Historia Normannis

+Deus Vult+

Holy Orders Regulations

(Bellatores/Oratores)
Contents

- Holy Orders in Normannis
- The Holy Orders
  - The Order of Solomon’s Temple (Templars)
  - The Order of the Hospital of St. John (Hospitallers)
  - The Order of St James (Knights Tau)
  - The Order of the Holy Ghost
  - The Order of St. Lazarus
- Holy Order Military Ranks
  - Partial Orders
    - Archery Ranks
      - Crossbowman
      - Crossbow Serjeant
    - Infantry Ranks
      - Chapter Armigier
      - Confrere Squire
      - Confrere Knight
  - Full Orders
    - Brother Serjeant
    - Brother Knight
    - Senior Brother Knight
- Oratores Regulations
  - Organisation of the Holy Orders
- Holy Order Clothing by Rank
- Holy Order Clothing and Wargear Definitions
- Holy Order Encampment Regulations
  - Holy Order encampment kit
  - Holy Order encampment roles
Introduction

This document is meant to be used by members as a supplementary document alongside the High-Constable’s Wargear and Combat Regulations, Ecclesiastic Regulations, Laboratores Civilian Regulations and Clothing Regulations- as such unless there is specific new information not contained elsewhere, there is no definitions of established society terms given.

Everything contained herein is original work of Historia Normannis,
Daniel FitzEdward- Head of Historia Normannis, High Constable 2017-8

Main copy writing: Philip Roebuck and Alex Smith
Additional copy writing and formatting: Daniel FitzEdward

Legal Information

All information and graphics contained within is the original work of Daniel FitzEdward, or other members of the media team, unless specifically stated otherwise. All information is thereby property of Historia Normannis, and may be reproduced in part or in entirety by its members for the purposes of informing, educating or referencing within the society or liaising with event organisers.

The information within is not to be reproduced in part or in entirety for the benefit of those outside the organisation without the express permission of Historia Normannis.
**Holy Orders in Normannis**

With this new regulation document, the way that the Holy Orders operate within Normannis has changed. Previously, the Holy Orders fell under the remit of the Oratores and it was not especially clear as to what a member could portray at shows.

The Holy Orders no longer fall exclusively under the auspices of the Oratores estate; within this document you will find that there are now options for members to take on portrayals under each of the three estates, in addition to a combined Oratores and Bellatores option. This allows for a more inclusive system, and multiple ranks tailored to an individual's ability and willingness to create a new kit impression.

When it comes to shows, the Holy Orders regulations fall under the Deus Vult expansion regulations. In the same manner as the specialised Eastern kit impressions, this document is to be treated as an optional alternative to standard Normannis regulations when a show has been explicitly listed as using the DV expansion regulations.

Regarding show attendance, some notes must be made. Just because a show may allow Holy Order portrayals does not necessarily mean they should feature heavily, especially if doing so would take necessary members away from their groups. Furthermore, it may not be the case that every one of the Holy Orders presented in these regulations should be in attendance. Any members wishing to use a Holy Orders impression should find out exactly what level of representation their Order should have at the show. It is also highly recommended that members attending shows at which they want to portray Holy Orders make sure they have brought alternative kit, in the event that the circumstances do not allow for the desired level of representation.

When it comes to putting together a rank portrayal for the Holy Orders, the new system is based upon a member's ranks within the Bellatores and Oratores estates. A member need only consult the table, later in this document, to find the maximum rank they can portray. This is based upon a member's tier in each estate. Members can portray any rank Equal to or lower than their standard Normannis tier. This means that members must have completed the appropriate cadre and/or seminary for their rank. Furthermore, before taking to the field as a member of any particular order, members must receive explicit permission from the senior ranking member of that Order (the Head of the Order). In this regard the member will have to be able to show that they have the appropriate kit impression and knowledge about their Order to be able to portray it convincingly.

Finally, not all ranks and roles are common to each of the Holy Orders. In the section explaining each Order there will be a table detailing which ranks and roles are allowed in the Order.
The Holy Orders
The Order of Solomon’s Temple

The Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon
The Knights Templar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Badge</th>
<th>Heraldry</th>
<th>Banner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Badge" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Heraldry" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Banner" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“The Mark of Cain” or “The Cross of the Martyr”
Argent, a Chief Sable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bellatores (Partial Orders)</th>
<th>Bellatores (Full Orders)</th>
<th>Oratores</th>
<th>Roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crossbowman (A)</td>
<td>Brother Serjeant</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossbow Serjeant (A)</td>
<td>Brother Knight</td>
<td>Brother Chaplain</td>
<td>Sacristan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Armigier</td>
<td>Senior Brother Knight</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cofferer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confrere Squire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confrere Knight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: **Bold** text indicates the ranks/roles that should make up the majority of the Order

‘The Templar knight is truly a fearless knight and secure on every side, for his soul is protected by the armour of faith just as his body is protected by armour of steel. He is thus doubly armed and need fear neither daemons nor men.’ - Bernard of Clairvaux c.1135

While officially recognised as a religious Order of the Latin Church in c.1129, the ‘Templars’, as they are commonly known today, date back to c.1119. Following the First Crusade, the majority of crusading knights returned to Europe after the completion of their military pilgrimage. Facing a vacuum of military elite in Outremer, Baldwin II, the king of Jerusalem, warmly accepted Hugh de Payns’ pledge of himself and some thirty knights to defend Christian pilgrims. Originally their vow was made to the Patriarch of Jerusalem, however once they were recognised by Rome, and with their own monastic rule laid out by mid-12th C., The Knights of the Temple of Solomon answered to the Pope alone. Their network stretched from Ireland to Poland, and they are considered to have been the pioneers of modern banking. They were also well known as experts of delivering the heavy cavalry charge, perhaps because their knights were taught that death is their only honourable exit, and to die in battle is to become a martyr.
The Order of Saint John

The Order of Saint John of Jerusalem
The Knights Hospitaller

### Bellatores (Partial Orders)
- Crossbowman (A)
- Crossbow Serjeant (A)
- Chapter Armigier
- Confrere Squire
- Confrere Knight

