

09EDII ŒVI KALENDARIQ09

OR

DATES, CHARTERS, AND CUSTOMS

OF

THE MIDDLE AGES,

WITH

KALENDARS

FROM THE TENTH TO THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY;

AND AN

ALPHABETICAL DIGEST

OF

OBSOLETE NAMES OF DAYS:

FORMING A

GLOSSARY OF THE DATES OF THE MIDDLE AGES,

WITH

TABLES AND OTHER AIDS FOR ASCERTAINING DATES.

BY

R. T. HAMPSON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

HENRY KENT CAUSTON AND CO., BIRCHIN LANE.

MDCCCXLI.

MEDII ÆVI KALENDARIUM.

VOL. II.

PRINTED BY HENRY KENT CAUSTON,
BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.



DATES, CHARTERS, AND CUSTOMS

OF THE

MIDDLE AGES,

&c. &c.

BOOK IV.

GLOSSARY.

[The Initials D, E, G, L, T, V, refer to the *Kalendars* in Vol. I. and the Figures which follow them refer to the pages.]

ABACUC.—With Marius, &c. Jan. 19. E. 440.

ABDON & SENNES.—July 30. G. 410. V. 428 T. 441. E. 455. "3 Kal. (Aug.) Natalis Sanctorum Abdonis et Senes" (*Kal. Arr.*, 826). Persian Princes martyred, 254.

Abitis.—Obits in old Eng. and Scot. See *Anniversary Days*.

Abraham.—See *Dominica de Abrahamæ*.

Abreu, Abrieu.—April. "Le mois d'Abrieu." N. Fr. Roman. &c.

Absolutionis Dies.—Day of Absolution (Holy Thursday) which precedes Good Friday: "In ipso absolutionis die, qui est ante parasceven."—*Chron. Camerac.* l. iii, c. 74. The power of absolution, from oaths at least, seems to have been claimed in 750, when it was decreed, that an oath set against the interest of the church was not tenable: "Juramentum contra ecclesiasticam utilitatem non tenet" (*Decretal.* l. xi, t. 24, c. 27). By a canon of Edgar, in 967, the bishop is directed to administer absolution to all the people assembled together, on Thursday before Easter (*Spelm. Concil.*, t. I, p. 481). Hence, among us, this day was called *Schir*, *Shere*, and *Shear Thursday*. In the reign of Charlemagne, and in that of Louis, absolution was by petition and judicial: "May God put away all thy sins, and deliver thee from all evil" (*Bib. Patr.*) Henry I. of England, having a reluctance to break his promise, was thus assured by P. Callixtus: "I am Pope, and will absolve you from your promise." In consequence of a papal dispensation to nullify his father's will, which Henry II. had sworn to execute, the king robbed his brother of his inheritance (*Badner*, V. 126; *Innet, Orig. Brit.*, 306, 344).

VOL. II.

B

- FELIX.**—March 23: G. 403. Bishop of Treves in 400.
- FELIX.**—April 16. Probably Successus Felix, one of 18 martyrs at Caesarea Augusta, April 16.—*Petr. de Nat.*, l. IV, c. 56.
- FELIX.**—April 26, with Cletus, G. 464: a priest, ix kal. Mail.—*Petr. de Natal.*, l. IV, c. 83.
- FELIX & ADAUCTUS, or AUDACTUS.**—Aug. 30: G. 412; V. 429; T. 442; E. 456. Martyrs at Rome, under Dioclesian and Maximian (*Petr. de Nat.*, l. VII, c. 135), about 304, "iii kal. Sept. Natalis SS. Felicissimi et Audacti."—*Kal. Arr.*, 826.
- FELIX & VICTOR.**—Oct. 3: G. 415.
- FELIX, HELIANA, & SATURNINUS.**—July 28: G. 410.
- FELIX, SIMPLICIUS, FAUSTINA & BEATRIX.**—July 29: V. 428; T. 441; E. 455.
- FELIX in Pincis.**—Jan. 14: V. 423. Translation of Felix in Pincis, T. 435. There are two explanations of the addition "in Pincis:" one is, that it is taken from the instruments—*pincæ*—with which he suffered; and the other that it is the place of his martyrdom: "Felix presbyter et martyr pronomine dicitur in pincis, subulis, quibus passus est perhibetur; nam pincæ dicitur subula" (*Petr. de Natal.*, l. II, c. 73). Perhaps the *pincæ* were what we call pincers. In the Saxon Menol, it is taken to be a place in Rome: See Felicitus tū mæsse pæort on Rome on ðære pæope ðe Pincis is nomaes. Pincus Mons, or Monte Pincio, is one of the hills of Rome: "Colles Pincius" and "Porta Pinciana" (*Du Cange*, t. V, col. 489). As it seems to be a mere conjecture, he may have suffered at Pincis, now called Valladolid: at all events, the Roman Catholic church herself has made no small number of martyrs there in modern times. Ludovious a Paramo, in his account of an Auto da Fe in 1569, when a vast multitude of both sexes were murdered by the priests, says—"Doctor Cazalla cum multis aliis, tam viris quam feminis, Pincis concrematur."—*De Orig. Inquisit.*, p. 306.
- Femisona.**—The winter season for killing deer, as *Tempus Pinguedinis* is that of the summer season. A fine, quoted by Jacob, defines "femisonam" to be the period between Martinmas and Candlemas.
- Femme Adultère.**—Among the French, Saturday of the third week in Lent.
- Fence Month.**—"A month wherein female deer in forests do fawn, and, therefore, it is unlawful to hunt in forests during that time—which begins fifteen days before Midsummer, and ends fifteen days after it, being in all thirty days (*Manwood*, part II, cap. 13; *Stat. 30 Car. II*, cap. 3). Some ancient foresters call this month *Defence Month*, because then the deer are to be defended from being disturbed, and the interruptions of fear and danger. There are certain Defence Months for fish, particularly salmon, as appears by *Stat. Westm.* 2, cap. 47, &c. Serjeant Fleetwood hath said, that the Fence Month hath been always kept with watch and ward, since the time of Canutus. *Fleetwood's Forest Laws*, p. 5" (*Jacob, Law Dict.*) See *Mensis Prohibitionis*, or *Mensis Vetitus*.
- Fenels, St. Pierre des.**—June 20. A name given to the festival of the apostles Peter and Paul, from the hay-making season.
- Feria.**—A day; in the plural, *Feriae*. In 316, Pope Sylvester prohibited the Christians from naming the days of the week after the Jewish manner—

