

The International Routier

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1st PDF Issue



Now In Colour

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Mmmm , Time off, relaxing days drifting by. I should do some work on the magazine.

Well as we all know this is the International Routier and now we are in E-mail and not in print we don’t have kow tow to the fascist puppets of copyright lawyers. We can now say and do almost anything and claim it was changed we now are under the power of misrule and beer. Mightiness is ours!

The Minutes of the Ultimate (nothing penned about this one) Soldier’s Council Meeting of the Pike and Musket Society of New South Wales held in **Newtown on Tuesday 4th 2007 December commencing at 7.30pm**

Present – Vixen the Fox, Helmut the German, Stephen the Gapps, Glenda the Gold, Wayne the (ir)Reverend, Andrew (Brewmeister), Keith the Scot (notetaker), Ross the Captayne. Guests – Jason the Greek, Laura of Bris Bane.

In a state of Quantum Indeterminacy – Spike the Spikey.

Apologetic Bastards – Sue of the Foothills, William of Roach, Mary of Orange, Damien of the Mountains, Louise of the Scrapbook, Lee of New Castle, Stan of Cleeves (or is that Greaves?)

Unapologetic Bastards – Radvan, et al.

Previous minutes – motion to accept by Helmut, seconded by Keith past by a majority of 5 in favour, 2 against and 1 abstention.

Treasurer's Report

Paid annual report and account service fee (Glenda plans to have harsh words™ with the bank manager). Revenue from Standards Manual.

Editor's Report

A bumper non-denominational gift-giving season edition of The International Routier™ is at the printers and will be dispatched by night-vision equipped aardvark in the next fortnight.

Secretary's Report

Was very short on account of no Secretary being present.

Public Officer's Report

By employing a quantum tunnelling effect, the minutes of the 2007 AGM were deposited with the Office of Fair Trading some 8 hours before the meeting occurred.

Captayne's Thing

The Captayne welcomed Jason the Greek and Laura of Bris Bane as guests to the meeting. Cries of 'huzzah' and general approbation.

A Calendar of 2008 events will be distributed in TIR shortly. Events are allocated to months only at this point, members should consult the calendar and indicate a preference for dates (if that's the sort of thing your into) at the first meeting in February 2008.

Stephen indicated it was his 'time of the month'.

Glenda said something about 'wood'.

Correspondence – Nil

Christmas Party

So far 26 members will be in attendance on Saturday 8th December. Dinner commences at 7pm at The Eiger near the corner of Norton Street on Paramatta Road. Pre-dinner drinks will commence from 5.30pm at Norton's on Norton (a well known gay cruising haunt). Post-dinner drinks will continue at the Bald Faced Slag on Paramatta Road.

Business Arising.

The Captayne will report on the cost of canopy flaps (general titters of boyish amusement and much eyerolling) in time for the Christmas Party. Stephen commented that he was in great need of flaps as it was his 'time of the month'.

General Business

WCFD – BC

Wayne provided an exhaustive (some may even say anal) report on the dunny mark two proposed for the winter camp site. Stephen recounted his experience at the Wedderburn camp where the long drop filled up with a Mr Whipplee shaped poo mountain. The Captayne expressed his gratitude to the WCFD – BC who obviously have too much time on their hands and reserved the privilege of taking the first dump in the completed dunny.

Conferention

Stephen made the proposal that the Routiers take up the new spirit of reconciliation running through this great nation of yours and run a Routiers say 'Sorry' Reconciliation Conferention in 2009 as the previous organisers of the 2009 event have been eaten.

There was much discussion about this. Too much perhaps. The item will be listed on the agenda for the February 2008 meeting in order to allow time for the realities of such a task to sink in.

Razor Gang

Ross made the proposal that the Routiers take up the new spirit of cost-cutting and economic terror running through this great nation of yours and look into measures to reduce the cost of the Routier's continued presence on this interweb thingy and the production costs of the International Routier.

There was much discussion about this. Too much perhaps. In the kind of sweeping executive action that the Captayne has become legendary for, two subcommittees have been formed to mull things over and report to the February 2008 meeting:

Website Division of Bucket Subcommittee – William, Wayne, Andrew, Damien

Printing Division of Bucket Subcommittee – Victoria, Helmut, Spike.

Any other business

Routier Invasion of Newcastle – has been set for Saturday 9th February.

Kennedy Park Working Bee – has been set for 23rd February.

Stephen exhorted the attendant body to vote Green.

Meeting closed 9pm (GMT +11) or 8.33pm Routier Meeting Time (RMT)

Feb 2008 Soldiers Council, Epping Hotel.

Present: Wayne Robinson, Glenda Robinson, Ross Argents, Keith Stevenson, Bill Lincoln, Peter Breeze, Victoria Tuson (minutes), Andrew Brew.

Apologies: Louise Lathouwers, Sue Drain, Brett Harrison, Damien Phillips, Mary Lincoln, Lee Dunn, Peter Radvan.

The President, Ross Argent, welcomed one and all to the first soldiers' council meeting of the year. Keith especially welcomed the mountains garrison for showing their rock-hard support for the outcome of last year's crucial vote.

The Minutes of the last meeting (December) were approved as a scurrulous and accurate representation of the last meeting.

Proposed to accept the minutes: WR, seconded AB – all in favour.

Reports:

Treasurer: Is extremely disorganised. Received one membership from Alonzo. \$755.31 in the bank. The Bank said that we took too long to change signatures and apply for a new account so we have to start again. We need a Not-For-Profit account to avoid the \$10 per month service fees that we have been paying. Wayne and Glenda to arrange. A copy of these minutes is to be sent to Glenda.

Proposed to apply for new account: RA, seconded VT – all in favour.

Fees are now due: \$50 per person, \$75 per family of 3, \$16 extra per head to cover ALHF insurance. Apparently this new pricing scheme for families is to uncharitably keep out Catholics and Boozer.

Secretary: not all there, in fact not at all there.

Helmut: Presented to the treasurer a bill for the last magazine. Please send articles. Apparently Mark Houston does exist, despite having no address, and now wonders where all his magazines are, though he is no longer a member.

Apparently we also changed our PO Box to PO Box 3009, Blaxland East, 2774.

Correspondence: Something from Paul McWagner re Stoccata, plus the ALHF cards.

Business Arising:

Invasion of Newcastle: Bill said the front carriage of the train is the most dangerous, nevertheless we will meet in it.

Tent flaps have been sorely neglected. Ross said he'll see the flapman soon.

Reenactment permit. Ross will be posting it as soon as he has a cheque.

Working Bee Kennedy Park was mooted for 23 Feb. A new date for speculation (fnarr) in Early April perhaps? All to report back in August. Helmut suggested a set of concrete steps down to the range. Everyone laughed. A charlift was proposed with a rain shelter, picnic table and vending machine to follow.

Bucket Committee report:

Printing subdivision: We are getting the cheapest possible printing as it is. Question is, is it good, or do we go 21st C? The magazine (3-4 issues) costs about \$1000 per annum. This includes postage distribution. Vic suggested 3 PDF issues to be sent per year via email, with 1 print yearbook at the end of the year (which may or may not include a bit of colour!). Ross is to propose this to all members via email. Andy suggested PDFying all past TIRs to archive on the web.

Website subdivision: Wayne has looked into alternative hosting options and is soon to analyse the current site (including visits). Is going to present as a powerpoint presentation next month. Apparently the traffic affects the bandwidth or something. Currently we pay \$30/month for hosting.

General Business

Trailer Rego - \$51 to the RTA.

Club Equip – Ross wants to modify trailer – particularly the front rack, so as to carry pikes on the trailer instead of the roof racks of the car. Vic said check with the RTA because of tollway restrictions and auto-tolling devices. Wayne to look into.

Helmut bought everyone a coffee and a tequila. He was thanked by all.

Membership is due. Glenda has received several times tonight and is still smiling.

More drill! Drill is at the German Club 30 March.

March or die. Conversation stopped dead in its tracks.

April 1st Soldier's Council

Cast of Fools: RA, HtG, GR, LL, VT,

AB, WR, Q, BL

8.03pm

Ross opens the meeting. Wayne leaves the table. Welcome to Quarf as Conference representative. It is therefore argued and established that Quarf is indeed a member and therefore need not be welcomed. He pays Glenda his membership \$ and is very welcome after all.

Apol: Mary, Stan, Keith, Gapsy, Lee, Spike

March minutes voted on: proposed BL,
VT seconded. Accepted.

Reports

Treasurer-those few members still due, please pay. We have \$927; the old a/c has been closed saving us \$120p.a. Thanks to Bill for letting us know of this account option.

A lengthy debate on economies of scale ensues for an inexplicable reason.

Secretary-absent

Editor-few pages done; will be ready to go to 1st pdf edition end Aprilish.

Drill pics to HtG pls plus any articles, other photos. Some things submitted will be saved for end of year printed version.

Public Officer-nix

Correspondence

An email from Rob Brooks (Fiddler Bob) who wishes to get to know us better and come to WC08 plus Taminick. Much hurrahing demonstrates overwhelming support for this idea. Lee received an query from Rod Walker about March or Die this year. He is offering his land which borders State Forest. Ross will talk to Rod about a route (snigger). Vic says she would rather die than march, Glenda will be innkeeper and chooses also not to march. Timing to be late Aug (9-10th unsuitable due to fencing event).

Notification of all things & celebrations re Maidstone Museum in UK. We opt to raise a toast rather than all go to the UK.

Louise to send organising email re upcoming Glebe Library lecture day.

Ross to email Vincent & Mona re Glebe day. General discussion on how well they went at the drill session with Vincent's quintessential Frenchness shining through.

Working Bee-May 3-4. Milling plans to Vics Dad (185 Loch Erin Rd, Mt David

2795). Vic and Andy could possibly go up on original weekend to help mill. Door, floor and seat will be premade and taken up.

Wintercamp - Lee sent invite to committee for approval. Ross will pass on to usual suspects (do we include Mountains group Europa? Hmmm mutter mutter no clear answer)

Quarf hopes to have a brazier for the Quarf Mahal though this may restrict dancing sadly.

