



PEREGRINI Lindisfarne
Landscape Partnership



TUDORS AND REIVERS
ARTEFACT BOX





TUDOR AND REIVERS ARTEFACT BOX: COMPLETE BOX



1	Leather Costrel	7	Canvas & Leather Quiver
2	Backgammon game bag and 13 red counters and 14 yellow counters in a small canvas pouch in a large canvas bag	8	Rosary
3	Leather Pouch containing peppercorns	9	Captain's Gavel
4	Belt Pouch	10	Ear Spoon
5	Archer's Bracer	11	Ballock Dagger
6	Cannon Ball Gauge	12	Tudors & Reivers Loan Box- Risk Assessment
		13	Artefact Box Booklet- Tudors & Reivers

Acknowledgements

The artefacts were made by Emma Berry and Andrew Bates of Phenix Studios Ltd of Hexham, Northumberland. <http://www.phenixstudios.com/>



ARTEFACT BOX: TUDOR AND REIVERS

Item: 1

Brief Description: Costrel



Further Information:

- A costrel is a flask made of leather, earthenware, or wood-usually with loops so it can be threaded on to a belt making it easier to carry.
- -This item is made from fairly thick leather that has been sewn together.
- They were normally lined with pitch [a thick, sticky liquid resin from pine trees] or beeswax to make it watertight.
- These were used to easily carry liquids around just like we carry around bottles of water today.
- They would have been in common use during the Tudor period, particularly by travellers or soldiers.
- During the Tudor period, there was a lot of unrest along the border between Scotland and England.
- Borderers were robbed and murdered by both the English and Scottish armies-homes were burnt, crops were destroyed and animals were taken.
- Historians agree that the Border Reivers were a product of these conditions.
- Many local surnames in Northumberland have family histories stretching back to the time of the Reivers.

 **Explore**

 What does the word 'reive' mean?

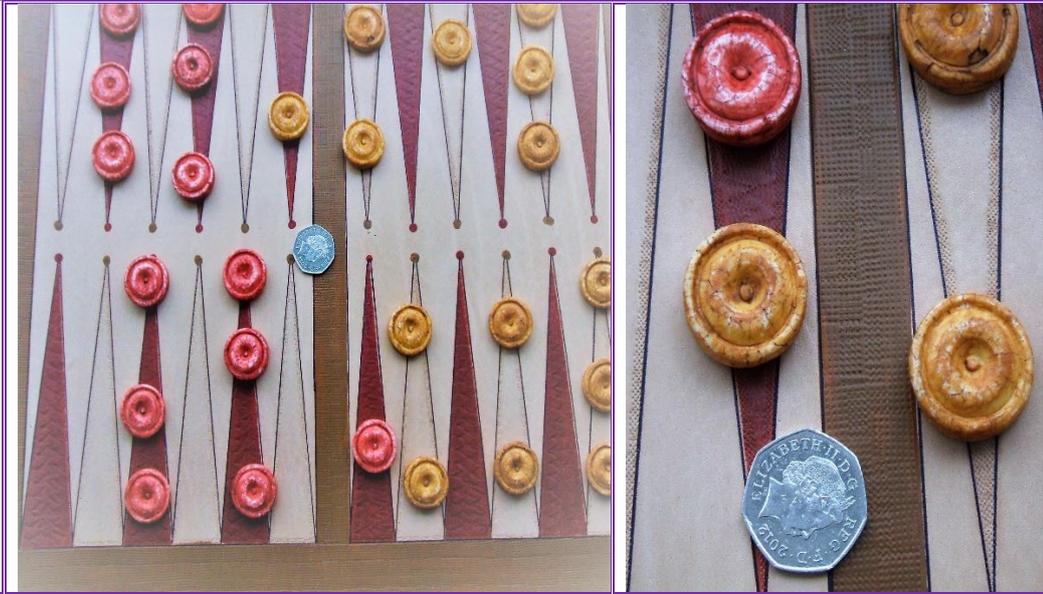
 Are you a Border Reiver? Look at the map on the next page to see if your family name is associated with border reiving.



ARTEFACT BOX: TUDOR AND REIVERS

Item: 2

Brief Description: Backgammon Game



Further Information:

- Game of backgammon with counters
- Backgammon is one of the oldest board games known.
- It is normally a game for two players where the counters are moved according to the roll of a dice
- A player wins by removing all of their pieces from the board before their opponent
- Backgammon involves a combination of strategy and luck (from rolling dice).

