



# The North Wind

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# Baron's Column



**I**t has been an interesting summer.

I would like to congratulate the Event Steward Team and our Seneschale for making Tournament of Armies a success. With a week and a half to go, we learned that Island 22 had become Island 22A, Island 22B, and Island 22C due to flooding. Those lovely gullies that added to scenarios last year were now giant breeding beds for Mosquitoes of Unusual Size. In theory, there was dry ground for camping and we could have found space for the activities as well but it was the fear of packs of MOUS swarming our smalls and carrying them off to their lairs that was our biggest concern.



With just days to go, Callen Drakkar was able to find us a new site and, more amazingly, get all the paperwork done, to secure it for us. The Aldergrove Bowl provided a great setting and I really did get away without using mosquito repellent. The scenarios were adjusted and many people who weren't fighting really appreciated the birds-eye view of the battlefield.

Her Excellency, Baroness Margaret, formed a warband with her Sargeants and others that rallied under her banner including Sir Griffin, our heavy defender. The Baroness has always wanted to do combat archery but long term joint issues have prevented this. Just baring the weight of a heavy helm was a concern. She has been doing some physiotherapy and exercises to strengthen the muscles and much to her delight, she was able to gear up, get authorized, and lead her forces for some of the scenarios. It was great to see the Sargeants get out like this.

Tournament of Armies has generated a surge in interest in warfighting again and we are seeing an interest in starting a regular war practise. There is a facebook page for those interested or talk to Sargeant Kerry. Congratulations to Meredudd of the Wolfpack for winning the title of Warlord of Lions Gate. I am interested in commissioning a formal prize for this title that we could list the winners name each year. In addition, I will be asking that the Barony sends the Warlord to the Art of War in April.

SYGC also had a last minute SNAFU (or two) when our lone candidate had an emergency work call come in that prevented him from coming out to the trials. With no candidates we changed things up a bit and made everyone a candidate – sort of. Vying for the new title of Le Grand Fromage, everybody had a chance to go through the trials as a group, earning beans as they went. The person with the most beans at the end of the day, became Le Grand Fromage. This was quite popular as it let many people find out what the Sargeantry trials was all about. Our lovely and talented chronicler earned the title of Le Grand Fromage at the end of the day. As well, we now have five interested candidates for next year.

The other SNAFU was having our MIC, Sir Griffin, fall from a ladder just days before and breaking his leg. Our wishes go out to Griffin for a speedy recovery.



# Seneschale Scribbles



**W**hat it takes to be the best Barony in the Knowne World!

Ah, the Barony of Lions Gate. The best Barony in the Knowne World!! The biggest Barony in the most beautiful Principality in An Tir! Lions Gate has a rich and colourful history and it's something that we are all proud to be a part of. Maintaining that history and ensuring our future requires a lot of support, dedication and hard work in the form of service.

The core part of the work that comes with being a Barony in the SCA is focussed in two primary places – Council and events. There is a lot more to it than that but if you boiled it down, you would be left with those core things. In order to maintain our Baronial status, we must have a fully functioning Council completely stocked with volunteers willing to be Greater Officers. We also are required to hold at least two level one events every year for which event teams are needed. If we maintain a council and regularly hold the required events, we receive the wonderful privilege of being able to have local representatives of the Crown in our backyards – the Baronial Coronets. While the rules have evolved over time since Lions Gate has become a Barony, ultimately the required work has been the same and that is why we continue to work as hard as we do.

There's been a noticeable trend in the last few years where it's getting increasingly more difficult to recruit folks to pitch in and lend a hand. Unfortunately we don't have an army of robots who can handle the paperwork, run the events, man the gate, put up the banners, sweep the floors and make the feasts for us. Wouldn't that be really great if it we did though? Until one of you “super smart people” out there invent such a thing, we'll just need to resort to good old-fashioned elbow grease in its many shapes and forms.

Truthfully, it's really not all that bad especially if you just resolve to do it every once and in a while. We all know the old adage that many hands make light work so what can you do to help the Barony and facilitate our SCA way of life? Why not try holding an office or be an event steward. Aren't sure if you could do it? Then seek out a deputy or lesser officer position or job-shadow an event steward. Start even smaller by volunteering at an event or just come to Council meetings and see what happens. Participating by doing service is a great way to meet new people, keep in touch with familiar faces and generally have a good time. So roll up your sleeves and pitch in every once and a while so you can help ensure the future of our beloved Barony!

HL Ceara inghean ui Mhadadhain  
Seneschale, Lions Gate



# Editor's Letter



Well, it's almost the end of summer (if we ever really had one...) and Lions Gate has been busy! The North Wind has been lax by comparison. June's issue never happened due to lack of content, and based partly on the results of the Lions Gate Survey, Council passed the motion to make the North Wind a quarterly publication, instead of every month. This August issue is our first quarterly issue, and it's packed with lots of exciting contributions. We've got everything from Camera Obscura, to the Chatelaine Army, to a Miniature Giant Stone Bow, and we've even got Puppy Proposals and La Grand Fromage! Thanks to all the contributors for writing your articles, taking your pictures, and getting it all in to me on time. The North Wind (literally) would be blank without you!

