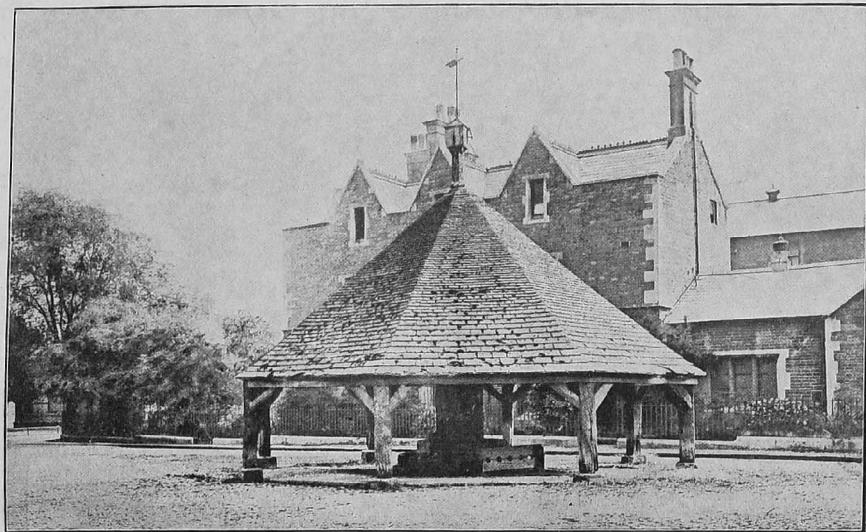


Glossary of Archæology

VOL. I.

A. NORMAN.

Glossary of Archæology.



Butter Cross, Oakham, Rutlandshire. (See Page 87.)

THE ANTIQUARIES' PRIMERS.

Glossary of Archæology

EXCLUDING ARCHITECTURE
AND ECCLESIOLOGY.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY
A. NORMAN.

VOL. I.



With Three Hundred & Sixty-three Illustrations.



LONDON :
TALBOT & CO.,
18, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

PRINTED BY
ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LTD.,
PORTUGAL STREET,
KINGSWAY, W.C.

PREFACE.

ALL honour and gratitude are due to the pioneers—Spelman, Fosterope, Nuttall, and others—for their early efforts to explain in lexicographical form the antiquities of Great Britain as known to them; but subsequent researches in the science of archæology have largely developed and corrected many theories formerly held, and still there awaits an untold revelation beneath the soil, while above it is a vast area crying for greater study. More modern contributions towards this end are valued, but still a Glossary is needed.

The archæology of Great Britain is a bigger thing and more complex than many people realise. It not only embraces the various epochs, pre-historic and after, but it includes the life and customs of so many different inhabitants of those periods—stages in the evolution of civilisation in which the implements used were of stone, bone, horn, bronze, and iron, until all of Nature's products were combined for the present needs.

Consider what peoples are welded together to form our nation; how wave after wave of immigrants—or invaders—for a time became the dominant power, and then succumbed to a greater; how one was fused with another, and their characteristics were merged; how they divided into tribes, and split into minor tribal units, more or less independent, and developed their own special lines of life.

One people followed another; there were the Picts, the Goidelic Kelts, Brythonic Kelts, Belgæ, Anglo-Saxons, Danes, Norwegians, and the Normans. Each people grafted their own system of life into that which already existed, or enforced their ideals on the subjugated. In addition to these principal immigrations other minor influences were brought into the building of the fabric of the British nation.

The Romans left an indelible impression on this land, and by the masterly statecraft of their military system of transporting auxiliaries far from their own countries, which had been gathered under the wings of the Imperial Eagle, to the conquered provinces they introduced numerous foreign nationalities to a temporary habitation in Britain.—Aquitaniâns, Asturians, Batavians, Bracarîans,

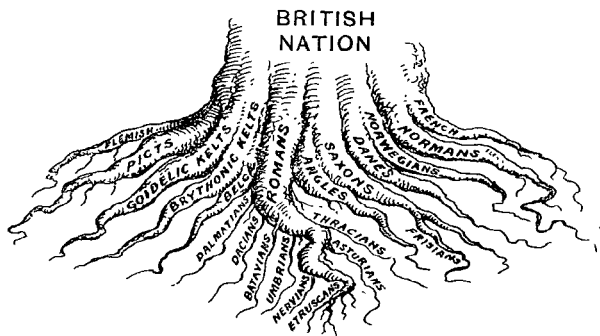
Dacians, Dalmatians, Etruscans, Frisians, Gauls, Lingones, Nervians, Thracians, Tungrians, Umbrians, etc.

Although acting in a limited sphere, each of these peoples contributed to the blood and customs of British life in those localities in which they were stationed; perhaps it was merely the shape of a sword—as the Dacian, or the manipulation of an art—as the Etruscan; but it was an influence absorbed into this nation.

Again, in the Middle Ages, minor influences, especially French, were brought to bear on this nation by royal marriages with foreign consorts; while the commercially prompted invitation to the Flemish that they make England their home wrought great things in the East Anglian character and industries. Common interest in great enterprises—such as the Crusades—brought the influence of other peoples into British life in a variety of ways, although they personally were far from these shores. Arts and commerce of the East opened a new vista to the English; and one noteworthy influence is seen in the science of Heraldry, in which the whole of Christendom was united in one language.

As a tree has fibrous roots uniting to compose and to nourish one trunk, so have all these peoples

become fused into one British nation. But as these peoples had each its own customs, dress, weapons, and language, it complicates British Archæology beyond that of other nations. Added



to this, we are confronted by a certain indiscriminate nomenclature indulged in during the Middle Ages, and the arbitrary transfer of some terms to utterly dissimilar objects at different periods, which sometimes befogs the reconciliation of apparent contradictions.

It is with the desire to simplify archæology that the compiler issues this Primer, with all diffidence, keenly conscious of its inadequateness, knowing that no work could open itself more completely to criticism.

After deleting the two great subjects—Architecture and Ecclesiology—the scope remaining is so vast that the most concise treatment is necessary and much that is desirable is omitted.

The many peoples contributing to this nation are only considered whilst dwelling in this country; they have not been followed to the lands of their origin. The Glossary treats of the British Isles only, sacrificing that comparative archæology with other lands which is especially invaluable for pre-historic study and for the military and civil systems of the Romans.

It is justifiable, in a Primer, to explain that when speaking of the various prehistoric periods, the Stone, Bronze, or Iron, it is to indicate the preponderate use of each material, for which there was no definite limit, one gradually being adopted long before the disuse of the preceding. The introduction of the new element was governed by the amount of metal obtainable—which was local—and the development of skill attained in its manipulation.

In each successive stage the new material would not entirely supersede that which had previously been used; thus, implements of stone were no doubt manufactured to a certain extent long after the working of bronze had become general, and

we also have to grant the continued use of those articles of earlier make which the tribe possessed together with the more efficient implements.

The wealth of tribes would control their opportunities for bartering their cattle for the new implements; and their geographical position on, or away from, the main trackways, which would facilitate or frustrate their intercourse with the progressive civilisation. Thus, the Stone Age might be in vogue in one locality long years after another district had the full use of metal; and it is the gradual transition from one period to another that must be borne in mind. The same slow transition holds good with many things, but whereas that transition may be a matter of fifty years in the Middle Ages, it probably counted as centuries in the time of early man.

The Sequence Date system, used by Professor Flinders Petrie in Egypt, is valuable, but such elaboration of detail is impossible in a Primer, and the simple primary divisions will be found under their respective headings, together with the very rough approximate dates of those periods. Even those approximate dates apply only to Britain, where the use of the metals was adopted later than in Europe.

Geology is the key to prehistoric *data*, and the study of submerged forests, peat beds, and river drift is necessary for first-hand knowledge.

For a full appreciation of the Roman period in Britain, the customs in Rome, with the warfare in and administration of those provinces brought within the Empire, help to picture the state of Britain under their sway, and it is found that, except for some observances peculiar to the city of Rome, most of their military and domestic life was followed here, together with their religious rites and sports; and Roman terms find a large place in these pages.

Terms used during the later periods are selected as the most representative for antiquarian purposes; such subjects as Armour, Costume, Heraldry, Civil Administration, etc., are too great for more than cursory attention.

I desire to thank Mr. H. S. King for his co-operation in this work. In addition to reading the sheets for the press he has proved a kindly mentor.

A. N.



GLOSSARY OF ARCHÆOLOGY

Aam, Alm, Alme, Amm, Awm.—A Dutch or German liquid measure, used in England for Rhenish wine, containing 37 to 41 gallons. In the Household accounts of Henry VIII.—“Renish wine 4 fatts, every fatt containing 3 Almez at 30s. the Alme.”

Ab.—Anglo-Saxon place names beginning with *Ab* generally indicate the locality in which an abbey was founded, as Abingdon.



FIG. 1.—Abacot.
(Harl. MS. 437.)

Abacinate.—To blind by placing hot irons in front of the eyes.

Abacot, Abococke, Abococked, Abococket, Bycocket (French *bicoque*).—A cap, somewhat like a Cap of Maintenance, worn by princes and nobles during the 14th, 15th and early 16th centuries. (Fig. 1.)

Abacus.—An arithmetical table used from Saxon times to the 12th century. Also in Architecture the word denotes the flat member above the bell of a capital.

Abbey.—A monastery for men or women, with an abbot or abbess at the head. Governed on republican principles, all decisions being of “The abbot and convent.”



FIG. 2.
Jetton, or counter,
showing Abacus Table.

The first English abbey was founded at Bangor, 560 A.D. To increase his revenues, Henry VIII. suppressed all monasteries in 1539, and confiscated their property.

Abbot.—The head of an abbey of monks. Mitred abbots were Lords of Parliament. There were twenty-seven mitred abbots in 1329.

Abjuration of the Realm.—Abjuration was allied with fugitives who had taken *sanctuary*. It came into operation in the beginning of the 13th century, and was peculiar to England. When a malefactor had taken sanctuary, the coroner, with a jury, assembled at the Church. If the fugitive was found guilty, instead of receiving punishment, he could abjure the realm, when the coroner appointed a port for his embarkation and limited the time for his journey to the port, which was usually Dover. The felon had to keep to the high road, and carry a cross in his hand, the stopping places for the night being dictated by the coroner.



FIG. 3.—Abolla.

Abolla.—A woollen cloak worn by Roman soldiers, and adopted by civilians. The example is from the Arch of Severus, Rome.

Acater.—An officer, formerly of the king's household, who checked the purveyors and clerks of the kitchen.

Accalia.—Roman festivals in honour of Acca-Laurentia, the nurse of Romulus.

Accendones.—Roman gladiators who excited the combatants.

Accensi.—Supernumeraries who were placed in the rear of a Roman army, not accoutred, to replace those slain in the ranks. Also public servants of Roman magistrates, who cited people to the courts.

Accolade.—A slight blow on the shoulders with the flat of a sword, formerly given at the conferring of knighthood by the king or noble, usually on the field of battle, and in sight of the enemy. Knighthood is sometimes conferred by the accolade at the hands of the king at the present time.



FIG. 4.—Accolade.
(MS. Time of Richard II.)



FIG. 5.—Acerra.

Acerra.—A portable altar, placed by the Romans near the bed of a deceased person for the burning of incense until the funeral. Also applied to a vessel containing incense for the gods. The illustration is from the Capitolean Museum.

Acetabulum.—A Roman measure equal to one-eighth of a pint. A small vessel to hold vinegar or sauce on the dinner table.

Acherset.—A mediæval measure of corn, supposed to be a quarter, or eight bushels.

Achievement, Funeral.—It was customary to hang the helmet and crest, the surcoat, gauntlets, sword, banner, etc., of a deceased nobleman over his tomb. Two well-known examples are those of Henry V. at Westminster, and the Black Prince at Canterbury. Last century numerous churches possessed such memorials of the departed; but the greater number have been swept away in ill-

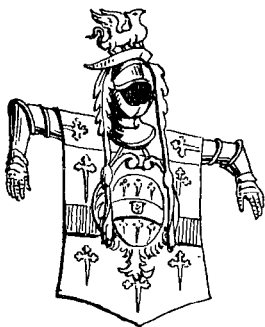


FIG. 6.—Funeral Achievement.
Norton Church, Worcestershire.

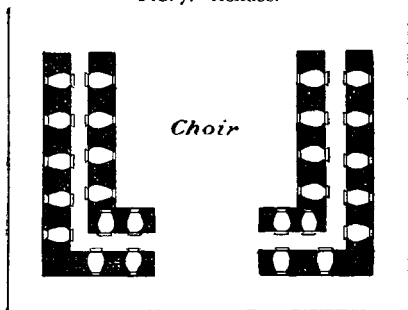
advised "restoration." An achievement formerly in Norton Church, Worcestershire, consisted of a helmet with mantling and crest, on each side a vambrace and gauntlet, an emblazoned surcoat and shield.

Ackman, Akeman Street.—One of the Brito-Roman roads from Verulam, north of Alchester and through Cirencester, to Bath and the Severn. A section in Woostock Park revealed a road, 17 feet wide, of flags an inch thick, sloping gently, upon which was a 6-inch layer of gravel.

Aclides.—A Roman dart or javelin, with a thong (amentum) attached, for the purpose of drawing it back. The aclides is from Carrickmacross, and the method of use from an Etruscan vase.



FIG. 7.—Aclides.

FIG. 8.—Acoustic Jars.
St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich.

Acnua.—A Roman measure of land, about a quarter of an acre.

Acoustic Jars.—Jars have been found imbedded in the chancel walls of various English churches to increase the sound of the voice. They lay on their sides, with their mouths toward's the interior of the church, with a thin piece of slate or a tile covering the mouth of each.

Acta Sanctorum.—A collection of the Lives of the Saints begun by the Jesuits in 1643. The writers gained the name of *Bollandists* from John Bolland, who published the first two volumes.

Acton, Aketon, Hacketon (French).—A sleeveless tunic of buckskin, stuffed with cotton, worn beneath the hauberk, or coat of mail. (Fig. 23.)

"Next his sherte a haketon,
And over that a habergeon."

Chaucer, Rhyme of Sir Topaz.

Actuarium.—A swift sailing ship of war of the Romans.

Actuarius.—A scribe who reported the proceedings of the law courts.

Addicti.—Roman slaves, sent by a debtor to serve his creditor until he could repay his debt.

Adeling.—A form of "Etheling," a royal prince amongst the Saxons.

Adlector.—A collector of taxes in the Roman provinces.

Admiral.—The title was first used in England in 1297, when Edward I. gave the rank of Admiral of the English Seas to William de Leybourne.

Admirals were appointed to the Northern, Southern, and Western Fleets; but in 1405 Henry IV. made Thomas of Lancaster Admiral of England.

Adonia.—Festivals in commemoration of Adonis and in honour of Venus.

Adversaria.—A Roman account book.

Advocates.—Feudal advocates led the vassals of the Church to war; they held lands of the Church in fee and did homage to their spiritual lords. Military advocates were appointed for the armed defence of the Church.

Adytum.—The most holy place of a Roman temple.

Ædiles.—Minor magistrates amongst the Romans who inspected buildings, weights, measures, food, and censored plays.

Ærarius.—Amongst the Romans a paid soldier. Also a coiner of brass. The name was given to a man degraded who, while retaining his freedom, lost his citizenship.

Ætheling.—The eldest son of a Saxon king.

Agaso.—A Roman slave whose duties were generally in the stables.

Aggenhim.—A guest who, by lodging three nights in a mediæval inn, was accounted one of the family, and the host was responsible for his offences against the king's peace.

Agger.—An earthen mound in early fortifications. Cæsar says that one erected by his orders was 30 feet high and 330 feet broad.

Aglet, Aiglet, Aiguillette, Anglet.—The metal tag to a lace or strap, called a point. Before buttons were used, garments were fastened with laces; plate armour was also sometimes fastened in the same way. Aglets have been found with Keltic relics, and were used throughout the Middle Ages. They were of gold, silver, brass and iron. Together with the laces they tipped, they were called points, and to “truss the points” was to lace the garments.



FIG. 9.—Aglet.

Sir Anthony St. Leger, in 1541, had “a cote of crymosin velvet, with agglettes of golde 20 or 30 payer.”

Agmen.—Roman armies on the march were divided into *primum agmen* (a vanguard), *medium agmen* (the main-guard), and *postremum agmen* (the rear-guard.)

Agon.—A minor priest who struck the victim to be offered at a Roman sacrifice.

Agonalia.—Roman festivals in honour of Agonus, or Janus, held three times a year.

Agrape.—A Norman term for a clasp, or brooch.

Aid.—A feudal tax raised on a special occasion, as the aid of twenty shillings levied on every knight's fee for the ransom of King Richard I.

Ailettes, Aletes (French).—Defensive pieces of steel or leather fastened on the shoulders of armour-clad men in the 14th century. They were frequently emblazoned with armorial bearings. Their position caused them to be called “wings.” (See Fig. 23.)

Akeman Street.—(See Ackman.)

Alabaster.—Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Staffordshire, the chief localities in which alabaster is found, became the great manufacturing centres for sculptures in that stone from the 12th century onwards. In the 14th century many works of the alabasterers were exported to Europe. "St. John's Head," a term by which alabaster tablets carved with the head of St. John the Baptist are known, is frequently mentioned in the 15th and 16th centuries. The chief centre for sculpturing and painting these tablets was Nottingham. In 1499 one cost 16d. These tablets appear to have been devotional objects for guild or private use.

Alamode.—A silk resembling lutestring, used in the 16th century.

Alarii.—The troops placed on the extreme wings of a Roman army.

Alb. Albe. Aube, Awbe.—A long white vesture with tight sleeves, worn by the priest, deacon and subdeacon at Mass, and formerly by the minor ministers of the altar. In the Middle Ages it was adorned with apparels, pieces of rich stuff sewn on the cuffs and the front and back of the skirt.

Albani.—A primitive people in Scotland who occupied the districts of Braidalban and Athol, with parts of Lochaber and Upper Lorn.

Albarii.—Workmen who applied the whitening to Roman fictile vessels.

Album.—A white tablet on which transactions and decrees were written by the Romans.

Alcato.—A collar, or gorget, worn by warriors in the 13th century. (*See Gorget.*)

Alderman, or Elderman.—One of the Elders, or wise and experienced men, called to the councils of the Saxons. In the time of Edward the Confessor the dignity did not always depend on age, but on the wisdom of the individual, and some owed it to their noble birth. There were Aldermen of all England, Aldermen of the King, of the county, of the city, of the hundred, etc. At first the title was held during the King's pleasure, and later some of them held it for life. After the Danish invasions the title was changed to Earl, and after the Norman advent the title of Count was given to people of aldermanic dignity.

Alfet.—The Saxon name for a cauldron of boiling water used in the trial by ordeal.

Algrim, Awgrim (Latin *Algorismus*).—The name given to the science of arithmetic from the 12th to the 16th century.

Alien Priories.—Monasteries in England subject to foreign abbots. They were mostly established to look after the estates in this land which were the property of foreign abbeys. Henry V. suppressed alien priories in 1414, and the remainder freed themselves from foreign obedience.

Alligati.—Roman slaves of the lowest grade.

Allodium.—A free manor. Allodial lands were held without service when the Domesday Book was compiled.

Almain Rivets.—Sliding rivets connecting pieces of plate armour, invented by the Germans in the 15th century. The name was afterwards applied to complete suits of armour.

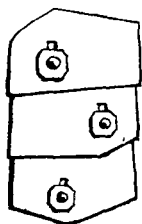


FIG. 10.
Almain Rivets.

Almanac.—An instrument for the computation of time. Runic staffs were the Danish almanacks, and were introduced into England by that people; and these were the prototypes of the Clog Almanack. (*See Clog Almanack.*)

Almery.—(*See Aumbry.*)

Almoner.—An office in the King's court which was anciently allotted to a bishop, who gave the royal bounty in alms or in kind to the poor. An early canon required all bishops to have an almoner. Every monastery had its almoner, whose chief duty was to distribute food and alms to the needy, for which duty he was allowed to absent himself from the morning choir office. He had charge of the old clothes of the monks, superintended the daily maundy, gave part of his time to the school, provided rushes for the cloister, and sent out the monastic mortuary rolls asking for prayers for the soul of a deceased monk, and received those who brought such rolls to his monastery.

Alms Box.—(*See Money Box and Poor Man's Chest.*)

Almuce, Amess.—A cape and hood with pendants of fur in front, worn by canons and dignified clerics in choir.

Alner.—(*See Aulmonière.*)

Altar.—The earliest altars in Britain were possibly large flat stones, on which the Druidical sacrifices were offered; but the rites of that people are imperfectly known.

The Roman altar was of pedestal form, either square, round, or triangular; the rectangular is best known in Britain. Altars were erected to gods,

demigods, heroes, and emperors. When the altars were prepared for sacrifice they were decorated with garlands of certain leaves and fruits, the oak, ivy, and asphodel, which were called by the general term *verbenæ* and which were sometimes imitated in sculpture on the altar. The sides of altars were often carved with the implements of sacrifice, or



FIG. 11.—Altar to Jupiter.
Castlesteads (*Petisuna*).



FIG. 12.—Altar to the
Genius of the Prætorium.
Chesterholm (*Vindolana*).

with animals sacred to the deity to which it was dedicated; on altars to Jupiter, the eagle and thunderbolt; to Apollo, the stag, raven, lyre, etc.; to Venus, the dove, and myrtle; to Bacchus, the panther, ivy, etc. On the altar was usually engraved the name of the god or gods to whom it was erected. Altars in the open area before a temple were for animal sacrifices; those within a building were used for the offering of

incense, fruits or cakes. The *focus* or hollow in the top of Fig. 12 is reddened by the action of the sacrificial fire.

Christian altars were originally of wood, but in 509 the Council of Paris forbade that they should be of anything but stone. They often resemble tombs, for some of the earlier altars were erected over the graves of martyrs, and relics are still enclosed within them, as required by canon law in the Latin Church. The top slab of the Christian altar (called the *mensa*) was to be of one piece, and on it five crosses were incised, which at the consecration were anointed with holy oil or chrism. At Broughton Castle the mensa of the altar is marked with nine crosses.

Althing.—A general assembly of the whole country, or province, of the Norsemen for the transaction of legislative and legal business.

Amalbyr, or Ambavyr.—The custom of paying money to the feudal lord on the marriage of a maid from among his tenantry, to preserve her unsullied for her husband. Said to have originated in Wales, and held in the honour of Clun, Shropshire, until the reign of Philip and Mary.

Ambarvalia.—Roman festivals in honour of Ceres, held in April and July.

Amice, Amyce, Amyte.—An oblong piece of linen about the neck. The first vestment donned by a clerk of the altar. Apparels, or embroidered collars, were attached to the linen in the Middle Ages.

Amiculum.—A short Roman cloak made of two pieces sewn below the arms and fastened on the shoulders.

Amphiproræ.—Vessels with a prow at stem and stern used in navigating rivers.

Amphitheatre.—That the Romans in Britain indulged in the sports their countrymen followed in Italy is certain from the discoveries of gladiatorial weapons at Southwark, from the spirited encounters depicted in mosaic at Bignor, and the earthwork remains of the tiers of seats around the arenas at Dorchester, Silchester, and Verulam.

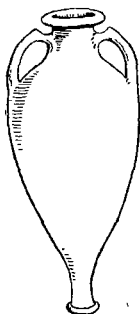


FIG. 13.—Amphora.
(Found in London.)

Amphora.—A two-handled vessel used by the Romans for liquid measure, holding forty-eight sextaries or seven gallons one pint; and for dry measure, containing three bushels. A wine jar.

Amphotides.—Coverings for the ears worn by Roman pugilists.

Ampulla.—A vessel with a rotund body and narrow neck containing the unguent with which the Romans anointed their bodies after the bath. The vessel containing the sacred chrism for the anointing of the English kings. It is said to have been given by the Blessed Virgin Mary to St. Thomas of Canterbury when he was in exile at Sens. It was preserved in the Church of St. Gregory at Poitiers until the Black Prince brought it to England. It has been used at the coronation of all English

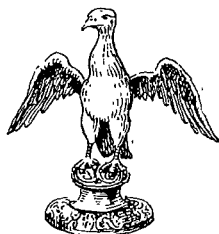


FIG. 14.—Ampulla.

kings from the sacring of Henry IV. It is an eagle of fine gold, chased; the neck unscrews and the chrism is poured through the beak into a spoon.

Anademe.—A chaplet, garland, or wreath for the head.

Anapes.—Fustian Anapes. An imitation velvet made of fustian.

Ancalites.—A British tribe which occupied northern Berkshire.

Anchorite, Anker.—One who is immured in an anchorage, or anker-hold, which was sometimes in a church, and subsists on the alms of the faithful. The Pontifical contains the service for enclosing an anchorite, which was a voluntary life imprisonment. There was an anker-hold for an ankeress in Holy Trinity, Lincoln. The chamber on the south side of Compton Church, Surrey, is probably an anker-hold, and remains of others are at Chipping Ongar, Essex, and Bengeo, Hertfordshire.

Anchor.—Stones bound with thongs were used

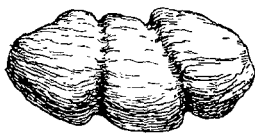


FIG. 15.—Stone Anchor.

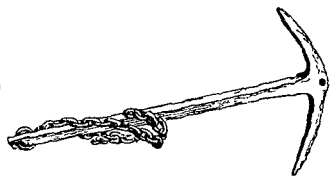


FIG. 16.—Iron Anchor.

by the Britons to anchor their coracles. Fig. 15 was found in a tumulus near Scarborough. Speaking of the Veneti, Cæsar says that they had many ships in which they sailed to Britain, and carried anchors fastened to iron chains instead of

ropes. Although Belbury Camp is now two miles from the sea, and high above the stream which runs at its base, it is quite feasible that the anchor (4 ft. 6 in. long) found in the camp (Fig. 16) was carried within the stronghold for safety, and that it is pre-Roman. The Roman anchor was of similar form, and one illustrated from the Bayeux Tapestry is represented with flukes of the same fashion still in use.

Andabatae.—Roman gladiators who fought blindfolded, on horseback.

Andiron.—An iron support for the logs of wood on the hearth; examples have been found in England from the Roman-British period onwards.

Anelace.—A broad dagger worn at the girdle from the 13th to the 15th centuries.

Angel.—A gold coin, weighing four penny-weights, valued at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VI. and at 10s. in the time of Elizabeth.

Angelot.—A gold coin, value half an angel; was struck at Paris when held by the English in 1431.

Angeronalia.—Roman festivals in honour of Angerona, the goddess of patience and silence; held on December 21.

Anglo-Saxons.—This is the general term for the confederated tribes of Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Frisians, which harried the eastern coast of Britain during the Roman occupation (*see* Count of the Saxon shore), and began their conquest of the British in the 5th century. The first arrivals were the Jutes, who came to Kent in three long-ships; according to Bede this was in 446;



FIG. 17.—Anglo-Saxon Settlements.

other writers place it both earlier and later in date. They settled in Kent, the Isle of Wight, and part of Hampshire. The Jutes were quickly followed by Saxons from the Lower Weser and Elbe, who settled in Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire, afterwards extending to Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset and Devon. The Angles from Sleswick and Holstein made their homes in Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and along the east coast northwards into Northumberland, afterwards extending to the Midlands. The Frisians from Lower Ems and the Rhine founded small colonies on the Firth of Forth.

Angon.—Agathias described the Franks as armed with the axe and angon, a barbed javelin which had great piercing power when hurled by hand, and if it pierced the shield of the foe he could be dragged to the earth by it, the long iron



FIG. 18.—Angon, Sarr, Kent.

continuation of the head sometimes bending in the act. It was thus used in a similar manner to the pilum of the Romans (*see* Pilum.) The weapons of the Saxons were very similar to those of the Franks, and in the Saxon javelins of the Bayeux Tapestry, and the spear heads with long iron necks, which were socketed on to the wooden handles, found in Saxon graves at Sarr, Kent, and elsewhere, is probably seen the angon described by Agathias. The short transverse bars would quickly corrode

from the shaft and no English example is known to retain them. (Figs. 274, 322. See Spear, Javelin, Pilum.)

Angoria.—A public service imposed on the Roman provinces for the provision of horses for the conveyance of military stores.

Anhlote.—A Saxon tax continued by William I., exacting a contribution from all subjects according to his share of *Scot and Lot*, otherwise an income tax.

Anlet.—An annulet, or small ring.

Annates.—A year's income from a benefice after the death of incumbent to the bishop or abbòt in whose jurisdiction it was. Also of a bishop, abbot, or parish priest, paid after his decease by his successor to the Pope. First imposed in England by Clement V. in 1366. Seized by Henry VIII. for the crown.

Anno Domini.—The year of our Lord. The Christian era commenced 1 Jan. in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year of the building of Rome and in 4714 of the Julian period.

Anteognani.—Roman soldiers whose special duty was the defence of the standards.

Antiphoner.—The service book containing the words and music of the antiphons sung before and after a psalm, or group of psalms, and each canticle drawn from the Old Testament and St. Luke's Gospel.

Antiquaries.—Archbishop Parker, Camden, Stow, and others formed a society for the study of antiquities in 1572; and in 1589 an unsuccessful

application for a charter was made to Elizabeth. The Society of Antiquaries received its charter of incorporation from George II. in 1751.

Antonine's Itinerary.—A work of the 2nd or 3rd century giving the routes from place to place throughout the Roman Empire, with the distances and names of intermediate stations. That part relating to Britain contains fifteen itinera.

Aphrodisia.—A general name given to festivals of Venus. The initiated had to offer money, and received salt because she was born of the sea, and a phallus (or phallas) because she was the goddess of wantonness. A phallus found at Cilurnum and a vessel in the museum at Saffron Walden were probably connected with these festivals.

Aplustre.—An ornamental flag carried by ancient ships, usually at the stern.

Apparel.—A piece of embroidery decorating an alb or an amice.

Apparitores.—A general term for all the attendants of a Roman magistrate, including scribes, lictors, etc.

Appropriation.—The assigning of an ecclesiastical benefice to a person or community, who paid the vicar at his discretion.

Apron, Aporne, Napron.—The barm-cloth of the Anglo-Saxons, from barm, the lap or barom. A smith's leather apron is termed a barm-skin in Northumberland

Apse.—A vaulted semicircular or polygonal recess at the ends of a Roman basilica, or Hall of Justice (Fig. 165). A feature copied in many churches.

Ap-Thane, Abthane.—A Scottish term of nobility for a chief thane in Anglo-Saxon times.

Arabesque.—Decorations, more or less following the Arabian style of ornament, consisting of geometrical figures and conventional forms. It came into favour in England after the Reformation, when Pagan art superseded the religious *motifs*. It became popular in Elizabeth's reign and reached its height in the time of James I.; it governed the arts known as Jacobean.

Arabic Numerals.—Arabic numerals in Europe are first found in 10th century MSS.; but they were not largely used until the 13th century, and from that period to the 16th century they underwent many changes until the present form of figures was evolved. The most pronounced development is seen in the figures 2, 4, 5, and 7. The figure 4,

1 7 3 2 5 6 8 9 0 13th century.

1 2 3 2 4 5 8 9 0 14th century.

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 0 15th century.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 16th century.

1528

FIG. 19.—Arabic Numerals.

like the severed upper half of the figure 8, is seen on the dated stone over the west door of Monken

Hadley Church; and as an example of the combined use of Roman and Arabic numerals, a 15th century MS. (Royal 12 c. xv) in the British Museum may be quoted—M^o 400. 1527 is from Stoke Charity, Hants.

Arbalest, Arblast, Alblast, Arbalist.—A cross-bow. Invented by the Romans, it was introduced into England by the Normans. Its use was forbidden by the Council of Lateran, 1139, as



FIG. 20.—Arbalest.

barbarous, but was revived by Richard I. It had a stirrup at the end of the stock into which the foot was put, whilst the bow was drawn by a windlass. Figure 20 represents the winding of the windlass (Roy. MS. 14, E. IV., A.D. 1475).

Arca.—A coffer or chest.

Archæology —From the Greek *archaios*, ancient, and *logos*, science. The science which treats of antiquities, by which the life of prehistoric and other peoples is revealed, their habits, dress, buildings, etc., and the influence they have

exercised, national and world-wide, on the character and institutions of later, and modern, peoples.

Archery.—Shooting at the butts was a compulsory exercise for the youth of London and elsewhere that they might become efficient in the use of the bow. Fitzstephen mentions it in the reign of Henry II., and many statutes were framed

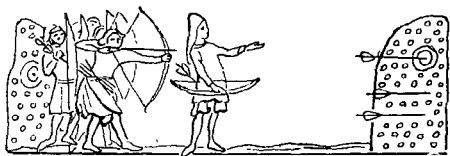


FIG. 21.—Shooting at the Butts. (Luttrell Psalter, 14th century.)

to enforce it. Londoners resorted to Finsbury or Moorfields for this purpose, and numerous entries in the Churchwardens' Accounts of various towns refer to the making and sustaining of the butts as late as the 17th century.

Arches Court.—The supreme court of appeal in ecclesiastical causes for the Province of Canterbury. It gained its name by being held in the church of St. Mary de Arcubus, or St. Mary-le-Bow, generally called Bow Church, in Cheapside, London; and the church was so named from its Norman crypt, which survived the Great Fire of London and now forms the substructure of the church.

Archiepiscopal Insignia.—The pall, or pallium, and the cross-staff emblazoned on the dexter side of the shield bearing an archbishop's family arms, are not the arms of the See, but the insignia of an archbishop, common to Canterbury, York, Armagh, and Dublin. (See Fig. 225.)

Architecture.—The earliest buildings in Britain were shallow pits covered with boughs of trees. The burnt roofs of British huts have been found in the pit dwellings at Worlebury, etc. Stone, dry walling, was also used by the Keltic tribes, as seen in the bee-hive huts in various parts of Ireland and Scotland and in fragments in England (Fig. 64). Neither of the five classical orders of architecture grew to perfection during the Roman occupation of this island; sculptured work, capitals and bases, found in the ruins on Roman sites, attained no great degree of beauty; but their masonry may be studied in many places—the Roman Wall and the stations along its course, the castles of Richborough, Kent, and Burgh, Suffolk, the pharos at Dover, the baths at Bath, the Newport Gate at Lincoln, and the Balcerne Gate at Colchester, are amongst the best examples. Log buildings, as Greenstead Church, Essex (the only surviving example), were evidently common amongst the Anglo-Saxons, but their stone buildings were probably more numerous than is generally supposed. With the Roman traditions in Britain and commercial intercourse with the continent, the Saxons were capable of erecting buildings of great solidity and spaciousness, the features of their buildings being classified as Romanesque. From the Saxon period, architectural styles are definitely dated, and their historical evolution may be followed clearly and classified in the following table:—

Up to 1066	} Romanesque	{ Saxon. Norman.
1066—1145		
1145—1190	Transition.	
1190—1245	Lancet, Early English, or First Pointed.	
1245—1315	} Geometric	{ Decorated, or Second Pointed.
1315—1360		
1360—1550	Perpendicular, Rectilinear, or Third Pointed.	

Arcubalista.—An engine designed to throw great stones in warfare.

Armarius.—The librarian of a monastery, who had charge of the books, and prepared the ink, parchment, etc., for the scribes. With this office was always combined that of precentor.

Armet.—A helmet with a protecting plate at the back, worn in the latter part of the 15th century.

Armiger.—An armour-bearer, an esquire, one entitled to a coat of arms.

Armil, Armilause, Armyll.—An early form of the surcoat, put on over the armour, covering only the shoulders. Also a sort of short stole placed on the sovereign at his coronation. That used by James II. was about an ell in length and three inches in breadth, with two double ribbons at each end to tie it above and below the elbows.

Arming Doublet.—A loose doublet with sleeves, a kind of surcoat of silk or coarser material worn over the armour in the 15th and 16th centuries. Armigers sometimes emblazoned them, or they were otherwise embroidered. "An Armyng Doublet of crimson and yellow satin, embroidered with scallop shells, and formed down with threads of Venice gold." (A.D. 1542 *Harl. MS.* 1419.)

"That every man have on Arming Doublette of fustian or canvas." (36th *Henry VIII. MS. Coll. Arms, W.S.*).

Armlets.—(See Bracelets.)

Arming Hose—Trunk hose worn under armour.

Arming Sword.—A small sword, or *estoc*, worn naked, and passed through a ring pendant from the left side of the belt. In 1546 the Royal Armoury contained:—"Armynge swordes with vellet skaberdes, xi."

Armins.—Velvet or cloth coverings of the staves of halberds, pikes, etc., which “served for fastners when the hand sweat.” They were sometimes ornamented with gilt nails.