Ross has not done the flaps but is suitably apologetic and promises to do so by WC08.

Blacktown Show - we have declined. Firearms Register-no further correspondence from them, hopefully soon.

Ironfest Canopy Rental - Mark hasn't responded so that means he prob doesn't want to pay but even though we are cheap we are not free and due to workinvolved will stick to our original quote

of \$100. Quarf mentions he has a 1400sqm factory space avail if necc for canopy drying space in the future, Website-Wayne has partially prepared report but has been fairly busy trying not to die so promises to have the report or another weak excuse ready for next meeting. Wayne needs to nag Glenda for info regarding monthly hits, current size etc. Bill asks cost per month-all to be advised in good time in the report.

General Business

HtG tables into evidence document 7.4.3/2 tavern plans. Is the sign in fit condition-may need oil at next working bee. All tavern ideas welcome. Glenda wants a double entendre menu for lunch- do we pre book lunches? This can be included on the rego form if we are quick says Quarf. The uskaarls have also thrown their hat into the tavern ring but we look good. Quarf happy to accept doc 7.4.3/2 as is but we want to tweak it (snigger). We do not want to be only lunch provider, we can only do so many and when it's gone it's gone. We need a RSA cert plus liquor licence. Louise

has current Food Handler's cert. Helmut will do the RSA in one of the worlds most ironic training events. Helmut will be guided by Wayne re licencing; all costs to be amortised over beers.

Quarf's fire-anything Quarf was storing for you is gooone. However he now has a plentiful supplier of charcoal. This triggers Bill's memory that he has seen a supplier for proper charcoal-Smithfield?

Wayne says he goes to the chook shop.

Pike Armor-Bill loves Wayne's red leather bits. Armor costs a lot but Bill points out so do golf clubs. Alex made Wayne's and Damien's armor. Ross wants to touch the Reverend and look at him closely next time.

Wayne says medievalfightclub.com wants to make pike armor, helmets are possible. The arrows W&G got from them were good. Doglocks and matchlocks from the US cost approx \$750US says Bill.

Conference Drill Comp- us, Ancients, Byzantines? Sounds silly at first but we warm quickly to the idea.

Hose- Ross needs hose. Vic says UK. Should we bulk order? Wayne will send Ross site who will forward on. Some difficulties involving cash only payments but should be doable. Helmut has someone in Victoria (State not Tuson) doing a suit, will ask if she wants to do hose too. Ross says these Englanders need to take credit cards. The Captain is in danger of moving with the times.

Andy & Vic-new address to editor.

Gambling coinage - rom shillings via Jim Bradman at about 50c each. Should we buy them as gaming tokens?

Would look good at the Conference. Bill to get quote for 500 coins, 1 denomination only at this time. Ross passes on our thanks to the Conf organising committee especially for the no dogs rule. Can this be extended to include djembes?

Those wanting to drum incessantly can go hang with the John Butler Trio for Easter.

Meeting closed 10.29

The Minutes for May 2008 Soldiers Council

Persons Present in anti-clockwise order (I was going to try something really clever with a Fibonacci sequence, but would have had to list Bill something like 29 times before I had everyone covered): Bill Lincoln, Ross Argent (chair), Louise Lathouwers, Stan Greaves, Andrew Brew, Victoria Tuson, Peter Breeze, Glenda Robinson, Wayne Robinson (minuting), Sue Drain.

Apologies: Lee, Keith, Spike, Jackie, Damien, Gappsie, Mary.

The meeting opened at 8:00pm with Glenda warning everyone that she was in a mood to tear a non-specific "somebody" a new one. Radvan and Spike, in their collective absences, were sent to opposite ends of the table.

Minutes from the previous meeting were tabled. Acceptance proposed by PB, seconded in a tie by WL and SG.

Reports:

Mrs Treasurer, her report: More memberships have come in, and no outgoings resulting in >\$1000 in the bank. A cheque was received from the Napoleonic Association for hire of the canapé (sans flaps) at Ironfist. Ross noted that one of the cross poles broke in the extreme wind at Lithgow created by a combination of a storm and the 73rd with a large can'o'beans. Mark Koens is replacing it even as we speak.

The Secretary, his report was held over to a subsequent meeting when he hasn't fallen off a milk crate.

The Publisher General, his report: The next issue of the magazine is imminentish and may or may not be in pdf form, depending on what was said. Either I get an hearing aid or we meet somewhere quieter when I'm minuting.

All emails to Helmut, from Wintercampe onwards are to go to his home account on account of him not having a work one. Address to be circulated.

The Public Officer, his report: the Public Officer observed that it was 8 years since we had dropped the geographically restricting "of NSW" from our name and also eight years since the glorious constitutional purge that expunged all traces of the old regime. A toast was drunk to the missing "of NSW".

El Presidente, his report: The President seemed to get away with not making a report. Or see the comment regarding hearing aids at the middle of the Publisher General's report, above.

Correspondence:

- Email from Stoccata regarding the forthcoming calendar was circulated to all prior to the meeting.
- Message from Bertie His elder brother passed away recently, Ross attended the funeral, HtG to send card.

Business Arising:

. **Flaps:** Ross was seen measuring flaps, and then went out and bought canvas at \$10/m. Aforementioned canvas is now at Tim the Canvas Stitcher's place and Will Be Ready By Wintercamp™. Ross to procure some 10mm sisal/hemp rope to facilitate flap stringing.

. **March or Diye1:** Rod Walker had suggested a new route near him, the problem being there

was no pub at the end and Routiers would be too rooted from the route to erect a tent city and cook. Some suggestions were made for the camp followers to not follow, but to make camp instead. Discussion then swung on to taking traditional routes instead. Something that appeared to be interpretive dance followed at the other end of the table, but may have simply been discussion. It was finally resolved to take the old (Sutton Forrest) route, but from the back, ending at the winery and with an ensuing taxi service back to the hall. Proposed Ross, seconded HtG (carried unanimously).

Date is to be 23/24 August, unless the market is on that week, in which case we will move the following week to avoid the markets. Nothing personal, we just don't want to get sent out in to the icy car park at 5am.

AB to check dates with Squire B and negotiate hall access.

. Poo Haus: some options were discussed for the loo at Wintercampe. ¹

1. No loo; use a hole in the ground, which apparently is sufficient for the Pope when he's travelling in the woods.

2. Transport the Dunghaven loo to Kenedy Park; dismissed due to the lack of structural integrity in the original, presence of poo in the hole and stripping it down and transport would take nearly as much time as buildin' a new one.

3. Rush building one for Wintercampe 08.

Dismissed as pointless as we couldn't get the wood, you know. The meeting finally decided the advance party was to apply some ingenuity to sticks and canvas supplied by Glenda. I was asked to write down that someone moved a motion on the toilet, but resisted the temptation.

. Website: Rather than producing another weak excuse, Wayne tabled a massive technical options paper of 473 pages, detailing six options and seven sub options. The decision was then devolved to the committee meeting, hereinafter to be known as the "raisin" meeting and to be held immediately after the current meeting.

. Conferention 09 Tavern Proposal: Wayne tabled a revised edition of document 7.4.3/2 from the previous meeting. It contained the same information as the last version, but was tarted up and cunningly disguised as a 17th century document. Sue asked Wayne to give it to her. There was a brief interlude for reading, during which time, the Blacks arrived. Ross wanted to hold the decision over to the next meeting, but Wayne threw a tanty and so the question was put.

It was resolved that the tavern submission (evidence document 7.4.3/3) be submitted to the 15th AMC Committee by Wayne at his earliest connivance. Or earlier.

General Business:

. Hosen: Bill placed the order for 15x long woollen and 2x pr of wool blend hose. Several pairs are left for purchase, at £9 + p&h, they have been promised for delivery before WinterCamp

. Permit update: The Firearms Re-enactment Organisers Permit is now held, and Mouskietiers have been advised of the information they need to apply for the Firearms Re-enactment Participant's Permit. Ross then nagged the gunners present to extract the digit and get it done.

Ross and Bill devolved in to a committee of themselves at this point. Other members politely read the Web Options paper or the Tavern Proposal until they'd finished.

Business Arising Redux:

. Coinage: Jim has made 60 coins, but finds them difficult due to the slim proportions. Bill to investigate supplying a thicker master, Wayne to investigate getting struck supplies as well/instead.

. Wintercampe

1. Beers: Dan and Bill will brynge 3 kegs of fine ales; Glenda and Wayne will bring an small ale for the breakfast ration.

2. Logistics: Ross discussed the Heywain2 and other logistical considerations. Mountains Garrison to make recommendations on hay supply. He said he particularly liked the play of light on the water, but thought Constable did a bloody dreadful job of those horses...

3. Transport: Helmut will need a lift late on Friday as it's his last day at work and he can't leave early.

4. Food: Volunteers (GR / LL / AB / SD / WL / RA) to fight between themselves and discuss menus between now and the next meeting. Morning and evening meal will be cooked/served, with breade, cheese, fruit and cold cuts for lunch.

Please note: no dirt for Vixen this year. AB to obtain Kaffir sausage from St Ives Butcher as the Blaxland IGA version is particularly narsty.

¹ Please insert your own "Fnarr!"s as desired, I couldn't do it without descending terminally in to farce.

5. Cost: to be determined on the day, but allowed to stand at the \$60 that's gawn out on the fliers.

Other Business:

There being no Other Business, the meeting finished at 8:36pm, and immediately after, a committee meeting was held.

Action Items

1. HtG to circulate home email address.
2. All to submit Helmut's email address to spam and porn sites.
3. HtG to send card to Bertie.
4. AB to check dates of Sutton Forrest fairs, negotiate hall access and yummy homebrew with Squire B.
5. WR to be submissive to the Conferention committee regarding the Tavern.
6. WL/WR to chase up various coinage options.
7. GR to supply loo screen for a canvas.
8. WL/Dan to obtain 3 historic ales for Wintercamp
9. Volunteers to set menu for Wintercamp
10. LL et al. to suggest hay suppliers to Ross.
11. Gunners to apply for Participant's Permits.

The Minutes for Impromptu May 2008 Committee Meeting – The Raisin Meeting

Persons Present (in clockwise order): Ross Argent (chair), Andrew Brew, Peter Breeze, Glenda Robinson,

Apologies: Lee Dunn.