I hope you enjoy the new issue, and I'll see you all again in three months or so!

In Service,  
Wymarcha Hektanah Doiron  
Chronicler for the Barony of Lions Gate

Editor's note: This is now v.2.0 to incorporate a number of retractions that were pointed out to me after I released the first version. My apologies for any unintentional slights I may have caused.

November 20th is the next deadline for submissions to the North Wind.

Please submit any articles (as .doc, .rtf, .txt), with any associated pictures, graphics or illustrations as separate jpgs or gifs.

Please submit any pictures as jpg or other graphics files. Please don't send me links to your picture albums online because most of them compress photos, or have special permissions to view an original photo.

Also, a submission doesn't have to be an event photo, or a formal article - I'll take stories, anecdotes, No Sh~!, jokes, puns, comics, sketches, - anything within reason and on topic/in period.

Remember - your content is what makes the North Wind happen! A blank newsletter is no fun to read! (Nor is one entirely written by me in pseudonym - Save the puns; write content for your Newsletter!)

Send your submissions to: Lady Wymarcha Hektanah Doiron: [chronicler@lionsgate.antir.sca.org](mailto:chronicler@lionsgate.antir.sca.org)

## About the North Wind

This is the August 2011 issue of The North Wind, a publication of the **Barony of Lions Gate**, of the **Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc.** (SCA, Inc.) The North Wind is available from the Chronicler, Marissa Fischer (Lady Wymarcha Hektanah Doiron), [chronicler@lionsgate.antir.sca.org](mailto:chronicler@lionsgate.antir.sca.org) and is also available from the Barony's website <http://lionsgate.antir.sca.org/public/>.

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# Upcoming Events

## Odin's Playground

September 09 - 11, 2011

Site opens Friday at 3PM and closes on Sunday at 5PM

Sons of Norway Country Club

11901 Seux Rd.

Mission, BC V2V 4J1

\$15.00 adults, \$10.00 Youth (12 – 18), \$0 Children (under 12), Family cap: \$50.00

## Tir Righ September Coronet

September 23, 2011 to September 25, 2011

Mountaineer Campground and RV Park

1094 Spruston Road

Nanimo, BC V9X 1R2

1-866-311-2267

<http://www.mountainairrvpark.com/>

Adult: \$20, Youth (13-18): \$10, Children 12 and under: FREE, \$5 NMS applies to all non-member adults.

Make cheques payable to the "Barony of Seagirt"

## Baroness's Tourney – Lions Gate

November 5, 2011 9am – 11pm

\$15 adults, \$7 youth, 12 and under free, \$40 family cap \$5 NMS charge for non-members

Cloverdale Fairgrounds, Alice McKay Building and Shannon Hall

Heavy Tournament: Traditional Unbelted tourney. All entrants must challenge a knight and bring an item for the Prize Table. A Chivalry Prize will also be awarded.

Rapier tournament: A modified London Masters. There will be a prize for the winner. (Rapier Defenders will be held in the summer, not at this event)

Gerhard's Riposte Tournament: We will be celebrating in tournament the anniversary of "Gerhard's Riposte". This is a tournament for ALL Fighters authorized for less than a year. A Chivalry prize will be awarded to a rapier fighter in Dona Lasairiona inghean Uilliam na Seoltadh's name.

Cut & Thrust Tournament: As time and space allows.

Archery: A fun shoot will be held indoors using blunts. Children and adults of all ages and skill levels are encouraged to participate.

The Arts: The theme is to Honour Baroness Margaret. Do you know Baroness Margaret's time period, her persona, her likes and interests? Find out. Create an item, compose a sonnet, paint a portrait, something that pays tribute to our fair baroness.

Pot-luck: Share a meal with friends. Bring your favourite dishes. Socialize the evening away.



# Lions Gate Calendar of Events

August-2011						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Event Listings for August-2011		
Date	Branch	Event
1		<a href="#">Tournament of Armies</a>
12-14		<a href="#">Seargeantry Trials</a>
Thu		Baronial Council - <a href="#">25</a>
Fri		Newcomer Information Session - <a href="#">5</a>
Mon		Cloverdale Practice - <a href="#">1, 8, 15, 22, 29</a>
Wed		North Wind Deadline - <a href="#">24</a>
Thu		Rapier Practice - <a href="#">4, 11, 18, 25</a>
Mon		Archery Practice - <a href="#">1, 8, 15, 22, 29</a>
Tue		Archery Practice - <a href="#">2, 9, 16, 23, 30</a>
Thu		Archery Practice - <a href="#">4, 11, 18, 25</a>