Armoric Britons.—The inhabitants of Brittany. The British soldiers and youth who had been drawn from Britain by the Romans when they left these shores for the defence of Italy against the barbarians. When Clemens Maximus, their leader, was slain, they turned towards home, but, possibly without the means for so great a host to cross the Channel, they settled in Armorica.

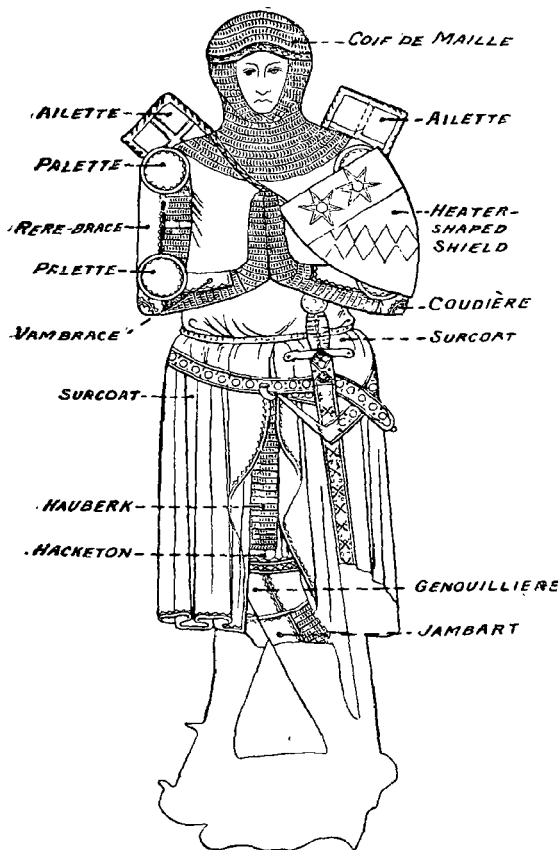
Armour.—The defensive armour of a warrior was probably of leather in the earliest age. With the relics of ancient Britons have been found fragments of chain mail and of head-pieces, and a few helmets in a good state of preservation (Fig. 188—1, 2); that is, probably the people of the Iron Age were better equipped than is generally supposed. Romans in Britain wore back and breast plates, or a leathern cuirass sometimes covered with overlapping scales, with a kilt of leather or metal pendants, greaves for the shins (Fig. 22), and helmets of various patterns. (Fig. 188—3, 4.)

The early Saxons apparently had no body armour; they carried shields of wood covered with hide and with prominent bosses. At a later date head-pieces of metal, and metal and horn (Fig. 188), with scale and ring-covered tunic, similar to those worn by the Normans, were adopted. This armour together with that of the Normans is seen on the Bayeux Tapestry; the hauberk, or shirt of leather, covered with metal rings, terminated in knee-breeches (Fig. 314.) From this period chain mail was the principal defence; it formed a hood to protect the head (coif

de maille) (Fig. 23), it covered the legs and the arms; and formed a glove for the hand (Figs. 23, 167), continuing in use beneath the plate armour of a later age. Knee-caps of leather (*cuir-boulli*) or steel were added, to which followed palettes to protect the arm-pits; ailettes for the shoulders, *shin* guards (*bainbergs*), steel caps over the hood of mail, and the helm were in use in the early part of the 14th century. The increase in steel plate armour gradually grew; elbow-pieces and arm-guards were introduced in the reign of Henry III., from which time until the close of the reign of Edward III. the combined use of mail and plate has led to its being called the period of mixed armour. In the reign of Richard II. the mail was superseded by complete plate armour, and, while the invention of firearms reduced the defensive power of armour, it continued in use until the 17th century, with varying fashions in details, and was then discarded piece by piece, the gorget being the last fragment of body armour to disappear. Buff coats of hide, which had been worn beneath the front and back plates, were found sufficient to neutralise the cut of a sword or the thrust of a pike, and were worn from the time of Elizabeth to that of George I. (See Figs. 23, 140, 161, 218, 269, 275, 352, 356.)



FIG. 22.—Roman Statue.
(Micklegate Bar, York.)



1 FIG. 23.—Brass, A.D. 1320. (Gorleston, Suffolk.)

Arming Girdle.—A sword girdle.

Arms of England.—In early heraldry the lion was represented as *rampant*, or erect, standing on one paw only, while lions in other attitudes were termed leopards till late in the 14th century; a difference of terms affecting the Royal Arms of England.

The shields of arms assigned to Saxon and other kings until Richard I. were for the most part not borne by them, but were attributed to them after heraldry had become a science. Definite coats of arms were borne by Richard I. and onwards. They were:—

Richard I., John, Henry III., Edward I., Edward II., Edward III. till the 13th year of his reign, Edward III. in 13th year claimed Kingship of France, Richard II., Henry IV. till about 1405, Henry IV. from about 1405, Henry V., Henry VI., Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., Charles II., James II.

William III. added the Arms of Nassau as an inescutcheon.

Queen Anne from 1707-1714 bore quarterly 1st and 4th, England and Scotland impaled and dimidiated, 2nd France modern, 3rd Ireland.

George I. introduced the Arms of Hanover in the 4th quarter, 1714-1801.

The Fleurs-de-Lys of France were removed from the Royal Arms on Jan. 1, 1801, and the shield was marshalled as now borne, but with the Arms of Hanover as an inescutcheon until the decease of William IV. 1801-1837.

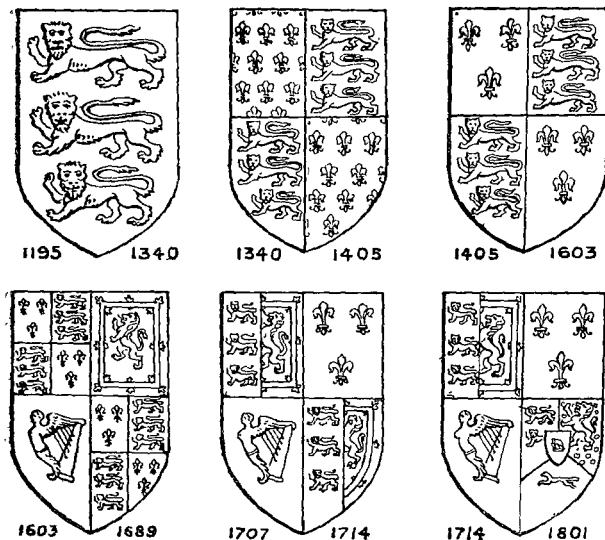


FIG. 24 —Royal Arms of England.

Arpen, or Arpent.—A land measure signifying an acre or furlong of ground, in Domesday Book. The French arpent—by which the Normans were probably influenced—was 100 perches square.

Arquebus, Harquebut.—The first use of this small firearm was in 1461, when Warwick brought a body of Burgundian arquebusmen on to the battle-field of St. Albans. It was a hand-gun with a serpentine contrivance to convey a burning match to the pan; this continued in use until superseded by the trigger in the middle of the 16th century.

Arras.—A general term for tapestry in England, obtained through the large importation of that woven fabric from Arras, in Flanders, in which place the most famous tapestries were woven.

Array, Commission of.—A royal warrant for the muster of armed men. The first known was issued by Edward II., 23 Dec., 1324, directing the Bishop of Durham to make "arraier" his men of arms, horse and foot, and cause them to proceed to Portsmouth, and thence to the war in Gascony. The latest commission appears to be in 1557, when this method of raising forces was superseded by the appointment of Lords-Lieutenant of counties, who were made responsible for the muster of men at arms.

Arrentation.—The licensing of a landowner in a forest to enclose his lands with a low hedge and small ditch during the jurisdiction of the old forest laws.

Arrière-Brass.—(See Rerebrace.)

Arrow.—(Bolt, Boson, Quarrel, Standard, Vireton). In the earliest Welsh writings it is said that the Britons used reed arrows; these were



FIG. 25.
Hamden Hill,
Somersetshire.



FIG. 26.
Lanchester Common,
Durham.



FIG. 27.
Hoxne,
Suffolk.

headed with bone (Fig. 72) or flint. Some of the latter were beautifully knapped, and fastened in the split end of a reed and bound with sinews. Flint heads are of varied forms, leaf shaped, tanged, and barbed (Figs. 25-27). The Romans used arrows with iron heads, as did the Saxons, the Danes, and Norsemen when they raided England. William I. said that the Saxons as a nation had no arrows, in which he was certainly wrong, although they did not make so effective a weapon in their hands as with the Normans. The arrow of the long bow was called "a cloth-yard shaft," or standard arrow, the length being that of a yard. The stell, stele, or shaft, was made of ash, birch, beech, blackthorn, elder, etc.; the head or pile was generally round and pointed, but sometimes resembled the leaf-form; the feathers were usually from the wing of the grey goose, but some gallants affected those of the swan and the peacock.

Sheaf arrows with flat heads and flight or roving arrows, with conical heads, had stells of ash and flat heads with a shoulder. "A sheaf" consisted of 24 arrows, and cost 22d. in 1559. Arrows were sometimes shot from the arbalest, or cross-bow, but the missiles for this weapon were usually termed quarrels, with square or trilateral piles, and when firearms superseded the bow in the reign of Elizabeth bolts were made for shooting from muskets and cannon. Forked heads (Fig. 28) were used for sport, and are represented as being shot from a cross-bow at a stag hunt.



FIG. 28.

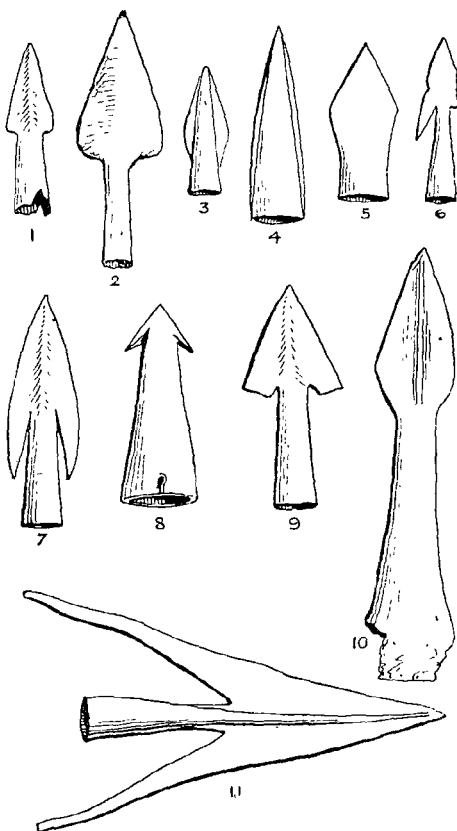


FIG. 29.—Types of Arrow Heads.

These piles cannot be assigned to the respective character of arrow with certainty, but (Fig. 29) No. 1, from Winchester, and 2, from London, are supposed to be sheaf arrow; 3, 4, from London Bridge, and 5, from Salisbury, all for the long bow, are of the flight type; 6, from the Thames; 7, 8, and 9, from Salisbury, for the arbalest; 10 and 11 for a catapult or other powerful engine.

Arrura.—A day's work at the plough under feudal tenure.

As.—A Roman coin, value about three farthings.

Assay of Gold and Silver.—Although some sort of assay was practised by the Romans in Britain, a regular system originated with the Bishop of Salisbury, treasurer to Henry I. Assay was established in England in 1354, regulated 1700 and again in 1705. (See Hall Mark.)

Assize of Arms.—A law passed 27 Henry II. in which the liability to military service was regulated. The holder of a knight's fee was to be provided with the arms of a horseman—a coat of mail, a metal helmet, a shield, a lance; and if he had more fees than one, as many suits of arms as he had fees. The same equipments were required of every layman having rents or goods to the value of sixteen marks a year. The arms were to descend to the heir and not to be taken by the feudal lord.

Ategar.—A hand dart of the Anglo-Saxons.

Athe.—The privilege of administering an oath granted to certain dignitaries and religious communities among the Anglo-Saxons and Normans.

Atlas.—A name given to a mode of gown in Queen Anne's reign.

Attacotti.—A warlike tribe formerly occupying parts of Argyleshire and Dumbartonshire.

Attrebates.—A British tribe occupying the present site of Berkshire.

A. U. C.—*Anno urbis condita.*—The date from the year of the building of the city of Rome B.C. 753.

Auctorati.—Freemen amongst the Romans who hired themselves in the capacity of gladiators.

Augmentation of Honour.—An addition to a shield of arms, granted by a sovereign for some illustrious deed.

Augmentations Court.—Established in 1535 by Henry VIII. to augment his revenues by the suppression and spoil of the monasteries. The Court was abolished by Mary, 1553, and restored by Elizabeth, 1558.

Augustinian Canons.—Regular Canons of St. Augustine, called Austin or Black Canons—a conventual Order which was not so closely bound to their house as were monks. The first house founded in England was Holy Trinity, or Christ Church, Aldgate, A.D. 1108; their habit was black. At the Dissolution there were about 170 houses in England, of which Waltham Cross and Cirencester were mitred abbey's. In Ireland there were 223 houses of canons and 33 of canonesses.

Aulmonière.—A purse, bag, or pouch hanging from the girdle of a Norman noble.

Aumbry, Aumery, Almery.
Ambry, Armary.—A term frequently found in domestic

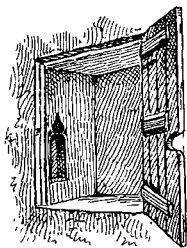


FIG. 30.—Aumbry.

inventories to denote a closet or cupboard, either fixed or movable. It is also applied to a recess in the wall of a church to contain books, vestments, etc.

Aureate Satin.—A rich gold satin in timé of Henry VIII.

Aureole.—A nimbus, or glory, which surrounded the body instead of the head only. It is an attribute of honour in art accorded only to the Three Persons of the Blessed Trinity and to the Blessed Virgin Mary.



FIG. 31.
Aureole.

Austin Friars.—A mendicant Order founded in 1265 by Pope Clement IV. At the Dissolution there were 32 friaries in England.

Auteri.—An Irish tribe which formerly occupied Sligo.

Auxiliaries.—At that period when Britain was concerned, auxiliaries were troops drawn from the Provinces conquered by Rome and pressed into her service, being employed as light-armed soldiers. They were called *milites auxiliares*.

Avant-Bras.—(See Vambrace.)

Avenage.—A measure of oats paid by a tenant in lieu of rent or service.

Avener.—An officer of the King's stables, who had charge of the horses' provender.

Aventaile.—The movable front of a helmet or hauberk in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, before the vizor of the 14th century was introduced.

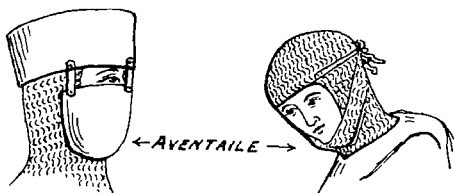


FIG. 32.—Aventail
of steel, A.D. 1192

Of mail (Royal MS.
2A, xxii., Brit. Mus.).

Avowyre.—A cognizance or badge.

Axe.—This implement and weapon is used by all primitive peoples for both industrial and warlike purposes. Innumerable British axe-heads (often termed celts) of flint, knapped, ground, and polished, of the Stone Age (Fig. 33, knapped flints from Hitcham, Bucks; Fig. 34, ground chert from the Thames), and a few examples of the actual method of hafting, have been found. Fig. 35, hafted in beechwood, from Ehenside Tarn, Cumberland. A wooden axe was found at Hollingbourne, Kent (Fig. 361). In the Bronze Age the same form assumed a more refined form in the more subtle metal and assumed a shape which is called a palstave. Fig. 39, a flanged axe, Lewes, Sussex; Fig. 40, a palstave with a stop ridge; Fig. 41, a looped palstave; Fig. 42, a winged palstave; Fig. 43, a socketted and looped celt, or axe. A method of straight hafting, and one use to which this type of axe was put is illustrated from an Assyrian sculpture in the British Museum. An axe in the hands of a Saxon is from the Bayeux Tapestry (Fig. 44). A Danish axe of the same type (Fig. 45) was found at Garstang, Lancashire; and a double-bladed axe,

common alike to Saxons and Danes, and later warriors (Fig. 46) is from MS. Harl, 603. These examples give a concise development of the early battle-axe, which continued through the Middle Ages, the various types assuming different names, under which they will be found.



FIG. 33.—Flint Axe,
Hitcham, Bucks.

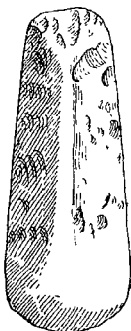


FIG. 34.—Ground
Axe, Thames.

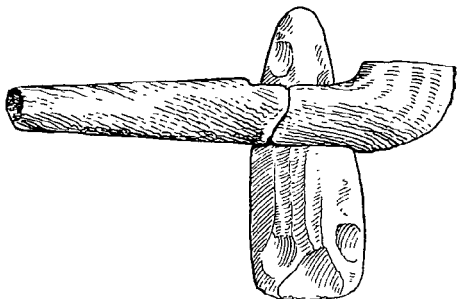


FIG. 35.—Hafted Flint Axe, Cumberland.

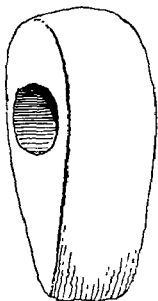


FIG. 36.—Stone Axe.
Culter, Lanarkshire.

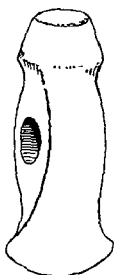


FIG. 37.—Stone Axe.
Winwick,
Lancashire.



FIG. 38.—Stone Axe.
Jersey.

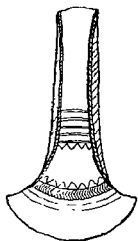


FIG. 39.
Flanged.

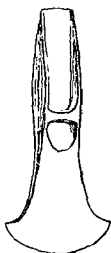


FIG. 40.
Stop-ridge.

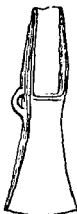


FIG. 41.
Looped.



FIG. 42.
Winged.



FIG. 43.
Socketed and
Looped.



FIG. 44.—Saxon Axe.
Bayeux Tapestry.

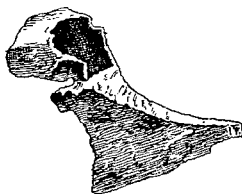


FIG. 45.—Danish Axe.
Garstang, Lancashire.



FIG. 46.—Double Axe
(MS. Harl. 603)

Back [and Breast].—A term found in many documents to denote a breast-plate and a back-plate, like a cuirass.

Bacyn.—(See Bascinet.)

Badge.—Each of the Roman legions had its particular standard until Marius substituted the eagle for all, when the legionaries retained their former ensign as a badge. A sea goat and a Pegasus was the badge of the 2nd legion (*see* Standard), the boar of the 20th (Fig. 47), etc. Some of these badges have been found in the ruins of military stations. (Fig. 47.)

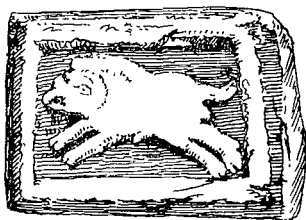


FIG. 47.—Badge of XXth Legion Vindolana.



FIG. 48.—Badge of the Earls of Warwick.

Badges were used as personal cognizances from early times throughout the Middle Ages. After the regulation of the science of heraldry, they were no longer needed by royal or noble families, but they were still used to decorate their tombs, and were utilised to distinguish the family retainers, on whose tunics or bonnets they were sewn. Among the most familiar of family badges was the bear and ragged staff of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick. (Fig. 48.)

The badges of the English kings were :—

William II.—A Flower of five foils.

Henry I.—A Flower of eight foils.

Stephen.—A Flower of seven foils : a Sagittarius.

Henry II.—The Planta-genista : an Escarbuncle : a Sword and Olive-branch.

Richard I.—A Crescent and star of 13 rays : a mailed arm and broken lance.

John.
Henry III. } —A Star issuing from a Crescent.

Edward I.—A Rose.

Edward II.—A Castle. (For Castile.)

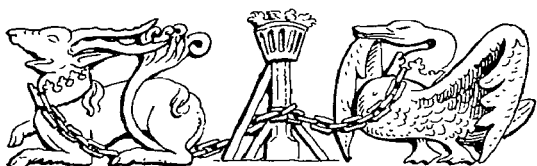


FIG. 49.—Badges of Henry V.
(From his Tomb at Westminster.)

Edward III.—A Fleur-de-lys : a Sword : a Gryphon : a Falcon : the Trunk of a Tree : Sun's rays issuing from a cloud.

Richard II.—A White Hart : The Sun in Splendour : a Falcon : the Trunk of a Tree.

Henry IV.—A Rose : a Swan : an Eagle : a Crescent : a Monogram SS : the Trunk of a Tree : a crowned Panther.

Henry V.—A Beacon : an Antelope chained : a Swan chained. (Fig. 49.)

Henry VI.—An Antelope chained: a Panther: two Ostrich feathers crossed.

Edward IV.—A Rose in a Sun: a White Hart: the Sun in Splendour: a Lion and Wolf: a Dragon and Bull: a Falcon and Fetter-lock.

Henry VII.—A Double Rose: a Portcullis and Fleur-de-lys crowned: a Dragon: a Greyhound: a Crown in a Hawthorn Bush with the letters H.R.

Henry VIII.—The same as Henry VII. except the Crown in a Hawthorn Bush.

Edward VI.—A Double Rose: the Sun in Splendour.

Mary.—A Rose and Pomegranate impaled.

Elizabeth.—A Rose and Motto—"Rosa Sine Spina": a Falcon crowned and a Sceptre.

James I.	} A Thistle: a Thistle and Rose impaled and crowned. (Fig. 153.)
Charles I.	
Charles II.	
James II.	

Anne.—A Rose and Thistle growing from one stalk.

Bael-Fire, Baal, or Bayle-Fire.—A term applied to the fire in which dead bodies were cremated by the Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians.

Bainbergs.—Shin-guards of leather or steel, strapped over the chausses of mail as an additional defence to the front of the legs. (Fig. 161.)

Baize, Bays.—A woollen fabric, first made in England by the Walloons in the reign of Queen Elizabeth at Sandwich, Colchester and Norwich.

Balandrana.—A cloak worn by travellers in the 13th century.

Balas.—A species of ruby. A stone frequently found in the inventories of religious houses as decorating the shrines and the vestments, and in the Royal wardrobe accounts.

Baldrick.—A broad band worn over the right shoulder to carry a weapon, or over the left to carry a horn. They were frequently very ornate, and were sometimes worn simply as an ornament.

Balista.—A military engine of offence constructed on the principle of the cross-bow for throwing bolts or large stones.

Baliok-Knife.—A knife suspended from the girdle.

Banderolle.—A little streamer attached to the head of a lance, a pennon.

Bandolier, Bandileer.—A broad leather baldrick, to which cartridges were hung, was introduced about the middle of the 16th century. They were superseded by the cartridge box in the 17th century, to be reintroduced in modern times.

Bands.—A 17th century survival of the earlier neck-ruff, or collar, when they were denuded of lace and cut much narrower.

In the 18th century they became merely the elongated ends of the shirt collar, and the wearing of them was confined to the learned professions. Later in the century they became independent of the collar and were two meaningless strips of cambric. They are now only worn by lawyers and certain scholastic foundations. The term "band-box," originally made to contain ruffs and bands, is still occasionally used for a hat or bonnet-box.

Banner.—The ensign of the sovereign, prince, noble and knight-banneret. It is square or oblong in shape, emblazoned with the coat of arms of the owner: the banner-cloth representing a shield. (Fig. 51.)



FIG. 50.—Banner of Knights Templars.

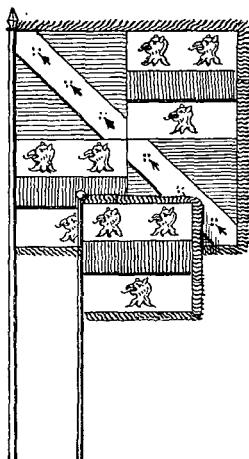


FIG. 51.—Banner and Banner Roll.

Banner-Roll.—A small square flag bearing a single éscutcheon from a coat of arms, borne at a funeral. Should there be many quarterings in the arms of the deceased, the same number of banner-rolls should be carried. (Fig. 51.)

Barbe.—A piece of linen, worn over or under the chin of widows and other ladies in mourning, in the 15th century. All ranks above a baroness were licensed to wear it over the chin; baronesses and lower degrees, including wives of knights, had

to keep it beneath the chin, other persons below the throat gullet. (Ordinance, time of Henry VII., Harl. MS, 6064.)

Barbican.—Originally a projecting wooden protection for archers, over loop-holes, crenelations,



FIG. 52.—Barbican
Also shows Pavis or Mantelet.
(MS. Harl. 4425, f. 133.)

and on the movable towers of besiegers. In England it developed into a strong outwork. In Fig. 52 both these barbicans are seen: and the great shield held before the body of a besieger was a pavis, or mantelet.

Barbute.—(*See* Bascinet.)

Bards.—Among the Britons the bards were an Order of a sacred character, who composed impromptu songs in praise of noble deeds or on national or tribal events of note. They were maintained by their lords and formed part of their households.

St. Columba was instrumental in keeping the Order from a threatened abolition in Ireland. They were the gleemen of the Saxons and the scalds of the Scandinavians.

Barm Cloth.—An apron.

Baronet.—An hereditary title instituted by James I., 1612, taking precedence before all knights except those of the Garter.

Baron et Femme.—Heraldic term for a husband and wife.

Barrad, Barraid.—A conical cap of the ancient Irish, resembling the cappan of the ancient Britons.

Barred.—A word commonly used in the Middle Ages to denote an ornament of a girdle, sometimes of silk, otherwise of metal. In Chaucer's "Carpenter's Tale," the wife had a girdle "barred all of silk," and in his "Romaunt of the Rose," on the girdle of Richesse—

"The barres were of gold full fine,
Upon a tissue of sattin."

Bars of ermine on the robes of peers vary according to their degree.

Barrow, Tumulus, How, Houe, Low, Law, Tump.—A burial mound raised over the bodies of Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Danes, over Pagans and Christians, but especially the heathen. The

long-headed people of the Stone Age may be said to have buried their dead in long barrows, and the short or round-headed Kelts and their successors to have used round barrows, but



FIG. 53. —Long Barrow, Sherrington, Wilts.

round barrows were also the sepulchres of the earlier tribes. The axis of a long barrow is generally east and west, and the interment in the eastern part, which is broader and higher than the west. (Fig. 53.)

Chambered long barrows were family or tribal tombs, surrounded by a wall of upright stones

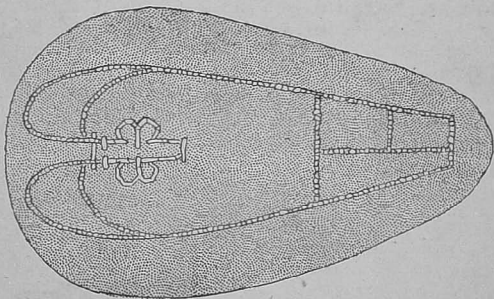


FIG. 54.—Plan of Chambered Barrow, Uley.

between smaller stones, as Uley (Fig. 54); with an entrance, as Stoney Littleton (Fig. 55A), to a passage with a succession of chambers (C and D),

sometimes roofed with large slabs of stone or with overlapping stones forming a rude vault (B), when they are sometimes called chambered cairns.

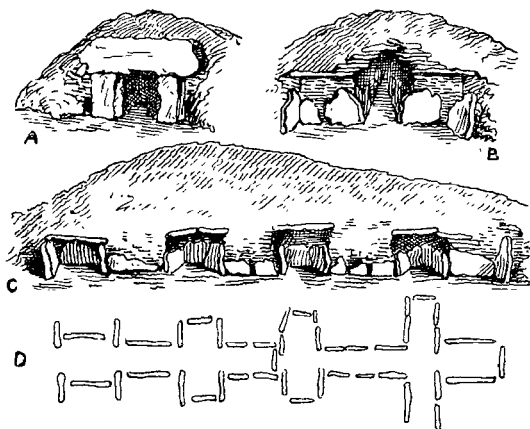


FIG. 55.—Chambered Barrow, Stoney Littleton, Somerset.

Long barrows are isolated, not grouped, with burials by inhumation; but sometimes the bones of numerous bodies have been gathered within an unchambered barrow and fired; remains of such furnaces have been found, as at Scamridge, Yorks. Articles found in long barrows are flints and rough pottery, which is scarce. The long barrow at Uley is 120 feet long, 85 feet at widest part, and 10 feet high; that at Stoney Littleton is 107 feet long, 54 feet greatest breadth, and 13 feet at the highest part.

Round barrows vary slightly in shape, according to the fancy of the builders, and Sir Richard Hoare

invented names for them, which, however, are quite useless in ascribing them to any definite age or tribe; thus, Bowl-shaped barrows or simple mounds, Bell-shaped with a trench around, and Disc-shaped, of less rotundity than the others. In these the Britons buried by inhumation (Fig. 56),

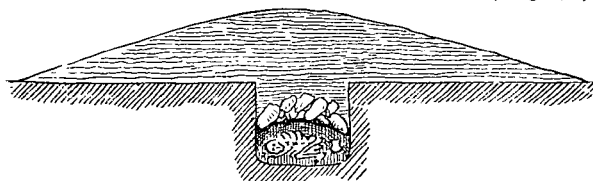


FIG. 56.—Barrow, East Kennet, Wilts.

the bodies being generally contracted, accompanied by food vessels, drinking cups, beads, and implements of stone and bronze; or after cremation (Fig. 57), when the bones were placed on a stone and covered by an inverted urn, or within an urn which was

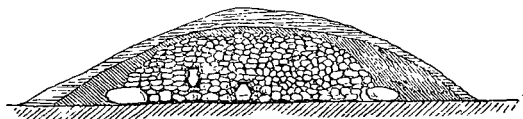


FIG. 57.—Barrow, Broad Down, Devon.

sometimes covered by another inverted vessel; incense-cups and personal ornaments are in the grave.

Sometimes the burial was in a cist beneath the ground-line, sometimes on a level with it; this would be the primary interment, other burials of later times being found in a supplementary covering of earth.

Roman tumuli were sometimes of great size, such as the Bartlow Hills, Essex; they also buried by inhumation and after cremation. As an example of the first, a tumulus at Rougham, Suffolk, contained a brick vault (Fig. 58) in which was a leaden coffin; and in one of the most recently discovered burials after cremation, at West Mersey, Essex, the cinerary urn of glass was placed in a leaden cist.

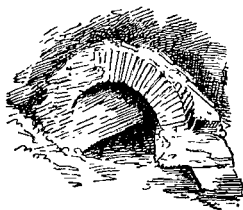


FIG. 58.—Roman Vault, Rougham, Suffolk.

Saxon barrows contain weapons, vessels, and personal ornaments of great variety. Cremation gave way to inhumation as Christianity spread,

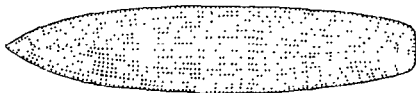


FIG. 59.—Contents of Ship Barrow, Snape, Suffolk.

but barrow burial more or less continued. The Danish and Norse settlers cremated their dead, and they left a few examples of the ship barrow in

England. Frotho II. of Denmark ordered the bodies of deceased nobles to be burnt on funeral pyres consisting of their own ships. In the destruction of a ship barrow at Snape, Suffolk, the remains of a boat 48 feet long were found, with the relics of an interment amidships. (Fig. 59.)

Barton.—A manor, and the domain lands of a manor.

Bases.—Plaited skirts worn by men during the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. They reached from the waist to the knee, and were worn over armour and without (*see* Lamboys), and were made of rich stuffs, velvet and cloth.

Basilard, Baselard.—A dagger worn by civilians and sometimes by priests, from the 14th to the 15th centuries. Worn pendant at the side.

“ There is no man worth a leke,
Be he sturdy, be he meke,
But he bere a baselard.”

Sloane MS.

Basilica.—A hall or court of Justice attached to every Roman forum. (Fig. 165.) It was often divided laterally by two rows of columns, and at the upper end a semicircular apse was reserved for the judges. Early churches were built on the same plan, and the first church at Canterbury was of this form.

Basinet, Bascinet, Basnet.—A steel helmet which derived its name from its basin-like shape in the early part of the 13th century. It is mentioned in 1214, and gradually became more conical at the top and was lengthened behind to protect the neck. In the 14th and 15th centuries a

neck-piece of chain—called the camail—was appended to it, covering the chin, neck and shoulders. In battle the ponderous helm was



Fig. 60.—Bascinet.

placed over it until the vizor was invented late in the 13th century. (Figs. 140, 161.)

The vizor became general from the time of Richard II. to the reign of Henry VI.

Bastard.—A cloth manufactured in the 15th century.

Baston, Baton.—A truncheon carried by leaders, now confined to field-m Marshals. The baston-feeree headed with iron was also the arm of light troops, and was used in tournaments in the 13th century.

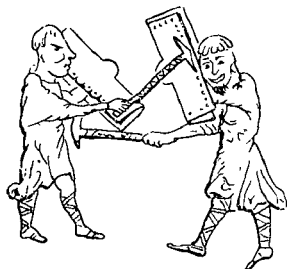


FIG. 61.—Baston Cornue.
(Public Record Office).

Baston Cornue.
—A sort of pick used in trials by combat by inferior persons in the 13th century.

Fig. 61, from an Assize Roll, represents a combat between Walter Bloweberme and Hamo le Stare.

Battle.—Wager of or Trial by Combat. A judicial combat in the Middle Ages. The night before the duel the accuser and defendant were arraigned before the marshal and made oath of the justice of the cause, after which they passed the night fasting.

Baudekyn, Baldekin.—Cloth of Baudekyn. A costly material of woven silk and gold, originally made at Bagdad or Baldech, hence its name.

Bayonet.—Originally made in 1580 at Bayonne, Spain, whence its name.

Bazane.—Dressed and stained sheep-skins used in the 16th century.

Beacon.—Small earthen enclosures on conspicuous headlands, within sight of various earth-work strongholds, are supposed to have been the sites of beacon fires in British pre-Roman days; these are found all over the country, especially in Shropshire; and divisions at one end of a hill fort—as at Hembury, Devon—were probably thus utilised. The Romans set up beacons at various parts of the coast, as the Pharos at Dover and at Garreg.

The mediæval beacon or cresset was a fire-tub on a staff, with cross pieces for the foothold to ascend. None of these remain, but representations of them are numerous. (See Fig. 49.)

The beacon remaining on the church tower at

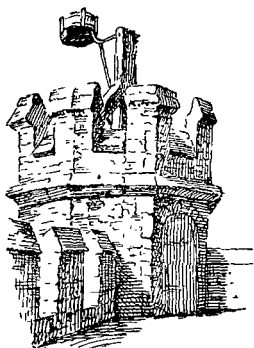


FIG. 62.—Beacon,
Monken Hadley.

Monken Hadley is an iron pot (Fig. 62), the light from which appears to have confused, rather than helped, the contending factions on the foggy morning of the Battle of Barnet. (*See* Cresset, Pharos.)

Bead-Cuffs.—Small ruffles.

Beads.—Ornaments worn by the ancient Britons and in all successive ages. Beads of glass, amber and jet of very beautiful workmanship have been taken from the tumuli of the Britons, Romans and Saxons (Figs. 173, 174). The Romans fused into each other pieces of varied coloured glass, in

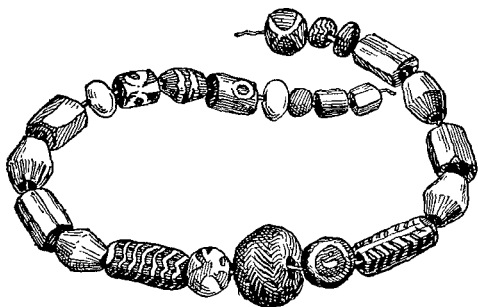


FIG. 63.—Saxon Beads, Sarr, Kent.

geometric and serpentine patterns, with great effect, the Saxons manipulated coloured clays into a variety of shapes and designs (Fig. 63), and goldsmiths produced others of great beauty.

It is also a term for a Rosary, which, as an aid to devotion amongst Christians, is first mentioned by St. Augustine in 366.

Beaks, Becks.—The peaks of a knight's chapeau (Fig. 1), and of certain head-dresses of ladies in the 15th century, which were forbidden by Margaret, the mother of Henry VII., who took upon herself the authority of issuing certain sumptuary decrees.

Beauseant.—The name of the banner of the Knights Templars, which was black above and white below. It was derived from *Bausan*, old French *Balzan*, a black horse with white stockings. (Fig. 50.)

Beaver.—A name applied to a chin-guard of a bascinet in the 14th century, also termed "ventaile" or "avant-taile." In the 15th century it was made of overlapping plates covering the chin, being raised to meet the vizor or depressed at the warrior's will. In the 16th century it was confused with the vizor.

Bede.—A prayer. Bedesmen were those whose duty it was to pray for the souls of their benefactors, the founders of Bedehouses or almshouses, of which they were inmates.

