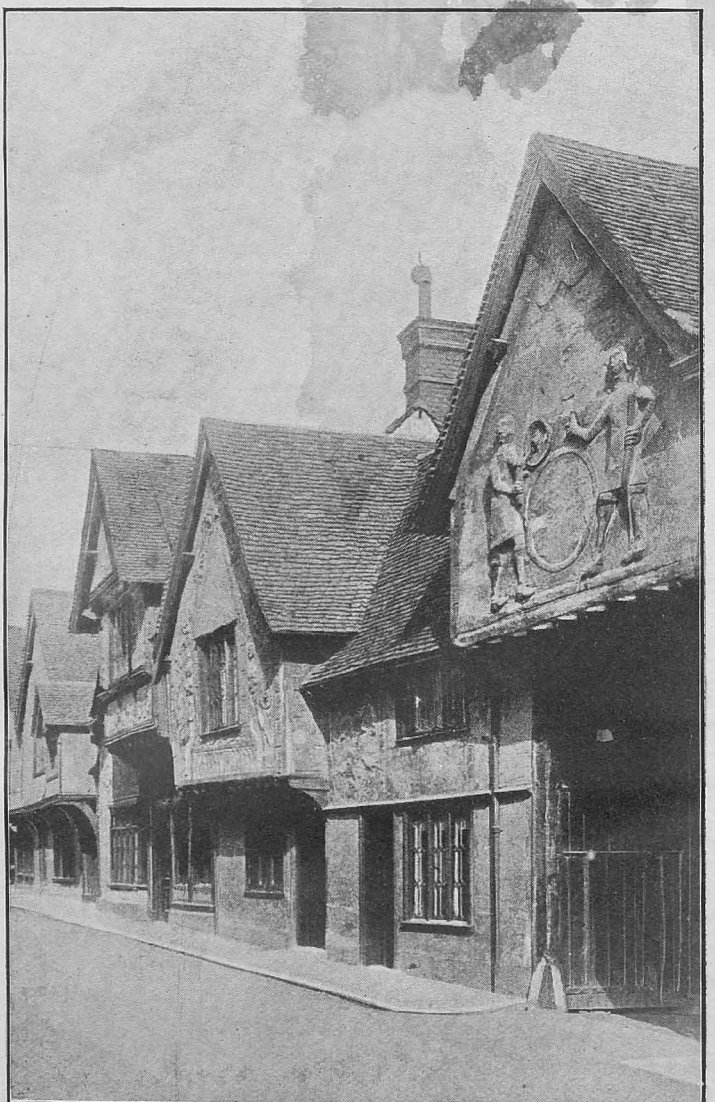
Glossary of Archæology

VOL. II.

A. NORMAN.

Glossary of Archæology.



Pargetting, Saffron Walden. (*See Page 63.*)

Frontispiece to Vol. II.

THE ANTIQUARIES' PRIMERS.

Glossary of Archæology

EXCLUDING ARCHITECTURE AND ECCLESIOLOGY.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY
A. NORMAN

VOL. II.

With Three Hundred & Sixty-three Illustrations.

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GLOSSARY OF ARCHÆOLOGY

Mace.—A primitive weapon—as may be seen in the knop-stick of the African native—no doubt used in Britain long before any extant examples of the Bronze and Iron Ages. Fig. 216 is a

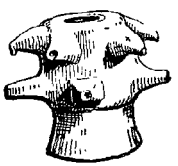


FIG. 216.
British Mace-head.

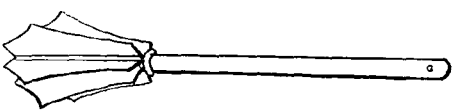


FIG. 217.—Mace, 15th century.

British mace-head of bronze from Bedwyn, Wilts. The present name was given to a weapon which superseded the baston, or club, of the 11th century, and continued in use during the period of armour. Maces were made of steel, bronze, and sometimes of lead, and assumed a variety of designs in the head. They were carried hanging at the saddle-bow. Warrior prelates used a mace in battle, seeing that ecclesiastics were forbidden the sword.

"Massnelle" and "Quadrell" were the names of smaller maces carried by citizens until forbidden by Edward III.

Mace, Civic.—As the military mace indicated physical power, so the civic mace was emblematical of authoritative power, and was an evolution of

the military. Maces were the weapons of the kings' sergeant-at-arms, their bodyguard, and were granted to mayors as representatives of the king; they are represented in the hands of officials in the royal courts of justice.

Machicolations.—Holes left between the highly projecting corbels which support a parapet, or breastwork, through which the defenders of a stronghold—sheltered behind the parapet—poured boiling water or molten lead, or dropped missiles on the assailants below. They are usually over a gateway, as at Carisbrooke Castle, or round the top of a tower, as at Warwick Castle.

Mægbote.—Anglo-Saxon compensation for slaying a kinsman.

Maenhir.—(*See* Menhir.)

Magi.—A name given to the wise men of the Druids by certain early writers.

Magna Charta.—The great charter of English liberties, embracing a body of statutes from the time of Edward the Confessor onwards. King John's violation of these laws led to his enforced confirmation of them. Another solemn confirmation was made by Henry III. in the 37th year of his reign, and by the Statute 25, Edward I., it was ordained that the Great Charter should be taken as the common law of England.

Magnatæ.—An Irish tribe which occupied the westernmost part of Donegal.

Mail.—Armour of metal other than plate armour. There is the ringed mail, British, *mael;* Saxon, *ghervynged byrn;* Norse, *hringa brynis;* Norman, *maille.*

FIG. 218.—Chain Mail.
Sir John d'Aubernoun,
Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey.

Sometimes the rings are depicted as though set against each other and thus sewn on to a leathern tunic, others are interlaced and doubly interlaced. They were known from the earliest times, and are illustrated in a variety of ways. The double chain, in which each link is interlaced with four others, was made throughout the 14th century.

The mascled mail was formed of a number of lozenge-shaped pieces of steel with a hole in the middle of each mascle, by which it was riveted on to a leather background. This is shown on the figure of Milo Fitzwalter, on his seal, and is probably the same as *trellised mail* mentioned by Norman metrical writers.

Small plates are also fastened in horizontal rows forming a square chequered appearance, which is termed *tegulated* by Meyrick, but without ancient precedent for the name.

Scale armour, the *lorica squamata* of the Romans and familiar to Britons during the Roman occupation, was copied in both leather and steel by the Normans.

Representations of what is called *banded mail*, in which the rings appear in regular courses divided by a fillet, are common on sepulchral effigies and in glass of the 13th century; but whether they infer lines of metal, or ribs of the leathern tunic pinched up between the rows of rings, is unknown. (Fig. 218.)

Maile.—A silver halfpenny. A pound weight of sterling silver was minted into 360 sterlings or pennies, or 720 mailes or halfpennies.

Malleoli.—Bundles of combustible materials thrown by the Romans into an enemy's lines.

Mamelières.—Circular bosses or plates fastened on the breast of the surcoat, to which chains were fixed; one was attached to the handle of the sword, and when there were two, the other was linked to the helm, to prevent their loss in action. They were used from the reign of Edward I. to that of Henry V.

FIG. 219.—Brass at Minster, Isle of Sheppey.

Manbote.—Saxon compensation for homicide.

Manca.—A mediæval square coin of gold, commonly valued at thirty pence, but in Saxon days sometimes valued at six shillings. The name was often used indiscriminately with *mancusa.*

Mancusa.—From *manu-cusa*, being coined by hand. Among the Saxons it was equal in value to two shillings and sixpence, but later it was valued as a mark of silver.

Mandatum.—A retaining fee to a Roman advocate.

Mandilon, Mandevile.—A short cloak with apertures through which to thrust the arms, worn by the humbler sort in the 17th century.

Mandræ.—A term applied to the early dry-built Celtic structures of huge stones, such as the primitive monasteries in Ireland.

Manentes.—Feudal tenants and their families, who could not remove from their domiciles without permission.

Mangonel, Calabre, Pierrière.—Names given to engines of war for throwing pieces of rock. The illustration is of the 14th century.

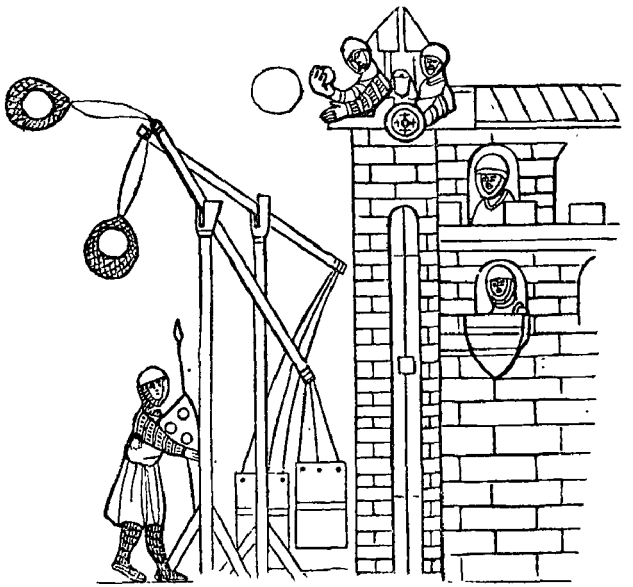


FIG. 220.—Mangonel.

Manifer.—A gauntlet for the bridle hand; 15th century. (Fig. 356.)

Maniple (also called **Fanon**).—At first a piece of linen worn by the sacred ministers of the altar, which was afterwards represented by a narrow strip of embroidered silk, worn over the hand in Saxon times, afterwards over the left sleeve of the alb. Worn by the priest and deacon at Mass, but its use was extended to the sub-deacon in the 7th century. It is the fourth vesture put on by the Mass-priest.

Manipulus.—A small body of Roman infantry. Each cohort was divided into three manipules, and each manipule into two centuries.

Manning.—A feudal day's work for a man.

Manor (formerly called a Barony).—A demesne granted by the king on condition of certain services, over which the lord exercised jurisdiction within certain limits. These tenants of the king allotted estates in their baronies to subordinate tenants, also subject to rents and services. On these principles the feudal system was maintained.

Mantelet, Pavis.—A large shield for the protection of artillerymen. (Fig. 52.)

Manubiæ.—Roman spoils of war.

Manu Jurare.—A mediæval form of oath.

Manuscript (derived from *codices manu scripti*, books written by hand).—The substances on which characters were written and have relation to British usages were waxed tablets, parchment, vellum and paper. For writings of different periods see Palæography.

An illuminated manuscript is a writing "lit up" with gold and colours; an art which originated in the use of red lead for capitals while the general text was in black ink. The earliest illuminated MSS. in England were probably brought by St. Augustine, and the first native limner of the British Isles appears to have been an Irishman. Irish MSS.—probably of the 5th century—show a native growth nearly akin to the Byzantine spirit, but without the gold. Minute interlacements and red dots are the dominant features, with lacertine treatment of conventional animals. These reached a climax in the Book of Kells. (8th to 9th century.)

The early work of English illuminators of the 7th and 8th centuries followed Irish traditions with Roman influence, but the raids of the Northmen set back the progress of English artists.

In the 10th century Continental designs guided the hand of the Englishmen and, in addition to initials, miniatures were emancipated from the crude efforts of the Irish to depict figures, drawings assumed graceful forms, until the beautiful work of the Winchester school was attained, as seen in the Benedictional of St. Æthelwold, 963-984, and the somewhat later Missal and Benedictional now at Rouen. (Fig. 222.) After the Norman Conquest the style was changed: at first the figures were more stiff than in the preceding age, miniatures were set inside initials, borders developed, until the art attained its height in the 14th century in Queen Mary's Psalter. Bohemian influence affected illuminations after the marriage of Richard II.; miniatures were softer in tone and borders enriched. French intercourse in the time of Henry V. left its mark in the MSS., and the Flemish School predominated under Edward IV. In the 16th century miniatures followed the style of Memling, and borders were made of isolated realistic flowers, fruit and insects, on a broad band of gold or colour, gradually deteriorating until illuminating was a past art.

FIG. 221.—Initial, 15th century. Trinity College, Oxford.

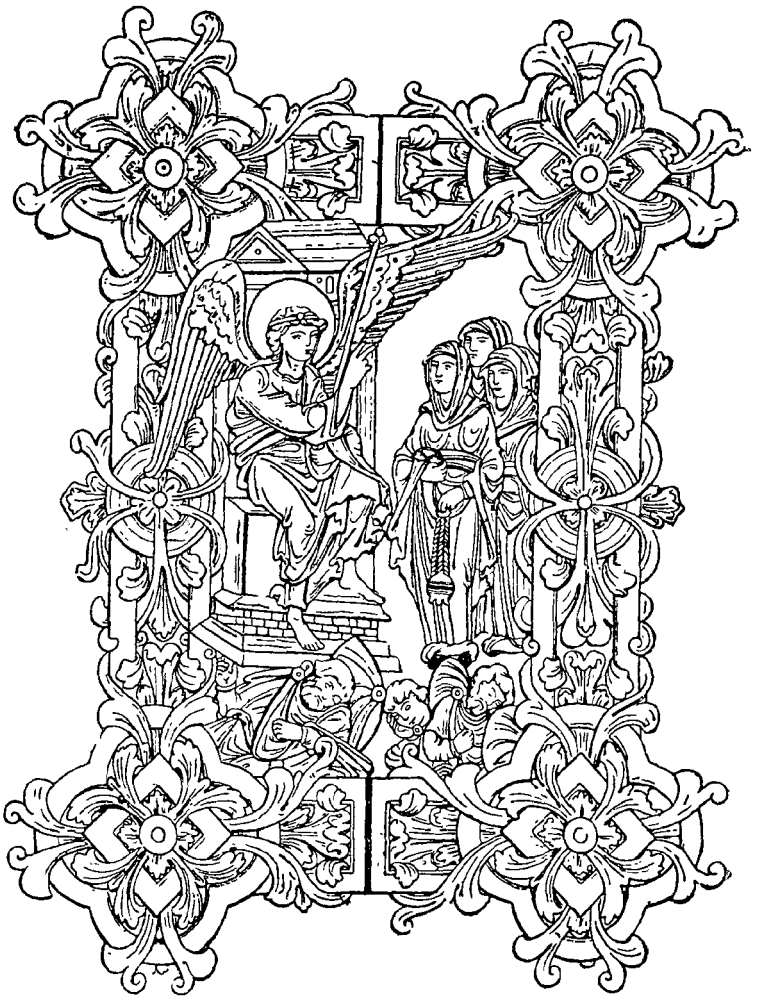


FIG. 222.
Benedictional of Archbishop Robert at Rouen.

Marchers, Lords Marchers. — Barons placed on the marches of Wales and Scotland to restrain the people of those countries from harassing England. They were allowed so much liberty that they acted as petty kings, and sometimes roused the royal jealousy. They were abolished by Henry VIII.

Marchet.—A feudal fee paid by a tenant to his lord on the marriage of his daughter, customary in Scotland and the north of England.

Mark.—A certain weight of silver, minted or otherwise. Its relative value in the time of Henry I. was 6s. 1d.; but later and more general value was 13s. 4d. A mark of gold was eight ounces.

Marquis.—A rank and title created in England by Richard II. in 1387. The second degree of the British Peerage.

Marshalling of Arms.—In heraldry the grouping of two or more coats of arms to form a single composition. If a man marries a woman who is not an heiress, their respective arms are borne impaled (Fig. 223, 1), and their sons bear the father's arms only.

If she be an heiress her arms are emblazoned on an Escutcheon of Pretence (Fig. 223, 2), and their son quarters the arms of both his parents, the father's in the 1st and 4th quarters, the mother's in the 2nd and 3rd quarters. (Fig. 223, 3.)

If the son marries a woman who is not an heiress, her arms are impaled with his quarterings (Fig. 223, 4), but if an heiress, her arms are charged in pretence on his paternal coat. (Fig. 223, 5.) The son of these people would then quarter both the arms of his mother and grandmother with his father's. (Fig. 223, 6.)

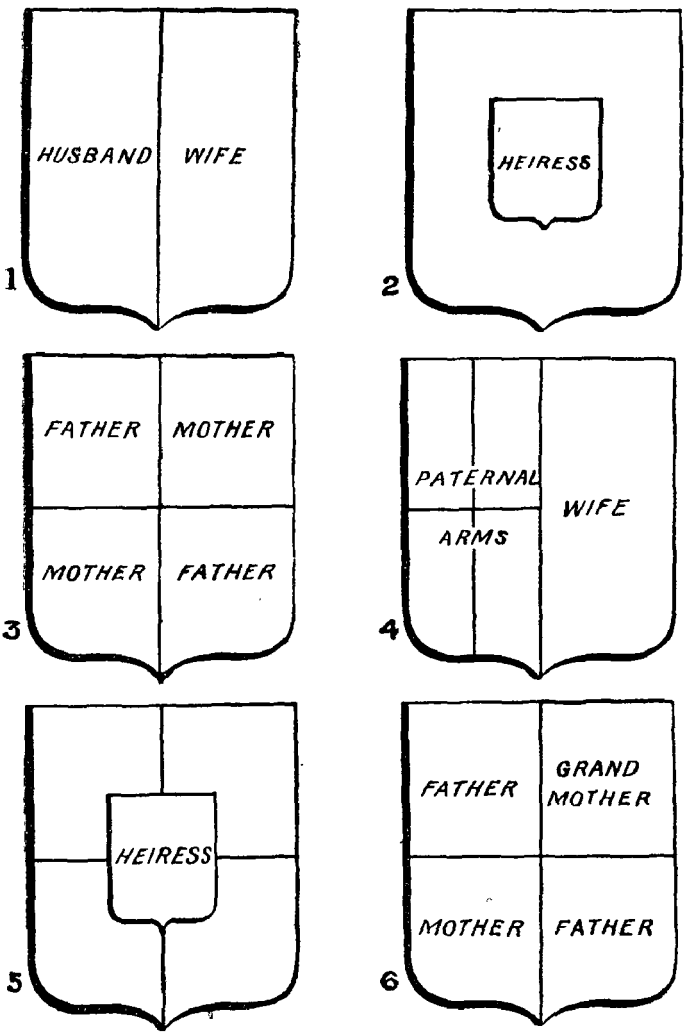


FIG. 223.—Marshalling of Arms.

It will thus be seen that if the successive sons continue to marry heiresses the quarterings increase indefinitely.

A widower who marries again bears the arms of both his wives. (Fig. 181.)

A spinster bears her paternal arms on a lozenge instead of a shield, without any crest.

A widow bears her husband's arms with her own on a lozenge. (Fig. 224.)

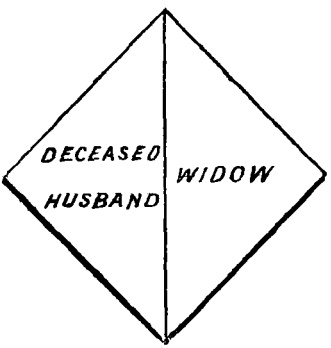


FIG. 224.—Widow's Escutcheon.

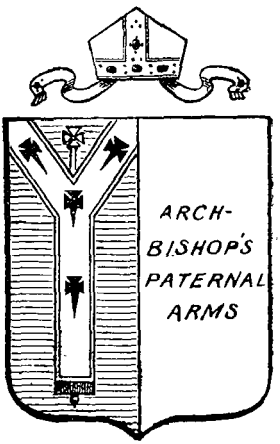


FIG. 225.—Archiepiscopal Escutcheon.

If a widow marries again, she ceases to bear the arms of her former husband.

A prelate impales his family arms with those of his bishopric, or, in the case of an archbishop, his arms are impaled with the archiepiscopal insignia. (Fig. 225.)

Kings of Arms bear two shields, the dexter emblazoned with the official arms, the sinister with their paternal arms.

A Knight of the Chivalric Orders when married bears two shields, the dexter shield with his own, the sinister with his wife's arms.

Martel.—A war hammer, usually having a sharp pick at one end and a hammer at the other. They

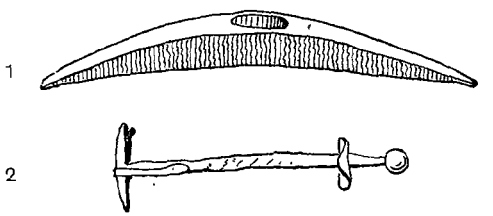


FIG. 226.—Martel. 1. 12th century. 2. 15th century.

FIG. 227.—Martel de Fer.
(Brit. Mus., Cotton. MS., Julius, E4.)
Combat between the Earl of Warwick and Sir Pandolf Malacet, 1408.

were used in warfare at all periods to the 17th century. With the Iron Age the martel-de-fer was introduced, and because it was the favourite weapon of Charles, father of Pepin of France, and owing to the skill with which he wielded it, he received the surname of Martel. The head of the martel was sometimes made with a double pick (Fig. 226), with an adze-blade, a crescent, or a ball.

Martyrology.—A register of martyrs for the Faith. It was adopted by the Church from the Roman custom of inserting the names of their heroes on a tablet, or diptych, for due commemoration.

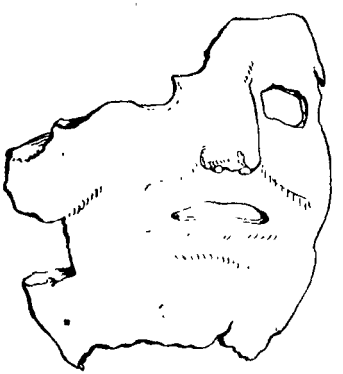


FIG. 228.—Tragic Mask.

Mask (*Persona*).—Masks were worn by Roman actors in nearly all dramatic representations. They mostly represented heroes or gods and were typical of their characters. Amphitheatres and other relics suggest that the Romans indulged their love of acting while in Britain, a suggestion confirmed by the finding of a mask moulded in terra-cotta at Wilderspool, on the Mersey.

Masons' Marks.—Masons' marks, or the marks of the men who dressed the stones, are seen in the vaults of Solomon's Temple, and on buildings of ancient Rome; they have been found on the stones of Roman buildings in Britain, and are of

frequent occurrence on mediæval buildings. Each mason of St. Ninian's Lodge at Brechin registered his mark against his name in the Cash Book (Fig. 229), and the individual's mark was not to be changed. The lower mark is in the Priory Church of Christchurch, Hampshire.

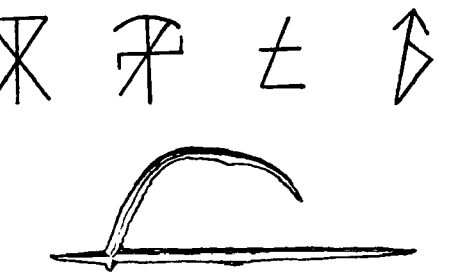


FIG. 229.—Masons' Marks.

Mass Priest.—A secular priest as distinct from one of a convent. He was originally a parish priest—called a *Messe Thegne* by the Saxons—but in later times the term was applied to a chantry-priest.

Matricula.—A register. To qualify for entry in the registers of a university is to matriculate.

Mazer.—A drinking bowl of turned wood, usually maple, because it is spotted wood, following the

FIG. 230.—Mazer.

original German word meaning a *spot*, from which *mazer* is derived. Mazers were favourite drinking-

bowls from the 13th to the 16th centuries, and the name occurs in innumerable inventories and wills. The wooden bowl was usually rimmed with silver, which restrained the thin wood from warping, and in the bottom was a medallion called a *founce*, a *boss*, or a *print*, made of silver, in which a crystal was sometimes mounted.

Menhir, Mænhir (Keltic *maen*, a stone, and *hir*, high.)—A pillar of memorial, a sacred stone of primitive times. It is also known as the *hoar-stone*, or *heer-stone*, the pillar of convocation, and by a variety of modern names as the *high-stone*, *stone of power*, etc. It is one of the earliest monuments of which there is any record. The Patriarch Jacob, after passing the night alone in the midst of the pathless desert, raised and dedicated a stone to the Lord Jehovah, in memorial of the Divine protection. He raised the pillar of stone in the morning upon one end, and poured oil upon it. Such a monolith has a sacred character. When it is one of a number, repeated at certain distances and forming an avenue, a track-way is hedged leading to some sacred spot,

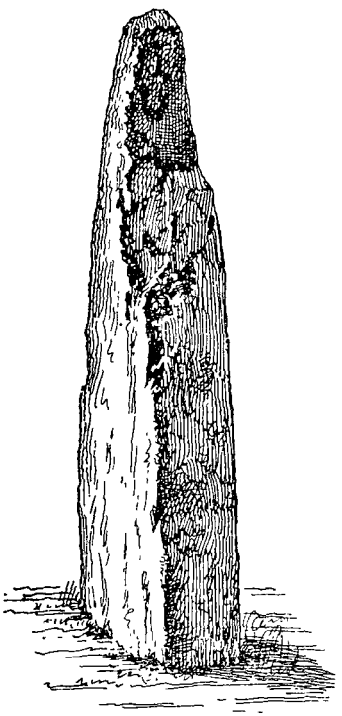


FIG. 231.—Menhir. "The Blind Fiddler," Penzance, Cornwall.

a temple, or chieftain's tomb. Sometimes it was raised as a boundary stone, and at once received a sacred character, for severe penalties attended the removal of a landmark.

Mensores.—Roman surveyors who marked out encampments and assigned the position of each company.

Mentonière. — A chin-piece similar to the hause-col and the volunt-piece.

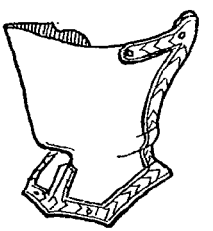


FIG. 232. Mentonière.

Mer, Mere.—Saxon place-names with this prefix or affix indicate a fen country.

Merchants' Marks.—Sundry devices or trade marks, designed and used as a personal distinction, not only by merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen, but by others not having the right of armorial bearings, though occasionally an armiger is found also using a personal mark. They were adopted about the year 1400; but nearly a century earlier the trade guilds had similar marks. Fig. 233, 1, is the mark of Thomas Pownder, of Ipswich, A.D. 1525, and No. 2, of Thomas Waterdeyn, of Lynn, A.D. 1410.

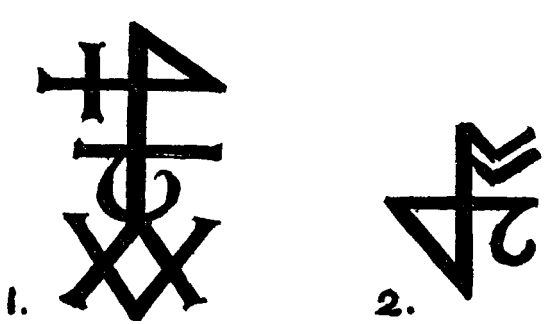


FIG. 233.—Merchants' Marks.

Mesaticephalic.—An intermediate form of skull between the dolichocephalic, or long skull, and the brachycephalic, or short skull, which has an index of 70 to 80. This skull represents man in the Final Stone Age, a period of transition not yet ascertained, but evidently showing a fusion of races, especially in Yorkshire.

Mesolithic.—(*μέσος*, middle; *λίθος*, stone). A transitional period between the Palæolithic and Neolithic Ages.

Metallurgy.—From Timæus, the Sicilian historian (350-326 B.C.), we learn that the Greeks knew of the British Tin trade, and Diodorus

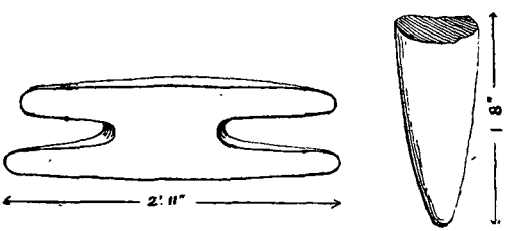


FIG. 234.—British Pigs of Tin.
Truro Museum.

Siculus, quoting Posidonius, gives an account of tin mining in Cornwall. After smelting and purifying the metal they beat it into masses shaped like knuckle-bones and carried it to an island off Britain, called Ictis (Drake's Island?), which at low tide was accessible to wagons, and carried it over to Gaul, reaching the mouth of the Rhone overland in about 30 days.

Strabo and Herodotus also mention the tin mines of Britain, and on Dartmoor there are many remains of the "Old Men's Workings," where the ore was obtained by "streaming." Ingots of tin of varied form are in Truro Museum; one of

them from Falmouth Harbour, of peculiar shape, is supposed to have been thus cast that two of them might be slung across the back of a pack-horse, one on each side. In mediæval times the mines of Cornwall and Devon were subject to the Stannary Parliament held on Hingston Down until 1305, when the Devonshire miners were given their own Stannary Court, to be held on Crockhern Tor.

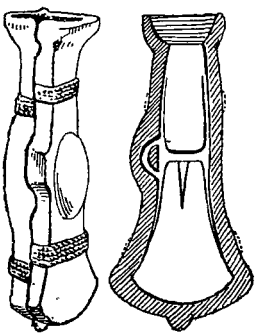


FIG. 235.—Bronze Mould for Palstave. Wilts.

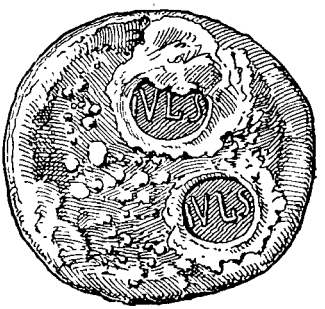


FIG. 236.—Copper Cake. Anglesey.

The working of copper and producing of bronze is ascribed to the Goidelic Kelts, and their handiwork is seen in the numberless relics of the Bronze Age. Tacitus describes how the mineral was obtained by first heating the rock, upon which water was then cast and the ore detached with stone hammers. One of the principal localities for obtaining copper ore was Anglesey, where ancient workings are found, with the charcoal from the fires and hammer-stones with cinctured groovings, in which the handles of twigs, or withies, were kept in position. Keltic workshops for the manufacture of implements have come to view; long ingots of copper produced by running the metal

into grooves cut in stone, a founder's hoard at Great Thurrock, Essex, and many moulds for celts, spear-heads, etc., testify to their industry. The Romans continued the working of copper in Anglesey, and a number of circular cakes of that metal have been found, weighing from 29 lbs. to 49 lbs., averaging about 12 in. in diameter and 2 in. thick, each having an inscription.

When iron was first known in Britain cannot be determined. It was worked on the Continent long before it was used for manufactured implements by the Britons, and their industry in this metal has left fewer examples than those of the Bronze Age, largely due to the corrosion of iron. Celts, chariot-wheel tyres and other fittings, brooches, money-bars, etc., are pre-Roman. Cæsar mentions the maritime iron-producing district—probably the weald of Sussex, where iron was worked until the 18th century—and Romans smelted iron ore in the forest of Anderida and in the Forest of Dean. For many miles along the banks of the Wye a bed of cinders lies beneath the soil, and the name of the village of Cinderford speaks of its origin; here the ore is rich and near the surface, and in the neighbourhood of Coleford the "Scowles" or ancient mines are extensive. Traces of Roman iron working occur in various parts of Britain. At Lanchester, Durham, the method of producing the blast necessary to smelt the ore was seen in two tunnels formed in the side of a hill; they were wide at the outer extremities and narrowed to the point where they met, the mouths of the channels were towards the west, and when a strong wind came from that quarter the blast was of great force. Ironworks were extensive at Bath, where

a guild of smiths was formed for the forging of Roman armour and arms.

Classical writers say that lead was very plentiful in Britain, and it was so near the surface of the earth that the Romans considered it advisable to prohibit more than a limited quantity to be taken annually.

FIG. 237.—Pig of Lead. Blagdon, Somerset.

Traces of Roman lead mines and pigs of lead are found over England and Scotland, the greater number in Derbyshire and Cheshire. Nearly all pigs are impressed with the name of an Emperor; they average 22ins. long and weigh about 156-184 lbs. These pigs of lead are supposed to have been part of the tribute paid to Rome.

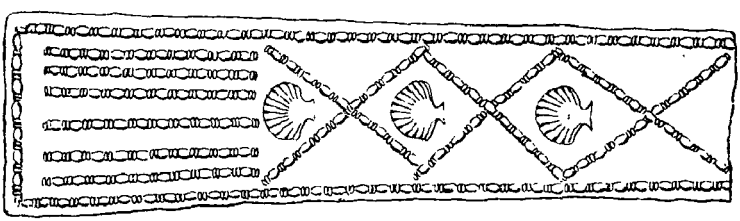


FIG. 238.—Roman Coffin Lid of Lead. Minories, London.

When the Romans buried by inhumation the affluent were often interred in leaden coffins, generally ornamented with scallop-shells and beaded rods of the same metal; the lid of a coffin found near the Tower of London illustrates these characteristics.

Among the many objects for which lead was used at a later period were fonts and plaques with the alphabet, after the pattern of horn-books.

Gold was worked by Britons of the Bronze Age, and many beautiful examples of their craft remain.

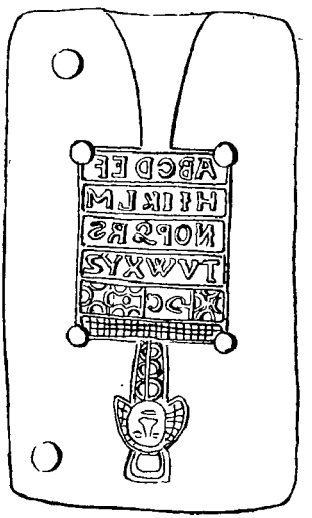


FIG. 239.—Mould for Leaden Book.

The metal was more plentiful in Ireland than in Britain, and when the Goidelic Kelts were driven hence they utilised its resources, and their workmanship remains in brooches, armlets and many other objects.

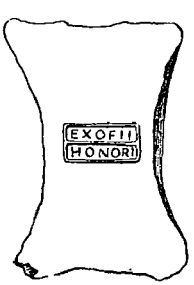


FIG. 240.—Ingot of Silver. London.