September-2011						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	1

Event Listings for September-2011		
Date	Branch	Event
Thu		Baronial Council - <a href="#">22</a>
Fri		Newcomer Information Session - <a href="#">2</a>
Mon		Cloverdale Practice - <a href="#">5, 12, 19, 26</a>
Wed		North Wind Deadline - <a href="#">28</a>
Thu		Rapier Practice - <a href="#">1, 8, 15, 22, 29</a>
Wed		Dance Practice - <a href="#">14, 28</a>
Mon		Archery Practice - <a href="#">5, 12, 19, 26</a>
Tue		Archery Practice - <a href="#">6, 13, 20, 27</a>
Thu		Archery Practice - <a href="#">1, 8, 15, 22, 29</a>

October-2011						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Event Listings for October-2011		
Date	Branch	Event
1		<a href="#">Bransle</a>
Thu		Baronial Council - <a href="#">6, 13, 20, 27</a>
Fri		Newcomer Information Session - <a href="#">7, 14, 21, 28</a>
Mon		Cloverdale Practice - <a href="#">3, 10, 17, 24, 31</a>
Wed		North Wind Deadline - <a href="#">5, 12, 19, 26</a>
Fri		Bransle - <a href="#">7, 21, 28</a>
Thu		Rapier Practice - <a href="#">6, 13, 20, 27</a>
Wed		Dance Practice - <a href="#">12, 26</a>
Mon		Archery Practice - <a href="#">3, 10, 17, 24, 31</a>
Tue		Archery Practice - <a href="#">4, 11, 18, 25</a>
Thu		Archery Practice - <a href="#">6, 13, 20, 27</a>

# Ask Our Alchemist



Dear Dr. Carus,

Things have been pretty dull around the castle lately.  
Do you have any tips on conjuring up demons?

Signed, Lord Bord

Dear Lord Bord,

Dear, dear Lord Bord,

Dr Carus finds it hard to conceive a more superfluous activity, since the Bad Angels are already and always close at hand – indeed, as with all monks since Saint Anthony of the Desert (3rd C), he must work hard to banish their constant chatter from his daily meditations. And even were you successful, consider that any visible signs would necessarily be misleading (and not just because lying is their business) – what need of fangs, or horns, or other members, in a being that does not physically eat, battle, or procreate? These are only meant for “show”, either by the evil spirit to cow an

onlooker into fatal acquiescence, or by the pious artist as metaphorical warning against those who hope to drink our tears for all eternity. Never mind ferreting out forbidden tomes like the Liber Juratus (13th C), Clavicule of Solomon (1572) or Enchiridion of Leo III (1525): everything one need know about the subject can be found in such popular works as Shakespeare's Macbeth and Hamlet (1623; “ghosts” typically being demons in disguise), and Marlowe's The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus (1604; if I told him once, I told him a thousand times – “Faust old chum, just stick to the Alchemy.”) What the world might look like if this stuff worked as advertised can be seen in James Blish's Black Easter (1968), and Jonathan Stroud's Bartimaeus books (2003-2010) – it's not a pretty place.

Still here? Well, if you insist... for educational purposes only...

Though the projection of an inverted outdoor scene through a pinhole into a darkened room (literally, “camera obscura”) or box is known from antiquity in Greece<sup>[1]</sup> and China, the projection of a portable image was first mentioned only in the 15th C<sup>[2]</sup>, when it was used to “conjure up” ghosts and demons in a “Magic Lantern” (= Fr. “Lanterne de Peur”/“Lantern of Fear”): undoubtedly such a device was responsible for the army of devils witnessed by artist Benvenuto Cellini one night in 1534 in the Colosseum in Rome<sup>[3]</sup>. In 1515 Leonardo Da Vinci described the use of a convex lens to collect and project light from a lantern<sup>[4]</sup>; by the mid-17th century, images were being projected from transparent images between two convex lenses, essentially identical to the modern slide projector, in phantasmagoria shows that so enraptured and terrified the public that the leading scientist of the day, Father Athanasius Kircher (a German Jesuit, called “the last Renaissance Man”), felt obliged to publish a detailed debunking<sup>[5]</sup>.

Even if properly understood, however, Dr Carus cautions that overuse of such “conjured” entertainments – er, educations – may dull our sensibilities to the Natural World, and send us back into Plato's cave (much to the delight of the demons, whose disgust with Matter may have prompted their rebellion in the first place<sup>[6]</sup>), and recommends Practical Alchemy as an antidote.



Early Psywar: “*apparentia nocturna ad terrorem videntium*”/“a nocturnal appearance for terrifying viewers”<sup>[2]</sup>

[1] Aristotle *Problemata*, 4th C BC, Book XV.

[2] Giovanni da Fontana *Bellicorum Instrumentorum liber*/Book of Instruments of War, ca. 1420, folio 70; <http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/0001/bsb00013084/images/index.html?seite=144> .