### Bellatores (Full Orders)
- Brother Serjeant
- Brother Knight
- Senior Brother
- Knight

### Oratores
- Brother
- Brother Chaplain

### Roles
- Infirmanrian
- Clerk
- Sacristian
- Cofferer

NB: Bold text indicates the ranks/roles that should make up the majority of the Order

In the mid-11th century, a Benedictine abbey was established in Jerusalem by merchants from Amalfi. About 30 years later, a hospital was founded next to the abbey to care for sick and poor pilgrims on the road to Jerusalem. After the success of the First Crusade in 1099 there came a huge influx of pilgrims from Europe to the Holy Land, and with it the need for further protection and care. The Order's Master, Brother Gerard, expanded the hospital and set up additional hospitals along the route to the Holy Land. The order started to attract men from all walks of life, especially pious Knights offering to protect civilians along the road. On February 15, 1113, the order was formally named the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem and recognized in a papal bull issued by Pope Paschal II, issuing them the right to become a militant order in the protection of good Christians on holy pilgrimage. In 1120, Raymond de Puy replaced the Benedictine Rule with the Augustinian Rule and actively began to build up the order's power base acquiring lands and wealth. Possibly inspired by the Templars, the Hospitallers began to take up arms in order to protect pilgrims as well as tend their illnesses and injuries. A Saracen General who fought the Knights Hospitaller in battle was quoted as saying: 'The Black metal devils whilst on horseback descended upon us like a swarm of bees, relentless and never ending in their attack.'
The Order of Saint James of Altopascio

The Hospitallers of Saint James

The Knights Tau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Badge</th>
<th>Heraldry</th>
<th>Banner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="A white Cross Tau" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sable, A Cross Tau Argent" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="A white Cross Tau" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bellatores** (Partial Orders)
Crossbowman (A)
Crossbow Serjeant (A)
Chapter Armigier
Confrere Squire
Confrere Knight

**Bellatores** (Full Orders)
Brother Serjeant
Brother Knight

**Oratores**
Brother
Brother Chaplain
Senior Brother Chaplain

**Roles**
Infirmarian
Clerk
Sacristan
Cofferer

The Order was founded between 1070 and 1080, and despite not being renowned in the modern world, it is theorised to have been the first Holy Order to combine the protection of pilgrims, the running of hospitals, and have a dedicated military wing. The Order was initially founded in the town of Altopascio, Italy, to assist pilgrims on their way to Rome or the Holy land. Over time it extended to protect multiple pilgrimage routes, most notably the Way of Saint James, between Italy and the Iberian Peninsula. The Great Hospital at Altopascio is first mentioned in writing in a Papal Bull in 1198, and the reference suggests the headquarters of the Order was both well-established and commonly known.

The Order’s chief concern was the guidance and protection of pilgrims; to this end the Order became charged with keeping the roads and bridges free of brigands, which is why it kept a military force.

The Order was composed mainly of Lay-folk, Servitors, and though it had some brothers who were ordained, records suggest the Order had many secular priests and deacons attached to its hospitals. Furthermore, the Order’s Rule appears to be based heavily on that of the Order of Saint John; however, the section referring to knights omits the mention of horses, arms and armour. This suggests most of the Knights Tau were pious nobles who provided their own equipment, more akin to Confreres.
The Order of the Holy Ghost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Badge</th>
<th>Heraldry</th>
<th>Banner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="White Patriarchal Cross" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="White Patriarchal Cross" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="White Patriarchal Cross" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bellatores (Partial Orders)**

- Brother
- Brother Chaplain
- Senior Brother Chaplain

**Bellatores (Full Orders)**

- Brother
- Brother Chaplain
- Senior Brother Chaplain

**Oratores**

- Infirmarian
- Clerk
- Sacristan
- Cofferer

**Roles**

NB: **Bold** text indicates the ranks/roles that should make up the majority of the Order

Though only founded officially as a Holy Order by Pope Innocent III in the late 12th century, the history of the Order goes back much further.

Guy de Montpellier established a community of lay-folk tasked with the care of the sick in Provence. For the most part Hospitals had been primarily for the care of pilgrims. Guy de Montpellier's community was therefore unique, and they took for their patronage the name of the Holy Ghost. Pope Innocent III, hearing word of this new charitable Christian community, ordered Guy de Montpellier to Rome. The Pope bought the lands that were once the *Schola Saxonum*, (an eighth century charitable foundation founded by Ine of Wessex in Rome) and had a new Hospital built upon the foundations of the previous. It was at the Chapel of Saint Mary there that he founded the Order of the Holy Ghost.

Originally composed only of Laymen, Innocent gave the Order the rights normally reserved for monastic orders; in response to this, filial houses began to be founded across Europe, whilst existing houses sought to become affiliated with the Order. A network of hospitals under the name of the Holy Ghost appeared, concerned not just with pilgrims, but with caring for all the sick and dying. Donations and patronages flooded in, and the hospitals of the Holy Ghost found themselves suddenly responsible for a great deal of wealth.

The Order was strictly non-military, however there are multiple cases of militias forming to defend the hospitals and their assets, and though they were often referred to (and indeed, called themselves) the Knights of the Holy Ghost, no military wing of the order ever officially existed. Instead, it appears that laymen would trade their skill at arms for a part of the hospital’s revenue, a practice Pope Pius II put an end to, disbanning all “militias of the Holy Ghost” in the 15th century.
The Order of Saint Lazarus

*The Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem / The Lazzarati*

### The Order of Saint Lazarus

The Order of Saint Lazarus originated in the leper hospitals of the East in the wake of the crusades. Although initially based in Jerusalem, more hospitals of Saint Lazarus, dedicated to the care and treatment of lepers, were established across the Levant. King Louis of France, King Henry II of England and Emperor Frederick II granted the order lands in their respective countries and hospitals were established in Capua, Hungary, Switzerland, France and England. In England, the Order was based at Burton St. Lazarus (now Burton Lazars). Money raised by the lands the Order held would be used not only to maintain their hospitals, but any excess was directed towards the Holy Land, where the need was greater.