Silver was used with great art by the Kelts, and relics of Romano-British silver mining were found on Tower Hill, London, together with an inscribed ingot of silver. Other

ingots were discovered at Cuerdale, near Preston; Coleraine, Ireland, etc.

Pewter.—An alloy of tin and lead which the Romans fashioned into graceful forms, as the goblet and flanged bowl from Appleshaw.

The ordinances of the London Pewterers were first committed to writing in 1348, and in 1473 Edward IV. granted the Guild of Pewterers a

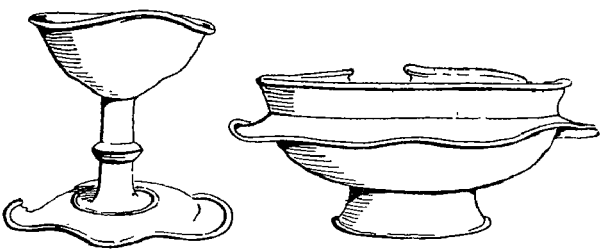


FIG. 241.—Roman Pewter. Appleshaw.

charter giving the right of assay, with power to confiscate any article below a standard quality. In 1503 the maker's mark, or "touch," was compulsory, but there is no series of date-letter, and, as the register of the makers' names is lost, it is difficult to determine the exact date. The "touches" are usually pictorial, as a swan, a mermaid, a portcullis, etc., accompanied — in London—by the quality mark, a crowned rose, or the special quality mark, the letter X. Sometimes the name or initials of the maker are added to his touch. In the 17th century the hall-marks for silver were frequently imitated on pewter to deceive the purchaser. From the 13th to the 15th century all great families had services of pewter;

a "Garnish" consisted of twelve each of dishes, plates and saucers; after that period pewter became more common.

Metatores.—Roman officers—a tribune and some centurions—who preceded the army to choose the position for a camp and direct the surveyors in marking out quarters for each legion.

Metegavel.—A feudal rent paid in foodstuffs.

Metheglin.—A British drink made from honey.

Metteshep.—A feudal fine on tenants who neglected the rent-service of cutting the lord's corn.

Micel-Gemot.—A later name for the Wittenagemot, or Saxon state council.

Mile-Stones.—Through the great system of roads with which the Romans intersected the empire, each mile (Roman mile) was marked by an upright stone. These mile-stones were usually cylindrical pillars, as Fig. 242, though occasionally they were of other forms, as Fig. 243, on which was inscribed the name of the Emperor at the time of erection. When another Emperor ruled, a new mile-stone with his name was erected in the place of the former; on one spot near Vindolana six prostrate mile-stones have been found, each bearing the name of a different Emperor. Except in the vicinity of the Roman Wall very few of these monuments are extant, the stones having been used for other purposes. One mile-stone still stands on its original site in a secluded spot on the Roman road called Stanegate.

Fig. 242 is inscribed with a dedication to the Emperor Cæsar Severus Alexander (A.D. 222-235),

and marked the 14th mile; it is 4ft. 3in. high. Fig. 243 has a rectangular stele about the rounded pillar, on which is inscribed a dedication to the

FIG. 242.
Roman Mile-stones.

FIG. 243.
Stanegate, Northumberland.

Emperor Flavius Valerius Constantinus Pius Augustus, and to Cæsar Flavius Julius Constans, the son of the Augustus (A.D. 306-337).

Military Service. — A tenure of lands by knights' service, by which the tenant had to perform service to his king or overlord in time of war, either by providing men-at-arms or military supplies.

Misericord.—A stall found in the choirs of monastic and collegiate churches, in which the seat can be raised, when a bracket beneath provides

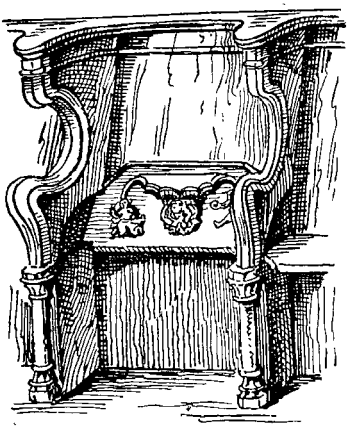


FIG. 244.—Misericord, All Souls', Oxford.

a rest for the body of the canon or monk during the recitation of the lengthy offices of the breviary. The bracket is supported by some carved design, often very beautiful and sometimes grotesque.

Misericorde.—(*See* Dagger.)

Mises.—Gifts given by Welshmen to their princes. A tribute of 3,000 marks paid by the inhabitants of the County Palatine of Chester on the succession of a new earl. A mise-book, or register, of the amount due from each town and village was kept at Chester.

Missal.—A book of the Ordinary and Canon of the Mass.

Missio.—A full discharge given to a Roman soldier after twenty years' service.

Mitta.—An Anglo-Saxon measure mentioned in Domesday Book, supposed to equal ten bushels.

Modius.—A Roman dry measure for grain, containing 32 heminæ, or 16 sextarii, or one-third of the amphora, equal to an English peck.

Mola Salsa.—Parched barley, ground and mixed with salt and incense, which was sprinkled between the horns of animals for Roman sacrifices.

Molmutian Laws.—Gildas gives a code of laws reputed to have been compiled by Dunwallo Molmutius, a traditionary king of the Britons, said to have begun his reign 400 B.C.

Money.—Gold ring-money of the British Bronze Age has been found in Co. Clare, Ireland; at Boyston, Suffolk; Ely, Cambridgeshire, etc. That from Ely is strung on a gold bracelet. (Fig. 245.) Disks of Kimmeridge shale were called "coal-money" by the earlier antiquaries, until it was shown that they were the refuse from the lathe, formed by turning armlets from the shale. (Fig. 205.) In the Iron Age bars of iron were circulated as currency. Cæsar mentions this (Bell. Gall. I v., c. 10), and many examples have been found in the south-west of Britain—Glastonbury and Ham Hill, Somerset; in Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Berkshire, at Winchester, Northampton, and in the

FIG. 245.—British Ring Money of gold on golden armlet. Ely.

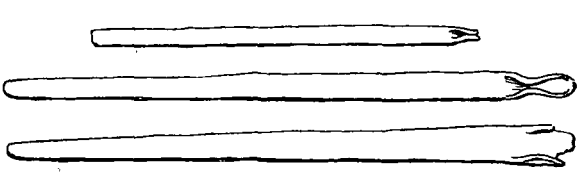


FIG. 246.—Bar Money.

Isle of Wight. The average length of those from Worcester is 22 in. long; one from Glastonbury

Marsh Village is 26 in. long. They are of three denominations, once, twice and four times the unit of 4770 grains (Fig. 246); each denomination has a differently formed end. They have no parallel in other countries and appear to have been a British standard.

British gold coinage appears to have been received from Gaul, where the gold stater of Philip II. of Macedon (died 336 B.C.) was followed. They have mostly been found in the south-west of England, on the tin-trade route. The die-sinkers were unequal to copying the head of Philip or the horses and chariot on the reverse, and from one of the earliest (Fig. 247, 1), where the face, hair, and head fillet is pronounced, they decline until the fillet only remains, the single surviving horse is disjointed and almost lost in a number of pellets; the reverse is concave.

The earliest inscribed coin (No. 2) is of Tasciovanus — about 30 B.C. to A.D. 5 — whose mint was at Verulam: and specimens of Dubnovellaunus and Addedomaros are still more archaic.

Roman influence is apparent in the coins of Commius, Belgic chief in the south-east; Cunobelinus (about 5 B.C. to A.D. 41), minted at Colchester; Epaticcus, chieftain of Catuvellauni, struck at Silchester; Tincommius, king of Regni; Verica, king of the Atrebates; Eppillus, king of Kent, etc.

With the advent of the Romans, British tribal kings continued to coin in spite of edicts, but in London and Colchester the mints were taken over by Carausius for Imperial coinage (No. 3).

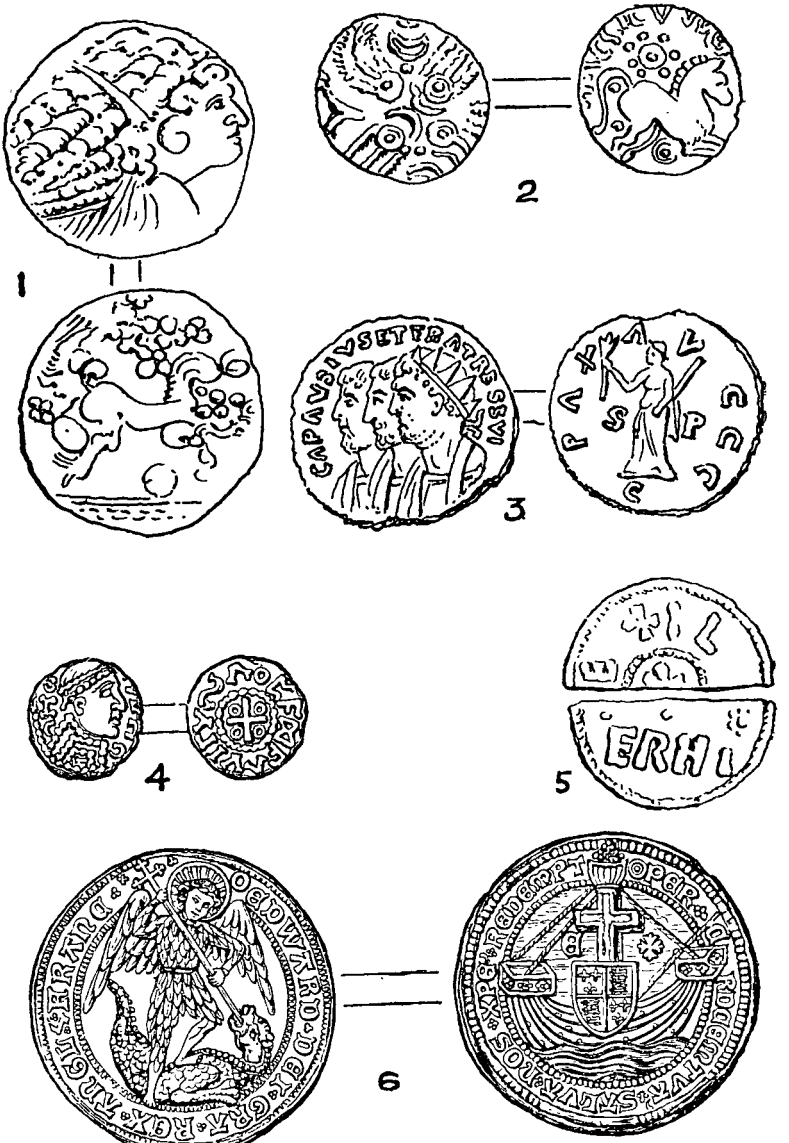


FIG. 247.

1. Early British Coin. 2. Coin of Tasciovanus. 3. Coin of Carausius.
4. Runic Sceatta. 5. Halved Penny. 6. Angel of Edward IV

Roman coins were last struck in Britain by Magnus Maximus, who died A.D. 388. Roman money was, however, largely imported, coined from gold, silver, copper, and brass, all denominations lower than the *as* being called "third brass"; the *sestertius* and *dupondius* being first and second brass respectively. When the Anglo-Saxons were settled in England, the Kingdoms of Kent, Wessex, Mercia, East Anglia and Northumbria minted money. Their earliest coins were the *sceatta* of silver, a few of gold, and some of them were inscribed with Runic characters (No. 4). The silver penny was first struck by Offa about 760, and halfpennies were made by cutting the penny into halves (No. 5), and into quarters when smaller values were wanted. King Athelstan enacted that there should be "one-money," and appointed seven mints at Canterbury, eight at London, six at Winchester, three at Rochester, two at Exeter, two at Lewes, two at Shaftesbury, and one in every other town.

One standard of silver for coining held from the reign of William I. to Henry VII.; and one standard of gold from Edward III. to Henry VII. The gold penny of Henry III. was of pure metal. Henry VIII. debased the coinage by additional alloy. Elizabeth called in the debased money and raised the value to its former standard. Certain prelates coined money, the earliest extant being a *styca* of the Archbishop of York (732-766), but after the Conquest they were restricted, and coins issued from Canterbury and York were like the royal mintage with the addition of the prelate's initials or other personal mark. Ecclesiastical mintage ceased with the reign of Henry VIII.

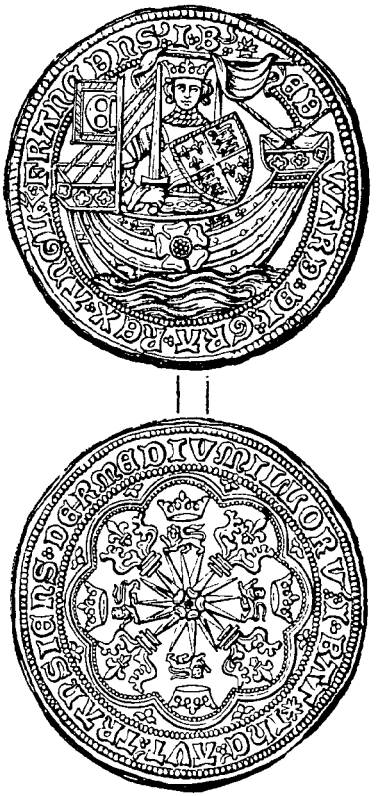


FIG. 248.—Rose Noble of Edward IV

DENOMINATIONS ISSUED FROM 1066 TO 1649.

WILLIAM I.
WILLIAM II.
HENRY I.
STEPHEN
HENRY II.
RICHARD I.
JOHN
} *Silver:* Pennies only.

HENRY III.—*Gold:* Penny. *Silver:* Penny.

EDWARD I.—*Silver:* Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

EDWARD II.—*Silver:* Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

EDWARD III.—*Gold:* Florin (6*s.*), Half-Florin, Quarter-Florin, Noble (6*s.* 8*d.*), Half-Noble, Quarter-Noble. *Silver:* Groat (4*d.*), Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

RICHARD II.—*Gold:* Noble (6*s.* 8*d.*), Half-Noble, Quarter-Noble. *Silver:* Groat (4*d.*), Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

HENRY IV.—*Gold:* Noble (6*s.* 8*d.*), Half-Noble, Quarter-Noble. *Silver:* Groat (4*d.*), Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

HENRY V.—*Gold:* Noble (6*s.* 8*d.*), Half-Noble, Quarter-Noble. *Silver:* Groat (4*d.*), Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing [?].

HENRY VI.—*Gold:* Noble (6*s.* 8*d.*), Half-Noble, Quarter-Noble, Angel (6*s.* 8*d.*), Angelet or Half-Angel. *Silver:* Groat (4*d.*), Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

EDWARD IV.—*Gold:* Noble (6*s.* 8*d.*), Rose Noble, Royal or Ryal (10*s.*) (Fig. 248), Half-Ryal, Quarter-Ryal, Angel (6*s.* 8*d.*) (Fig. 247, 6), Angelet or Half-Angel. *Silver:* Groat (4*d.*), Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

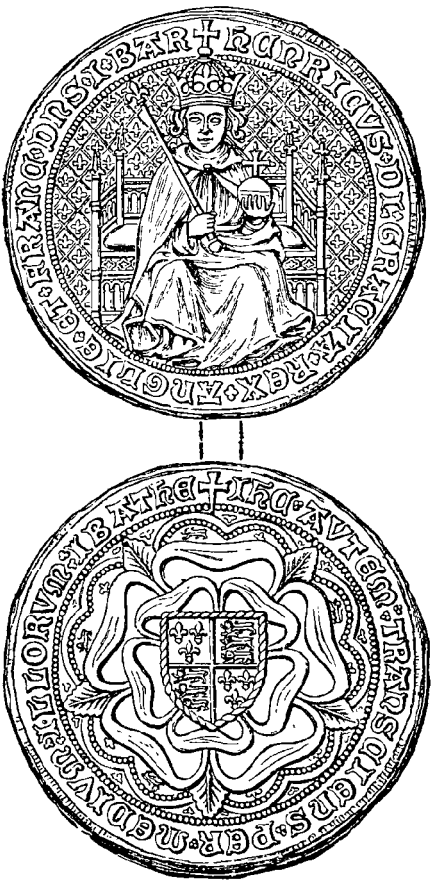


FIG. 249.—Sovereign of Henry VII.

EDWARD V.—*Gold:* Angel (6*s.* 8*d.*), Angelet or Half-Angel [?]. *Silver:* Groat.

RICHARD III.—*Gold:* Angel (6*s.* 8*d.*), Angelet. *Silver:* Groat (4*d.*), Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

HENRY VII.—*Gold:* Rose Noble or Ryal (10*s.*), Sovereign or Double Ryal (20*s.*) (Fig. 249), Angel (6*s.* 8*d.*), Angelet or Half-Angelet. *Silver:* Testoon (12*d.*), Groat (4*d.*), Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

HENRY VIII.—*Gold:* Double Sovereign (44*s.* or 45*s.*), Sovereign (20*s.*), Pound Sovereign (20*s.*), Half-Sovereign, Ryal (10*s.*), Angel (6*s.* 8*d.*), Angelet or Half-Angel, Quarter-Angel, George Noble (6*s.* 8*d.*), Half-George Noble, Crown (5*s.*), Half-Crown. *Silver:* Testoon (12*d.*), Groat (4*d.*), Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

EDWARD VI.—*Gold:* Treble Sovereign (Pattern [?], 60*s.*), Double Sovereign (48*s.*), Sovereign (24*s.*), Pound Sovereign (20*s.*), Six-Angel piece (Pattern [?], 48*s.*), Half-Sovereign (10*s.*), Quarter-Sovereign or Crown (5*s.*), Half-Crown. *Silver:* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat (4*d.*), Half-Groat, Threepence, Penny, Halfpenny, Farthing.

MARY.—*Gold:* Sovereign (30*s.*), Ryal (15*s.*), Angel (10*s.*). *Silver:* Groat (4*d.*), Half-Groat, Penny.

MARY AND PHILIP.—*Gold:* Angel (10*s.*), Angelet or Half-Angel. *Silver:* Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat (4*d.*), Half-Groat, Penny.

ELIZABETH.—*Gold:* Sovereign (30*s.* or 20*s.*), Half-Sovereign, Ryal (15*s.* or 10*s.*), Angel (10*s.* or 6*s.* 8*d.*), Angelet or Half-Angel, Quarter-Angel,

Crown, Half-Crown. *Silver:* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat (4*d.*), Half-Groat, Threepence, Three Halfpence, Penny, Three Farthings, Halfpenny.

JAMES I.—*Gold:* First issue—Pound Sovereign (30*s.*), Half-Sovereign (15*s.*), Crown (7*s.* 6*d.*), Half-Crown. Second issue—Unite (20*s.* or 22*s.*), Double Crown (10*s.* or 11*s.*), Britain Crown (5*s.* or 5*s.* 6*d.*), Half-Britain Crown, Thistle Crown (4*s.* or 4*s.* 4$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*). Third issue—Rose Ryal (30*s.* or 33*s.*), Spur Ryal (15*s.* or 16*s.* 6*d.*), Angel (11*s.*), Angelet or Half-Angel. Fourth issue—Angelets. Fifth issue — Rose Ryal, Spur Ryal, Angel, Laurel or Unite (20*s.*), Double Crown or Half-Laurel, Crown or Quarter-Laurel. *Silver:* Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny. *Copper or Tin:* Farthing Tokens.

CHARLES I.—*Gold:* Tower Mint—Unite or Broad, or Twenty-Shilling Piece (20*s.*), Double-Crown or Half-Broad, or Ten-Shilling Piece (10*s.*), Crown or Britain Crown, Angel (10*s.*). Oxford Mint—Treble Unite or Three Pound Piece (60*s.*), Unite, Half-Unite. *Silver:* Twenty-Shilling Piece or Pound (20*s.*), Half-Pound, Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Groat (4*d.*), Threepence, Half-Groat, Penny, Halfpenny. *Copper or Tin:* Farthing Tokens.

The relative approximate values towards the end of the 19th century were:—

13th	century,	multiply by	24
14th	,,	,,	,, 20
15th	,,	,,	,, 16
16th	,,	,,	,, 12

The last twenty years have so enhanced the value of money that the computation of Hallam cannot now hold good. (*See* Token.)

Money Box.—Money boxes were an institution of the ancient civilisations. Among the earliest which were provided by order in England were those for the collections of money for the Crusades,

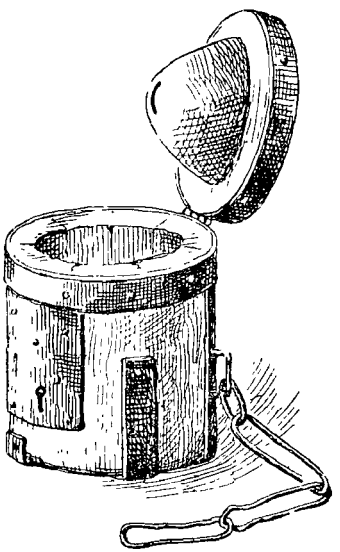


FIG. 250.—Money Box, Harbledown, Kent.

(*see* Trunk), which were followed by the iron-bound chest and the Flemish coffer of iron; but there was another type of box in the Middle Ages which better conforms to the modern idea. Six examples of this type are extant, all of them of the 15th century; they are cylindrical boxes of ash or maple wood, bound with iron, the top being deeply depressed, with a slot at the bottom of the cup-shaped lid, a device which effectually prevented the coins being shaken out. A short chain is

attached, which was possibly used to secure the box to the belt of the holder, for the prevention of loss. Most of these surviving boxes are traced to guilds or corporate bodies, as the Guild of Cordwainers at Oxford, and the Lazar House at Harbledown, near Canterbury. (Fig. 250.)

Moot-Hall.—In those areas settled by the Northmen justice was administered at the moot-stead, on the moot-hill; the *thing* assembled in the

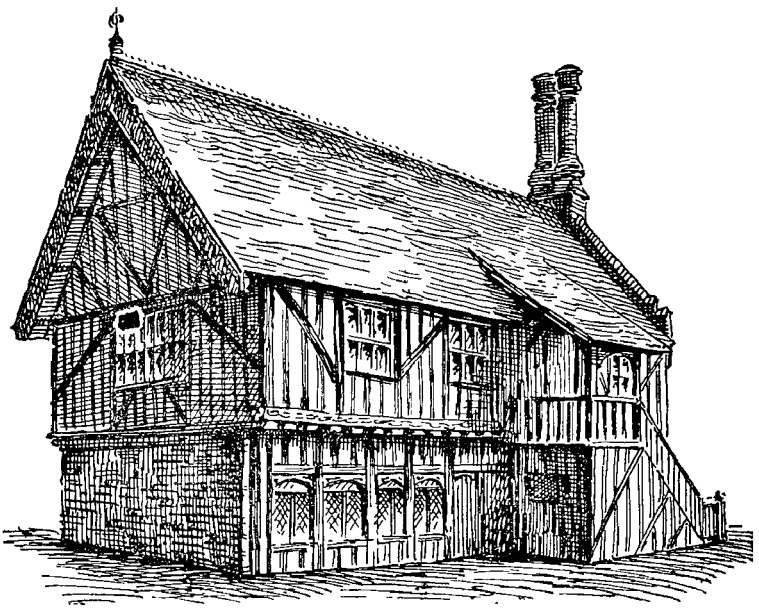


FIG. 251.—Moot Hall, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

open air, and this hill was often a howe, or barrow, that the chieftain buried therein might inspire the assembly with his wisdom. As civilisation advanced, the less hardy descendants of those Norsemen met under the shelter of a roof, and the council chamber was a moot-hall. Many quaint buildings retaining the name are used by town councils for the exercise of local judicial laws.

Morgangina.—The dowry given by a man to his wife on the wedding day.

Morion.—A Spanish head-piece, introduced into England in the 16th century; the later type often had high combs.

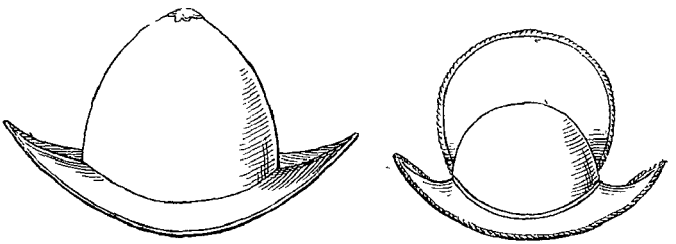


FIG. 252.—Morions, *c.* 1560 and 1590.

Morne, Mornette.—The head of a tilting lance.

Morris Dance, Morisco Dance.—A popular dance introduced from the Moors into England on the return of John of Gaunt from Spain in 6th Edward III. The faces of the dancers were blackened, and they wore fantastic garbs, with bells attached.

Morse.—A brooch; a clasp fastening a cope on the breast.

Mortar.—The pestle and mortar have been common utensils from very early times. They are represented in Egyptian paintings of the time of Rameses III., and mentioned in the time of Moses (Numb. xi. 8). Pliny alludes to their use by the apothecaries for their drugs, painters for their colours, and cooks for their spices.

Those used by the Romans in Britain were of two kinds, the *pila*, a tall vessel something like a common flower-pot with a projecting ear on two opposite sides; and the *mortarium*, a shallow broad-brimmed basin, usually having a lip or spout at one edge.

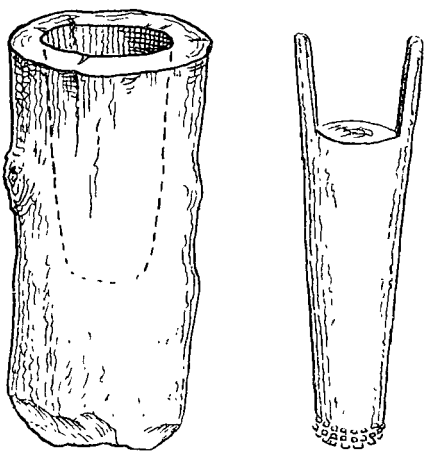


FIG. 253.—Pila.

One found in Wood Street, London, in 1848, was stamped with the name of its maker—LOLLVS F(ecit). A great number of mediæval mortars of stone have been unearthed, which have erroneously been called fonts.

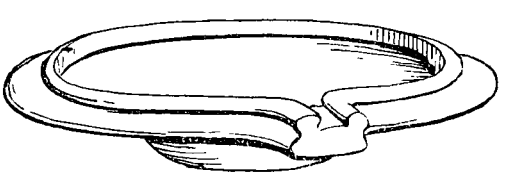


FIG. 254.—Roman Mortarium. Headington.

Mortarium.—A light burning over the grave of a deceased person.

Mortuary.—An offering to a church at a man's death, to compensate the priest for neglect to pay tithes during his lifetime.

Mote, Moot.—An Anglo-Saxon Assembly for municipal or legislative purposes. They were the Witenagemote, Folcmote, Shiregemote, Hundredgemote, Burgemote, Wardgemote, etc., to which the people were called by the sound of a horn.

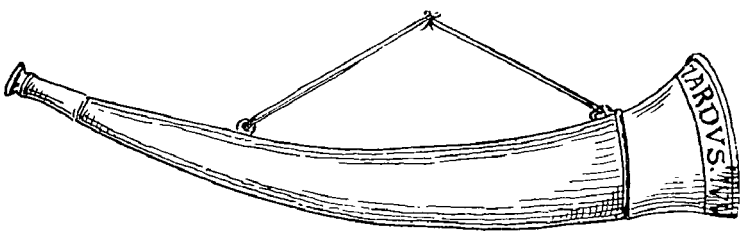


FIG. 255. - Moot Horn. Faversham, Kent.

Mothering Sunday.—Mid-Lent Sunday, when people were expected to resort to their mother church. It was taken from the Roman Hilaria, a festival in honour of the mother of the gods, celebrated on the 8th of the Ides of March.

Moton.—A piece of plate armour to defend the right armpit, used through the 15th century. (*See* Palette.)

Motte.—A moated mound on which a stronghold was erected by the Normans. (Fig. 315.)

M.P.—*Millia Passuum.* A thousand paces—the Roman mile.

Multones Auri.—A gold coin current in France and England early in the 14th century. It was called Multones, or Mouton, by the French because an Agnus Dei was stamped on it.

Mum.—A beverage brewed chiefly from wheat instead of barley, invented by Herr Mumme in Brunswick, imported into England in the 17th century. In 1671 "Ye Black Fryer" was a noted mum-house in Blackfriars, London.

Municipia.—Roman enfranchised towns, in which the inhabitants—styled Municipes—had their own laws and customs and were called citizens. Their privileges were: 1, to be registered in the census; 2, the right of suffrage and of bearing honours; and 3, assessment in the poll tax.

Murage.—When the personal duty of repairing the walls of a town was commuted into money, in the reign of Edward I., a toll was taken of every laden horse or cart entering a town. This toll was called *murage*, and was expended on the preservation of the walls.

Murex.—A caltrap, or iron instrument with sharp points, used by the Romans to impede the enemy's horse. (Fig. 106.)

Murrey, Murray.—Mulberry colour.

Musculus.—A Roman military machine, after the character of the testudo, to cover the soldiers while they undermined the walls of a besieged stronghold.

Musquet.—The harquebus was superseded by the Spanish musquet, or musket, towards the end of the 16th century, but it was so heavy that it was supported in a staff with a forked end.

Myoparo.—A Roman ship constructed for the double purpose of commerce and war.

Myrmillones, Galli, Secutores.—Roman gladiators, who fought the Retiarii (armed with net and trident). They were armed with a heavy headpiece, sword, and shield. A carving in ivory of one of these gladiators was found at Lexden, Essex. (Fig. 170.)

Nativi.—Bondmen, or villeins, born on a feudal lord's estate.

Naulum.—A piece of money put in the mouth of a deceased person by the Romans, to pay Charon, the ferryman, for the passage of the soul across the Styx, the river of death.

Naval Crown.—A Roman coronet formed of ships' beaks in gold. Awarded to those who first boarded an enemy's ship.

FIG. 256.—Jet Necklace, Stone Age.
Egton, Yorks.

Necklace.—In British barrows of the earliest age have been found necklaces of beads, jet, ivory, amber, Kimmeridge shale, etc., and they have been a common ornament for women in all ages.

Necrology.—A register of deceased benefactors to a church.

Neif.—A bondwoman born on a feudal estate. If she married a freeman she became free. A freewoman marrying a villein did not become a bondwoman, but their children were villeins.

Neolithic Age (νεος, *New;* λιθος, *Stone.*)—The later Stone Age, following the Palæolithic, and preceding the Bronze Age. A period during which flint and chert implements were finely flaked and polished. (*See* Figs. 164, 6 to 12, and 34.)

Neptunalia.—Roman festivals in honour of Neptune as god of the sea, celebrated in July.

Niello.—A composition of silver, lead, copper, sulphur and borax. This alloy is spread over an engraved plate and fused, thus becoming embedded in the incisions, and when the surface of the object is cleaned the pattern remains. One of the earliest native examples of niello is a small Roman statuette, in the British Museum. The art was known to the Saxons and in the Middle Ages.

FIG. 257.—Niello Ring of Ethelwulf.

Nimbus.—The circular disk at the back of a head in painting, or sculpture, appears originally as an attribute of power rather than of sanctity. In heathen times the nimbus was given to the immortals, and to the deified Emperors. On the diptych of Probus, Consul at Rome, 406, the Emperor Honorius has a nimbus. A rectangular plaque, or a partly rolled scroll, was sometimes

represented behind the head in place of the ordinary nimbus, to indicate that the person was at that time alive; thus it is seen behind the head of St. Gregory the Great in a contemporary miniature.

Noble.—An English coin, value 6s. 8d., current in the reign of Edward III. A Rose Noble of gold was in currency in the middle of the 14th century. (Fig. 248.)

Noctivalia.—Lampoons sung to rough music at night before the house of one who had married a second time.

Nomenclator.—A Roman slave who attended a candidate for some office, to prompt him in the names of the citizens they met, that their votes might be solicited, and to give them the impression that they were personally known to the candidate.

Nomina Villarum.—The file of combined returns of the sheriffs, enumerating all the villages and owners thereof in their counties, as ordered by King Edward II. These returns remain in the Exchequer.

Nones.—In the Roman Calendar, the fifth day of January, February, April, June, August, September, November and December; also the seventh of March, May, July and October. The Nones, like the Calends and Ides, were reckoned backwards.

Notary.—A reporter in the Roman courts. A lawyer. In the Middle Ages, a notary had his special mark, in the same manner as masons and merchants.

Notarial Marks.—Notaries of old had their distinctive marks, with which they endorsed certain instruments. Many of these are registered in the book called the "Common Paper" of the Company of Scriveners of the Court Letter of London, against the form of admission of a

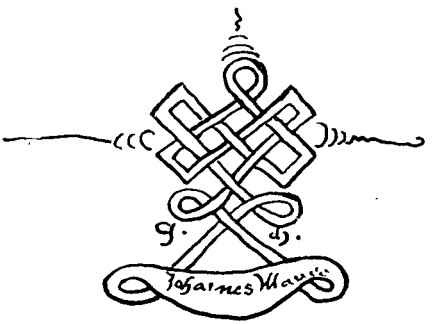


FIG. 258.—Notarial Mark.

member. These date from 1390 to 1628, and are generally of an elaborate form of interlaced bands, from which emanate long rays. Some of them measure 5in. and 6in. across; the example of John Manee, 1475 (Fig. 258), is far more restrained than many earlier marks.

Notitia Dignitatum et Administrationum.—A document containing an account of the Roman Empire at the time it was compiled. It is supposed to have been written in the reign of Valentinian III., or at the latter end of the rule of Theodosius (died A.D. 450.) It contains an account of the provinces and their governors; the magistrates, civil and military, their land and sea forces, and the places where they were quartered. In that part relating to Britain are the names of the foreign auxiliaries and their stations.

Novale.—A mediæval term for land newly ploughed and turned to tillage.