Bederesse.—A feudal service by which a tenant had to reap his lord's corn.

Bee-hive Huts.

—One of the earliest types of structural dwellings in the British Isles, in which the stones overlapped each other as they rose, until they met under one flag at the apex, thus producing a



FIG. 64.—Bee-hive Hut, Skellig Michael.

dome. Ruined remains are numerous in the west and north of Britain and in Scotland; but the best preserved are found in Ireland, especially those built in early monastic foundations, as on Skellig Michael (Fig. 64), or the island of Inismurray.

Belfragium.—A movable tower of several stages used in besieging a fortification. It was provided with engines of war and a drawbridge to fall on the walls of the fort. A battering ram was frequently in the lowest stage.

Belgæ.—This people, who to a large extent were of Teutonic extraction, became possessed of north-east Gaul; are said by Cæsar to have settled in southern Britain before his time, but in the 2nd century B.C. they occupied a more restricted area in the counties of Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somerset. (Fig. 83.) They were of greater stature than the Kelts, with a long skull, high forehead, prominent chin, and aquiline nose.

They buried by cremation, and some of their supposed early interments have been found in Kent and the south coast generally.

Their cinerary urns and pottery in general were well made and baked and were of a more classical form (*See Pottery*), as also were the bronze decorations of their buckets and other utensils.

Bellarmino.—Also called "Long beard" and "Grey beard," an ale-jug of mottled brown earthenware of hard texture, highly glazed. It has a rotund body and narrow neck with a handle. On the neck is a face with a long flowing beard, and a Dutch or German coat of arms on the body. This jug was named after Cardinal Bellarmine, 1542-1621. In Queen Elizabeth's time Garnet

Tynes bought up all these pots made at Cologne and exported them to England. An application was made by Rous and Cullyn, in 1626, for permission to manufacture them in England; they received the privilege for 14 years, and put the Tudor rose in place of the foreign armorial bearings. In 1671 Dwight, of Fulham, obtained a patent for their production, and Fig. 65 represents one from his kiln.



FIG. 65.—Bellarmine, Fulham.

Belleyettere, Bellzetter.—A maker of bells, whose work also included “zetynge of metelle, as bellys, pannys, potys and other lyke.”

Bells.—The Keltic people of the British Isles had great veneration for the bells of their priests, and hereditary custodians were appointed for them. From early times bells have been used in the service of the Church and for the good of the commonweal. The baptism of bells was introduced in 968 by Pope John XIII.

Belt, Sword.—The sword-belt either encircled the waist or passed over the shoulder. The Saxons, Danes and Normans usually appear with it round the waist, but in the later Middle Ages it is represented as worn in both positions. Knights frequently wore it round the hips. (Fig. 161.)

Benereth.—A feudal service rendered by plough and cart on the lord's land.

Benna.—A light car used by the ancient Britons.

Berger.—A curl of hair worn by ladies in the time of Charles II., in imitation of a fashion amongst shepherdesses; hence the name.

Beridel.—An article of linen worn by the Irish in the 16th century, which an Act of Henry VIII. forbade to be coloured or dyed.

Berie, Berry.—The names of towns with these terminations were so called from being built on a plane or open space.

Beryl, Beralle.—A precious stone of a pale sea-green colour, frequently found in domestic and ecclesiastical inventories: from which we gather that shrines and the metal covers of service books were often adorned with them.

Besagnes.—Small circular plates covering the pivots on which the vizor of a helmet turned.

Besague, Bisague.—A double-bladed axe used by knights at the latter part of the 14th century, similar to the Baston Cornue.—

“ Another hung at his saddle-bow,
With a besague at his side.”

Besant.—A coin struck at Byzantium, or Constantinople, during the reigns of the Western emperors. It forms an honourable ordinary in heraldry.

Bestiary.—A mediæval book on the Natural History of Animals, in which various myths concerning them are given.

Bestiaries, with their legends, are useful keys to numerous sculptured and zoomorphic forms to be seen on buildings and in MSS. They are usually in Latin or French; the only known copy in English is a fragment in the Exeter Book, of the 11th century.

Most copies are of the 13th and 14th centuries, transcripts from very early MSS.

Bibroci.—A British tribe which occupied Sussex, Surrey, and a small part of Hampshire and Berkshire.

Bice.—(Latin *Bisus*, French *Bis*.) A term for the colour blue.

Biche, Bische.—The skin of a doe. The wearing of biche was forbidden to clerics below the dignity of a canon residentiary by 4th Henry IV.

Bidag.—A dagger.

Biga.—A Roman chariot drawn by two horses.

Biggon, Biggin.—A cap or coif, with ears, worn by barristers in the 16th century and by children in the 17th century.

Bill (Saxon **Byl**). — A curved blade of iron on the end of a staff, a favourite weapon of the Saxons. It was a weapon of war through most periods, preserving its original character, however greatly it was elaborated. The bills of musqueteers — “must be of good stuffe, not like our common browne bills, which are for the most part all yron,



FIG. 66.—Bill,
15th century.

with a little steele or none at all; but they ought to be made of good yron and steele, with strong pikes at least of twelve inches long, armed with yron to the midds of the staffe, like the halberts." (*Sir Roger Williams' Brief Discourse of War*, A.D. 1590.)

Watchmen of the 17th century were armed with bills.

Bill-hook.—The bill-hook used by the farm labourer of to-day for hedging and other work is of



FIG. 67.—Bill Hook, Iron Age.

exactly the same pattern as that used by the Britons and Saxons, and was the prototype of the military bill.

Billiment.—A word applied to a head-dress in the 16th century. An abbreviation of *Abilliment*.

Biremes.—Small ships of war with two rows of oars, used by the Romans.

Birrus, Burreau, Burellus.—A woollen cloth worn by the peasantry of the 13th century.

Bisague.—(*See* Besague.)

Black Jack.—A drinking vessel made of jacked leather, in use in the 16th and 17th centuries. Small jacks were sometimes rimmed with silver, and the large bombard was of such a size that a traveller from France reported that Englishmen drank from their boots. (*Cf.* Bombard.)

Blazon, Blasoning, Blazonry.—At the entrance of a knight into the lists at a tournament, the trumpets sounded and the heralds *blazoned* or declared his armorial insignia.

Bliaus.—A loose upper garment worn by all estates in the 12th century. A bliaus lined with fur was ordered for the queen of King John, and the lower classes had them made of fustian.

The modern name of blouse is derived from it.

Blunderbuss.—A short musket with a wide bore and a bell-mouth, used in the 18th and 19th centuries more as a defence against robbers than in warfare.

Bocland.—Freehold landed property amongst the Anglo-Saxons, recorded in writing. It was descendable to all the sons and therefore called *gavelkind*; but it was also devisable by will.

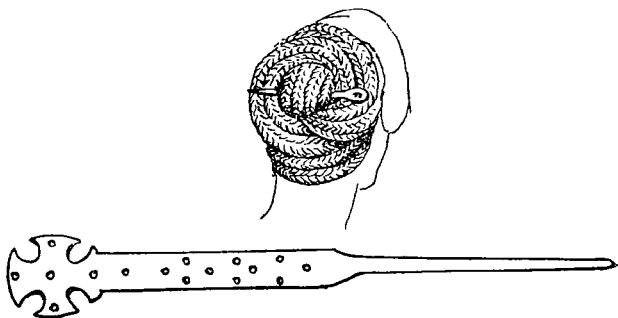


FIG. 68.—Roman Hair-dressing and Saxon Bodkin.

Bodkin.—Called a hair needle by the Saxons. Bodkins of bone and bronze have been found in barrows of a very early age; they are supposed to

have been used for fastening the cloaks of the Britons. Fig. 68 represents a sculptured head of a Roman lady, showing the method of using the bodkin in the hair; also a Saxon bodkin of bronze from a barrow on Beach Downs, near Canterbury. In later times they were often richly jewelled—

“ A sapphire bodkin for the hair.”

J. Evelyn, Mundus Muliebris, A.D. 1691.

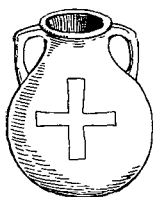


FIG. 69.—Boll of
Brass,
Pulford, Cheshire.



Fig. 70.—Bombard.

Boll.—A pilgrim's water bottle, which was usually suspended from his bourdon, or staff (Fig. 69.)

Bolt.—A general name for an arrow, oftentimes blunt and thick at the end instead of sharply pointed; of such character were bird-bolts.

Bombard.—A huge drinking vessel of leather, which derived its name from its similitude to the piece of ordnance of that name. It was in use in the 17th century, when a six-gallon bombard cost 36 shillings. (Cf. Black Jack.)

Bombast.—Stuffing for clothes of hair, flax or wool.

Bombasted Breeches.—Stuffed breeches worn by men, especially noticeable in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. (Fig. 71.)

Bombazine.—A woven stuff of silk and cotton. Introduced by the Dutch into Norwich in 1575. The name was derived from *Bombace*, Bombay cotton.



FIG. 71.
James I.

Bone Caves.—In various parts of England the deposits of ages on the floors of caves have yielded the bones of extinct animals, which formerly roamed over Britain, some of them associated with man. (*See Cave Dwellers.*) At Kirkdale, Yorks, Hutton, Somerset, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Plymouth, Swansea, etc., animal remains have been found, comprising the bones of the woolly rhinoceros, hippopotamus, mammoth, reindeer, lion, hyæna, Irish elk, cave bear, and horse.



FIG. 72.
Bone Arrow,
Woodperry,
Oxon.

Bone Implements.—The making of weapons and implements of bone began in the later Palæolithic Age, so far as present discoveries determine. Spear-heads and needles were found in Kent's Cavern, Devon: a bone pin in a barrow in Yorks: tweezers of bone in a barrow at Bailey Hill, Derbyshire, etc. (Fig. 72.) (*See Deer-horn.*)

Books.—Ancient books were either rolls or codices. The first had the parchments sewn one to the end of another as required for the continuation of the book, and in the codex the membranes were sewn to make a book similar to a modern volume.

Boot.—(For Roman boot *see* Calceus and Caliga.) The Saxon *Bot* and the Norman *Bota* are closely allied to the present form of “boot.” From Saxon MSS. we see that people wore foot-coverings rising to the ankles and others to the mid-shin.

The Norman footwear was similar. In the time of Edward IV. boots reached to the knee, and sometimes covered it, while the toe of the boot was long and pointed. (Compare with armour of the same period.) By the time of Henry VII. the point was reduced, and in the succeeding reign the toes were abnormally broad. In the latter part of the Tudor and during the Stuart period, toes were square-cut, and during the reigns of the last-named dynasty the tops of the boots were increased in size and turned over, when, in the time of Charles II., they were trimmed with a profusion of lace. In the time of James II. the jack-boot, made of “jacked leather,” was introduced, but it was reduced in size and rigidity in the early part of the Hanoverian period. The Hessian boot and the top-boot became fashionable during the reign of George III.

Bordarii.—Agriculturists mentioned in Domesday Book, less servile than the villeins, who held a cottage and garden on condition that they supplied the lord with poultry and eggs.

Bord-halfpeng.—A Saxon toll paid to the lord for setting up a board or stall in a market or fair.

Bord-lode.—A Saxon service by which a tenant was required to carry timber from the forest to the lord's house.

Borough or **Burgh.**—Fenced or fortified towns. In the reign of Henry II. a bondman remaining in a borough for a year became a freeman. Free Burghs and Free Burgesses were towns and citizens who traded, exempt from toll, by charter.

Borough-English.—Certain boroughs in which estates descended to the youngest son.

Boson.—An arrow, or bolt, with a round knob at the end, with a protruding point of steel.

Boss.—The central projection of a shield or buckler, generally called by its Latin name *umbo*.

Bosses.—Projections in the head-dress of a lady of the 14th century.

Bottine.—(*See* Buskin.)

Bouche.—A cutting in the upper part of a shield through which the lance was passed. The earliest example known in England is of the beginning of the 15th century.

Bouche of Court.—An allowance of provisions from the king or a nobleman to his retinue in a military expedition.

Bouchette.—A large buckle fastening the *placard* or lower part of the breast-plate to the upper.

Bourdon.—A pilgrim's staff. It usually had a knob at the top and a hook from which the boll, or flask, was suspended. A thin wand is often represented as bound to the staff, as in the window at Great Malvern, A.D. 1460. From the number

of hazel wands found in the tombs of people known to have made a pilgrimage it seems to have been a recognised custom for a pilgrim to gather a hazel wand on his journey, bind it to his bourdon, and keep it for his burial.

Bovate or **Oxgang**.—A land measurement containing from 10 to 18 acres.

Bow.—An instrument of the chase and a weapon of war from the earliest times.

It was known to the ancient Britons who, in successive periods, made the arrow-heads of flint, bone, or bronze. A Roman bow is sculptured on an altar found in London; and the Saxons are depicted in the act of using them in MSS. and on

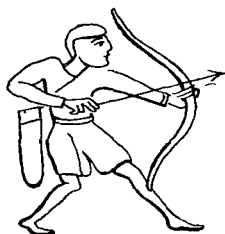


FIG. 73.—Saxon Bow.

the Bayeux Tapestry, and the heads are found in their tumuli. It was a favourite weapon of the Norsemen, the Danes, and the Normans, and the long-bow continued as an effectual weapon throughout the Middle Ages into the time of the Stuarts.

The Saxons sometimes made bows of two curved pieces fastened in the middle after the classical form; but in the 11th century they were of one curve in one piece of yew; ash, elm, and witch-hazel were also used. (Fig. 73 is an ordinary short bow from the Bayeux Tapestry. See Long-bow.)



FIG. 74.—Roman Altar.

Braccæ.—Keltic trousers, gathered at the ankles.

Bracelet.—An ornament worn in all ages and by all the peoples who successively occupied Britain. In tumuli they have been found made of bone, ivory, bronze, silver, gold and Kimmeridge coal. Many gold bracelets of the Bronze Age have been found, embracing an infinite variety of designs; twisted gold wires and elaborately embossed examples represent the art of this primitive race. Roman examples do not exceed in beauty those of

the Britons, while others were turned in the lathe from Kimmeridge shale. Dion Cassius describes Boadicea as wearing bracelets, and among the Saxons bracelets were included in the insignia of royalty. Guthred the Dane, who became king



FIG. 75.—Wendover, Bucks.

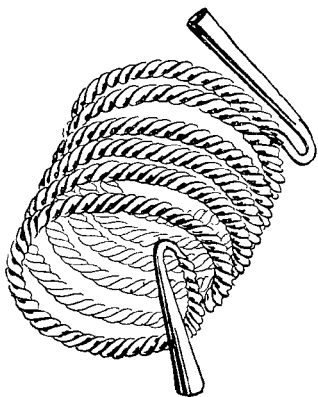


FIG. 76.—Egerton, Cheshire.

over a large part of England in King Alfred's day, was invested with the golden bracelets on "Oswin's Dune" as King of Northumbria, subject to Alfred as his overlord, and our king is still invested with bracelets at his coronation. A bracelet was a princely gift—

"Here Athelstan, King,
of earls the lord,
of heroes the bracelet-giver."

Saxon Chron. A.D. 937.

A bracelet is mentioned in the will of Brithric, the Saxon, which weighed 180 mancuses of gold (nearly 20 ounces troy).

When Earl Godwin gave a fully-equipped vessel to Hardicanute, each soldier on board had two gold bracelets on each arm, weighing 16 ounces each.

Bracelets or armlets (*Armilla*) of the Britons were sometimes long spirals, as Fig. 76.

Bracer.—A guard to protect the left arm of an archer from the action of the string of the long-bow. Bracers of bone and stone found of

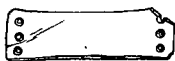


FIG. 77.—British Bracer, of Stone.



FIG. 78.—Elizabethan Bracer, of Ivory.

the Bronze Age (Fig. 77) were fastened with a strap and small bronze buckle, and later examples were of ivory (Fig. 78) and metal.

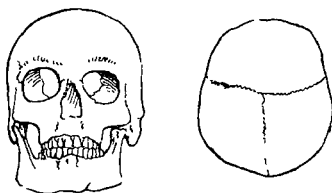


FIG. 79.—Brachycephalic Skull, Cowlam, Yorks.

Brachycephalic.—A round or short skull. A distinguishing feature of the Keltic tribes succeeding the Stone Age, found in round barrows with an index of 81 to 83 (Fig. 79). The average stature

of the short-headed people was 5 feet 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The study of the intermediate, or mesaticephalic, people is far from complete.

Brand.—A dagger, another name for the estoc.

Brandeum.—A costly woven fabric, largely used for ecclesiastical vestures.

Brank, or Scold's Bridle.—An instrument for the punishment of scolds. It was an iron frame fixed over the head, with a piece of metal protruding into the mouth and effectually holding the scolding tongue quiet. The earliest known example is at Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, dated 1633. Some of them have chains by which the woman could be fastened in the market-place, or guided through the village as a warning to others.

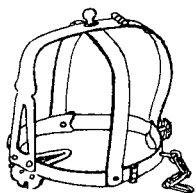


FIG. 80.—Brank.

Braquemart.—(See Sword.)

Brassart, Brassard, Braser.—A name applied to leather in the 13th century, and afterwards to that piece of plate armour which protected the arm from the shoulder to the elbow and from the elbow to the wrist. It was in two pieces, the division being covered by an elbow-piece. At first it covered the outside of the arm only, but in the 14th century it encompassed the whole arm. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was formed of three or more pieces. (Fig. 140.)

The brassart covering the upper part of the arm was called the *Rere-brace*, and that over the lower part the *Vant-brace*.

Breast-Plate.—That portion of plate armour covering the breast, and, with the placard, covering the breast and abdomen.

It was in the reign of Henry VI. that it was first made of two pieces, the lower one overlapping the other, and the lower piece was sometimes articulated, or composed of several pieces sliding on rivets to facilitate the movements of the body. It continued in use—with the back plate—into the 17th century, and, after the lapse of a century, was reintroduced after the battle of Waterloo. (*See Back and Breast.*)

Breeches.—During the Middle Ages the word was applied to drawers, but in Elizabeth's reign it was applied to the outer garment, at which time and in the reign of James I. they were frequently stuffed. (*See Bombasted.*) They were worn straight and loose in the time of Charles II., ending above the knee, and tight knee-breeches were introduced in the reign of William III.

Brenagium.—A payment in bran for the feeding of the lord's hounds.

Brene.—(*See Broigne.*)

Bretoyse.—The ancient laws of the Welsh Marches.

Bretwalda.—A Saxon title indicating a ruler or emperor of England, overruling the other kings of the "Heptarchy" in certain national affairs. It was not conferred on successive kings of one province, but on the most influential king of the

time. Ella, king of the South Saxons, was the first Bretwalda, and was succeeded by Ceawlin of the West Saxons, Ethelbert of Kent, etc.

Brichettes.—Armour protecting the loins and hips, called culettes, or tassets, and tuilles, appended to the breast and back plates. (Fig. 269.)

Bridge Chapel.—Chapels were founded on bridges for the benefit of pilgrims and other travellers, and wayside chapels at the approach to

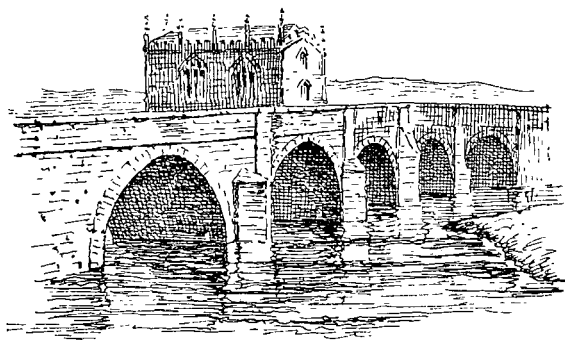


FIG. 81.—Bridge Chapel, Rotherham.

a bridge were for the same purpose. Bridge chapels were built at Elvet, in Durham, Exeter, Newcastle, London (old) Bridge, Barnard Castle, Wakefield, Rotherham, etc.

Bridgewater.—A cloth of the 16th century.

Brigandine, Brigantayle, Bregandyrion.—Body armour composed of a number of small

metal plates quilted between two pieces of canvas or other material. Occasionally they

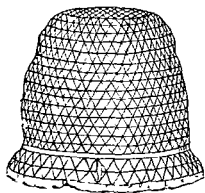


FIG. 82.
Brigandine Head-piece,
Davington Priory, Kent.

had sleeves. They were first worn by *Brigans*, an irregular infantry of the 13th century; hence the name.

Brigantes.—A powerful British tribe occupying the mountainous and wooded districts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland and Northumberland. They preserved a large amount of independence until finally conquered by Lollius Urbicus. Also a tribe which occupied the county of Mayo.

Britain.—The aboriginal inhabitants were a non-Aryan people whose descendants are known as Picts; they last retained their language and institutions on the east coast of Scotland. They were workers in flint and stone, and the earlier bronze implements may have been produced by them before they were conquered by the Goidelic Kelts, possibly about 1800 B.C.

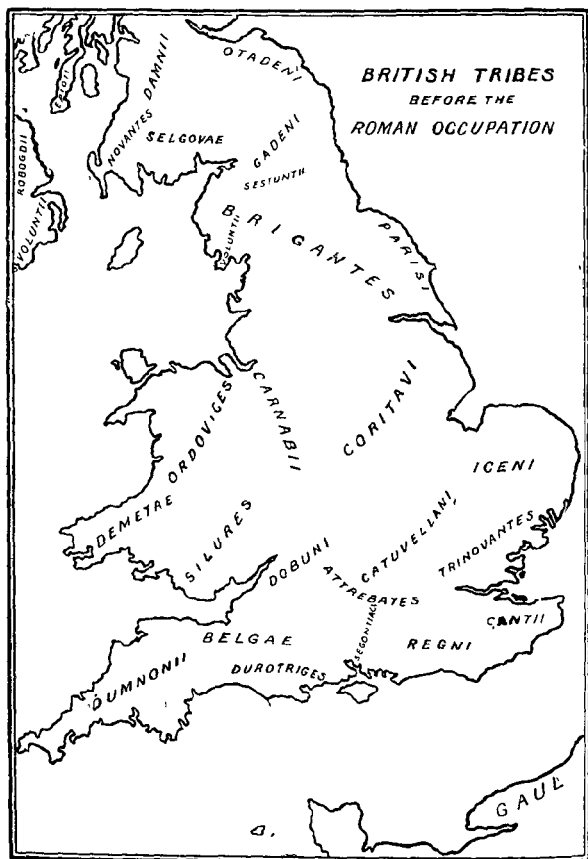


FIG. 83.—Position of British Tribes.

The Goidels worked in bronze and are supposed to have introduced cremation. They appear to have combined with the Picts for defence against the common Brythonic foe. Their influence is seen in Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man.

The Brythonic Kelts are supposed to have conquered Britain about 400 B.C., spreading over the greater part of Britain, Wales and Cornwall, their influence being seen in the last two districts. They are supposed to have introduced the working of iron.

The Belgæ conquered Northern Britain some time before the 2nd century B.C., at which period they occupied the more restricted area of Hampshire, Wiltshire and Somerset.

The Romans landed in Britain under Julius Cæsar in August, 55 B.C., but after three weeks returned to Gaul. The second landing of Cæsar was in the summer of 54 B.C. He passed through Kent, crossed the Thames and penetrated Essex, appointed generals over the subjugated districts, and re-embarked in the autumn.

Claudius and his lieutenant Plautius opened up the conquest of Britain. The Romans gradually withdrew their forces from Britain, with many British warriors, to defend their own country, from 402 to 436, finally leaving these shores about 446. They buried by cremation and inhumation. Numberless remains show how generally their civilisation spread over the land.

The Jutes, Angles and Saxons began an effective conquest of Britain 449-455, and henceforth this land was known as England.

Broch, Brough, Burgh, Dun, Pake.—Called “Picts’ Castles”; they stand in the British Scandinavian province of Orkney, Shetland, etc.

Most of them appear to be of a period from A.D. 200 to 500. They are circular buildings of dry walling 25 ft. to 67 ft. in diameter: one at Clickamin, Shetland, is 67 ft. 6 in.; thickness of



FIG. 84.—Section of Broch, Glenbeg.

walls at base 20 ft.; the walls are battered and contain chambers, passages and steps from one stage to another. This broch is surrounded by a wall and outworks. Some are situated in places to which they have given their name, as, Burghland, Shetland and Dunroshire.

Broigne, Brene, Bruny, Byrnie, Bryne.—Some sort of body armour which is supposed to have resembled the hauberk, but it cannot be identified with certainty. The word under many variations—such as *Bruman*, *Bruyna* and *Bruna*—is found in writings of the 12th to 14th centuries. Possibly to be identified with the Saxon *Byrne*, a corselet.

Bronze Age.—This is a received term which denotes that stage of human culture which gradually superseded the Stone Age, and in which metal was

first used. It is approximately placed from about 1800 B.C. to 400 B.C. The people were of taller stature than those of the Stone Age (average 5 ft. 8½ ins.), and their skulls were brachycephalic, rounder and shorter (cephalic index 81 to 83) than their predecessors. These round-headed people were interred in round barrows, both by cremation and inhumation; in the latter case the bodies were usually buried in extended and contracted positions, with the knees towards the chin and the hands often before the face (Fig. 93). Food vessels (Fig. 281) and drinking cups (Fig. 280) are found with the skeletons. In the case of cremation, the burnt bones were generally placed in a cinerary urn, with a slab covering it, or the urn was inverted on a slab, and sometimes one urn was inverted over another; with these interments a vessel called an incense cup is frequently found, either in the urn or beside it. (*See Pottery.*)

The earliest types of implements are of copper (tin combined with it in neighbourhoods where tin and copper ores abounded), but the amount of tin alloy gradually increased until a good bronze was produced; meanwhile, stone implements became fewer, until they ceased to be found with bronze, except polished stone axes.

Bronze axes at first followed the stone axe in form, but they developed to flanged axes (Fig. 39); they acquired stop-ridges (Fig. 40), and loops (Fig. 41), and wings (Fig. 42)—these are known as palstaves; and they were socketed for a more effective hafting (Fig. 43). Broad tanged daggers (Fig. 143) developed into a socketed form, and the blade was narrowed; while leaf-shaped swords (Fig. 336) and scabbards, trumpets and shields, both

long and round (Fig. 311), were used. Buckets, double-edged knives—called razors—and tanged chisels represent domestic life. Beautifully-formed cups, torques, bracelets, and lunettes for the neck, of gold, exhibit skilled workmanship; and beads of amber and jet are numbered among personal ornaments.

A remarkable collection of bronze implements, together with moulds and bronze waste, was found in Heathery Burn Cave, Co. Durham; it was an actual foundry and workshop of the Bronze Age.

Brooch.—An instrument for fastening apparel was necessary to all people, and bone pins found in tumuli are supposed to have served this purpose with the earliest inhabitants of Britain. In the Bronze Age brooches were made on the principle of the safety pin. Fig. 85, 3, from Clogher, and 4, from Walmer, are of bronze, but the penannular brooches of the Kelts, especially those found in Ireland and Scotland, were sometimes of great artistic craftsmanship. Fig. 85, 1, from Ireland, of gold, has filigree, and 2, from Westray, Scotland, shows the method by which this form of brooch holds a garment. During the Iron Age the safety pin (called the Italian type) was greatly elaborated; Fig. 85, 5, is from Backworth, Northumberland. The Romans continued this type: 6, from Woodbridge, is a very simple example; 7, from Shorne; and 9, of bronze gilt, found in London, are developments of the same type.

No. 8 is a Brito-Roman brooch of red, blue, and green enamels, with a pin and hook at the back, from the Isle of Wight. The Saxons made the brooch a distinctive feature of their dress; No. 10,

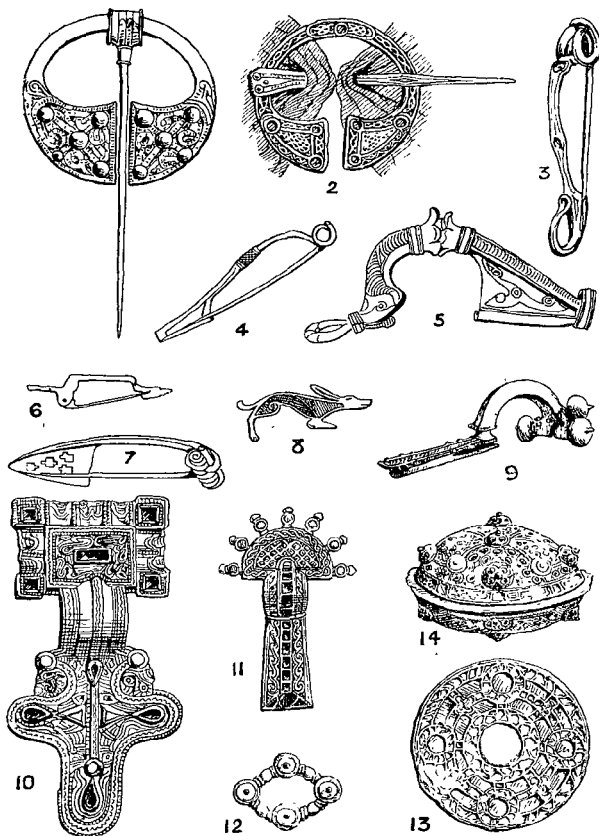


FIG. 85.—British, Roman, Saxon, and Danish Brooches.

1. Ireland.
2. Viciag, Westray, Scotland
3. British, bronze, Clogher, Iron Age.
4. British, bronze, Walmer, Kent.
5. British, silver-gilt, Backworth, Northumberland.
6. Roman, Woodbridge.
7. Roman, bronze, Shorne.
8. Roman-British, Isle of Wight, red, blue, and green enamels, pin and hook.
9. Roman, bronze-gilt, Ratcliffe Highway.
10. Saxon, Sarr, bronze-gilt, top edge and wires of silver, garnets, and three ivory rounds.
11. Saxon, silver-gilt, garnets.
12. Saxon, Sarr, Kent, four ivory bosses, dot of lapis lazuli
13. Saxon Faversham.
14. Danish, Garstang Lincs, white metal.

of bronze gilt with gold filigree, garnets, and three ivory mounds, from Sarr, Kent, is a common type,



FIG. 86.—Method of wearing Brooch, Wells Cathedral.

5 inches, 6 inches, and 7 inches long. No. 11, silver gilt set with sliced garnets, is also of common form with the Saxons, which people also designed the chaste brooch of gold, 12, with four ivory bosses tipped with lapis lazuli, from Sarr, and 13, a golden disc, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with numerous cells for stones, from Faversham, Kent. The disc form is the usual Anglo-Saxon and mediæval shape. Some examples of Danish

brooches are of great size and beauty; 14, an example from Garstang, Lancashire, is of white metal.

Brumalia.—Festivals in honour of Bacchus, celebrated on the 12th of the Kalends of March and the 18th of the Kalends of November.

Brunnett.—(See Burnet.)

Bruny.—See (Broigne.)

Brythonic Kelts.—From these immigrants the name Britain was derived; they drove the earlier Goidelic Kelts to the extremities of Britain and to Ireland, themselves occupying Wales and Cornwall, in the 5th or 4th century B.C. They had a dialect distinct from the Goidelic Kelts, which has led philologists to distinguish them as P Kelts against the Q Kelts, because the Brythonic P corresponds to the Goidelic Q, as in the Welsh *Map* or *Mab* which is equivalent to the Gaelic

Mac or *Maq*. They were a brachycephalic, or short-headed people, and buried by cremation and inhumation, in round barrows. They represent the Iron Age.

Buccina.—A brass trumpet sounded at relieving the Roman guard.

Bucket.—Many buckets of Late Keltic and Saxon periods are extant. Some are of wood banded with bronze, and others entirely of bronze. (Fig. 87 is a Saxon bucket of brass, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high.)

Buckler.—A small shield of steel or wood, usually circular, about 18 inches in diameter, with a central boss. It was held at arm's-length by a bar crossing the hollow of the boss on the inner side. The use of the buckler was taught in the reign of Edward I. In the 15th and 16th centuries the youths of London were enjoined to practise sword and buckler exercise on holidays and Sunday evenings. The buckler was carried hung over the sword at the girdle, and any person with a swaggering gait made so much noise by the clashing of the two together that it gave origin to the term "swashbuckler." (*See* Shield.)

Budge, Bugge.—Lambskin dressed with the wool outside. The word is used in the time of Edward IV.

Buff Coat.—A military coat supposed to be made from the skin of the buffalo—whence its

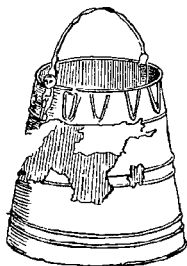


FIG. 87.—Brass Bucket, Hexham.

name—in the 16th and 17th centuries. As the plate-armour fell into disuse the buff coat was adopted to protect the body; a gorget of metal often being worn over the top to defend the neck. It was also called a “buff jerkin.”

Bulla.—A golden ball or medal worn on the breast of a Roman boy of noble birth from his ninth day until he arrived at the age of puberty, when, he having attained manhood, it was suspended from the neck of the image of his tutelary deity. A bulla was found on the Roman site at Overborough, Lancashire; and an enamelled glass in the British Museum shows the method of

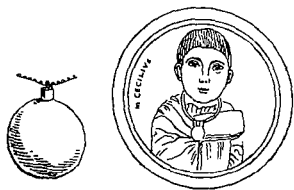


FIG. 88.—Bulla, Overborough, British Museum.

wearing it. The bulla was also a seal, of metal, gold, silver or lead, pendant on important documents. They were used from the time of Constantine to the reign of Henry VIII, by secular princes, and their use on papal documents led to the deed being termed a “bull.”

Burdon.—A pilgrim's staff. (*See Bourdon.*)

Burel, Broella.—A coarse cloth of the 13th and 14th centuries.

Burgage.—A tenure in socage, whereby lands or tenements in towns were held of the over-lord.

Burghbote.—Exemption from contribution towards the building or repair of the walls of a borough or castle, amongst the Saxons.

Burgh-Brech.—A fine on a Saxon town for a breach of the peace.

Burgonet, Burginot.—A closed helmet introduced from Burgundy in the 15th century. It had a hollow fillet round the bottom to close over the upper rim of the gorget and thus allow the turning of the head without exposing the throat.

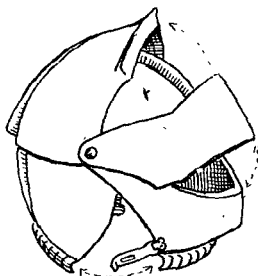


FIG. 89.—Burgonet.

Burnet, Burnette.—A dark cloth of fine texture used in the 13th century.

Burre.—A broad ring of iron behind the handle of a tilting lance.

Buskin.—A sort of stocking or boot worn by the Romans. Also the ceremonial sock of a Christian prelate.

Burial.—The customs observed in burying the dead among the earlier inhabitants of Britain can only be broadly determined, as the customs of one people have no sudden line of demarcation, but a long transitional period prevailed before new customs were fully established. Among the Neolithic race the burial of the body seems to have prevailed, and their long barrows appear to have been the tombs of a tribe or family; in many instances the discoveries point to a burial of individuals, and that, when the flesh had dissolved, the bones were collected and the long barrow was a charnel-house. Cremation was evidently more largely practised by

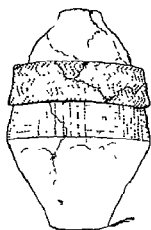


FIG. 90.—British,
Broughton, Lincs.



FIG. 91.—Roman,
Knapton, Yorks.

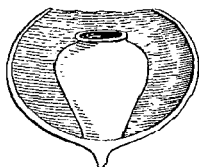


FIG. 92.—Roman urn in
dolium, Southwark.

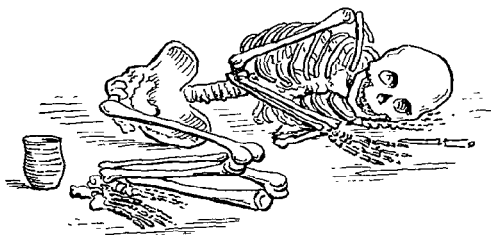


FIG 93.—Bronze Age Burial, Roundway Down, Wilts.