Technically not present at the meeting, but minuting on the grounds that someone had to: Wayne Robinson

The meeting established that there was, in fact, a quorum and opened at 8:36:30pm for the purpose of considering the Web Hosting Options paper tabled at the previous Soldiers' Council Meeting.

Website options:

The committee absorbed all six primary options and the seven subsequent sub options, then flicked to the summary at the back of the paper and made the decision to select Option 3(b) on the grounds that it: (a) met all the requirements identified by the December Soldiers' Council meeting; and (b) was free.

All further activity to make it so was delegated to Wayne as sys admin for the site, with assistance from Glenda (sys prog & Webmistress) and Andrew (domain name registration holder). Further assistance to be obtained as required.

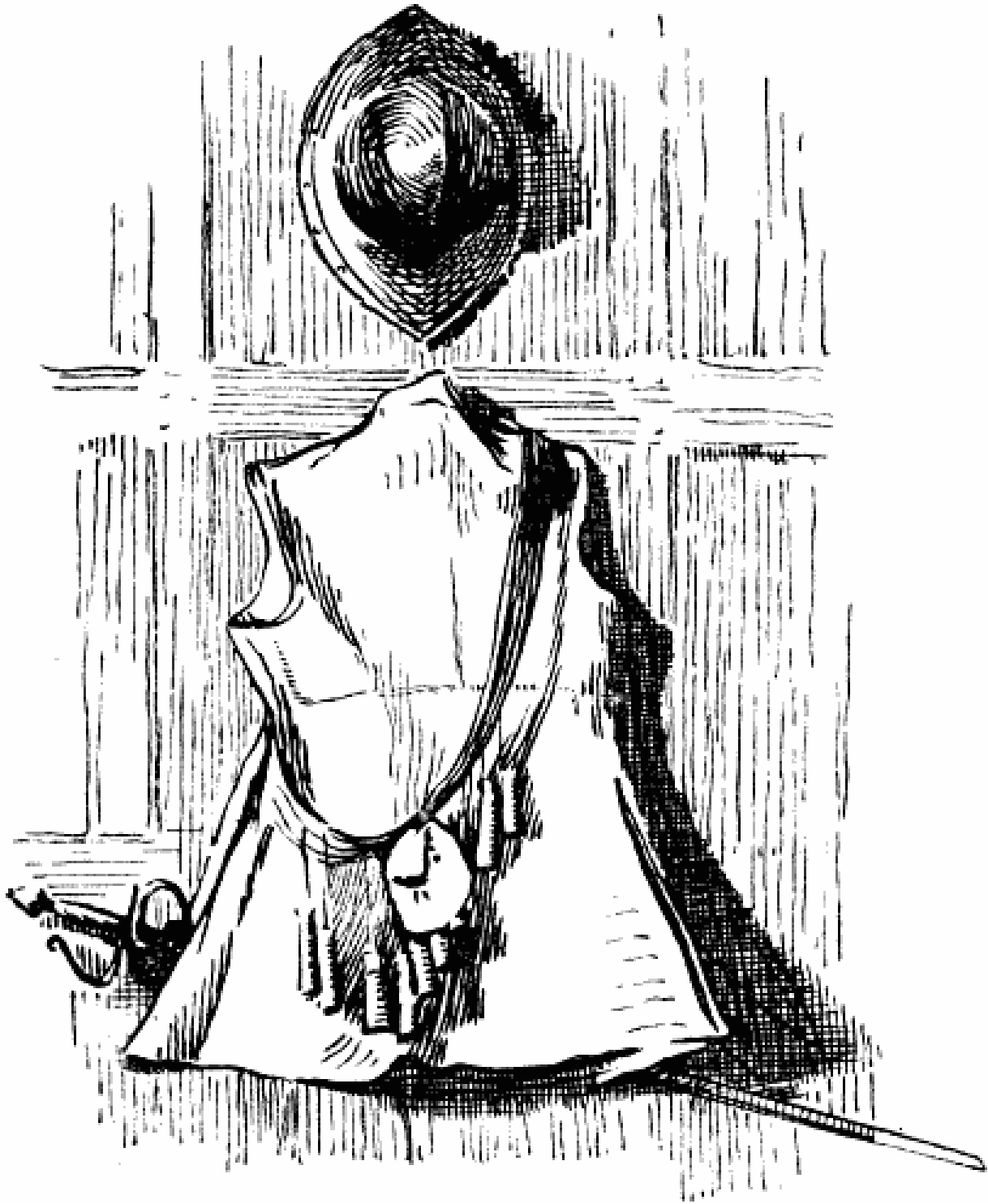
The meeting concluded at 9:46pm, in a state of some relief.

Action Items

1. WR to make the free web thingy happen within the next billing period of the existing site.

The Captains Thingy

Shhhush!!!!!!!!!!!!!! The captain is resting.



The Editor's Rant

January - Well, it's a new year and we have a full year to the new convention and hopefully a new triumph's in camp and tavern. We know there were no takers in the "Run the Whole thing quest" regardless how some are tempted, but I hope our offer to do the tavern (with the caveats) holds. It stands to reason we spend most of the time there so our running it would make sense.

Failing running the tavern, I propose a coup on the tavern occupying it by weight of numbers (or the number of our weight) and force of Fun. Once we control a table of two we can set up the dice, dominos and other games. We can perhaps expand this out to games of skills outdoors

February - The invasion of Newcastle was fun again, were much food and Ginger Beers were drunk, a day of odd weather and delayed people but in all a good day, even if the last part was indoors.

March - Leap with joy and have a beer, unconfirmed reports tell the convention is on again, as is the tavern, us but stay tuned.

The Drill day was great fun as seen by this unsolicited testimonial

"Not being able to be present at the Soldiers' Council (TM) last night, I must take this opportunity to say how much & how thoroughly I enjoyed our little Exercise of Arms at the Concordia Klub on Sunday!

While my gout-ridden limbs were reluctant for the first 20 minutes, they soon got into the rhythm (or flexi-time if you were going by Daniel's drumming), and I things became automatic as that old familiar Inescapable Military Feel descended on my aphid-like brayne.

How wonderful to then repair to the Klub, and to the admiring stares of the Germans, to partake of hearty Deutsche food & bier, and relax in good fellowship and interminable games of something almost, but not quite completely unlike pell-mell.

How wonderful also to see the return of Mr Greaves' tentacled form to the marching (or in his case, slithering) of the companie. And also how marvellous to make the acquaintance of our new friends, the redoubtably gallic Vincent de Bergerac and the beautiful doe-eyed Persian beauty, Mona.

What an excellent day!"

Thanks to all who attended, the Captayne for his organisation, Bill for his ever popular Kraut flags (and his dancing), Jackie for sending 2 wonderful friends in her place, and particularly to Wayne & Glenda who picked up the pikes, gave us a lift, and barely complained about the scratches we put on the roof of their shiny new sports wagon when unloading the pikes in a drunken stupor. That's the Routier spirit for you! Hoorah!

Spike the Wonder Gorilla "

April - IT'S ON !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Yes the convention is on

Castle Mountain, 10-13th April,

Only \$260 if you pay by 31st July, so pay now and save! save! save!

Contact – 15th Historical Conference, PO Box 276 Roseville NSW 2069

Email convention2009@optusnet.com.au

<http://miklagard.nvg.org.au/15thconference>

Our offer of running the tavern is very likely to get up, so get ready to have fun. See the prospectus (page 18) we have forwarded to the committee. Think about things you can do to make this a good display for us.

May – Yes I'm late for the 1st PDF issue but it will be out soon. As of 6th June all E-mail should go to my home E-mail of pbr54621@bigpond.net.au.

June – Yes I've been lazy and moving this to my home computer has made me re- work the magazine to a non Empire version of windows.

It's the 1st PDF issue so please tell me of any improvements we can make.



The Winter Camp Facilities

Division of the Bucket Committee, its report

Deut. 23:13; And thou shalt have a paddle upon thy weapon; and it shall be, when thou wilt ease thyself abroad, thou shalt dig therewith, and shalt turn back and cover that which cometh from thee.

The WCFD-BC met on 21/11/07 to review success of the previous loo, drink gin and to discuss plans for a semi-permanent² structure for the Mt David site. In a rambling and round-about fashion, the meeting discussed the needs of the site, reviewed the fitness of the structure for the requirements and assumptions made before building the previous edifice and examined any additional requirements, either due to changed environmental concerns or matters of accuracy. The discussion is clarified and laid out in a simplified manner below, bearing scant resemblance to the chronological structure of the meeting.

Review of Previous Requirements/Assumptions

The previous requirements were:

The loo had to be taken to the site in flat-pack form and erected on-site.

Due to the location of the timber on site, most of the loo will be built on site, with some of the smaller elements being prepared earlier.

Movable, to slide to a new hole when this one was full.

This requirement still holds, though with luck moving will be kept to a minimum. This condition requires the use of bearers rather than joists.

Enough room for a lady in a 17th century skirt to be able to go in and turn around.

The dimensions; 1800mm long, 1700 wide and 2400 to the top of the wall proved adequate and will be used again this time.

Seat had to be strong enough for the job.

No one fell in, although this time the seat will go the full width of the room for extra support.

Splash panel at the front.

Retained, only partial width to allow a space under the seat for paper/lime bucket/wasps.

Poo-chute to direct everything in to the hole.

Retain, success of previous model demonstrated by 100% dry hems.

Lydde to keep smell in and flies out.

Retained in new design. Reprise decoration.

Door opening height at 1900mm.

Retained, although slightly taller than prototypical as we don't trust Radvan and Spike to duck.

Candle shelf.

Retained in new design, but designed in as a feature rather than hiding an error.

Door opens out.

Contentious, the committee was split

² Until consumed by termites

over the reasoning – accessibility for handicapped persons and recovery of unconscious persons slumped against an inward opening door. All extant examples examined are inward opening.

Coat hooks.

Retained in new design, but slightly stronger

Use the stylistic elements from only a few 16-17th century sites, so the styles match.