Novels.—Those constitutions of the old civil law made after the publication of the Theodosian Code, until the time of Justinian. They are 165 in number, in nine chapters. They were called *novel* because they were made on new cases.

Novemsiles.—Roman heroes newly deified, including the conquerors of new provinces.

FIG. 259.—St. Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire.

Numella.—A Roman instrument of punishment, made of wood, in which the neck and feet of the offender were confined. Possibly the prototype of the English stocks and pillory.

Oblati.—Lay people who, giving their property to a monastery, were enrolled among the religious.

Occularium.—An aperture for the sight in a helmet.

Oghams.—The earliest inscribed characters in the British Isles, and nowhere else found. The origin of Oghams is unknown; in the book of Ballymote (compiled 1370-1390) it is ascribed to Ogma, one of the wise men of the mythical race of Tuatha de Danan, while a manuscript in the British Museum (Add. 4783) gives

	Value	Name	
The B aicme	B	Beith	Birch
	L	Luis	Quicken
	F	Fearn	Alder
	S	Sail	Sallow
	N	Nion	Ash
The H aicme	H	Huath	Hawthorn
	D	Duir	Oak
	T	Tinne	Holly
	C	Coll	Hazel
	Q	Queirt	Apple
The M aicme	M	Muin	Vine
	G	Gort	Ivy
	Ng	Ngedal	Reed
	St	Straif	Blackthorn
	R	Ruis	Elder
The A aicme	A	Ailm	Fir
	O	Orm	Furze
	U	Ur	Heath
	E	Eadhadh	Aspen
	I	Ihadh	Yew

Fig. 260. Ogham Alphabet.

Breas MacElathan credit for the invention. The key to the Ogham alphabet is given in the book of Ballymote, and was proved correct by the cipher test; it is also confirmed by the biliteral and bilingual inscriptions after the introduction of Roman letters before the Oghams became obsolete. Such double inscriptions are found on a high-stone at St. Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire. (Fig. 259.)

The Oghams read in the early Irish language—

SAGRANI MAQI CUNATAMI.

The Latin in debased Roman capitals—

SAGRANI FILI CUNOTAMI

(*Sagran, the son of Cunatam*).

Another bilingual inscription at Eglwys Cymmyn, Carmarthenshire, reads:—

Oghams. AVITTORIGES INIGINA CUNIGNI

Latin. AVITORIA FILIA CUNIGNI

(*Avitoria, daughter of Cunign.*)

Thus the language conforms to the Q Kelts, or Goidels, and Oghams are only found in those parts to which they were driven by the conquering Brythonic, or P Kelts—Ireland, the Isle of Man, and Scotland—or in those localities on the west coast to which the descendants of the Goidels returned as invaders from Ireland.

There are 186 Ogham and two biliteral stones in Ireland; 6 Ogham and 19 biliteral stones in South Wales; the latest, from the shape of the Roman characters, is supposed to be of the 7th century A.D. Among the six Ogham stones found in the Isle of Man, one, at Kirk Michael, has a complete Ogham alphabet.

Ogham inscriptions seldom have more than a name and that of his—or her—father; they are, therefore, memorial stones of the dead.

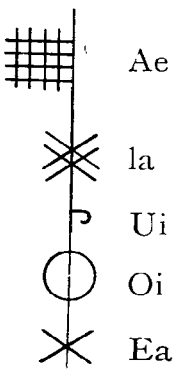


FIG. 261.

The Ogham alphabet consists of twenty letters divided into five equal groups, and is called "Beth-luisnion," from the first, second and fifth letters of the first group. (Fig. 260.) Five other letters called "forfeada," or overtrees, are rarely found. (Fig 261.)

The whole system follows Nature in her tree-life; the trunk is a line, or ridge (*Druim*), from which branch straight strokes (*Fleasg*, a twig), sometimes from one side, sometimes across.

Oghams are cut on undressed high-stones, the angle of the stone usually serving as the stem-line, the letters branching on to the two adjacent surfaces. In Scotland there are some examples in which the stem-line is incised on the flat surface, and the words separated by double dots.

Most Oghams read from the base upwards, and when the stem is horizontal, from the left to right: exceptions create difficulty in deciphering, especially in the first two groups, as one side or the other of the stem determines the letters. The inexact spacing of the strokes presents difficulties to the translator.

The names of the groups, the position of the characters, and the names and meanings of the letters, are set forth in the diagrams. (Figs. 260, 261.)

Ogham stones are found in churchyards, in *Killeens* (burial-grounds for unbaptised infants and suicides), and in rath caves; in the last instance they have certainly been removed from their original positions.

Ointighs.—British huts of the Bronze Age, partly excavated in the earth and covered with roofs of boughs, bracken and turves.

Oldham Cloth. — Manufactured at Oldham, Norfolk, in the 14th century.

Oleron Laws.—Laws relating to maritime affairs, made by Richard I. when he was at Oleron, an island at the mouth of the Charent, in the Bay of Aquitaine.

Opalia.—Roman festivals in honour of Ops, the wife of Saturn: the goddess of the earth, and therefore of harvests.

Optiones.—Assistants to a Roman centurion.

Ora.—Money valued at 16d. Mentioned in the laws of Canute and in Domesday Survey.

Orarium —A piece of material waved by the Romans at public shows, to express their approbation. An ecclesiastical stole; and the scarf attached to a prelate's staff.

Ordeal, Trial by, or **The Judgment of God.**—The last resort by the Saxons in criminal cases consisted in trial by fire or by water in three degrees. In the simple ordeal the culprit was to receive in his hand a piece of red-hot iron of one pound and carry it three paces. Iron of two or three pounds was used in the other degrees. Another ordeal was for the accused to take three paces over nine

red-hot ploughshares. In the water ordeal the suspected person was to plunge his hand, mid-arm, or in the triple ordeal up to the elbow, in boiling water. The trial took place in church, and the accused immediately went to the altar, where the limb was bound and sealed. After three days the seals were broken, and if the limb was healed the man was declared innocent, otherwise he was guilty Full details for the trial are given in the laws of King Æthelstan, 928; such ordeals were forbidden during Advent in the laws of Canute; and William I. placed them under the control of the bishops. Popes Stephen V. and Alexander II. forbade ordeals, which were first prohibited in England by Henry III. (1219), but were exercised for some years longer.

Oreillettes.—Ear pieces to the helmets of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Orle, Torse, Wreath.—A fillet of rolled silk, generally of two colours—the principal metal and tincture in the family arms—twisted together, set at the base of a crest.

Orphry.—A piece of rich embroidery of gold, or containing gold, which adorned rich robes, both secular and ecclesiastical. The name was sometimes applied to the uniforms of the King's guard, because they were so heavily adorned with gold embroidery, being called *orfraies* in the records of the Tower.

O.S., Old Style.—This refers to the computation according to the Julian Calendar, before the reformed calendar of Gregory was adopted in England, in 1751.

Ossilegium.—The Roman ceremony of collecting the ashes of the dead after cremation. The remains of the bones were washed with wine, milk, perfumes and the collected tears of the mourners, and deposited in an urn.

Ostmen.—The Norwegians or Danes and their descendants who occupied Dublin and the Pale, or district round the city.

Ostrearia.—A name given by Romans to oyster beds. The British oysters were considered the greatest luxury by the Romans; oyster-shells are found on most of the sites occupied by the Romans in Britain, and the bivalve was largely exported to Rome.

Ouch, Nouch.—A word frequently used in the Middle Ages for a brooch or clasp.

Outfangthefe.—A privilege to a Saxon nobleman to try any thief in his court, although the felony was committed outside his manor.

Outland.—As that part of Saxon hereditary lands around a dwelling was called Inland, so that which lay beyond the demesne and granted to tenants was termed Outland.

Over.—When used as a prefix or affix to place-names, it indicates a Saxon settlement near the bank of a river, as Andover.

Paage.—(*See* Passage.)

Paddle Boats.—The Britons were a maritime people at an early period, and there is evidence that they ventured far in their frail canoes. The specimens discovered probably represent the vessels in which the Keltic and Belgic peoples invaded Britain, and in which the Goidelic Kelts

migrated to Ireland when pressed forward by their Brythonic enemies. Dug-out canoes have been found associated with crannogs, or pile-dwellings, in the fen country and the beds of diverted rivers. One of the largest was unearthed

FIG. 262.—Canoe. South Stoke, Sussex.
(Foreshortened view.)

at Brigg, Lincolnshire, made from a great trunk: it measures 48 ft. 6 in. long and 4 ft. 6 in. at its widest part; another from South Stoke, Sussex, is 35 ft. long. (Fig. 262.) A canoe of smaller dimensions from Giggleswick Tarn, is 8 ft. 5 in.

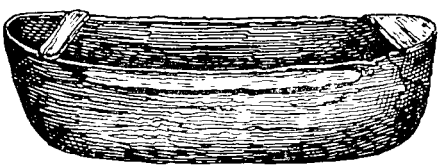


FIG. 263.—British Dugout.-
Giggleswick, Yorks.

long and 2 ft. wide. (Fig. 263.) A punting pole was found with a canoe in the bank of the Lea, at Walthamstow, and a paddle was found in the Wey, no great distance from the remains of two dug-out canoes. (Fig. 264.)

FIG. 264.—British Paddle. Valley of the Wey.

Adamnan, in his life of St. Columba, 7th century, speaks of long boats of hewn pine and oak and of coracles, in which the missionaries braved the waves around the Orkney Islands. The Britons also had coracles of wattles covered with hides and with a wooden keel; they were used by St. Columba's disciples, who were afraid that the jelly-fish, which swarmed over the paddles, would break through the leather sheathing. Such fragile craft have long since perished, but the model is preserved in the coracles of the fishers in the River Severn. (British, Corwg; Irish, Curach.)

Pænula.—A Roman cloak. Also an early name for the ecclesiastical chasuble.

Palæography.—The study of the ancient writings of Britain is complex. The first written characters are Oghams, incised in stone by the Goidelic Kelts, and found only in those parts of the British Isles from which they were not expelled by the Brythonic Kelts. (*See* Oghams.) Debased Latin characters were contemporary with the later use of Oghams (Fig. 259), and continued to be used until the advent of the Romans dignified their forms. Early Anglo-Saxon characters were very archaic, and, like the Irish, were founded on the Roman square capitals, which, with the minuscules, or small letters, preserved their Hiberno-Saxon character until the Norman Conquest. Uncials, which differ only from capitals in the letters A, D, E, G, M, Q, T, V, are more rotund in form and are seen in the seventh century Gospels of St. Chad in Lichfield Cathedral. During the Anglo-Saxon era, runic writing was brought from Scandinavia, and when it fell into desuetude one

of its characters was retained for many centuries, viz., the thorn *th*, which assumed the shape of Y and is familiar in "ye" for "the." (*See* Runes.)

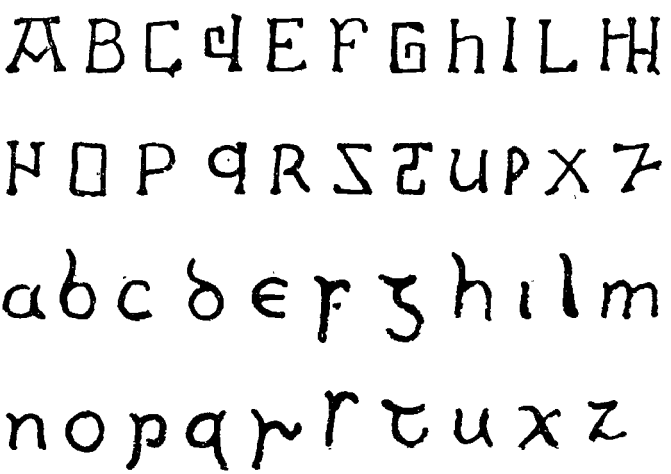


FIG. 265.—Anglo-Saxon Characters.

Rustic capitals were the first declension from the Roman; they are thinner, being compressed laterally, and the horizontal lines are extended at the backs of the letters, but the ancient form of the Roman capitals was revived in the 15th century.

Lombardic letters from Italy became general throughout the Middle Ages, the small characters being cusped either on one or both sides. (*See* letters in Hall Marks, Fig. 178.)

Cursive script in Irish and English MSS. of the 6th and 7th centuries was round and bold, and continued so until the 12th century, when it became more angular, and the development up to the time of Elizabeth may be traced in the facsimiles, Figs. 265A-268.

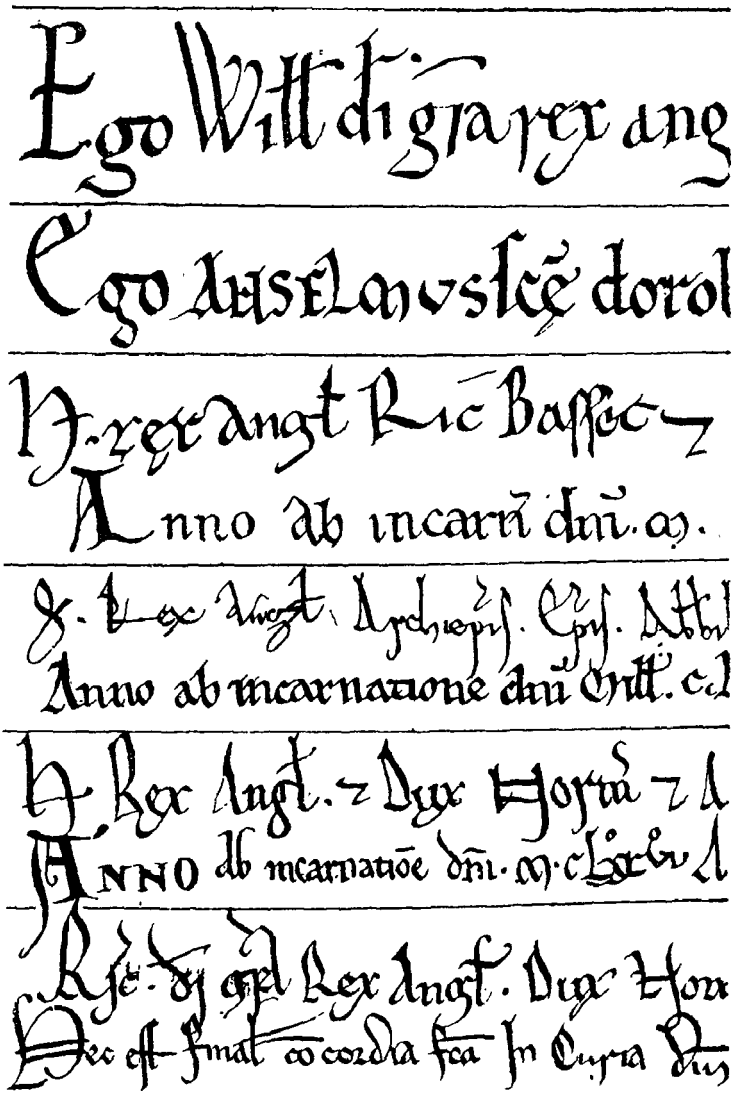


FIG. 265A.—Types of Writing, 1067-1199.

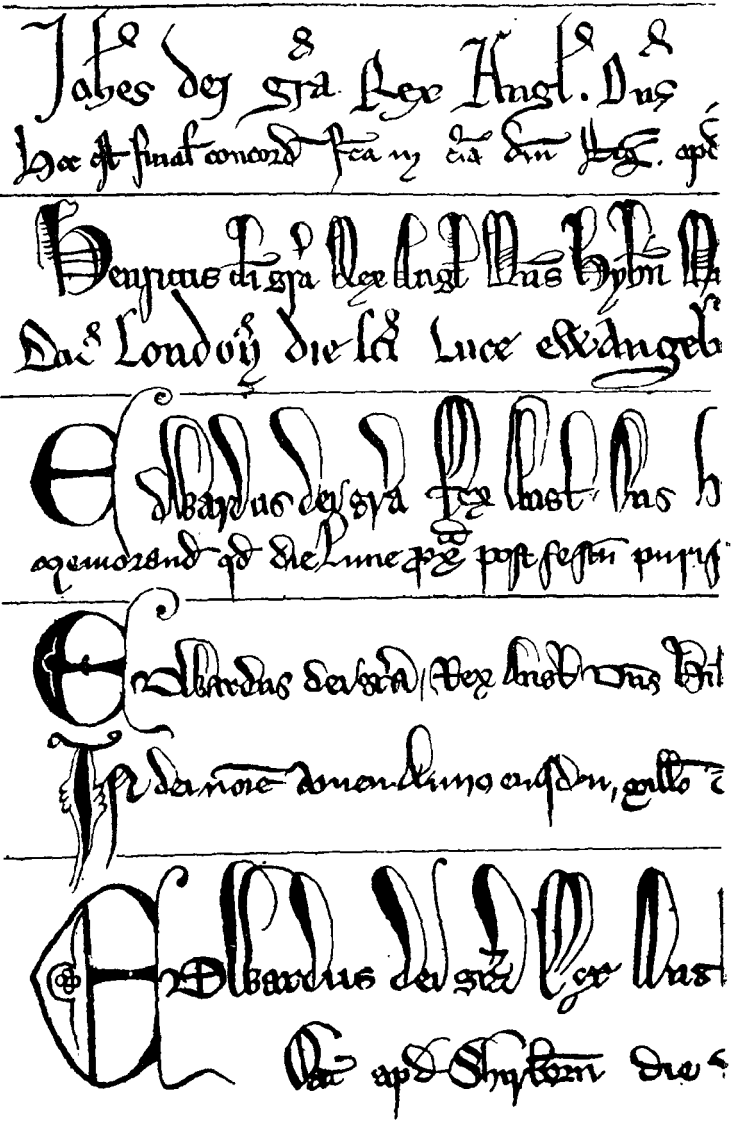


Fig. 266.—Types of Writing, 1199-1377.

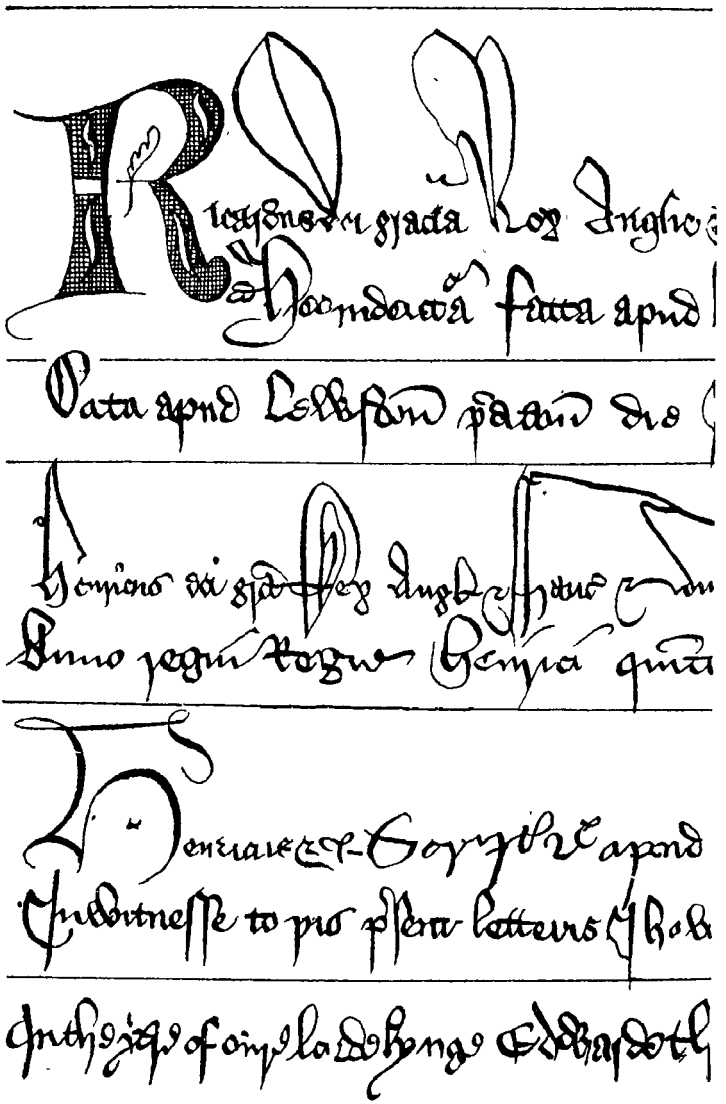


FIG. 267.—Types of Writing, 1377-1483.

FIG. 268.—Types of Writing, 1483-1603.

Palæolithic (παλαιός, old; λίθος, stone).—A period of the Stone Age following the eolithic and preceding the neolithic. From geological evidence it appears that in some districts palæoliths were worked between two glacial periods and after the glacial period. The ice fields never extended south beyond the valley of the Thames, and palæolithic discoveries in Britain are mostly to the south of the Midlands. They are found in caves, in river drift, and on palæolithic floors, as at Caddington, Herts.

Implements are of flint, chert and quartzite, and their general forms are scrapers, pear-shaped and round or oval disks; they are found with the remains of extinct animals—the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, reindeer, cave bear, etc. Very few fragments of pottery are extant. (*See* Cave Dwellers and Flint Implements.)

Palet.—A skull-cap of leather, sometimes bejewelled, mentioned in the royal wardrobe accounts of Edward III. and Richard II.

Palettes.—Gussets. A term applied to the pieces of plate—circular, square, shield-shaped, etc.—fastened in front of the armpits, in the armour of the 15th and 16th centuries. (Fig. 23.)

Palimpsest.—A MS. on vellum on which the first writing has been defaced and other writing made over it. An important example is a fragment of part of the Holy Scriptures in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Also applied to a memorial brass which has afterwards been engraved on the other side in memory of another person.

Pall, Pallium.—A cloak, in the Roman and Byzantine Empires, which was reduced in size until it became a broad band enriched with embroidery, in which form it became a badge of honour, bestowed on consuls and afterwards on prelates.

Also, any rich cloth, frequently given to churches for altar-cloths or decorative hangings.

Also, the herse cloth placed over a coffin. Some of the City Guilds of London possess ancient funeral palls

Palla.—A habit worn by Roman ladies enveloping the body, passing over the left and under the right arm.

Palmer.—A pilgrim to the Holy Land, who there received a sign, or badge, of a palm leaf, which was worn on the hat or cloak that others might know whence he came.

Palmus.—A Roman long measure of two sorts. The greater contained 12 finger breadths, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, English; the lesser, 4 finger breadths.

Palstave.—An implement of the Bronze Age. (*See* Axe and Figs, 39-42.)

Panache, Penache.—A plume or tuft of feathers on a helmet, a fashion introduced in the reign of Henry V. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was worn at the back of the helmet, where a pipe was fixed for its insertion.

Panes.—The dags or slashes through which the coloured lining of a doublet or other garment was drawn. Slashed garments were introduced towards the end of the 15th century and continued into the reign of James I.

Pant.—A conduit or public pump. The town of Alnwick probably has more ancient pants extant than any place.

Paradise.—The forecourt before an ancient basilican church, surrounded by porticoes.

Paravail.—The lowest tenant of a feudal estate.

Parchment.—The prepared skin of animals, especially the sheep and calf, the finer quality of the calf skin being distinguished as vellum. Used from the earliest period and through all time. The early form of a book was a roll of parchments, one being laced to the end of that preceding it, a form continued in use for accounts, etc., throughout the Middle Ages. The later book-form in parchment was generally made thus:—Four pieces of parchment, 10 in. high and 18 in. wide, were folded once, each piece making two leaves and four pages. These four pieces were placed one within another, forming a section of eight leaves or 16 pages, and was termed a quarternio, because made of four (quatuor) pieces of parchment, hence a quarto, the requisite number of sections going to the making of a book.

Pardoners.—Questors, commonly called pardoners, were secular priests or friars, provided with letters apostolic or diocesan, who travelled about to expound the inexhaustible "treasury" of the merits of Christ, the Virgin Mother and the Saints, and to grant indulgences for penances, receiving for them a fee, which was duly paid in to the diocesan and papal funds.

In 1340, however, the Bishop of Durham complained of the abuse of the system. Unauthorised persons granted forged indulgences for money or for goods, food or clothing; they manufactured

relics, said to be of saints, and attached forged letters of authenticity to them. Popes and prelates attempted to weed the false from the true; in 1414 the Universities unsuccessfully recommended the suppression of pardoners; their deceits had discredited relics; it was difficult to prove the true from the spurious. On July 16, 1562, the Council of Trent passed a Decree of Reform that no further hope can be entertained of amending such pardoners, and that the use of them and their name are entirely abolished henceforth in all Christendom.

Parentales.—Roman feasts in honour of parents.

Pargetting, Pargening, Pargework.—Decorative designs in parge, or parget, the old names for plaster. It is mentioned as a well-known mural decoration in 1440, and was a common method of ornamentation on the external walls of half-timbered houses in the 17th and 18th centuries. The cottages of Suffolk and the adjoining part of Essex are covered with various designs impressed in the plaster, lozenges, concentric circles, and many others. The houses of the affluent often had pargework in high relief, rich scrolls and foliage, as on a house at Clare, Suffolk; an elaborate scheme of figures and festoons decorate the walls and bay-windows of a house in Ipswich; figures under canopies at Newark; hunting scenes at Fostersbooth, Northants, etc. Two gigantic warriors with the sun between them represented the sign of the Sun Inn at Saffron Walden. (*See* Frontispiece.)

Parma.—A Roman buckler, round, 3 ft. in diameter, made of wood and covered with leather, carried by the Velites, or light infantry.

Partezan.—A broad double-edged blade with lateral projection on a long staff, introduced in the reign of Edward IV. After the reign of Henry VIII. it ceased to be a weapon of war, but continued to be carried by the royal bodyguard.

Passage, Paage.—The writ directed to the keeper of a port, to permit a man under the king's protection to pass over the sea.

Pass-Guards.—Ridges on the shoulder-plates or pauldrons, first seen on armour in the time of Henry VI. (Fig. 269.)

Passus.—A Roman long measure, of about 4 ft. 10 ins., or the thousandth part of a Roman mile. The word signified the pace of a man, and was used in measuring distances.

Patera.—An open shallow vessel, out of which offerings were made to the gods. After funeral libations the patera was sometimes enclosed in the cinerary urn. In early representations of the administration of baptism the water is poured from a patera over the head of the candidate, who stands or sits in water.

Patricii, or **Patricians.**—The Roman citizens. Their social position underwent various phases; but at the time of the Roman occupation of Britain, they were a real aristocracy of birth.

Pauldrons.—Shoulder-plates to cover the small epaulières of the 14th century; they were introduced in the reign of Henry VI. (Fig. 269.)

Pavade.—A long dagger, mentioned by Chaucer in the Reeve's Tale.

Pavan.—The name of a mediæval dignified dance.

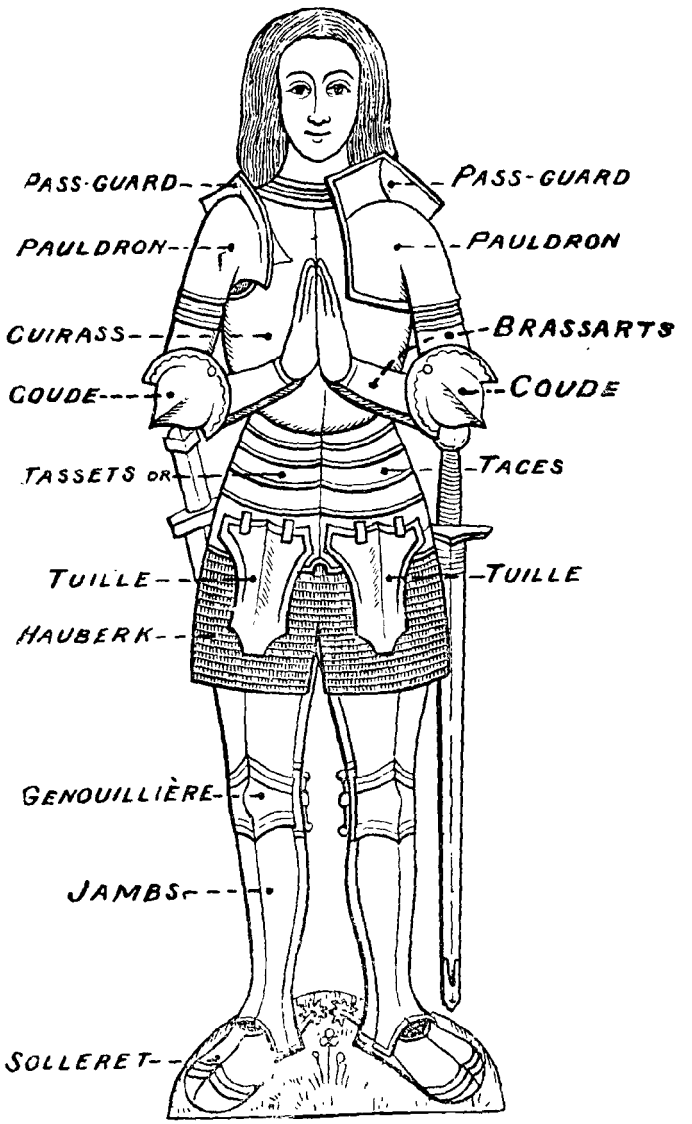


FIG. 269.—Brass of Sir Humphrey Stanley, A.D. 1505. Westminster Abbey.

Pavise.—A large shield covering the whole body. It was held by *Pavisers* before crossbowmen in the time of Edward III., and to protect artillerymen. (Fig. 52.)

Pawnbroker.—The original systematised public money-lenders in England were the Lombard immigrants, who brought the arms of Lombard merchants—three golden balls—as their sign. The system was further regulated by Bishop Northburg of London (1354 to 1362).

Pazaine.—(*See* Pusane.)

Pectoral.—A breastplate of thin brass about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, worn by the poorer soldiers in the Roman Army. Norman hauberks of chain mail sometimes had pectorals, also of mail. (Fig. 182.)

Pedatura.—A term signifying a certain number of feet, measured out for a definite purpose, by the Romans. Thus, *pedatura castrorum*, the ground allotted to a stronghold; *pedatura murorum*, the measure of ground for the building of walls.

Pedes Finium.—The "Feet of Fines," so called because it is an official summary of an agreement written at the *foot* of the *fine*, which was cut off in an indented line and retained by the court, to prove the authenticity of the deed. They begin in the reign of Richard I., and are invaluable records for manorial history.

FIG. 270.—Peg Tankard, Glastonbury.

Peg-Tankards.—Mediæval tankards

with pegs at intervals on the inside, to regulate the potations. King Edgar, at the instigation of St. Dunstan, invented this method to prevent drunkenness; whoever drank beyond the peg was fined. A peg-tankard, formerly at Glastonbury, is still preserved. This ancient custom still survives in the use of the word "peg," a drink, and the expression "a peg lower," etc.

Pele, Peel, Castles or **Towers.**—Square towers of strong masonry with three floors, built on the northern border of England as a refuge from raiders. Many of these are mentioned in the 14th century, and probably dated from a considerably earlier period. One at Corbridge, Northumberland, retains its high-pitched roof, and another in the same county preserves the name—Staward-le-Peel.

Pelisse.—A garment lined and trimmed with fur, from which it gained its name. King John ordered a grey pelisson with nine bars of fur for his queen.

Penache.—(*See* Panache.)

Penates.—Roman household gods or tutelary deities. (*See* Lares.)

Pencel, Pennoncelle.—Small pennons set on the hearse over a coffin at a requiem, or lying-in-state.

Penetrale.—The room in a Roman house set apart for the worship of the household gods.

Pennon.—A small pointed or swallow-tailed flag attached to the head of a lance of a knight and bearing his arms. When he distinguished himself on the field of battle the point of the pennon was shorn off, leaving a square flag on his lance, by which he was created a knight banneret and entitled to display a banner. Lance flags with a device

were used centuries before the regulating of heraldry, as seen on the Bayeux Tapestry.

Pensile Tables.—A list of miracles, of the deceased, of indulgences, of priestly duties at certain altars, etc., were hung on the walls of religious buildings.

Pentecostals.—Otherwise called Whitsun Farthings. Certain oblations paid at Whitsuntide by the parishioners.

Peny (Saxon *penig*).—Current silver coin of the Anglo-Saxons. Five penies made a Saxon shilling, and thirty to a mark, which weighed about the same as three half-crowns. This peny was made with a cross upon it to facilitate the breaking of it into two or four portions, half-pence and farthings.

Perirrhanterium.—A vessel of stone or brass containing holy water, with which Romans going in to sacrifice were sprinkled. Beyond this vessel no profane person was allowed to pass.

Perse.—A mediæval name for the colour blue.

Pest-Basin.—(*See* Plague-Stone.)

Petasus.—A broad-brimmed Roman hat, as represented on statues of Mercury.

Peter's Pence.—Offerings for the support of the English School in Rome; first given by King Ina of Wessex in 725, and called *Rome-feoh* and *Rome-scot*. It was extended by Offa over his kingdom of Mercia, and it gradually became general over England; but it was diverted from its original purpose for the support of the Papacy. Prohibited by statute, 25 Henry VIII.

Petronel.—A firearm, a medium between the arquebus and the pistol. Used in the 16th century.

Peutingerian Table.—The *Tabula Peutingeriana* is a 13th century copy of a rude map, supposed to date from the 4th century. It contains the military roads in the southern and eastern parts of Britain. It gained its name from Konrad Peutinger, who owned it in the 15th century.

Phaleræ.—Rewards bestowed by the Romans on those conspicuous for bravery in war.