[3] Benvenuto Cellini *Vita*/Autobiography, 1562, Ch LXIV; Samuel Higley *The Magic Lantern*, 1876 June, Vol II, No 6.

[4] Leonardo Da Vinci *Codex Atlanticus*, 1519, Folio 337A.

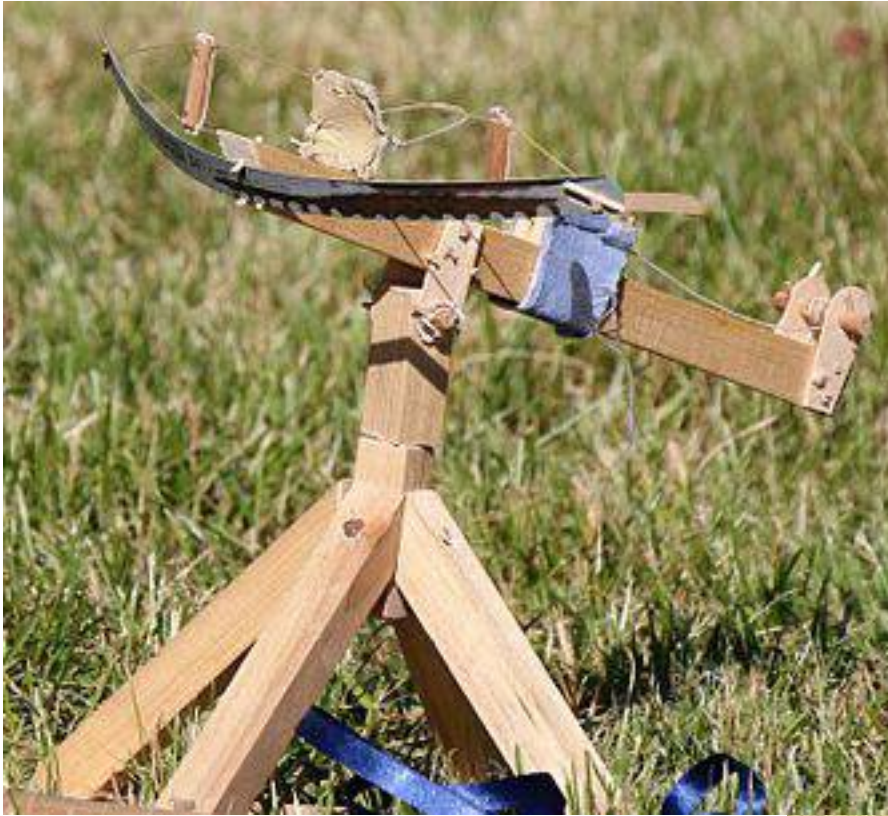
[5] Athanasius Kircher *Ars Magna Lucis et Umbrae*/The Great Work of Light and Shadow, 1646.

[6] "The Heights", The Koran, 7th C, Sura 7, ayat 11-12.

Dr. Carus answers your questions on Medieval Science & Technology every month in the North Wind: email your question to him at [darlingg@activematerials.ca](mailto:darlingg@activematerials.ca), or to the Chronicler.

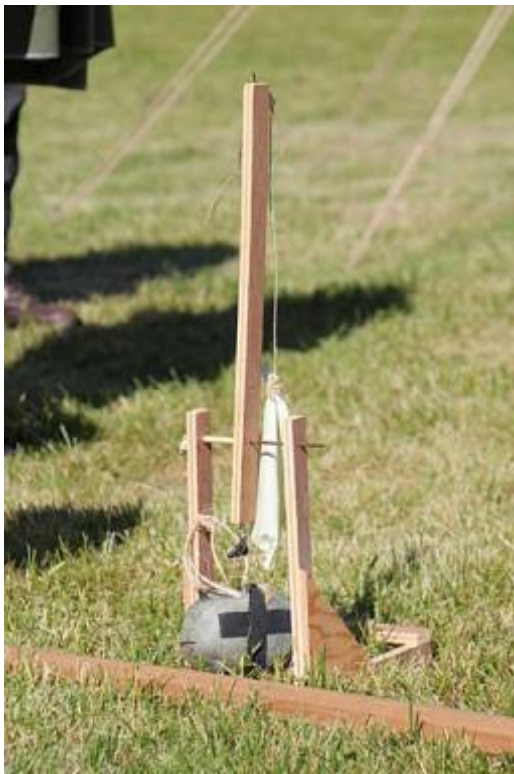


# Sealion War



Left: The Miniature Giant Stone Bow, made by Dr. Carus.

Below: Dr. Carus shoots his Miniature Giant Stone Bow



Left: A Trebuchets

Below: People for whom Sealion was their first event assemble to be recognized in court.



Photo credit: Duchess Meagan



# Sealion War



Top Left: Asari tests Dr. Carus' Miniature Giant Stone Bow in court, while Dr. Carus, Baron James and Baroness Margaret observe.