The Order did take part in a handful of battles, notably in defence of their hospitals during the Fall of Jerusalem, after which they moved their headquarters to Acre. After the fall of Acre in 1291, the order put an end to any military activity by its members. It is unclear, however, if the order had any actual men under arms, or if the apocryphal “Knights of Saint Lazarus” were more of a spontaneous fighting force that rallied to defend the order. Indeed, clerical members of Holy Orders within the Holy Land were given special dispensation to bear arms in defence of their lives and the lives of their charges. However, knights who contracted leprosy were recommended to join the order, whilst still being expected to perform their military duties if possible. Whatever the case, the Order’s presence in England was almost entirely as infirmarians and Hospitallers.

### Bellatores

- **(Partial Orders)**
  - Confrere Squire
  - Confrere Knight

- **(Full Orders)**
  - Brother
  - Brother Chaplain
  - Senior Brother Chaplain

### Oratores

- Infirmarian
  - Clerk
  - Sacristan
  - Cofferer

**NB: **Bold text indicates the ranks/roles that should make up the majority of the Order
Holy Order Estates
**Holy Order Estates**

Within the Holy Orders you will notice that there are no specific Laboratores ranks. Furthermore, there are two columns for the Bellatores estate: Partial Orders and Full Orders.

Members may portray a rank that is equal to or lower than their standard Normannis tier within that estate. This means they must have passed the appropriate cadre or seminary, respectively. The exception to this is the Bellatores (Full Orders) column, which requires you to have passed both the relevant cadre and seminary for that tier.

**Example:** To portray a Brother Knight on the battlefield requires a member to be at least T6 in the Bellatores and Oratores estates.

Finally, before a member can portray any of these ranks at a show, they must receive explicit permission from the respective Head of Order. This is to ensure they have appropriate knowledge about their proposed Order and kit impression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tier</th>
<th>Bellatores (Partial Orders)</th>
<th>Bellatores (Full Orders)</th>
<th>Oratores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Crossbowman (A)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter Armigier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Crossbow Serjeant (A)</td>
<td>Brother Serjeant</td>
<td>Brother Serjeant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Confrere Squire</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Brother Chaplain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Confrere Knight</td>
<td>Brother Knight</td>
<td>Brother Knight/Senior Brother Chaplain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Senior Brother Knight</td>
<td>Senior Brother Knight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please note, not every rank is available in each order. This will be dealt with later in the Orders section.*
Holy Order

Military Ranks
Organisation of the Holy Orders

Although the Holy Orders are primarily a monastic society, there were a number of militaristic orders. These “Chivalric Orders” were given dispensation by the pope to bear arms and take to the battlefield in the defence of Christian lives and to protect Christendom from its foes. The chivalric orders operated heavily in the East, protecting pilgrims in the Holy Land and defending Christian land from the Saracens.

Within the military side of the Holy Orders, there are two types of Bellatores, each with their own rank progression table.

There are two primary forms of military ranks within the Holy Orders

Partial Orders
The rigorously austere life of the Holy Orders was not for everyone, and the Brothers of the Order would require supporting troops on the field of battle, to care for their horses and equipment, and to garrison their castles. To that end they would employ a number of men who were paid a wage for their services, and did not take the full orders themselves. Within this category also fall the Confreres, warriors who, for whatever reason, had taken certain oaths of service to fight alongside the Order. These are the ranks most fitting for members wishing to participate in the Holy Orders without committing to a full new set of kit.

Full Orders
The archetypal warrior monks who set the Chivalric Orders apart, Brother Knights and Serjeants made up a formidable force on the battlefield. These were the men that had taken the full vows of the Holy Orders, surrendering their property and rights of inheritance to dedicate their lives in service to the Order. Within the Order they would be divided into two groups. The Brother Knights were those that could prove their noble heritage, and had previously been knighted before joining the Order. The Brother Serjeants were those who were not of noble birth, or could not sufficiently prove their pedigree, and formed a reliable force to support the Brother Knights.
Partial Orders

Archers
Crossbowman (A)
Some Orders required proficiency with a crossbow for hunting lions, defending castles and repelling Saracen hit and run tactics. Crossbowmen would be hired by the Order to fulfil these roles when the knights could not.

Crossbow Serjeant (A)
When an Order required Crossbowman to defend their castles or support their armies, they inevitably would require someone to take charge of the units, freeing up the Brother Knights and Serjeants to take the fight to the enemy. The Crossbow Serjeant fulfilled this role, having been given the authority to lead his fellow Crossbowmen.

Infantry
Chapter Armigier
These were typically younger members of the lay folk that would join the Holy cause and help around the Commanderie or Chapter House. They would generally be paid for such services.

Confrere Squire
A Confrere was a “fellow” of the Order who only took half of the vows of the brothers. This could be because they were only joining for a fixed term, as part of a campaign or as an act of penance, or because they were married. Squires and knights whose nobility could not be confirmed to a satisfactory standard often fell into this category.

Confrere Knight
A Confrere Knight was a knight whose nobility had been confirmed by the Order, but who still had not taken full vows. Their reasons for joining the Order could be just as varied as those of the Confrere Squire, and their reliability and experience was highly valued by the Chivalric Orders. Despite likely coming from a wealthy background, confreres who had joined an Order for any length of time would use arms and armour provided by their hosts.
**Full Orders**

**Infantry**

**Brother Serjeant**

Fighting men who could not prove nobility were initiated into the lower structure of the Order. They carried out many of the servant-like duties for the knights, and were not allowed to wear their cappa into battle. The Holy Orders did not have permission to knight an individual, so a Brother Serjeant would remain one for the rest of their life, meaning they could be of almost any age or experience.

**Brother Knight**

The most famous rank and namesake of the Chivalric Orders; coming from a noble background they relinquished all wealth, rights of inheritance and their former lives for a life of service to the Order. These men were respected for their battlefield prowess and their spiritual piety, their very presence on the field representing divine favour. They retained a higher rank above the Serjeants and typically fought from horseback, having access to the Order’s best equipment and Serjeants to help them.

**Senior Brother Knight**

Representing the Brother Knights that had served the Order for a good length of time, these individuals are those that have valuable experience and could help guide the members of the Order on and off the battlefield. These Senior members of the Order could be those that had lived for many years in the Holy Land, understanding the customs and terrain of Outremer, or individuals famed for their past victories. Though not charged with official command of an estate, these Senior Brother Knights would lead their brothers in warfare, and would likely be elected gonfalonier.
Wargear by Rank
The information contained in this section explains what kit is available for each rank, as well as stating the *required minimum* kit impression—that is, the kit a member must have to be considered as portraying that given rank.

