

GLOSSARY

Abbot – a man who is the head of an abbey of monks and has authority over a prior

Arcade – a row of arches that are supported by columns, either freestanding or attached to a wall to form a gallery

Baron – a land-holding nobleman who was granted land by the king for honourable service

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, including the prior and monks

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

Cluniac – a Benedictine monastic tradition founded at Cluny in eastern France in 910

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

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

Dissolution of the Monasteries – Henry VIII suppressed Catholic monasteries in England, between 1536 and 1541, by repurposing or destroying their resources

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

Façade – the main front of a building

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

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

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

Layman – a non-ordained member of a Church

Mason – a person skilled in carving and laying stone for buildings

Mass – the act of gathering to take Holy Communion, especially in the Roman Catholic Church

Monk – a religious man who tries to achieve an ideal love of God through self-sacrifice, making vows of poverty, chastity and obedience

GLOSSARY

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

Norman Conquest – the overthrow of King Harold and the government of England by the forces of Normandy after winning the Battle of Hastings in 1066

Outer bailey – the defended outer enclosure of a castle

Parlour – a room for receiving guests

Pilgrim – a person who journeys to a special or sacred place for religious reasons

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

Prior – a man who is the head of a priory of monks

Sacristy – a room in a church where sacred items are kept and where a priest prepares for a service

Tithe – one tenth of annual earnings, given by members of the church to support the activity of the Church and its leaders

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

Tudor Rose – a flower symbol with five petals, adopted as a badge by Henry VIII

Vaulted – an arched structure, usually a roof or ceiling