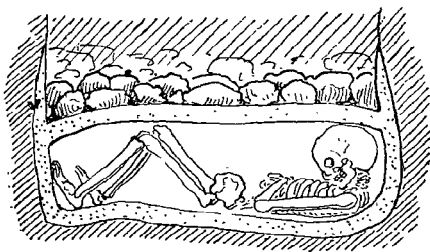


FIG. 94.—British Burial, near Maidstone.

the Keltic peoples, the remains being placed in a cinerary urn (Fig. 90) accompanied by an incense cup. (See Pottery.) When the bodies were buried

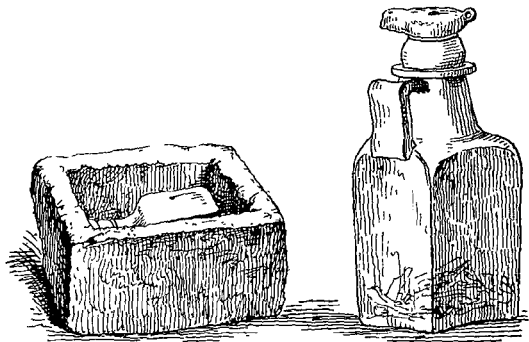


FIG. 95.—Roman Interment, Carlisle.

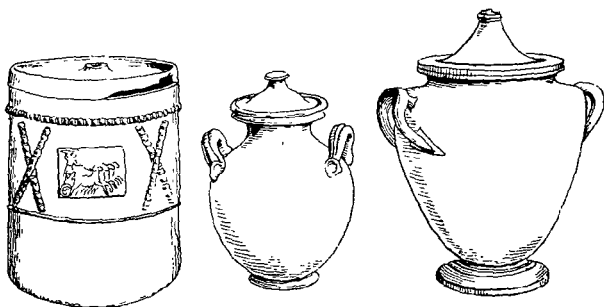


FIG. 96.—Roman Ossuary of lead, and glass Cinerary Urn, London.

FIG. 97.—Roman Cinerary Urn, of stone, London.

they were frequently placed in a contracted position (Fig. 93) with food vessels (Fig. 281) and drinking cups (Fig. 280). The Belgæ continued cremation,

and placed domestic vessels in the graves. The Romans observed both burial and cremation; their cinerary urns were sometimes of stone (Fig. 97) and frequently of glass, in bottle form in a cist as at Carlisle (Fig. 95), or in globular vessels, of which one of the largest examples was recently found at West Mersey, where it was placed in a square leaden cist in a large barrow. A beautifully formed glass urn in an ossuary of lead (Fig. 96) was found in London. When the Romans buried by inhumation the body was often put in a leaden coffin (Fig. 238); at Rougham the coffin was within a vault built of flat bricks, or tiles, with a huge tumulus covering it. (Fig. 58.)

Roman coffins were also of stone, of tiles, or of wood, in a built sarcophagus. Saxon interments were by cremation and inhumation; their cinerary urns (*see* Pottery) differed from those of the other peoples in form and decoration; and when the bodies were buried—often in large cemeteries—weapons, domestic utensils and personal ornaments were put in the graves, such as buckets, spindle whorles, etc. After receiving Christianity they invariably buried the bodies, and some of their writers speak of cremation as the pagan method. Cremation was again practised in England when the Danes came into the land, and their chieftains found a tomb in the waist of their ships. (Fig. 59.)

With Christianity assured, the burial of the body alone was observed; kings and nobles resorted to an ineffectual method of embalming, and the occasional separate interment of the heart necessitated separate caskets: the heart of Richard I. still reposes at Rouen. Stone coffins were used throughout the Middle Ages and they were usually

shaped internally to enclose the head in a narrower space than the other part of the coffin; and a hole was made through it to allow of the escape of the gases from decomposition. Leaden plates with the name, style and titles of deceased were sometimes enclosed. Kings, prelates and others were interred in their vestures and insignia, while with ecclesiastics chalice and paten were often placed in their coffins. The more humble were wrapped in a shroud and carried to the grave in a coffin belonging to the parish church, when the body was buried without a coffin. For the encouragement of the woollen industry a Statute 29 Charles II. obliged all persons to be buried in woollen shrouds, under pain of a penalty of £5. (*Cf.* Barrow, Coffin, Monument, Tomb.)

Butter Cross.—In some towns market crosses gained the name from being built from money received from the sale of Indulgences to eat butter during Lent, as that at Witney, Oxon.

Button.—The first known use of buttons was in the reign of Edward I., when tighter garments than hitherto worn were fastened by numerous buttons. Their use was largely superseded by lace or points in the 15th century, but they again recovered their ascendancy in the 16th century.

By (*Saxon Beah*).—A bracelet.

Bycocket.—(*See* Abacot.)

Byl.—The name applied by the Saxons to all axes. The *Twy-Byl* was a double-bladed axe. (Fig. 46.)

Byssine (*Latin Byssus*).—A fine cloth.

Caddis.—"Caddas or cruel ribbon" was a material used for stuffing dresses. An Act was passed in the reign of Edward IV. forbidding yeomen or any beneath his degree to have stuffing of caddis in his pourpoint or doublet.

Cadency.—Devices introduced into heraldry to distinguish different members and branches of a family bearing the paternal arms. The most general are:—The Label, for the eldest son; the Crescent, for the second, and so on; with 3 the Mullet, 4 the Martlet, etc. (*See Difference.*)

Cadge.—A frame suspended from the shoulders of a falconer, on which the hawk was carried.

Caduca Bona.—Forfeiture to the treasury in Roman law.

Caduceus.—A white wand which in the Roman army was carried by those officers who went to proclaim peace to their adversaries; it was in fact a flag of truce. It is also the staff represented in the hand of Mercury. A caduceus found in Chester has lost one serpent's head. (*Fig. 98.*)



FIG. 98.—Caduceus,
Half size, Chester.

Cadus.—A two-handled vessel of terra-cotta, 14 in. high, filled with *happe* or fine sand which was rubbed over the bodies of wrestlers in the Roman sports that they might grip their adversaries more firmly. (*Fig. 171.*) The name was also given to an Amphora and to a vessel for drawing water.

Cairn.—A heap of stones as a memorial or as a covering for an interment. A cairn denuded of the earth which probably covered it, at Clava, co. Inverness, was built as a cist before the stones were piled over it; it has a circle of larger stones around the base, with a wider circle of larger stones surrounding it. (Fig. 99.)



FIG. 99.—Cairn, Inverness.

Calabrere.—A fur imported from Calabria.

Calamistrum.—A hollow reed-like article with which Roman ladies curled their hair; many of pipe-clay have been found in England. (Fig. 100.)



FIG. 100.—Roman Calamistrum, London.

Calator.—A public crier among the Romans.

Calcar.—A Roman spur.

Calceus.—A Roman shoe or boot which covered the foot, the ankle, or leg, as distinct from the sandal. The form and colour of the calceus denoted the rank of the wearer: a senator had high shoes, like buskins, which were fastened in front with four thongs. The decorations and slashings of the calceus were sometimes very elaborate. (Fig. 101.)



FIG. 101.—Calceus, Chesters.

Caldron.—An important domestic utensil for cooking food. With slight differences in shape they have been found of the Bronze Age and onwards. Fig. 102, of the Bronze Age, is 21 inches

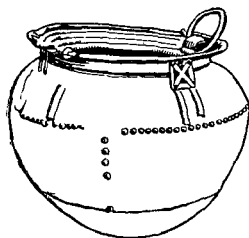


FIG. 102.—British Caldron,
Whigsborough.

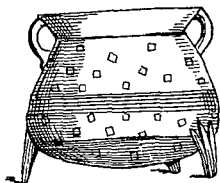


FIG. 103.—Mediæval Caldron,
Denbighshire.

in diameter. The Roman caldrons on three feet set a type which has been followed ever since in England. In the Venedotian Code of North Wales a caldron was valued at three score pence. Fig. 103 holds nine quarts.

Caledonii.—A tribe which occupied the Forest of Celyddon, extending from the mountains between Inverness and Perth northward to the Forest of Balnagowan, including parts of Inverness and Ross.

Calendar.—A tabular division of time deriving its name from the Roman word *calendæ* at the head of each month.

The Roman Calendar was first compiled by Romulus, who made his year consist of 304 days divided into ten months. This was reformed by Numa Pompilius, who divided the year into twelve lunar months of 30 and 29 days alternately, which made 354 days.

Julius Cæsar added 11 days 6 hours, making 365 days to a year, with another day of six hours at the end of February every fourth year. He also opened the New Year at March. This was the Julian Calendar.

As the Julian Calendar exceeded the actual year by eleven minutes the equinoxes had gone back ten days by A.D. 1582, and Pope Gregory omitted ten days to bring the days to their right dates. This was the Gregorian Calendar, or the New Style, which was adopted in England in 1751 and is now in vogue in the West, the countries under the Eastern Church retaining the Old Style.

The Roman Calendar used in ancient writings is divided into Calends, Nones, and Ides. Thus the

Calends are on the 1st of the month

Nones " " 5th " "

Ides " " 15th " "

except in the months of March, May, July and October, when the

Calends are on the 1st of the month

Nones " " 7th " "

Ides " " 15th " "

Caliga.—A strong sandal with the sole thickly studded with hobnails. It was worn by Roman

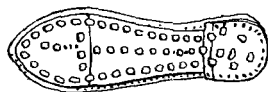


FIG. 104.—Caliga of Roman soldier.



FIG. 105.—Caliga of centurion.

centurions (Fig. 105) and by foot-soldiers, from which they gained the name *Caligati* (Fig. 104). Both of the examples given were found in London.

Caliver.—A harquebuse with a large bore, introduced in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Callot.—A skull-cap. In 1259 canons were forbidden to wear callots of linen in the streets.

Caltrap.—Four sharp iron points radiating in a different direction from a common centre, sprinkled over the ground to impede cavalry in Roman and mediæval warfare. A Roman example was found at Ickleton, Cambridgeshire. (Fig. 106).



FIG. 106.—Caltrap.

Camail.—Chain mail attached to the bascinet for the protection of the neck and shoulders, introduced in the 14th century.

Cambric.—A fine linen introduced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Cambuca.—A bishop's staff.

Cameline.—Woven camel's hair, mentioned in the 13th century.

Camise, Camisia.—A shirt.

Camlet, Camelott.—A woven material of silk and wool.

Cammaka, Camaca.—A fine material used in the 14th century for royal and ecclesiastical vestments.

Campanarius or Belleyettere.—The maker of bells and other metal articles.

Cangi.—A British tribe on the west coast, subject to the Brigantes.

Canions, Cannons.—The rolls of silk or stuff which terminated the edges of breeches and of long hose, in the 16th century.

Caniple.—A small knife or dagger mentioned in the 13th century.

Canistrum.—A Roman basket, also a mediæval dish under a lamp.

Cannon.—The early part of the 14th century saw the invention of gunpowder, and engines for its use in throwing projectiles quickly followed. Known to the English in 1344, when Thomas de Roldeston had charge of the King's engines and was directed to make powder for them: stone cannon balls were used.

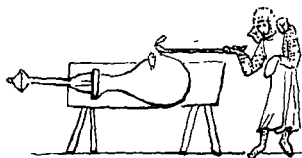


FIG. 107.—Cannon, 14th century.
(MS. Christ Church, Oxford.)



FIG. 108.—Cannon, early 15th century.
(Bodleian MS. 264.)

In 1347 they were used by Edward III. under the name of bombards when investing Calais. They were employed by the Black Prince in his operations in France in 1356; and the Tower of London mounted four cannon of brass in 1360.

The earliest form of cannon was not mounted, and from representations it must have been a perilous task to fire them.

Canonicum Jus.—Canon law. It consists of Decrees and Decretals. The Decrees began with Constantine, were first collected together by Ivo, Bishop of Carnot (about 1114) and completed by Gratian in 1149. The Decretals are papal epistles determining certain controversies: the first

collection was compiled by Raymundus Barcinus about 1231; the second by Pope Boniface VIII. in 1298; the third—called Clementines—by Pope Clement V. in 1308, to which other constitutions were added by various Popes.

Canon Religiosorum.—A book containing a transcript of the rule of a monastic order.

Cantæ.—A tribe which occupied eastern Ross-shire.

Cantharus.—A wide shallow cistern, with handles, used by the Romans.

Cantii.—The British inhabitants of Kent.

Canting, Heraldry. (French *Armes Parlantes*).—Allusive arms, suggestive of the names of those who bore them—thus the family of Trumpington had two tromps or trumpets.

They were popular in the 13th century and were continued to a certain extent into the 16th century.

Cantref.—The British word for a subdivision of land, afterwards called a *hundred* by the Saxons.

Cap.—The Britons wore *Cappan*, or conical caps. The Anglo-Saxons had caps covering the back of the head and also of that style called Phrygian caps; in other instances they more nearly resemble coifs. The Dane and Norman caps were of similar patterns. In the 14th century caps assumed a variety of forms, generally having a turned-up brim. In the 15th and 16th centuries they were of bonnet shape and were frequently ornamented with plumes, which in some cases were of extravagant size. Cap of Maintenance, or of Estate—also called the Chapeau—a symbol of dignity similar to the Abacot (Fig. 1),

but with the projecting brim at the back. Caps of ecclesiastics of square form, developed into the academical square cap and the cap called by the Italian name *biretta*.

Capa.—(See Cope.)

Capite.—Lands held by feudal tenure, immediately of the king.

Caprotina.—A Roman festival in honour of Juno, at which women only officiated.

Caracalla.—A large mantle with a hood.

Caravel.—A mediæval ship with a square poop.

Carda.—Cloth used for lining surcoats in the 14th century.

Carinæ.—Hired women mourners at Roman funerals.

Carnabii, Cornabii.—A British tribe formerly occupying the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Shropshire, and Cheshire. Also a people who held the greater part of Caithness.

Carnonacæ.—A tribe which occupied the north-west coast of Scotland.

Carruca.—A Roman four-wheeled carriage with costly decorations.

Carthusians.—An order of monks founded by St. Bruno in 1101.

Carucage.—A tribute imposed on every plough and used in the public service.

Carucate.—A plough-land. In a deed of 1326 it is said to be 100 acres. Skene says it is the same as an acre.

Cashel, Caiseal, Caher, Dun.—An Irish fortification, the wall surrounding habitations; adapted to ecclesiastical foundations when Christianity was introduced. It is similar to the wall surrounding some of the brochs in Scotland. One of the best examples extant is on the island of Inismurrey, off county Sligo.

Casque.—A general term for a helmet, but especially applied to a headpiece of the 16th century, which became common in the Parliamentary war, when it was severely plain.

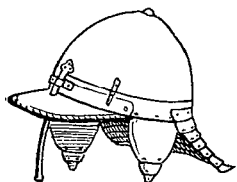


FIG. 109.—Casque,
17th century.

Casquetel.—An open casque with a peak in front and covering for the back of the neck.

Castle.—The earliest British strongholds are known as hill forts, earthworks encircling a natural

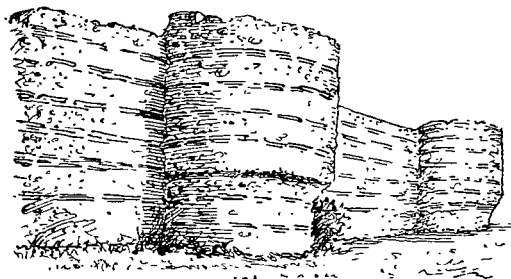


FIG. 110.—Burgh Castle, Suffolk.

eminence, such as Maiden Castle, Dorsetshire. Roman castles in Britain were of great strength;

two of the best examples are at Burgh, Suffolk, and Richborough, Kent. The Anglo-Saxons raised high mounds for their strongholds, a method which was general with the Normans, who built their wooden keeps or shell keeps of stone upon the mound. Many large Norman keeps remain, as at Norwich, Rochester, etc. Many castles were raised by the barons during the turbulent reign of Stephen, and that king ordered a great number to be razed to the ground. The Edwardian period saw the erection of elaborate castellations, of which Carnarvon Castle is one of the most perfect specimens. In the 15th century the castle was supplanted by the castellated manor house surrounded by a moat.

Castle Guard.—The burden of providing military protection to a castle of the king or a baron from each of his manors, however distant from that castle. The guard was required for a definite time, fifteen days, a year or other period, according to the knights in the barony, generally at a payment of eightpence a day. When, at the Restoration, feudal customs were abolished and the liability of manors for this service was commuted for a certain payment, castle guard remained as a charge on those manors.

Castle-Ward.—Synonymous with Castle Guard.

Castor Ware.—Roman pottery made in the neighbourhood of Castor, Northamptonshire, known as Durobrivian ware. It is usually of a dull grey, blue, or chocolate colour, acquired from the smother-kilns in which they were baked, and ornamented with scrolls, hunting scenes, etc., in relief. It is thin and fragile, but the most artistic of British pottery.

Cat.—A mediæval engine of offence. It was a covered shed, and within its protection the besiegers filled the fosse and undermined the walls of a stronghold. Rocks and boiling oil were thrown upon it by the defenders and pointed stakes driven through its roof that the scalding liquid might flow on those beneath.

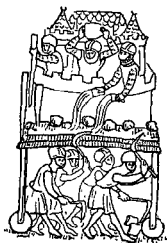


FIG. III.—Cat.
(MS. Royal, 16 G. VI.)

The Prickly Cat was a beam, bristling with spikes, which hung at an embrasure ready to drop on an enemy.

Catapult.—An engine used by the Romans and later peoples for discharging large stones and pieces of rock.

Cathair.—An Irish fort, the counterpart to the Scotch *broch*, of round or oval plan, with dry walls of great thickness containing passages and chambers. They rose to a great height, and in many cases had internal platforms, or *banquettes*, with stairs.

Catini.—A tribe formerly inhabiting north-west Caithness and part of Sutherland.

Catuvellani, Catyeuchlani, Casii.—A British tribe which occupied the counties of Bedford, Hertford and Buckingham.

Cauci.—An Irish tribe which occupied the banks of the Boyne.

Caul.—A net of gold or other thread which confined the hair of noble ladies.

Caursines.—Italian money lenders from Caorsi in Lombardy, who came to England about 1235. They were banished in 1240, returned in 1250, but shortly afterwards were again banished the realm.

Cavædium.—A large hall in a Roman house in which stood the images of the ancestors.

Cave Dwellers (Troglydites).—Common sense would lead men to seek that shelter provided by Nature, and the cave was utilised; but caverns are not abundant in this land, and the beasts of the period also sought their recesses, so that it is difficult to determine whether man actually lived within them or entered them in pursuit of game.

One of the most interesting examples of the Eolithic and Palæolithic Ages is Kent's cavern, near Torquay, Devon; of which a section of part of its floor is given. (Fig. 112.)

In the lower strata F were remains of the Cave Bear and rude flint implements: in D and C were the remains of the Mammoth Rhinoceros, Irish Elk, Horse, Hyæna, Cave Bear and Ox, with the teeth of a large species of Tiger, and numerous flint implements of the Palæolithic Age; in A were found human bones and teeth with bronze spear-heads and broken pottery. The more important palæolithic cave

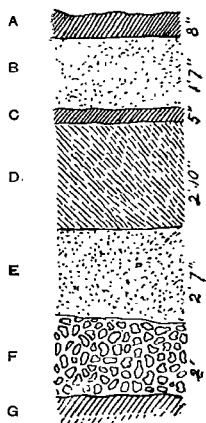


FIG. 112.—Section in Kent's Cavern.

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dwellings are Wookey Hale, near Wells, Somerset, Brixham, Devon, and at Creswell Crags, Derbyshire, in the upper strata of which flint implements of a higher order than those in the lower strata were



FIG. 113.—Engraved Bone, Creswell Crags.

found, together with an engraving on bone of a horse's head. Numerous engravings of extinct animals are found on bones and on the walls of con-

tinental caves of this period, but this is the only example of the Palæolithic period in Britain.



FIG. 114.—Figures in Jonathan's Cave, Fife.

Victoria Cave, near Settle, Yorks, was evidently inhabited from early times to Roman-British days, and in Heathery Burn Cave, co. Durham, a dwelling and workshop for the manufacture of bronze implements presents an example of the Bronze Age.

Along the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, from Dysart to Fifeness, is a series of caves which present evidence of human occupation in early Christian times, with engravings on the walls of crosses, animals, fish, birds and serpents, of symbolical character. St. Adrian and his disciples were in this neighbourhood, and from the Aberdeen Breviary we learn that the early saints, St. Serf, etc., abode in caves.

It would thus appear that man used caves as dwellings, but not as a people who could receive the appellation of Cave Dwellers any more than at the present day, when, in various localities, humble dwellers have made their abode in caves.

Celdal.—A fur mentioned in the thirteenth century.

Celt.—A word generally given to an axe, or chisel-shaped implement of flint, stone and bronze. Celts appear to have been at the same time industrial implements and weapons of war. In rare instances they have been found hafted at right-angles, while

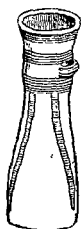


FIG. 115.
Celt.



FIG. 116.—Use of Celts,
British Museum.

a sculpture from Assyria in the British Museum illustrates a method of straight hafting which, no doubt, was also used in Britain, especially with those celts called palstaves. As an axe many celts have been illustrated (*see* Axe) from the Stone Age onwards.

Cenimagni.—A British tribe under the Iceni, in Suffolk.

Centenarii.—Petty judges, whose jurisdiction extended over a district called a Hundred.

Centumviri.—Roman officials appointed by the prætor to decide common causes.

Centuria.—An armed division of men, classified according to their social position.

Centurion.—A Roman officer commanding a centuria.

Cerealia.—Roman festivals in honour of Ceres, celebrated April 19th.

Cervelliere.—A *coif de fer*, or skull cap of steel, of the 13th century and later.

Chain Mail.—The term “mail” is derived from the Latin *Macula*, French *Maille*, which signifies a network: the English name being adapted from the

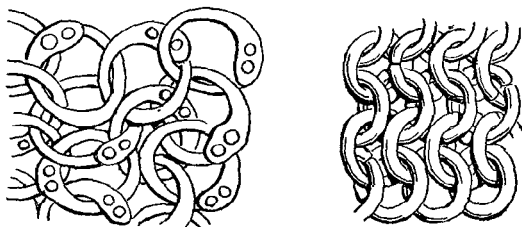


FIG. 117.—Chain Mail.

French. The variety of names and imaginary differences given by Meyrick were his own inventions.

Too much reliance must not be placed on small miniatures or seals, as the space allowed only for a small figure, on which a simplified method of representation had to be adopted.

Chaisel, Chainsel.—Fine linen.

Chambered Cairn.—A sepulchral chamber of the Neolithic period, distinguished from the dolmen by its roof of overlapping slabs, instead of being roofed by a single span of large stones: as Maeshowe, Orkney.

Chape.—A metal tip at the end of a scabbard, and the termination of a pendant of a belt, sometimes highly decorative. Chapes of the Iron Age are frequently found.

Chapeau.—A cap of maintenance or estate. One on the monument of the Black Prince at Canterbury supports his crest.

A Chapeau Montaubyn is mentioned in the 15th century, when Henry VIII. had one of crimson silk; but the origin of the name and the shape it assumed is unknown.

Chapel de Fer.—A cap of steel, sometimes called an "iron hat" in English documents from the 13th to the 15th centuries. Fig. 118 is from the brass of Almeric, Lord St. Amand, 1347, Elsyng, Norfolk.



FIG. 118.
Chapelle de Fer.

Chaperon.—(See Hood.)

Charge.—An heraldic device placed—or charged—on a shield or banner.

Chariot.—The belief in the scythed axles to the British war chariots, is wrongly founded on a report by Pomponius Mela (A.D. 45) and Silius Italicus (A.D. 90), which confused the scythed chariots of the people of Pontus or of the army of Cyrus with those of the British. Cæsar, Tacitus, and Lucan are silent on this point, although the first two had ample means of knowing the style of chariot used

by the Britons. Cæsar tells us how the British charioteers ran out on the pole and the yoke while at a gallop, and Propertius (died B.C. 10) mentions the ornamented yokes of British chariots. Several chariot burials have been discovered in the barrows of Yorkshire; near Market Weighton two wheels were found 2 feet 8 inches in diameter, others in the Arras cemetery were 2 feet 11 inches, with linch pins, the skeletons of two horses and enamelled fittings to the harness; at Stanwick a linch pin of bronze and iron (Fig. 119), Beverley, Kilham, etc. With none of them have scythes been found; a curved blade with a chariot burial at Bigbury, Kent, was probably the coulter of a plough.

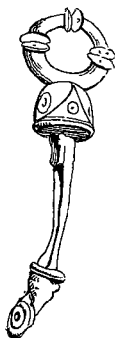


FIG. 119.
Linch pin.

Charistia.—A Roman family feast in honour of Concord.

Chasuble.—The last vestment, donned by a priest for saying Mass, worn throughout all ages by the Christian priesthood.

At first it was circular with a hole in the centre to enable it to be passed over the head, and it was gathered in folds over the arms to allow free action for the hands. The two sides were then narrowed, leaving the original length at front and back. Others were gored to reduce its amplitude, and at the Renaissance the mass of stiff embroidery, making it difficult to freely use the arms, was cut quite narrow at the shoulders.

Orphreys of varied shape enriched the ground of silk or stuff, chief among which was one termed

the Y cross, common for some centuries, but especially the 14th. In that part nearest the neck enclosed by the orphrey a rich embroidery termed "the flower" was sometimes worked.

Chausses, Chauces. Chauches.—Close fitting coverings for the legs, worn throughout the Middle Ages. (Fig. 161.)

Chauces de fer was a name applied by the Normans to leg coverings of mail.

Checlatoun.—A costly silk of which robes were made in the Middle Ages, mentioned by Chaucer.

Chevage.—A poll tax on those who held feudal lands in villeinage.

Cheverill.—Kid leather worn in the 16th century.

Chevesaile.—An enriched collar applied to the gowns of both men and women in the 13th and 14th centuries.

Chill.—A Cornish fish oil lamp, similar to the ancient lamps of Shetland. (*See* *Cruise*.)

Chimere.—A long sleeveless tabard, an academical robe adopted by the reformed bishops in the 16th century.

Chiminage.—A feudal tax for right of way through a forest.

Chirography.—A deed of gift or conveyance among the Anglo-Saxons.

Chisamus, Cicimus, Sismusilis.—A valuable fur mentioned by authors of the 13th and 14th centuries.

Chopa.—A loose upper garment. It was the night attire for women in the 13th century, and it was worn over the haubergeon by knights of the 14th century.

Chopine, Chapiney.—A sort of clog, carved and painted, worn by women of fashion in the 16th century, sometimes attaining a height of 18 inches. Evelyn called them "wooden scaffolds."

Chorepiscopi.—Bishops without a diocese, subject either to the head of a monastery in the Keltic Church, or to a diocesan.

Chrismatic Denarii.—A fee for the chrism consecrated on Maundy Thursday, paid by the priest to the bishop.

Churchesset.—A term used in Domesday for a measure of wheat paid to the church.

Church Scot.—Oblations paid to the priest in the Middle Ages.

Churl, or Ceorle.—A Saxon tenant-at-will who held land of a thane either by money, rent or service.

Cippus.—A short standing stone, usually rectangular, sometimes round, raised by the Romans to the memory of the dead and bearing an inscription; they were sometimes sculptured with festoons and other devices.

Circade.—A visitation fee to the bishop or his archdeacon.

Circles of Stone.—Various small circles of upright stones formed the circuit of round barrows: but the great circles, as Stonehenge, etc., are not yet satisfactorily explained. In Scotland stone circles have been found to be sepulchral, but generally it is otherwise in England. The greater number of these monuments appear to have been connected with religious rites. Some of them are surrounded by fosse and vallum, as Avebury, Wilts,

and Arbor Low, Derbyshire, in which the fosse is inside the vallum: at Stonehenge the vallum is within the fosse. Stone avenues of monoliths, alignments, are often associated with the circles. Two of the most famous circles are Avebury and Stonehenge, Wilts. In its original state Avebury was the most imposing among these monuments in Britain: it is surrounded by a great vallum and a fosse 40 feet deep, with a diameter of 1,200 feet. A circle of unhewn stones was inside the fosse and the central area contained two double circles: two avenues formed the approaches. Stonehenge is peculiar in having wrought stones, the upright monoliths are tenoned to receive mortised lintels, and the recent examination of them proves that they were worked on the spot, rude stone implements and flakes being found at the bases. It originally consisted of an outer circle of 30 hewn stones about 14 feet high, with 30 lintels, about 100 feet in diameter, an inner circle of unhewn stones without lintels, containing an ellipse of trilithons (two uprights and a lintel), and an ellipse of upright stones. In front of the principal trilithon is a flat recumbent stone. The high monolith of the inner ellipse, recently raised, measured 29 feet 8 inches in length, of which 21 feet is above ground.

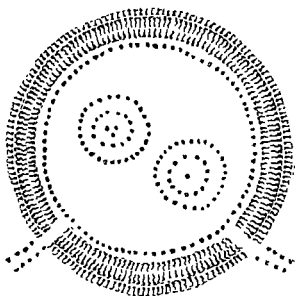


FIG. 120.—Avebury Circles
(Restored).

Cist, Cistvaen. (*Cista-maen.*)—Chest of stone.

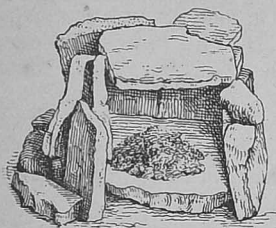


FIG. 121.—Cist, Capel Cynon, Cardiganshire.

A chest formed by slabs of stone placed in the earth so as to form a rude uncemented sort of coffin, in which the interments consist of both buried and cremated bodies. They are of the Bronze Age and later. The larger sort of kistvaen, denuded of its covering earth, is a dolmen,

frequently called a cromlech.

Clarenceaux.—One of the Kings of Arms.

Classicum.—When a trumpet gave the order of a Roman general, a number of trumpets stationed around the eagles repeated it, and it was immediately taken up by the trumpets of the cohorts. This was called *classicum*. In the Middle Ages it signified a peal of all the bells, or the striking of wood, which was used instead of bells during Holy Week.

Clepsydra.—A Roman water-clock.

Clitones.—An appellation given to members of the Anglo-Saxon royal family.

Clog.—Wooden protection for the boot worn by men at the time of Henry VI., when they were made long to support the elongated boot of the period. Ladies do not appear to have worn them until the 16th century.

Clog Almanac.—The Scandinavian *Primstaves* and Danish *Rimstocks* were perpetual Runic Calendars of which no English example exists, unless the doubtful stock in St. John's College, Cambridge, be of native workmanship. The 16th century successor to the runestaff is, however, seen in the runeless calendar, or Clogg Almanac, of which about seventeen English examples are extant, which, curiously, appear to be nearly entirely of Staffordshire origin.

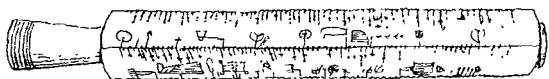


FIG. 122.—Clog Almanac.

They consist of square sticks, about 16 inches and 18 inches in length, and pocket cloggs of 6 inches, with symbolical signs for the *Mark-days*, or the fixed festivals of the Church, and the days emblematical of the seasons, thus, a harp for St. David's Day, a key for St. Peter, or a rake on June 11 to indicate haymaking.

Cloghauns.—British huts with beehive roofs, of the Bronze Age. (Fig. 64.)

Coat Armour.—The surcoat (13th century), the jupon (14th century), the tabard (15th century), or other military garment embroidered with the armorial bearings. (Fig. 203.)

Coat-Hardy.—A close-fitting garment worn by men and women of the 14th and 15th centuries.

Coat of Arms.—Heraldic charges, or Armory, were emblazoned on the surcoats which partially covered the knightly armour, the surcoat thereby

receiving the name of "coat-of-arms," a term which can now be applied only to the herald's tabards, but is commonly used to denote an emblazonment of arms.

Cockers, Cokers, Cocurs.—Boots worn by peasants and labourers in the Middle Ages.

Codex.—A tablet for writing upon was called a codex, and when leaves of vellum were strung together on a cord, a book so formed was called a codex, to distinguish it from a roll.

Cœnaculum.—The dining room in a Roman house.

Cognisance.—A distinguishing family or personal badge. The first known use of the word is of the 11th century, but it was afterwards applied to armorial ensigns. (*See* Badge.)

Cogware.—A coarse worsted fabric worn by the peasantry from the 13th to the 16th centuries.

Cohors.—A tenth part of a Roman legion.

Coif, Quoif.—A close covering for the head, worn by knights and others from the early part of the 13th century, covering the top and back of the head and tied under the chin.



FIG. 123.—Coif,
Long Melford.

The strings were left off in the reign of Henry VI., and it became a distinctive vesture for clerics and lawyers until about the time of the Restoration, when wigs were introduced, and it now survives only in the small circular black patch on the crowns of judges' wigs.

Coif de Fer.—A steel skull-cap worn in the 13th century. Fig. 124 is from the effigy of Sir John de Botiler, C. 1285, St. Brides, Glamorgan-shire.

Coif de Mailles.—A skull-cap of chain mail worn over the coif de fer, or under the helmet, as additional protection in warfare, in the 13th and 14th centuries. (Fig. 23.)



FIG. 124.—Coif de Fer.

Coins.—(See Money.)

Cointoise, Quintise, Quentyse.—A term applied to scalloped or other fantastically cut garments from the 12th to the 15th centuries. Such garments were also said to be *dagged* or *slyttered*. The term survives in heraldic emblazonment of arms as mantling.

Coliberti.—Tenants in socage, a condition between freemen and servants in the Norman period.

Collar of an Order of Knighthood.—At an investiture to one of the chivalric orders the knight received a golden chain of a distinctive device which hung loosely upon his shoulders.

Thus the Collar of the Garter consists of twenty-six pieces representing buckled garters alternately enclosing red and white roses, the garters being connected by golden knots.

Collar of SS or Esses.—One of the most ancient family collars amongst noblemen. The earliest known example is on the effigy of Sir John Swinford, A.D. 1371, in Spratton Church, Northants.

College of Arms.—Incorporated by Richard III., and received their present official residence—Derby House—from Queen Mary, 1555.

Colleret.—A piece of plate armour protecting the neck, a gorget, mentioned in the 14th century.

Colobium.—An ecclesiastical vestment resembling a rochet, but with no sleeves, or to the elbows only. It is one of the coronation robes.

Columbarium.—A dove house. A Roman sepulchral chamber was called a columbarium on account of its resemblance to a dovecote. It had a number of recesses around the interior in which the *ollae* or cinerary urns were deposited. One such Roman vault was found in Exeter, in which

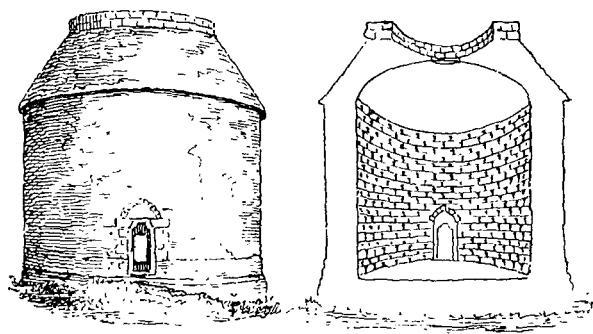


FIG. 125.—Columbarium, Garway, Herefordshire.

each of the five niches contained an earthenware olla. But a number of columbariæ in the original sense, as dove or pigeon houses, are standing in England, circular with niches for nesting around, and vaulted roof with an opening at the top for ingress and egress of the birds. As an example,

the columbarium at Garway, Herefordshire, which belonged to the Preceptory of Knights Templars (Fig. 125), is 17 feet 3 inches in diameter, and 16 feet high to the springing of the vault. It is built of sandstone, rubble plastered outside, and the interior is faced with ashlar. It contains 666 niches in twenty tiers, each opening being 6 inches square on the face. The circular aperture in the roof is 2 feet 2 inches in diameter, and in the paved floor is a cistern 5 feet in diameter and 6 inches deep, with one drain to supply and another to draw off the water. In the tympanum of the door is an inscription to the effect that "In the year 1326 this dove-cote was built by brother Richard."

Calumellæ.—Small pillars round the tomb of a Roman.

Comb.—Combs of Roman times onwards have been found, especially of the Saxon period, some of them very ornate, of bone and walrus ivory, set with gold and gems. It was a princely gift. Pope

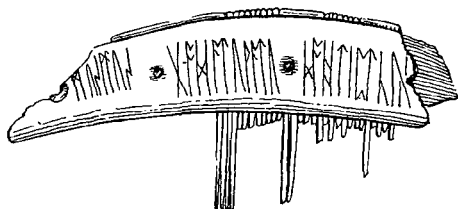


FIG. 126.—Comb, 7th century.

Boniface sent Queen Ethelberga a comb of ivory and gold, in the 7th century, the remains of which are possibly seen in Fig. 126, which has a runic inscription. Combs were used for the hair

of a bishop at High Mass in Saxon times; they have been found in the tombs of St. Cuthbert and another bishop of Durham, St. Neot, etc. It was mentioned in the rubrics of pontificals, and a golden comb set with turquoises and other stones was at Glastonbury Abbey.

Compotus Rolls.—Parchment rolls of accounts of a manor or some institution.