Unlike previous seasons, the ‘Unacceptable’ column has been removed from each rank; any equipment not listed explicitly is assumed to be ‘unacceptable’. The definitions for each item of wargear are found in the *Wargear Definitions and Regulations* section.

**Partial Orders**

**Archers**  
Crossbowman (A)  
Crossbow Serjeant (A)

**Infantry**  
Chapter Armigier  
Confrere Squire  
Confrere Knight

**Full Orders**

**Infantry**  
Brother Serjeant  
Brother Knight  
Senior Brother Knight
Archer Ranks
Archers' Wargear

Archery Ranks
In period, archers were typically more lightly equipped than dedicated infantry—hence their separate wargear impressions within the regulations. Archers typically fought supported by infantry, from behind screens of heavier troops, and as such were not expected to play as much of a role in hand-to-hand combat. Obviously, archers that made up professional garrisons or mercenary companies would acquire as much body armour and melee equipment as was practical for their role, to allow them to defend themselves when attacked by bodies of enemy troops.

Due to the encumbrance of shooting bows in wargear, typically troops wearing maille and long-sleeved padding would prefer crossbows and in turn crossbowmen were capable of wearing heavier body armour. This is reflected in the increasing emphasis on the crossbow in the higher ranks listed below.

Wargear on the Field
Archers are not required to carry a shield on the field (unlike other troops)—as they are not expected to receive incoming archery.

If archers want to primarily fight with a short-arm, they should acquire a shield which the put on after the shooting phase of combat—however, archers are typically best served by training and utilising a polearm, given the speed and ease with which a ‘weapon change’ can occur.

Combat gloves are now allowable as ideal throughout the ranks below to allow for greater dexterity when shooting; ideally these should be as unobtrusive as possible as the period practise would have been to shoot and then fight barehanded.

Wargear Safety
Whilst safe maintenance of wargear is important across all aspects of re-enactment combat, this is far more critical in terms of re-enactment archery. Arrows and bolts regularly degrade, and as such can become dangerous over time—-and need to be regularly checked. Bows and crossbows have carefully limited poundages (see those sections of the regulations, below) which should be very closely observed; when purchasing a bow or crossbow seek assurances from the seller and then, ideally, have the bow tested in turn to confirm it meets society standards.
Crossbowman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Ideal</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Skullcap Helm</td>
<td>Nasal Helm</td>
<td>Open Helm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Light Gambeson (Holy Orders marked)</td>
<td>Full Gambeson (Holy Orders Marked)</td>
<td>Maille Corset (over either gambeson) (worn with hood- see below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Winningas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Gear</td>
<td>Combat gloves</td>
<td>Padded mufflers (with full gambeson)</td>
<td>Hood (Holy Orders marked) Padded leather/woollen mufflers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bolt-box</td>
<td>Combat gloves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quarrels (10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon</td>
<td>Crossbow</td>
<td>Crossbow</td>
<td>Long-axe, Hand-axe, Long-knife, Proto-falchion Fauchard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polearm/Spear</td>
<td>Polearm/Spear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>Soldier’s Kite (if using a one-handed weapon in melee)</td>
<td>Soldier’s Kite</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rank at a Glance

The Holy Orders officially took a dim view of crossbows when employed against other Christians, but when fighting in the Levant, they specifically sought out crossbow mercenaries from Europe who could counter armoured cavalry-archers and defend and garrison castles.

The crossbowmen hired by the Order would be marked as men serving directly (hence the cross on the gambeson or mantle)- and as such were distinguished from other crossbowmen who were pilgrims who would return to Europe after a brief time.
## Crossbow Serjeant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Ideal</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Open Helm</td>
<td>Nasal Helm</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Full Gambeson (Holy Orders marked)</td>
<td>Maille Corset (over full gambeson) (worn with hood- see below)</td>
<td>Maille Corset (over light gambeson) (worn with hood- see below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Winningas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Gear</td>
<td>Bolt box Quarrels (12) Combat gloves</td>
<td>Hood (Holy Orders marked) Padded Mufflers (with full gambeson) Combat gloves Bolt box Quarrels (12+)</td>
<td>Padded leather/woollen mufflers (with light gambeson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon</td>
<td>Crossbow Polearm/Spear</td>
<td>Crossbow Polearm/Spear, Long-axe, Long-knife (as secondary)</td>
<td>Sword, Mace (B), Hand-axe, Proto-falchion, Fauchard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>Soldier’s Kite (if using a one-handed weapon in melee)</td>
<td>Soldier’s Kite</td>
<td>Knight’s Kite Transitional Kite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rank at a Glance

The more professional groups of crossbowmen Holy Orders hired would typically be very well equipped. These men served as either senior figures within a castle garrison of more inexperienced/lightly equipped crossbowmen, or would be organised in highly disciplined units who would support the Holy Orders in field combat and skirmishing operations. Their combination of body armour and crossbows allowed them to resist enemy archery barrages whilst returning effective anti-armour volleys.
Infantry Ranks
**Infantry Wargear**

**Infantry Ranks**
Infantry in period made up the bulk of period forces. Within Normannis, necessity means that the majority of what would have been cavalry in period also make up the 'heavy infantry' elements of the battlefield.

As within the society, the 'ranks' below reflect the degree of wargear and combat experience within the 12th century world- but does not necessarily follow the lines of social hierarchy in the period. Rich and influential merchants and business-owners would have found themselves mustering as **Militia**, whilst their perceived social inferiors, such as foreign mercenary **Serjeants**, who would, nevertheless, be considered senior in terms of a combat role.

**Wargear on the Field**
Due to the period practise of mass-polearms, members are asked to at least muster with lances, spears or a polearm of some variety. However, as soon as the two forces are on the field and begin to move towards each other in the first phase of combat, these can be discarded on the ground in preference for short-arms to allow members to fight as they wish.