Additional sympathetic sites included, particularly where they give additional examples to illustrate an existing stylistic element.

Additional Requirements

Roof needs to bear the weight of 300mm of snow.

Increase roof pitch to more prototypical angle and use four roof trusses. The steeper roof will shed snow more easily. Use shingles to improve rainproofing.

Rethink ventilation due to colder use conditions.

Use of gable vents was discussed and will be considered during the design phase. The poo box will be better sealed internally and vented externally in the new design.

Take advantage of view.

A window will be installed in one side, with horn-paned privacy shutters to keep the wind and prying eyes out. This will necessitate the use of additional vertical members in the wall frame, helping to support the heavier roof.

Collect rainwater from roof.

Discussed, but dismissed as we couldn't find a prototypical way of capturing the run-off; storage barrel would create a breeding ground for mozzies and green slime™, splitting when it froze and gutters would interfere with shedding snow. Definitely appropriate for a 19-20th C pit loo reconstruction, but not a 17th C one.

Additional strength in seat.

Make seat the full width of the room for extra support. Hole will again be to the right of the plank when sitting, with an intermediate frame. Additional evidence has come to hand for this practice in Tudor/Stuart period.

Better arrangement of door hardware.

Last one was an emergency measure when the original design failed three days before installation. Investigate making door open either/both directions.

Colour scheme.

Regimental colours – white walls, green door and trim, red roof, black frame and ironwork.³ All to scrounge paint.

³ “it ain't practical to use a single solid color, and I'll tell you why. She's too durn hard to see at night. You need contrast--just like they use on the railroad crossin' bars--so you can see 'em in the dark.” Sale, C. *The Specialist* 1929.

Storage area for paper and lime where it won't get kicked.

Make the splash panel only partial width to allow a space under the seat for paper/lime bucket/wasps.

Decide on historical location – London or colonies

Direct impact on cladding. European usage was to use vertical hardwood planks on outside, in Virginia/colonies it was horizontal softwood.

Plan

1. Build window, shutter, door, roof trusses, seat, lid and floor before going on site. Cut /drill shingles. Construction to start in December, finished components painted before moving.
2. On site build wall frame, attach roof trusses and roof, then clad. Paint once finished, but before door/window are installed. Fallback if we run out of time/timber is to use temporary canvas walls.
3. Have hole dug and cleared, then slide over hole.

Other tasks at site

Dig fire pit – improved fire pit for exclusive kitchen usage to be walled on three sides and open/level on fourth. Additional fire pit to be dug for general heating, playing and for Bill to nick the coals from. Soil from this pit to be heaped up on two sides and lifted turf to be laid over top to form earth seats.

Path to loo – path to the loo to be edged with whitewashed stones, to make it more visible at night.

Hurdles – movable hurdles made from willow cut on-site for temporary fencing etc. Factsheet to be published on how to do.

Tent pegs – factsheet/how-to to be made showing how to make Elizabethan tent pegs. Any idle/bored persons to be pointed at peg making sheltered workshop.

Proposed storage structure

“English Wigwam” - This is the storage room previously discussed to fit temporary storage/accommodation needs. Photos of construction from the Pioneer Village at Salem, copied from a 1620s mms. The frame and two alternate coverings are given, shingles and thatch. Door frame is jointed, everything else is tied on. We will not need the fireplace, mainly so people don't burn it to the ground.



Frame, made of tied boughs



Example covered with shingles



Interior of thatched number



Alternative thatch covering.

Additional research

Seats



Larkbeare House, Exeter. A suburban mansion of about 1550. In this instance the garderobe emptied into a stream, avoiding the unpleasant business of emptying the cesspit. RAM Museum

Did we get the shape of the hole wrong? The radial cracking at the back of this Tudor seat from Exeter shows a shape not dissimilar to the “tackle box” from the contemporary *Plas Mawr*. The lack of longitudinal cracking at the front of the latter leave me to think its unlikely, the polish and rounding of the corners also

make it obvious that if a bit has fallen out, it was reshaped for comfort and continued to be used.

The offset location of the hole appears to be common where the room is wider than the user, my crackpot theory, based on an insignificant sample size is that setting the hole off-centre provided greater reassurance for the user that they weren't going to fall in as there was space for a structural members under the middle (whether it was there or not).

Lids

Possibly a modern interpretation using original stone from the site (or a practical joke by someone like me), Neidpath Castle, Peebles, Scotland has a



garderobe complete with lid, built in the late 15th century and known to have still been in use in the late 17th century. The stone is an almost exact fit for the hole, and is necessary as the hole leads to a pit rather than a nice clean stream (my second crackpot theory – based on a sample size of two, graderobes over pits had lids, ones over moats, gutters or streams didn't). The reinterpretation question comes up because the door is modern so someone has done a recent renovation.

Depth

The London Assize of 1189 clearly states, "pits, not walled, must be dug three and a half feet from a neighbour's boundary", walled pits could be a foot closer. A builder's contract from London in 1370 calls for the "pits for *prevez*" to be 10 feet deep, and in 1425 at Eltham, 12 feet. Of course, these were being dug into chalk, not sandstone.

References



*Garderobe foundation at Acton Court,
renovated in the mid 16th century*

Exeter City Council Time Trail

http://www.exeter.gov.uk/timetrail/generic/object_detail.asp?photoref=2_8_23

Hart-Davies, A., *What the Tudors & Stuarts Did for Us*, London, 1996

Nicholas Thorne's Family History Pages

www.nicholasthorne.co.uk/Neidpath%20Castle.html

Wood, M., *The English Medieval House*, London, 1985

(Maybe the window should open outwards combined with a brighter paint work to show occupation and a horn (fnrr fnrr) patch over the candle shelf to show the same at night. The door hinges could be open topped pins so that in a recovery (help! help! I've fall in the water!) event the door can be lifted off and still swing in, a tile placed on the candle shelf to help prevent fire if the light is forgotten in the rush to get back to warmth of the fire, just a few thoughts – Ed)

Trade and what could you buy - Just some thoughts from your editor

We know today of the great English trading empire that spanned the world from the late 17th to the rise of the Victorian Empire of the late 1850's, but what was the state of trade in the 1640's? We need to know the reach of trade to give an idea of what you can have and the rough idea of costs even if you don't have an exact price.

London is England's greatest port and city, making it the place to find anything traded over the seas or within Britain. But remember we are not the SCA, (I want a katana 'cause they're cool and you could get one!) There was trade to Japan, Yes it is possible for our SCA friend to have one, but it would be something hung on a wall or in a chest as a show piece when you tell of your great adventure, not worn! Anything too outlandish would have been noticed and commented on, a foreign copy or local thing made with imported materials is ok as long as you only have a little not a lot. The most obvious import is silk, and you see in many descriptions of the **wealthy** people commenting on the use of silk in the same line talking of silver or gilded buttons and so forth.

Trade within the two kingdoms and Ireland

There is a great trade starting with the joining of Scotland and England under James I (and/or VI) as the official border was stopped until the Bishops war. Before this time Scotland looked to France, The Netherlands and The Baltic with some sailings to England and Ireland.



After we see an overland trade in linen and linen thread for finished cloth and some hardware items with the north of England. There is the start of cattle drives from the highlands, south to London that in later times will lead to Beef being seen as the "British" dish. Sea transport allowed bulk items to be shifted south with greater ease. Such traditional items as hides, herring, and craft items but soon expanded to include woollens with "manufactory" established in 1638 in Glasgow. Coal became one of the larger items sent to London with the cutting of trade leading to comments of the lack in the harsh winters of the war.

Water borne trade to Ireland and the outer Isles allowed the trade of excess mainly agricultural goods to be shipped, but Ireland was known, even then, for linen and horses. While this trade was small and intermittent due to revolts and war, it existed so small items of Irish or Scottish cloth and such like is possible.

Europe

A greater part of trade would be across the sea to Europe with the trade of wool to the Lowlands for finished cloth and that cloth to Spain for cheap New World silver and wine, to buy wool. France gave wine and salt for wool and cloth. The early trade was small but expanded rapidly in 1600's with the early advances of industry moving some trades out of the small cottage stage and the improvement of sailing ships and navigation.

Trade in furs, timber and resins from the cold north was paid for with wool and transhipped goods, the trader taking a mark up both ways as normal, The Baltic trade was aided by the disruptions of normal trade routes by the 30 years war allowing the English to gain a foothold in the coastal trade until their economy is disordered by the civil war.

The Mediterranean trade mainly brought costly spices and silk through the major trading port of Venice or the lesser European powers or with bolder traders trying their luck in the North African ports. This trade was very small with most of these luxury goods taken overland or by local traders and transhipped several times before they reach England.

This means that almost anything European is possible to find in London but the trade is more likely with the Protestant north than the Catholic south. Items from the south will be a little more costly and their fashions leave one open to being called a Catholic. A dangerous thing in the face of the London mob in unsettled times.

Trade in the East

On the last day of the year 1600 Elizabeth I granted a charter to a 'Company of Merchants trading into the East Indies'. Early voyages prove successful with some cargos selling for over 100 000 pounds. By 1614 the East India Company owns twenty-four ships, but competition with the Dutch in the Spice Islands leads to violence, culminating in a massacre of English merchants at Amboina by their Dutch rivals in 1623.

They have also started trading with the western "Pepper Coast" of India to avoid the merchants of Venice and their mark ups for spices. In 1613 a factory, meaning a secure warehouse, for the accumulation of Indian textiles, spices and indigo has been formally established on the west coast, at Surat. The first English vessel with a cargo of these Indian goods sails from Surat in 1615.

The disaster on Amboina causes the company to concentrate on its interests in India and the English are establish secure footholds on the east coast, Fort St George is built at Madras in 1639. From here ships sail to trade with China and the Far East rather than with the Spice Islands and the islands that make up modern Indonesia which were under loose Dutch trade control.

Back to what you can buy, you can have Indian goods and some Chinese or Japanese but anything you have has to be measured against its space replaced with Spices or Silk and the fact that the crews were forbidden to trade on their own account by the Company.

The African Trade

This can be divided into three basic zones, the North, Middle and South.