Pharos.—A Roman lighthouse. It obtained its name from the tower built to aid mariners on the

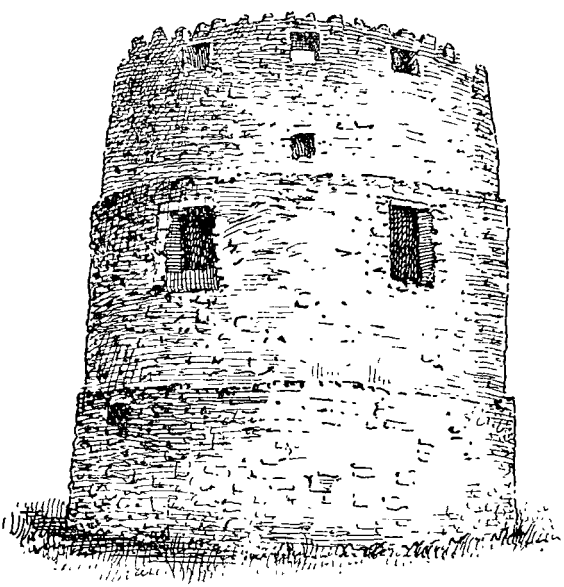


FIG. 271.—Pharos. Garreg.

island of Pharos, near Alexandria, by Sostratus, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. Two towers of Roman masonry, evidently for the same purpose, remain in Britain, one at Dover, the other at Garreg, on the Dee.

Pheon.—A barbed javelin of the 12th century.

Philosopher's Game.—A mediæval game played with black and white chequers on an oblong board divided into sixteen squares one way and eight the other.

Picts.—Descendants of the non-Aryan aboriginal tribes of these islands, who retained their language and institutions the latest on the east coast of Scotland. They were dolichocephalic, or long-headed people, worked in flint and stone and buried in long barrows; they had no form of marriage, and traced their descent through the mother.

Picts' Houses, Eirde Houses, Weems.—Underground dwelling-places of long curved galleries, peculiar to the north of England and to Scotland,

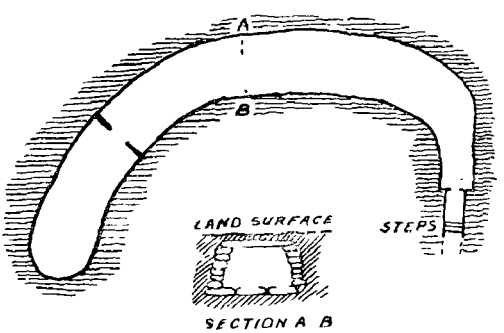


FIG. 272.—Pict's House.

being found in Aberdeenshire, Berwickshire, Fife, Forfarshire, Inverness, etc. A typical example was found at Tealing, Forfarshire. The entrance was frequently inside a hut, from which a passage descended, with a narrow entrance, expanding to 7 or 8 ft. in width, 5 ft. high, and about 65 ft. in length, the interior being curved sickle-shaped. The floor is paved with flat stones, the walls of

dry masonry slightly converge towards the top, where it is roofed with slabs of stone and covered with earth. The last 20 ft. are divided from the gallery by two upright stones, thus forming a separate chamber, which terminates in a curve. Cup-marked stones of an earlier age were built in the walls. Stones dressed in the Roman fashion show that some weems were built after the Roman occupation. They may have served as places of retreat, but that they were inhabited is certain from the charcoal and animal remains found in them.

Picts' Wall.—A name by which the Roman Wall in Northumberland and Cumberland is known. (*See* Roman Wall.)

Pierrière.—(*See* Mangonel.)

Pike.—A weapon of the infantry from the time of Edward IV. to George II. A double-edged blade on an ash staff, the steel extending some three feet down the staff to withstand the cut of a sword. In the 16th century they were from 15 to 18 ft. long, and the staves were studded with nail-heads.

Piletus or **Pile.**—An arrow with a round knob above the head, used in forests for the preservation of the deer.

Pileus.—A cap worn by Romans at public sacrifices.

Pilgrim.—One who journeyed to a holy place or relic, for his soul's health. The principal places of Christian pilgrimage were the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, the Threshold of the Apostles (Rome), and St. James of Compostella. Those who went to Jerusalem were called Palmers, and, notwithstanding the distance, English men and

women were foremost amongst pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre quite early in the Saxon era. In the later Middle Ages, the shrine of St. James, in Spain, was most resorted to by the English who went abroad. There were, however, many noted shrines in England, especially that of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Pilgrims wore "weeds" or a habit, which was blessed before the undertaking, and carried a staff, a boll (water bottle), and scrip, or wallet. Badges peculiar to the shrine were sold to pilgrims, who adorned their hats and cloaks with such emblems as a scallop shell for St. James, and leaden brooches modelled after the saint or his emblem.

Pilgrims' Signs.—Figures or emblems of saints (usually of lead) peculiar to the shrine containing the relics of a saint thereon depicted, given to pilgrims to that shrine.

Pilion, Pillion.—A round hat, almost brimless, worn in the 13th century.

Pillards.—Irregular foot-soldiers of the 13th or 14th centuries.

Pillory.—An instrument for the public punishment of minor offences. Its usual form was a small platform raised from the ground, on which the culprit stood. Rising from this a wooden frame was erected, through which the neck and hands were imprisoned, after the manner of the stocks. The pillory was abolished by statute in 1837.

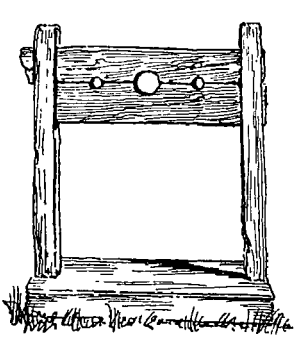


FIG. 273.—Pillory. Saffron Walden, Essex.

Pilum.—A heavy catapultic shaft, of which few examples are preserved. It was carried by the Roman infantry, together with one of less weight which had a soft iron stem, terminating in a hard tempered pyramidical or barbed head, the whole being about 3 ft. 6 in. long, mounted on a wooden shaft. This weapon, half iron and half wood, was

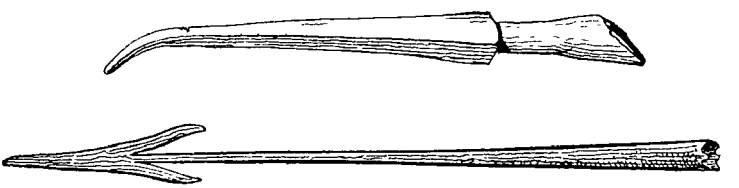


FIG. 274.—Pilum.

a missile, and if, when thrown, it pierced the shield, the force of contact bent the softer stem, the shaft trailed on the ground and impeded the foe, or served as a handle by which the soldier could pull down the enemy's shield. An example with a quadrilateral head was taken from the Thames, and one with a barbed head was found at Magna, on the Roman Wall.

The same principle was followed in the *angon* of the Franks, and similar long-stemmed spears have been found in Saxon graves. (Angon, Fig. 18. Spear, Fig. 322.)

Pipe Office of the Court of Exchequer.—It received its title from a comparison of its functions to those of a pipe, or series of pipes, supplying a conduit. "As water is conveyed from many fountains and springs by a pipe into the cistern of a house, and from thence into the several offices of the same, so this golden and silver stream is drawn

from several courts (as fountains of justice and other springs of revenue), reduced and collected into one pipe, and by that conveyed into the cistern of his Majesty's Receipt."

Pipe Rolls.—The Great Rolls of the Exchequer relate to the revenues of the Crown, and contain the yearly charge against the sheriffs as drawn up and engrossed by the Clerk of the Pipe. The earliest extant Pipe Roll is of 31 Henry I., and from 2 Henry II. they are continuous. The originals are in the Public Record Office.

Piscina.—A large public bath in which the Roman youth learnt to swim. The tank for baptism in a great baptistry, as at Florence, Pisa, etc. Also the drain made in a wall near a Christian altar, down which the water from the *lavabo* was poured.

Front Placard. Royal MS. 18 E5. Placard on Back and Breast.

FIG. 275.—Placard.

Pistrina.—A Roman bakehouse.

Pitch Pipe.—An instrument for starting the singers in church. One at Morwenstow, Cornwall, was in use early in the 19th century.

Placard, Placate.—In plate armour an additional piece covering the lower part of the breast and back plates, rising in the middle, where it was buckled to the gorget. Worn from the middle of the 15th century.

Plague-Stone, Pest-Basin.—In many parts of the country a hollowed stone remaining in the outskirts of a town is frequently the base of a market or churchyard cross. To prevent the spread of the plague of 1665, these receptacles, containing vinegar, were placed beyond the dwellings. Merchants deposited the article to be sold near the basin and retired: the purchaser took the article and dropped the coins in the vinegar and departed, after which the merchant returned for the money.

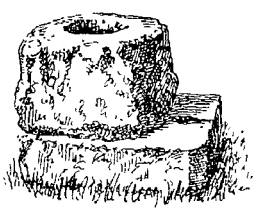


FIG. 276.—Plague-Stone, Penrith.

Plastron.—A breastplate introduced in the 12th century to withstand the pressure of the hauberk on the breast.

Pleutei.—Roman military machines like covered waggons, on three wheels for quick turning. They were used to convey the pioneers to the walls of a stronghold that they might undermine them.

Plumbata.—A scourge armed with lead.

Poitrinal.—Plate armour for the neck of a charger.

Points.—The ribands or laces of silk or other stuff, terminating in tags, or aglets, with which wearing apparel was trussed, or fastened, from early days until the 17th century.

Pokes.—Mediæval gowns with such extravagantly long sleeves that the Bishop of London prohibited them in 1412.

Poleyn.—A knee-cap of plate armour.

Pollin.—A long pointed shoe. The points became so pronounced in the reign of Richard II. that they were held up by light chains, and the length was restrained by 4 Edward IV.

Poll Silver.—A mediæval tribute on every man from fourteen, and every woman from twelve, years of age.

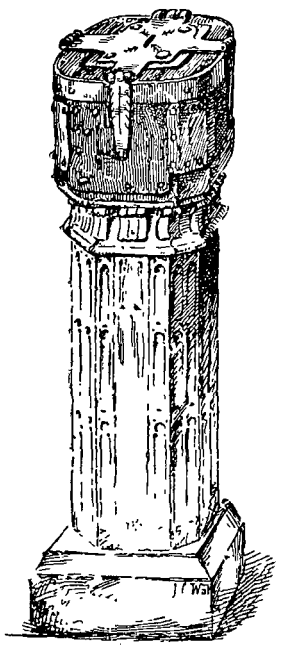


FIG. 277.—Poor Man's Box. Steeple Bumpstead, Essex.

Ponderare.—A custom of weighing sick children at the shrine of a saint, balancing the scales with the object or material to be offered at the shrine.

Pontage.—Toll for the maintenance of a bridge.

Poor Man's Box.—After the charitable actions of Convents were abolished at the Reformation, it was found necessary to provide for the great number of poor hitherto relieved by monastic houses, and Cranmer ordered that a "Poor Man's Chest" should be placed in every church. The order was

not observed, and many bishops issued Injunctions to the same effect. Where such boxes were provided, the form of the mediæval almsbox was followed: a small box—frequently a dug-out—and plated with iron was set upon a pedestal and was fastened by three locks. (Fig. 277.)

Popæ or **Popes.**—Roman inferior officers who assisted the priests at sacrifices. They wore crowns of laurel while killing the victims.

Poppy-Head.—The carved terminal to the side of a seat or desk—irrespective of the subject carved upon it—now frequently seen in churches, domestic furniture with poppy-heads having been almost entirely destroyed.

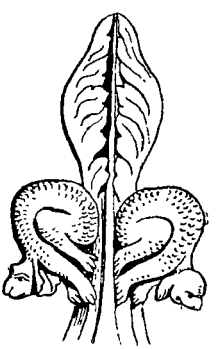


FIG. 278.—Poppy-Head. Cumnor, Bucks.

Popularia. — Seats for the people in Roman amphitheatres; they are discernible in the theatre at Dorchester, Dorsetshire.

Portcullis.—A heavy barrier with spikes at the bottom, which dropped over the gate of a fortified building. It was a badge of the Royal House of Tudor, and the title of one of the four Pursuivants of the College of Heralds.

Portisculus.—The governor of the rowers in a Roman galley.

Portreeve.—A magistrate of a maritime town.

Pottery.—Fragments of pottery have occasionally been found in long barrows and with other relics of the Stone Age, but they are similar to the pottery of the Bronze Age, and evidently show

Goidelic influence, and point to a period of Transition to a higher culture. One vessel from Norton Bavant (Fig. 279), which has been pieced together, is void of ornament.

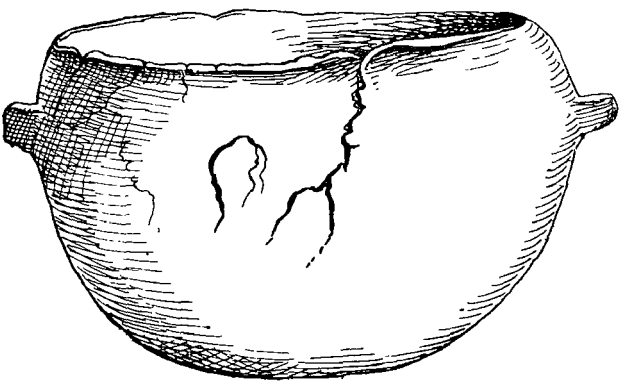


FIG. 279.—Vessel from a Long Barrow. Norton Bavant.

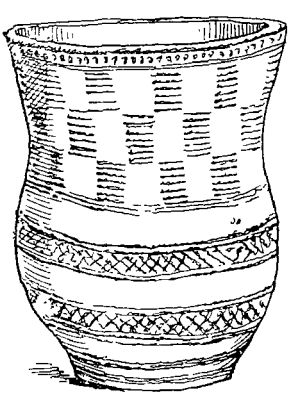


FIG. 280.—Drinking Cup. Workington, Suffolk.

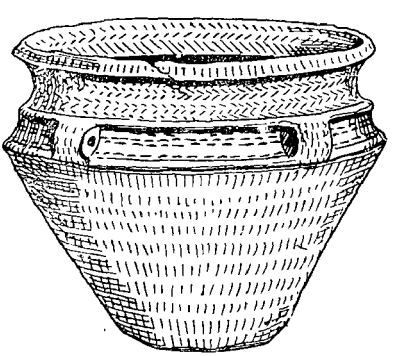


FIG. 281.—Food Vessel. Bishop Burton, Yorks.

Nearly all ancient pottery is sepulchral, the sanctity of the tomb alone preserving it; nearly all that used for domestic purposes has perished, unless the "drinking cups" and "food vessels" represent vessels of daily use placed in the barrows,

which contained refreshment for the soul of the departed on its journey to the next world. In pottery of this age the potter's wheel was unknown, the clay was coarse, and the vessels were imperfectly burnt in an open fire. "Drinking cups" (Fig. 280) and "food vessels" (Fig. 281) are found with

FIG. 282.—Bulford, Wilts.

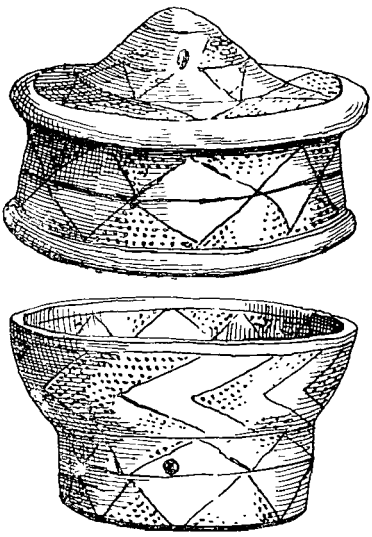


FIG. 283.—Aldbourn.

Incense Cups.

unburnt bodies in round barrows. They are ornamented by the pressure of twisted thongs and pointed implements in the moist clay, in lines and chevrons, by finger pinching and by finger nails, the size of which reveal that they were made by women. Very few drinking-cups are found in Ireland, while the food vessels—rare in the south of England—are common to the British Isles, and are found in no other country.

Cinerary urns are generally somewhat later in date than the drinking and food vessels; in them

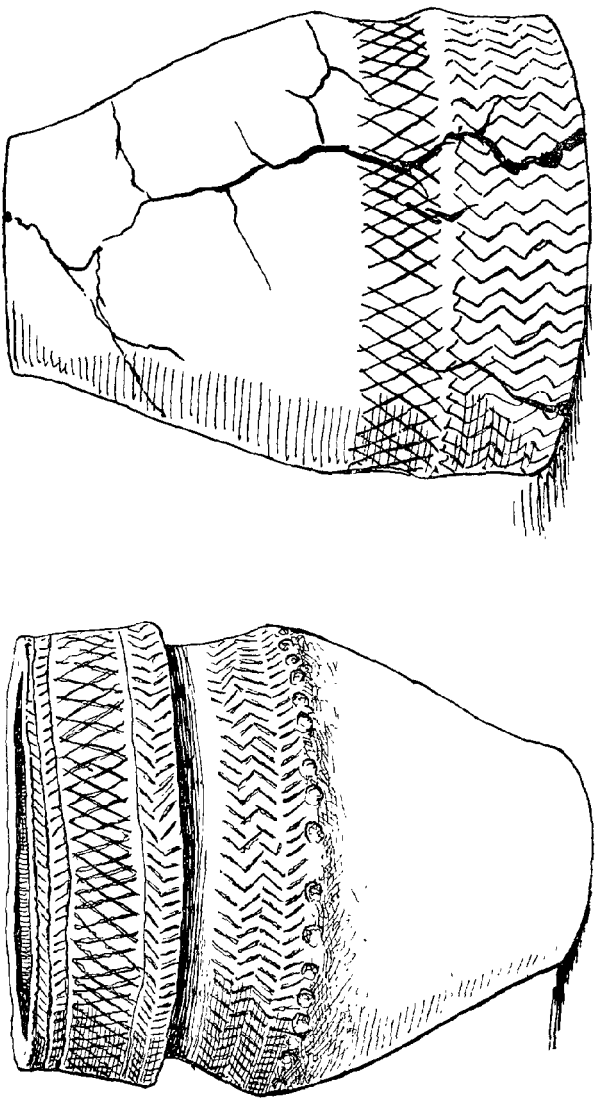
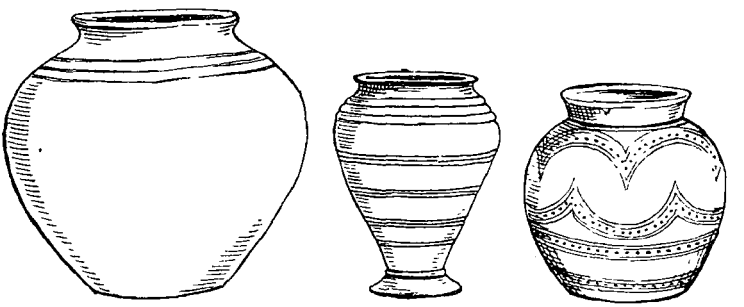


FIG. 284.—Cinerary Urns, Upright and Inverted.

were placed the cremated remains of the dead (Fig. 284), and they are ornamented in a similar manner to the other pottery. Another type of small vessel, called "incense cup" for want of a better name, is associated with cinerary urns. They are usually pierced with holes, as if to assist combustion; many have loops for suspension, and some have covers. They appear to be confined to the British and Channel Islands. (Figs. 282, 283.)

The Brythonic Kelts appear to have brought a greater knowledge of preparing the clay and firing it; fragments found with unburnt bodies on the Yorkshire Wolds are of dark clay, hard burnt, with a display of greater art in the forms.

With the advent of the Belgæ, pottery assumed almost classic forms. They were made on a wheel, of fine clay, a light brown, with the surface covered with a black pigment. Raised and incised



Heybridge, Essex. Shoebury, Essex. Glastonbury, Somerset.

Fig. 285.—Late Keltic Pottery.

horizontal lines—cordoned—are the usual ornamentation, as at Aylesford and Dumpton, in Kent, Heybridge and Shoebury, in Essex (Fig. 285), but others have more elaborate decoration, as at Glastonbury (Fig. 285), Torquay, Devon, Yarnton,

Oxon. Many cinerary urns from the Aylesford cemetery narrow to a pedestal form, a shape almost peculiar to Essex and Kent. Vases and pots of great variety for domestic use are first seen in this age.

A kiln found at Shoeburyness may possibly have been Belgic. In a barrel-shaped chamber a horizontal platform was pierced by eight channels, through which the heat penetrated; the furnace was fed through an opening at the side.

Roman pottery presents almost endless forms, each with its peculiar name as known in Rome, and varied manufacture. Two variants of their pottery were imported. The Arretium ware was manufactured at Arretium (Arezzo), in Central Italy. It is a deep red glazed ware of fine paste, ornamented with festoons and tassels and mythical subjects in relief; the potter's name is frequently enclosed in the mark of a sandal-sole. Specimens are rarely found in Britain.

The other imported ware is called "Samian," from Samos, one of the chief places of manufacture, as mentioned by Plautus and Pliny; but it was also made in Gaul and Germany. It is a fine red clay, sealing-wax colour, somewhat lighter than Arretium ware and not quite so highly finished; it is ornamented with festoons and tassels of a different pattern, with scenes from ancient mythology, hunting and gladiatorial subjects. It is fashioned into many forms for the banquet table, and the remains in Britain are numerous. The potter's name is usually in a tablet. It was so valued that the Romans in Britain sometimes riveted broken vessels.

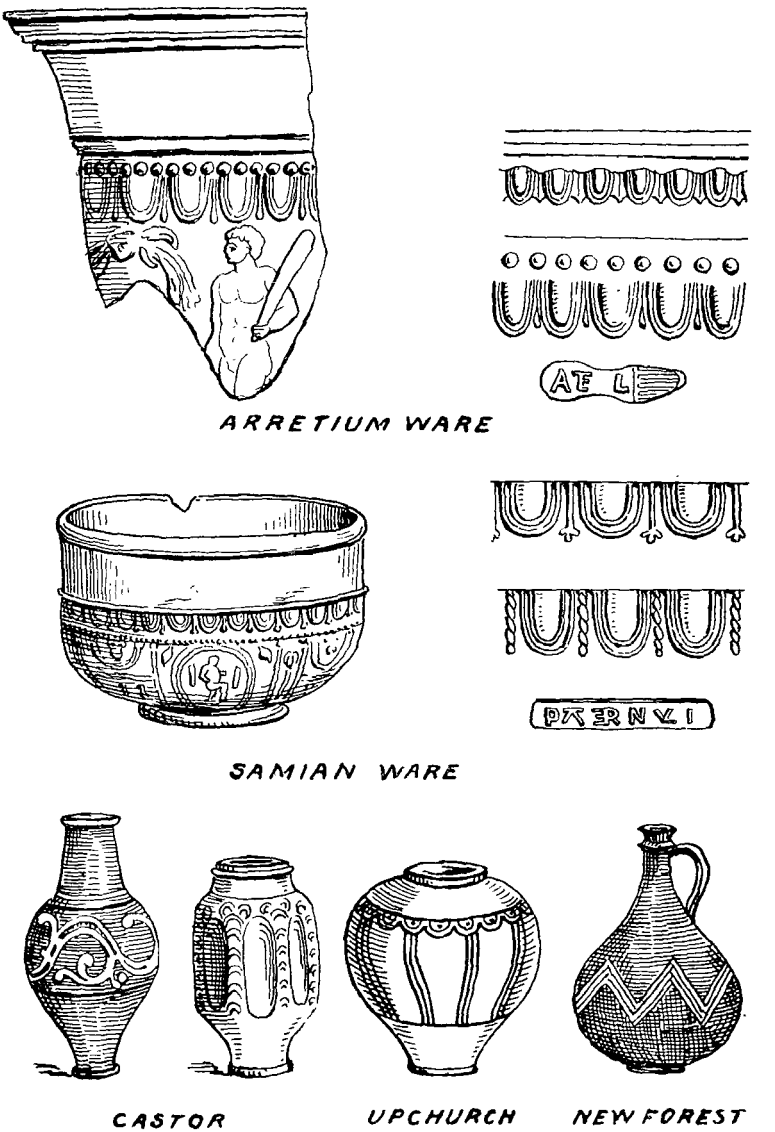


FIG. 286.—Roman Pottery.

Castor Ware, or Durobrivian Ware, is so called from the extensive potteries and number of vessels found in the neighbourhood of the Roman Durobrivæ (Castor, Northants). Many circular kilns have been found in the valley of the Nen, and some of the products appear to be an imitation of Samian

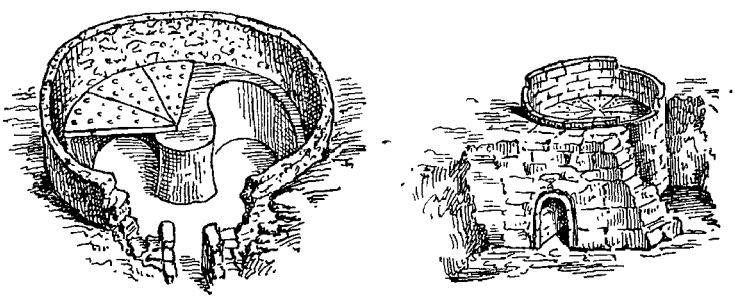


FIG. 287.—Roman Pottery Kilns, Northamptonshire.

Ware. The vessels are mostly the tall, narrow *pocula* form, blue, slate, and red colours, glazed with ornaments in relief of hunting scenes, scrolls, dolphins, and fish. Indented vases—also found near the kilns in Oxfordshire—of a copper tone are figured on the projecting ribs. (Fig. 286.)

Upchurch Ware was made over a vast area adjacent to the Medway—the Upchurch and Halstow marshes—in Kent. The pottery is a fine hard texture, blue black in colour, ornamented with crossed lines, arcs, wavy and zigzag lines. (Fig. 286.)

Salopian Ware, made from the clay of the valley of the Severn, is principally domestic—jugs, colanders, etc.

Kilns have been found in various parts of England, with numerous local manufactures; in Somerset, Surrey, Oxford, the New Forest, etc.

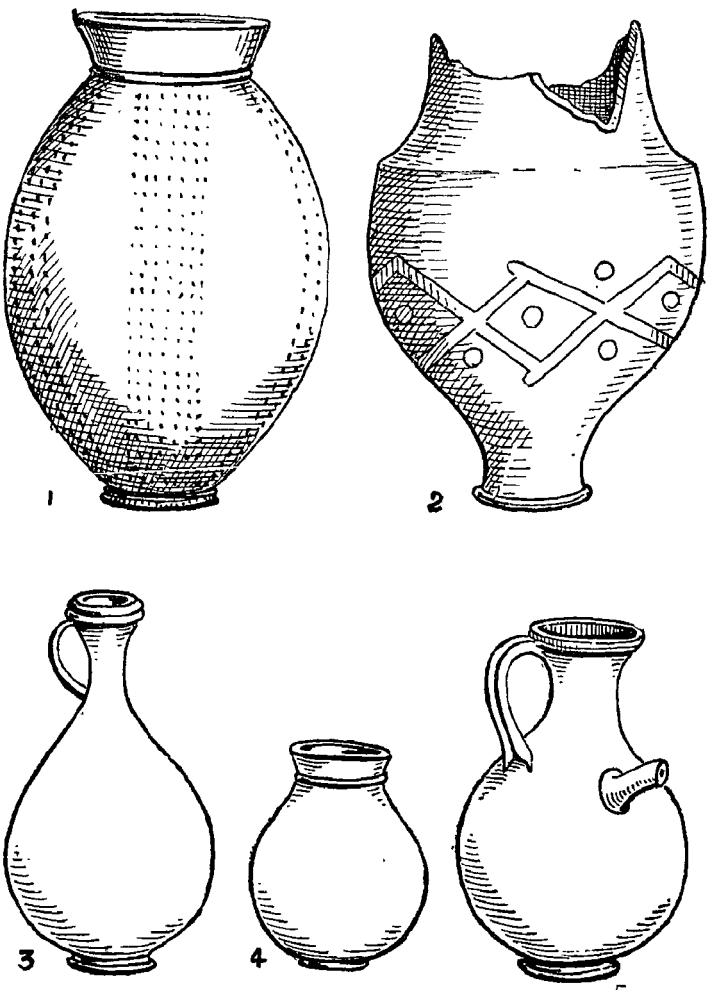


FIG. 288.—Roman Pottery.

1, 2. Cinerary Urns, Canterbury. 3. Light yellow ware.
4. Black ware. 5. Feeding-bottle of red ware.

Rectangular kilns discovered near Colchester had six cells—three on each side of the furnace—for the distribution of heat; at Ashdon, with sixteen cells. The black pottery at Colchester followed the Upchurch type; in the New Forest the vessels were brown with white patterns, and at Wilderspool, Lancashire, a rough-cast pottery was manufactured, made by dry granulated clay sprinkled on the moist clay, specimens of which have been found in London and Essex.

Cinerary urns (Fig. 288, 1, 2) and domestic vessels of yellow (Fig. 288, 3) and black clay (Fig. 288, 4) are taken from Roman interments; and from amongst the innumerable vessels recovered from Roman sites a baby's feeding-bottle is illustrated. The potter's work also included building and roofing tiles, flues, drains and other articles common to ruined habitations.

Remaining Saxon pottery is chiefly of the earlier period when cremation was the rule, and is found in cemeteries. As Christianity spread in England, and cremation was superseded by unburnt burials, the use of earthen vessels for ashes and for the soul's food ceased. In the early days of their invasion the Saxons appear to have used Romano-British urns for burials until they settled to their own industries. The chief characteristics of Saxon urns—which were hand-made, of dark clay—were protruding knobs, lines and chevrons, impressed patterns, square and circular, the latter frequently having cross-marks on them. (Figs. 289-291.)

Narrow-necked vases, with and without handles, jugs and pannikins, in red, brown, buff and slate colours, with horizontal bands of wavy lines and

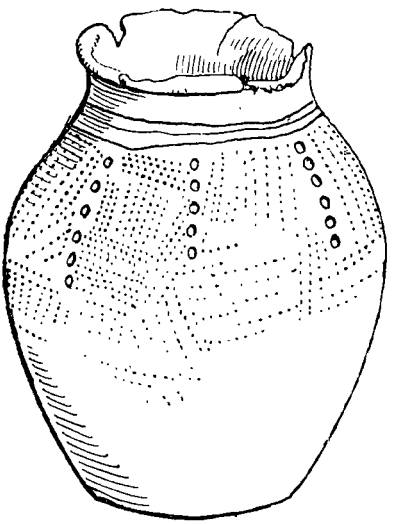


FIG. 289.
Long Wittenham, Berks.

FIG. 290.
Faversham, Kent.

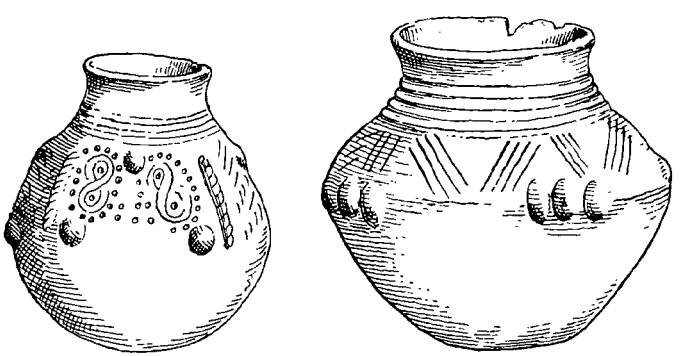


FIG. 291.—Sancton, Yorkshire.
Saxon Urns.

dots in white, or of a darker hue, surround the vessels found at Sarr, Kent, etc. (Fig. 292.)

In banqueting scenes in Saxon MSS. the tables are laid with dishes and two-handled wine jugs, while the drinking vessels of earthenware are bowls and small pots.

FIG. 292.—Saxon Vessels, Sarr, Kent.

The form of earthenware vessels of the 11th century onwards is ascertained more fully from MSS. than from extant examples, which are rare, and of coarse clay. One of the commonest of Norman shapes (Fig. 293) is from 6in. to 17in. high. No. 2, covered with black glaze, and No. 3, cream colour, unglazed, are both of early date. Ewers from which water was poured over the fingers at meals—before the general introduction of forks—are mentioned in inventories and wills, from the time of Edward I. onwards. Sometimes the ewer

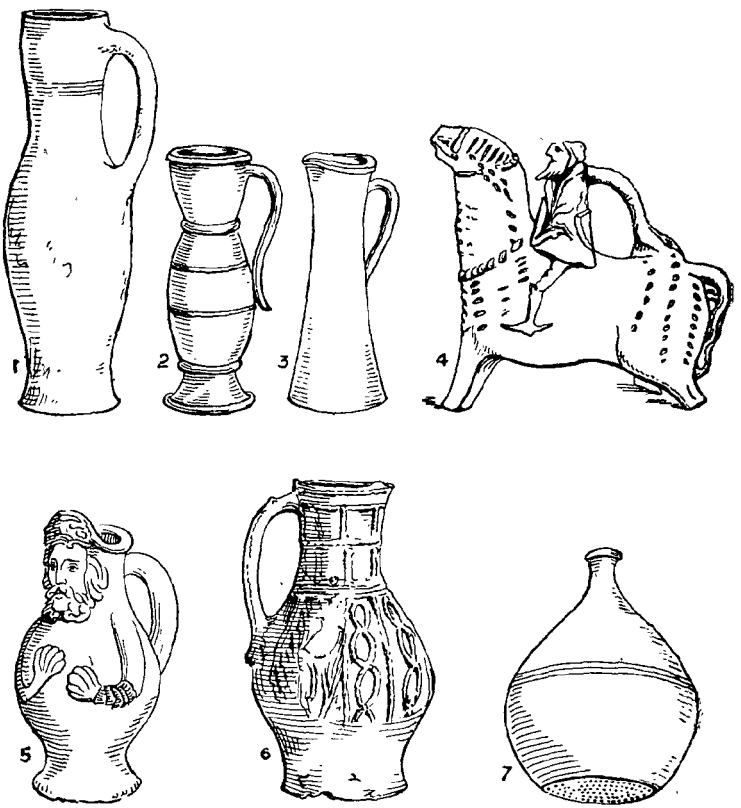


FIG. 293.—Mediæval Pottery

was in the form of an animal and called *aquamanile*. No. 4, probably of the 12th century, is partially covered with a mottled green glaze. No. 5, an Edwardian type, and the 13th or 14th century pitcher (No. 6), are both covered with coarse green glaze. Drinking mugs throughout the Middle Ages were generally of earthenware. In the household of Edward IV. "pottes" were provided for men of worship; and in 1466 eleven *pots* were bought of a potter of Horkesley (Essex) for 6s. 4d. In 1522 green pots of ale and wine were on the table at a banquet given by the Guild of Drapers; in 1579 pots of earth of sundry colours and moulds, mounted in silver and pewter, adorned a nobleman's table; and in 1663 Pepys says that at the Lord Mayor's dinner they drank out of earthen pitchers.