**Wargear Safety**
Infantry typically need to regularly check the hafts and heads on polearms, as well as hafts and blades on short-arms. Shield rims require particular attention due to the nails and tacks used to secure them; these can become loose or turn outwards to produce obvious dangers. More information is given on page 35 below.
Chapter Armigier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Ideal</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Skullcap Helm</td>
<td>Arming Cap (without body armour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nasal Helm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Light/Full Gambeson</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Holy Orders marked)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Winningas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Gear</td>
<td>Combat gloves</td>
<td>Combat gloves</td>
<td>Padded leather/woollen mufflers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon</td>
<td>Lance</td>
<td>Lance</td>
<td>Proto-Falchion Spear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Warclub/Hand-axe/Long-knife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>Soldier’s Kite</td>
<td>Soldier’s Kite</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rank at a Glance

Typically younger members of the lay folk that would join Holy Orders to lend their assistance would be employed as Armigiers. Whilst these men were more embedded in Holy Order’s life, they were distinctly set apart as not a member of the Monastic Order itself- and as someone who received pay for their services.

Typical duties would include keeping the sites that they lived within clean, manning and tending the stables and caring for the horses during campaign.

Due to the climate of the area, these men would typically eschew heavier armour- favouring body armour that was largely arrow proof but was also lighter and less prone to overheating.
Confrere Squire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Ideal</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Open Helm</td>
<td>Nasal Helm</td>
<td>Expanded Nasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Early Hauberk</td>
<td>Hauberk (with ventail)</td>
<td>Hauberk (without ventail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Maille chausses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Gear</td>
<td>Combat gloves</td>
<td>Padded mufflers</td>
<td>Maille mufflers on hauberk (cannot be worn <em>with</em> chausses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon</td>
<td>Polearm/Spear</td>
<td>Spear/Glaive</td>
<td>Hand-axe, Long-axe, Fauchard Dagger (as secondary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sword</td>
<td>Sword/Mace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>Soldier’s Kite</td>
<td>Soldier’s Kite</td>
<td>Transitional Kite, Knight’s Kite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rank at a Glance

Not all those who joined the Holy Orders did so for life - some men offered their services for a fixed term, wishing to engage in the more organised and structured campaigns offered by the Holy Orders without making a lasting commitment. These men took half the vows of a ‘Full’ Brother and were allowed to remain married.

These men were, however, marked by their lack of a Cappa, which was reserved for those men who had taken the full vow and committed to the Order for life.
**Confrere Knight**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Ideal</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Nasal Helm</td>
<td>See Table Below</td>
<td>See Table Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Hauberk (any) over full gambeson</td>
<td>See Table Below</td>
<td>See Table Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>See Table Below</td>
<td>See Table Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Gear</td>
<td>Combat gloves</td>
<td>See Table Below</td>
<td>See Table Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon</td>
<td>Polearm/Spear Sword</td>
<td>Spear, Sword, Dagger, Mace</td>
<td>Hand-axe, Glaive, Long-axe, Long Knife (as secondary) Fauchard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>See Table Below</td>
<td>See Table Below</td>
<td>See Table Below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rank at a Glance**

Confrere Knight was a knight whose nobility had been confirmed by the Order, but who still had not taken full vows. Their reasons for joining the Order could be just as varied as those of the Confrere Squire, and their reliability and experience was highly valued by the Chivalric Orders. Despite likely coming from a wealthy background, confreres who had joined an Order for any length of time would use arms and armour provided by their hosts.

As the Confrere Knights could come from any of the plethora of sub-divisions that made up the chivalric social strata, the wargear requirements depend upon each member’s background and position. To find which kit impression is best suited for an individual, please consult the tables in the *High Constable's Wargear and Combat Regulations* (p27-28)
Full

Orders
**Brother Serjeant**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Ideal</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Open Helm</td>
<td>Nasal Helm</td>
<td>Expanded Nasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Full Gambeson (Holy Orders marked)</td>
<td>Early Hauberk (with ventail)</td>
<td>Haubergion (without ventail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Maille chausses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Gear</td>
<td>Combat gloves</td>
<td>Padded mufflers</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon</td>
<td>Polearm/Spear Sword</td>
<td>Spear/Glaive Sword/Mace Long-knife (as secondary)</td>
<td>Hand-axe, Long-axe, Fauchard, Proto-falchion Dagger (as secondary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>Soldier’s Kite</td>
<td>Soldier’s Kite</td>
<td>Transitional Kite Knight’s Kite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rank at a Glance**

Men who were generally of lowborn blood and couldn't prove that they were of noble birth were initiated in the lower structure within the Holy Orders. Their duties included most of the servant-like roles within the castles, and the defence of the Brother Knights on the battlefield. They had no valets and were provisioned with only 1 horse where available. As they were not of noble birth to distinguish them from the Brother Knights, Brother Serjeants were not allowed to wear a Cappa over their armour in battle.

Despite being of a relatively humble social station, these men had access to the impressive resources of the Holy Orders, and as such could typically equip themselves in a better manner than their secular counterparts.
Brother Knight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Ideal</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Nasal Helm</td>
<td>Nasal/Faceplate Helmet</td>
<td>Expanded Nasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Hauberk (any) over full gambeson Cappa</td>
<td>Hauberk Cappa</td>
<td>Late Hauberk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs</td>
<td>Chausses</td>
<td>Chausses</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Gear</td>
<td>Maille mufflers</td>
<td>Maille mufflers</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon</td>
<td>Lance, Sword</td>
<td>Lance, Sword, Dagger, Mace</td>
<td>Hand-axe (as primary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>Transitional Kite</td>
<td>Knight’s Kite</td>
<td>Late Kite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rank at a Glance

The typical warrior monks of history; coming from a noble background they relinquished all wealth for a life of service to the order. They retained a higher rank above the Serjeants and typically fought from horseback, having access to the Order's best equipment and Serjeants to help them.