The North is has little trade but for some transhipment from the Ottoman Empire to avoid the attempt of monopoly of the trade by Venice. This area is almost a war zone with Pirates, privateers and the navies of a dozen princes or

king's, an emperor and a grand master roaming the area. Apart from the trade in buying back captives from slave raids as far north as Ireland, is the cotton and the goods of the Far East transhipped through the Islamic lands.

The Middle zone is only on the Atlantic side with hardware, cloth and spirits traded for ivory, gold and Slaves for the new world. This trade is only just starting 1630's to feed the rapidly rising demand for labour in the West Indies. This became the second and later the most famous trade triangle with manufactured goods and spirits traded for slaves for the West Indies for sugar and molasses for the sweet tooth of Europe.

The southern zone has little trade but for the re-supply of ships heading around the Cape.

Again we see anything you want would have to be small and would be a curio rather than something you would use.



The New World

The discovery of the new World was caused by trade, people were looking for fast way to the Spice Islands and the Silks of China but the Americas were in the way. Even as the Spanish and Portuguese were carving up the new lands with the aid of the Pope, Henry VII sent John Cabot on an expedition across the Atlantic to look for a trade route to China. Landing in what we now call Newfoundland his journey provides no lasting result, apart from a theoretical claim to Canada, and news of the rich fishing potential in north Atlantic waters.

The Elizabethan English seamen found it more profitable to raid the Spanish Main as privateers than to go to the expense of transporting colonists across the Atlantic or founding trading bases in the new world. The only attempt by Walter Raleigh settle a colony on Roanoke Island, off the coast of what is now North Carolina as a base for the raiding,

failed with loss of most of the settlers.

The next attempt to establish English colonies in America comes in 1606, with the founding of two companies for the purpose at the same time with powers like the East India Company. The settlements include the Puritans, which the modern Americans (USA) like to claim as the main settlers but most were bonded servants, convicts and overseers with a smattering of middling Nobles seeking to be come greater. Only the cultivation of a more pleasant tobacco, fur and the salted fish trade enabled the colonies to expand out of being poor farms or fail to expand at all.

The salt or Stockfish trade provided a new trade triangle with trade goods taken via the salt pans of the West Indies to pick up salt, these goods and salt traded for the dried and salted cod to be traded into Europe for wine and silver for England.

At most, as a Londoner, you could have a small touristy item from North America, an Indian pipe or some such, but it would be a stored item taken out for display rather than a general use item or perhaps furs or felts from American sources but this would hardly be different to European goods.

The West Indies

The big islands were grabbed by the Spanish and used for stepping stones to the mainland of South America and they only slowly started to look for any other resources apart from gold or silver. They saw them as places only to grow food for the ships and troops used to guard the slave powered mines until the planting of sugarcane.

Meanwhile the eastern fringe of the Caribbean was left unattended by the Spanish, apart from occasional raids in search of slaves. The British are the first to acquire valuable footholds in this region. They establish settlements in St Kitts (1623), Barbados (1627) and Antigua, Nevis and Montserrat (by 1636). They started as bases for privateers to prey on the Spanish shipping full of gold and silver but soon found that the land seemed to be made for sugarcane. Sugar became THE trade item farmed by bonded servants, prisoners of the civil war eventually and slaves.

Religious friction in the Bermuda community causes a group of dissenters to seek a place of their own. From 1648 they settle in the Bahamas, a chain of uninhabited islands forming the fringe of the northern Caribbean. This is where Columbus made his first landfall in 1492. In the intervening half century the Spanish have shipped the natives (some 40,000 Arawak Indians) to work in the mines of Hispaniola (Cuba). By this time the original inhabitants of the West Indies have been virtually wiped out by a combination of European diseases and physical exploitation. The plantation owners come rely instead on mainly slaves from Africa with some bonded white labour, convicts and war captives.

This was the start of two great trade triangles, one as before England to Africa to West Indies back to England; the

other added a side trip on the seasonal winds with salt, sugar and molasses from the Islands to the cod fishery in Newfoundland and northern colonies to return with poor quality salt fish to feed the slaves.

So again we see the trade is in products that would not be worn apart from novelty items.

Conclusions

While the main thrust of these thoughts on paper is to show the start of the great trade links that started to move from high end luxury items to bulk but still expensive things. It is interesting to see how much of the trade is in consumables, Spices including sugar, tobacco, wine, and to a degree silk over great distances with cloth, wine and coal in the Channel. Any thing from overseas has to be measured against the cost



of these items; most things could be made cheaper in London than imported from a distance. If you're a traveller small personal items such as a knife or dagger, a cap or hat, belt or so on to replace a lost or damaged one would be worn until lost, worn out or traded for a local one.

So add some pepper to your steak, enjoy your wine but always remember the pepper has travelled half the world and is six months or more older, the cattle may have walked from Scotland and the wine has gone anywhere from a few scores of miles by river and sea from France to several hundred from Spain or the Canaries.

Believe it !!! or get Fucked !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Old Bill Time - The most adept embezzler in military history was almost certainly Tomas Lopez de Ulloa, the paymaster of the Spanish "Army of Flanders" from 1642 to 1651, a thief so capable that it required 50 years of meticulous investigation and auditing before the Spanish government was able to determine that his estate owed the Crown 309,325 florins, enough money to pay an army of 30,000 men for one day or over 80 years for 1!

Pants Man - Genetic testing suggests that about one in twenty of the world's male population are descended from Jenghis Khan.

A Good Breakfast makes the day - Having stayed overnight at Moon's Hotel in Godalming, Surrey, during his famous visit to England in 1698, Tsar Peter the Great and the 20 members of his entourage, breakfasted on half a sheep, a quarter of lamb, ten pullets, a dozen chickens, and 87 dozen eggs, plus six quarts of mulled wine and three bottles of brandy! That's about a bottle of wine and 1/6 a pint or a 4 doubles of brandy each!

Oi! - In 1655 the Jewish residents of the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam (i.e. New York City) won the right to serve in the militia.

Measuring Up - Because the old French inch, "12-lines", was about 8-percent longer than the English inch, Napoleon, at 5'2" French style has traditionally been thought of as quite short, when in fact he was actually about 5'6" English measure, more or less average for his time. This is the average height in the French army but most people from a well off or noble backgrounds had a better diet and were taller, he was short compared to fellow officers. (The "line" itself is pre-industrial measure being mostly the width of a line drawn with a quill. It later became formalised as 1/10th of the inch in Russia in the 1880's but vanished mostly elsewhere.)

Cats, A Musical ? - The 1650 Musurgia Universlis gives this description of a cat instrument.

"In order to raise the spirits of an Italian Prince burdened by the cares of his position, a musician for him created for him a cat piano. The musician selected cats whose natural voices were at different pitches and arranged them in cages, side by side, so that when at key on the piano was depressed, a mechanism drove a spike into the appropriate cat's tail. The result was a melody miaows..... who could not help but laugh at such music. Thus, the Price was lifted raised from his melancholy."

(Which goes to show that bad taste "singing" animal music has all ways been with us! -Ed)



Man Attempts to play Bird flute with Pig and Cat accompaniment

Crabs – The 1654 attempt to capture Jamaica from Spain was foiled when the loud rustling sounds in the reeds along the shore was believed to troops waiting to ambush the British troops caused a rapid retreat. It was later found to have been the large number of land crabs scuttling about.

Butter – The 1748 book "The Art of Cookery made Plain and Easy" by Hannah Glasse poured scorn on the "French habit of using six pounds of butter to cook a dozen eggs where any one who understands cooking knows "that a half pound is full enough". In the same year "The Art of Cookery" by a Lady, gave the recipe of "How to Roast a Pound of Butter"

(Looks like we need more butter for winter camp –Ed)

Bananas – The first banana seen in England was displayed in the shop window of one Thomas Johnson, Herbalist in 1633 and for a time was described as an "exotic fig". The French backed this term by calling a Banana, "Figue du Paradis" at the same time. The banana is really a grass or since it is eaten, a herb, rather than a fruit.

Helmut's Book Review

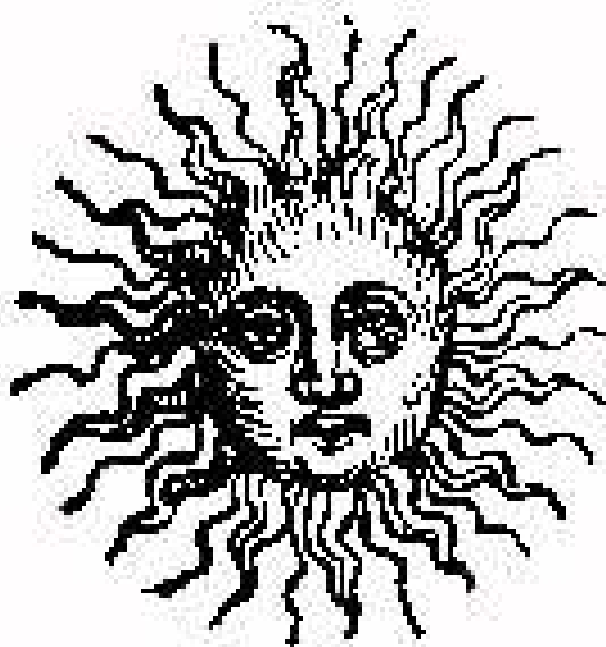
The English Civil War – A people's history

By Diane Purkiss from Harper Perennial for \$27 in soft cover

One of the new crop of history books dropping into book stores now that History is becoming fashionable again, in some areas. They range from someone's pet project crafted over years and cunningly sold now to those rushed out to cash in. This looks to be mid way between those extremes, the writer has spent a great deal of time and her writing is in all diverting and the whole is nicely crafted. The downside is that what must have been something larger than the 570 pages of text we have plus the 21 of Further Reading and 10 pages of Sources under people's names and a index shows this must have been written as a text book. The book has been, I think, shortened to fit into the hand size book and sometimes suffers from this.

People have been followed in short periods mostly to show the progress of the war, some are revisited others not. In some cases this is extended beyond the short period to give a link into the next stage or their comments from years later are used to illustrate the time. This fails in once or twice with events such as their death or later status without telling us this is post war. This was most notable with one passage on Essex, where in the middle of the war she visits his death and effects of that in the middle of the war.