Top Right: Two fighters spar in the youth combat tourney.



Above: Garet and Wendy rest during closing court

Right: Two fighters spar in the New Fighter Tourney. Patrick (in black on the right) ultimately won the tournament.



Photo credit: Duchess Meagan

# The Chatelaine Army



L to R: Ysabell, Lady Sage, Sile, Lady Isolde, and Brenna  
(and our newest member Stefano di Armani)

Finally after many months of, “Yes, I will do this,” here it is:  
The Chatelaine Army! (Complete with one officer and 5 hard working deputies)

The Chatelaine Army is a dedicated and hard working group, who enjoy talking with newcomers, answering their questions, and helping them learn more about our society and what they can do to contribute to our Barony.

We have also created Chatelaine haversacks to easily identify one of us at an event. Inside our haversack we have Newcomer Information Session brochures, Lions Gate brochures, handmade books, pencil/pen, needle book with pins and needles, and lots of room for our current SCA projects. Each one is different and unique. Ask us about them.





Besides our local events and practices, you can find us at the Newcomers' Information Session located at the Starbucks beside the Holdom Skytrain station at Holdom and Lougheed in Burnaby, every 1st Friday of the month. Each session we meet with other members and newcomers and enjoy exploring and sharing adventures in the society.

We have just celebrated our 1st Anniversary of the Newcomers' Information Sessions and I would like to thank everyone who was able to come out and celebrate with us. It was a lot of fun.

Come check us out and share your knowledge, expertise and help us guide the next generation into the SCA!

# Sergeant's Trials



Top Left: Baroness Margaret watches the fighting.

Top right: The fighters assemble for invocation to the lists.



Above: Kerry LaHay takes a beating from Hawk.

Right: Wulfstan Hrafnsson presses the attack on Kerry LaHay





# Puppy Proposals

## Our Mission:

To simulate the Courtiers requirement of negotiations, Her Excellency Baroness Margaret requested that participants act on her behalf to arrange some cuddle time with a very special puppy - d'Hawke family's six-week-old dobberman/black lab cross named Kadrin. Three challengers rose to the task, and presented their Puppy Proposals at the Bardic Fire. All received prizes for their efforts, as our gracious baroness declared that no winner should be chosen above the rest, when all the entries were so different.

Greetings Lady Rayne

I come as emissary from Her Excellency Margaret Baroness of Lions Gate

It is well known that Her Excellency favors hounds both for hunting and companionship. Since His Excellency Baron James is oft away making war on those who offend him Her Excellency desires a temporary replacement to provide the lacking warmth and cuddles.

This being the case Her Excellency asks your leave to borrow your small hound Kadrin that she might bestow on him the cuddles she might otherwise bestow on her absent lord.

In consideration of your favorable response my mistress has sent with suitable payment, to wit the most fragrant and delicious cookies from her kitchens as well as jewels of great value.

Lady Myrrim de Lacaster

My Lady Rayne d'Hawke and Lord Richard d'Hawke, I, Margaret, Baroness of Lions Gate, do request the pleasure of cuddle time with your new puppy Kadrin, with attendance by keepers Tyler, Sebastian and James, in order to establish friendly relations with this soon-to-be-fearsome beast, that may one day protect the Baronial Throne and Populace from cougars and other enemies. For this our fair Barony offers cookies laced with chips of exotic "chocoatl"; a memorial bead necklace; and the thanks, kind regard, and recognition from myself and all here present, to you and yours.

Dr. Carus of Burn Abby

Never in all of Lions Gate, nay in all AnTir has there ever been a canine as beauteous and gentle as this new pup, and never has there been a baroness more worthy of the honour of caressing his silken fur. With both of them fair of skin and black of hair, how could there ever be a more seemly pair?

But what boon would pup's comely mistress request for such a match?

Cold steel glitters more brightly than gold and cuts to hearts just as well as gems for maids!

What could be better than one knife but two?

Two knives I would offer for the chance at puppy's affection. A knife each for the mistress and her lord, thus ensuring he is better equipped to defend her.

True Korean steel is unchanging!

For what is today an adorable pup, will one day grow into a mangy cur, yet steel has no youth to betray and will not rust and dull with age. The time our baroness will spend with the pup is fleeting, but these knives may serve forever. Make my baroness as radiant in her happiness, as she is already in beauty and grant her her heart's desire.

Wymarcha Hektanah Doiron

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# The Organization of Medieval Universities

Aelana Cordovera

Medieval universities were not organized around buildings and libraries but around a corporation of teachers and students. Growing out of the Cathedral and Monastic schools of the 11th century, the new knowledge of the 12th Century Renaissance burst the boundaries of monastic learning with the new subjects of Civic Law and Arabic learning from Spain. New teachers and a new kind of students formed the foundation of universities in the major cities of Europe.