The *godet* was a stone cup of the 14th century; the costrel, or costret, was of earthenware as well as leather, with a brown glaze, the same as the 14th century watering-pot, No. 7. The *jubbe* was a jug in Chaucer's day, and amongst the numerous vessels of hardware was the Bellarmine. (*See* Fig. 65.)

Pound.—A name given to certain neolithic enclosures in Devonshire. Some huts have courtyards, such as "Round Pound" and "Square Pound" near Batsworthy Farm, on Dartmoor. Round Pound consists of a circular hut 34 ft. in diameter, with walls 5 ft. thick, situated within another enclosure 95 ft. at the widest part, with a double entrance passage. The inside area is divided into five courts; a small hut 10 ft. in diameter is on one side, and a triangular division on the other. It was evidently the chief hut of the

village. (Fig. 294, 1.) Not far from this is Square Pound, with three hut circles, one evidently being a guard-house, and six courts; the walls generally are 3 ft. thick. (Fig. 294, 2.)

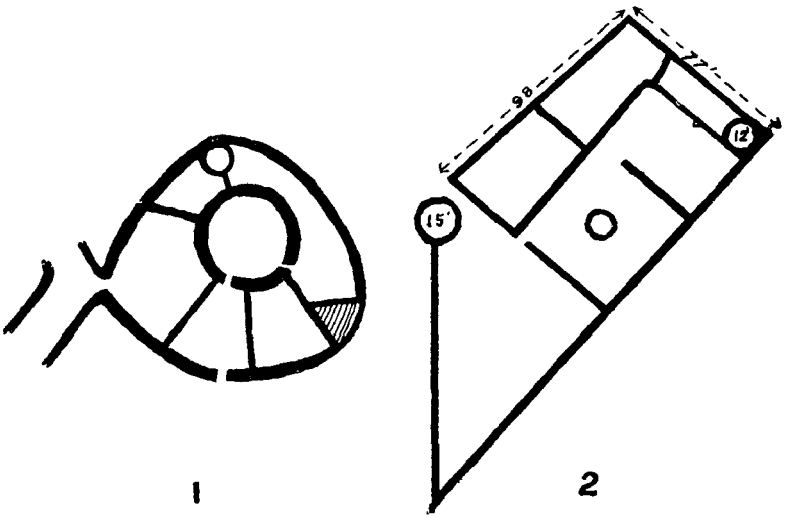


FIG. 294.—Pounds. Dartmoor, Devon.

These huts are near "Old Men's Workings," or tin streaming works, and the courtyards were possibly for storing tin ore.

Grimspound is the largest of these sites; it is a walled village containing twenty-four hut circles.

Pourpoint.—A close-fitting body garment, such as the jupon.

Præficæ.—Hired female mourners at Roman funerals.

Prætorium.—The residence of a governor of a Roman province. The general's tent in a Roman camp.

Prandium.—A meal taken by the Romans about 11 o'clock in the morning.

Preceptory.—The manors of the Knights Templars were known as *preceptories*, and the houses of the Knights Hospitallers as comman-

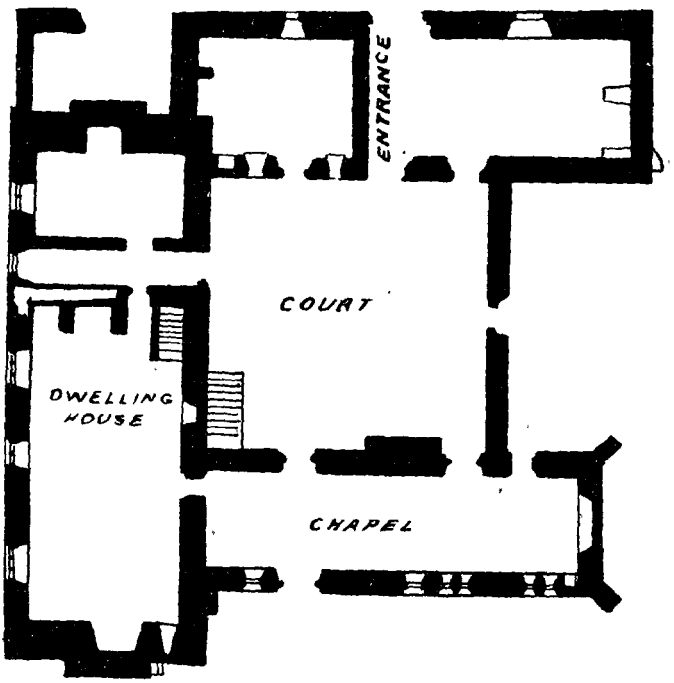


FIG. 295.—Preceptory at Chibburn, Northumberland.

deries, but the latter were also called *preceptories*, especially after the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem were endowed with the property of the Templars.

Pretexta.—A long white robe with a purple border, worn by Roman magistrates and nobility.

Primipilus.—A Roman centurion who presided over the others. He was the centurion of the right-hand order of the first Manipulus of the Triarii, or Pilani, in every legion. He was of great authority and had many privileges; the eagle, the chief standard of the legion, was in his keeping.

Principes.—One of the four grand divisions of the Roman infantry. The others were the Velites, Hastati, and Triarii.

Principia.—A street between the two main divisions of a Roman camp, where altars and statues of the gods were erected.

Prior.—The next in authority to an abbot in an abbey and the head of a priory subject to the abbot of the mother monastery.

Probolium.—A Roman boar spear.

Procestria.—Buildings adjoining the standing camps of the Romans, where traders and others lived.

Proconsul.—Chief of the provincial Roman officers; one who commanded the army and administered justice in a province.

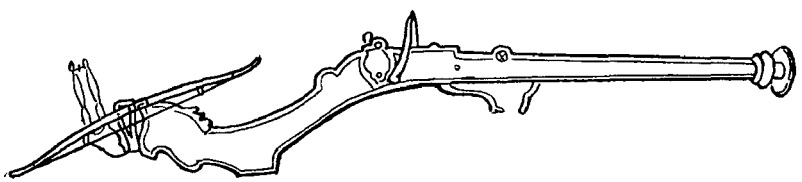


FIG. 296.—Prodd, 16th century.

Prodd.—A light cross-bow for sport, in use in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Pugillares.—Tablets of boxwood, citron, or ivory, coated with wax, written upon with a stylus.

Pulpitum.—The stage in a Roman theatre. Also the rood-loft in a large church, from which sermons were delivered.

Pursuivant.—A herald of the lowest rank.

Pusane, Pazaine.—A steel gorget.

Putage.—In the Middle Ages this was defined as "fornicatio ex parte fœminæ" and was severely punished; if an heiress, she forfeited her property.

Putura.—A custom of feudal foresters to take food for man, horse and dog, from the inhabitants within the perambulation of the forest.

Pyrgus.—A Roman dice box, in which several internal projections turned the dice about before they fell out of the other end.

Pyroboli.—Fire-balls used by the Romans in warfare.

Quadrans.—The fourth of a penny. Before the reign of Edward I. the penny was marked with a cross, through which the coin was divided into halves and quarters.

Quadrigæ.—Roman chariots drawn by four horses abreast.

Quadriremis.—A Roman long-ship with four banks of oars.

Quæsta.—An indulgence or remission of penance.

Quæsitores.—Roman Prætors in their judicial capacity.

Quæstorium.—The apartment or tent of the Quæstor, or treasurer, of the Roman army, situated on the right of the prætorium.

Quæstors.—Roman officers elected by the people to take care of the public money.

Quarrell.—The square-headed arrow for a cross-bow. Two sorts of quarrells are mentioned in an Inventory of Sir John Falstaff:—

"iij grete Crosbowes of stele with one grete dowble wyndas.
j Coffyre full of Quarrells of a small sort.
xij Quarrelles of great sorte feddered with brasse."

Quartarius.—A Roman measure, a fourth part of a *sextarius*, nearly equal to a quarter of a pint, wine measure.

Quartelais.—A surcoat with emblazoned arms.

Quartering.—Marshalling two or more coats of arms in quarters of the same shield. (*See* Marshalling.)

Quechbord.—An English game supposed to be similar to shovel-board, prohibited by statute, 17 Edward IV.

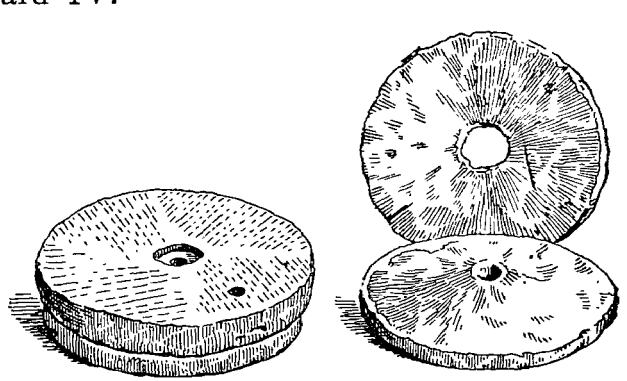


FIG. 297.—Roman Quern. Vinovia.

Quern.—A hand-mill.

Questors.—(*See* Pardoners.)

Quillon.—The horizontal guard of a 16th century sword.

Quinarius.—A Roman coin of the value of five ases and equal to half the denarius.

Quinquatrus.—A Roman Festival of five days in honour of Minerva, beginning March 18.

Quinquennales.—A magistrate in a Roman city, municipal town, or colony.

Quinqueremis.—A Roman galley with five banks of oars.

Quintain.—A sport amongst the Romans and in the Middle Ages. A mounted man with a lance tilted at a mark made as a demi-man, holding a sword and shield. If this figure was struck on the breast with the lance, the player was successful, but if hit on any other part, the figure turned on a pivot and struck the horseman. After the Crusades the figure of a Turk was often substituted. Sand-bag quintain consisted of a board to tilt at, and a bag of sand to swing with a heavy blow on one who had not scored. Water-quintain was a boat-joust.

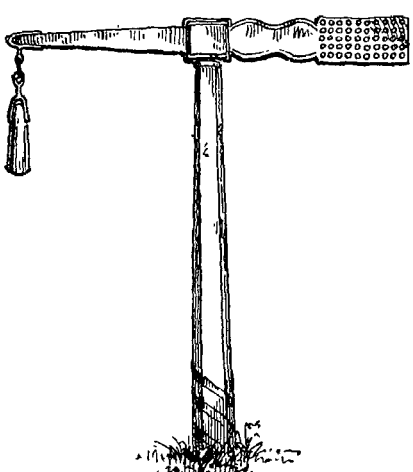


FIG. 298.—Quintain. Offam, Kent.

Quoif.—(*See* Coif.)

Ragman's Roll, or **Bagimont's Roll.**—A return of all the benefices in Scotland to the legate, Benemundus de Vicci, vulgarly called "Bagimont," which were duly taxed at the Court of Rome.

This roll was among the Scottish National Records taken by Edward I., but was restored to Scotland by Edward III. It is preserved in the Library of the Advocates, Edinburgh.

Rail, Rayle.—A kerchief or covering for the head.

Ranseur.—A weapon similar to the partizan, but with a sharper point and sharper lateral projections, used in the 15th century.

Rape.—A land division, peculiar to Sussex, in which county there are six rapes.

Rath.—A Keltic fortress. A large enclosure of heavy stones on elevated ground.

Ray.—The standard measure for striped cloth was, by statute, 25 and 32 Edward III., 27 yds. in length, and 6 quarters and a half in breadth. Ray cloth was worn in the 13th and 14th centuries by civilians, and in the 15th century by sergeants-at-law, and as liveries.

Rayle.—(*See* Rail.)

Raynes, Cloth of.—Fine linen made at Rennes, in Brittany, constantly mentioned in the Middle Ages.

Rebus.—A pictorial device which alludes to a surname; thus, Abbot Wheathamstede, of St. Albans, had a cluster of wheat ears; Prior Bolton of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, a bolt, or arrow,

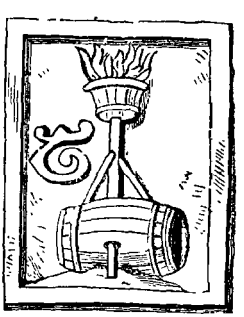


FIG. 299.—Rebus of Bishop Beckyngton, Lullingstone, Kent.

through a tun, or cask; and Bishop Beckyngton, a fire beacon through a tun, with T for Thomas.

Red Book of the Exchequer.—Contains the Scutages levied between A.D. 1155-1211.

Reeve.—(*See* Reve.)

Regilla.—A long white tunic worn by a mediæval bride.

Regulus.—An Anglo-Saxon title, similar to an earl.

FIG. 300.—Retiarius. Guildhall Museum.

Rere-brace.—Armour for the arm above the elbow. (*See* Fig. 23.)

Retiarius.—A Roman gladiator who bore a net (rete) in his right hand, and a trident in his left. He was opposed to a Secutor, or Mirmillo, armed with a sword and shield. The Retiarius attempted to entangle his adversary in the net and dispatch him with the *fuscina*, or trident; if he failed, he had to try and escape the sword and flee, while he gathered his net in folds ready for another throw. A fuscina was found at Southwark. (Fig. 171.)

Reve, Reeve.—An Anglo-Saxon (*gerefa*) sheriff; the fiscal officer of a shire or city, under an Ealdorman. A steward.

Reveland, or **Thaneland.**—Tributary land reverting to the king on the death of a reeve or thane.

Rhandir.—Before the Conquest, a Welsh township consisted of four gavels; every gavel had four rhandirs, and four dwellings constituted a rhandir.

Rial, Ryal.—A gold coin valued at 10s. in the time of Henry VI. In Elizabeth's reign it was minted to the value of 15s. (Fig. 248.)

Ribands.—Irregular foot-soldiers of the 13th and 14th centuries.

Ricinium.—A short cloak of a Roman lady.

Riding.—Yorkshire is divided into three *Ridings*, North, West and East; the term "Riding" being corrupted from Trithing, a third part.

Ring.—Finger rings were worn as personal ornaments and official insignia from a very early age. Relics of the Bronze and Iron Ages, found in barrows, include rings of lignite, jet, and bronze. Roman rings present a variety of patterns; gold signet

FIG. 301.—Rings.

1. Roman Key Ring; Chesterford.
2. Roman Gold Signet Ring; Borcovicus.
3. Saxon Inscribed Ring; Ixworth, Suffolk.
4. Decade Ring; British Museum.
5. Fede Ring, silver, 15 h century; Hempstead, Essex.

FIG. 302.—Roman Posy-ring; Corbridge.

rings set with stones engraved with figures of the gods and other subjects; plain hoop rings, key-rings, bearing the key of some casket, made in one piece to ensure the safety of the key. (Fig. 301, 1.) Posy-rings date from Roman times; one found at Corbridge is inscribed—ÆMILIA ZESES. (Fig. 302.)

Rings were princely emblems assumed at the investiture of kings. The ring of St. Edward the Confessor became famous as his gift to a pilgrim, which, tradition says, was returned to him by St. John: it was taken from his shrine in 1163 and was applied to victims of the cramp and the falling sickness. From the time of Edward II. rings were blessed by the English kings—by virtue of their sacring—on Good Friday, for the cure of cramp. Pope Adrian VIII. invested Henry II. with the sovereignty of Ireland with a ring, and a ring forms part of the regalia.

Bishops were invested with a ring from the 7th century, possibly earlier. The ring of Bishop Athelstan is in the British Museum, and rings have been found in the tombs of many prelates. In 1194 Pope Innocent decreed that episcopal rings were to be of gold with a plain stone; the stone was usually a sapphire, but that was by no means the rule. It was worn on the right hand over the glove.

From the 12th to the 14th century the layman's ring was usually a plain hoop with an uncut stone; in the 14th century they were frequently inscribed with mottoes; in the 15th century, with legends and figures of saints.

Decade rings, with ten facets, or ten knobs, to serve as rosaries, were in use from the 14th century.

Fede rings were betrothal rings, having two hands clasped.

Gimmel rings—from the French *jumelle*, twin—had two rings closing one over the other to form one ring.

Sergeants' rings — plain hoops with a motto relating to law—were presented by a lawyer, on his elevation as Sergeant-at-law, to his brother sergeants and friends. This custom can be traced to A.D. 1429.

St. Martin's rings were of base metal gilded, made by the fugitives from justice in the Sanctuary of St. Martin-le-Grand, London. The manufacture of these fraudulent articles was prohibited by statute, 5 Henry IV., c. 13.

Ring-money.—(*See* Money)

River-drift.—Gravel deposits left by the torrential rivers of the pleistocene epoch, in which flint implements and extinct mammalian remains are found. There is a glacial drift deposited in the Ice Age and river drift of a later period.

Gravel beds are in terraces along the banks of river valleys, having been carried to their present position when the rivers were of greater volume and carrying power than now. The higher terraces are the more ancient drifts, and the implements

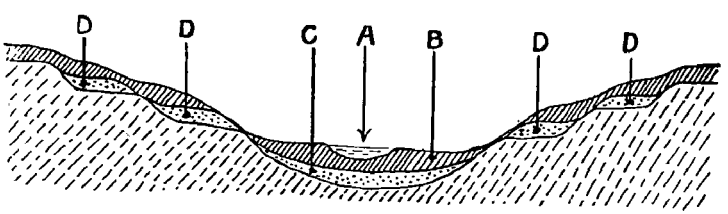


FIG. 303.—Gravel Deposits.

found in them are older than those in the lower terraces, when the rivers were reduced in volume. Fig. 303 represents—

A. A present river.
B. Recent alluvium deposit above—
C. Low-level gravel.
D D D D. Early high-level gravels covered with earth.

Rochet.—A fine linen vestment like a short alb, with tight sleeves, worn by dignified clerics. The name was also given to a garment worn by women in the Middle Ages; it is mentioned by Chaucer and Skelton, who probably took advantage of poetic licence for its use.

Rolls.—Parchment skins sewn end to end, sometimes to a great length. This was one form of a book, differing from a *codex*, in which the separate skins were folded and bound in a similar manner to a modern volume.

Rolls of Arms.—Long strips of parchment on which are recorded the names and titles of certain personages, with a description of their armorial insignia. The earliest known is of the middle of the 13th century.

Rom-Feoh.—(*See* Rome-Scot.)

Roman Mortar.—The mortar used by the Romans in their buildings is hard, of great tenacity, and very durable. It is usually pink in colour owing to the incorporation of ground tiles, or crushed bricks. An analysis of examples found on the site of the Guildhall, Gloucester, yielded the following:—Lime, 11.20 per cent.; magnesia, 1.82; alumina, 12.92; oxide of iron, 6.58; silica, 26.71; combined silica, 21.04; carbonic dioxide, 8.62; water, 10.60; alkalies, 0.51, and traces of sulphuric anhydride.

Roman Tesseræ.—Tickets of bone, ivory, wood, metal or terra-cotta, of round, square, oblong, or other form, used for various purposes by the Romans.

Tesseræ Militaris. Wooden billets inscribed with the watchword, and handed to the guard; messages were also written on them and sent by the general

to his officer in camp. *Tessera Theatralis*, tickets of admission to the booked seats of a theatre. *Tessera Hospitalis*, a pledge of lasting friendship, which was broken in two pieces, one portion being retained by each of those making the compact. *Tesseræ Frumentariæ* and *Nummariæ*, relief tickets distributed by the magistrates to the needy, by which they obtained doles of bread, wine or oil, and money. Very few have been found in Britain, but examples were discovered in Wilts, Norfolk, and London.

Roman Wall, the.—By this term the great line of fortification across England, from the Tyne to the Solway, is known; but it is undecided whether it was constructed by Hadrian or Severus. It is $73\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and consists of a fosse or ditch, on the north, behind which—in a southerly direction—is a stone wall averaging about 8 ft. in width, and said by Sir Christopher Ridley, about the year 1572, to have been about 21 ft. in height. Then there is a military road, with another and greater military road some distance to the south, a fosse, a vallum, and an agger, running the whole length. Twenty-three *stations*, about eighty mile-castles, with, probably, about three hundred and twenty turrets, or watch towers, interspersed, occur at intervals along the wall.

Rome-Scot, or **Rom-Feoh.**—A tax of one penny on every household possessing living stock of the value of thirty pence, for the support of the English School and Hospice for English pilgrims, in Rome. This is said to have been imposed by Ina throughout his kingdom of Wessex: it certainly was King Offa's order in Mercia, and it appears to have spread into all the other Anglo-Saxon provinces. It was collected on the day of St. Peter ad Vincula,

from which it was afterwards called "Peter's Pence." At a later date it was diverted from its original purpose to the Papal treasury.

Rood.—The Saxon word *rode* was continued, with slight alteration of spelling, as the English name for a cross.

Rose.—The badge of the House of Lancaster was a red rose, of the House of York a white rose, and under the House of Tudor the two dynasties were combined, and the rose was emblazoned either quarterly red and white, or the white rose charged upon a red one, sometimes called "a double rose."

Rote.—A British stringed instrument of music, a sort of harp.

Royal Arms.—(*See* Arms of England.)

Runes.—The original meaning of *Rune* is "a secret." Thus the Saxon name for a king's privy councillor or secretary was *run-wita*, one who knew his secrets—a secret writer.

The period of the invention of Runes is unknown, but that they were used by the Norwegians and Germanic tribes at a very remote age we have ample evidence, and in both regions the invention was attributed to the god Odin.

Runes were the characters of an alphabet, and were used by the only educated people of the time—the pagan priests and priestesses. These characters, unintelligible to the people, were, by them, looked upon as mysterious, therefore magical, and thus intensified the power of the priests. For this reason the use of them was proscribed by the Christian priesthood, though in Britain unsuccessfully, for they were in use as late as the 10th century, and nearly all of those extant are Christian inscriptions.

Runic inscriptions are found on stone, wood, and metal, and in manuscripts. Rings, swords, and a variety of articles were inscribed with Runes as charms or talismans against all sorts of natural and supernatural ills until far into the Christian era, but the distinctively Christian inscriptions are for the most part found on grave and memorial stones.

The Runic alphabet, or futhorc, contains a different number of characters in the Anglian, Manx, and Scandinavian.

Anglian Runes were founded on the Gothic, and occur as a futhorc on a 6th century sword found in the Thames, and in the Cotton. MS. Tib. D.XVIII. The letters were named after trees and other objects.

Two Runic inscriptions of Pagan times are at Sandwich, in Kent, and one other, of a Christian character, is at Dover, otherwise we must look for these monuments in the old Kingdom of Northumbria and the North. Runes are on a font in Bridekirk Church, Cumberland; a pillow stone from a grave at Hartlepool, Durham; a hog-back stone at Falstone, Northumberland; and on memorial high-crosses at Alnmouth, Bewcastle, Chester-le-Street, Collingham, Crowle, Hackness, Lancaster, Ruthwell and Thornhill.

The Ruthwell stone has the finest Runic inscription remaining, and its interest is enhanced by the confirmation of its translation. The two broad faces of the shaft are sculptured with scriptural subjects surrounded by Latin inscriptions. The two sides are sculptured with conventional foliage and birds, and on the surrounding border is a lengthy Runic inscription in the Northumbrian dialect of the 8th and 9th centuries. This monument was condemned as idolatrous by the General

Frey's Aett.

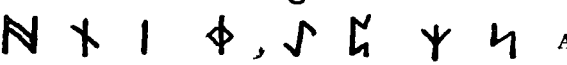
Anglian

Scandinavian

Manx

F	U	Th	O	R	C	G	W	Value
Feoh	Ur	Dorn	Os	Rad	Cen	Gebo	Wen	Name
Money	Bull	Thorn	Mouth	Saddle	Torch	Gift	Hope	Meaning

Hagel's Aett.



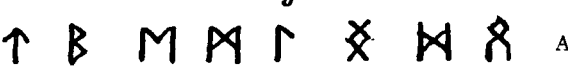
Anglian

Scandinavian

Manx

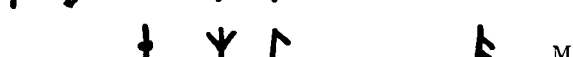
H	N	I	Y or A	Eo	P	A	S	Value
Hagel	Nod	Is	Yr, Ar	Eoh	Perd	Ilix	Sigil	Name
Hail	Need	Ice	Year	Yew	Chess-men	Sedge	Sail	Meaning

Tyr's Aett.



Anglian

Scandinavian



Manx

T	B	E	M	L	Ng	D	O	Value
Tir	Berc	Ech	Man	Lago	Ing	Dag	Othil	Name
(A Token)	Birch	Horse	Man	Water	(Proper Name)	Day	Native	Meaning

Anglian

A	Æ	U	Ea	Value
Ac	Æsc	Yr	Ear	Name
Oak	Ash	Bow	War	Meaning

FIG. 304.—Runic Futhorcs.

Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland in 1642, when it was flung down and fractured. Mr. Kemble made a translation of those portions of the inscription which remain, a translation subsequently confirmed by a 10th century manuscript volume of Anglo-Saxon Homilies and Poems discovered at Vercelli, in the north of Italy. One of the poems, a "Dream of the Holy Rood," contained those portions which were translated from the shattered cross. At the end of the volume the name of the author was revealed as Cynewulf, probably the poetical Abbot of Peterborough, 992-1006. The topmost headstone of the cross has the runes for "Cædmon me made."

One of the most distinct of Runic inscriptions is cut in the base of a cross at Thornhill, Yorkshire:—"Gilswith erected this monument over his burial mound to Bersvith. Pray for his soul."

Some of the manuscripts in which Runes are found are the Rushworth Book in the Bodleian Library, the Book of Durham, the Vercelli MS., the Exeter Book, and the MS. on Virginity by Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne.

With the growth of the Anglo-Saxon alphabet the Runes declined, yet two of the characters were retained, *Thorn* to denote *th*, and *Wen*, to denote *W*, sounds unknown in the Latin tongue.

Manx Runes have fourteen letters and have been found in about twenty inscriptions in the Isle of Man and the islands off the coast of Scotland.

At Maeshowe, Orkney, is a slab inscribed with Scandinavian Runes, and at Kirk Andreas, Isle of Man, is an example of Bind Runes, in which several letters are on one stem line.

FIG. 305.—Shaft at Thornhill, Yorkshire.

Gothic Runes, from which the Anglo-Saxon were developed, have a futhorc of twenty-four letters.

Ram-Runes, Swart-Runes, and Troll-Runes, or Devil's letters, were used in the black art for divination and other purposes.

Ryal.—(*See* Rial.)

Sabatynes.—Wide coverings for the shoes in the 15th century, made of bands of steel.

Sable.—A fur, the use of which was limited to the nobility. No one under the rank of a lord was permitted to wear furs of sable under pain of ten pounds, by statute 1463-4. Also, it is the heraldic term for black.

Sac.—A privilege of holding pleas in trespass, and to impose fines.

Sagittarii.—Roman bowmen. (*See* Fig. 74.)

Sagum.—A Roman military tunic, without sleeves.

Saikyr.—An early sort of cannon, smaller than a demi-culverine.

Salade, Salett.—A steel headpiece, projecting at the back; first mentioned by Chaucer. It superseded the bascinet in the 15th century.

FIG. 306.—Salade, 16th century.

Salt-Silver.—A feudal tax, commuted for a penny, for the service of carrying salt from the market at Martinmas, the season for salting scallops for the winter store.

Samite.—A silk fabric, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver thread, of which ecclesiastical and regal vestures were frequently made.

Sarcenet, or **Saracen-net.**—A thin silk from the East, first used in the 13th century.

Sarmatians.—Mediæval long tunics with short sleeves.

Satin.—A material first mentioned in England in the 13th century. By statute 22 Edward IV. no one under the degree of esquire was allowed its use, and in the reign of Henry VIII. it was prohibited to those whose income was under 100 marks per annum.

Saturnalia.—Roman festivals in honour of Saturn, observed—during the time the Romans occupied Britain—on the 16th day before the Calends of January, afterwards extended to three days, the 14th to the 16th before the Calends.

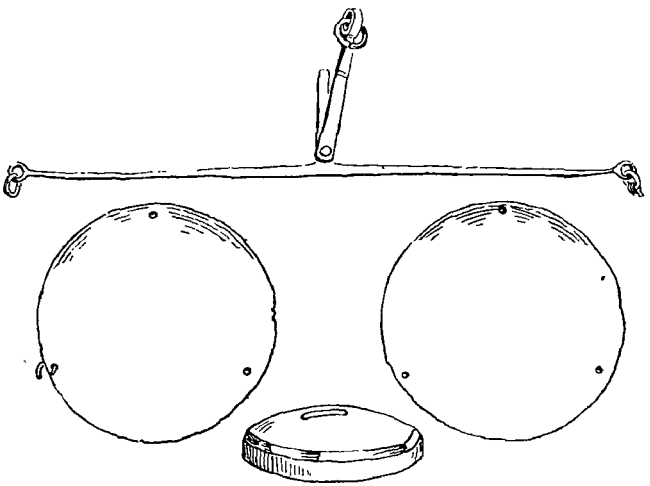


FIG. 307.—Saxon Scales and Bronze Weight. Sarr, Kent.

Saxon Shore.—(*See* Count of the Saxon Shore.)

Scalds.—The ancient bards of the Scandinavians, who, it is supposed, introduced the Runic language into England in the 6th century.

Scales.—While Roman steelyards exactly like those of modern times have been found, the Saxon scales which have been discovered are no different from those in use at the present day.

Scandinavian Place-Names (Norwegian and Danish) show the influence of the Northmen more especially in Northumbria, Cumberland, Westmorland, North Lancashire, Isle of Man and the district of the Five Boroughs—Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Lincoln, and Stamford.

The prefix *Norman-*, as Normanby, Normanton, etc., marks the settlement of the Northmen, not the Normans; whilst the prefix *Den-*, or *Dena-*, as Denby, Denaby, etc., mark the presence of the Danes.

Norse words are seen in *-beck*=a small stream, as Welbeck; *-biggin*=a building, as Newbigging; *-by*=a town or village, as Appleby; *Car-* (-ker)= brushwood, especially on swampy ground, as Carrside; *-dale*=a valley, as Kirkdale; *-fell*=a mountain, as Whinfell; *-force*=a waterfall, as Colwithforce; *-forth*=ford, as Gosforth; *-garth*= an enclosure, as Calgarth; *-gill*=a deep glen with a stream at the bottom, as Hellgill; *-holm*=an island, as Steepholm; *-keld*=a well or spring, as Gunnerkeld; *-lund*=a grove (often corrupted to *-land*), as Plumbland; *-ness*=a nose, as Skegness; *-scar, -skear, -skerry*=a rock in the sea, as Scarborough; *-tarn*=a small lake, as Angletarn;

-thwaite=a parcel of land, or paddock, as Godderthwaite (Godrod's Land), etc.; *-toft*=a homestead, or parcel of ground, as Wigtoft; *-wath*=a ford, as Yanwath; *-ey*=an island, as Lambey.

Scavage.—A toll exacted by a town from strangers who exposed their wares for sale within the liberties of the burgesses.

Sceat.—A small Saxon coin of the value of four farthings.

Schaife.—A quiver or bundle of twenty-four arrows.

Scharnpenny.—Some tenants had to pen their cattle in the yard of their feudal lord, and he received the benefit of their beasts' dung. This compensation was paid for the privilege of housing his cattle in the tenant's own yard.

Schila.—A small bell used in monasteries.

Scold's Bridle.—(*See* Brank.)

Scot and Lot.—A Saxon tax according to the position of each subject.

Scrama-sax.—A word invented by M. Demmin for a German sword, and occasionally applied by English antiquaries to a long sword of the Saxon period.

Scrapers.—The commonest of all implements of the Stone Age are flakes from a flint, worked around parts of their edges to a bevel. These are called scrapers, and are sup-

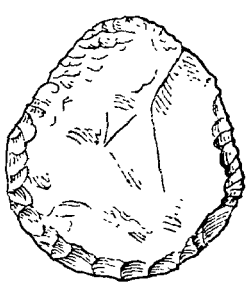


FIG. 308.
Flint Scraper.

posed to have been used, amongst other purposes, to remove the flesh matter from the inner side of the skin of an animal, as the Esquimaux now do. Others have hollowed edges for scraping a wand or stick for the shaft of an arrow. They have been found of the Palæolithic period, but are plentiful in the Neolithic.

Scutage (from *scutum*, a buckler).—In the feudal ages, a tax on those holding lands by knight's service. It was a commutation for personal service in foreign wars levied on military tenants who were ecclesiastics, 2 Henry II.; but in 1159 it was made general. For his intended expedition to the Holy Land, Henry II. was granted scutage, that is, three marks on every knight's fee. It was also levied by Richard I. and John.

Scutage Rolls—Contain the Scutages levied during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. They are kept in the Public Record Office.

Scutum.—A Roman shield made of wood and covered with bull's hide, surrounded with iron, with an *umbo*, or protruding boss, in the middle. They were both oval and oblong, the latter curved lengthways. (*See* Fig. 346.)

Scyre-Gemot.—A Saxon court presided over by the bishop and ealderman. Originally held twice a year, but afterwards monthly by command of Edward the Confessor.

Seax.—The Saxon name for any sort of knife or dagger.

Secutor.—A Roman gladiator opposed to the Retiarius. Armed with helmet, sword and shield. (*See* Fig. 170.)