In general the book is a good read and holds the interest but I have read many of the historical passages in other books. A reasonable read for the price, not great history but easy to read.



People from John Venn,

Born into a yeoman
was apprenticed to the
London in 1602 and

successful merchant trading in wool and silk during the 1620s. He became a founding member of the Massachusetts Bay Company and was appointed one of its governors in 1629. A devout [Puritan](#), Venn and his wife Mary were members of the congregation of All Hallows in Bread Street where he was chosen as a churchwarden in 1631. Venn was also active in the London militia, having been a member of the Honourable Artillery Company since 1614 and attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Yellow regiment of the London [Trained Bands](#) by 1642. It was Venn's association with the militia that first brought him to prominence in London politics when he campaigned in a disputed Artillery Company election in 1631. By 1638, he was a member of the Common Council of London and active on several influential committees.

Venn emerged as a leader of the Puritan militants of London during 1640-1. He helped organise the petition sent to King Charles at York in September 1640 calling for a new Parliament, and the Root and Branch Petition for religious reform in December. In co-operation with his colleague [Isaac Penington](#), Venn led the campaign demanding the prosecution of the Earl of Strafford, and mobilised demonstrations against the power of Archbishop Laud and the supposed influence of the Catholics. When the London MP Matthew Cradock died in June 1641, Venn was elected to the Long Parliament in his place. He was accused of mobilising apprentice riots at Westminster during Parliament's debates on the [Grand Remonstrance](#) in order to intimidate MPs opposed to the Remonstrance. During the summer of 1642, he was active in the campaign to remove the royalist Lord Mayor of London Sir Richard Gurney, and to secure the election of Isaac Penington in his place. King Charles denounced both Venn and Penington as traitors for stirring up London against him, and declared that they would never be pardoned.

London , thanks Bill Regicide, 1586-1650

family of Somerset, John Venn
Merchant Taylors' Company in
established himself as a

With civil war inevitable, Venn raised subscriptions from the citizens of London to support Parliament's war effort. When hostilities began, he was appointed a colonel of foot in the army of the Earl of Essex. Shortly after the battle of Edgehill in October 1642, Venn was appointed governor of Windsor Castle. He defied Prince Rupert's summons to surrender the castle in November 1642. Venn remained at Windsor until 1645 when he resigned from the governorship under the [Self-Denying Ordinance](#). Upon his return to London, Venn became a leading [Independent](#). He was appointed to the important Militia Committee following the failure of the [Presbyterian](#) faction to gain control of the London militia in 1647. In January 1649, he was appointed a commissioner of the High Court of Justice which conducted the [trial of King Charles](#), and was one of the signatories of the King's death warrant. After the establishment of the Commonwealth, Venn was active on many parliamentary committees, and profited from the sale of Church and Royalist lands. He died suddenly in June 1650. The rumour that he committed suicide was probably false.

References:

Keith Lindley, *John Venn*, Oxford DNB, 2004

Isaac Penington, Mayor of London, Regicide, c.1584-1661

Isaac Penington was the eldest son of Robert Penington, a London merchant with estates in East Anglia, and second cousin of John Penington, who became an admiral in Charles I's navy. Penington made his fortune through trading in cloth and French wine. From 1626, he acted as financial agent to Admiral Penington. Through his second wife, Mary Wilkinon, whom he married in 1629, he extended his commercial interests to include a partnership in her family's brewery business. Penington and his wife were zealous [Puritans](#) and members of the congregation of St Stephen's in Coleman Street.

Penington became involved in politics in 1638 when he was elected as a London sheriff. In 1639, he became an alderman, and in 1640 was elected as a London MP to both the Short and Long Parliaments. He led demands for the abolition of [Episcopacy](#) and was active in enforcing the destruction of idolatrous images in London churches. During the early 1640s, he worked with fellow militant Puritan [John Venn](#) to mobilise support against the King's unpopular advisers Strafford and Laud. Penington used his influence in the City of London to raise funds for Parliament, and in January 1642, may have sheltered the [Five Members](#) after the King's failed attempt to arrest them. When Parliament removed the Royalist Sir Richard Gurney from office in August 1642, Penington was appointed Lord Mayor in his place. He became a member of the City militia committee in September 1642 and exhorted the citizens to build fortifications for the defence of London. He was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London in July 1643. Penington was uncompromising in his hostility to the King's cause. He was replaced as Lord Mayor by the more moderate Sir John Wollaston in October 1643, but continued in his role as an intermediary between Parliament and the City. In January 1649, Penington was appointed a commissioner of the [High Court of Justice](#). He attended the King's trial, but did not sign the death warrant. However, he assisted Mayor Thomas Andrews in proclaiming the abolition of monarchy in the City, and was a member of the [Council of State](#) 1649-52. Penington's fortunes declined during the 1650s. He was obliged to resign from his office as alderman in 1657 because of financial difficulties. His eldest son Isaac Penington junior (1616-79) became a Quaker, while another son became a Catholic priest. Penington surrendered at the Restoration, hoping for leniency because he had not signed the King's death warrant. His remaining lands were confiscated and he was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Tower, where he died in December 1661.

References:

Keith Lindley, *Isaac Penington*, Oxford DNB, 2004

John Alured, Regicide, 1607-51

John Alured was born into a powerful Puritan family of Hull in Yorkshire and inherited the family estates in 1628. Despite his background, he is said to have led a dissolute life in London until his marriage to Mary Darley in 1631, when he reformed under the influence of the Darleys' chaplain, the godly Puritan divine Thomas Shepard.

Alured became an investor in the Providence Island Company and supported the Puritan magnates Lord [Brooke](#) and Lord [Saye and Sele](#) in their opposition to the Bishops' Wars (1639-40). He was elected MP for Hedon in Yorkshire in both the Short and Long Parliaments.

On the outbreak of civil war in 1642, Alured was commissioned a captain of horse under the Earl of Essex, then commanded a regiment in the army of Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax in Yorkshire. He fought at [Adwalton Moor](#) in 1643 and was probably at Marston Moor in 1644. Alured accompanied Sir Thomas Fairfax to London in February 1645 when he went to take up his appointment as commander of the New Model Army.

Appointed to the [High Court of Justice](#), Alured attended the King's trial and was a signatory of the King's death warrant. He died in 1651.

Reference:

David Scott, *John Alured*, Oxford DNB 2004

William Baillie, Covenanter, d.1653

The son of Sir William Baillie of Lamington in Lanarkshire, he was unable to inherit his father's estate owing to doubts over his legitimacy, so he became a soldier. Baillie fought in the Dutch service and under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden before returning to Scotland in 1639 to fight for the Covenanters in the [Bishops' Wars](#).

In 1644, Baillie marched into England with the Army of the Covenant. He commanded the Scottish infantry on the Allied right wing at the battle of [Marston Moor](#) where his pikemen held firm against the Royalist cavalry. In 1645, he

commanded a detachment sent back to Scotland from Lord Leven's army against the Marquis of [Montrose](#). Baillie successfully manoeuvred to prevent Montrose from marching south and in April 1645 he came close to trapping Montrose at Dundee. After Montrose escaped into the Highlands, Baillie split his forces, planning to trap Montrose between his own troops and a detachment commanded by [Sir John Hurry](#). However, Montrose decisively defeated Hurry at [Auldearn](#) in May 1645; two months later he defeated Baillie himself at [Alford](#), where almost the entire Covenanter army was slaughtered. After this disaster, Baillie tendered his resignation. Parliament decided to recall Major-General Monro from Ulster to replace him but Baillie was obliged to continue his command until Monro's arrival. Meanwhile, the [Committee of Estates](#) accompanied Baillie on campaign to offer him advice on strategy and tactics. A battle with Montrose was forced at [Kilsyth](#), which resulted in Montrose gaining the greatest victory of his campaign in Scotland.

During the [Second Civil War](#), Baillie commanded the infantry in the Duke of Hamilton's ill-fated Engager invasion of England. The Engagers were defeated by Cromwell in the three-day battle of [Preston](#) in August 1648. When Hamilton escaped, Baillie was ordered to surrender the infantry. In despair, he pleaded with his fellow officers to end his disgrace by shooting him, but no-one obliged. Baillie returned to Scotland where his repentance for involving himself in the engagement was accepted by the Kirk. He died in 1653.

References:

Edward M. Furgol, *William Baillie*, Oxford DNB, 2004

David Stevenson, *Revolution & Counter-Revolution in Scotland 1644-51*, 1977

John Carew, Regicide, 1622-60

The second son of a distinguished Cornish family, John Carew was educated at Oxford and the Inner Temple. In February 1647, he was elected recruiter MP for Tregony, Cornwall, and the following year was one of the parliamentary commissioners sent to receive the King at Holmby House. In January 1649, Carew was involved in the preparations for the [King's trial](#). He was appointed to the High Court of Justice, and was a signatory of the King's death warrant. During the Commonwealth (1649-53), Carew served on various parliamentary committees. He was a member of the [Council of State](#) from 1651-3 and had a particular interest in legal and social reform. He was also a member of the Admiralty Commission during the First Anglo-Dutch War.

Carew was a close friend of [Thomas Harrison](#) and shared his [Fifth Monarchist](#) beliefs. He represented Devon in the [Nominated Assembly](#), or "Parliament of Saints", in 1653. Like other radicals, Carew opposed Cromwell's elevation to the office of Lord Protector. He published an attack on the Protectorate in *The Grand Catastrophe*, published in 1654, and was rumoured to be involved in plots against the government. In February 1655, Carew demanded the release of the imprisoned Fifth Monarchist preachers Christopher Feake and John Rogers. He was arrested after refusing to answer a summons to appear before Cromwell and remained in prison from mid-February 1655 until October 1656. After his release, Carew declined to join any further conspiracies against the government. He represented a branch of the Fifth Monarchist movement that sought an alliance with [Baptists](#) at a conference at Dorchester in 1658.

Carew made no attempt to escape at the Restoration, and was brought to trial as a [regicide](#) in October 1660. His attempts to justify the righteousness of the trial and execution of King Charles resulted in a sentence of death. He was hanged, drawn and quartered at Charing Cross on 15 October 1660.