Three early universities exemplify the organizational structures that distinguish them:

Legend tells us that the University of Oxford was founded by King Alfred, the University of Bologna was established by Emperor Theodosius and the University of Paris was formed in the time of Charlemagne. However later scholars inform us that the beginnings of the universities are more obscure. They developed out of the cathedral and monastic schools which taught the traditional Seven Liberal Arts; grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, astronomy, geometry and music. Somewhere between 1100 and 1200 new knowledge in the form of texts on Roman Law in Italy and the translation of Arabic scholarship from Sicily and Spain, (including the Arabic figures that gradually replaced Roman Numerals for mathematics), transformed the curriculum.

This new knowledge created the learned professions, academic guilds and a society of masters and scholars. Salerno was in contact with the Arabic world and the Greek East and by 1231 was famous as a school of medicine. In Bologna Roman law had been taught by apprenticeship in drafting documents from 601 to 1076, but as the revival of town life and trade developed, so did a revival of the study of Roman Law.

Students gained the basics of Latin grammar at cathedral grammar schools and at about 16 years old entered university to study the Seven Liberal Arts curriculum. The seven liberal arts consisted of the Trivium of Latin grammar, rhetoric and dialectic and the Quadrivium of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music. Grammar included speaking, and writing and the study of Latin literature. Rhetoric was the art of speaking well on civil questions, and writing letters in Latin. Dialectic included the development of reasoning skills comparable to logic courses. Arithmetic featured the calculation of the date of Easter in Roman numerals, and geometry included surveying. Astronomy and astrology were not yet differentiated. Music was more theoretical and mathematical than practical. The common Latin language facilitated study, but the students were organized into Nations or colleges to facilitate everyday living arrangements in their vernacular languages.

The beginnings of the intellectual guilds began at the archetypal Universities of Paris and Bologna during the twelfth century, where the trivium and quadrivium gradually became subordinate to the dialectic method of teaching. Daly p.17

The rise of the universities involved many factors, including the recovery of the full body of Aristotle's teachings through Spain, Sicily and Byzantium, the revival of Roman and ecclesiastical law, and the writings of the Greek medical tradition. The closer connection with Moslem culture, the growth of city life and the need for higher levels of education in the church were also factors. Moreover, the rise of the craft guilds influenced the organization of the universities.

Paris and Bologna began to institutionalize their 'intellectual cathedrals' in the late 12th and early 13th centuries when students were attracted more by teachers than by the name of the school. Paris had famous

teachers like Abelard- whose star disputations made Paris the center of the new dialectical theology. This attracted students and highlighted the Theological course of the other teachers at Paris.

The widespread Guild movements provided a model for the university, as an intellectual guild (Daly 20). Early scholars were organized into a guild system, where a scholar set himself up as a teacher after due training under a master in a branch of knowledge in which he planned to teach. It also became the favorite of the popes - Innocent III (about 1210) gave Paris its first official charter setting the stage for theological leadership.

Four stages in the growth of the statutes of the University of Paris were:

1. the codification of unwritten customs into written law governing the university.
2. the legal right of a corporation to sue or be sued.
3. an official seal and
4. officials to collect money and direct legal procedures.

In 1215, the Papal Legate Cardinal Robert de Courcon recognized the first statutes of the University of Paris and Gregory IX authorized the fully formed intellectual corporation for the training of scholars in 1227. This "Magna Carta" of Paris University gave it papal jurisdiction and enlarged the course of studies.

As the University of Paris focused on theological studies, and dialectic, so Bologna's universities focused on canon and civil law. Grammar and rhetoric as well as the study of law had not been lost in Italy, after the fall of Rome. Barbarian codes and Justinian's Code were incorporated into the curriculum. The tradition of municipal schools studying rhetoric, episcopal schools teaching the foundation studies in arts and the municipal school studying Roman civil law and monastic school teaching canon law continued. Bologna too, had famous founding teachers such as Irnerius (d 1140) who renovated the Justinian Code and Gratian who codified the church code.

Bologna's was a tradition of practical teaching of notaries and judges, forming the basis of the legal tradition and renaissance in Roman law, with Pavia and Ravenna soon following. The universities developing at Bologna and Paris each had new intellectual guilds to assemble skilled scholars to train unskilled apprentices in knowledge. Their organizations were different so it is worth studying them in detail. Daly p 27

#### The Intellectual Guilds at Bologna

The campus organization of Nations collegia or guilds, developed both at Paris and Bologna but with differences. At Bologna the Nations were organization of students and Parisian Nations were corporations of masters. At Bologna the Nations were subdivisions of out of town students who banded together for mutual protection. These Nations or collegia left academic concerns to the professors and focused on mutual protection, benefits and fraternity. These guilds formed two universities, for those from outside Italy and those from Italy itself and nearby islands. Students from the city of Bologna and the professors formed collegia, or guilds of their own. 31 There were 14 ultramontane (over the mountains) groups by 1265 while the peninsular university had four main divisions. Daly p. 32

They professors guilds gradually gained control over academic affairs in general. The Commune of Bologna (professors and municipale government) tried to prevent the growth of the student universities, and Pope Honorius III intervened in the students behalf in 1217 and urged them not to dissolve their societies as the Commune demanded. Gradually the city granted benefits and by 1245 the students had the same rights as citizens. Then, the city fathers began to try to attract students by exemptions from military service, taxes

and tolls on their books.