 Explore:

 Find out how to play backgammon. Have a look at <https://www.thespruce.com/setting-up-a-backgammon-board-409277>

 Alternatively, you could make up some quiz questions about the items in this box and use them instead of a dice to play a game on the board.

 You could also turn it into a team game rather than for just two players.

PS You will need to make up your own set of rules too!



ARTEFACT BOX: TUDOR AND REIVERS

Item: 3

Brief Description: Pouch of Peppercorns



Further Information:

- This would have been carried around and used to season food.
- Peppercorns were very valuable –so only the rich would have been able to afford them.

Explore:

- What sort of food did people eat during the Tudor period?
- Was there a difference between what rich and poor people ate. Do rich and poor eat different things today?
- Were there rules about what you had to eat on certain days?
- Do you think Tudors had a healthy diet?
- Take a look at:

<http://primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/tudors/food.html>

www.primaryresources.co.uk/history/powerpoint/tudor_food_NH.ppt

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zq6pvcw>



ARTEFACT BOX: TUDOR AND REIVERS

Item: 4

Brief Description: Belt Pouch



Further Information:

- This belt bag or pouch or purse was made from tanned leather and dyed with vegetable dyes
- Usually tanned calf and goat skins would be used to make these items –depending on how rich you were.
- They would be used to carry a variety useful items with you that you needed in your daily life.

Explore:

- What do you think Tudors put in their belt bags? What do you carry around with you every day?
- What sort of clothes did rich Tudors wear?
- How did poor people dress in Tudor times?
- Are they the same or different? Which would you have preferred to have been?

<http://primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/tudors/clothes.htm>

<http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/Resources/learning/targettudors/court/index.html>

<http://www.mylearning.org/tudor-clothing--dress-to-impress/p-3488/>



ARTEFACT BOX: TUDOR AND REIVERS

Item: 5

Brief Description: Archer's Bracer



Further Information:

- Made from leather and used by archers to protect their forearm.
- This example is from the Mary Rose, one of Henry VIII's war ships. It was in service for 34 years before it sank.
- The decoration on the bracer shows the Tudor rose emblem.
- The Mary Rose played a part in the Battle of Flodden in 1513. It was used to bring Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk and approximately 1000 troops and sailors to join the English army in Newcastle upon Tyne, where on 2nd September 1513 it moored up and joined with the Earl of Surrey and his troops. After this it is believed to have moved north to Berwick so that it could help to supply and support the English army.

 Explore:

 The links below give further information:

<http://www.maryrose.org/discover-our-collection/story-of-the-ship/>

<https://www.flodden1513ecomuseum.org/places/distant/the-mary-rose>



ARTEFACT BOX: TUDOR AND REIVERS

Item: 6

Brief Description: Cannon Ball Gauge



Further Information:

- This was used to measure the size of cannonball to make sure you put one the correct size in your cannon.
- Archaeologists studying the Mary Rose have discovered cannon balls that were capable of piercing armour.
- Henry VIII was extremely interested in scientific and military progress and he bought guns from Europe and encouraged gun-foundries in England.
- In fact, it was English gun-founders who made the first really reliable cast-iron cannon.
- Previously cannon had been made of bronze. However, iron cannon, though harder to make, were stronger and cheaper.
- Large cannon were often elaborately decorated.
- One of the most beautiful 16th century guns in England now stands in Dover Castle.
- It was called the "*Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol*", though it was given to Elizabeth's father, Henry VIII, by the Emperor Charles V.
- Although the *Pocket Pistol* looked powerful, it only shot a 12lb ball. Most 16th century cannon had an extreme range of not more than a mile and an accurate range of as little as 350 yards.

Explore:

What would have happened if you put the wrong size cannonball in your cannon?

Take a look at a Tudor Cannon here:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/ahistoryoftheworld/objects/cr75fiydTZ2Umz4d0hR8tQ>

Identify three types of Tudor weapon. Write a short paragraph about each one.

How do these weapons compare with modern day weapons?