Reference:

J. T. Peacey, *John Carew*, Oxford DNB, 2004

Thomas Kelsey, Major-General, d.c.1680

Thomas Kelsey was a London tradesman who fought for Parliament in the civil wars. By 1645, he was a major in Colonel Montagu's regiment in the [New Model Army](#); in 1646, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel in Colonel Ingoldsby's regiment. After the ending of the First Civil War, Kelsey was appointed deputy-governor of Oxford, where he received an honorary MA. As a member of the Council of Officers, he participated in the discussions with the Leveller leaders over the adoption of the [Agreement of the People](#) and in the Whitehall debates of January 1649. He played no direct part in the trial and execution of King Charles.

In 1651, Kelsey was commissioned colonel of a regiment of dragoons and appointed lieutenant of Dover Castle, one of the fortresses which commanded the Downs anchorage and of vital importance during the [First Anglo-Dutch War](#). He was appointed a commissioner of the navy following Cromwell's dissolution of the Purged Parliament in April 1653. Kelsey was associated with John Simpson's [Fifth Monarchist](#) congregation in London during the early 1650s, but when the congregation split over the establishment of the Protectorate, Kelsey firmly supported Cromwell. He was elected MP for Sandwich in the [First Protectorate Parliament](#) and was appointed Major-General for Surrey and Kent during the [Rule of the Major-Generals](#). Kelsey became a severe persecutor of Royalists in his region and attempted to purge them from office wherever possible. He supported the establishment of a national church and, although he was sympathetic to dissenting ministers, he was intolerant of religious radicals who disturbed the peace in his region, imprisoning Richard Coppin the [Ranter](#) in December 1655.

Kelsey represented Dover in the [Second Protectorate Parliament](#). In the debates over the punishment of the Quaker [James Nayler](#), Kelsey opposed the death penalty and argued that Nayler should be given a fair hearing and an opportunity to recant; he was among those who questioned the legality of Parliament's prosecution of Nayler in the first place. Kelsey supported [John Disbrowe](#) in his attempt to establish the Major-Generals as a permanent form of government and became disaffected from the Protectorate régime after the system was abandoned early in 1657. He opposed the offer of the Crown to Oliver Cromwell and the establishment of the Upper House under the [Humble Petition and Advice](#), which he regarded as a revival of the old House of Lords.

After the collapse of the Protectorate in 1659, Kelsey supported [John Lambert](#)'s attempts to resist the Restoration. The recalled [Purged Parliament](#) deprived him of his commands and ordered him to leave London in January 1660. With the return of King Charles imminent, Kelsey fled to the Netherlands. Like Disbrowe, he was ordered to return to England in 1666 but he remained abroad until 1672 when he was granted a pardon. Thereafter he lived quietly, earning a living as a brewer according to one account.

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John Lambert, c.1619-1684

Gained a brilliant reputation as a Parliamentary officer in the Civil Wars and was highly active in Commonwealth politics, leading the last military resistance to the Restoration

John Lambert was born into a minor gentry family at Calton Hall in the village of Kirkby Malhamdale, Yorkshire. He was probably educated at Cambridge and the Inns of Court. In 1639, he married Frances, the daughter of Sir William Lister, who remained a close and influential helper throughout his career. The Lister connection brought him into contact with leading gentry families of Yorkshire, including the Fairfaxes and the Belasyses.

On the outbreak of the First Civil War, Lambert joined the Parliamentary Northern Association army under [Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax](#) and quickly rose to the rank of colonel. He fought at the siege of [Hull](#) in 1643, and was with [Sir Thomas Fairfax](#) at the battle of [Nantwich](#) in January 1644. Sir Thomas sent Lambert with a column of troops back across the Pennines to seize [Bradford](#) in March 1644. After defeating a counter-attack by [Colonel Belasyse](#), Lambert secured Bradford as a second base for the Yorkshire Parliamentarians, along with Hull. In April 1644, he joined forces with the Fairfaxes and [Sir John Meldrum](#) for an attack on Selby that forced the Yorkshire Royalists to withdraw to York. He was second-in-command of the Yorkshire horse at the battle of [Marston Moor](#) (July 1644). Lambert's cavalry were on the Parliamentary right wing, which was routed by Lieutenant-General Goring, but Lambert and a few steadfast troopers remained with Sir Thomas Fairfax when he forced his way through the Royalist lines to join Cromwell on the victorious Parliamentary left flank.

When Fairfax was appointed Captain-General of the New Model Army in 1645, Lambert took command of Parliament's Northern Association army, but he was wounded and defeated at Wentbridge in March 1645 when [Sir Marmaduke Langdale](#) rode to raise the siege of Pontefract. Lambert was replaced in the north by Major-General Poyntz. He joined the New Model as a colonel of foot in January 1646 and took part in the south-western campaign and the siege of Oxford. Lambert worked with Commissary-General [Henry Ireton](#) in framing the treaty negotiations at Truro, Exeter and Oxford and continued his association with Ireton during the political controversies of 1647. He was active in organising the protests against Parliament's plans to disband part of the Army and send the rest to Ireland; in July he was one of the officers appointed to draw up charges against the [Eleven Members](#), who were driven from Parliament when the Army occupied London. Lambert was also involved in the Army's negotiations with the King, collaborating with Ireton in framing the [Heads of the Proposals](#).

In July 1647, soldiers of the Northern Association, in solidarity with the New Model, seized their commander, the Presbyterian Major-General [Poyntz](#), and sent him to Fairfax as a prisoner. Lambert was ordered back to his old command to replace Poyntz. Already well-known and popular with the northern troops, Lambert swiftly restored order and discipline. On the outbreak of the [Second Civil War](#) in 1648, he held Parliament's position in the north against Sir Marmaduke Langdale's cavaliers and the Scottish Engagers until he was joined by Cromwell after the defeat of the Royalists in Wales. Lambert was second-in-command to Cromwell at the battle of [Preston](#) in August 1648. He was with Cromwell at the siege of Pontefract Castle and remained in command there when Cromwell returned to London in December. Pontefract held out until March 1649, so Lambert played no direct part in the trial and execution of King Charles.

Promoted to Major-General, Lambert went as second-in-command on Cromwell's invasion of Scotland in 1650 against Charles II and the Covenanters. As they rode out of London to cheering crowds at the start of the march, [Cromwell](#) famously remarked that the crowds would cheer just as loudly if he and Lambert were going to be hanged. Lambert fought with distinction throughout the Scottish campaign. According to some accounts, he formulated the battle plan that led to the stunning English victory at [Dunbar](#) in September 1650. Lambert led the cavalry charge that opened the battle, and doggedly held his position for an hour as the main force advanced to attack the Scots. In December 1650, Lambert defeated the Scottish Western Association army at Hamilton and captured its commander Colonel Ker. When Cromwell fell ill during the spring of 1651, Lambert temporarily took command of Commonwealth forces in Scotland. In July 1651, he achieved a notable victory at Inverkeithing when he crossed the Firth of Forth to disrupt Scottish supply lines in Fife. General Leslie sent Sir John Browne with 4,000 Covenanters to drive him back, but Lambert destroyed Browne's entire force and secured a vital bridgehead for Cromwell's march on Perth. In August 1651, Lambert commanded the vanguard of Cromwell's army that pursued Charles II and the Covenanters into England, harrying the Scottish rearguard and joining forces with Major-General Harrison at Preston to slow the Scottish advance. On 28 August, Lambert captured Upton Bridge to secure the passage of the River Severn, then took part in Cromwell's attack on [Worcester](#) on 3 September 1651.

With the ending of the civil wars on the mainland of Britain, Lambert became actively involved in civilian politics as well as maintaining his military commands. He was one of the eight commissioners appointed to supervise the settlement of Scotland in October 1651. After the death of Henry Ireton, Parliament nominated Lambert to succeed him as Lord-Deputy in Ireland — but while he was preparing to leave for Ireland in May 1652, Parliament reorganised the Irish administration and voted to abolish the office of Lord-Deputy. Lambert refused the offer of a lesser appointment and

[Charles Fleetwood](#) went to Ireland in his place. Lambert became an active opponent of the [Purged Parliament](#). Apart from his disappointment over Ireland, he shared the impatience of fellow army officers over Parliament's lethargy in formulating a permanent form of government.

Lambert fully supported Cromwell when he dissolved Parliament in April 1653. In the discussions that followed the dissolution, Lambert proposed a small executive council to govern the nation, with powers limited by a written constitution. Lambert's proposal was passed over in favour of the [Nominated Assembly](#) or "Parliament of Saints" proposed by Major-General Harrison. Although he was offered a place in the Assembly, Lambert declined it. He collaborated with the moderates in the Assembly who organised the abdication of its powers to Cromwell in December 1653. Furthermore, Lambert sent troops to subdue the protests of the radicals and to drive them from the Parliament House. He had already drafted the [Instrument of Government](#) — the written constitution that defined Cromwell's powers as Lord Protector — and he came to play a major role in the Protectorate through his energetic participation in key offices and committees. He was widely regarded as the probable successor as Lord Protector in the event of Cromwell's death.

After the failure of the [First Protectorate Parliament](#) in 1655, Lambert proposed the imposition of direct military government under the [Rule of the Major-Generals](#). He was appointed Major-General of a large area of northern England, with his seat of government at York, but he preferred to remain at the centre of power in London and delegated the administration of his districts to his deputies [Robert Lilburne](#) and [Charles Howard](#). However, a rift was developing between Lambert and Cromwell. They disagreed over the advisability of a [war with Spain](#) in 1654; Lambert's position was further undermined by the refusal of the [Second Protectorate Parliament](#) to grant taxes to finance the government of the Major-Generals, which led Cromwell to abandon the system early in 1657. The final split with Cromwell was over the terms of the [Humble Petition and Advice](#). Lambert opposed moves towards a wholly civilian form of government and led the Army's opposition to Cromwell's acceptance of the offer of the Crown. He refused to take the oath of loyalty when Cromwell was installed as Lord Protector for life and was ordered to resign his commissions in July 1657. Lambert retired to his house in Wimbledon with his wife and ten children, where he devoted himself to gardening and artistic pursuits.