Seint.—A girdle.

Seisin, Seizin.—Possession of lands or office. In early mediæval times property was often conveyed and held by the delivery of an article, a horn, knife, sword, spur, bow, etc., instead of by writing, and the article thus became the charter of possession. A horn—a drinking horn, or winding-horn—was a frequent conveyance; the horn of Ulphus, is still held by the Chapter of York Cathedral. Dunstable Priory was given seizin of lands by a whip with ivory handle; Belvoir

FIG. 309.—Horn of Ulphus, York.

Priory by a walking staff; Peterborough Abbey by a branch of a tree. A knife was a common conveyance. William I. gave the Manor of Broke to St. Edmundsbury by laying a knife on the altar, and when written charters were the means of conveyance, the giving of some personal article was continued. The Canons of St. Paul, London, received lands by charter and the ring of the donor, which was to be fixed to the deed; and Trinity College, Cambridge, holds a charter to which a knife is attached.

Senator.—In the laws of Edward the Confessor it is said that the Britons called those Senators whom the Saxons afterwards termed Ealdermen and Boroughmasters, not for their age, but their wisdom.

Serge, Sarge.—A coarse woollen cloth—a finer quality was called *say*—worn from the 12th century onward.

Sesterce, or **Nummus.**—A Roman coin of silver worth a fourth part of the denarius.

Sextary.—A measure containing about a pint and a half.

Shamew, **Chammer.**—"A gown cut in the middle," mentioned in 1515, when it is described as a "new fashion garment," and in the royal wardrobe they are mentioned as of black satin. The word "chimere" is derived from it.

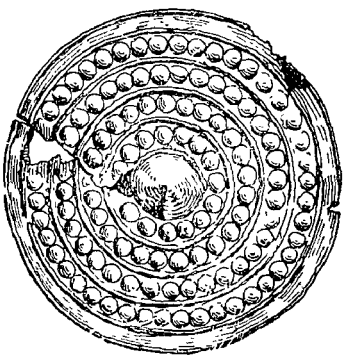


FIG. 310.—British Buckler.

Shield.—The earliest example of this defensive arm in Britain is the circular target, or buckler, of the Bronze Age, of which several specimens from England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are preserved. They are of bronze, embossed in concentric bands between bosses, some of them in high relief, with a bold central boss, or umbo, which is spanned at the back by a short bar for the grip of the hand. The repoussé work was produced by hammering.

Circular and oval shields of the Iron Age are extant. A round target of perished wood and leather, with plates of bronze and an umbo, was

found in a barrow at Grimthorpe, Yorks. Oblong shields of this period were dredged from the Rivers Thames and Witham; both are of bronze,

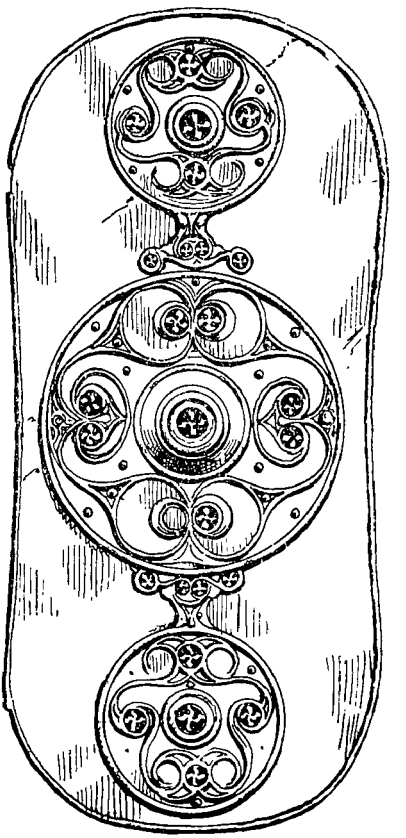


FIG. 311.—British Shield.
River Thames.

with characteristic Late Keltic decorations, and enamelled. The Thames example, 2 ft. 6½ ins. long, is the more perfect.

No entire Roman shield has survived; specimens of the umbo, and fragments of the metal frames

which bound together the hide-covered wood, only are found, but they are known from numerous representations. They were commonly of two forms. The *scutum* of the heavily-armed infantry were long rectangular shields curved round on the shorter axis, over 4 ft. long, bearing some device or badge of the legion, with a leathern strap at the

FIG. 312.—Shield of Roman Standard-Bearer. Chesters.

back through which the arm passed, and a handle for the hand to grasp. (*See* Fig. 346.) Some Roman shields, flat on the surface, were of ornamental forms, as Fig. 313, from Chesters. The *clipeus* was a large circular and oblong shield, as seen on the statue from York. (Fig. 22.)

The Anglo-Saxon and Danish shields were made of wood, usually of the lime or linden tree; in Beowulf "arched linden shields" are called "war-boards." Numerous bosses (Fig. 353) and fragments of frames of Saxon shields have been found, but the shields have generally perished; one unearthed in Cambridgeshire had a leather covering, and a law of Æthelstan forbade the use of sheep-skins for this purpose. Many illustrations, however, remain to show the forms of the Saxon shields, which were both round and oblong. (Figs. 313, 314.)

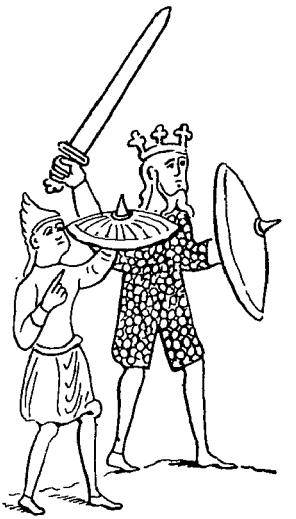


FIG. 313.—Saxon Shields. (Cotton. MS., Claud. B4.)

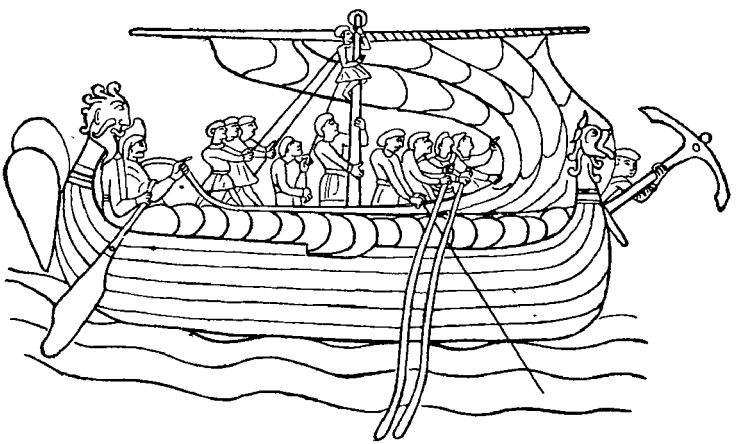


FIG. 314.—Shields on a Ship's Bulwarks. Bayeux Tapestry.

It was customary for both the Saxons and the Northmen to range their shields round the

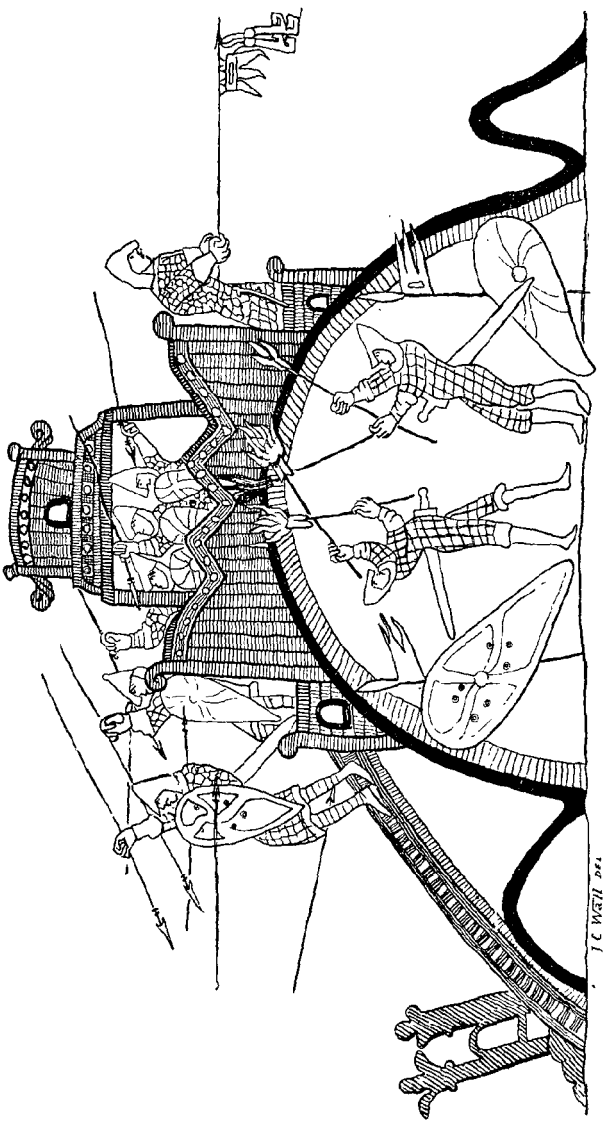


FIG. 315.—Norman Shields, Cast Javelins, Artificial Mound with Keep. Bayeux Tapestry.

bulwarks of the vessel when on a warlike expedition. In the 10th century Danish shields had to be of two boards in thickness, and painted red.

The shields of the Normans were kite-shaped at the time of the Conquest (Fig. 315). The leathern straps through which to pass the arm were *enarmes*, and the long strap by which the shield was suspended from the neck was a *guige*, seen in Fig. 161. The shield gradually became shorter, with a straight top, a form which continued from the 13th to the 15th century, and is now known as the "heater" shape. (*See* Figs. 23, 161, 218, 316.)

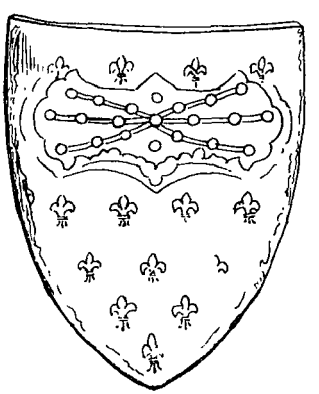


FIG. 316.—Shield of Henry V.

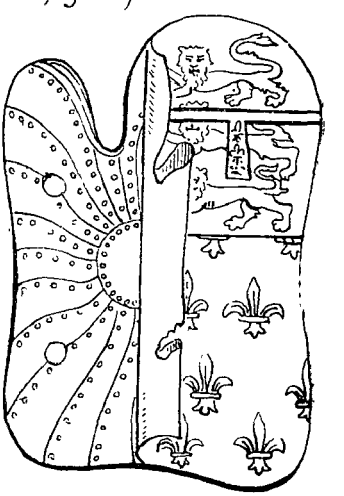


FIG. 317.—Shield of John of Gaunt.

In the 15th century a shield for jousting frequently had an opening in the dexter chief through which to pass the lance, called *la bouche de la lance*, as in the shield of John of Gaunt (Fig. 317), in which the emblazoned leather covering is rolled back to show the plated shield. Another form of shield was the mantelet, or pavise (Fig. 52), a huge thing to cover the body of the cross-bowman and the early artilleryman.

Shilling (Saxon *scilling*).—An Anglo-Saxon shilling was five pence, increasing to sixteen pence and to twenty pence. In the time of William I. it was twelve pence.

Ship Barrow.—At a Norse chieftain's death his cremated body was sometimes placed on his ship, which was dragged on land and covered with a huge mound of earth. (*See* Fig. 59.)

Shires.—Alfred the Great divided England into shires, or tracts of land sheared from the rest.

Shoe.—Romano-British shoes have been found in barrows and in stone coffins, of raw cowhide, with the hair on the inside. The hide is slit in various ways and laced over the foot. An ornamental shoe was found at Southfleet, Kent. Saxons brought their footwear higher over the ankle, and others rising to mid-shin. Norman representations are very similar. In the reign of Richard II. shoes had elongated toes, an exaggerated form of those worn from Norman days to the time of Henry VII. They were likened to scorpions' tails and were called *pigaciæ;* they embarrassed the movements of the wearer, and the points were fastened up to the knees by cords or fine chains. Reduced in length in the early part of the 15th century, shoes were again made of extravagant length and were known as *poulaines*, which were prohibited at the latter part of the same century. The fashion then went to the other extreme, and in the time of Henry VIII. the toes of the shoes were made absurdly broad. These fashions were reflected in the plate armour of the same periods.

Siege Pieces.—"Money of necessity": coins struck at various castles and strongholds during

the Civil War which held out for the cause of Charles I. In the year 1642, the earliest date of these coins, a proclamation was made by the Lords Justices in Dublin for bringing in silver plate to the mint for coinage, to which the people cheerfully complied, receiving from the sheriff receipts for same, with a warrant for due satisfaction at the rate of five shillings the ounce.

Siege money was struck at Aberystwith, Carlisle, Chester, Colchester, Cork, Dublin, Edinburgh, Exeter, London, Newark, Oxford, Pontefract, Scarborough, Shrewsbury, Worcester, York, and at various other castles not identified.

Sixhindi.—Saxon freemen holding their land in fee, subject to being bound to attend their lord when he went abroad from the manor.

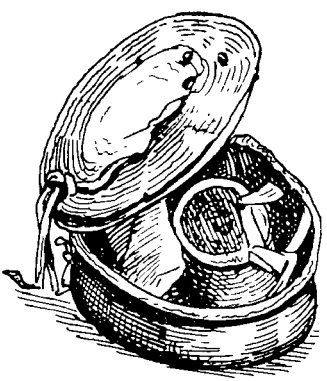
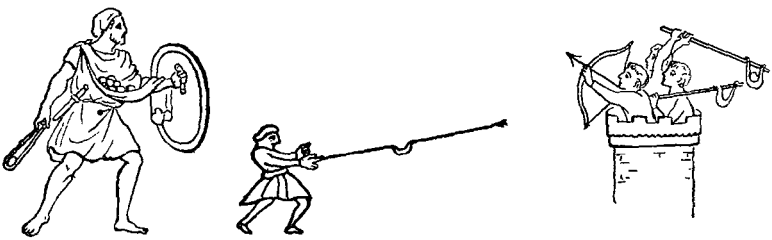


FIG. 318.—Skippet, 14th century.

Skippet.—A small box, turned on the lathe, in which a deed was enclosed. Fig. 318 represents one in the Treasury of the Exchequer.

Sling.—The sling and stones is one of the oldest weapons of war. The Ancient Britons had a loop-formed sling (*arwestyr*) and a staff-sling (*fou-davyl*),



Trajan's Column. Bayeux Tapestry. MS. Bennet Coll., Cambs

FIG. 319.—Slingers.

or throwing staff. The same two weapons were used by the Romans, the Saxons, the Scandinavians and the Normans. Both these slings are illustrated in the Bayeux Tapestry.

Sling-stones.—Sling-stones have frequently been found in the precincts of British earthworks and with Roman remains, of flint, chert and other stone; the Roman *glans* were sometimes of lead and terra-cotta.

FIG. 320. Sling Bolt. Peterborough.

Smoke Penny or **Smoke Farthing.**—A small tribute paid to the parish priest in lieu of the tithe of firewood.

Soc.—A Saxon word denoting the privilege to a lord or corporation of holding a court to try the suit of the people in the lordship.

Soc, Sac, Toll, Theam, Infangenetheif, and **Utfangenetheif.**—Saxon words denoting various

privileges granted to the lords of manors and corporations for trying and sentencing misdoers within their jurisdiction, or when arrested beyond the manorial bounds. (*See* under each term.)

Socage.—A tenure by which tenants held their land by ploughing a portion of their lords' land with their own ploughs. All lands not held in knights' service or by ecclesiastics were held in socage. Lands in knights' service descended to the eldest son; those held in *villano socagio* were divided equally between all sons.

Socmen or **Sokemen.**—Tenants who held land in socage.

Sodales.—Roman Trades Guilds. Also religious officers who supervised the festivals and commemorations of deceased heroes.

Soke.—Primarily a place of safety. It was a seigniory enfranchised by the king with the liberty of holding a court for the tenants of socage, who were called Sokemen, or Socmen.

Soleæ.—Roman sandals without upper leathers, covering the soles of the feet only; worn by women.

Sollerets.—Articulated steel foot-coverings of plate armour, worn from the 14th to the 16th century; some were independent of the jambs, others were inseparable from them. They followed the fashion of the leather shoes; the toes reached to inordinate lengths in the 15th century, and to clumsy width in the 16th century. (*See* Figs. 146, 161, 269, 352.)

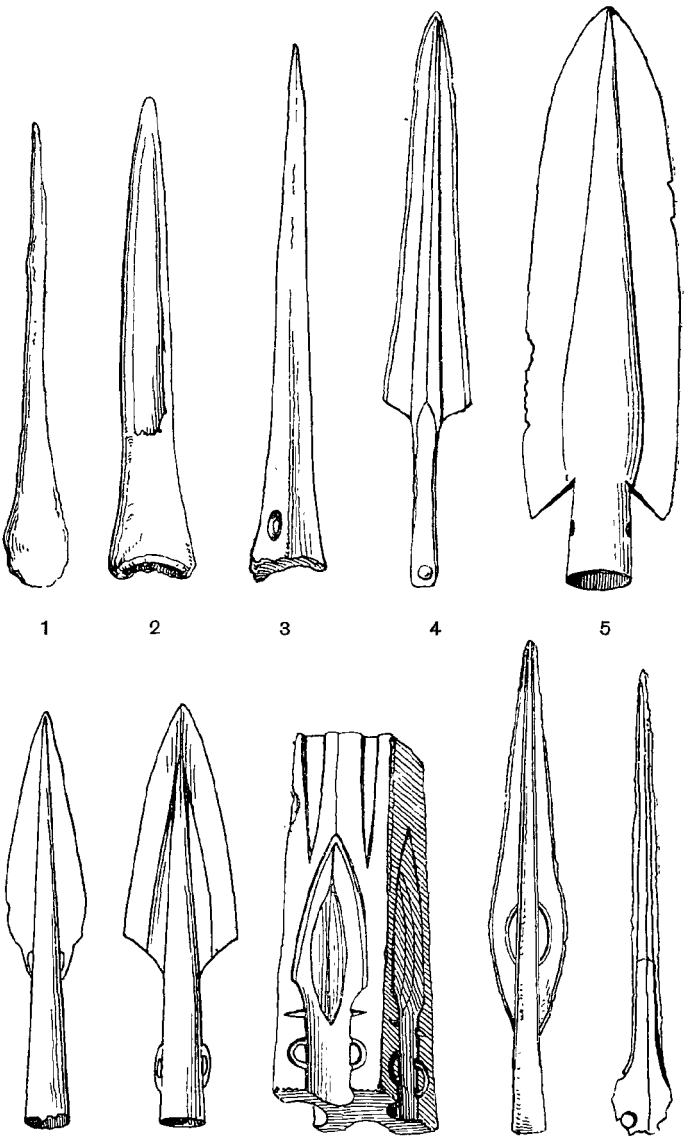
Sovereign.—A gold coin. In the 1st year of Henry VIII. a pound weight of gold was to be coined into 24 sovereigns, value 22s. In 34

Henry VIII. they were of the value of 20s. each; 4 Edward VI., 24s. each; 6 Edward VI., 30s. each.

Sovereygne.—The favourite motto of King Henry IV., which is supposed to have been the origin of the Lancastrian Collar of SS. The word is repeated around the canopy of that king's tomb at Canterbury.

Sparth.—A Norwegian and Anglo-Saxon battle-axe.

Spear.—It is a question whether the large flint "spear heads," as Fig. 164, 3, were hafted on shafts; but there is no doubt that cleft-bones formed the heads of spears in the Stone Age. Fig. 321, 1, 2, 3, are for different methods of hafting: 1, in a cleft stick; 2, socketed; 3, bound to the shaft by sinews. The Bronze Age supplies many and varied examples; at first it appears with a tang to enter and be bound in a shaft (Fig. 321, 4); necessity for greater strength led to the invention of a ferrule to bind the top of the shaft, in which the tang was inserted. The ferrule was supplanted by the socket, cast with the blade, which was continued up the middle of the blade to the point; the blades were broadened and sometimes barbed. (Fig. 321, 5.) Loops were made in the lower parts of the blades by which the head could be bound to the shaft (Fig. 321, 6) or jutted out from the socket (Fig. 321, 7, 9). Stone moulds for casting these, and other types, have been found; Fig. 321, 8, is the core of a mould for four looped spear-heads. The development then appears to have taken two courses, the leaf-shaped head—which, possibly for the economy of metal, was sometimes pierced (Fig. 321, 9)—and the narrow ribbed blade (Fig. 321, 10).



Bone Spear Heads.—1, 2, from Aldersgate, London; 3, Wiltshire Downs. Bronze Spear Heads.—4, Arreton Down, Is e of Wight; 5, 6, Speen, Berkshire; 7, Dublin. 8, Stone mould, Loughgur, Limerick. 9, Winmarley, Lancashire. 10, Larkbeare, Devonshire.

FIG. 321.—British Spear-heads.

Relics of Roman arms are curiously rare in Britain, probably because they were generally of iron. The *hasta*, or spear, is represented on the Arch of Severus at Rome; the *aclides* (Fig. 7) and the *pilum* (Fig. 274) were missiles. (*See* Pilum.)

The spear, or *æsc*, of the Saxons was of iron on a shaft of ash; it is probably the weapon called the *angon* by Agathias (Fig. 18), and represented in Saxon MSS. with two short transverse bars, and sometimes barbed (Fig. 322). The transverse was apparently common to the spears of Northern people, and in the 11th century Saga of Grettir the Strong it is called a hook:—"The spear passed right up to the hook, and came out at his back."

FIG. 322.—Saxon Warriors with spears. MS., Cleop., c. viii.

From the same source we learn that "They use broad spear-heads nowadays." Both of these features are seen in Fig. 322. It is similar to the Norman weapon as worked on the Bayeux

Tapestry (Fig. 315), both Saxons and Normans using it as a missile. A bronze ferrule for the butt of a spear was found in a Saxon cemetery at Long Wittenham. (Fig. 323.)

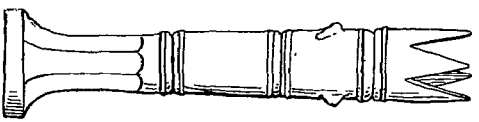


FIG. 323.—Bronze Ferrule of Saxon Spear.
Long Wittenham, Berks.

The Norman spear was called a lance, and was a knightly weapon throughout the Middle Ages; the *speer* being carried by the foot soldiers.

A boar spear was a short, thick-set weapon for a favourite mediæval sport.

Spindle-whorl.—A weighty ring of stone, bone, clay, etc., to regulate the volution of the spindle in spinning yarn. They were used from the Bronze

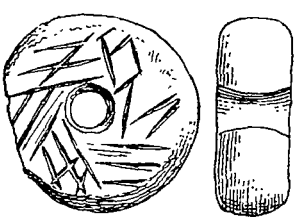


FIG. 324.—Spindle Whorl.
St. David's Head.

Age until the spinning wheel was superseded by machine spinning. Fig. 324, of the Iron Age, shows marks where some small instrument was sharpened on the stone.

Splints.—In plate armour, overlapping plates, which worked on rivets and allowed freedom of movement, are mentioned in 1362. (*See* Almain Rivets.)

S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*, the Roman Senate and people).—An acrostic frequently represented on Roman standards and monuments.

Spright.—A small arrow, wholly of wood, discharged from a musket in the 16th century.

Springald.—A mediæval engine for discharging great arrow-like bolts and large stones.

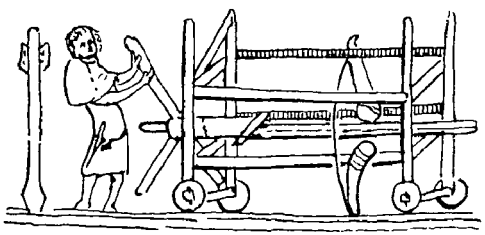


FIG. 325.—Springald, 13th century. (Bodleian MS., 264.)

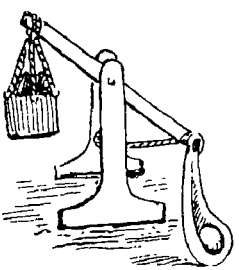
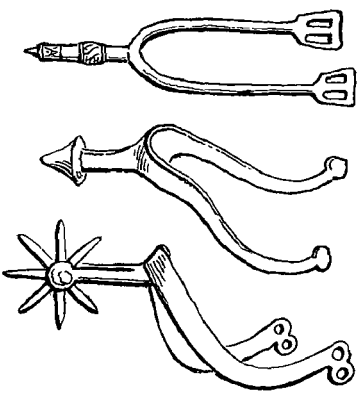


FIG. 326.—Springald, early 15th century. (Bodleian MS.)

Spur.—On the Bayeux Tapestry straight-pointed spurs are represented on the horsed warriors. These prick spurs had straight necks and arms until the reign of Henry II. (Fig. 327, from Houndsditch), when the arms were curved to allow free play for the ankle. (Fig. 327, from Chesterford.) The prick spur continued in use for a century after the introduction of the rowel spur; one of the last examples is that on the effigy of John of Eltham, 1334.

The earliest known representation of the rowel spur is on a seal of Henry III., 1240, and this form gradually superseded the prick spur as plate armour was introduced. (Fig. 327, from Cannon Street.)

The gilded spur was an emblem of knighthood, and Giltspur Street, from Newgate to Smithfield, gained its name because it was the road taken by knights on their way to the tournaments held in Smithfield.



Prick Spur. Houndsditch.

Prick Spur. Chesterford.

Rowel Spur, time of Henry III. Cannon Street.

FIG. 327.—Spurs.

Stallage, Stallagium.—The fee for erecting a stall in a market or fair.

Stall-plate.—A plate emblazoned with the arms of a knight, and fastened on to the stall he occupies in chapter. Those of the Garter are at Windsor; of the Bath, at Westminster.

Stamfortis.—(*See* Stanium.)

Stamin.—An under woollen garb worn by the Benedictines.

Standard.—The first known use of a military ensign in Britain was by the Romans, when the staff was surmounted by an animal—the eagle, wolf, minotaur, horse, boar, etc., and sometimes a figure of Victory was fixed on the staff, as represented on the Arch of Constantine, in Rome. In

104 B.C. it is said that Marius abolished all but the eagle, but various relics from the first-mentioned standards have been found in England, which indicates the non-observance of any such decree during the earlier occupation of Britain by the Romans. When the animal symbols were suppressed they were continued as badges (*see* Badge).

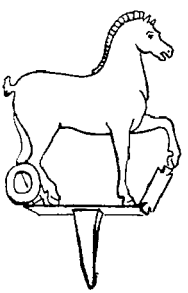


FIG. 328.
Roman Standard.

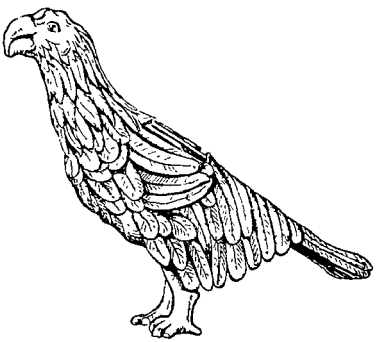


FIG. 329.—Roman Eagle.

The eagle carried with the legion gave its name to that body of soldiers, and a legion was called *aquila*. The mutilated remains of two eagles have been found in England, a fragment of one in London, and another, complete except for the wings, at Silchester. A ball, symbolising the dominion of Rome, continued in use, as seen in Fig. 330. Under the eagle, or other emblem, the head of the Emperor, or other deified Emperors, was represented on plaques. Each century, or minor division of a cohort, had two ensigns, the bearers being called *signiferi*. The standard called *vexillum* had a square piece of cloth suspended from a transverse bar. (Fig. 330.) The *labarum* was similar to the *vexillum*, and was carried before the

Emperor; it was this standard that Constantine the Great adopted for a Christian ensign. The pole of the standard had iron spikes to fix it in the ground should the bearer need his hands to repel an attack; these spikes are seen in the standard of

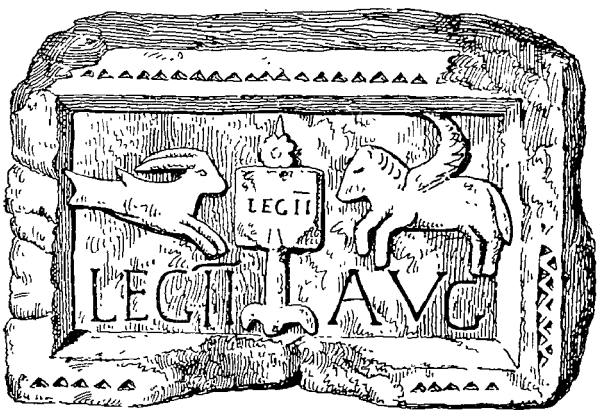


FIG. 330.—Stone with the standard, a vexillum, with Capricorn and Pegasus, emblems of the 2nd Legion. Benwell, Northumberland.

the 2nd Legion (Fig. 330), and in a sculptured stone from Procolitia, on the Roman Wall (Fig. 312). From this Roman custom arose the name *standard*, which is often misapplied to a flag or banner; thus the Royal Standard of England is really the Royal Banner.

In the Bayeux Tapestry certain flags are represented as standing in the earth, and may be called standards, for it certainly illustrates a custom with which the Norman ladies who embroidered that work were conversant. At the Battle of the Standard, at Stamford, the standard was fixed to a car on wheels, and thus brought on the field of battle.

A standard in English heraldry is of great length, swallow-tailed, unless the bearer be of royal blood, when it is pointed, and its edges are fringed. Next to the staff is blazoned the red cross on a silver field, of St. George, the rest of the field being divided lengthways into two tinctures, the livery colours of the owner, bearing some device, the motto, and powdered with badges. Standards

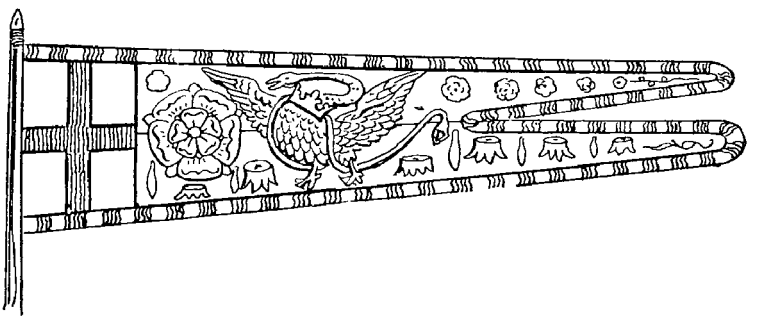


FIG. 331.—Standard of Henry IV.
(Harl. MS., 4632.)

were introduced in the 14th century, and were in vogue for two centuries. They appear to have been adopted to enhance the splendour of tournaments, etc., and in various miniatures they are seen stuck in the ground near the tent of the knightly owners. The King's standard is 33 ft. long and 9 ft. broad; that of a duke, 21 ft. long; of a peer of lower degree, 15 ft. long.

Stanium, Stamfortis.—A fine cloth mentioned in 1233, used for tunics and other garments. Possibly the same sort of material woven in Norfolk in the 16th century under the name of Stamin.

Statera. — A Roman steelyard. (Fig. 332.)

Station.—A permanent fortified camp of the Romans, as the stations along the Roman Wall, etc.

Steel-yard.—A lever balance with arms of unequal length for weighing goods. Several steel-yards, and their weights, of the Roman period in Britain have been discovered, and they are exactly similar to those in use at the present day. (*See* Statera and Stilyard.)

Stele.—A Roman commemorative stone.

Stica.—A brass Saxon coin, value half a farthing; four made a *helfing*.

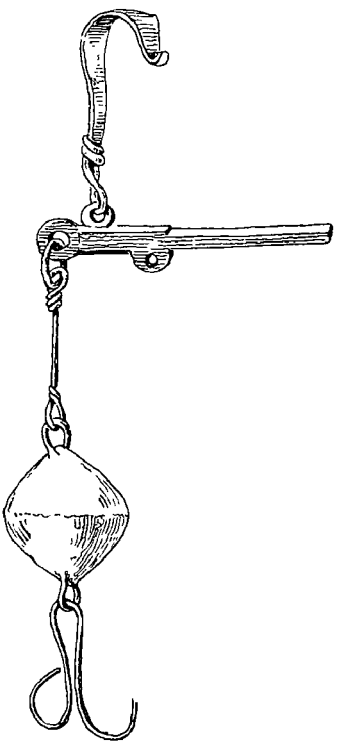


FIG. 332.—Roman Statera, or Steelyard. York.

Stilyard, Stylehouse.—A place assigned to the Hanse merchants in the parish of All Hallows, London, so called because their hall was built on the site of the steel market.

Stoc, Stuic.—A brazen horn or speaking trumpet of the Middle Ages, used for proclamations.

Stock, or **Stoke.**—Saxon for "a place," as Woodstock, Basingstoke.

Stocks.—An instrument for the punishment of minor offences, in which the ankles were enclosed

between two planks, the offender sitting on a stool or on the ground. In this way, beggars, vagabonds, and runaway servants were confined for a few hours, or as a statute of 1349 says: "Let their bodies be put in the stocks." In 1376 the commoners prayed the king to establish stocks in every village, as vagrants were increasing in number;

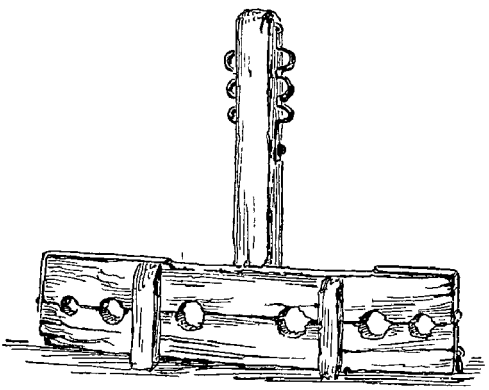


FIG. 333.—Stocks and Whipping Post. Ufford, Suffolk.

and in 1388 mayors, bailiffs, stewards and constables were ordered to repair the stocks and to keep them ready for putting in persons of the wandering class. Stocks were used for drunkards and vagrants until the early part of the 19th century, sometimes the stocks and whipping-post, or pillory. (*See* Whipping Post.)