Consuls.—Two magistrates in Rome who, after 244, held the supreme power. Elected annually in July, they entered on their office January 1st. Deeds and records were dated by the year of the consuls.

Convent.—The body of monks or nuns living in a monastery. This word is often erroneously applied to the building.

Cope.—Originally a cloak with a hood worn by laymen and clerics, but ultimately restricted to ecclesiastical use. It is a processional robe and is worn at coronations, consecrations, confirmations, funerals, etc., by clergy and lay clerks. The *Cappa Pluvialis* was for wear out of doors and the *Cappa Choralis* for the choir. It is a large semicircular vesture fastened on the breast with a morse, or clasp. It has a hood which is now represented by a flat piece of embroidery.

Coracle.—A small oval boat of osiers covered with skins, which were used by the Britons and Irish. They are noticed in Adamnan's Life of Columba and other early writings, and they are still used in Wales.

Coriondi.—An Irish tribe formerly in Wicklow.

Coritavi.—A British tribe which occupied the counties of Northampton, Leicester, Rutland, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln.

Corium.—A body covering of leather used by the Romans, the Saxons, and others, to the end of the 13th century. It was sometimes made to imitate scale armour, and is thus depicted on the Bayeux Tapestry and in miniatures.

Cornage.—A term equivalent to the Saxon *Horngeld*. A payment made by a landowner in respect of his horned cattle to the crown or his overlord; and also by a tenant pasturing his cattle on his lord's waste, in which sense it was payable by villeins as well as by freeholders. Cornage was also known as *Neatgeld* in Westmorland. It has wrongly been said to be a tenure of land on the border, held by the duty of blowing a horn when the raiders approached.

Cornet.—The side of a head-dress worn in the reign of Henry VIII.

Corody.—A sum of money, allowance of food or dress, and sometimes the total keep of one nominated by the king; given by an abbey, or religious house founded by the king, or exempt from the diocesan, and therefore answerable only to the pope and king.

Coronel, Cornel.—The iron head of a blunt lance for the tournament, which in the 14th century received the name of *Coronel*. It was frequently made in the form of a coronet, which might catch in a joint of the armour and unhorse without wounding, an opponent.

Coronet.—A fillet of gold with more or less ornamentation worn by nobles in robes of state and sometimes around their bascinets. The definite designs of coronets accorded to various degrees of nobility do not appear before the reign of Henry VIII., about which time they were distinguished by different forms, thus, the coronet of a duke has eight strawberry leaves rising from the circlet: a marquess, four strawberry leaves and four pearls, or balls of silver upon short points:

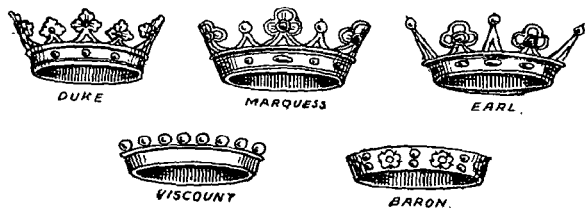


FIG. 127.—Coronets.

an earl, eight strawberry leaves and eight balls on high pinnacles. James I. allowed a coronet of twelve balls closely set on a circlet to a viscount. A MS. of this date represents these coronets as worn at the time. Charles II. extended the privilege to barons, assigning to them a coronet with six balls set closely to the circlet. The velvet cap with gold tassel and the lower border of ermine were not added to the coronet until the close of the 17th century.

Corse, Corses, Corset.—An old English word for a body or corpse, was *Corse*, and this word was applied to a tight fitting covering to the body, from the neck to the waist, like the *Jupon*; a *Corset* of iron is mentioned in 1322 and 1331. But it also

indicated a bodice of rich stuff: in 1345 Queen Philippa had a corset of red velvet embroidered with eagles and garters, and another of cloth furred: and in the reign of Edward IV., the wife of no one beneath the degree of lord was to wear any corse worked with gold.

Coshering.—A feudal exaction by which the lord could compel entertainment for himself and his retinue, in the house of a tenant.

Costrel.—A bottle, sometimes of earthenware, but more often applied to one of leather, with two holes for suspension from the neck. It was sometimes carried by pilgrims instead of the boll of earthenware. (See Boll.)

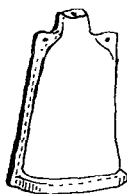


FIG. 128.
Leathern Costrel.

Cotarius.—One who held land by free socage tenure, paying a stated rent in money, provisions or service.

Coterellus.—A villein whose person, family and goods were disposable at the pleasure of the lord.

Cotset.—A bondsman who held his cottage on servile tenure.

Cotta.—A tunic or upper shirt. A word now used for a short surplice.

Coudes, Coutes.—Pieces of plate to protect the elbow, introduced in the latter part of the 13th century. At first the coude was a convex cap strapped to the elbow, covering the junction of the brassarts. In the 14th century side-plates of varied forms to protect the inner bend of the arm were added.

The coudes gradually developed a conical shape, until in the middle of the 15th century they became extravagantly large (Fig. 140).

Count of the Saxon Shore.—Called "Count of the Sea-Coast," by Marcellinus, "The Honourable Count of the Saxon Shore in Britain," in the *Notitia*. A chief officer of the second rank, having under him a general of foot soldiers, two auditors, a master of the prisons, a secretary with two assistants, a registrar and transcribers, writers, etc., and a force of about 2,200 foot and 200 horse. This military command was instituted by the Emperor Diocletian for the defence of the British coast against the Saxons. The jurisdiction of the Count extended from Shoreham in Sussex to Brancaster in Norfolk and included nine maritime towns. The towns are named in the *Notitia*—Othona, on the extreme point of land on the south of the mouth of the Blackwater, Essex; Dubræ (Dover); Branodunum (Brancaster, north Norfolk); Garianonum (Burgh Castle, near Yarmouth); Regulbium (Reculver); Rutupiaë (Richborough, Kent); Anderida (Newenden or Pevensey); Portus Lemannis (Lymne, Kent); Portus Adurni (Aldington, Sussex; possibly Porchester).

Courtepy.—A short outer garment worn in the 13th century. It was worn by the clerk and the yeoman in the Canterbury Tales, and by a hermit in Piers Ploughman's Vision; but the actual shape of the garment is not known.

Court of Arches.—(See Arches Court.)

Coutel, Cultel.—A long dagger carried by irregular foot soldiers in the 13th and 14th centuries, to dispatch the knights and esquires who had been unhorsed in battle.

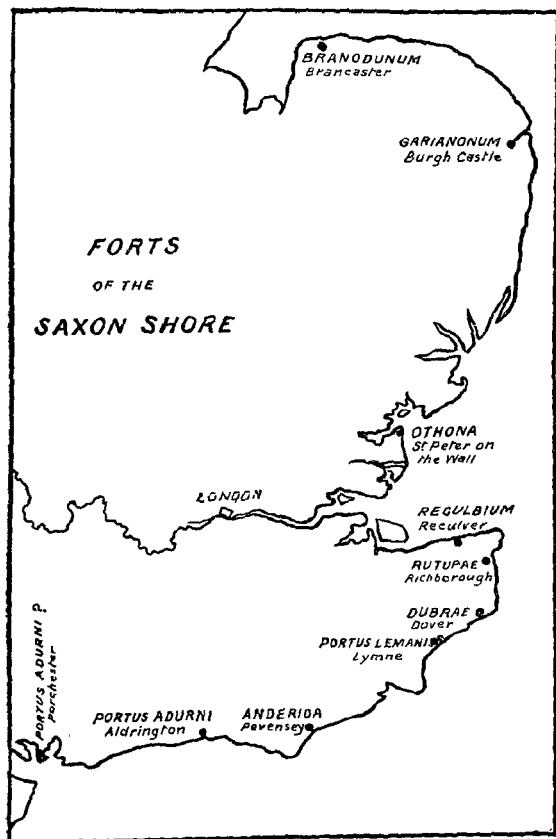


FIG. 129.—The Saxon Shore.

Counter, Comter, Cômpter.—A term applied to a chest for accounts, leases, or deeds, "evidences" from which revenue accrued, to which was attached a counter-board (or abacus) on which accounts were summed. A bag of counters was kept within the chest. A wall painting in Ingatestone Church, Essex, now obliterated, represented a man making up his accounts on a board which formed a revolving fixture to the counter. (Fig. 130.)

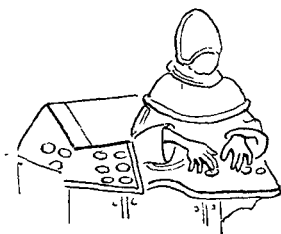


FIG. 130.—Counter.

Court Lands, Curtiles Terræ.—The land nearest to the mansion of a Saxon thane, the produce of which was reserved for the support of the family.

Coutbutlaugh.—One who harboured an outlaw during the Saxon period and received the same punishment as the outlaw.

Couvre Feu.—When the order for covering the fire at a certain hour first came in force is unknown. In 1068 William I. ordained that all people should put out their fires and lights at 8 o'clock bell and go to bed, which bell was called the *Couvre Feu* or curfew bell. This was customary over Europe,

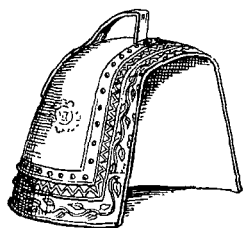


FIG. 131.—Couvre Feu.

and thus William introduced an existing custom for protection from fire—a valuable precaution when all houses were of wood.

The enactment was repealed in 1103, but the bell generally continued to be tolled in the early part of the 16th century, and in some parishes it is done to this day.

The few examples extant of the *couvre feu* are of the 15th or 16th century, though they possibly retain the form in use in Norman times. They are of latten, and placed over the embers on a flat hearth prevent the possibility of flying sparks.

One in Boulogne Museum of earthenware probably represents those used by the peasantry. At Barking, Essex, the fire-bell gate in which the *couvre-feu* bell was rung is still standing.

Coverchief, Kerchief.—A covering for a woman's head. Known to the Saxons as a *head-rail*, and also worn by Anglo-Normans and by ladies until the end of the 13th century, after which period it was used only by the humbler classes.

Covinnus.—A war chariot of the ancient Britons.



FIG. 132.—Craggan.

Crackowes.—Long-toed hose and shoes which came into fashion in the reign of Richard II.

Craggan.—A globular fictile vessel, made by hand, without the aid of the potter's wheel, by the natives of the Isle of Lewes. (Fig. 132.)

Crannock, Curnocke.—A corn measure in Ireland, Wales, Worcestershire, and adjacent parts of England, where it was used instead of the quarter. It contained eight bushels, each of four pecks, except with oats, which contained sixteen bushels.

Crannog.—The word derived from *crann*, a tree, is applied to an artificial island in a lake or river, constructed to dwell upon. This Irish word is found in documents as late as the 17th century: but it is used to denote lake or pile dwellings in whatever part of the country they exist. They were made by depositing a layer of brushwood on the site chosen in shallow water; this was surrounded by piles to keep it in position, and upon it was heaped stones, earth and logs, laid transversely, and a clay floor and a hearth-stone formed the base of a hut of wattle and daub. The artificial island was generally oval, with a diameter of at least 60 or 70 feet. A gangway connected it with the shore, and dug-out boats supplied another means of communication. Although they were numerous in the Swiss lakes, and Pliny describes them on the coast of Holland, very few have been found in England, the greater number in the British Isles being in Ireland and Scotland. Crannoges in Ireland, in Lough Gur, Co. Limerick; Lough Scur, Co. Leitrim; and Lough-na-Clack, Co. Monaghan: and in Scotland in Counties Ayr, Dumfries and Wigtown, appear to be of the Bronze Age, though stone implements also were found in them. At Holderness, Yorks., a crannog of the Stone Age was found, but the greater number in England are of the Iron Age. Those at Newbury, Berks., and the most recently excavated site near Glastonbury, appear to be of this period.

It would seem that as the domestic refuse accumulated, another floor of clay was superimposed, and in some instances five or six floors and hearth-stones have been discovered one over another.

Relics of Christian times have been found in some of the Irish and Scotch crannogs, which need cause no surprise, for some of the sites continued in use through the Middle Ages.

Ever MacCooley's crannog is marked in a map of 1591, and was excavated in 1843, when the

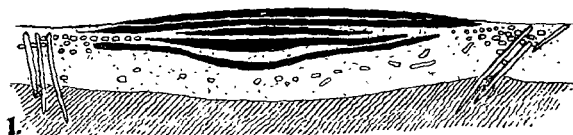


FIG. 133.—Crannog, Glastonbury.

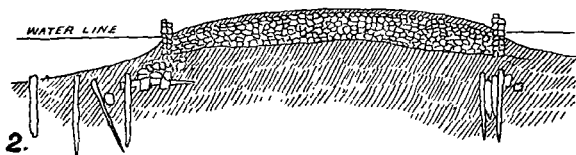


FIG. 134.—Crannog, Ardakillin Lough.

construction was examined. In Fig. 133 at Glastonbury, a mass of brushwood, timber and stones cover the peat, being fixed in position by piles, with horizontal logs to support the floor. The first floor subsided and the second was made with a thicker layer of clay; successive floors were supported by a greater number of logs. Fig. 134, in Ardakillin Lough, has a foundation of stones with a retaining wall supported by piles.

Crantara.—A piece of wood with the end partially burnt and dipped in blood, sent over the country by Norsemen to summon the inhabitants to arms.

Crenellated.—Embattled.

Creones.—A tribe formerly on the west coast of Ross.

Crescent.—In modern cadency the heraldic difference of the second son, or family branch.

Cresset, Cresset Stone.—The cresset was a beacon, an iron case of burning combustibles set on a pale with protruding bars for ascending, or with a ladder set against it. So useful and common an appliance became an heraldic emblem with various noble families, among whom Henry V. took it as one of his badges (Fig. 49).

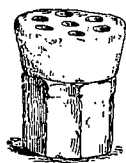


FIG. 135.
Cresset Stone,
Lewannick
Church.

In Elizabeth's time the night-watch carried small cressets on a long pole. Cresset-stones were fixed lamps, formed by semicircular basin-shaped bowls in a block of stone or sill of a recess in which fat or oil and a wick were placed. These were used to give light in crypts, in churches, etc.; sometimes they had a single bowl for one light, but others had many bowls.

Cresset-stones for lights up to twelve in number have been found. (Fig. 135).

Crest.—A personal or family device originally surmounting a helmet, to which it was attached by a *Wreath*, *Orle*, or *Torse*.

Since the 13th century a crest has become an armorial ensign and is represented above a shield of arms. The earliest representation in England is on a late seal of Richard I. Crests are not borne by ladies.

Croc.—A cornuted club used in warfare until the close of the 14th century, somewhat resembling a hockey stick.

Crockards.—Foreign coins of base metal circulated in England in the 13th century; prohibited by Edward I.

Crocket.—A large roll of hair worn by both sexes in the 14th century.

Cromlech.—A horizontal slab of stone supported on three or more upright stones; a megalithic sepulchral monument of the Stone Age. Some cromlechs are the remains of sepulchral chambers which originally had an entrance through a stone passage, and were covered with earth, like a dolmen, or chambered long barrows. While this was doubtless so in most British instances, it cannot have been always. Earthworks are the most lasting monuments of antiquity, and many cromlechs are found on level ground with no adjacent megaliths; such is the case with Kits Coty House, Kent.

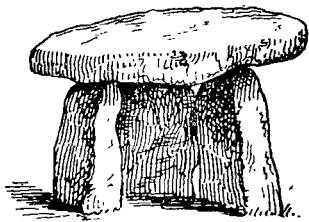


FIG. 136.—Kits Coty House.

Crosier, Crosse, Croche, Cruche, Crutch. Croce.—An episcopal staff. In England a variety of forms of name was applied to a prelate's staff. The earliest form was the tau-cross staff, as depicted on the seal of Bishop Odo, and still used in Abyssinia and the Eastern Church. It developed into a simple crook, as on the Irish shrine of St. Moedoc, and the seal of St. Anselm; it became exceedingly ornate, attaining to its highest beauty in the staff of William of Wykeham. The staff of an archbishop retained the cross-form. As the verge was the verger's staff, so was the staff of a prelate the crosier's staff. The term "pastoral staff" was first applied to the crosier in 1549.

Crosier, Crocer.—The bearer of a staff which was part of the insignia of a prelate.

Cross.—Many forms of the cross are used in

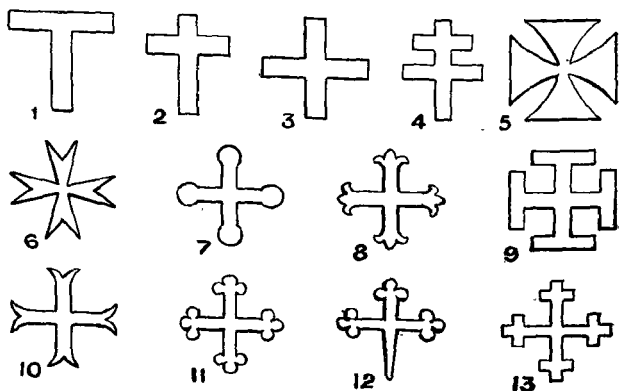


FIG. 137.—Crosses.

1. Tau Cross. 2. Latin. 3. Greek. 4. Patriarchal. 5. Patée. 6. Maltese.
7. Pommée. 8. Patonce. 9. Potent. 10. Moline. 11. Botonée.
12. Botonée Fitchée. 13. Crosslet Crossed.

heraldry. The principal are:—1. Tau Cross. 2. Latin. 3. Greek. 4. Patriarchal. 5. Patée. 6. Maltese. 7. Pommée. 8. Patonce. 9. Potent. 10. Moline. 11. Botonée. 12. Botonée Fitchée. 13. Crosslet Crossed.

Cross Bow.—(See Arbalest, Latch and Prodd.)

Cross, High.—A high standing stone cross was a common form of monument to a chieftain in the time of the Keltic Christians and throughout the Anglo-Saxon era. When sculptured in stages, as that at Bewcastle, they were called pyramids by Norman writers.

They were also raised as boundary marks. Churchyard crosses were erected in all churchyards in the Middle Ages, which were also called Palm Crosses, as a station was made at them in the Palm Sunday procession. Town crosses and market crosses were erected in many towns and proclamations were made at them.

Crown.—The Roman use of crowns as rewards to the soldier and the athlete was probably introduced into Britain to a certain extent. The *Corona obsidionalis* of grasses was given to a general who rescued a beleaguered garrison; *Corona civica* of oak leaves, bestowed on one who saved the life of a citizen in battle; *Corona rostrata* of gold, with the beaks of ships rising from the fillet, for a victory at sea; *Corona muralis* of gold decorated with turrets, for the first to enter a besieged city; *Corona vallaris* or *Castrensis* of gold, ornamented with *valli* (palisades), for the first to force an entrance into a camp; *Corona triumphalis* of laurel and gold (there were three varieties), worn by a general in his public triumph, as Claudius, at his reception in Rome for having conquered Britain.

A crown is an emblem of sovereignty worn in England by Anglo-Saxon kings onwards. The crown of Offa of Mercia was Byzantine in character, with pendants. The circlet supported crosses, fleurs de lys, leaves and balls, according to the individual wishes of a king. The arch over the crown was first used by Henry V. The crosses patée and fleurs de lys alternating were first united by Henry VI., a design since retained subject only to the number and contour of the arches.

Crozier.—An episcopal staff. (*See* Crosier.)

Cruise.—An oil lamp or hanging cresset, of wrought iron, used from early times in Shetland until superseded by the paraffin lamp. It is in two parts, a shallow pan—to catch any oil which may run from the upper pan—with a long handle and a hook for suspension. A second pan to contain the oil, with a spout from which the wick projects, is hung upon a notched bracket, which projects from the handle. In the first notch the pan hangs horizontally, and as the oil runs low it is moved into one of the other V shaped notches, by which the

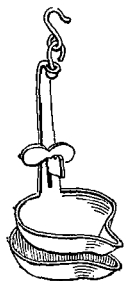


FIG. 138.
Cruise.

pan is tilted forward and sends the remnant of oil to the wick. Lamps of similar character in Cornwall are called "chills," some of them having four spouts for wicks.

Crusades.—Holy wars for the recovery of Palestine from the infidels. The first was undertaken in 1095, the second in 1144, the third in

1188, the fourth in 1195, the fifth in 1198, the sixth in 1213, the seventh in 1245, the eighth in 1268.

Crutch.—Early form of episcopal staff. (*Cf.* Crosier.)

Cubit.—A Roman measure of a foot and a half.

Cucking Stool.—A seat fixed to the end of a beam for the punishment of vicious women. The woman was tied to the chair and ducked in a pond.

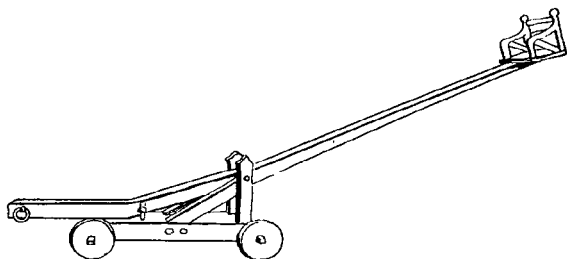


FIG. 139.—Cucking Stool, Leominster.

Cucullus.—A long cloak with a hood worn by the Romans.

Cuir-Bouilly.—Boiled leather, which was largely used for armour in the Middle Ages as being lighter than metal, yet an effective protection. It was used for covering caskets and for making a variety of ornamental articles, being stamped with designs.

Cuisses, Cuishes, Cuisarts, Quissches.—Plate armour to protect the thighs (*Fig.* 140); were introduced about the middle of the 14th century.

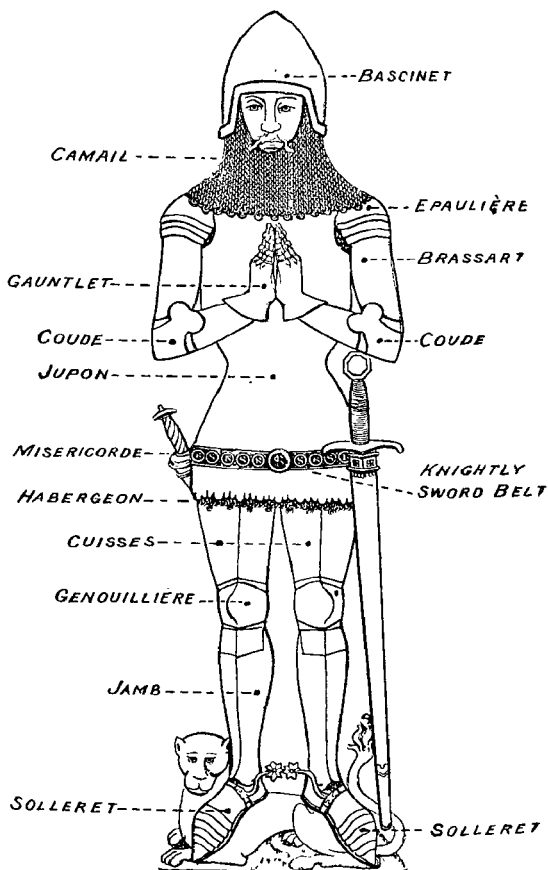


FIG. 140.—Brass of Sir Robert Swynborne, A.D. 1391,
Little Horkesley, Essex.

They were first made of leather, which was superseded by steel plates (Fig. 140). They were sometimes constructed of two or three small plates, but later examples are generally of one piece, riveted to the *genouillère*, or knee piece.

Culdees.—Early Christians in Scotland who retained their distinctive rule until the 14th century.

Culets, Culessets.—Also known as “garde de reins,” a skirt of articulated steel plates fastened to the back plate in armour of the 16th century.

Culter.—A knife or short sword, the arm of the *bestiarii*, who fought with animals in the arena. A sacrificial knife of the Romans, depicted on an altar at Chesterholm, Northumberland. (Fig. 12).



FIG. 141.—Culter, Richborough, Kent.

Cultrarii.—Inferior Roman officials whose duty it was to slay the victim for sacrifice.

Cumdach.—A leathern satchel used amongst the Irish to contain a portable shrine or book of the Gospels.

Cuneus.—The name of a company of Roman infantry when marshalled in the form of a wedge.

Cup and Ring Marks.—The curious hollows, rings and grooves which occur on boulders, rock surfaces and stone slabs, in parts of Great Britain, especially in the north; in Scandinavia, France, India, etc., have not as yet been explained. Various theories suggest that they represented the plans of camps and huts; that they were

astronomical, religious, symbolical, to lay the spirits of the departed. Nothing, however, is known about them.

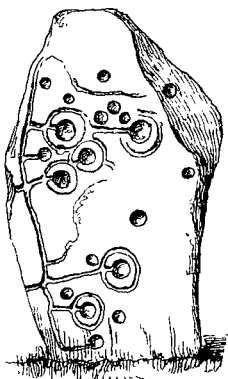


FIG. 142.—Cup and Ring Marks, Forfarshire.

That they were worked by a neolithic people is certain; many of these movable marked stones were utilised by the people of the Bronze Age to cover the cists of their dead; and they were used in building the subterranean *Weems* or *Eirde-houses*.

Curat.—A name for a breast-plate.

Curfew.—(See *Couvre-feu*.)

Curtana.—The name of the "Sword of Mercy" carried before the Sovereign at his coronation. It was called St. Edward's Sword, and probably dated from the Confessor's time, but the first known mention of it is in 1236. It was doubtless destroyed at the time of the Commonwealth, the present Curtana being of no great antiquity.

Curule Chair.—A Roman chair of state for magistrates.

Cyathus.—A Roman liquid measure containing half an English pint.

Cyclas, Cyclades.—A cloak, or tunic, worn over armour in the Middle Ages, supposed to have been a sort of surcoat. At the coronation of Henry III. the citizens of London wore cyclades worked with gold over silken vestments. It was apparently a mantle of costly material.

Cyprus Sipro.—A material of gauze imported from Cyprus.

Cyttian Gwyddelod.—Hut of the Goidels, who came to this country about the 6th century B.C. (See Hut Circles.)

Dag, Dagg, Tack.—A pistol of the 16th century.

Dagger.—An early weapon of offence, of which examples are found of the Stone and Bronze Ages. Fig. 143, (1) a flint knife-dagger found in the Thames, with suggested hafting; (2) bronze dagger with remains of oxhorn handle (now perished) and rivets by which it was fastened, from Helperthorpe, Yorks; (3) bronze dagger and riveted handle, from Brigmerston, Wilts; (4) bronze tanged dagger with ferrule, from Snowhill, Gloucester; the later blades of this period are narrower and more shapely than the early examples.

It was the *sica* or hand-seax of the Anglo-Saxons; the *bidag* or dirk of the Scotch; the *skeine* of the Irish. In the 14th century it became usual for knights to wear them in their belts in military and civil dress and citizens in their girdles. A long

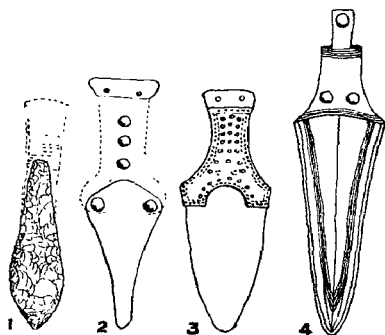


FIG. 143.—British Daggers.

1. Flint knife Dagger. 2. Bronze Dagger with remains of oxhorn handle.
3. Bronze Dagger and riveted handle. 4. Bronze tanged Dagger.

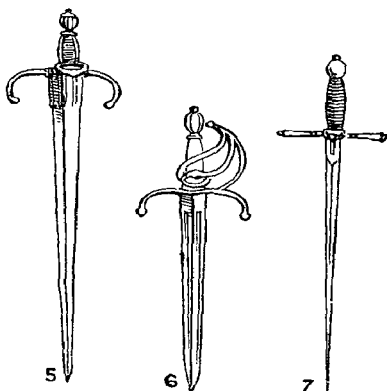


FIG. 144.—Mediæval Daggers.

5. A Dagger of the 15th century. 6. A Dagger of the reign of Edward VI.
7. A Misericorde of the time of Henry VIII.

tapering dagger made to insert between the joints of armour and thus to slay a fallen foe was called a *misericorde* in the 13th and succeeding centuries. Fig. 144 (7) is a *misericorde* of the time of Henry VIII., (5) is a dagger of the 15th century, and (6) is of the reign of Edward VI. A pistol was sometimes combined with a dagger in Elizabeth's reign, and in the 17th century the dagger ceased to be worn as a weapon or an ornament.

Dagges.—The fantastic scalloping of the borders of garments. Dagged tunics and gowns were common in the 13th century; they became



FIG. 145.—Dagged Dress, time of Richard II.

extravagant in the 14th and continued to be worn into the 16th century. Jag and jagged, the modern forms, are usually used in anything but a fashionable sense. (Fig. 145.)

Dalmatic.—A super-tunic, partly open at the sides, which derived its name from Dalmatia, where

it originated. It became a royal vesture and is essentially the deacon's robe in ecclesiastical usage.

Daly, Tessura, Decius.—Lettered cubes, four to a set, with which Romans played. Fig. 146 is of coarse white clay with blue glaze.

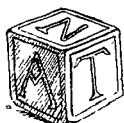


FIG. 146.—Daly.

Damask.—A figured silk or linen, deriving its name from Damascus, introduced into England in the 13th century.

Damnii.—A tribe formerly occupying the country from the chain of hills separating Galloway from Carrick, northward to the river Ern.

Damnonii.—The British of Devon and Cornwall.

Dan.—A prefix to the name of a worthy man in the Middle Ages, as, Dan Geoffrey (Geoffrey Chaucer).

Dance of Death.—A morality in which Death is represented as dancing off with all estates from the king and pope to the beggar.

The most famous in England was painted round the Pardon Churchyard of Old St. Paul's Cathedral. A fragment remains in Salisbury Cathedral. Also called the "Danse Macabre."

Danegeld, Danegelt.—From *geld*, the Saxon for tax; a tribute paid to the Danes to stop their ravages in England. First levied by Ethelred the Unready, abolished by Edward the Confessor, again levied by William I., in abeyance under Henry I., and finally abolished by King Stephen.



FIG. 147.—The Five Boroughs.

Dane-Law, Dane-Lagh, Danelage, Denalagu.—The law of the Danes imposed on that portion of England which, by the Treaty with King Alfred, was assigned to them. The district over which this law was exercised was settled by Danes and Norsemen, and extended over the greater part of the shires of Beds, Bucks, Cambs, Derby, Essex, Herts, Hunts, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk, Northants, Notts, Suffolk, and York (Fig. 147).

Dangeria.—A tribute paid by forest tenants for liberty to sow in time of pannage, or mast-feeding.

Dapifer.—The grand master of a royal mansion and steward of the household of a feudal lord. More widely used as the steward of an honour or manor.

Darini.—An Irish tribe in part of Antrim.

Decade Ring.—(*See* Ring).

Decenniers, Doziners.—Saxon officers superintending the Friburgs (Norman-Frank Pledge); the sureties for the keeping of the peace in a certain district.

Decretals.—A series of books containing the decrees of the popes; a digest of the canons of ecclesiastical councils.

Decuria.—A company of ten men, a tenth of a century of cavalry in the Roman army.

Decuriones.—A court of ten judges sent by the Romans to a conquered town to regulate municipal affairs.

Deer-Horn Implements.—Stags' antlers were used as picks by the neolithic flint miners, and for hafts for stone axes. They have been found serving both of these purposes in Grimes Graves, Norfolk,

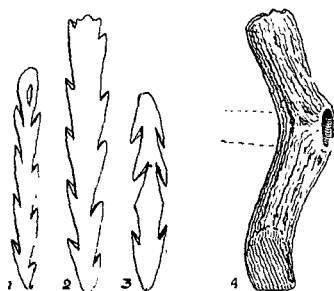


FIG. 148.—Harpoons and Axe-hammer.

and elsewhere. Harpoons (Fig. 148) from (1) Oban, 6 inches long; (2) Kirkcudbright; (3) Victoria Cave, Settle; and an axe-hammer (4), found lying on the skull of a whale near Stirling, are of a period between the early and late Stone Ages.



FIG. 149.—Grimes Graves.

FIG. 150.—Silchester.
Deer-horn Picks.

Defender of the Faith.—A title conferred on Henry VIII. in 1521 by Pope Leo X., for his opposition to the doctrines of Martin Luther.

Demesne, Ancient.—A tenure by which all manors belonging to the crown in the time of Edward the Confessor and William I. were held; called *Terra Regis* in Domesday Book. The tenure consisted of ploughing or otherwise assisting towards the maintenance of the king's freehold.

Demetæ.—A British tribe in the counties of Cardigan, Caermarthen and Pembroke.

Denarii de Caritate were offerings to the mother church of the diocese about the time of Pentecost, called Pentecostals.

Denarius.—The chief silver coin among the Romans. Denarius was equivalent to an English penny in the Middle Ages, and the initial of the word is retained as the symbol of pence. *Denarius Dei*, or God's penny, was earnest money clenching a contract; so called because it was customary to give it to the Church.

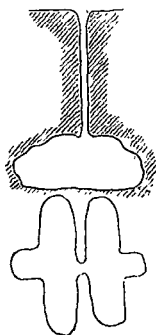


FIG. 151.—Dene-Holes,
Jordan's Wood, Kent

Dene Holes.—Neolithic mines in the chalk, found in Kent and Essex, and another extensive series, called Grimes Graves, at Brandon, Norfolk. They consist of shafts sunk through the chalk until the strata containing flints is reached, when the excavations take the form of chambers; picks made of deers' antlers have been found in some of them, and the pick-marks made in digging out the flints for the manufacture of implements

are as fresh-looking as though but just made. Some of these shafts are of great depth.

After the primary purpose was attained, and the flints extracted, it is quite evident that the caves were used in other ways—certainly as granaries, and probably as temporary dwellings or places of refuge.

Deodand.—When a person came to an untimely death without receiving the last sacraments, that which had caused his death—a horse, bull, etc.—became deodand; that is to say, it was given to the Church for masses for the soul of the deceased.

Dewar.—The official name of the hereditary keeper of a relic in the Keltic Church.

Dexter.—The right side; an important term in describing the emblazoning of arms.

Dial.—(See Sundial).

Diaper.—Linen manufactured at Ypres, Belgium. The word is also given to a small pattern, constantly repeated, covering a surface; in architecture it is sculptured over walls; in heraldry it covers the field of an escutcheon; in miniatures it is frequently the background to a subject; and in rich cloths of silk or stuff it is woven.

Dicalidones and Vecturiones.—Two great Pictish tribes.

Dice.—Casting of dice was ever a custom of man, and in England examples of Roman and Saxon pieces have been found.



FIG. 152.
Saxon Bone Dice.

Difference, Differencing.—This is distinct from Cadency in heraldry. It is to distinguish between coats of arms in which the primary features are the same, which are based on feudal alliance or dependency, having no blood relationship. For instance, the arms of the family De Clare, *or*, three chevronels *gu*, were taken by Fitz-Ralph, but he differenced his shield by charging each chevronel with three *silver fleurs de lys* and a *hordure azure*.

Dilligrout.—A sort of porridge specially made for the king on the day of his coronation, in the Middle Ages.

Dimidiated.—Cut in halves per pale as in the badge of James I., who bore a rose and a thistle dimidiated, under a single crown, to symbolise the union of England and Scotland.



FIG. 153.
Badge of
James I.

Diptychs.—Two-leaved tablets on which were recorded the names of the consuls and other Roman magistrates. They were also used in the Church for the inscription of names of benefactors, the departed, or others for whom the prayers of the

Church were asked, which names were read out in the Mass.

Discus.—A sort of quoit, the throwing of which in competition was a common sport of the Romans, and was, no doubt, frequently practised in Britain.

Dobuni.—A British tribe formerly in the counties of Oxford and Gloucester.

Dog Tongs.—In the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries the dog-whipper had an additional instrument with which to eject dogs from a church. The contrivance was the “lazy-tongs” pattern, with spikes at the ends which gripped the leg or neck of

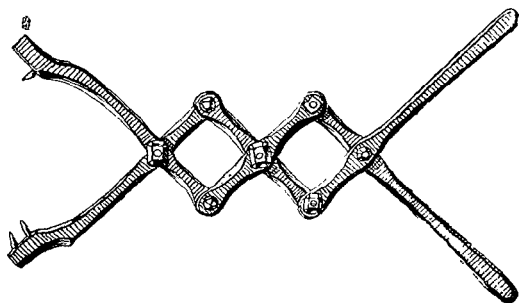


FIG. 154.—Dog Tongs.

the dog. A pair of oak are in Bangor Cathedral (Fig. 154), and a pair of iron at Clynnog-Fawr, Carnarvonshire.