The Nations at Bologna differed from those of Paris in that they consisted of non-Bolognese students and were at first confined to students of law. Not until the second half of the 13th century were students of arts and medicine included with the two universities of civic and canon law. The formation of these universities too, had been unsuccessfully opposed by both professors and the commune. The professors were excluded from the Nations, but with the help of the popes the student universities won out and elected their own rector and participated in the administration and direction of the studium generae, or student government.

At the head of the nations were the consilarii, advisors to the rector. Daly p 39 The rector had to be 25, had to have studied law for 5 years, be unmarried, a cleric and a student from the university from which he was chosen. He was selected from a rotation group of Nations on a four year cycle. He also had to be wealthy enough to support the celebrations of his rank, including dinners. Daly p 42 As an administrative official he derived his authority from the laws of the university. The students had to take an oath of obedience to both rector and statutes. The rector presided over exams and graduation ceremonies

To aid the rector and his advisors, syndics, two from each university oversaw the rectors to prevent fraud and audit the accounts. Daly p 44 There was also a group of six clerics, three from each University, who judged scribes and stationarii for inaccuracy or corrupt texts. Copies of books of professors and students were also examined.

Beadles did the odd jobs, announcing the disputations, lectures, feast days and books for sale. They also kept straw on the floor to keep the students' feet warm and cleaned the schoolrooms, fixed the roofs and windows. Daly p 46

The student universities were interested in student welfare, and by the fourteenth century they exerted a real control of the intellectual lives of the studium. After that the university gradually gained control over the studium, and by the 16th century the commune had taken over. Napoleon dispersed the Nations in 1796 and by 1798 the university had a rector who was not a student but a professor. Daly p 47

#### The Nations at Paris

In the 12th and 13th centuries students came to Paris from all over Europe. Immigrants speaking a common language banded together in guilds, collegia or Nations. By 1222 the Nations were fully developed vying against the organizations of mendicant friars and the secular clerics. There were four nations at Paris made up of Masters of arts and not of students in the arts. Nations were confined to the faculty of arts alone, with no nations in medicine, law or theology at first. Members from the city of Paris were included. The four Nations were French, including students from Spain, Italy, Greece and the East. The Normans, the Picards, and the English Nation included Germany, northern and eastern Europe. Haskins p 16

During the 13th and 14th centuries the Four Nations were independent, with elected officers, schools, chapels and revenue as well as their own seal. A student-master was more loyal to his Nation than to the university, and they often quarreled bitterly among themselves, thus reducing the university campus to a battleground. Daly p 50

The head of each Nation was called proctor or rector. The method of election was not as defined as at Bologna, where apprentice lawyers were more discriminating. Each nation at Paris had its own system. They proctor had to be 21 years old, and teaching in the university. The term was only a month, (3 months Haskins) compared to a year at Bologna. The proctor collected dues, and was the treasurer. Daly p 53 He was the link between Nation and university, but his loyalty was to his Nation. The assembly was a weekly business meeting at a convent or church. The Nations were also responsible for repairs to the classrooms, issue #345

election of the two beadles of the Nation, and for marching at the head of procession carrying a silver mace.

Each Nation at Paris was a corporation with members, seal, officers, revenues, patron saints and schools, but also played a role in the faculties of the university. In 1275 the arts faculty laid down rules on examiners to ensure uniformity. Daly p 59 To protect its rights and privileges a meeting of the whole university took place on Saturday after morning Mass. Door keepers were the seven major beadles, from each of the Four Nations, and the faculties of theology, law, and medicine.

The universities of southern France, Spain and Italy and the Germanies copied the form of the nations at Bologna. They were also universities which specialized in the study of law. Daly p 63 Orleans was a famous classical school, in the 12th century, but not until 1306 did it receive papal documents forming a university. The university could elect a rector, make laws for the conduct of the intellectual guild. The Nations had proctors who elected the rector 4 times a year. But both the commune and the king of France were opposed to the rights of self-government So the university departed for Nevers in 1316

In a compromise, a scholasticus was appointed like the Paris chancellor, and a congregation of doctors and ten proctors of the nations. The Nations at Orleans became more powerful as the 14th century progressed, more like the Nations at Paris. They did not seem to have much control over the academic side of the University; courses, exams, lectures and administration was taken care of at the university congregations where the Nations were represented by their proctors.

Spanish universities were usually created by the king and had students from the Spanish lands. Salamanca (1220) was divided into Nations, thus patterned after Bologna.