- prima, secunda, &c., Sabbati*; and, as he equally disliked the heathen names from the gods or planets, *Dies Solis, Lunæ, &c.*, Sun-day, Mon, or Moon-day, he ordained that, thenceforth, they should call Monday *Feria Secunda*; Tuesday, *Feria Tertia*; Wednesday, *Feria Quarta*; Thursday, *Feria Quinta*; Friday, *Feria Sexta* (*Durand. de Off. Div.*, l. VII, c. 1; *Pol. Verg.*, l. VI, c. 5, p. 368-7). Sunday and Saturday had their own names, the first being *Dies Dominica*, or *Dominicus*, and the latter, *Sabbatum*. *Ferias*, among the ancients, were days on which it was unlawful to work, and were so called from the immolation of sacrifices, "a feriendis hostiis" (*Montan., Disput. Jurid. de Feriis, thes. 1*), or from the banquets which were given at that time "a feriendis epulis" (*Pol. Verg., ut suprâ*). Hence are derived *Fairs, Ferial Days, Foires, &c.*
- Feria ad Angelum*.—Wednesday in the ember week of Advent; so called, because the Gospel "Missus est" was read on that day.
- Feria Calida*.—Eve of St. John the Baptist, the day before the summer solstice.
- Feria Communis*.—See *Communes*.
- Feris, Dies FERIALES*.—Holidays. See *Ferial Days*.
- Feria Antecinerale*.—See *Antecinerale*.
- Feria Missiva*.—Autumnal vacations, from July 18 to Sept. 18.
- Ferial Days*.—Holidays; but, in the *Stat. 27 Hen. VI, cap. 5*, *Ferial Days* are taken for working days, or all the days of the week except Sunday. The week-days, as distinguished from Sunday, were called *dies feriales*, in a charter dated 28th March, 1448.—*Ex Cartular. Eccles. Elyens. MS.; Jacob.*
- Feria Magni Scrutinii*.—Wednesday of the fourth week in Lent, when the examination of catechumens began, previous to admission to baptism eighteen days afterwards.
- Feria Prima*.—Sunday.
- Feria Prima, Secunda, &c., post Cinerum*.—Thursday, Friday, after Ash Wednesday.—*Bed. Oper.*, t. VII, p. 305.
- Feria Quarta Magna, or Major*.—Wednesday before Easter. See *Hebdomada Magna*.
- Feria Quinta Magna, or Major*.—Holy Thursday. "Feria Quinta in communibus" is the date of a diploma, Oct. 5, 1306. See *Communes*.
- Feria Secunda Magna, or Major*.—Monday of Passion Week.
- Feria Secunda post Palmarum*.—Tuesday after Palm Sunday.—*Bed. Oper.*, t. VII, p. 368.
- Feria Septima Magna, or Major*.—Holy Saturday.
- Feria Sexta Magna, or Major*.—Friday of Passion Week.
- Feria Tertia Magna, or Major*.—Tuesday of Passion Week.
- Feria Tertia post Invocavit*.—*Bed. Oper.*, t. VII, p. 327.—See *Invocavit*.
- Feria Tertia post Missas Domini*.—See *Missas Domini*.
- Feria Tertia post Reminiscere*.—*Bed. Oper.*, t. VII, p. 334. See *Reminiscere*.
- Feriatas, Feriati*.—Days of Easter Week, all others being *Feriae*.
- Feriatii Dies*.—Days of the week, except Sunday. See *Ferial Days*.
- Feriatii Dies, Feriatus Dies*.—See *Ferial Days*.
- Ferie Chaude*.—The French name of *Feria Calida*.