Dolichocephalic.—The long type of skull of neolithic man, with a cephalic index of 70 to 75, found in the long barrows. The average stature of man with this skull is 5 feet 5½ inches.

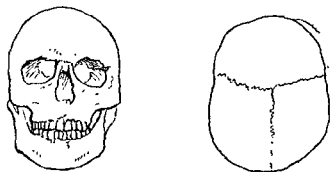


FIG. 155.—Dolichocephalic Skull, Helperthorpe, Yorkshire.

Dolmen.—A sepulchral chamber of the later Stone Age, constructed of great

blocks of stone, with a stone passage roofed with huge slabs leading to it, the whole covered with a mound of earth—in fact, a long chambered barrow. An artificial imitation of the natural cave burials of later palæolithic man as found in France.

Dom-Boc, or Doom Book.—A book of the *dooms*, or laws, of the Anglo-Saxon kings.

Dominus.—A Latin prefix to the name of a priest and the lord of a manor in the Middle Ages.

Donjon.—The Norman name for a keep of a castle. (*See* Keep).

Doomsday Book.—A survey of England in the time of William I., in two volumes. It contains a report of the lands, landowners and churches; the ploughs, mills and military strength of each county except those of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham and part of Lancashire. It is preserved in the Public Record Office, London.

Doryphori.—The bodyguard of the Roman Emperors.

Dossus, Dos.—The fur from the back of a squirrel, called *petit gris* in mediæval documents.

Doublet.—A jacket drawn in at the waist. Men's wearing apparel, which is first noticed in the 15th century. At first they covered the body, but were afterwards cut so short that they drew forth the rebukes of the modest, and in the reign of Henry VII. they frequently terminated at the waist. In 1464 none beneath the degree of yeoman

was allowed to stuff his doublet, and in 1483 no one under the rank of a lord might wear them extremely short.



FIG. 156.
Doublet.



FIG. 157
Padded Doublet.

Dowlas.—A coarse cloth made in Brittany and imported in the 16th century.

Drawers.—(Latin *Feminalia*.) Worn by the Anglo-Saxons in the 9th century, by whom they were called *brech*. It was considered immodest for a man to go without them in the Middle Ages, and it was only as a penance, to cause shame to the culprit, that they were forbidden.

Drinking Cup.—A name given to a type of pottery found with buried bodies of the Bronze Age. (*See Pottery.*)

Drinklean.—A contribution towards a potation of ale among the Anglo-Saxons.

Dromones.—Ships of war in the 12th and 13th centuries.

Druids.—So much legendary lore has grown around the Druids and their rites, the religion and the priests of the Ancient Britons, that the safest course is to search the writings of those who either came into personal contact with them or of those who wrote from the accounts of eye-witnesses. These sources are all from classical authors, and we turn to Cæsar, Strabo, Tacitus, etc.

To describe the Druids of Gaul was the same as writing on the Britons, for their rites were supposed to have originated in Britain and to have spread to Gaul, and in Cæsar's time the Gallicans came to Britain to study the mysteries. The three orders held in honour were the Bards, the musicians and poets; the Seers, naturalists and performers of sacred rites; and the Druids, dedicated to physiology and ethical philosophy, who were considered the most holy. The Druids were presided over by one elected from their own body; were exempt from warfare and tribute; they determined all controversies, public and private, and decreed rewards and punishments, assembling in a consecrated place for this purpose. People suffering from disease or undertaking dangerous duties sacrificed men, under the impression that unless the life of a man be offered for a life the immortal gods could not be propitiated. No sacrifices were performed without Druids, and in one form of offering a figure of great size was made of osiers, filled with living men and set on fire. Criminals were the usual victims, but failing them the innocent were sacrificed.

Their sacred 'mysteries were learnt by heart and not committed to writing, although in other matters they used Greek characters (Cæsar), and some students were twenty years in training.

They wore torques of gold upon their necks, bracelets on their arms and wrists, and the most honoured were vested in bright coloured robes embroidered with gold.

They held that souls were immortal and, after death, passed from one body to another; this belief excited the people to valour and made them fearless of death. They prophesied and taught many things respecting the stars and their motion; and computed the seasons, not by the number of days, but of nights.

Druidical rites are generally associated with oak trees, but our authorities make no mention of the oak in connection with the Druids, and the poet Lucan, when describing the sacred groves, mentions both the oak and the beech. The tradition is probably founded on Pliny's reference to the ceremonies observed in cutting the mistletoe, which is found on oak and other trees, and the well known veneration all Keltic tribes had for the oak.

The name of Druid was possibly derived from the Keltic *Deruidhon* (very wise). In the West of England they are traditionally called "The Wise Men"; and in that rugged fragment of wood of gnarled and twisted oak trees, "Wistman's Wood," on Dartmoor, said to be three thousand years old, we like to recognise the sole remains of the sacred groves of the Druids.

Ducking Stool.—(See Cucking Stool.)

Duke.—The highest rank in the peerage, first instituted by Edward III. in 1337, when he created the Black Prince the first Duke.

Dun.—A hill fort of the Britons.

Dunster.—A cloth manufactured in Somersetshire from the 14th century onwards.

Durotriges.—A British tribe formerly in Dorsetshire.

Ealderman.—(See Alderman.)

Earl (Latin *Comes*).—Instituted by the Saxons, and, until 1337, the highest degree of nobility.

Earrings.—Earrings of gold of the Bronze Age have been found in Wiltshire, and others in Romano-British tumuli. From the 10th to the 13th century they do not appear to have been largely worn, but after the latter period they are mentioned in MSS., and in the 16th century they were worn by both men and women.

Earthworks.—Amongst the most ancient remains in the British Isles are innumerable banks and ditches wrought with and in the earth. The greater number of them are of a military character, dug out and thrown up for the defence of a hill-top or an area of land, or to mark the tomb of the dead. They are classified as :—

a.—Promontory fortresses, in which the end of a high-standing prominence, either on the coast or inland, can be approached only from one side, is defended by a *vallum* or wall of earth, and a ditch or *fosse* drawn across the neck of land giving access to the defended site.

b.—Hill Forts, where the top of a hill is surrounded by a rampart of earth with an external fosse. Advantage was taken of the natural rock where possible, as at *Caer Caradoc*, Shropshire but the work was frequently wholly artificial, as at *Maiden Castle*, Dorsetshire, which is surrounded by three, in some places four, immense ramparts, in some cases standing 62 feet above the bottom of the fosse. Other strongholds with defences of smaller proportions are on high ground, with ramparts and ditches a few feet deep.

These ramparts were made more formidable by a cresting of stockades, and the entrances were sometimes involved, with all manner of blind alleys, and were closed against the enemy by trunks and boughs of trees. These forts may generally be attributed to the Ancient Britons.

c.—Rectangular, or simple enclosures. No doubt all peoples made such enclosures for pastoral or defensive purposes against the inroads of man and of beast, when wolves, hyænas, boars, etc., were excluded; but the greater number, constructed by a river or roadside, formed the temporary camps of the Roman army, which carried stakes for stockading the banks. The Saxons constructed earthen walls around some of their towns, of which *Wareham*, Dorsetshire, is an example; but the earthworks of both Saxons and Danes cannot be distinguished with certainty, unless they are seen in class—

d.—Mount forts, natural or artificial, surrounded by a fosse. These high strongholds are sometimes attributed solely to the Normans; but whilst the greater number in England may safely be

attributed to them, the type of stronghold would seem to have been common to all "Northmen,"



FIG. 158.—Hastings Castle, Bayeux Tapestry.

Norwegians, Danes, Saxons (Fig. 158), and Normans. The simple ditched mound was elaborated into class—

e.—Fortified mounts with one or more courts or baileys attached to them, which were surrounded

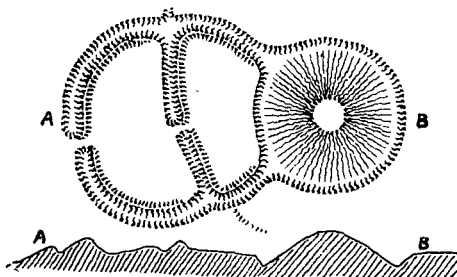


FIG. 159.—Brinklow, Warwickshire.

with earthen walls and the whole area ditched. Upon the mount was erected the keep of the

castle, usually of wood, or at most a shell-keep of stone when the mount was artificial and could not support a ponderous structure of stone. Hastings Castle is represented as a wooden keep on a mount, but with a stone tower built from the ground.

These were called *Mottes*, or Motte Castles, by the Normans. (Fig. 159.)

f.—Homestead Moats. In the 15th century the moated manor-house gradually superseded the castle, and they are found all over the land, especially in flat and low lands.

Other earthworks may be seen in the Dykes, boundary lines of tribes, when the fosse is always on the side from which a foe might be looked for. Parallel lines of banks are seen near the coast, as at Braunton, Devon; or as the Scamridge Dykes on the side of a deep dale which formed an inviting entrance to a piratical raider from the sea. Neolithic dene-holes, mediæval fish-ponds, and tumuli of many peoples are included in earthworks.

Eblani, Blanii.—An Irish tribe on the shores of the Bay of Dundalk.

Eculeus.—A Roman engine of torture, from which the mediæval rack was evolved.

Eirde Houses, Weems.—(*See* Picts' Houses.)

Elbow-Gauntlet.—Long gauntlets of plate or leather were sometimes used in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Eleemosyna Regis.—A penny paid for every plough in England towards the support of the poor, by order of King Ethelred.

Emeriti.—Roman soldiers who had served their time of twenty years received a bounty of land or money. By this means many soldiers probably settled on British soil.

Enamel.—The application of a vitreous substance to a metal ground, by fusing the powder, was known to the British of the Iron Age, at first by hatching in the metal to key the enamel, and afterwards by the lowering of the surface of the metal as a bed for the powder to be fused, in the manner now known as the *champlevé* process. Such enamelling was referred to by Philostratus, in the 3rd century, when he said that the barbarians who live in Oceana are reported to pour colours on heated bronze; they adhere and become as hard as stone; horse trappings being thus decorated. Most extant examples are on horse furniture (*see* Horse Furniture), but they are also on a shield found in the Witham and the Thames, a sword sheath from Bugthorp, Yorks., etc.

Some time after the Claudian conquest of Britain, the native enamellers adopted Roman influence in their designs and multiplied the Keltic colours of red and blue by using green, yellow, brown and white, as in a gold bracelet from Radnorshire, horse trappings from Neath, and the Embleton Sword. But the Romans are supposed to have adopted the art from the Kelts. Of Romano-British enamelled brooches there are many examples. (Fig. 85.)

The Saxons were familiar with the art, possibly acquired by their Teutonic fathers from the Roman settlements on the Rhine, and have left many examples in their brooches, the Alfred Jewel, etc.

Irish enamels are probably a survival of Keltic native art. In the 10th century Byzantine cloisonné enamelling influenced Western Europe; but the art seems to have fallen into abeyance in England, and most examples are of imported Limoges workmanship or by Limoges immigrants, as in the case of the tomb of Walter, Bishop of Rochester, about 1276. In the 16th century Englishmen again applied themselves to the art, and their work is seen in the Garter-stall plates. In the latter part of the 17th century the Battersea enamels on copper became popular.

Engrailed.—A scalloped edge, a frequent decoration to a barge-board of a roof.

Eoliths.—(*ηως*, dawn; *λιθος*, stone). This name is given to the earliest flint implements worked by man, all of them extremely rude, in which no knowledge of knapping, chipping or flaking is

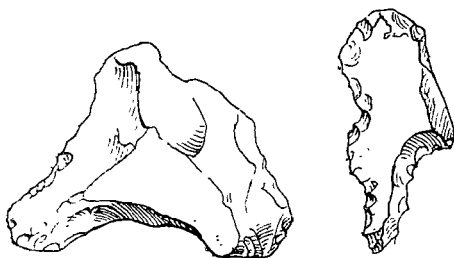


FIG. 160.—Eolithic Flints.

shown, but in which the edges have been hacked and a hollow worked into one side of it, and frequently with one end of the flint pointed. With

them are associated natural flints with bruised ends, which were used in hacking the worked implement.

They are of the Pliocene period, and have been found with the remains of *Elephas meridionalis* at Dewlish, Dorset, etc. They date from an era before the last glacial period and before the river system was formed. Eolithic flints are sometimes called plateau implements from having first been discovered on the plateau gravel of Kent, in the vicinity of Ightham. The best collections for study are in Blackmore Museum; the British, and South Kensington Museums, London. (*See* Flints.)

Epaulières, Epaulletes.—Shoulder plates—which sometimes were of fantastic patterns—were used in the 14th century. (Fig. 161.)

Somewhat later they were articulated, and in the 15th century the shoulder was more fully protected by *pauldrons* placed over the epaulières.

Epidii.—A tribe which occupied the peninsula of Cantyre.

Episcopalia.—Payments made by clerics to their diocesan, excepting the clergy of chapels royal and churches exempt from the bishop's jurisdiction.

Equites.—Roman nobles of the second rank, next to the senators, who constituted the Roman cavalry.

Erdini, Erpeditani.—An Irish tribe which occupied part of Donegal, west of the Veniconii.

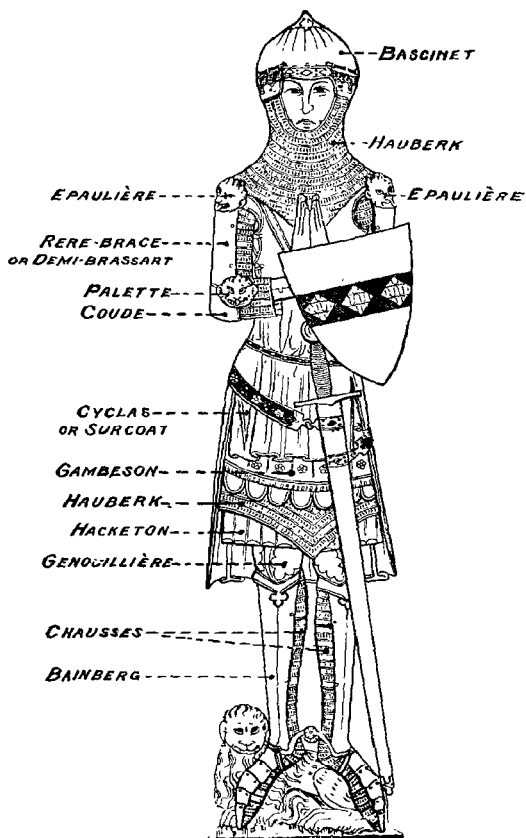


FIG. 161.—Sir John de Creke, about 1325.

Ermine.—The fur of a species of polecat which, in winter, has white fur and a black-tipped tail. At first imported from Armenia in the 12th century. Edward III. limited the use of ermine to the Royal Family and nobles with an income of £1,000 a year; a privilege extended by Henry IV. to all degrees down to knights-bannerets.

Ericius.—A Roman military engine with sharp spikes, placed at the gate of a camp for defence against an enemy.

Ermyn Street.—One of the four principal British roads from Scotland, passing by Berwick and Corbridge to Catarick, where it divided; one branch passing Northallerton, Stamford Bridge, and Lincoln to Staveley, where it rejoined the other branch, which passed through Doncaster. It then went south by Enfield to London, whence, in two parts, it ran to Chichester and to Pevensey.

Escallop.—A shell of the beach of Galacia, which was taken as a badge of those who had performed a pilgrimage to St. James of Compostella.

Esclaires.—An article of ornament mentioned in 1364-5, when it indicates some sort of precious stone.

Escuage.—A service of a tenant who had to follow his lord to the wars at his own expense.

Escutcheon.—An heraldic shield.

Espadon.—A long straight sword of Spanish origin.

Esquire.—One who attended a knight, carrying his helmet and shield.

Esseda.—A British war chariot, open in front, with a broad pole on which the charioteer could run along. About 4,000 were in the army of Cassivelaunus. When captured and taken to Rome, these charioteers were great favourites in the gladiatorial shows.

Essedarii.—Gladiators who fought from chariots.

Estoc.—A short thrusting sword, used by mounted men in the 13th century.

Eubages.—An order of Druidical priests.

Evantes.—Priests of Bacchus.

Evates.—An order among Druidical priests.

Evocati.—Roman soldiers who had served their time and voluntarily re-enlisted. A large number were in every army of importance. These veterans held a higher rank than the legionary soldiers, and were released from certain military duties, as making of roads, etc.

Exchequer.—A court instituted by William I., so called from the parti-coloured cloth which covered the board. Its functions embraced accounts of all estates held in *capite*, the trial of causes, etc. (*See Tally.*)

Excubiæ.—The day guards of the Romans. One company of foot and one troop of horse were assigned to each of the four gates of a station.

Exedrae.—Roman halls in which the learned met for disputation.

Exhibitions.—Allowances of meat and drink made by appropriators of churches to their vicars. Also benefactions for the maintenance of scholars in the universities, not depending on the foundation.

Exultet Roll.—A long roll of vellum (one in the British Museum is 22 feet 6 inches long, 11 inches wide) containing the service for the blessing of the Paschal Candle on Easter Eve. So called from the first word in the service, "Exultet."

Falactura.—The service of one day's mowing performed by an inferior tenant for his feudal lord.

Falcastra, Falk.—A scythe fixed on a pole, mentioned in 1252-3 amongst the weapons of the peasantry.

Falchion.—A short broad sword. One of the 13th century is presented to the Bishop of Durham on his first entrance to his diocese, by the Lord of Sockburn, who holds the manor by that tenure.



FIG. 162.—Falchion, Durham.

Falconry.—A great sport in England, especially among the nobles, from the 5th to the 17th century. The office of Grand Falconer is hereditary in the family of the Duke of St. Albans.

The custom of carrying a falcon was esteemed the distinction of a gentleman. As an early example, King Harold carries a hawk in the Bayeux Tapestry, and—later than the Middle Ages—James I. is likewise shown. (Fig. 71.)

Faldage, or Fold-Course.—A privilege of feudal lords, who set sheepfolds in any fields within their manors.

Faldfev.—A fee paid by tenants for liberty to fold their sheep on their own land.

Faldnig.—A cloth mentioned by Chaucer as used by the peasantry.

Farthingale, Vardingale.—A frame worn under the petticoat to increase the width of the hips, worn in the time of Queen Elizabeth. At first it was bell-shaped, but towards the latter part of her reign it projected straight out from the waist, and the dress was plaited over it in converging plaits, giving it the appearance and name of Wheel Farthingale.

Fasces.—Axes bound up together with rods, which the lictors carried before the Roman magistrates as an emblem of authority.

Faunalia.—Three Roman festivals in honour of the god Faunus, held in February, March and December, when lambs and kids were sacrificed.

Felagus.—A Saxon surety in the decennary. (*See* Decenniers.)

Felt Hats.—First made in England in the time of Henry VIII.

Feoffment.—A grant of landed property by the delivery of seisin. The granter was called the *feoffer*, and the receiver the *feoffee*.

Feralia.—Roman observance of eleven days in honour of the dead, when provisions were placed on the graves of the deceased for the spirits to feast upon.

Ferentarii.—Roman auxiliary troops armed with a sword, arrows and a sling.

Fermail.—A name for a clasp, used in England in the 12th to the 15th century. In ecclesiastical usage it was known as a *morse*.

Fetter-Lock.—A shackle and padlock. A Yorkist badge.

Feudal Tenure.—Estates held by a tenant on condition that he assisted his lord in warfare.

Fibula.—(See Brooch.)

Field.—The surface of a shield or banner, on which heraldic charges are emblazoned.

Firebare.—A Saxon beacon or lighthouse.

Firebote.—Fuel allowed to tenants out of land granted to them.

Fire-dogs, Andirons. — Romano-British examples have been found at Mount Bures, Suffolk; near Barton, Cambridgeshire; Stanfordbury, Beds.; and Careg Coediog, Denbighshire.

Firma.—A Middle Age term for rent, provisions, etc. Thus *Firma Alba*, rents in silver; *Firma noctis*, a tribute in money or in kind towards the entertainment of the king for one night.

Five Boroughs, The.—After the treaty between King Alfred and Gutharm, the Danes ruled over a large district of Mercia, embracing the present counties of Derby, Leicester, Nottingham and Rutland, centering around the strongholds of Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham and Stamford, which are known as the Five Burghs, or Boroughs.

Flail.—An agricultural implement, first used as a weapon in warfare from the 11th century to the time of Henry VIII., more especially in sea-fights.

Flamens.—Roman priests who performed the rites to Jupiter, Mars, and Romulus.

Flax.—Neolithic Britons grew flax and made woven stuffs for clothing. Spindle-whorls and even fragments of coarse cloth have been found.

Flesh-hook, Flesh-fork.—An implement for taking meat out of the cauldron. Two, of bronze, of the Goidelic period, have been found in Ireland, one of them from Antrim being decorated with

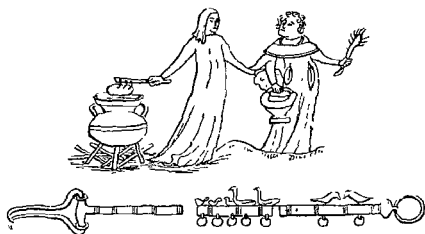


FIG. 163.—Flesh-hook.

birds. (Fig. 163.) Numerous illustrations of the mediæval type of flesh-hook are seen in miniatures, as in Fig. 163, Royal MSS., 10 E. IV.

In the Venedotian Code of North Wales the king's flesh-fork was valued at 24d., but in the inventory of Robert Morton, 1486, is an item, "a flesshoke—ijd."

Fleur-de-Lys.—The heraldic insignia of France. Quartered with the English leopards in 1314 by Edward III., when he claimed the crown of France, they were borne on the English shield until 1801. (See Arms of England.)

Flint Implements.—The Stone Age, the period of flint implements, is divided into three states of

culture, the Eolithic (dawn of stone), Palæolithic (old stone), and Neolithic (new stone), which Dr. Blackmore distinguishes thus:—"Eoliths are hacked, palæoliths are chipped, and neoliths are flaked." Eoliths are natural flints, very slightly trimmed on the edges, but exhibiting certain characteristics, the chief of which is a curved

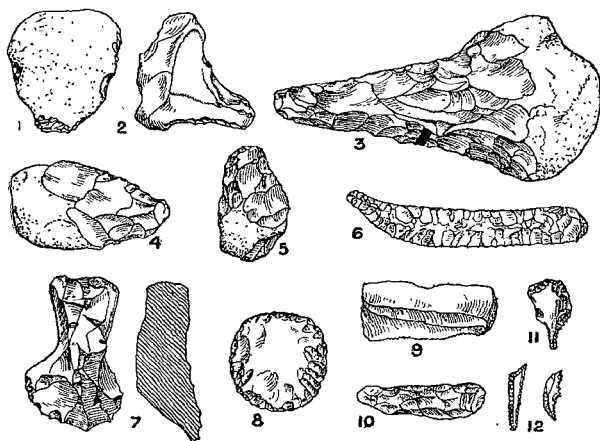


FIG. 164.—Flint Implements.

- 1, 2. Eoliths, North Down, Kent. 3, 4. Palæoliths, Thames and Kent's Cavern.
5. Mesolith, London. 6. Neolith, Knife, Grovehurst. 7. Adze, Dorset.
8. Scraper, Mildenhall. 9. Saw, Whitby. 10. Knife, Reading.
11. Drill, Whitby. 12. Pigmy Flints.

hollow in one edge. They are of a warm brown tint. Palæoliths, from river-drift and caves, are mostly of two types, the pick and the oval. One form is like a spear-head narrowing from an unworked base; it is conjectured that these were not hafted but merely hand implements. The oval type is trimmed to an edge more or less all round.

They are usually a brown ochre colour. Where the place of manufacture has been found, as at Caddington, Beds., flint flakes and chips abound, and some of these fragments were chipped into scrapers. Neoliths, flaked flints, some of them very highly finished, embrace a wide range of implements. Most common amongst them is the *celt*, or axe (Fig. 33), a term applied to flint, stone and metal axes, used alike in war and peace. Other weapons are arrow and javelin heads (Figs. 25, 199). Domestic articles of flint are the scraper, chisel, pounder and others almost as numerous in character as the earlier metal articles of the Bronze Age. Some antiquaries mention a fourth or transitional type, between the Palæolithic and Neolithic periods, which is called Mesolithic (middle stone); but whilst such a period has produced certain objects on the Continent, the results are not satisfactory in England. Pigmy flints, very small flints flaked in the same manner as the larger sort, are of many forms, minute arrow-heads, awls and other piercing implements, have been found in various parts of the British Isles.

Flint mines are seen in the Dene Holes, Grimes Graves, etc., where the flints were excavated from the chalk with picks of flint and deer-horn, and in many places the evidences of flint workshops have been discovered with the flakes and chips, cores and discarded implements left by the neolithic workmen.

Flo.—A name for an arrow.

Flogging.—As an Anglo-Saxon term it may be concluded that flogging was a formal punishment for minor offences; this is borne out by drawings in pre-Norman MSS.

Floralia.—Roman festivals in honour of the goddess Flora; observed on the last four days of April and the first of May.

Folc-Lands.—Copyhold lands of the Anglo-Saxons, as Boclands were secured by charter.

Folkmete.—An Anglo-Saxon assembly of all estates: a common council of the inhabitants of a town.

Food Vessels.—(*See Pottery.*)

Forest Courts.—The Court of Attachment or woodmete, held every forty days, with power to inquire, not convict, on the evidence of the foresters.

The Court of Swainmete, held before the verderers as judges by the steward of the Swainmete, three times a year. It heard presentments certified by the Court of Attachments; could convict but not give judgment.

The Court of Regard, or survey of dogs, held every third year for expeditation, or lawing of dogs. Mastiffs only were to be expeditated; these being necessary for the defence of houses within the precincts of a forest, and no other dog was allowed in the precincts. Expeditation of mastiffs consisted of cutting off the three claws of the fore-feet, so that they could not drag down a deer.

The Court of the Chief Justice in Eyre, or justice leet; termed Justice in Eyre, and Justice Seat. Held every third year with power to fine and imprison for offences within the forest, with appeal to the King's Bench. The last was held in the reign of Charles II.

The Officers of the Forest were the Justices in Eyre instituted in 1184, and abolished 57 George III.

The Chief Warden of the Forest could bail or discharge offenders.

A Verderer was one of the judges of the Swainmote Court, elected by the County by the king's writ.

The Regarders were constituted by letters patent of the king or by writ to the sheriff; he supervised the care of vert and venison, and the minor officers of the forest.

Forest Laws.—Before the 18th year of King John's reign, the king's power to afforest lands, make laws and punish offenders was unlimited, and the early Norman kings exercised their power with barbarous severity. The first attempt to code forest laws was made by Canute in 1016, when the *Carta de Foresta* was granted, which allowed every freeman to take vert and venison on his own land. Henry I. compiled the Assizes of Woodstock regulating forest laws; but with his two successors, he ignored the rights of his subjects. By *Magna Charta*, 1215, these royal abuses were checked, and in 1216 the first separate charter relating to forests was granted by Henry III. In 1224 the "*Carta de Foresta*" which held during the Middle Ages was granted; this disafforested the lands of barons and people which Henry I., Henry II., Richard I. and John, had arbitrarily afforested. The lawing of dogs was ordered, courts and officers appointed, no bribery permitted to officers of the forest; henceforth life was not to be taken for killing deer, but fines and imprisonment imposed. In the 16th

year of Charles I. an Act was passed which disafforested those districts in which the forest courts had not been held for 60 years; and in the 50th year of George III., the royal forest was placed in the hands of commissioners. Forest laws, though not repealed, have become obsolete.

An Agister attended upon the king's forest lands and received cattle by agistment, *i.e.*, to depasture the herbage of the ground or to feed on the pannage or pawnage, that is, the feeding by swine of the mast of trees. The inhabitants of forests had the right of pasturage for the cattle but not for sheep, as they bite so closely that they destroy the vert.

A Forester was appointed by letters patent; he had to watch over vert and venison, make attachments and presentments of trespass and other offences. At the Court of Justice in Eyre he delivered his horn to his chief justice on his knees.

A Woodward was subordinate to a forester, was a witness in the Court of Attachments, carried a forest bill, but was not allowed bows and arrows. He attended to the woods rather than the beasts.

A Ranger re-chased the beasts of sport from the purlieus into the forest.

Forestry.—A forest provides coverts and food, called vert, for wild beasts. Over-vert or hault-boys are woods containing old ash and holly trees; nether-vert or south-boys consist of all sorts of underwood, bushes, thorns, gorse, etc. Special-vert is every tree or bush that bears fruit to feed the deer, called "special" because the destruction of it was a greater offence, and more highly punished than the destruction of other vert.

Beasts of the forest were—the hart, hind, hare, boar, and wolf. Of the red deer, the hart was

called a hind or calf in the first year, brockett in the second, spayade in the third, staggard in the fourth, stag in the fifth, and hart in the sixth year. The first year a hind was called a calf; second, brockett's sister; third, hind.

Beasts of the chase were—fallow deer, fox, martron (marten), and the roe. These were called "campesties" because they haunted the fields more than the woods.

Beasts and fowls of warren were—hare, coney, pheasant, and partridge.

Fornagium.—A feudal fee paid by tenants for baking in the common oven of the lord. Also by tenants for permission to have an oven of their own.

Fortifications.—The earliest fortifications in Britain were earthworks, ramparts surmounted by palisades and ditches. They were constructed across a promontory, or around the crest of a hill; Maiden Castle, Dorsetshire, is a fine example.

Early *Vitrified Forts* occur in Scotland, where iron ore was thrown over the earthen ramparts and fired, when the surface was bound and hardened.

Roman earthworks for temporary defence were usually rectangular, near a river; but the Romans built strongholds of stone, of which Richboroug Kent, is one of the most perfect. The Saxons and Normans used earthworks and stone; and the Normans built wooden keeps, or shell keeps of stone on large artificial conical mounds, surrounded by ditches and stone structures, as the keeps of Rochester, Norwich, and many others.

The last great age of castle building was during the reigns of the Edwards; and the defences of

Berwick, mostly of earth, is the best surviving instance of Elizabethan fortification. (*See* Castellation).

Forum.—A rectangular area surrounded by buildings, which were built by the Romans in their

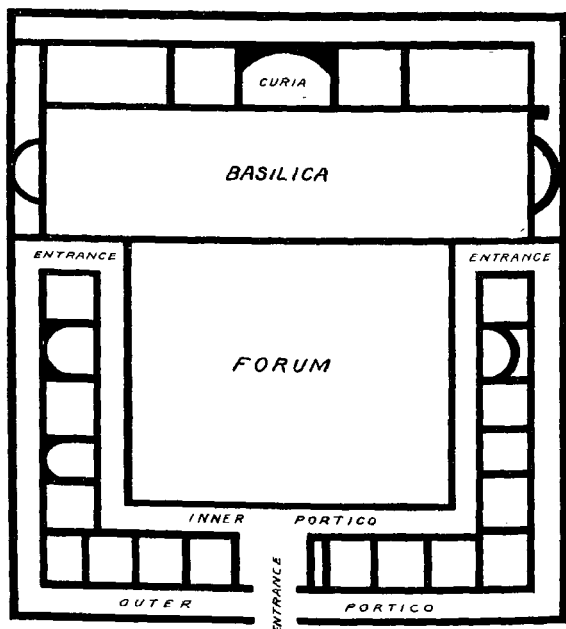


FIG. 165.—Forum, Silchester.

colonies as the seat for the administration of justice and as a commercial centre. At one side of the site was the basilica, or hall of justice, where the courts were held, with offices for the

administrators, and adjoining it was a courtyard surrounded by broad porticoes, from which opened shops, offices for money changers, scribes, architects, etc. One of the most complete foundations of a Roman forum discovered in Britain is at Silchester, Hampshire (Calleva Atrebatum), although it rather follows a Greek type, approaching a square, as described by Vitruvius. It is 313 feet from east to west, and 276 feet north to south. The basilica on the western side is 268 feet by 60 feet; and on the east of it is the open court 144 feet by 131 feet, with a row of shops and offices between inner and outer porticoes.

The forums at Cilurnum, Northumberland, and Caerwent, Monmouthshire, are of the longer Latin type; the latter is 251 feet by 182 feet, with the basilica on the north side; and the open area, 107 feet by 101 feet, has an inner portico only.

Fossagium.—A tax for keeping the fosse or defensive trench of a town in good condition.

Foss-way.—One of the four principal roads of Britain, passing from Cornwall, by Coventry, Leicester, etc., to Lincoln.

Frankalmoin.—A tenure by spiritual service, where an ecclesiastical corporation held lands of a feudal lord in full and perpetual alms.

Franklin.—A country gentleman.

Frank-Pledge.—A surety for the good behaviour of freemen, who, at the age of fourteen, were required to have a surety. The sheriffs of every county periodically received the oaths of fealty to the king of those arriving at this age, and saw that they settled in a certain Decennary. This was called "View of Frank-pledge."

Fret.—A heraldic term denoting interlaced bands; also applied to the net of gold or silver wire confining the hair of ladies in the Middle Ages.

Friburg.—The Saxon equivalent for Frank-pledge. (*See* Decenniers)

Frieze.—A coarse fabric made in Coventry, mentioned in 1399, and used for the dresses of both sexes in the 16th century.

Frilingi.—Saxon freemen of the second social rank. The first were the Edhilingi, the third Lazzi.

Frock.—The habit of a monk or friar.

Frithstool, Fritstol.—The Saxon for Peace Stool, to which the seekers of Sanctuary fled. One

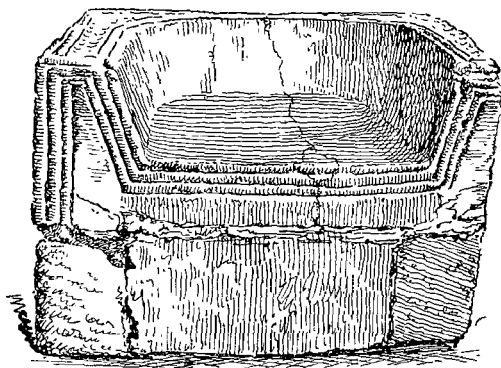


FIG. 166.—Frithstool, Hexham.

is mentioned in York Minster and one remains in Hexham Priory Church; it is a single block of gritstone of Saxon work. (Fig. 166.)

Furca.—A Roman instrument of punishment, made of wood, in the form of Λ , used in three degrees. 1. The culprit carried it on his shoulders about the city. 2. With the fork about his neck he was publicly whipped. 3. With his head fastened in the furca he was whipped to death.

Furca et Fossa.—A privilege granted to feudal lords by the king, of summarily punishing felons within their jurisdiction; the men by hanging, the women by drowning.

Fuscina.—The trident of the retiarius, who fought with a trident and a net, as opposed to a mirmillo armed with sword and shield. A fuscina of iron was found with other gladiatorial accessories at Southwark. (Fig. 171.)

Fustian.—Cotton cloth used for civil attire and ecclesiastical vestments, from the Norman period. Repeatedly mentioned in inventories throughout the Middle Ages.

Fylfot.—(Thor's Hammer). A design common to the East and the West. Supposed to have a mystic signification. As the emblem of the God of Thunder, it was supposed to control a thunder storm.

Fyrderinga.—A military expedition undertaken by command of the Norman kings.

Gabardine.—A 16th century term for an upper garment, the fashion of which is not certain.

Gadeni.—A tribe which inhabited the west of Northumberland and part of Cumberland, western Roxburghshire, Selkirk, Tweeddale, and parts of east Mid-Lothian and West Lothian.

Gadlyngs.—The spikes on the knuckles of gauntlets, in the 14th century.

Gainage.—The plough-tackle, or implements of agriculture.

Gallache, Galoches.—Leathern shoes with wooden soles. They are mentioned in an inventory of Henry V., when they cost 4d. per pair. The term was used into the 17th century.

Galliard.—A quick and irregular dance of the Middle Ages.

Gambeson, Gambeyson.—A quilted body protection, without sleeves, worn over the hauberk, in the 13th and 14th centuries. It was also called a pourpoint from the quilting and needlework on it; and a garment thus worked was said to be gamboised. (Fig. 161.)

Garde de Bras.—A piece of plate armour fastened over the coude, or elbow piece, of the left arm for jousting during the latter part of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Garnestura.—Implements of warfare, provisions, etc., required in the defence of a stronghold.

Garter King-of-Arms.—The chief official herald and officer of arms of the Order of the Garter.

Garter. Order of.—The highest Order of Chivalry in the world. The date of its foundation is disputed; Ashmole gives it as 1344, and its first statutes are dated 1350. It was founded for the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights. Prelate, the Bishop of Winchester; Chancellor, the Bishop of Oxford; Registrar, the Dean of Windsor.