Their wargear should ideally feature no embellishment (this was actively stripped off on entry to the order)-members portraying Brother Knights should strip off or avoid as much decoration as possible- and members with any metallic items that represent gold should not wear this as part of their knightly impression (this was expressly forbidden by membership of Holy Orders).
Senior Brother Knight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Ideal</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Nasal Helm</td>
<td>Faceplate Helm</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Late Hauberk</td>
<td>Late Hauberk</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cappa</td>
<td>Cappa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs</td>
<td>Maille hose</td>
<td>Maille hose</td>
<td>Padded cuisses (with maille hose)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Gear</td>
<td>Maille mufflers</td>
<td>Maille mufflers</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon</td>
<td>Lance, Sword</td>
<td>Lance, Sword, Mace</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dagger (as secondary)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>Knight’s Kite</td>
<td>Late Kite Heater</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rank at a Glance

Representing the Brother Knights that had served the Order for a length of time, these individuals are those that have valuable experience and could help guide the members of the Order on and off the battlefield. These senior members of the Order could be those that had lived for many years in the Holy Land, understanding the customs and terrain of Outremer, or individuals famed for their past victories. Though not charged with official command of an estate, these Senior Brother Knights would lead their brothers in warfare, and would likely be elected gonfalonier.

Even in these knight’s cases, decorative or elaborate wargear was shunned as part of the aesthetic aspect of their monastic roots- and as such the same rules on decorative wargear apply.
Oratores
Regulations
The Holy Orders Structure

Note: due to the nature of the church in the twelfth century, these ranks are only available to male members. Female members wishing to take on similar duties may do so as Servitors.

The Holy Orders were, above all else, religious institutions. This is important to bear in mind, as although there were Chivalric Orders, the majority of Holy Orders followed a more monastic style of life. Indeed, the Chivalric Orders themselves included many ordained non-combatants who were afforded a great deal of respect. It was these men who cared for the spiritual wellbeing of the order, and performed the sacraments for them.

On the Holy Orders encampment, they may be joined by combatant members. Those that have taken Full Orders are just as much monks as they are warriors, and so have specific clothing and that they should wear upon the encampment.

Non-Combatants

These are the purely monastic members of the Order, those that filled the chapels and manned the hospitals. They had all sworn the same vows, relinquishing their previous life and ties in service of the Order and solemn worship of God. Among their number were the only ordained members of the Order, and the many humble Brothers who cared for the Order’s estates.

Combatants

The Brother Knights and Brother Serjeants of the Chivalric Orders were just as much monks as their non-combatant brothers, and when not required on the battlefield would be dressed in Cappas of their own. Though they still held rank within their Order, they would join the Brothers in prayer as equals.

Although these ranks are distinguished as Combatants, they can still be held on the Holy Orders Encampment by members wishing to forego combat in the same manner as a Scutage Knight.
Non-Combatants

**Brother**
Members of the Order who were not ordained, yet had still sworn vows. These could be retired soldiers, those incapable of work, or just the very pious. They would likely take on a role, such as Brother Infirmarian.

**Brother Chaplain**
Ordained members of the Order, they were responsible for religious ceremony and the spiritual wellbeing of their brothers. They would help teach and guide new initiates to the order, and were held in the highest regard.

**Senior Brother Chaplain**
For the non-militarised Orders, the Brother Chaplains were often required to take on many duties, such as the managing of hospitals, infirmaries and large estates. Some Brother Chaplains were recognised for their length of service or skills of management. These venerable individuals would participate in the political life of the Order and the Church, and would often attend courts and synods.

Combatants

**Brother Serjeant**
Although Brother Serjeants were not allowed to wear their cappas to battle, when in their chapter houses or commanderies it served to distinguish them from the regular Brothers. That being said, they were still relied upon to serve the knights and handle much of the day-to-day running of the estates. The Holy Orders did not have permission to knight an individual, so a brother serjeant would remain one for the rest of their life, meaning they could be of almost any age or experience.

**Brother Knight**
Afforded extra privileges due to their noble background, the Brother Knights would defer the duties of running an estate to the Brother Serjeants, allowing them to focus more upon military and political matters, and be ready to ride to battle or to the defence of Christian pilgrims at a moment's notice. That is not to say they never put aside their warrior minds, and would spend as much time in prayer as they would training.

**Senior Brother Knight**
Representing the Brother Knights that had served the Order for a length of time, these individuals are those that have valuable experience and could help guide the members of the Order on and off the battlefield. These Senior members of the Order could be those that had lived for many years in the Holy Land, understanding the customs and terrain of Outremer, or individuals famed for their past victories.
Holy Order Clothing
By Rank
**Brother**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body</th>
<th>Legs</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Accoutrements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural linen shift, Holy Orders Habit</td>
<td>Braies, Shoes/sandals</td>
<td>Integrated hood</td>
<td>Rope cincture, Wooden/bone cross</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rank at a glance**

Members of the Order who were not ordained, yet had still sworn vows. These could be retired soldiers, those incapable of work, or just the very pious. Like monks within a non-military monastery, they would commonly take on roles relevant to their experience (such as working in the infirmary). In the chapter houses and commanderies the Brothers would assist the Brother Chaplain in religious services, and help tend to the spiritual wellbeing of the members of the Order.

**Brother Chaplain**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body</th>
<th>Legs</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Accoutrements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural/white linen shift, Holy Orders Habit/Cappa</td>
<td>Braies, White linen/woollen hosen (optional) Shoes/sandals</td>
<td>Integrated hood, White linen coif (optional)</td>
<td>Rope cincture, Pewter/silver cross, Rosary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rank at a glance**

Ordained members of the Order were responsible for religious ceremony and the spiritual wellbeing of their brothers. They would help teach and guide new initiates to the order, and were held in the highest regard. The Brother Chaplain could take confessions, offer absolution, and perform the sacraments, making him one of the most important members of a chapter house or Commanderie. In the hospitals and infirmaries, the Brother Chaplains were not only experienced healers, but could grant a dying patient their last rites.
Senior Brother Chaplain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body</th>
<th>Legs</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Accoutrements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Under-cappa Cappa,</td>
<td>Braies,</td>
<td>Integrated hood,</td>
<td>Linen/silk cincture,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Orders Cloak (same colour as Cappa) featuring Holy Order Badge</td>
<td>White linen/silk stockings (optional)</td>
<td>White linen coif (optional)</td>
<td>Silver/gold cross,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shoes/sandals</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rosary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rank at a glance

