

GLOSSARY

Chief minister – the highest ranking official beneath the king, who is not in the royal family

Clergy – the community of people working for the church, ordained for religious duties

Cloister - a covered square-shaped walk in a convent, monastery, college, or cathedral

Consecrate – the solemn act of dedicating a building or object to a special purpose, usually religious

Council – the collective name given to the king’s advisors and administrators

Crossing – the junction where the four arms of a cross-shaped church meet and cross each other

Domesday Book – a written record of a survey which listed the extent, value and ownership of land in England, made in 1086 by order of William I

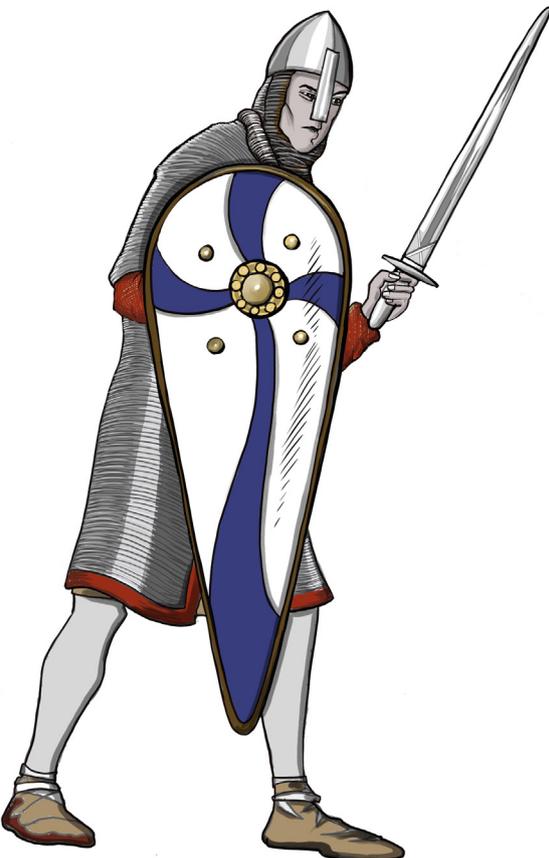
Drawbar – a bar in a structure that can be removed to allow someone through or to let other parts move

Garrison – the community of people stationed within the castle with the task of defending, inclusive of foot soldiers and cavalry

Hillfort – a defensive refuge built on a hill, protected by a system of banks and ditches

Inner bailey – the strongly fortified enclosure at the centre of a castle, often surrounded by a stone curtain wall

Keep – the strongest, central tower of a castle, often used as a final refuge during a siege



GLOSSARY

Latrine – a simple toilet, built over a hole in the ground

Mint – a place where money is coined

Motte and bailey – a castle structure consisting of a fort on a motte surrounded by a bailey; introduced in England by the Normans

Nave – the central part of a church building, intended to accommodate most of the congregation

Outer bailey – the defended outer enclosure of a castle which protects the inner bailey. It often contains extra buildings which are of use to the castle

Pocket borough – a borough where the MP could be chosen by people who owned property in it, but didn't necessarily have to live in it

Postern – a back or side entrance

Presbytery – a sacred area of the church reserved especially for the clergy

Pulpitum – a stone screen which divides the nave and the choir, often supporting a gallery or loft above

Ramparts – a broad mound of earth built up for additional defence around a castle, usually topped with a stone wall or walkway

Regent – a person who exercises the ruling power in a kingdom during the absence of a king or queen

Rotten borough – a borough which was given the right, in the middle ages, to elect two Members of Parliament (MPs)

Sorviodunum – the Roman name for Old Sarum

Searobyrg – the Anglo-Saxon name for Old Sarum

Transepts – the two parts forming the arms of a cross-shaped church, jutting out at right angles from the nave

Vestry – a room attached to a church, used as an office and for changing into ceremonial garments