Just as the universities in the south followed the student-university organization of Bologna, so the universities in northern Europe imitated the master-dominated nations of Paris. The University of Oxford (1150) was one of the earliest. There were two Nations at Oxford, the northern, from north of the Trent and the Scotch and the southerners Irish, Welsh and any Latins. Daly p 70 Their quarrels were fierce and frequent.

Each Nation had its own proctor, chosen annually by election. They administered oaths, kept order and discipline, levied fines, received fees, kept accounts and recorded expenditures. Oxford had no rector, but the proctors assisted the chancellor representing the bishop of Lincoln.

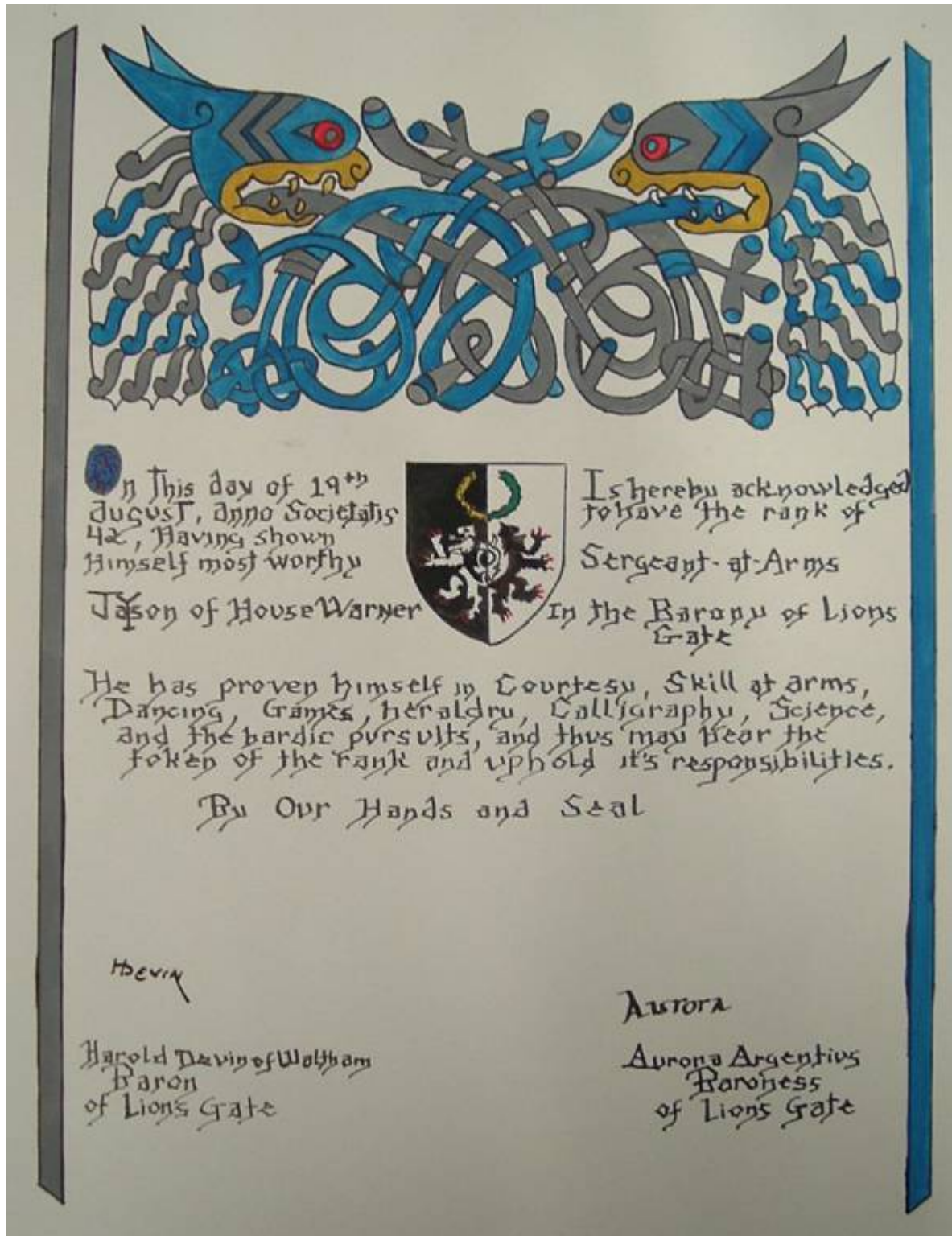
The history of the influence of these Nations, guilds or collegia of the universities in the gradual development of parliamentary procedures, was considerable. After six to twelve years of participation in the practical workings of constitutional government graduates were produced, whose subsequent position in the councils of kings brought a wealth of practical experience of constitutional democracy. Daly p 75 2,296

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# Scroll of the Month



Jason of House Warner Sergeant scroll, by Miles.



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