Stoke.—(*See* Stock.)

Stola.—A long robe with sleeves, fastened by a girdle round the body, worn by Roman matrons.

Stole.—An ecclesiastical vestment, long and narrow; the fifth vesture donned by a Mass-priest. It is worn crossed on the breast by a priest at Mass, pendant on a bishop, and crossed from the left shoulder to under the right arm by a deacon.

It is one of the coronation robes of an English king, called *armil*, and was found crossed on the breast of Edward I. when his tomb was opened in 1774.

FIG. 334.—Stola. Carlisle.

Stone Age.—A stage of human culture extending over an enormous period which can only be measured by geology, until absorbed into the higher civilisation of the Bronze Age, approximately about 1800 B.C. It embraced various stages in the progress of working stone implements—Eolithic, Palæolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic; extending over climatic conditions of three inter-glacial and post-glacial periods. The people were non-Aryan, and long-headed (Dolichocephalic). (*See* Flints.)

Stone Circles.—(*See* Circles of Stone.)

Stow.—Saxon word for "a place."

Strigil.—A sort of blunt knife with which the body was scraped by the Romans in the baths and the gymnasium.

Strolulus.—A Roman conical bonnet.

Strophium.—A narrow band worn by Roman women to keep the bosoms firm.

Stylehouse.—(*See* Stilyard.)

Stylus, Stilus.—A metal bodkin, used as a pen for writing on tablets covered with wax. It was pointed at one end for writing, and flat at the other, to erase the writing by smoothing the wax.

Subarmale.—A coarse tunic worn beneath Roman armour.

Sudarium.—(*See* Orarium.)

Suggrundarium.—A Roman burial-place for infants under 40 days old. It was unlawful to cremate young infants.

Sumptuary Laws.—Laws for restraining excess in dress according to the social status of individuals were made in England in 1337, 1363, 1463, 1482, 1509, 1514, 1515, 1562 and 1574, which were repealed in 1856.

Sundial.—During the Roman occupation the Latin method of dividing the day and night into twenty-four hours was followed; but very few of their dials have been discovered in England. Pope Sabinianus (604-6) ordered that sundials should be fixed on churches to distinguish the day hours, and with the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons that rule was followed, and the few extant early dials

are thus marked: 7 a.m., Prime; 9 a.m., Terce; 10.30 a.m., High Mass; 12 noon, Sext; 3 p.m., Nones; 4.30 p.m., Vespers; 6 p.m., Vespers in Summer; 7.30 p.m., Compline. Innumerable dials incised on the south wall, buttress, or porch are extant, and many are found in positions useless for recording time, which is explained by the removal of the stones on which they are engraved from their original positions. Other dials were marked for secular use. Dials were usually vertical, but there were ring-dials and portable dials; others on pedestals were common from the 16th to the 18th century, and they were erected long after clocks and watches had become the usual timekeepers.

Suovetaurilia.—An expiatory sacrifice offered every fifth year by the Romans after an inquisition of the behaviour of the people.

Supertotus.—An overall for outdoor wear mentioned in the statutes of the Order of St. Benedict, 1226, and seen in miniatures of later date.

Supportasse.—A wire frame for the support of the wide ruffs of Queen Elizabeth's time.

Supporters.—In Scotland called *Bearers*. Armorial insignia of high rank granted in England by the Sovereign, in Scotland by the Lord Lyon King of Arms. They are figures, real or mythical, standing and supporting the shield of arms; introduced early in the 15th century.

Supporters of the Royal Arms of England:—

Henry VI.—Two white antelopes; also a lion and an antelope.

Edward IV.—A lion and a bull; also two lions; also a lion and a hart.

Richard III.—A lion and a boar; also two boars.

Henry VII.—A dragon and a greyhound; also two greyhounds; also a lion and a dragon.

Henry VIII.—A lion and a dragon; also a dragon and a greyhound.

Edward VI.—A lion and a dragon.

Mary and Elizabeth.—A lion and a greyhound.

James I. and since.—A lion and a unicorn.

Surcoat.—An external garment without sleeves, worn by both sexes from the 13th and 14th century. As worn by ladies it was either short, like a jacket, or reaching to the ground, with very large apertures for the arms. Knights wore them both over armour and in civil dress. The military surcoat was in use from the 12th to the 15th century; it fell to, or beneath, the knee, and opened down the front, and sleeves were sometimes added to it in the 13th century. It was a protection to the armour, and the vehicle for a display of armorial insignia. (*See* Figs. 23, 161.)

Swainmote.—A feudal court for considering forest laws, held three times a year before the verderers.

Swan Marks.—The ordinances for the preservation of swans were very stringent, especially on the royal domains. The rules of the Duchy of Lancaster having reference to the River Witham, in the reign of Henry VIII., decree that the king's swanherd should have jurisdiction over the swanherds of other owners of swans; no owner to be his own swanherd. All owners were to begin marking their swans on the Monday next after Trinity

Sunday. None were to have any game of swans, or mark, "unless he could dispend 5 marks yearly." No one was to copy another's mark, and each mark was to be registered, with the name of the owner, in the royal swan-book. No individual was to keep

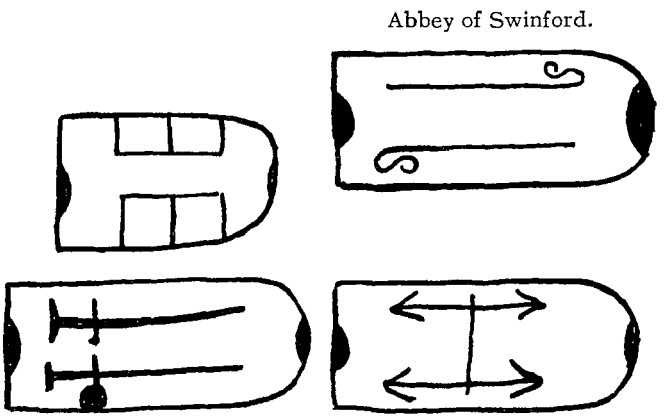


FIG. 335.—Swan Marks.

a swan-book. Swan-upping was the hooking up of swans to mark them. The king had two marks, or nicks, on the royal swans, which led to the term, "The swan with two necks," familiar as the sign of some inns.

Sword.—Dagger and knife-like implements of the Stone Age were not suitable for a sweeping sword-cut, and the want was possibly supplied by wooden blades, such as Fig. 361; but wood is perishable, and very few examples are extant.

Swords (*cleddyv*) of the later Bronze and Iron Ages are numerous. The leaf-shaped sword of bronze (Fig. 336), 22 ins. long, is from Lincolnshire. This shape was superseded by a long two-edged sword of iron, of which a few specimens have been

FIG. 336.—Leaf-shaped Sword. Washingborough, Lincolnshire.

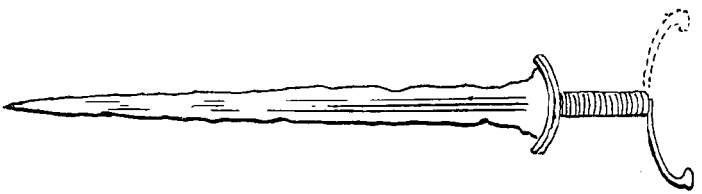


FIG. 337.—British Sword. From the Thames.

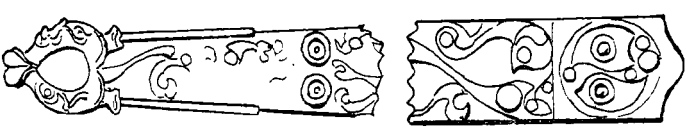


FIG. 338.—Bronze Sheath. Bugthorpe, Yorkshire.

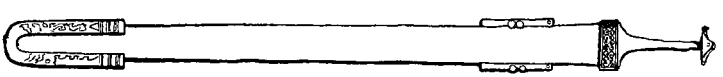


FIG. 339.—Saxon Sword with Bronze Chape inlaid with Gold, and Pommel-plate of Silver.

FIG. 340.—Danish Sword. From the Thames.

discovered; one, from the Thames, retains the form of the hilt, grip, and guard. (Fig. 337.) Others, in their scabbards of bronze and iron, were found at Grimthorpe, Catterdale, etc.; and a few scabbards of the Iron Age, usually of bronze, are decorated with Late Keltic designs, and enamelled, as Fig. 338, from Bugthorpe, Yorks. Many chapes, or scabbard tips, have been unearthed in different localities.

The Roman short, and curved, swords are more familiar in representations than from relics of the actual weapons.

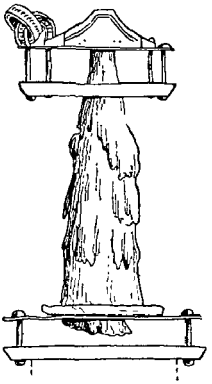


FIG. 341.—Saxon Sword-handle.
Ash, Kent.

Many Saxon swords have come to light, long, straight blades of iron, sometimes grooved down the middle (Fig. 339); they are a type common to Saxon and Norman, as illustrated in MS. and in needlework (*see* Figs. 313, 315), and continued during the Middle Ages. The greatest difference is seen in the designs of the pommels. (Figs. 23, 140, 161, 218.)

Curved guards and basket-hilts were introduced in the 16th century.

The great two-handled swords were introduced from Switzerland in the reign of Edward IV., although far earlier dates are sometimes ascribed to the old State sword in Westminster Abbey, and another in Dover Castle.

Syllabub.—A favourite drink in the 17th and 18th centuries. Many recipes for making it are extant; one of 1684: To make very fine sillibub, take one quart of cream, one pint and a half of wine or sack, the juice of two lemons with some of

FIG. 342.—Syllabub-pot of Bunyan.

the pill, and a branch of rosemary; sweeten very well, then put a little of this liquor and a little of the cream into a bason, beat them till it froth, put that froth into the sillibub-pot; and so do till the cream and wine be done, then cover it close, and set it in a cool cellar for twelve hours.

The syllabub-pot of John Bunyan had two handles with which to raise it to the lips and a spout to drink from. In the 18th century it was usual to bring the syllabub to table in a bowl, and to serve it with a punch ladle.

Syrca.—Anglo-Saxon coat of mail.

Syrma.—A long Roman garment worn by both sexes.

Tabard.—A garment mentioned in the 13th century, which is a sort of coat with lapels instead of sleeves, something of the character of a short dalmatic. The heraldic tabard dates from the 14th century, and has the arms of the knight blazoned on the sleeves, the front and the back, as seen on the tabard of the Black Prince, which still hangs

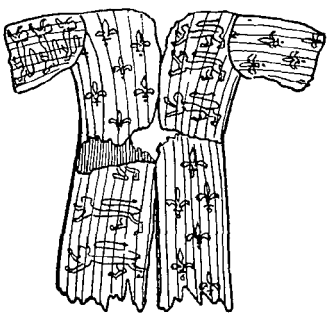


FIG. 343.—Tabard.
Canterbury Cathedral.

over his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral. A tabard with the royal arms is the official habit of a herald.

The academic tabard was the original of the chimere, and it varied in colour according to the degree. In the reign of Henry VII. Skelton reproached the clergy for wearing tabards of fine silk.

Tablets.—Wooden tablets, hinged like a book, and covered with wax, on which writing was scratched with a *stilus*, a small pointed rod of metal, were used by the Romans, and sometimes by the Saxons and later mediæval peoples. The word *style* as applied to writing is derived from this use of the *stilus*.

Tabularii.—Roman scriveners, who made fair copies of the instruments drawn up by the notaries, and were the custodians of private contracts.

Taces, Tassets.—A skirt to the breastplate made of horizontal bands of steel, which worked on rivets and moved with the limbs. They were first used in the reign of Henry V. (Fig. 269.) The skirts subsequently gave place to long separate tassets, or tuilles, one to cover each thigh, which were worn into the 17th century. (*See* Figs. 269, 352.)

Taffeta.—A silk used from the 14th century.

Tag.—(*See* Aglet.)

Takel.—A name for an arrow in the 14th century.

Tali.—Roman dice of four conical sides instead of the six-sided tesseræ; but both were included under the name *alea*.

Tallage.—A general term for taxes in the Middle Ages.

Tally.—In making contracts the Romans broke a piece of wood in two parts, one for each of the contracting parties. In a similar manner tallies were used for keeping accounts through the Middle Ages, and in the Exchequer, until 1782.

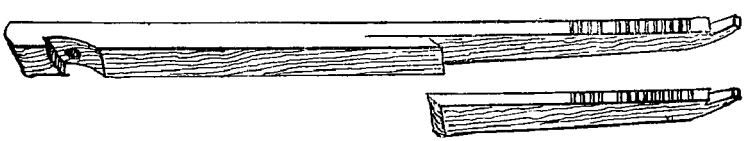


FIG. 344.—Tally of the Exchequer.

The tally was made of willow, hazel, or other wood, varying from 3½ in. to 9 in., and in later times were sometimes over 4 ft. long. Notches were cut

across the sticks to represent the amounts recorded and the stick was split in two, one for each of the parties. Tallies of the Exchequer had accumulated to such an extent that they were burnt at Westminster, and this caused the destruction of the Houses of Parliament by fire in 1834. They were often called *Nick-sticks* by tradesmen. The word is still used where goods are supplied on credit, to be paid for periodically.

Tapestry.—Although England was most famous for needlework, the weaving of tapestry was not a successful industry. Tapestries were made in France in the 9th century, but the Low Countries were noted for their productions from the 12th century, Arras being the most famous centre, and most tapestries in England were imported from Flanders and France.

Sheldon, an English gentleman, time of Henry VIII., introduced tapestry weaving, turning his manor-house at Burcheston, Warwickshire, into a factory. King James I. established a factory at Mortlake, about 1619, under the management of Sir Francis Crane, and engaged an artist, Klein, of Rostock, Mecklenburg, to supply designs. As a royal property, the factory at Mortlake was seized by the Parliament, and although at the Restoration Charles II. attempted to revive the art, and in 1663 an Act was passed to encourage the industry and to restrain foreign importation, Flemish and French tapestry was preferred.

French kings were more successful; factories were established at Fontainebleau and Paris, but the tapestry from the Gobelins factory, founded by Louis XIV. in 1666, has since been considered the most beautiful.

Tapul.—A term used in armour plate in the 16th century, but its definition is unknown.

Targe, Target.—A circular buckler, or shield, but while the buckler was held in the hand, the target was worn on the arm.

Tassets.—(*See* Taces.)

Tath.—In Norfolk and Suffolk the lords of manors had the privilege of folding their tenants' sheep on their demesne lands for manuring the ground; this was called Tath.

Taurea.—A whipping with scourges made of bulls' hides, administered by Romans.

Tavern Signs. — The common sign for a mediæval inn was a birch pole with a bush of ivy or wisp of straw at the end. "Like as an ivy-bush put forth at a vintrie is a sign that wine is to bee sold there" (*Vaughan's Golden Grove*, 1608).

FIG. 345.—Ale-house Sign.
(Brit. Mus. MS., 10 E, IV.)

These "ale-stapes" were not to exceed 9 ft. in length, and one of the duties of a 14th century alderman, when he went around testing weights and measures, etc., was to measure these poles and, if necessary, curtail them. Other signs were used at an early period. One of the earliest was "The Chequers," probably originating as an announcement that draughts or chess could be played within; from its design it became corrupted into

the "Lattice," by which name hostels were called by many 17th century writers. About 1631 painted signs were coming in vogue, when, in reference to an alewife and a painter, it was said—"If she aspire to the conceite of a signe, and desire to have her birch-pole pulled down, hee will supply her with one."

Team.—(*See* Theame.)

Telonium.—A Roman customs house.

Templars.—A Military Religious Order of Knights, founded about 1117 and dissolved in 1312.

Tenure.—(*See* Seisin.)

Tesseræ.—(*See* Roman Tesseræ.)

Testa Nevilli, Testa de Nevil.—A record of the king's fees throughout the greater part of England, compiled by John de Neville, an itinerant justice under Henry III. Kept by the King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer.

Testudo.—In Roman assaults on a stronghold an approach was made under the protection of shields, arranged in tortoiseshell formation. The first rank of soldiers stood upright, the next stooped, the others lower and lower, till the last rank kneeled, then, covering their heads with their shields, they formed a sort of sloping roof. The word was also given to a wooden tower on

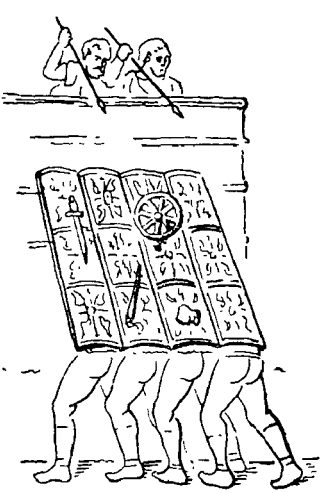


FIG. 346.—Testudo. Antonine Column.

wheels, covered with bulls' hides, which was pushed towards the walls for an assault on the besieged.

Thane, Thegn.—A Saxon nobleman. In King Alfred's translation of Bede the title *miles* is rendered *thegn*, and in Anglo-Saxon charters the words *miles* and *minister* frequently follow the name of a thane. Military service was one of the obligations of the Anglo-Saxon tenure of bocland, land held by charter, and was expressed by the word *fyrd*. A thane was to possess five hides of land, a helm, a hauberk, and a gilt sword. The laws of Canute required a king's thane to have four horses and harness for two, two swords, four spears, four shields, a helmet, a hauberk, and 50 mancuses of gold. A medial thane was to have a horse with its trappings, and his arms. The laws of Athelstan decreed "that if a ceorl throve, so that he had fully five hides of his own land, church and kitchen, bell-house and burh-gate-seat, and special duty in the king's hall, then was he thenceforth thegn-right worthy." The title of thane speedily went out of use after the Norman Conquest.

Thaneland.—(*See* Reveland.)

Theame, Teame.—The privilege of a lord or corporation for retaining and judging the bondsmen, with their children, goods, and chattels on his manors.

Theoden.—A Saxon husbandman or tenant.

Thews, or **Theowes.**—Minor slaves counted amongst the goods and chattels of a feudal lord.

Thing.—The popular assembly of the Norsemen, at which their *lawmen* administered legal and legislative authority; a name traced in many localities that were formerly under the rule of the Northmen.

Thingmote, or **Thingmount.**—The Scandinavian assembly for the promulgation of laws, an institution which continues in the Isle of Man, where laws passed in the House of Keys have no force until proclaimed from the *Tynwald*. The Thingmote continued, under the name of the Althing, in Iceland till 1800.

Third Night Awn-hinde.—By the laws of Edward the Confessor, one who stayed one night at an inn was a stranger; for two nights he was a guest; but for three nights he was an *Awn-hind*, or one of the household, and the landlord was held responsible for his conduct.

Tholl.—(*See* Tol.)

Thorax.—Roman defensive armour which, somewhat like the mediæval gorget, protected the neck and upper part of the chest and back.

Tilts.—(*See* Jousts and Tournaments.)

Timberlode.—A feudal service by which tenants were to carry timber felled in the wood to the manor-house.

Timbre.—This word denotes a *crest* in early heraldry, but in later times it is applied to a *helm*.

Tinctures (Heraldry).—The two metals (*Or*, gold; and *Argent*, silver), five colours (*Gules*, red; *Azure*, blue; *Sable*, black; *Vert*, green; *Purpure*, purple), and eight furs (*Ermine*, black tails on white; *Ermines*, white tails on black; *Erminois*, black tails on gold;

Peau, gold tails on black; *Vair*, blue and silver shields alternately reversed; *Counter Vair*, blue and silver shields in pairs; *Potent*, T-squares blue and silver alternately reversed; *Counter Potent*, T-squares blue and silver in pairs.

Tinpeny.—A word occurring in many deeds as a tribute, supposed to have been a Saxon fee for liberty to dig tin.

Tippet.—A term applied to the pendent streamer from the arm in the 14th century; to the liripipe or long tail of the chaperon, or hood, in the 15th century; and to the cape of the hood, or an independent cape for the shoulders.

Tiretaine.—A fine woollen cloth in the 13th century.

Tithing.—For the easy administration of justice the Saxons divided every hundred into ten tithings, in which the tithing-men were to determine simple causes between the inhabitants, but to refer greater matters to the hundred court.

Tock.—(*See* Tuck.)

Toft.—A little close attached to a dwelling-house.

Toga.—A long flowing cloak worn by the Romans over the tunic. Originally a robe of honour, it afterwards was used commonly.

Token.—In his avarice James I. issued royal farthings of copper weighing only six grains, receiving a profit of £45,000 on every 100,000 pounds of farthing tokens. The office for the issue of the royal tokens was in Lothbury, London, and the place is still known as Tokenhouse Yard. (*See* Traders' Tokens.)

Tol, Tholl, or Tolne.—A toll for goods and cattle bought and sold in markets or fairs within a lordship.

Torque.—A collar of gold or silver worn by nobles of Keltic peoples. The word is derived from the Latin *torquere*, to twist, and the greater

FIG. 347.—Torque of Bronze.
Lochar Moss, Dumfriesshire.

number found in Britain are very beautifully twisted; but Late Keltic torques sometimes were of more set forms, as Fig. 347. Boadicea wore a torque of gold of unusual size.

The Roman hero Manlius received the name Torquatus from the torque he took from a Gaul in combat, and the torque became a reward for a brave Roman soldier.

Such collars were also worn by Saxon and Norman nobles.

Touch Pieces.—(*See* King's Evil.)

Tournament (from the French *tourner*, to turn, or wheel about).—A military equestrian sport in which knights competed for honour and prowess. It was conducted under strict rules and with heraldic splendour. (*See* Jousting.)

Trabariæ.—Dug-out boats of the Britons. (*See* Paddle Boat.)

Tractoriæ.—Roman diplomas given by the Emperors to those officials sent into the provinces.

Traders' Tokens.—Although three-halfpenny and three-farthing pieces were minted in Elizabeth's

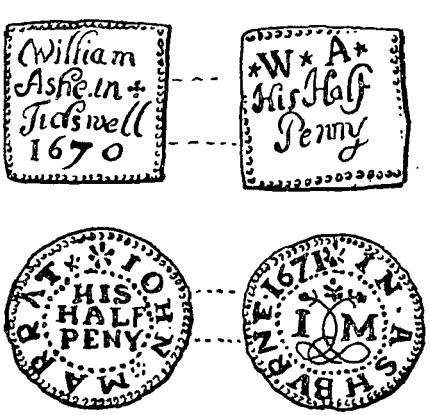


FIG. 348.—Traders' Tokens.

reign, housekeepers and small tradesmen required coins of a halfpenny and a farthing. As these were

not coined, traders issued private tokens of lead, pewter, tin and leather, stamped with their personal marks, which they gave their customers as change; but these could only be presented to the same tradesman in exchange for goods. Their issue was forbidden in 1672, when the Government coined halfpence and farthings; but it failed to keep up the supply, and private tokens of copper were circulated in 1787, until in 1797 coin of the realm rendered them unnecessary. A few examples so late as 1802 are known.

Trained-band, Train-band.—A domestic force of men trained to arms, first by Alfred the Great under the name *fyrd*. In 1558 a statute enforced the liability of each man to possess arms according to his means, and subject to the lord-lieutenant of the county. In 1604 James I. supplanted the *fyrd* by the Trained-bands to the number of 160,000. The town or village arms and harness, mentioned in many parochial records, represented the weapons and armour for that locality; they were kept at the moot-hall, the church-house, and frequently in the church. The Honourable Artillery Company now represent the old trained-bands of London.

Trébuchet, Tribuch.—A mediæval engine for casting stones.

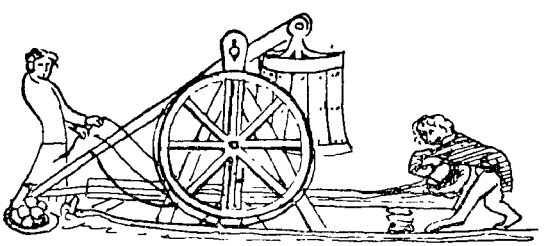


FIG. 349.—Trébuchet, 13th century.
(Bodleian MS., 264.)

Tree Coffin.—Numerous tree coffins have been discovered; a field near Featherstone Castle, Northumberland, was full of them. A group was found at Selby, and solitary examples in Dorsetshire and Sussex, but they are more numerous in the north of England and in Scotland. One from a

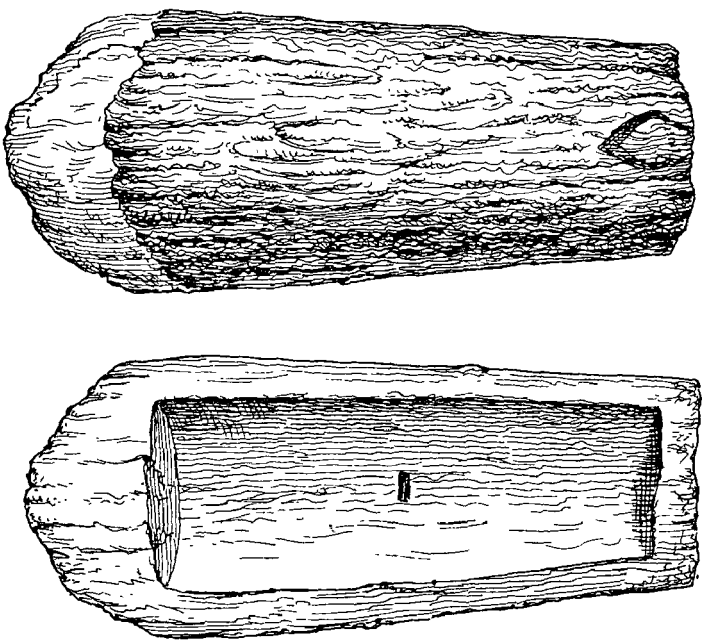


FIG. 350.—Tree Coffin. Gristhorpe, Yorks.

tumulus at Gristhorpe, Yorkshire (Fig. 350), of the Bronze Age, was made from a baulk of oak, split into two portions, and both parts hollowed, apparently by flint axes, a method followed in the making of the others. In a barrow on Winterbourne Stoke Down, Wilts, the coffin was the trunk of an elm; near Wareham, Dorsetshire, a tree coffin 10 ft. long was enclosed in a barrow. When the reputed

grave of King Arthur was opened in the time of Henry II., it is said that the coffin was formed of the bark of a tree.

Trendle, Trindle.—A roll of wax taper which was a frequent offering at a shrine or tomb; the name was also applied to the stand on which tapers were fixed in front of an image, etc.

Trial of the Pyx.—The annual testing of current coin of the realm, which derived its name from the pix, or box, in which the standard coins were kept, which box was secured by three locks; the keys were respectively in the keeping of the Warden, Master, and Comptroller of the Mint. The trial is mentioned in the 10th year of Edward I. as a custom, when the royal writ commanded the Barons of the Exchequer, with the Master of the Mint, to make the assay and report to the king, which before this had been done by the king's Council. This duty was transferred to the Council of the Star Chamber in 1595 till 1699, when it again became subject to the Court of Exchequer. The trial is now held at no given period. The Pyx was kept in the ancient Treasury of England, the crypt to the monks' dormitory in Westminster Abbey, which was called the Chapel of the Pyx; and there, on the remains of an ancient altar, the trial was made in the presence of a jury, "by fire, by water, by touch, or by weight, or by all, or by some of them." The trial pieces are now walled up in the Palace of Westminster.

Triarii.—Roman infantry composed of veterans, armed with helmet and cuirass, pike and shield; thus called because they made the third line of battle, to sustain the two foremost lines. Their

ranks were open, to receive the more forward troops, should they be pressed back by the enemy.

Tribuch.—(*See* Trébuchet.)

Triclinium.—A Roman dining-room, so called from three couches being placed about the table.

Trimilchi.—A name given to the month of May by the Anglo-Saxons, because they milked their cows three times a day in that month.

Trindle.—(*See* Trendle.)

Trinoda Necessitas.—A Saxon three-fold tax on all lands; for repairing bridges, maintaining castles, and for expeditions against invasions.

Trithing.—A third part of a county, comprising three or four hundreds, in which the Saxons held a court to hear causes removed from the hundred court. The *Ridings* of Yorkshire are a corruption of this term.

Troubadours.—A name given to the bards of Provence, and sometimes applied to the wandering minstrels of mediæval England.

Trunk.—The name, applied to a large box, originated in its formation from the trunk of a tree. At first the cavity was dug out of the solid wood, and its capacity was small, as at Langham, 12th century; with increased skill the cavity was made larger and the walls of the trunk were thinner, and a slice from the trunk—usually retaining the rotund form of the tree—was replaced as the lid, as at Black Notley. In later times the box was built, while the lid was made from a hollowed portion of the tree-trunk, as at Stebbing, and eventually the lid was made from narrow planks, but preserving the curve formerly given to it by the natural trunk, as at High Laver. (*See* Fig. 351.)

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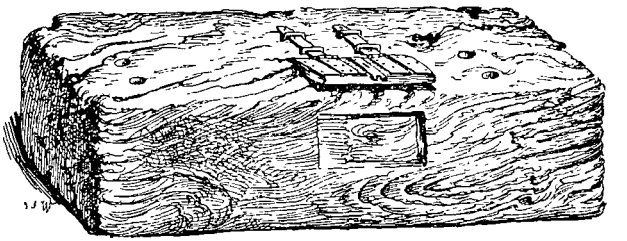

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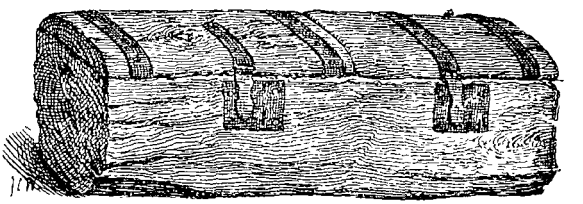

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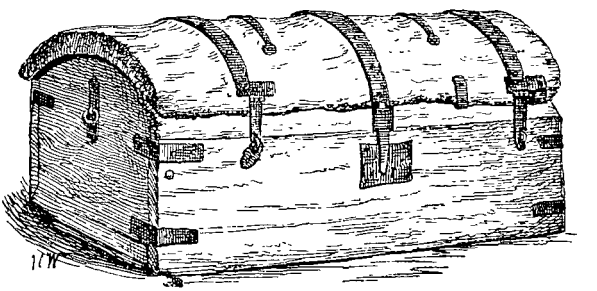

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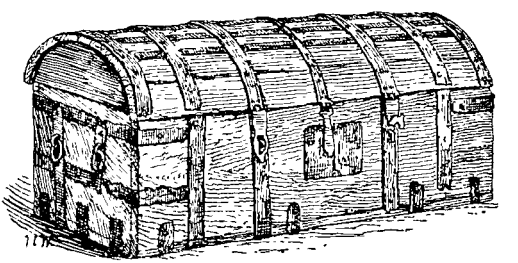


FIG. 351.—Evolution of the Trunk.

1. Langham. 2. Black Notley. 3. Stebbing. 4. High Laver, Essex.

Tuck, Tock.—A sort of rapier, mentioned in an inventory of Edward VI.—"three-edged tockes with velvet scabbards."

Tuilles, Tuillettes.—Plates of steel to protect the thighs, of the 15th and 16th centuries. (Figs. 269, 352.)

Tumulus.—Sepulchral mounds. (*See* Barrow.)

Twelf-hindi.—The highest rank of men in the Saxon commonwealth, who were valued at 1,200 shillings, on which mulcts for crimes were regulated.

Twy-hindi.—The lowest rank of Saxons, valued at 200 shillings.

Tylsent, Tinsell.—A gold or silver gauze, frequently mentioned in wardrobe accounts.

Ulster King of Arms.—The King of Arms having jurisdiction over Ireland.

Umber, Umbrere, Umbril, Uniber.—A peak in front of a headpiece, mentioned from the year 1437.

Umbilicus.—The short staff on which parchments were rolled, forming the earlier sort of book.

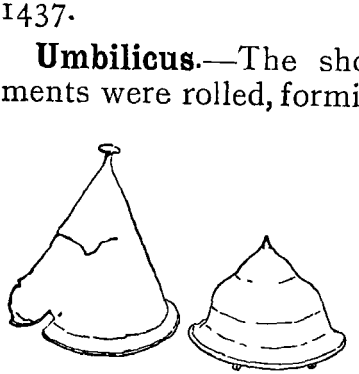


FIG. 353.—Umbos of Saxon Shields. Breach Downs, Kent.

Umbo.—The boss protruding from the middle of a shield, which warded off missive weapons and were a means of assault at close quarters. British, Roman, and Saxon examples have been found.