<http://www.sixwives.info/tudor-weapons.htm>



ARTEFACT BOX: TUDOR AND REIVERS

Item: 7

Brief Description: Quiver



Further Information:

- Made from canvas and leather.
- It would have hung from a belt.
- The top canvas cover would have kept the fletching dry if it was raining.
- The **fletching** is the feathers at the end of the arrow. The feathers keep the arrow stable and help keep it on course.
- Archers were a vital part of Tudor warfare and helped win many battles.
- One famous example is the Battle of Agincourt fought on 25 October 1415.

 Explore:

 Find out about the Battle of Agincourt. Take a look at:

<http://primaryfacts.com/3420/battle-of-agincourt-facts-and-information/>
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/guides/zsxr82p>

 Use the template on the next page to write a newspaper report on the role of the archers at Agincourt.

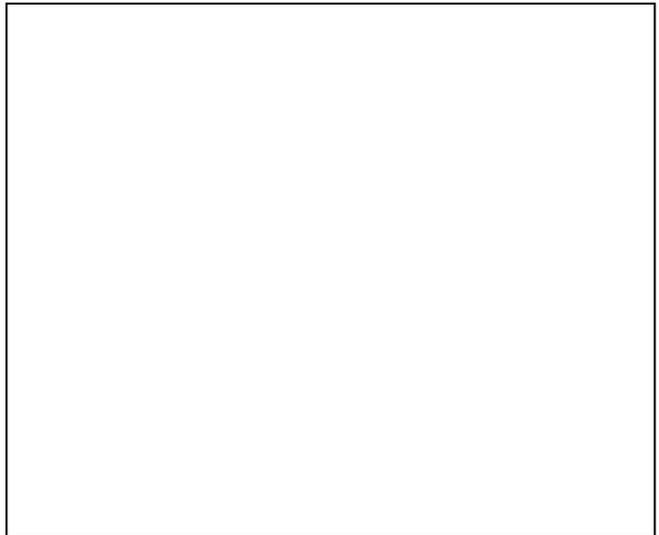
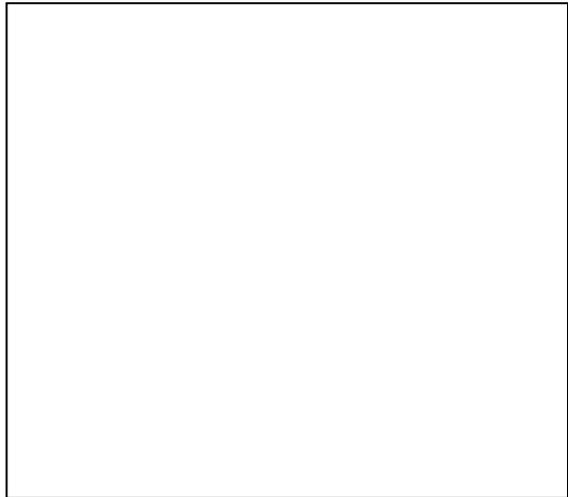
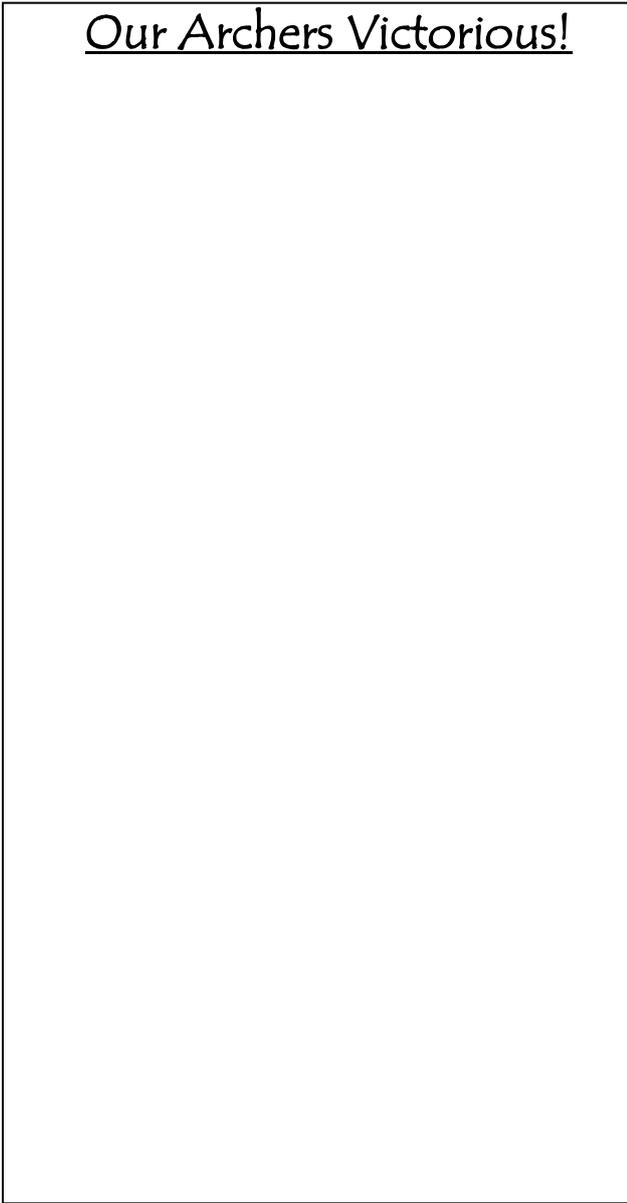