After the death of Oliver Cromwell, his successor Richard summoned the [Third Protectorate Parliament](#), hoping to gain the support of the gentry against the Army Grandees, now led by Major-Generals [Fleetwood](#) and [Disbrowe](#). Lambert was elected MP for Pontefract. He supported Richard, but Fleetwood and Disbrowe forced the dissolution of Parliament in April 1659. However, they were unable to prevent the recall of the old [Purged Parliament](#) which re-assembled in May 1659 and forced Richard's resignation. Lambert was re-appointed to his commands in the Army. As Parliament's most capable commander, he was sent against the Royalist rebels of [Booth's Uprising](#) in August 1659. Lambert's veterans easily defeated Booth's rebel army at Winnington Bridge near Northwich in Cheshire. Lambert avoided unnecessary bloodshed by allowing the Royalists to disperse and forbidding his cavalry from pursuing them. Parliament voted Lambert a £1,000 jewel as a reward for his services, which he used to pay his troops. His officers took up Fleetwood's submission to Parliament that Lambert should be re-appointed to the rank of major-general, along with calls for godly reform, a Senate to limit the House of Commons and for no officer to be cashiered without a court martial. The republicans remained suspicious of Lambert's motives, and in September 1659, [Sir Arthur Haselrig](#) led moves to have him dismissed. In an attempt to assert its authority over the Army, Parliament revoked the commissions of nine senior officers, including Lambert, in October 1659. The Council of Officers responded by resolving to expel Parliament and on 13 October, regiments loyal to Lambert encircled the approaches to Parliament and prevented MPs from sitting.

The [Committee of Safety](#) was reinstated to rule as an interim government and Lambert was restored to the rank of major-general. Meanwhile, Haselrig appealed to other army generals to support Parliament against Lambert and his followers. General [George Monck](#), commander-in-chief in Scotland, declared that he was ready to uphold Parliament's authority. Lambert marched north against Monck with around 12,000 troops, reaching Newcastle in mid-November 1659 where he was delayed for several weeks while the Committee of Safety negotiated with Monck's representatives for a peaceful solution to the crisis.

In southern England, Haselrig seized the Portsmouth garrison and demanded the return of Parliament. The republican vice-admiral [Lawson](#) sailed the Channel fleet to Gravesend and threatened to blockade London, while riots broke out in the city against the military régime. In mid-December, the Committee of Safety dissolved itself and Fleetwood was obliged to recall the Purged Parliament. Lambert tried to march south in an attempt to regain control of the situation but his unpaid troops were reluctant to fight. When Lord Fairfax declared his support for Monck, Lambert's forces disintegrated. Offered a general indemnity, Lambert submitted and was placed under house arrest. In March 1660, he was ordered to London to appear before the Council of State. Unable to meet the impossibly high security of £20,000 that was demanded of him, he was imprisoned in the Tower of London.

Lambert made one final attempt to resist the approaching Restoration. He escaped from the Tower in April 1660 and issued a proclamation calling on all supporters of the "Good Old Cause" to rally on the battlefield of Edgehill on Easter Day 1660 from where he planned to advance on Oxford and to join forces with rebels from the south and west. The response to Lambert's call-to-arms was sporadic. He was ignored by Haselrig, Fleetwood and Disbrowe, but the radical colonels [Okey](#) and [Axtell](#) joined him with a few hundred horse. [Edmund Ludlow](#) plotted an uprising in Wiltshire, cavalry units from the Midlands and Yorkshire rode to join him, several garrisons declared for Lambert and uprisings of civilian republicans were reported in Somerset, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.

Before Lambert could gather all his forces, however, he was confronted near Daventry on Easter Day, 22 April 1660, by troops sent by Monck under the command of [Colonel Ingoldsby](#), a regicide who hoped to win a pardon by recapturing Lambert. When Ingoldsby prepared to attack, Lambert's small army defected or fled. Lambert was ignominiously taken prisoner by Ingoldsby himself when his Arab charger became bogged down in muddy fields. The

following day he was brought to London. After being forced to stand beneath the Tyburn gallows, he was returned to the Tower.

Aged 40 at the Restoration, Lambert spent the rest of his life in prison. He was brought to trial alongside Sir Henry Vane in June 1662, accused of high treason. Although sentenced to death, Lambert appealed to the King's mercy and the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. He was moved from the Tower to Castle Cornet on Guernsey, and finally to Drake's Island in Plymouth Sound. Frances Lambert took a house in Plymouth and visited him when permitted, but after her death in 1676, Lambert lapsed into insanity. He died in February 1684 at the age of 64, having spent the last 24 years of his life in prison.

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Links:

lordlambert.co.uk has further detailed information on Lambert

Bits and Pieces from **“Eats Shoots and Leaves. A Zero Tolerance Approach to Punctuation”** by Lynne Truss

In 1644 a schoolmaster from Southwark, Richard Hodges, wrote in his *The English Primrose* that “great care ought to be had in writing, for the due observing of points: for, the neglect thereof will pervert the sense”, and he quoted as an example, “My Son, if sinners intise [entice] thee consent thou, not refraining thy foot from their way.” Imagine the difference to the sense, he says, if you place the comma after the word “not”: “My Son, if sinners intise thee consent thou not, refraining thy foot fromt heir way.” This was the 1644 equivalent of Ronnie Barker in *Porridge*, reading the sign-off from a fellow lag's letter from home, “Now I must go and get on my lover”, and then pretending to notice a comma, so hastily changing it to, “Now I must go and get on, my lover.”

The initial letter of a sentence was first capitalised in the 13th century, but the rule was not consistently applied until the 16th.

The English language first picked up the apostrophe in the 16th century. The word in Greek means “turning away”, and hence “omission” or “elision”. In classical texts, it was used to mark dropped letters, as in *t'cius* for “tertius”; and when English printers adopted it, this was still it's only function. Remember that comical pedant Holofernes in *Love's Labour's Lost* saying, “You find not the apostaphas, and so miss the accent”? Well, no, of course you don't, nobody remembers anything said by that frightful bore, and we certainly shan't detain ourselves bothering to work out what he was driving at. All we need to know is that, in Shakespeare's time, an apostrophe indicated omitted letters, which meant Hamlet could say with supreme apostrophic confidence: “Fie on't! O fie!”; “Tis a consummation devoutly to be wish'd”; and even, “I am too much I' the sun”- the latter, incidentally, a clear case of a writer employing a new-fangled punctuation mark entirely for the sake of it, and condemning countless generations of serious long-haired actors to adopt a knowing expression and say *I'* – as if this actually added anything to the meaning. If only the apostrophe's life had stayed that simple. At some point in the 17th century, however, printers started to intrude an apostrophe before the “s” in singular possessive cases (“the girl's dress”), and from then on quite frankly the whole thing has spiralled into madness. In the 18th century, printers started to put it after plural possessives as well (“the girls' dresses”).

In 1582, Ricard Mulcaster's *The First Part of the Elementarie* (an early English grammar) described the comma as “a small crooked point, which in writing followeth some small branch of the sentence, & in reading warneth vs to reat there, & to help our breth a little”. Many subsequent grammars of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries make the same distinction. When Ross and Thurber were threatening each other with ashtrays over the correct way to render the star-spangled banner, they were reflecting a deep dichotomy in punctuation that had been around and niggling people for over four hundred years. On the page, punctuation performs it's grammatical function, but in the mind of the reader it does more than that. It tells the reader how to hum the tune.

The heroic status of Aldus Manutius the Elder (1450-1515) among historians of the printed word cannot be overstated. Who invented the italic typeface? Aldus Manutius! Who printed the first semicolon? Aldus Manutius! The rise of printing in the 14th and 15th centuries meant that a standars system of punctuation wa urgently required, and Aldus Manutius was the man to do it...Of course we did not get our modern system overnight, but Aldus Manutius and his



grandson (conveniently of the same name) are generally credited with developing several of our modern conventional signs. They lowered the *virgule* and curved it, for a start, so that it began to look like the modern comma. They put colons and full stops at the ends of sentences. Like this. And also- less comfortably to the modern eye- like this: Most significantly of all, however, they ignored the old marks that had aided the reader-aloud. Books were now for reading and understanding, not intoning. Moving your lips was becoming a no-no. Within the seventy years it took for Aldus the Elder to be replaced by Aldus the younger, things changed so drastically that in 1566 Aldus Mautius the Younger was able to state that the main object of punctuation was the clarification of syntax....I'm sure people did question whether Italian printers were quite the right people to legislate on the meaning of everything; but on the other hand, *resistance was obviously useless against a family that could invent italics.*

Despite all efforts of typewriter manufactures, you see, the exclamation mark has refused to die out. Introduced by humanist printers in the 15th century, it was known as "the note of admiration" until the mid 17th century, and was defined- in a lavishly titled 1680 book *Treatise of Stops, Points, or Pauses, and of Notes which are used in Writing and Print; Both very necessary to be well known And the Use of each to be carefully taught-* in the following rhyming way:

This stop denotes our Suddain Admiration,
Of what we Read, or Write, or giv Relation,
And is always cal'd an Exclamation.

More Routiers in past lives



W T Lincoln found this painting dated C 1680's 90 of , what it looks like Mister Martin Dancing in Ugg boots!



Drill Day Pics



























Ludi Pueriles:



Boyes-Sport

Boys used to play either with Bowling-stones 1. or throwing a Bowl, 2. at Nine-pins, 3. or striking a Ball, through a Ring, 5. with a *Bardy*, 4. or scourging a Top, 6. with a Whip, 7. or shooting with a Trunk, 8. and a Bow, 9. or going upon Sticks, 10. or tossing and swinging themselves upon a Merry-beller, 11.

Pueri solent ludere vel Globis fictilibus, 1. vel jactantes Globum, 2. ad Conas, 3. vel mittentes Sphaerulam per Annulum, 5. Clava, 4. versantes Turbinem, 6. Flagello, 7. vel jactantes Sclapo, 8. & Arcu, 9. vel incidentes Grattis, 10. vel super Petraurum, 11. se agitantés & oscillantes.