For the non-militarised Orders, the Brother Chaplains were often required to take on many duties, such as the managing of hospitals, infirmaries and large estates. Some Brother Chaplains were recognised for their length of service or skills of management. These venerable individuals would participate in the political life of the Order and the Church, and would often attend courts and synods. A Senior Brother Chaplain would be able to manage people on a massive scale, and would employ a network of Clerks and Cofferers in order to make sure the Order functioned as it should.
**Brother Serjeant**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body</th>
<th>Legs</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Accoutrements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural/white linen</td>
<td>Braies, Woollen hosen (brown or undyed),</td>
<td>Integrated hood, Natural/white linen</td>
<td>Belt/rope cincture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-cappa, Cappa, Brown/black Holy</td>
<td>Shoes/ankle boots</td>
<td>coif (optional)</td>
<td>Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orders Cloak (optional)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rank at a glance**

Although Brother Serjeants were not allowed to wear their cappas to battle, when in their chapter houses or commanderies it served to distinguish them from the regular Brothers. That being said, they were still relied upon to serve the knights and handle much of the day-to-day running of the estates. The Holy Orders did not have permission to knight an individual, so a brother serjeant would remain one for the rest of their life, meaning they could be of almost any age or experience.

**Brother Knight**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body</th>
<th>Legs</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Accoutrements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Under-cappa, Cappa, Holy Orders</td>
<td>Braies, Woollen/Linen hosen (white or undyed),</td>
<td>Integrated hood, White linen coif</td>
<td>Belt/Linen cincture, Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloak (same colour as Cappa)</td>
<td>Shoes/ankle boots</td>
<td>(optional)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rank at a glance**

Afforded extra privileges due to their noble background, the Brother Knights would defer the duties of running an estate to the Brother Serjeants, allowing them to focus more upon military and political matters, and be ready to ride to battle or to the defence of Christian pilgrims at a moment’s notice. That is not to say they never put aside their warrior minds, and would spend as much time in prayer as they would training.
Senior Brother Knight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body</th>
<th>Legs</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Accoutrements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White linen Under-cappa, Cappa, Holy Orders Cloak (same colour as Cappa) featuring Holy Order Badge</td>
<td>Braies, White Woollen/Linen hosen, Shoes/ankle boots</td>
<td>Integrated hood, White linen coif (optional)</td>
<td>Belt/Linen or silk cincture, Cross</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ranks at a glance

Representing the Brother Knights that had served the Order for a length of time, these individuals are those that have valuable experience and could help guide the members of the Order on and off the battlefield. These Senior members of the Order could be those that had lived for many years in the Holy Land, understanding the customs and terrain of Outremer, or individuals famed for their past victories.
Holy Orders

Wargear and Clothing

Definitions
**Holy Orders Marking**

When garments are described as ‘Holy Order marked’, the item should feature the cross suitable for that order sewn over the heart. This cross was made from strips of hemmed cloth (applique).

When a hood is worn specifically to show the markings of the order, it should be made the same colour as that Order’s cappa.

**Holy Orders Habit**

An unadorned garment with a pair of broad gores to allow free leg movement. Habits are made of natural wool and hangs to the ankles (D or below, see diagram). They had wrists cut to the base of the thumb on the back of the hand that hung loose - these should be able to easily accommodate the other hand being tucked in them (as was done at mass). When working these should be folded back, exposing the shift beneath.

They should feature a voluminous integrated hood.

They should be made of natural dark brown or black wool, except for members of the Order of St. Lazarus, which should be natural grey wool.

**Under-cappa**

Almost identical in design to a linen shift, Under-Cappas should reach the ankles and feature close fitting sleeves. They should however feature much more generous gores than a linen shift.

**Cappa**

A woollen garment with relatively loose fitting sleeves to the wrists, and that reaches to the ankles (D or below, see diagram). They ought to have generous gores to allow free leg movement, and must feature a voluminous integrated hood.

The Order’s Badge must be blazoned (as described above) over the left breast (see image, right).

The colour of the cappa itself varies depending on the Order:

- **White** - Order of Solomon’s Temple and Order of St. Lazarus
- **Black** - Order of St. John, Order of St. James of Altopascio

**Holy Orders Cloaks**

These are woollen cloaks that can be cut as half or full circle designs, however they should only be secured with leather thonging, threaded through a pair of leather squares stitched just below the throat. They should also feature the Order’s badge over the left breast of the cloak as it sits.
Holy Order Encampment Regulations
Encampment Kit Impressions

The Holy Orders, when not taking to the battlefield, embody a form of monasticism very similar to that already represented within the Oratores estate at standard show formats. As such, for the Holy Orders members that hold Oratores positions, there is little difference. A Brother Knight, for example, when returning from the arena can change into his equivalent Oratores impression without a problem.

Members portraying ranks from the Bellatores (Partial Vows) on the encampment may not have the option to change into an Oratores impression. If that is the case, they may consult the tables below for appropriate encampment clothing for their rank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crossbowman/Chapter Armiger/Crossbow Serjeant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body</th>
<th>Legs</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Accoutrements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural linen undertunic,</td>
<td>Braies, Woollen hosen (brown or undyed), Shoes/ankle boots</td>
<td>Acorn/Phrygian hat/hood/linen coif</td>
<td>Belt, Eating knife, Cross, Pouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undyed woollen tunic (white, grey, black)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confere Squire/Confere Knight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body</th>
<th>Legs</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Accoutrements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dyed Undertunic, Tunic, Cloak featuring Holy Orders Badge</td>
<td>Braies, Woollen hosen Shoes/ankle boots</td>
<td>Phrygian hat / linen coif</td>
<td>Belt/Rope cincture, Belted weapon (not worn with habit), Cross, Pouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleached linen shift, Holy Orders Habit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Servitors

Servitor, meaning “servant” refers to the general collection of lay-folk who worked for a chapter house, Commanderie or hospital. Some may be the tenants who farmed the Order’s lands, whilst others would be hired craftsmen. Some were even indentured workers, or people serving a term with the Order in payment for some crime. Whatever the case, they were a vital part of the Holy Orders.

On the Holy Orders encampment, Servitors allow members wishing to portray a Laboratores rank to do so without the need for additional Seminaries or Cadres. In terms of kit impression this rank equates to standard Laboratores tiers 2-5. This means that, when deducing what equipment is available to you, you should consult the Laboratores Civilian Regulations and see what is allowable at your current tier. As always, you may portray a rank below your standard Laboratores tier.