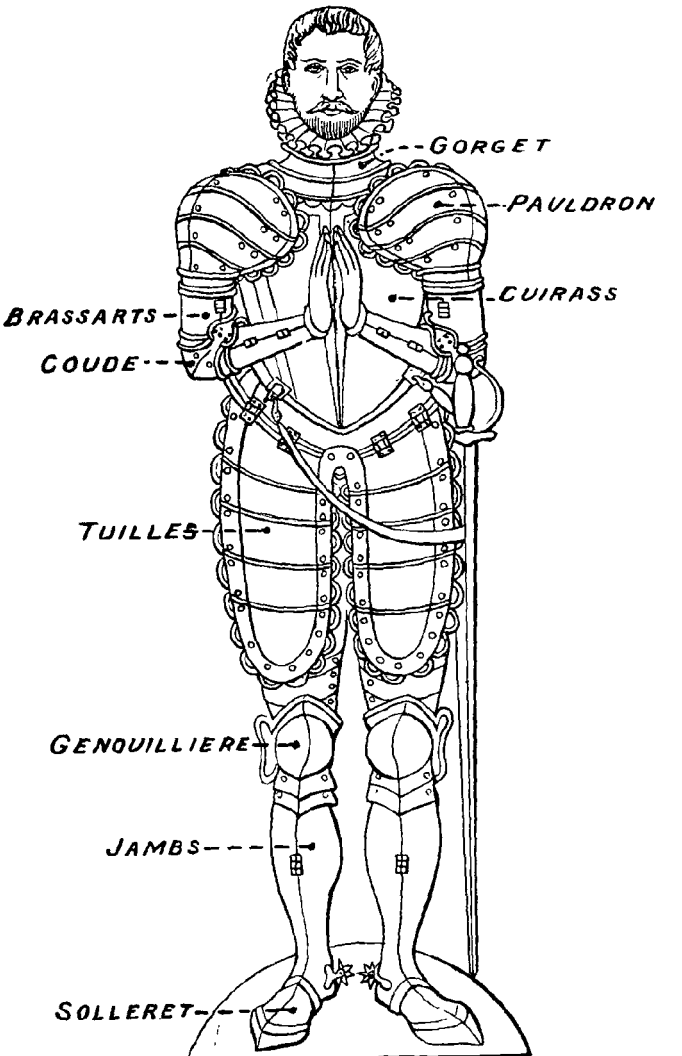


FIG. 352.—Brass of Humphrey Brewster, A.D. 1593. Wrentham, Suffolk

Uncial.—A word derived from *uncia*, an inch, used to signify certain round capital letters in a MS.; but such round, expansive letters are seldom found to measure an inch. Uncials differ from capital letters only in the characters A, D, E, G, M, Q, T, V.

Union Jack.—The Union Jack is a composition of the Red Cross of St. George on a white field, and the white Saltire of St. Andrew on a blue field. This was the first *Union* by James I., 1606. The second *Union* in 1801 added the Red Saltire of St. Patrick, which was placed on the top of the White Saltire of St. Andrew, St. Andrew taking precedence on the dexter side, and St. Patrick on the sinister; the Red Cross of St. George and the Red Saltire of St. Patrick having a narrow white border, or *fimbriation*, to represent the field proper to each.

Urna.—A Roman liquid measure half the amphora, equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons English wine measure.

Utfangenetheif.—The right to arrest and try thieves and felons taken beyond the borders of the manor.

Vallaris Corona.—A golden coronet which Roman generals gave to the soldier who first penetrated the enemy's stronghold.

Vair.—A costly fur. It is one of the Tinctures in Heraldry.

Vallum.—An earthen rampart. It consisted of two parts, the *agger*, or earth, and the *sudes*, or wooden stakes to secure the earthwork.

Vallus.—The name of a stake which served as a palisade in a Roman entrenchment. Every soldier carried one or more, which retained some of its branches, and when planted round the encampment they were interwoven so as to form a hedge.

Valor Ecclesiasticus.—A schedule of the whole revenue of Church property, made in 1535, by which the value of the first-fruits and annual tenths were ascertained. These profits, hitherto paid to Rome, were vested in the king by Parliament in the previous year, 1534.

Vambrace, Vantbrace.—Armour for the fore-arm. (*See* Brassart.)

Vamplate.—The circular steel shield for the hand on a lance.

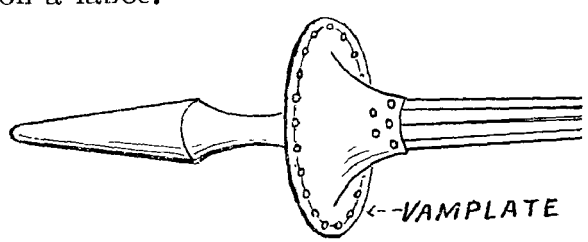


FIG. 354.—Handle of Tilting Lance, 15th century.

Vavassor.—Minor Saxon thanes and others subject to the greater feudal proprietors after the Conquest were, during the 11th and 12th centuries, known by the foreign term *vavassors;* but in the 12th century it was supplanted by *knight* for that order of tenants.

Velites.—Roman light infantry, armed with bows, slings and javelin, and wearing a headpiece, cuirass and shield. They generally opened a combat with skirmishing.

Verbera.—A Roman punishment, consisting of beating with rods.

Vernicle.—A picture of St. Veronica's kerchief, on which was the image of our Lord. It was one of the pilgrims' signs.

Vexillan.—An embroidered silk streamer mounted on a spear, given to a Roman soldier who had distinguished himself.

Viaticum.—An allowance, ring, baggage or other present given to a Roman officer when sent for service in a province. Ecclesiastically, it is the last communion of a dying person, to strengthen the soul in its extremity.

Vicar.—A legate, or lieutenant, sent into a Roman province where there was no governor. Ecclesiastically, he was a priest put in a parish for the cure of souls, and paid by the rector, who received the greater tithes.

Vicenales Ludi.—Games celebrated every twentieth year of a Roman emperor's reign, when vows were put up for the emperor and empire, called *vicenalia voto*, which explain certain letters on various imperial medals; thus, VOT. X. MUL. XX. on those of Constantine, Valentinian and Valens; VOTISX. MULT. XX. on those of Julian, etc.

Vicenalia.—Roman feasts in honour of the dead, held twenty days after the funeral.

Viking. Wiking.—This name, derived from the Norwegian *vik*, a bay, was applied to the Norse warriors who haunted a bay, or river, in pursuit of piratical raids, from the 8th to the 11th century. Their harrying of the British Isles, where

they established their rule in certain districts, has left a lasting mark in various customs and place-names; one conspicuous landmark being seen in the Saxon form—Wicking-stone = Wigston, in Leicestershire.

Villange.—A tenure by which the tenant, a freeman, was bound to do all such humble services, as a villein, required by his lord. Abolished by statute of Charles II.

Villeins.—Bondmen of low condition, appendant to the soil, being sold with the estate. Villeins were sold in Wales so late as the reign of Henry VII.

Vinalia.—A double festival of the Romans in honour of Jupiter and Venus, on August 19.

Vireton.—An arrow, or quarrel, for a cross-bow, with the feathers curved to make it spin in its flight. It is mentioned in the first half of the 14th century.

Virgate or **Yard-land.**—This was usually a measure for unenclosed lands, containing from 15 to 40 acres.

Viscount.—A degree of dignity, introduced by Henry VI. in 1480. It is the fourth rank in the British Peerage. Coronet—16 balls close on to the circlet.

Visour.—(*See* Vizard.)

Vittæ.—Bands or fillets worn about the heads of Roman women. Virgins bound their hair with one, matrons with two bands.

Vitrified Forts.—In Scotland, especially in the north and west, are primitive strongholds, in which an earthy iron ore and fusible stones formed the

ramparts. The application of fire externally vitrified the outer stones into a solid mass, leaving the internal core in a semi-fused or original state. These forts are found in Aberdeen, Argyle, Banff, Berwick, Bute, Forfar, Inverness, Kincardine, Moray, Perth, Ross and Sutherland.

Vizard. Visour.—A mask used in court and other entertainments. In 1348 forty-four visours were ordered for a royal masquerade.

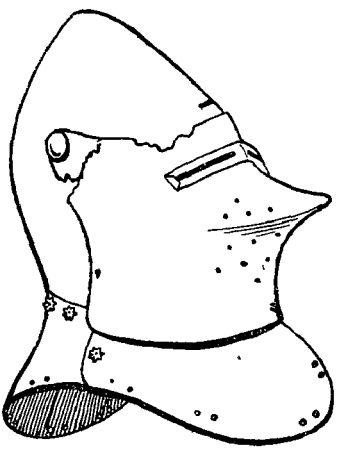


FIG. 355.—Beaked Vizor. Time of Richard II. (Tower of London.)

Vizor.—The movable face-guard to a helmet. It was first used in the 14th century, and assumed two forms, one in which it was peaked, fashionable in the latter part of the century; the other was more obtuse, fluted or barred and variously ornamented, until it was discarded in the 16th century.

Volunt, Volante-piece.—A sharply keeled steel piece for additional defence of the left side of the face in the lists. (Fig. 356.)

Volupere.—A head-dress for both sexes in the 14th century; but its character is not known.

Voulge.—A broad blade on a staff used as a weapon in the 15th century.

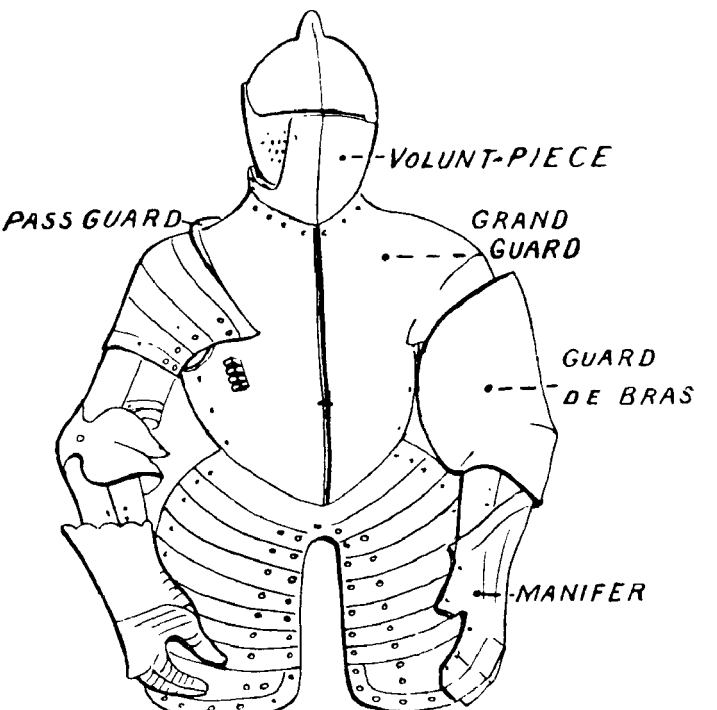


FIG. 356.—Jousting Armour. (Tower of London.)

Vowess.—A widow who takes vows of chastity, sometimes remaining in the world, at others in the cloister. The office for the benediction of a widow is in the Pontifical of Bishop Lacy of Exeter.

Vulgate.—St. Jerome's translation of the Scriptures: the New Testament was a revision of the Latin, and the Old Testament a translation from

the Hebrew. It occupied him twenty-one years, and was completed in 405. The edition of 1592 is the authentic publication.

Waits.—A sort of musical watchmen who sounded the watch as they paraded the streets at night. They were organised with a regular salary in Exeter in 1400. They were suppressed by the Puritans, and restored in 1660.

Wapentake.—A division of land equivalent to the Saxon hundred, found in Lincolnshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire. It is a word usually credited to the Danes, but Lappenberg asserts it to be of Anglian origin. Wapentake or Wæpentæce, is a weapon-taking, or muster, as in the hundreds of Kent the lath is a muster-shire.

Warscot.—A tribute towards furnishing armour or warlike material, mentioned in the laws of Cnut.

Warth. — A customary payment for Castle Guard.

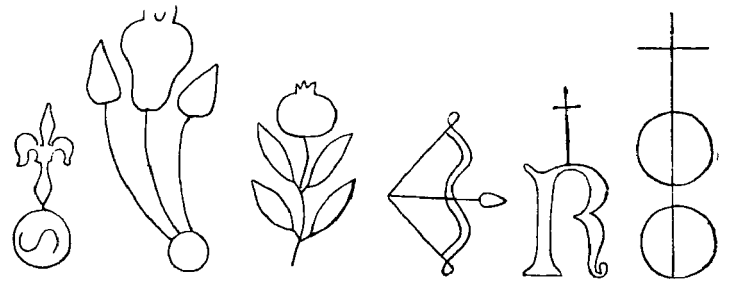
Wassail.—A Saxon toast, *Wæs-hael*, to which the response was *Drinc-hael*, a *wish health* and a *drink health*, and the toast was drunk from a bowl.

FIG. 357.—Wassail Bowl. St. Albans.

Numerous Saxon MSS. have representations of people at table drinking from bowls, and from their attitude in some instances they are mutually drinking the health of the other. Wassailing was kept up throughout the Middle Ages, and after, especially at Christmas and the New Year, when

the drink was spiced wine or ale, handed from guest to guest. In many monasteries the wassail bowl was placed on the abbot's table in the refectory to be circulated at his discretion, and this was the origin of the Grace-cup in the Universities. The wassail bowl presented to St. Albans Abbey by Bishop Hatfield of Durham (1345-1381) is represented in MS. Nero, D7, British Museum. (Fig. 357.) The bowl was frequently of maple wood, and no doubt many *mazers* were wassail bowls. (*See* Mazer.)

Watering-Pots.—This simple gardening appliance in some form was no doubt used by the Romans in Britain, but it cannot with certainty be said that the *colum* or strainer of that period, specimens of which have been found, was used for horticultural purposes. Many clay watering-pots of the 14th and 16th centuries have been discovered, of a character probably known to Shakespeare and mentioned in "Coriolanus" and "King Lear." They are of a reddish clay, the earlier having the bottom pierced with holes, the later with a prominent rose.



A.D. 1337. 1360. 1370. 1370. 1370. 1380.

FIG. 358.—English Watermarks.

Watermarks.—Watermarks in paper is a Western invention of the latter part of the 13th

century. Each maker had his own design. Some of the earliest known English watermarks are found amongst documents of the Exchequer of the year 1337 onwards.

Watling Street.—One of the four great roads intersecting Britain.

Wax-scot.—(*See* Light-scot.)

Wayside Chapels.—Chapels built by the road-side, especially on those roads leading to a noted shrine, for the rest and devotions of pilgrims and other travellers. We are told that the high road passed through the middle of a chapel at Droitwich.

Weald.—A Saxon prefix to place-names indicating a wooded situation—the wealds of Kent and Sussex.

Weems.—(*See* Picts' Houses.)

Weights and Measures.—The standards of weights and measures were anciently vested in the Crown. The laws of Edgar enjoin that one measure, kept at Winchester, should be observed throughout the realm. In 1197 Richard I. in his parliament holden at Westminster, ordained that there be only one weight and one measure throughout the kingdom, and that the custody of the assize or standard of weights and measures should be committed to certain persons in every city and borough. The execution of this statute was committed to the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, who were commanded to provide measures, gallons, iron rods, and weights for standards, to be sent to the several counties.

This ordinance of Richard I. was frequently dispensed with for money in the time of King John, and it was found necessary to enforce it in the great Charters of John and Henry III. The original standards—the *pondus regis* and *mensura domini regis*—were subsequently directed to be kept in the Exchequer, and all weights and measures to be made conformable thereto.

The Plumbers' Company are empowered by charter, James I., to assay and mark all solder and weights of lead made or sold by any of their number. A similar power by the same king was granted to the Founders' Company with respect to weights of brass.

Weights of lead or soft material were prohibited in 1835.

Were. — A Saxon word for the *geld* or fine for killing a man: Weregeld.

Whipping-Post. — Public whipping at a post was used by the ancients and introduced by the Romans into Britain; the scourge (Fig. 359) illustrating the cruel extent to which they went. From miniatures in Saxon MSS. flogging would appear to have been common to the Saxons, and many

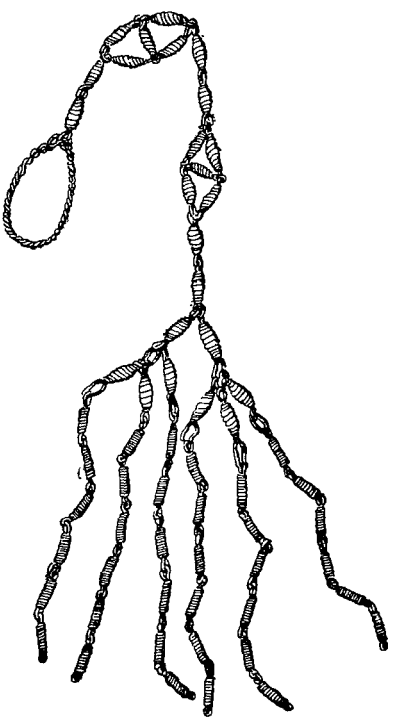


FIG. 359.—Roman Scourge. Chesterford.

witnesses of this penalty for sundry offences remain all over England in the shape of whipping-posts. Sometimes they stand alone, but frequently they are combined with the stocks. The post has manacles of various sizes and different heights, in which the wrists of the culprits—tall or short—were confined while the strokes of the lash were applied to the back. (Fig. 333.)

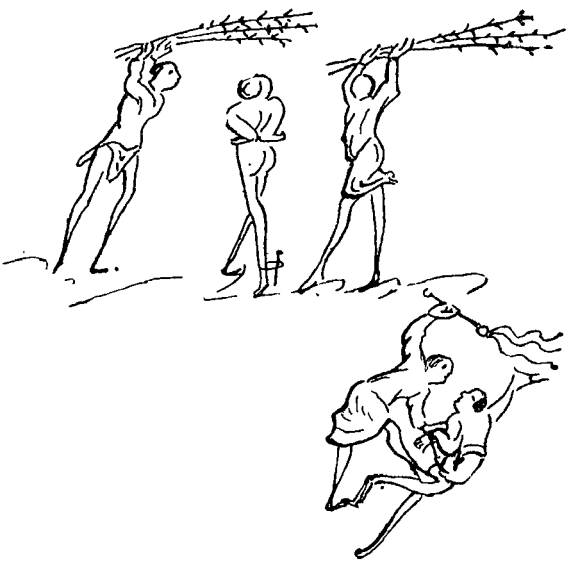


Fig. 360.—Saxon Whipping.
(MS. Harl., 603.)

Wiking, Wicing.—(*See* Viking.)

Wimple.—A linen covering for the head and chin worn by Anglo-Norman women, and during later mediæval times. (Fig. 207.) It is still worn by nuns.

Wist.—A Saxon land measure equal to half a hide.

Witenagemot.—A Saxon parliament of nobles assembled under the king.

Witens.—The chief Saxon thanes.

Wix.—A Saxon prefix and affix to place-names denoting the site of a battle.

Wooden Implements.—Very few prehistoric implements of wood are extant, and those are of a very remote period. A wooden sword was found, together with stone implements and a hut of oak, in the preserving grip of a bog at Drumkellin, Co. Donegal. Two weapons were discovered in the river-drift at Hollingbourn, Kent, with a skull

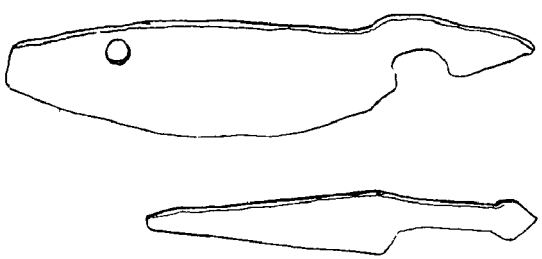


FIG. 361.—Wooden Implements.
Hollingbourn, Kent.

and other animal bones, which were destroyed without examination. Both are of oak, cleft, whereby a cutting edge was naturally obtained, worked into a knife and a battle-axe. There is every reason to think these implements are of the Stone Age.

Wold.—A Saxon affix, indicating an open country or down.

Wolfs-head.—A Saxon outlaw, who, if not taken alive to be brought to justice, might be slain and his head brought in, as was done with wolves, when rewards were given for their extermination.

Wood-corn.—A quantity of grain given for the liberty of gathering wood in the forests.

Worsted.—A woollen fabric which was originally made at Worstead, Norfolk, in the 12th century.

Wyta, Wita, Wyte.—A Saxon geld, or fine for crimes, of no fixed sum, but according to the offence, as Bloodwite, Childwite, Wardwite, etc.

Yardland.—(*See* Virgate.)

Yule.—A feast commemorating the winter solstice, or the return of the sun, by the sun-worshippers of northern nations. The sun's course was compared to the turning of a wheel, which again brought that beneficent luminary to this part of the heavens. The festival was marked by a wheel on the Pagan Runic sticks.

Zoomorphic.—Designs in which animal forms are introduced. The zoomorphic, or dragonesque art is first seen in the brooches and other articles of the Late Keltic period. It developed to an extraordinary degree under the early Christianity of Ireland; it spread over England and Scotland; it was copied in Scandinavia, and brought back by the Norse raiders tinctured with their own characteristics, and, in regions where they settled, preserved their individuality. Zoomorphic forms are seen on sculptured stones, but the greatest use of them is found in the Book of Kells, the Book of Lindisfarne, and other Hiberno-Saxon manuscripts.

Zone.—A word used by the Romans and through the Middle Ages for a girdle.

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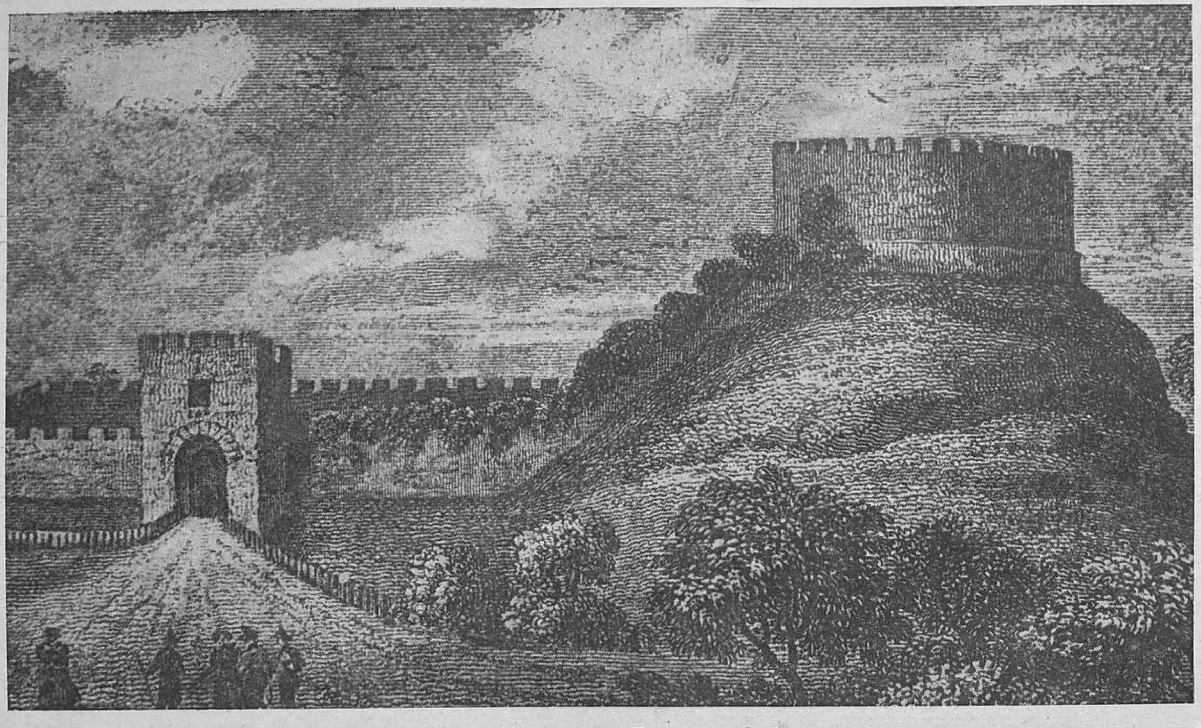

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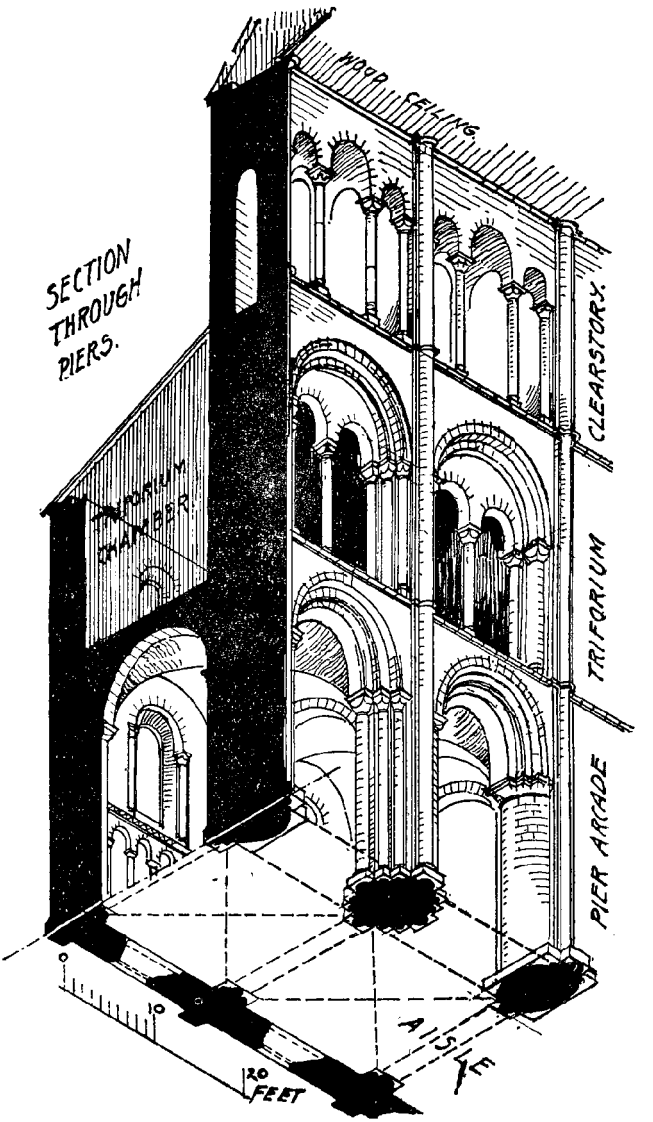

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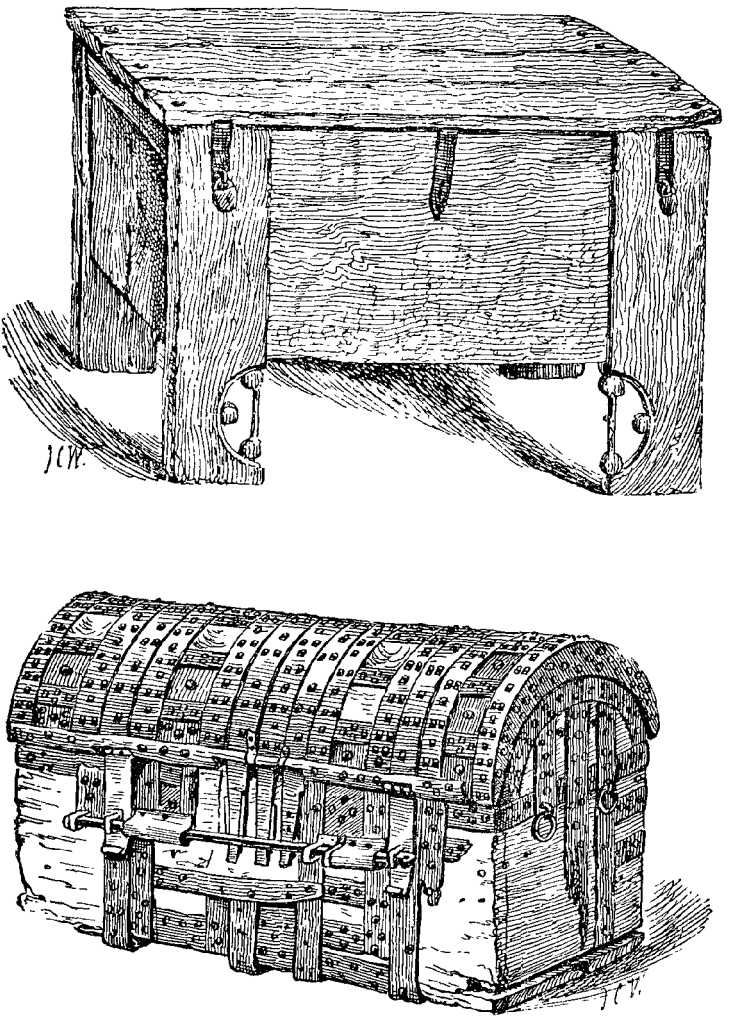

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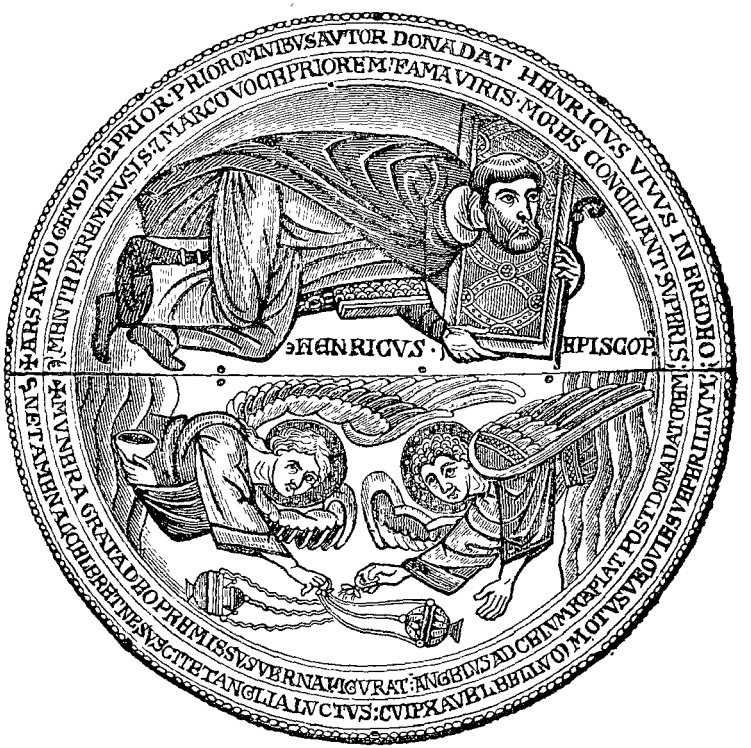

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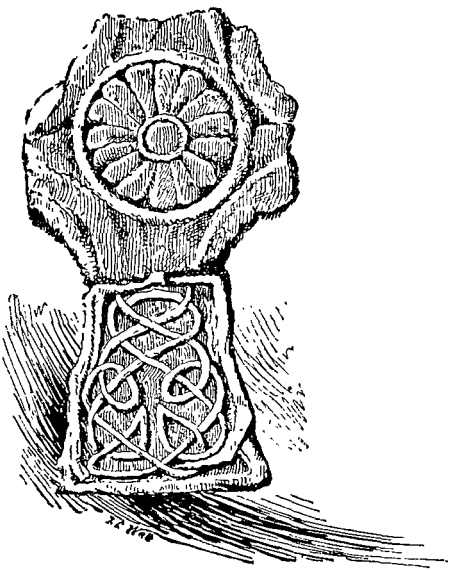

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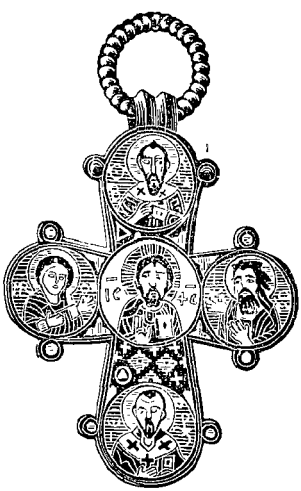

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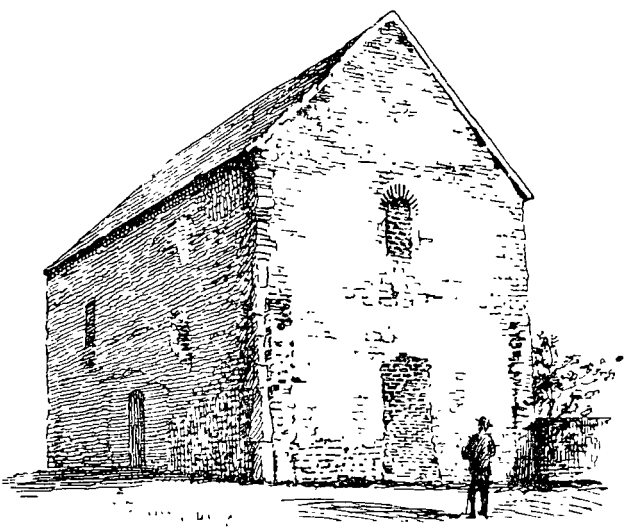

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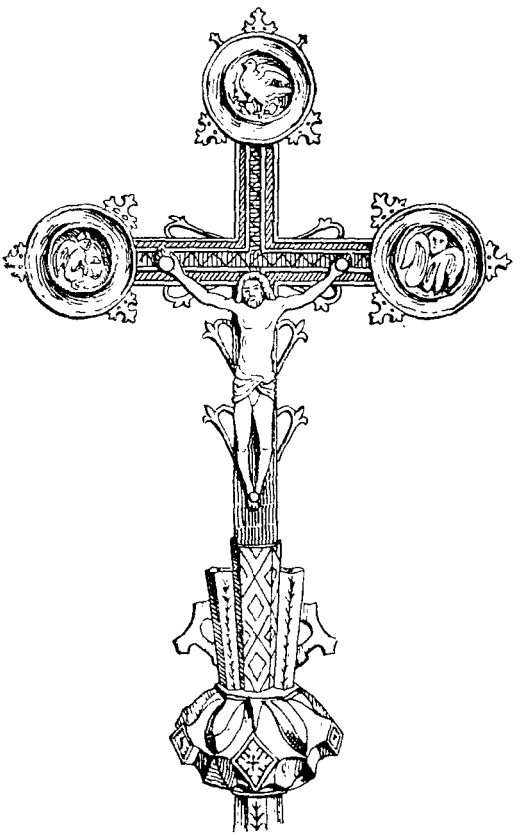

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