Gauntlet.—Until the 13th century the sleeves of the hauberk were frequently made long enough to cover the hands, then gauntlets of leather, covered on the back with scales of metal were adopted, until in the 14th century the wrists were covered with plate and the fingers with articulated

A.D. 1226.

1306.

C. 1336.

1410.

C. 1535.

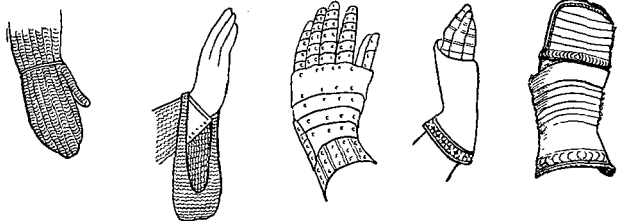


FIG. 167.—Gauntlets.

pieces of steel. In the time of Edward III. points of steel called “gadlings” were sometimes fastened to the knuckles. In the Tudor period they became more ponderous, and long gauntlets, with the steel cuff extending almost to the elbow, were worn during the reign of Elizabeth and into the Stuart period. (Fig. 167.)

Gavel-kind.—An Anglo-Saxon tenure by which lands were divided among the heirs male, until the Norman Conquest, when it was abolished, except in the county of Kent, where it still holds.

Gavelock, Gavelot.—A broad-bladed javelin for both cutting and piercing: it is called *gatelucas* by Saxon Ælfric, is mentioned in 1256 by Matthew of Paris, and continued in use through successive centuries.

Gazzatum.—A fine woven fabric, forbidden to the religious in 1279.

Geld.—A Saxon fine or tax. Wergeld was the price of a man slain. Danegeld was the tax paid to quiet the Danish invaders, etc.

Genouillières.—Pieces of steel to protect the knees of armoured men, covering the ends of the *cuisse*s or thigh pieces, and the *greaves* or shin pieces; introduced in the latter half of the 13th century; also called Knee-cap in English inventories. (Fig. 161.)

Gesture of Address.—In the Institutes of Oratory, by Quintilian, instructions are given as to the gestures to give effect to the speech of a Roman orator. The thumb and two first fingers are to be extended and the other two fingers to curve towards the palm. A hand in this position, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, from a bronze statue of a Roman orator, was found at Fenchurch Street, London, and is illustrated here to emphasise the Pagan origin of an attitude afterwards adopted by the Latin Church in giving a benediction. (Fig. 168.)



FIG. 168.—Gesture of Address.

Gewmeda.—A judicial assembly of the Anglo-Saxons.

Gig.—A whipping top made of box-wood or terra-cotta, used by the English youth of the Middle Ages. The Roman *turbo* consisted of two

conic portions, and the mediæval English *gig* was similar, except that the sides were not so acute. When the top was made from the pointed



FIG. 169
Roman Whipping Top.
Dover.

end of an ox-horn, it was called *horney*. A *turbo* of terra-cotta was found on a Roman site near Dover. (Fig. 169.)

Gipicerre.—A purse pendant from the girdle.

Gipon, Guipon.—(See *Jupon*.)

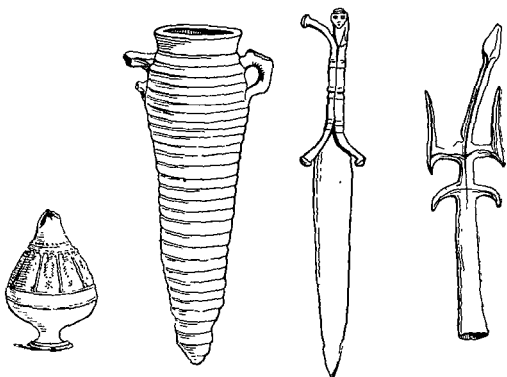
Gladiators.—Trained combatants for shows of the Romans. It does not appear that such bloody



FIG. 170.
Gladiator.
Lexden, Essex.

contests were largely introduced into Britain during its occupation by that people; but from

representations on tessellated pavements, and a set of accessories used by the *retiarius* and *mirmillo*, found at Southwark, it would seem that they were



Guttus.

Cadus.

Gladius or Cutter.

Fuscina.

FIG. 171.—Gladiatorial Implements.

indulged in. (Fig. 171.) An ivory figure of a *mirmillo* was found at Lexden. (Fig. 170.)

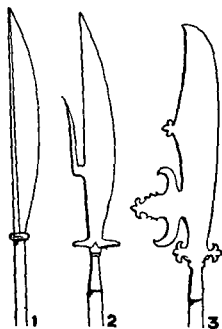


FIG. 172.—Glaives.

Glaive.—The national Welsh weapon, in which language it is called *Llan-vawr*. In 1483 a great number of "Welsh glaives" cost at the rate of 9d. each, in the currency of that time. It is a broad-bladed, cutting weapon on a long staff. (Fig. 172.) 1, from Harleian MS. Towards the end of the 15th century lateral spikes were added

to the back of the glaive, *cf.* 2, time of Henry VII. and 3, time of Henry VIII. In the 16th century they were richly engraved.

Glass.—From the barrows of the Bronze Age have been taken beads of glass; from Aldbourn, Wilts, they were of pale green colour; at Devil's Dyke, Brighton, and other round barrows in Sussex, Cornwall and Dorset, ribbed cylindrical beads of



FIG. 173.
Glass Beads.

FIG 174.

opaque glass have been found (Fig. 173). The Iron Age has yielded a greater number, beads of deep blue with rings and spots of white; clear green with wavy lines of opaque white, from the Yorkshire Wolds; others of dark blue with raised spirals applied to the surface (Fig. 174), and other patterns have been found in Ireland.

The Romans had glass beads of great variety, and many colours were infused to produce different patterns. A Roman glass factory was found near Salisbury, and their craftsmen have left many examples of their manipulation of glass in this country.

Abundant fragments of window glass are found in the ruins of Roman houses, but glass vessels that have escaped destruction are found only in the security of their sepulchres, and these are generally of green glass. Cinerary urns of glass, globular, as at West Mersey, the finest of that type discovered;

of jug or bottle form, with handles (Fig. 95), and of distinctive urn shape (Fig. 96); vessels called lacrymatories, for unguents, of delicate pitcher-shape (Fig. 175), cups, bowls, etc. are numerous,

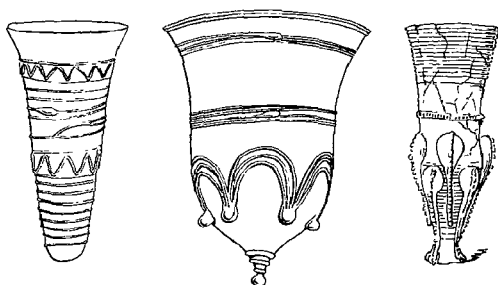


FIG. 175.—Roman Glass.

some of them with projecting ribs and, rarely, with embossed figures in the style of ornament found on Samian ware (Fig. 175).

The Saxons brought their craft from their Germanic home and the designs found here are similar to those dug up in Saxony. Examples of this fragile ware are taken from Saxon graves, and consist mostly of drinking cups and beakers, which were to be emptied at a draught, for they have no stands, and in these examples we probably see the *Drinc-hael* cup. Many of these vessels are beautifully wrought, with raised spiral ribs encircling them, possibly "the twisted ale-cup" of Beowulf: others are fluted, and others have bulging pendants or lobes growing out from the

surface, of which a good many perfect specimens have been found (Fig. 176). It would seem that window glass was rare amongst the Early Saxons,



Sussex.

Kent.

Kent.

FIG. 176.—Saxon Glass.

although the very name is Saxon, and the first known was imported by Benedict Biscop.

Stained and painted glass was doubtless used before any extant record was made concerning it. Prior Ernulf, at the end of the 11th century, describes Canterbury Cathedral as rebuilt by Lanfranc, as surpassing any other building in England "for brilliancy of its glass windows." The earliest remaining windows of painted glass at Canterbury date about 1220. Windows of Norman design contain subjects in medallions; these are of pot metal, which was used until the middle of the 16th century, when enamel painted glass became the vogue. Pot metal is glass coloured in its manufacture, painted with an opaque pigment and fired, when the metal absorbs the paint. When the mullioned window superseded the single lancet, the medallion type gave way to

“white windows” of quarries containing light designs and with coloured borders, some of the earliest examples being at Salisbury Cathedral.

A single figure under a low canopy was introduced, and Jesse windows were designed in which the figures are seated, while in the 16th century they are usually half-figures issuing from flowers. In the 14th century windows were of white and yellow glass with splashes of colour in the figures and heraldic display; canopies were heightened and the foliage in the borders lost much of its conventionality in a nearer following of natural forms. Pot metal became deeper in tone and white glass assumed a greenish tone as the century advanced. In the 15th century larger pieces of glass were used, lozenge-shape quarries became more pronounced, and while the general tone of the colours was reduced the use of yellow was increased. The designs in English glass were evidently influenced from the Continent, and, from the reign of Henry VII., Flemish immigrants almost monopolised the art.

Gloves.—Gloves were imported from Germany in the 10th century, and their wear was confined to nobles and prelates. Henry II. is described as vested in jewelled gloves; the hands of King John were covered with gloves when his grave was opened in 1797, and they are represented on many monumental effigies.

The gloves of bishops were of silk, jewelled and embroidered; a pair worn by William of Wykeham are preserved at New College, Oxford.

Whilst hawking, the sportsman wore a glove on which the falcon perched. Gallants wore their

lady's glove in their head pieces when jousting, in the time of Henry VIII., and gloves, or paper imitations, hung in the funeral garlands of maidens in the 18th century.

Godbot.—An ecclesiastical fine for an offence against the church.

God's Penny.—Earnest money, the giving and receiving of which, by the principals of a contract, ratified and made binding a bargain in a mercantile transaction, or the hiring of a servant, as provided in the "New Custom" statute of 1303. The "King's Shilling" given to a recruit is analogous.

Goidelic Kelts.—Gaoidheal, pronounced Gall. An Aryan people from Gaul, who invaded Britain and presumably occupied the greater part of the land south of the Firth of Forth and Firth of Clyde. They represent the Bronze Age and are supposed to have introduced cremation; they buried in round barrows. It is probable that in the North they were fused with the Pictish inhabitants and produced the intermediate type of skull, between the long and short, called the Mesaticephalic, but, as the dominant race, the brachycephalic skull prevailed.

With the advent of the Brythonic Kelts, the Goidels appear to have been driven to Scotland, Ireland and the Isle of Man, and as the Q Kelts they are distinguished from the Brythons or P Kelts, the *maq* or *mac*, meaning a son, corresponding with the Welsh *map* or *mab*. The Ogham characters were peculiar to them, and they are the first known inscribed letters.

Golden Age.—In England, the reign of Queen Elizabeth is called the Golden Age, in consequence

of the pre-eminence of statesmen and men of letters who flourished at that period.

Gonfannon.—A long flag fastened to a transverse bar attached to a staff. Either pointed or swallow-tailed.

Gorget.—Derived from the French *gorge*, the throat, because it was a protection for the neck, sometimes extending over the shoulders, either of chain mail or plate armour. (Fig. 352.) Also the name of a wimple covering the neck and bosom of a woman, from the 13th to the 15th centuries, and still worn by certain religious orders.

Gown.—An external garment worn by women of all ages, in many Saxon documents referred to as *gunna*. From the 14th century to the reign of Elizabeth, men wore gowns, which were of extravagant length in the reigns of Richard II. to Henry VII. inclusive. (Fig. 145.)

Grave.—English name-places ending in *grave* signified a thicket or wood, as Hengrave, Suffolk.

Great Assize.—A mode of trial was set forth by Henry II. as a substitute for the wager of battle in proprietary actions by military tenure. Upon a Writ of Right the sheriff had to summon four knights of his county, girt with swords, to make election of twelve knights as jurors. Owing to the diminished number of knights Edward III. admitted esquires, or sergeants to the panel, and burgesses were ultimately received.

Greaves.—Armour for the front of the shins. (See Jambs.)

Guige.—A strap by which the shield was hung from the neck of a knight. (Fig. 161.)

Guisarme, Gisarme.—A Norman arm of the 11th century, consisting of a lance with a hook at the side.

Gussets.—Triangular lozenge-shaped pieces of chain mail fastened beneath the armour to protect the arm-pits, the joints of the elbows, the knees and the insteps—eight pieces in all.

Guttus.—An oil cruet for the Roman table and the toilet. A broken example was found in Southwark with gladiatorial requisites, and probably contained oil for anointing the bodies of athletes. (Fig. 171.)

Habergeon, Haubergeon.—A coat of mail mentioned from the 11th to the 14th century; it was a diminutive of the hauberk and was sometimes worn beneath it. The earliest description of it is of one worn by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, loose in the body with tight sleeves; which the prelate wore over his alb at the battle of Hastings.

Hackbut, Hagbut.—An arquebus with a hooked stock.

Hacketon.—(See Acton.)

Hadrian's Wall.—The great line of defence between Wallsend (*Segedunum*) on the Tyne and Bowness (*Glannibanta*) on the Solway is generally known as Hadrian's Wall; but as it is also attributed to Severus it will be considered under no personal name. (See Roman Wall.)

Halbard, Halbert.—A half battle-axe, with a blade on one side, a spike on the other, and a long spear point, mounted on a long staff. It was introduced from Germany in the 15th century, and continued in use until the reign of George III. Fig. 177 is of the time of Henry VIII.

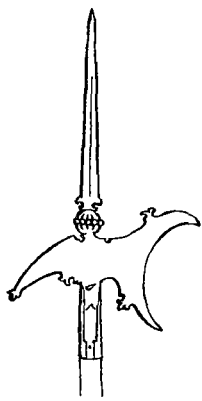


FIG. 177.—Halbard.

Hall Marks.—The necessity of adding a certain amount of alloy with gold and silver—which in a pure state are too soft for manufacture—called for the employment of a standard quality by which the real

value of the worked material might be known.

A check on the amount of alloy was exercised from the year 1180; in 1300 it was ordained that a leopard's head should be marked on all sterling articles of gold and silver. The Goldsmiths' Company was incorporated in 1327, and they have the monopoly of marking all plate manufactured in London, in their Hall. The Hall Mark, consisting of the initials of the maker, the leopard's head of the Company, the royal lion passant, and a letter for the year in which the plate is made, has been marked since 1438, the same alphabetic character being used for twenty years, with one exception, 1678-1696 (Fig. 178); and the shape of the escutcheon bearing the letter changes with the cycle. The sovereign's head was added in 1784.


















1438 to 1457		Lombardic letters
1458 — 1477		Lombardic, cusped outwards.
1478 — 1497		Lombardic, double cusps.
1498 — 1517		Black Letter small.
1518 — 1537		Lombardic capitals, cusped inwards.
1538 — 1557		Roman capitals with lion passant.
1558 — 1577		Black letter small, with lion passant.
1578 — 1597		Roman capitals, in escutcheon, lion passant.
1598 — 1617		Lombardic capitals, cusped outwards, in escutcheon, lion passant.
1618 — 1637		Italics, small, in escutcheon, lion passant.
1638 — 1657		Court hand, in escutcheon, leopard's head, lion passant.
1658 — 1677		Black letter capitals, in escutcheon, leopard's head, lion passant.
1678 — 1696		Black letter small, in escutcheon, lion passant.
1696 — 1715		Court hand, in escutcheon, with Britannia and lion's head erased.
1716 — 1735		Roman capitals, in escutcheon, leopard's head, lion passant.
1736 — 1755		Roman small, in escutcheon, leopard's head, lion passant.
1756 — 1775		Old English capitals, in escutcheon, leopard's head, lion passant.

FIG. 178.—London Hall Marks.

The Assay Offices of the British Isles, with their distinctive marks are:—

London	-	Leopard's Head	-	20 years cycle.
Birmingham	-	Anchor	-	25 „
Chester	-	City Arms	-	Variable „
Sheffield	-	Crown	-	„
Edinburgh	-	Thistle	-	25 years „
Glasgow	-	City Arms	-	25 „
Dublin	-	Crowned Harp	-	25 „

In former times Assay Offices were also at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich and York.

Halling.—Old English term for tapestry hangings.

Hall-mote.—A convention of Anglo-Saxons in their public hall—called the *mote*, or *moot* hall. Also the court held by the lord of a manor for the adjustment of his tenant's differences similar to the courts baron of the Normans.

Halywerfolk.—Tenants who held land free from military service on the tenure of repairing a church.

Ham.—Saxon termination of a place-name, signifying a dwelling or village.

Hanap.—A mediæval drinking vessel of gold or silver, frequently mentioned in inventories of the 14th century.

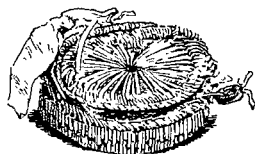


FIG. 179.—Hanaper.

Hanaper.—A basket. Silver hanapers were amongst the table plate of Edward I.; and hanapers “woven of twyggys” were used to contain documents of the Treasury at Westminster. (Fig. 179.)

Handewarpe.—Coloured cloth made in Essex, mentioned in 1551.

Hand-Seax.—A Saxon dagger with a long blade ; that with which the assassin attempted to kill King Edwin of Northumbria in 625 was two-edged.

Hanger.—A small sword worn with morning dress by gentlemen of the 17th century.

Hanse Merchants.—Dutch and German merchants from the Hanse Towns, certain free towns, united in a league for the benefit of commerce. The league is supposed to have been formed at Bremen on the Weser, in the 12th century. It influenced English trade, and had an important house in London, called the steel-yard, at Queenhithe.

Hanseline.—A tunic for men, so short that it was considered immodest by the "Parson" in the "Canterbury Tales."

Harness.—A general term for body armour.

Harquebus, Arquebus.—An improvement on the hand-gun by the addition of a match-lock ; it is first mentioned in England in 1485.

Hatchment.—A lozenge-shaped panel emblazoned with the arms of a deceased person. If married, the ground round that part of the shield containing the arms of the deceased is painted black. On the death of a widower or widow, the whole field of the hatchment is painted black. For example, Fig. 180, the wife of a baron is dead, but he married again, and Fig. 181 shows that he predeceased his second wife.



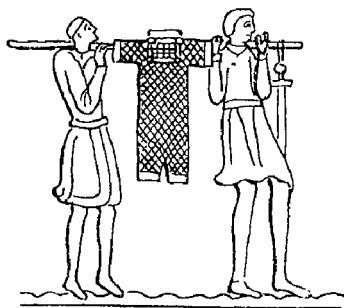
FIG. 180.

Hatchments.



FIG. 181.

Hauberk.—A coat of chain mail. Originally a tunic of leather or quilted stuff, on which iron plates or rings were sewn and also linked with elbow sleeves. Amongst the Saxons and Normans

FIG 182.—Hauberk.
Bayeux Tapestry.

this tunic of mail was sometimes divided a certain distance at the front and back to allow of mounting a horse, when the tails of the hauberk lay over and protected the thighs. The earliest examples had

no protection for the neck. On some of the Norman hauberks a square of mail is depicted on the breast, possibly to cover the slit which made the aperture of sufficient size through which to thrust the head (Fig. 182), and in the 11th century a hood of mail was made to cover the neck and shoulders. In the 12th century the sleeves were extended to the wrists, and in the 13th they covered the hands. The camail of the 14th century superseded the hood of mail, and the use of gauntlets caused the sleeves of the hauberk to again terminate at the wrists. It continued to be worn under plate armour to the opening of the 16th century.

Haumudeys.—A purse.

Hause-col.—A steel piece covering the chin when the *salade* was worn in the 15th century. (Fig. 183.)

Haustement.—A close-fitting covering to the body, to which the hose, or chausses, were fastened by laces, or points. Donned by those who assumed armour.

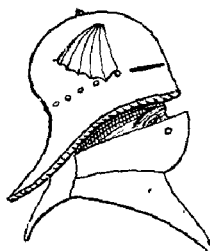


FIG. 183.—*Salade* and *Hause-col.*, 15th century Tower.

Hawking.—While falconry was the training of falcons and hawks, hawking was the sport in which Britons of the Iron Age were skilled. Hawking is mentioned in 760; King Alfred was an expert in the sport; Harold is represented with a falcon on his hand, and from the Conquest till the 17th century it was a princely sport. It was restricted to noblemen until the reign of King John,

when it was extended to all freemen. The hawk was carried to the field on a gloved hand. The leathern thong by which it was held was a *leash*, the *jesses* were little straps fastened to the legs, *bells* were secured to the legs by *bewits*, the head of the bird was covered by a *hood* to keep it quiet until,



FIG. 184.—King Harold.

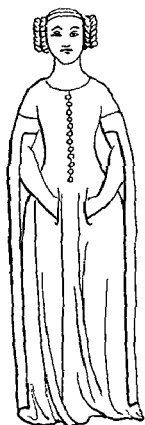
unstriking the hood, it was thrown off to pursue the quarry. The *lure* was an imitation bird to bring the falcon back to the *perch* after a fruitless flight. The training was a long and patient process, and a well-trained hawk was of great value; £1,000 was given for a cast of hawks in the 17th century.

Hay.—A plot of enclosed land.

Headborow.—Chief pledge or Friburgh in a Saxon borough. (See Friburgh.)



A.D. 1320



A.D. 1372



A.D. 1417



A.D. 1349



A.D. 1420



A.D. 1430



A.D. 1480



A.D. 1462



A.D. 1438



A.D. 1532

FIG. 185.—Head-dress.

Head-dress.—Ladies' head-dresses were distinctive of a period. The coverchief, and frequently the wimple, was worn by Anglo-Saxon ladies and continued in use to the end of the 12th century. In the 13th century the hair was confined in a caul (sometimes of gold) thread. This reticulated head-dress was called *crispine* and *crispinette*, and the veil and wimple were worn with it (Fig. 185). A horned head-dress was introduced in the reign of Henry V. and the mitre-shape in the time of Henry VI.

The 15th century saw the French heart-shaped or forked head-dress brought into England, quickly followed by the importation of the horned head-dress about 1467; rich materials were suspended from the horn, simple kerchiefs or long draperies falling to the ground, which dress was likened to a butterfly.

In the reign of Richard III. the hair was dressed at the back of the head, confined in an embroidered caul and covered by stiffened muslin or fine linen. Close fitting cauls and turbans were fashionable in the reign of Henry VII. while in the time of his successor a great variety was worn; one, as worn by Katharine of Aragon, was largely affected; it was a hood with a frontlet of embroidery richly jewelled, which formed, as it were, a frame for the face.

Headreal.—The kerchief or veil in Saxon and Norman ladies' head-dress.

Healfang.—The Anglo-Saxon pillory, or fine instead of punishment.

Helfing.—A Saxon brass coin, equivalent to a halfpenny.

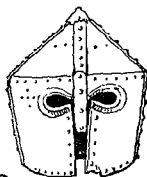
Helm, Heaume.—This name was applied in the 11th and 12th centuries, by Saxons and Normans, to the head-piece of conical form with a nasal or nose guard (Fig. 187, 1.) The next stage of development is seen in an example from Faversham, Kent, of the time of King Stephen (2), in which the cone is less acute and the whole of the head encased in iron. No. 3, of the end of the 12th century, from a Norfolk Church, has a fragment of chain mail—a camaile or gorget—attached to it. The iron grating for the protection of the face is lost, but a ring remains in the crown, by which it could be slung at the saddle when not required in action. These helms enclosed the *coif de mailles* (Fig. 23), or the *coif de fer* (Fig. 124). The cylindrical helm of the 13th century, as that found in Eynsford Castle, Kent (4), enclosed the round bascinet (Fig. 60) and rested on the chain mail over the shoulders; this was entirely closed except the slits for sight and perforation for breathing. Towards the middle of the 14th century, when the bascinet assumed a more pointed character (Fig. 140), the crown of the helm was made higher and more conical, to correspond with it, of which the helm of the Black Prince at Canterbury, and one found at Sevenoaks, Kent (5), are examples. Many effigies have the bascinet on the head which is pillowed on a helm as in the brass of Sir John de Harpedon, A.D. 1457, in Westminster Abbey. (Fig. 186.) The slit for the sight, or *ocularium*, is no longer cut through the metal but is a space left



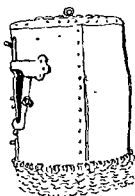
FIG. 186.—Bascinet and Helm.



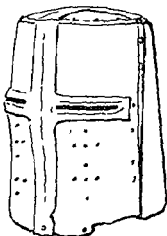
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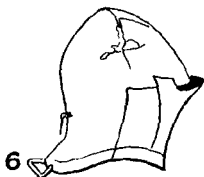
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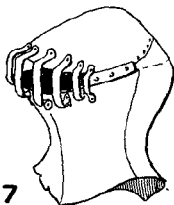
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5



6



7



8

FIG. 187.—Helm.

between the upper and lower portions. A ring at the lower edge of the front was for a chain with which the helm was fastened to the *mamelière* on the breast of the hauberk (8). The sides were slightly curved at the neck as seen in the helm of Henry V. at Westminster (6), and this form continued in use during the 15th century. The helm of Henry VI. is an exception, the sight, or occularium, being protected by bars (7). This helm is the sole example extant, but it has become the traditional type of heraldic helmet.

With the introduction of the lighter vizored bascinet the helm was discarded in warfare towards the end of the 15th century, and only continued in use in the tilting lists. The helm of Sir John Fogge (8) in Ashford Church, Kent, is of this character.

Helmet.—This name is generally applied to any sort of head-piece, whereas it is the diminutive of helm, and was first used in England towards the end of the 15th century to indicate a head-piece smaller than the helm. The various head-pieces will be found under their distinctive names—Bascinet, Burgonet, etc., but as a general term other types may here find mention.

The two earliest examples are British helmets of the Late Iron Age; they are of bronze with embossed decorations, of the style called Late; both are in the British Museum. No. 1, found in the Thames, is horned—a decorative feature favoured by the ancient Greeks and the Belgic Gauls; a loop at each side was probably for a chin strap. No. 2, from the North of Britain, is conical in form with a broad guard for the back of

the neck, like a jockey cap turned backwards; it is very similar to a Roman helmet found at Tring; a common form in Italy, evidently copied by a British artificer after the advent of the Romans. Other Roman helmets found in Britain

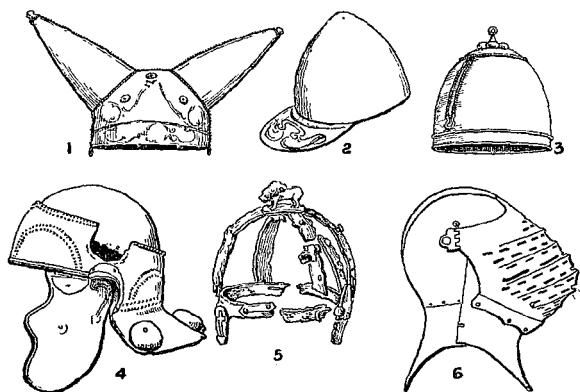


FIG. 188.—Helmets.

are of bronze, and the scarcity of these relics is probably accounted for by the greater number having been of the more perishable iron. No. 4 is from Witcham, Cambs., and others have been found at Ribchester, Lancashire, Guisborough, Yorkshire, etc. Others are of brass. No. 3 was discovered on the skull in a tumulus.

Polybius says that a *cudo* of leather was worn by light-armed Roman troops, and a bronze frame with chin-chain, from Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, is of this type, the frame being outside the leather. A Saxon frame was found at Souldern,

Oxon., and another from Monyash, Derbyshire, was covered with narrow plates of horn fixed at an angle to each rib in fish-bone pattern, a narrow strip of horn covering the joining edges. No. 5. Frame head-pieces of the 13th century were represented on the walls of the Painted Chamber, Westminster, and are seen in 14th century manuscripts.

In the helmet of the 15th century the vizor was adopted from the bascinet (No. 6), and the lames, or movable bands of steel working on rivets (Fig. 109), from the *salade*. About the middle of the 16th century the crown of the helmet was made higher and the comb—seen on No. 6, from Wimborne Minster—was sometimes made of great height.

Herald.—An Officer of Arms. The Royal College of Heralds now consists of—

Three Kings-of-Arms :—

Garter, Clarenceux, Norroy.

Six Heralds :—

Windsor, Chester, Lancaster, Somerset, York, Richmond.

Four Pursuivants :—

Rouge Croix, Rouge Dragon, Blue Mantle, Portcullis.

Their official habit is a *Tabard* emblazoned with the Royal Arms, and a Collar of SS. The Kings-of-Arms have crowns.

Under the present Sovereign the hereditary Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, is the supreme head of the English Heralds.

“Bath King-of-Arms” has jurisdiction in Wales and is specially attached to the Order of the Bath. He is not of the College of Herald.

Herebote.—An edict of Saxon kings commanding their subjects to join the army.

Heretico Comburendo.—A writ, grantable out of Chancery, for the punishment of a heretic who had been found guilty and delivered to the secular power.

Herigaus, Herygoud.—An Anglo-Saxon name for an upper cloak mentioned into the 14th century.

Heriot.—A tribute given to a feudal lord to assist his preparation for war.

Herlots.—Latches or buckles which fastened the hose on to the lower hem of the doublet in the reign of Richard II.

Hermit.—Many men gave up toil in mediæval England to live on the alms of the benevolent. They took a religious habit and lived in caves or huts.



FIG. 189.—Hermit (Brit. Mus. MS.
10 E. IV.)

by the side of frequented roads. (Fig. 189.) They were supposed to have the bishop's license, but many avoided refusal by taking up their quarters without making the necessary application. Certain recognised hermits received a pension, as, the “Heremyte of the Brigge of Loyne and his

successours" by Act of Parliament 4, Edward IV. Remains of hermitages are at Warkworth, Northumberland, and Knaresborough, Yorkshire.

Herse.—A defence similar to a portcullis, which was let down over the gates by a moulinet to serve as a second defence after the first gate was forced. Also, a frame supporting tapers, pencils or small candles, beneath which a coffin was placed for a lying-in-state or a requiem.

Heuke.—A short upper sleeveless garment of silk or stuff, mentioned in documents from the time of Henry V. It was of black damask embroidered with silver. There is one garnished with silver-gilt spangles.

Hidage.—A Saxon tax on land. In 994 King Ethelred taxed the land by hides, so that every 310 hides furnished a ship, and every eight hides found one jack and one saddle.

Hide.—A name indicating a parcel of land; occurs in the laws of Ina. It was not a definite size, but indicated the territory occupied by a "family" or homestead; thus, the 7,000 hides constituting the kingdom of the South Saxons were inhabited by 7,000 families. The word was probably derived from *hyden*, to hide or cover, and the term *hydelandes* represented the lands appertaining to the covered dwelling-place.

Hithe, Hyth.—Saxon for a port, or haven, as Queen-hithe.

Hobeleries.—Light horsemen in mediæval military tactics.

Hock-Tide.—The second Tuesday after Easter, given to sport. It is said to have been in commemoration of the slaughter of Danes.

Hogback Stones.—The name given to a class of coped tombstones of the Norsemen, found in the localities of Norwegian settlements in Yorkshire, Cumberland and Westmorland. In general design they represent a house with tiled roof, and on the sides are serpents, warriors, or other shallow sculpture, hacked out with an axe. Sometimes the

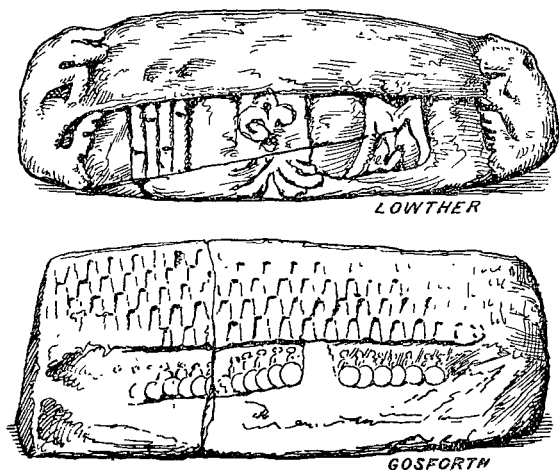


FIG. 190.—Hogback Stones.

gables of the roofs are carved with weird animal heads similar to those on Norwegian old houses and early shrines, as at Crosscanoby, Cumberland; which developed into a muzzled bear, as at Brompton, Yorkshire; Heysham, Lancashire, and Lowther, Westmorland (Fig. 190); or a dragon, as at Easington, Yorkshire.

The sides of one of the three at Lowther have female heads, and another has a Viking ship with a

row of round shields along the gunwale. They have also been found at Appleby, Aspatria, Bromfield, Gosforth, Kirkby Stephen, Lasingham and Plumland. One at Lanivet in Cornwall was probably the work of a Norwegian or Dane from Ireland. They are of the 10th century, and that at Penrith, carved with a human figure standing on the head of a serpent, is a Christian monument. Lowther hogback of red sandstone is 4 feet 3 inches long; that at Gosforth (Fig. 190), 5 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot at base, 2 feet 4 inches high in the middle.

Holy-Water Sprinkler, or Morning Star.—A spiked knob fixed on a staff, and also attached to a staff by a chain. In the 15th century a sort of hand-gun with four short barrels within the head was also known by the name.

Honour.—The term “Hónour” was applied to all feudal lands in which the lord possessed power to hold pleas of the crown above *infangethef* and *outfangethef*, or jurisdiction of life and limb.

Of the numerous simple honours formerly in England, Ely alone remains. The counties palatine—Chester, Lancaster and Pembroke—were the highest honours, and possessed pleas of the crown, or regalities, in which the lord was *cinctus gladiis*, and thus created *earl* of the fee or county, and was invested with the sword as vicar, or viceroy of the crown.

Durham was a *palatine honour* of which the bishop was lord. The names of the Honours in England were entered on the Great Roll of the Pipe.

Horn Book.—A piece of oak with a handle, and sometimes with a hole in the handle, for suspension from the girdle, had a piece of vellum or paper attached to one side. On this was written the

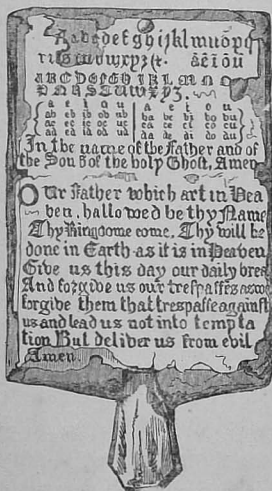


FIG. 191.—Horn Book.

alphabet in large and small characters: the Invocation and the Lord's Prayer, sometimes followed by numerals, and this surface was protected by a thin sheet of horn. They were usually from $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches to 5 inches long. It is unknown when they were first used, but they became obsolete in the 17th century. The back of the board was frequently covered with leather and stamped with some device, such as St. George and the Dragon. A horn book found at Youlgrave, Derbyshire, was stamped with an equestrian figure of Charles I. (Fig. 191.)

Horn, Drinking.—One of the earliest drinking vessels was the ox-horn; it is mentioned and illustrated in many Saxon MSS. It was not until a later age that horns were mounted on feet so that they could stand, the earlier examples were emptied before they were set down, and the mode of holding allowed the curved and tapering end to rest across

the arm. Many of these drinking horns were richly decorated with silver lips and bands of ornate workmanship; the mountings of a horn from Taplow represent this treatment. With such costly ornamentation these horns were so greatly prized and widely known as the property of certain people, that when one was given as a title-deed,

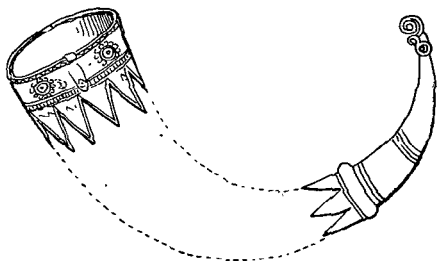


FIG. 193.—Saxon Drinking Horn, Taplow.

as in the case of Ulphus to York Minster, such conveyance was beyond dispute. (*See Tenure, Feudal.*) Drinking horns were also mounted on feet, as the Pusey Horn, and mediæval examples are in the possession of certain colleges and private collections.

Horngeld.—A tax on horned beasts put to feed in a royal forest.

Horse Trappings.—The most beautiful example of workmanship is seen in the peytrel, or brunt, of the Late Bronze Age, found with a skeleton in a cist at Mold, Flintshire. It is a decorative breast-plate for a small horse—of gold mounted on copper plate with fragments of coarse cloth fringe with

which its lower edge was decorated. The present length is 3 feet 7 inches, but it is not quite complete; the entire depth is preserved and measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the broadest part. The gold plate is embossed in rows with various patterns, circular, quadrangular and pyramidical, between raised lines.

