proliferation and easier access to ideas and theories encouraged further development in these fields among scientists and doctors. Maps and travel books became more commonly available thus allowing for easier commerce and trade. The printing press literally exploded the impact of the Renaissance throughout Europe. It is estimated, by some historians, that there were over eight million books made by using movable printing type in Europe by 1503.

What about the man who created the means for this informational revolution? Johannes Gutenberg, the son of Mainz aristocrats, was born between 1394 and 1404. There is very little information known about him outside of tax and Court records. He was a master craftsman in gem cutting and polishing as well as a goldsmith. He entered into business for the development of the printing press with Johann Fust in 1450. The security for the loan was Gutenberg's equipment and material. Herr Fust became a full partner in the business in 1452. In 1455, Herr Fust sued for the repayment of his loan and interest. He won the lawsuit and took possession of Gutenberg's equipment and business. Gutenberg never saw any of the monies that resulted from his labor and inventions. He became blind in 1465 and abandoned the printing business. Despite the fact that he received a pension from the Archbishop of Mainz in 1465, he died a pauper on February 3, 1468. Ironically, a single page of the Bible which bears his name today has fetched prices in excess of \$75,000.

What about the book that bears his name? There are less than 60 substantially intact copies of the Gutenberg Bibles that survive today. One of the copies of this book is on display at the Huntington Library in San Marino, California. Other copies are located in the libraries of Harvard, Yale, the University of Texas, the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress.

By Lord Sir Paul de Marseilles

Sources: Daniel Boorstin, *The Discoverers, A History of Man's Search to Know his World and Himself* (Random House, 1983); John H. Lienhard, *How Invention Begins* (Oxford University Press, 2006); Stephen Feinstein, *Johannes Gutenberg: The Printer who Gave Words to the World* (Enslow Publishers, Inc., 2008); Milton Meltzer, *Great Inventions, The Printing Press* (Benchmark Books, 2004); Richard Tames, *The Printing Press, A Breakthrough in Communications* (Heinsmann Library, 2006); Randall Haven, *100 Greatest Science Inventions of All Time* (Libraries Unlimited, 2006); <http://www.historyguide.org> (the printing press); <http://www.flowofhistory.com>; web sites for the New York Times, Huntington Library, Library of Congress, the University of Texas and the New York Public Library.

Hierarchy of Galandor



CROWN OF GALANDOR – HRM Gerrit Kendel



Marquisette of Solaris – TE Marquis Sir Marcillius
Evintorianalaxisabalandi and Marquessa Seraphem
-**Semag Hall** – Lady Dame Lorelei von
Bremerhaven
- **Peregrine** – Lady Squire Josceline Marie
Tourneau



Province of Stahldrache – Noble Estates of Stahldrache
-**House of the Dragon's Blade** – Lord Squire
Christoph Vuhselin

Royal Officers of Galandor

Kingdom Herald – Amadeus O’Dea – herald@ecs-galandor.org

Minister of Arts and Sciences – Lady Dame Lorelei von Bremerhaven – ans@ecs-galandor.org

Minister of Combat – Sir Adon von Hesser – marshal@ecs-galandor.org

Minister of Rolls – open – rolls@ecs-galandor.org

Sovereign of Arms – Squire Ulric Stumere – fleur@ecs-galandor.org

Royal Exchequer – Lady Squire Josceline Marie Tourneau – exchequer@ecs-galandor.org

Royal Hospitler open – hospitler@ecs-galandor.org

Royal Chronicler – Marchioness Dame Mynwyn verch Gruffydd – blade@ecs-galandor.org

Kingdom Web Minister – open – webminister@ecs-galandor.org

Kingdom Secretary—Lord Sir Kheldar– secretary@ecs-galandor.org

Kingdom Regalia – open

Current Listing of Galandorian Royalty

King of Galandor – HRM Gerrit Kendel
crown@ecs-galandor.org

Marquissette of Solaris – TE Sir Marcillius Evintorianalaxisabalandi and Seraphem
solaris@ecs-galandor.org

Province of Stahldrache – Noble Estates of Stahldrache

ECS Websites

Imperial Website:	www.ecs-imperial.org
Kingdom of Galandor:	www.ecs-galandor.org
Kingdom of Vega:	www.ecs-vega.com