The Servitor impression is recommended for female combatant members, as it allows them to get changed from their combat impression in order to participate on the encampment.

Where possible, all members portraying Servitors should have a particular craft or display they can demonstrate on the encampment, and should be able to discuss their role within a Holy Orders encampment. Furthermore, wherever possible members are requested to bear in mind that although within normal Norman society ostentation was commonplace, for the Holy Orders humility and functionality were of chief concern.
**Encampment Roles**

In order to fully represent the scope of duties performed by the Holy Orders, there are a number of specialised roles members are encouraged to pursue. These roles can inform how members act upon the encampment, as well as providing the option for additional equipment and displays for the members to partake in.

**Infirmarian**
The most common role within the Holy Orders, Infirmarians and Brothers Infirmarian would dedicate themselves to the care and healing of sick and wounded. This was the primary reason for the foundation of many of the Holy Orders.

**Clerk**
The organisation of a Holy Order was a task requiring thousands of scribes and record keepers. It was their job to maintain the network of communication across the many countries in which the Order operated. This Role requires a Journeyman position within the Guild of Scribes.

**Sacristan**
Responsible for the care, upkeep and protection of any relics the Order possessed. As a direct channel to God’s power, relics became important in the prayers for the sick and dying. The Sacristans were trusted with a great deal of responsibility, and would oversee any pilgrims who had come to witness the relics.

**Cofferer**
Many Holy Orders found themselves quite wealthy, and it was the duty of the Cofferers to manage and account for that wealth. The earliest form of credit banking can be attributed to the Order of Solomon’s Temple, and Hospitals often received donations from recovered patients. Within the Order all of this money needed to be counted and tracked, to ensure it could be directed where it was most needed.
Infirmarian

### Additional clothing
- Scapular/Apron

### Equipment
- Surgical tools,
  - Herbalist tools,
  - Bandages

### Displays
- Medical Display

**Role at a Glance**
The most common role within the Holy Orders, Infirmarians and Brothers Infirmarian would dedicate themselves to the care and healing of sick and wounded. This was the primary reason for the foundation of many of the Holy Orders. On the Encampment, they should be able to speak with members of the public about medieval medical practices, and following a combat display may be called upon to tend to any wounded.

All members wishing to take on the role of Infirmarian should be members of the Guild of Barber Surgeons and Herbalists.

Clerk

### Additional clothing
- None

### Equipment
- Quills,
  - Inks,
  - Inkwell,
  - Parchment/vellum,
  - Pen knife

### Displays
- Scriptorium Display

**Role at a Glance**
The organisation of a Holy Order was a task requiring thousands of scribes and record keepers. It was their job to maintain the network of communication across the many countries in which the Order operated. Clerks would be Brothers, or occasionally Servitors, who were the eyes and ears of the Order’s Seneschal, the chief officer of the Holy Order when it came to logistics and records. They made sure the disparate branches of the Order remained in contact. On the Encampment they should be seen to be busy, writing letters and recording the movements of their Order.

All members wishing to take on the role of Clerk should be at least of Journeyman status in the Guild of Scribes.
**Sacristan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional clothing</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Displays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>Keys, Reliquary</td>
<td>Holy Orders Procession</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Role at a glance**

Responsible for the care, upkeep and protection of any relics the Order possessed. As a direct channel to God’s power, relics became important in the prayers for the sick and dying. The Sacristans were trusted with a great deal of responsibility, and would oversee any pilgrims who had come to witness the relics. On the Encampment a Sacristan should be open and willing to show members of the public around, and act much like a ‘Front of House’ for the Holy Orders Encampment. This is also a good role for non-combatant members who can maintain a presence on the Encampment during combat displays.

**Cofferer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional clothing</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Displays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>Keys, Coffers, Purses, Wax tablet and stylus/parchment, quill and ink</td>
<td>Money Lending and Early Banking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Role at a glance**

Many Holy Orders found themselves quite wealthy, and it was the duty of the Cofferers to manage and account for that wealth. The earliest form of credit banking can be attributed to the Order of Solomon’s Temple, and Hospitals often received donations from recovered patients. Within the Order all of this money needed to be counted and tracked, to ensure it could be directed where it was most needed. On the Encampment Cofferers can work alongside the Clerks in regards to making records. They can also be seen interacting with Servitors and the members of the Order who accepted wages.
The Gonfalonier

The Gonfalonier was a senior member of the Order appointed by their superior to carry the Order's Gonfalon. The Gonfalon was an important rallying point, and so being appointed Gonfalonier was a great honour. For the Chivalric Orders, the Gonfalon would be carried into battle and used to direct the members of the Order. Tradition dictated that members of the Order could not leave the field of battle until the Gonfalon had done so. Furthermore, should the Gonfalon fall, they were ordered to rally to the Gonfalon of another Holy Order if possible, or failing that, to the banner of a Christian lord.

In terms of Normannis, the Gonfalonier is the title given to the member in charge of the Holy Orders presence at a show. For the Chivalric Orders, this should be the most senior combatant, who will be leading the Order during combat displays. The member appointed Gonfalonier may change from show to show.

The Gonfalon should be a large, rectangular banner mounted on a crossbeam. It can be made of linen or silk and should feature the design shown as the Order's Banner later in this document.

Smaller secondary banners may be carried by members, particularly on the ends of lances. These should feature the same design shown as the Order's Banner, though adjusted slightly as is convenient (for example, as a triangular pennon). No other banner in the Order should rival the Gonfalon; it must be easily identifiable from across a battlefield.

In terms of logistics, a situation may arise in which the corresponding Gonfalon for a particular Order cannot make it to the show at which they are required. If this is the case, the Gonfalonier may carry the Gonfalon of any Holy Order. Simply explain to the audience that your force has rallied to the banner of another Order. This is also the case if the show contains members portraying different Holy Orders; they have simply joined the forces of a different Order for the time being. There is only one Gonfalonier per show.

On the battlefield, the Gonfalon may be carried by the Gonfalonier themselves, or if preferred, it may be carried by a Chapter Armigier serving as the Gonfalonier’s Valet.

For non-combatant Orders, the Gonfalon may remain at the Holy Orders Encampment, preferably outside the Gonfalonier's tent to denote their position.