Objects of the Iron Age which formed parts of the furniture of chariot horses are numerous and most of them are of bronze, enamelled. Fourteen enamelled bits were found in a hoard on the Poldon Hills, Edington, Somerset; one with red and blue enamels. No. 1 (Fig. 192) is from Rise, Yorkshire; and bridle bits of iron were found at Hunsbury, Yorkshire, etc. Terrets for the reins, of many designs, have been found at Westhall, Suffolk (6), Stanwick, Yorkshire, in Leicestershire, Sussex, etc. Rings containing openwork designs, cheek-pieces for the bridle, buckles (7), triple union of straps (3), from Seven Sisters, near Neath, Glamorganshire, and many other objects which formed equipment for horses.

Hospitallers.—A monastic and military Order, instituted in 1118 for the protection of pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre. On the dissolution of the Order of Knights Templars in A.D. 1312 the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem received certain of their lands.

Dissolved at the Reformation and their property seized by Henry VIII., certain members survived and the Order was revived about the year 1826.

Houppelande.—A name given at the end of the 14th century to a long gown with ample sleeves. At the coronation of Henry IV., 1399, the lords wore long tunics of scarlet, called houppelandes, with long mantles over them.

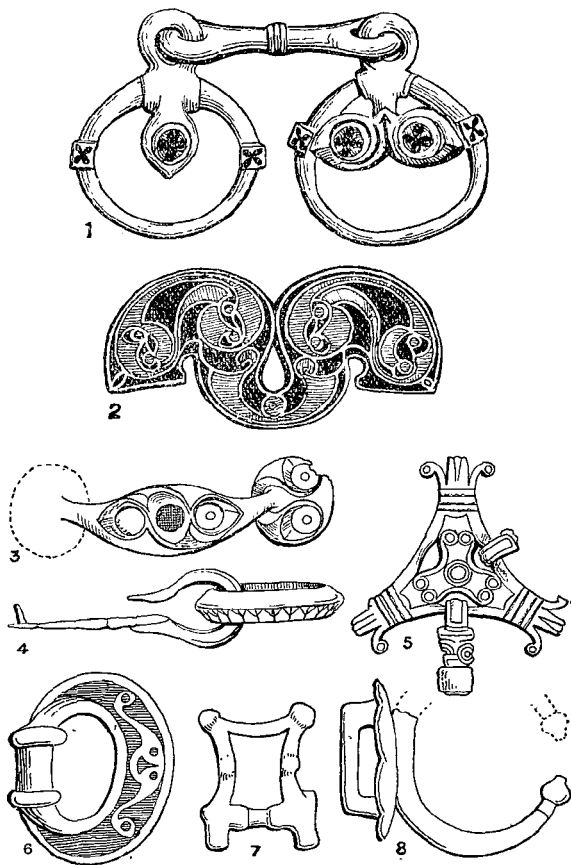


FIG. 192.—British Horse Trappings.

Hucca, Hucque.—A small mantle worn by nobles at tournaments; introduced from France in the time of Henry V.

Hundred.—A Saxon division of land containing 100 households.

Although the division of England into hundreds and tithings is usually attributed to Alfred the Great, they are recognised as existing in earlier laws of the Anglo-Saxon kings, and such divisions were known to the Romans in Britain and to the Romano-British. The British *cantref* means an outsharing of a hundred (cant) homesteads (trefydd) for land-warding and legal administration.

Hure.—A black cap worn by lawyers in the 14th century.

Hurst.—Saxon for a wood; prefixed or affixed to many place-names.

Huskin.—A head-piece worn by archers in the 16th century.

Hustings.—A court held before the mayor and aldermen from Saxon times.

Hut Circles.—The grouping of huts forming Neolithic villages are numerous all over the country. The earliest method of constructing these habitations was by digging a circular hole 12 feet to 30 feet in diameter and 3 feet to 6 feet deep: the excavated earth was heaped around the pit as a dam to rain and a foundation to the boughs of trees which formed the roof. In large circles a tree trunk reared in the middle of the circle supported the boughs, which were thatched with bracken or covered with turves. The walls of the pit were sometimes lined with stones. Such was

the principle of construction of the huts at Hurstbourne, Hampshire, etc. Those in the hill-fort on Whorl Hill, Somerset, recount a tragedy; at the bottom of the pits is a layer of burnt wood, flint implements, scorched corn, etc., the result of destruction by fire, probably by the Romans. The site was again occupied, and again were the huts destroyed, evidently by the Saxons in the 6th century; implements of iron and Roman remains lay beneath the ashes of another burnt roof, with skeletons cut and fractured, one with a spear-head buried in his vertebræ, while a man of great stature was stretched across the skeletons of his two victims, who had slain the invader in the moment of his triumph.

Huts of a Late Keltic period sometimes had their walls of wattle. In districts where stone abounded and timber was scarce the dry walling of the huts was entirely above ground and was of the

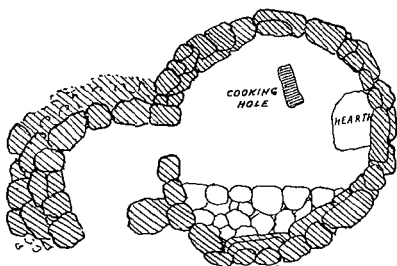


FIG. 194.—Hut Circle, Grimspound.

beehive type, with overlapping stones meeting at the apex, the entrances to the south-west; sheltering walls form a porch at Grimspound,

Devon. Remains of such huts abound on Dartmoor; some of them stand within enclosures, circular, rectangular, and rhomboidal, surrounded by others without the dignity of a courtyard. As

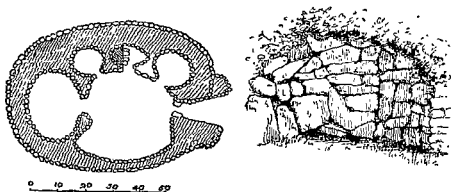


FIG. 195.—Plan and Masonry of British Hut, Gulval, Cornwall.

these are in the neighbourhood of the “Old Men’s Workings” for tin, it is possible that the huts with yards were for the head-men and the storage of tin. (*See* Pound.) Some groups of huts are surrounded by ditched enclosures for protection and for drainage. In the Romano-British village at Wetton, Staffordshire, the huts are set in rows and form streets. The huts are sometimes divided into chambers by projections from the walls, as at Gulval (Fig. 195), or by erect slabs of stone as at



FIG. 196.—Hut Circle, Ty Mawr, Holyhead.

Ty Mawr (Fig. 196). They contain raised platforms for beds, as at Grimspound, and hearths for their fires. Remains of beehive huts are found in many parts of England, but nowhere so complete

as may be seen in Ireland, where the customs of the Goidelic Kelts long survived. (Fig. 64.) A

log cabin with stone implements and a wooden sword were found in a bog at Drumkellin, with planks of oak which had been obtained by splitting the trunk with stone wedges, and were rudely mortised with a stone chisel found in the interior; it was apparently a Late Neolithic dwelling, but it cannot be classed with hut circles, as it was 12 feet square; it does, however, raise the question of another type of early hut, of which, being of more perishable material, no other remains are known to be extant. (*See Crannog.*)

Huvet.—A term applied to a cap of silk in the 13th century, and a cap of steel in the 15th century.

Hypocaust.—A heating chamber beneath the floor of a Roman house. The mosaic, tile, or stone pavement of the room, rested on pillars of stone or

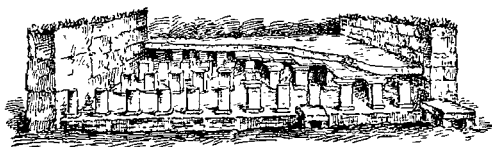


FIG. 197.—Hypocaust, Lincoln.

tile, and in the space thus provided heated air was circulated from a furnace outside the house. (Fig. 197.)

Iceni.—A powerful British tribe occupying Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge and Huntingdon.

Ides.—The eight days in every month following the Nones. In March, May, July and October, they were from the eighth to the fifteenth, but in

other months they were from the sixth to the thirteenth day. Ides was the last of those days, and the reckoning was backwards, the day before being called the second of the Ides.

Ikenild Street.—One of the four great roads dissecting Britain. It extends from Southampton by Lichfield, Derby, etc., to Tynemouth, in Northumberland.

Inde, Ynde.—A mediæval word for the colour blue.

Index Expurgatorius (Purified index).—In 1546 the first index of heretical books was published at Louvain, and in 1559 Pope Paul IV. caused the Inquisition to publish a list of prohibited books. The subject received the attention of the Council of Trent, and Sixtus V. appointed a special congregation at Rome for the charge of the Index.

Indiction.—A cycle of fifteen years, a mode of reckoning dates which was based on the Imperial fiscal system, but which came to be used irrespective of taxation. The Cæsarean system began on the 24th of September, and was used by Bede, but the Roman or Pontifical system began on New Year's Day, as received at the time, either December 25th, January 1st or March 21st, and was more generally used in England. The first Indiction stands for the first year of the Indiction, and so on.

Indigetes.—A name given to local and inferior gods by the Romans, or to demi-gods, as Hercules, etc.

Inescutcheon.—An heraldic shield borne as a Charge. (Fig. 223.)

Infalistic.—A mediæval punishment for felons in seaport towns, where they were thrown among the rocks and sands.

Infangthef.—An Anglo-Saxon privilege granted to certain nobles and corporations to judge thieves taken within their jurisdiction.

Inferiæ.—Roman sacrifices to the Dii Manes, the souls of the deceased.

Infulæ.—The pendants at the back of a mitre, representing the strings by which it was originally tied under the chin.

Ink.—From classical to comparatively modern times ink was made in two ways—a mixture of soot with gum and water; or by galls, sulphate of iron and gum.

Inquisitio Post Mortem.—An inquiry held on oath by a jury summoned by writ to the county Escheator on the death of every tenant *in capite*. The inquisition required of what lands the person died seized, by what services or rents they were held, and who was the heir. The result was sent to the King's Chancery, whence a copy was forwarded to the Exchequer for the levying of the dues. A "relief" or death duty went to the Crown before the heir could take possession; and if the heir was a minor the Crown administered the estate until he was of age.

Institutes.—A brief summary of Roman civil law, in four books, compiled by order of Justinian for the use of students.

Iron Age.—Although iron was possibly the first metal known after the Neolithic period—when it was worked in Egypt—it did not form the next stage of human culture in Britain. Bronze

intervened, and the Iron Age succeeded that of Bronze, which in Britain may approximately be placed about 400 B.C. This roughly corresponds to the Late Keltic period, during which period the Belgæ conquered southern Britain. Bronze continued in use for ornamental purposes after iron was employed for weapons and domestic utensils. Examples of this transition from bronze to iron in Britain are limited, largely owing to the corrosive qualities of iron. Amongst the principal discoveries are socketed celts from Essex, Wales and Belfast, which follow the pattern of bronze

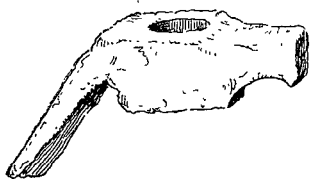


FIG. 198.—Iron Age Adze, Tre'r Ceiri.

celts, a socketed spear-head with ring from Colchester, and horse furniture from Berkshire. The forms of some of the implements made in this early period are retained in modern tools, as the iron adze (Fig. 198) and the bill-hook (Fig. 67).

The skulls of the Iron Age people are of a long type, and it is suggested by Canon Greenwell that as the earliest long-headed race gradually emancipated themselves from a servile condition, they intermingled with their short-headed conquerors. and thus the earlier type was reproduced, with modifications, in the Iron Age.

Iverni.—An Irish tribe, supposed to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of Ireland, by whose name the whole island was known. In the time of Ptolemy they occupied the south-west and a large part of the interior.

Jack.—In the year 1379 Walsingham mentions “tunics commonly called Jacks.” It was made of jacked leather and therefrom gained its name. The jack was not to be tight fitting, and to have loose sleeves, and as a defensive garment it was very effective. “Never have been seen half-a-dozen men killed by stabs or arrow wounds in such jacks.” Some jacks were quilted, others of gimmel mail—ring mail on a leathern or quilted ground—are mentioned in the reign of Edward III. It was the armour of the archers and cross-bow men of the 15th century, and was worn in the border counties of England and Scotland until the end of the 16th century.

“Vj jakkes stuffed with horne.”

Inventory of Sir John Falstaff.

Jambs.—Defensive armour for the legs. They are mentioned as being of cuir-bouilly, or boiled leather, by Chaucer, but they were also of plate, figuring in an inventory of 1313 as jambs of iron. They protected the front of the shin only, until the latter part of the 14th century, when they were composed of two pieces hinged on the outside and buckled together on the inside. (Fig. 140.)

Jaserine, Jazerant, Jesseraunt.—A jacket of light armour made of small overlapping pieces of steel which were fastened on canvas by the upper edge. The whole was externally covered with cloth, silk or velvet, with the gilt heads of the rivets forming a decoration to the outside. This protection was made in the 14th century and apparently worn only by princes and nobles.

A Hauberk made of this work instead of chain-mail was called a “hauberk-jaserine.”

Javelin, Javelot, Gaveloce.—A spear or dart



FIG. 199.—Javelin Head, Long Barrow, Wilts.

thrown by hand, a weapon common to most peoples from prehistoric to late mediæval times. Lance or javelin heads of the palæolithic period have been found fashioned from deer's horn and bone (Fig. 321), and flaked flint heads of neolithic age (Fig. 199). In some sections of the Bayeux Tapestry the air is represented as thick with these hurled spears. It was the national weapon of the Welsh and Irish in the 11th century, and it is recorded that at the siege of Rouen by Henry V. a great number of Irish soldiers, having each

a target and short javelins, were in his army.

Jesse.—A Jesse was the short form of describing a Tree of Jesse, or the genealogy of our Lord. Representations in sculpture, painting and glass, were common in England.

Jousts.—The military exercises of the Middle Ages included Jousts of Peace, imitating the

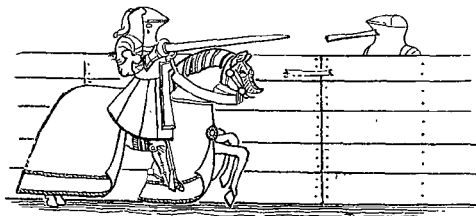


FIG. 200.—Jousting.

mortal jousts, but with blunted instead of pointed

lances. The courses were run by two opponents, while in tournaments many men were often on each side. This knightly competition was usually by mounted men, but sometimes they were fought on foot with axes and weapons. Lists were prepared by a dividing cloth hung over a rope, which was superseded by a wooden toile, or barrier. One horseman was on each side, with the

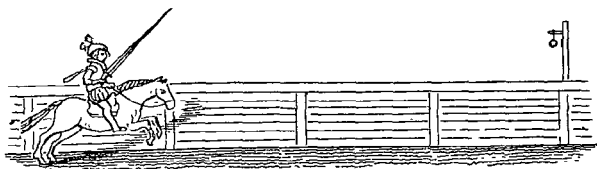


FIG. 201.—Running at the Ring.

barrier on his left, so that in running a course the lance was laid in rest over the horse's neck, by which a direct blow was avoided. An attempt to unhorse the opponent in the lists was made more difficult by the high circling back of the saddle. The best mark was when the coronal of a lance head met coronal, next the unhorsing, and next the breaking of a lance on the sight of a helmet. (*See Tilting Armour.*)

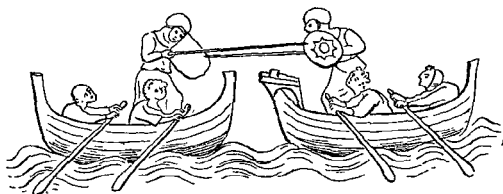


FIG. 202.—Water Tilting, *Brit. Mus. MS. Royal, 2B. vii.*

The more humble citizen tilted at a ring, his aim being to carry his lance point through a pendant ring; while sport for the onlookers was found in water tilting, when one or both of the competitors fell overboard.

A permanent tilt yard at Westminster was on the site of the Horse Guards' Parade, and the guard room is still known as the "Tilt Guard."

Judgment of God.—(See Ordeal.)

Jugantes.—A British tribe on the west coast, subject to the Brigantes.

Jupon, Gipon, Gupel.—A garment worn over the armour, which superseded the surcoat in the early part of the 14th century. It was put over



FIG. 203.—Jupon,
Painted Chamber.

the head and laced tightly round the body by points at each side; in later examples it is fastened at the back. The jupon descended a little below the hips, below the military belt, and the lower edge was usually engrailed, scalloped or otherwise ornamented. (See Fig. 140.)

Armorial bearings were frequently emblazoned on the jupon, as seen in the wall painting of King Edward III., formerly on the wall of the Painted Chamber at Westminster. (Fig. 203.) The jupon was superseded by the tabard, which was similar in form but had sleeves. (See Fig. 344.) Ladies also emblazoned their coat armour on their tunics and cloaks. (See Fig. 185, over date 1480.)

Justinian Code.—A digest of the Roman Law by the Emperor Justinian, about 533, which formed the foundation of the civil law over the greater part of Europe.

Kalendæ.—Mediæval decanal conferences, so called because they assembled on the Kalends, or first day of the month.

Karle, Carle.—An Anglo-Saxon servant; a huscarle was a house servant.

Keep.—A strong tower within a castle in which the defenders made their last stand. Many Norman keeps remain to attest their former

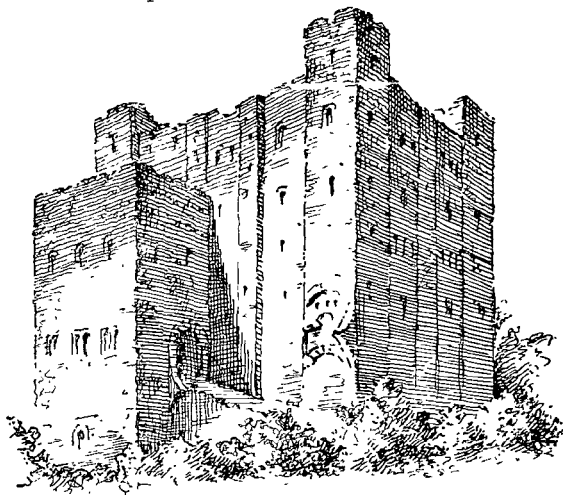


FIG. 204.—The Keep, Rochester Castle.

strength. A shell keep was sometimes built on an artificial mound which could not sustain the weight.

of an ordinary keep, the shell being for fighting purposes only, and not a dwelling. (Fig. 204.)

Kendal.—A woollen cloth, first made in Kendal, Westmorland, after which it was named. We find it frequently mentioned from 1389 to the end of the 16th century.

Kerchief of Pleasaunce.—In the days of chivalry, a knight displayed the kerchief or scarf of his lady on his helmet or arm.

Kersey, Carsey.—A woollen fabric originally made at Kersey, Suffolk, mentioned in 1342, and common until modern days.

Kettle Hats.—Mentioned in wills and inventories of the 15th century, where it probably referred to an iron hat.

Killythstallion.—A feudal custom by which a baron provided a stallion for the use of his tenants' mares.

Kimmeridge Coal.—Shale, or a sort of coal of a bituminous nature, found in the cliffs at

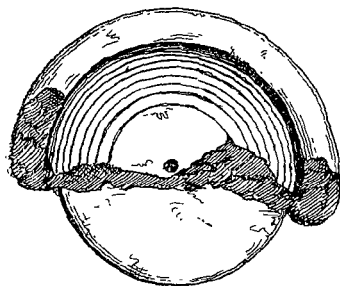


FIG. 205.—Kimmeridge Coal Half-turned Bracelet, Dorchester.

Kimmeridge, Dorset, and the neighbourhood. The working of this shale in the lathe into many objects was followed by the Romans, and numerous relics of bracelets, cups and other vessels have been found. The illustration represents half of an

unfinished armlet; the middle part is made thin in the lathe, but is not broken away from the armlet. The circular pieces from the turned object were termed "Coal money" until it was found that they were merely the refuse from the lathe.

King's Evil.—From the time of Edward the Confessor to the reign of Queen Anne, people with scrofulous diseases were ceremonially touched by the King, *i.e.*, the glands and places affected were stroked by the royal hands, and a piece of gold given for the sufferer to wear suspended round the neck until the cure was complete. In the reign of

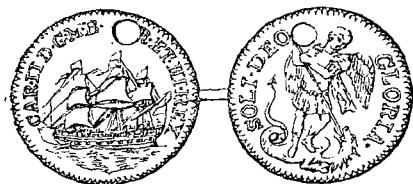


FIG. 206.—King's Evil: Touch-piece of Charles II.

Henry VII. a definite form of religious service was drawn up for use at the ceremony. The parish priest presented the afflicted, until, in the 17th century, certificates were required from the churchwardens. At Stanton, St. John, Oxfordshire, and other churches, the granting of certificates is entered in the register. George I. refused to touch, but referred the applicants to the Pretender, as possessing the hereditary power of the Stuarts. (Fig. 206.) The Kings of Hungary also touched for jaundice and leprosy. (*See Touch Pieces.*)

Kings of Arms.—(*See Herald.*)

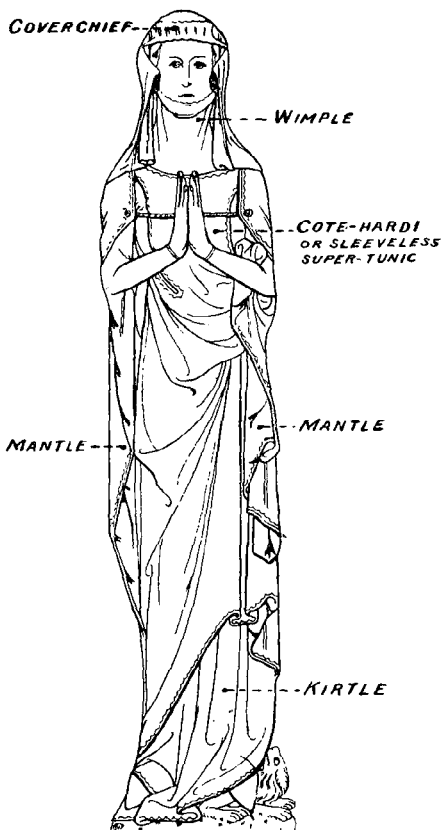


FIG. 207.—Lady Creke, c. 1325.
Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire.

Kirtle.—A short linen under-garment, the Anglo-Saxon *curtle*. It does not appear to have been used again until the 14th century, when the word was applied to an outer robe of costly material, and was so used until the 16th century, as well as to a linen vesture. (Fig. 207.)

Kistvaen, Cistvaen.—(See Cist.)

Knapschaw.—A sort of helmet worn by military servants on the field.

Knee-cop.—The English name for the *genouillère*.

Knife.—An implement with a cutting edge was necessary to mankind, and knives of flaked flints were fashioned in neolithic times (*see* Fig. 164), but they also used knives of wood (Fig. 361). The Keltic tribes attained to a blade, with the use of



FIG. 208.—Keltic Bronze Knife, original handle, Royal Irish Academy.

bronze and iron. Fig. 208, of bronze, with the original handle of wood, was found in Ireland, and Fig. 141 represents the *culter* of the Romans. A similarly shaped knife was used by the Saxon to cut his portion from the meat on a skewer handed round the table; but both the Romans and the



FIG. 209.—Saxon Clasp-knife.

Saxons manufactured clasp-knives. Fig. 209 is of iron, with an iron-bound wooden handle $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and was

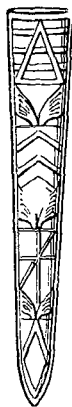


FIG. 210.—Knife Sheath
of Sir B. de Rug,
13th century.

foundat Blackfriars. From a very early period it was customary for a person to carry his dinner knife in a sheath suspended from his girdle. Mention is made of a pair of knives and a fork in an enamelled silver sheath, in the wardrobe accounts of Edward I. The sheath of Sir Bartholomew de Rug (Fig. 210) is of this reign, and they continued in use until the end of the 16th century. They were made of metal, horn and leather.

Knight.—A minor title of nobility. It probably had its origin in the Saxon term *cniht*, a military attendant; and after the stipendiaries who formed the retinue of Norman nobles and prelates were established in the properties of the minor Saxon thanes, the native name first given to them was retained as a title of honour. Knighthood was enforced as a legal liability in the reign of Henry III., and that King compelled holders of part of a knight's fee, who had land in socage of the total value of £20, to take up knighthood on pain of a fine. For greater profit to the Crown, the value of lands for obligatory knighthood was reduced to £15, and the sheriffs were heavily fined for failing to distrain those who neglected the summons to become knights.

During the period when feudal knighthood was in its vigour inferior military tenants received knighthood from their feudal lords — bishops,

barons, etc., but it appears that this custom ceased about the end of the 13th century, after which time the King or his representative alone conferred knighthood in England.

All gentlemen having £40 a year were summoned to receive knighthood before the coronations of Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth. In Elizabeth's reign obligatory knighthood became obsolete, but it was renewed in 1630, and the Exchequer profited by the fine to an enormous extent. It was abolished 20th March, 1641.

Knighten Court.—A court of honour held by the Bishop of Hereford at his palace, twice a year, for the hearing of causes of the lords of manors and their tenants holding lands by knight's service in the honour of that See.

Knighten Gild.—A company of nineteen knights founded by King Edgar, who gave their property outside the walls of the city of London, at Aldgate. After the church of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, was founded by Queen Matilda, the knights gave their property to the church (1115) and became brethren of the Priory.

Knight's Fee.—Lands sufficient to maintain a knight, held of the king on military service. After the Conquest, William I. divided England among his vassals, each holder being compelled to supply the Crown with a certain number of knights. The knights held lands from these tenants of the Crown, which lands were termed "Fees." There were 60,215 knights' fees, of which 28,015 were possessed by monasteries. The term is also applied to the rent paid by the knight to the lord for the fee.

Labarum.—A Roman military standard, consisting of a long lance surmounted by the imperial eagle, and having round medallions bearing the imperial portraits. A short transverse bar supported a streamer. It was this standard which Constantine the Great remodelled after his vision of the Cross, and upon it emblazoned the initials of our Lord.

Labella.—Roman tombstones to the memory of people of inferior rank, either round or oval.

Labrum.—A vessel for lustral ablutions at the entrance to a temple and a church of an early period.

Lacerna.—A coarse short garment without sleeves worn by the Romans over their gowns, and fastened before or upon the shoulder by a buckle. At first a habit for the camp, it was afterwards adopted by citizens, and lengthened. The emperors wore a purple lacerna.



FIG. 211.

Lachrymatory of glass, Southwark.

Lachrymatory.—A small vessel of glass or earthenware, generally having a long neck, in which the tears of mourners were gathered and buried with the deceased. Numerous examples are found with Roman interments in England.

Læna.—A gown worn by Roman soothsayers.

Lagan.—The right of the lord of the manor to things cast by the waves on the seashore.

Lagemen.—A term equivalent to the title of thane.

Lamboys.—A steel skirt imitating the plaited *base* of woven material worn over the armour in the 15th century. It was rare in England, although more numerous examples are found in Germany. It may be seen on the effigy of John Gaynsford in his brass at Crowhurst Church, Surrey, and on the armour in the Tower of London said to have been presented by the Emperor Maximilian to Henry VIII.

Lambrequin.—The mantling of the helmet as depicted in heraldry.

Lammas Day.—August 1st. One of the four great fire-days of the Druids. The day on which the mediæval clergy received the tithe of lambs.

Lamp.—The earliest form of lamp found in England is of the Roman occupation, and is similar in shape to the hand lamps common to Italy and the East. They are made of clay, terra-cotta and bronze, with a handle at one end and a spout for the wick at the other. Great art was exercised in the ornamentation of many of these lamps, the top having figures and other designs in relief; others have some symbol of a deity and were probably used in a temple. Sometimes they were suspended. The lamp to Diana (Fig. 212) has fixtures for hanging; others were placed on a pillar-stand, a candelabrum, of which specimens have been found at York. Many such



FIG. 212.—Roman Lamp to Diana, Westhall, Suffolk.

lamps are found in Roman interments. Fig. 213 has an arrangement for four wicks. The hanging

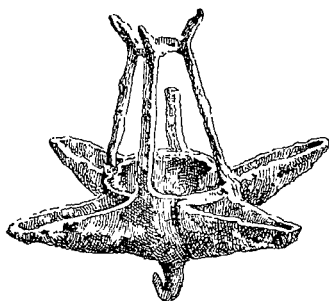


FIG. 213.—Bronze Lamp, London.

lamp was usual among the Saxons and throughout the Middle Ages. (*See Cresset.*)

Lance.—A spear, used by knights in battle and in jousting. The best tempered steel was wrought to a fine point for warfare, but for the joust of peace the lance was blunt, and in the 14th century it was ordered that it should be tipped with a coronal. The shaft was from thirteen to fourteen feet long, made of ash, but Chaucer mentions one of cypress wood. A round plate, called the vam plate, to protect the hand was fastened to the shaft in the 14th century. In the 15th century the shaft was made thicker towards the hand and a grip made with which to grasp it; the shaft of the jousting lance was frequently hollow and widened greatly towards the hand; it was often fluted, and was called a bourdonasse.

Lance-rest.—A hook or bracket, fixed to the right side of the breastplate, for the support of the long lance when laid in rest for a charge. Some of them were hinged so as to fold back when not required.

Landcheap.—A fine for the alienation of land in a manor or liberty of a borough.

Landegandman.—An inferior feudal tenant.

Land-Gable.—A quit-rent for the site of a house.

Landirecta.—The Anglo-Saxon duties of *burgbote* and *brigbote* laid upon all holders of land.

Laniers.—Straps for securing the different pieces of armour.

Lanista.—A master gladiator.

Lararium.—The chamber in which stood the images of the Roman household gods called *Lares*.

Lares.—Household gods of the Romans. They were also called *Penates*. Public Lares were erected at cross-roads for the protection of travellers, and in cities for the invocations of the inhabitants.

Lastage.—A Saxon term for the custom due on the ballast of a ship.

Latch.—The English name for the cross-bow in the 16th century. It was an improved arbalest, bent by a less cumbersome windlass than the former cranequin. In 1508 it was ordained that "no man shall shoot with a cross-bow without the king's licence, except he be a lord, or have 200 marks of land." (See Cross-bow, Arbalest, and Prodd.

Lathe.—A Saxon division of land containing three or four *hundreds*, or *wapentakes*; an officer over a lathe was a Lathreve. Kent is divided into five lathes.

Lathreve, or Trithingreve.—A Saxon official who had authority over a third of a county. He heard causes at the Trithing which could not be adjusted in the hundred court.

Laticlavi.—Two strips of purple ornamented with buttons on the tunic of a Roman person of distinction.

Latrunculi.—A Roman game similar to chess.

Latten, Laten, Laton.—A compound consisting of 60 parts copper, 30 zinc, 10 of lead and tin, somewhat resembling brass, but of greater durability. It was made in Flanders and Germany, that of Cologne being of the best quality, and known as "Cullen plate"; it was imported into England in plates, and used for monumental brasses and certain articles, such as the cufre-feu, holy-water vats, etc.

Launcegay.—An offence weapon of the Middle Ages, prohibited by statute 7 Rich. II., c. 13.

Laurentalia.—A Roman festival in honour of Acca Laurentia, the nurse of Romulus and Remus, observed December 23. The nurse was nicknamed Lupa, and hence arose the story of the wolf that suckled the royal twins.

Lawless Court.—A court held on Kingshill, Rochford, Essex, on the Wednesday next after Michaelmas, at cock-crowing. At which court neither light, pen, ink, nor other writing materials but a coal were allowed, and no voice rose above a whisper. He that owed suit or service there, and did not appear, was fined double his rent. This was imposed on the tenants as retribution for

having conspired against the authorities at the same early hour.

Lazar-house.—A hospital for lepers, of which there were over two hundred in England in the Middle Ages. The principal house was at Burton Lazars, Leicestershire, where there are the remains of extensive fish-ponds for the stocking of fresh fish food. St. Nicholas, Harbledown, near Canterbury, one of the best known, remains as an almshouse.

Lazzi.—The third social rank amongst the Saxons, who were serfs. The first, *Eðhilingi*, were noble; the second, *Frilingi*, were freemen.

Lectica.—A Roman litter.

Lectisternium.—A Roman banquet to the gods in times of public calamities. The name was also applied to the table or stand on which the images stood during the feast.

Lectores.—One who, in the household of wealthy Romans, read aloud during a meal.

Legati.—Roman officers, usually one to each legion, who had the privilege of using the fasces, and in the absence of the Imperator had command of the army.

Legion.—A body of Roman soldiers of varying numbers. In the time of Romulus it consisted of 3,000 foot and 300 horse. A legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into ten companies, and each company into two centuries. Each legion included Velites, Hastati, Principes, and Triarii.

Lemniscus.—A purple band around the head of a Roman victorious athlete.

Lemuria. - A Roman celebration on May 9th to pacify the manes of the dead.

Lepa.—A mediæval dry measure which contained the third part of two bushels.

Lettice.—A fur, the wearing of which was forbidden to anyone beneath the rank of banneret in the year 1403-4.

Levitonarium.—A sleeveless tunic of the Romans.

Libella.—A Roman coin, the value of a tenth part of a *denarius*, equal to the *as*.

Libelli.—Notice bills of Roman shows.

Liberalia.—Roman festivals in honour of Bacchus, held March 17th.

Libra.—A Roman coin of silver, worth about £3. Also a pound weight.

Librāta.—A mediæval term for land comprising four ox-gangs, then valued at 20s.

Liburnicæ Naves.—Roman ships of two banks of oars, built lightly for rapidity.

Liburnum.—A Roman letter, convenient for reading or writing upon.

Licium.—A girdle worn by Roman officers whose duty was to execute the orders of magistrates.

Lictors.—Inferior Roman officers who carried the *fascēs* before magistrates.

Lignagium.—The right of cutting wood for fuel in feudal ages.

Linsey Wolsey.—A woollen stuff manufactured at Linsey, Suffolk.

Linstock.—A weapon invented in the reign of Edward VI., with which a gunner could defend himself, and fire his cannon whilst grasping it. It was a pike, with a branch on each side to hold a lighted match; the branches often terminated in an ornamental head, in which the match was fixed.

Liripipes —The long tails or pendants of the chaperon or hood of the 15th century.

Literæ Laureatæ.—Letters wreathed with laurel sent by Roman generals, in which they reported a decisive victory and craved a Supplicatio, or public thanksgiving.

Lithostrotum.—A name given by the Romans to tessellated pavements—originally wrought in Persia—of which splendid specimens have been found at Cirencester and elsewhere.

Littus Saxonicum.—(See Count of the Saxon Shore.)

Lituus.—A crooked staff used by the Roman augurs in quartering the heavens.

Loculamenta.—Scrinia, or boxes for holding scrolls.

Locutorium.—The common room of a monastery, in which conversation was allowed to the monks.

Lodesmen.—Pilots of sailing vessels, held in high esteem throughout the Middle Ages.

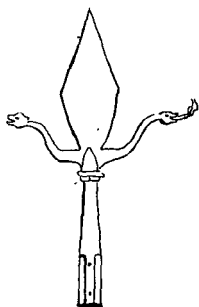


FIG. 214.—Linstock.

Longbow.—It is not certain when the longbow first became so powerful a weapon in the hands of the English. The Normans at Hastings used the short four-foot bow, and it is surmised that they adopted it from the Welsh. From Giraldus Cambrensis we learn that in the latter part of the 12th century the Welsh used enormous bows and heavy arrows that would drive through a 4-inch door. The use of the

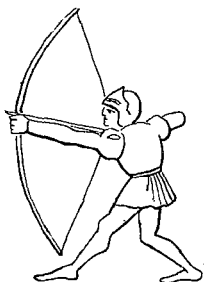


FIG. 215.—Longbow.

longbow of 6 feet and cloth-yard arrow was established in the Assize of Arms in 1252, and it became the famed national weapon in the reign of Edward I.

The shaft had an effective range of over 900 feet, and at shorter range could penetrate plate armour. The longbow held its own against the arquebus to the middle of the 16th century, and was not finally superseded by firearms until the 17th century. The bow was chiefly made of yew, but ash, elm, and witch-hazel were also used. Bows of the time of Henry VIII. recovered from the wreck of *The Mary Rose* were 6 feet 4 inches long.

Lord Lyon, King-of-Arms, is the chief Herald of Scotland, and head of the "Lyon Office."

Lundress.—An ancient silver penny, so called from being minted in London only.

Lushburgs.—Base money made abroad in imitation of English coins, and brought here for circulation in the reign of Edward III. Its importation was made treasonable.

Lustral Day.—The day of ceremonial washing of a Roman infant; usually the ninth day after the birth of a boy, the eighth of a girl.

Lustrum.—A space of five years, at the beginning of which an inventory of the Roman citizens and their goods was made and taxed.

Luzarnes.—The skin of an animal not identified. None under the degree of an earl was allowed to wear this fur in 1549.

Lyef Silver.—A feudal fine for permission to plough and sow.

Lymphad.—An ancient galley.

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