26th October 1415

THE DAILY PEREGRINE

Agincourt Won!

Our Archers Victorious!





ARTEFACT BOX: TUDOR AND REIVERS

Item: 8

Brief Description: Rosary



Further Information:

- Made from bone
- When Henry VIII came to the throne in 1485, England was a Roman Catholic country.
- Saying the rosary is a Catholic form of devotion, but other religions also use prayer beads.

Explore:

- Find out more about this religious practice and its use in different religions.
- Why are prayer beads used?
- Are prayer beads used the same way in all religions?
- Take a look at:
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/zwkjpv4/revision/2>
<https://anthromuseum.missouri.edu/minigalleries/prayerbeads/intro.shtml>



ARTEFACT BOX: TUDOR AND REIVERS

Item: 9	Brief Description: Captain's Gavel
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Further Information:

- This gavel made of wood is from the Mary Rose.
- Although small, this is its exact size.
- It would have been used by the captain for calling the crew to order.

Explore:

Why would the captain have the crew gathered together to speak to them?

Find out what life was like on the Mary Rose for people like:

Carpenter

Archers

Surgeon

Cook

Purser

Gunners

Officers

Gentlemen

Write a short paragraph describing what life was like for two of the people on board.

Then, compare what life was like for ordinary men aboard and the life of the officers and gentlemen on the vessel.

<http://www.maryrose.org/meet-the-crew/>

<http://www.maryrose.org/discover-our-collection/her-crew/the-people-on-board/>



ARTEFACT BOX: TUDOR AND REIVERS

Item:10	Brief Description: Ear Spoon
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Further Information:

- Made from bone.
- Used for cleaning out your ears!
- DON'T TRY THIS!

Explore:

- What was the Tudor idea of beauty?
- Is it the same as ours today?
- What sort of ingredients did they use for cosmetics?
- Take a look at:

<http://www.mylearning.org/the-painted-lady--tudor-portraits-at-the-ferens/p-2281/>

<http://primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/tudors/clothes.htm>



ARTEFACT BOX: TUDOR AND REIVERS

Item:11	Brief Description: Ballock Dagger
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Further Information:

- This dagger is made from metal with an oak handle and a leather guard.
- It gets its name from its shape and from the fact that it was usually worn directly in front of the girdle.
- This type of dagger was popular throughout Europe between the 13th and 18th centuries, in particular during the Tudor period.
- It would have been an essential item for a border reiver.

 Explore: Find out more about the Border Reivers.

 Were border reivers from one class of society or several different classes?

 Who did they steal from?

 What was their favourite time of year to go reiving?

 When did border reiving come to an end?

 Useful Links:

<http://www.webring.org/l/rd?ring=isleoflewis;id=38;url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eborderreivers%2Eco%2Euk%2F>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/legacies/myths_legends/scotland/borders/article_1.shtml

<http://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofScotland/The-Border-Reivers/>

GENERAL QUESTIONS TO EXPLORE

Explore: Border Reivers at War

 Take a look at the picture on the next page.

 It shows the typical clothing worn by reivers.

 Then answer the questions below.

 Identify and describe three items that would have protected a reiver whilst fighting.

 Identify and describe three items that a reiver would have used to attack others.

Next:

 Reivers rode ponies, known as hobblers. First, read the information at:

http://www.electricscotland.com/history/other/border_reivers7.htm

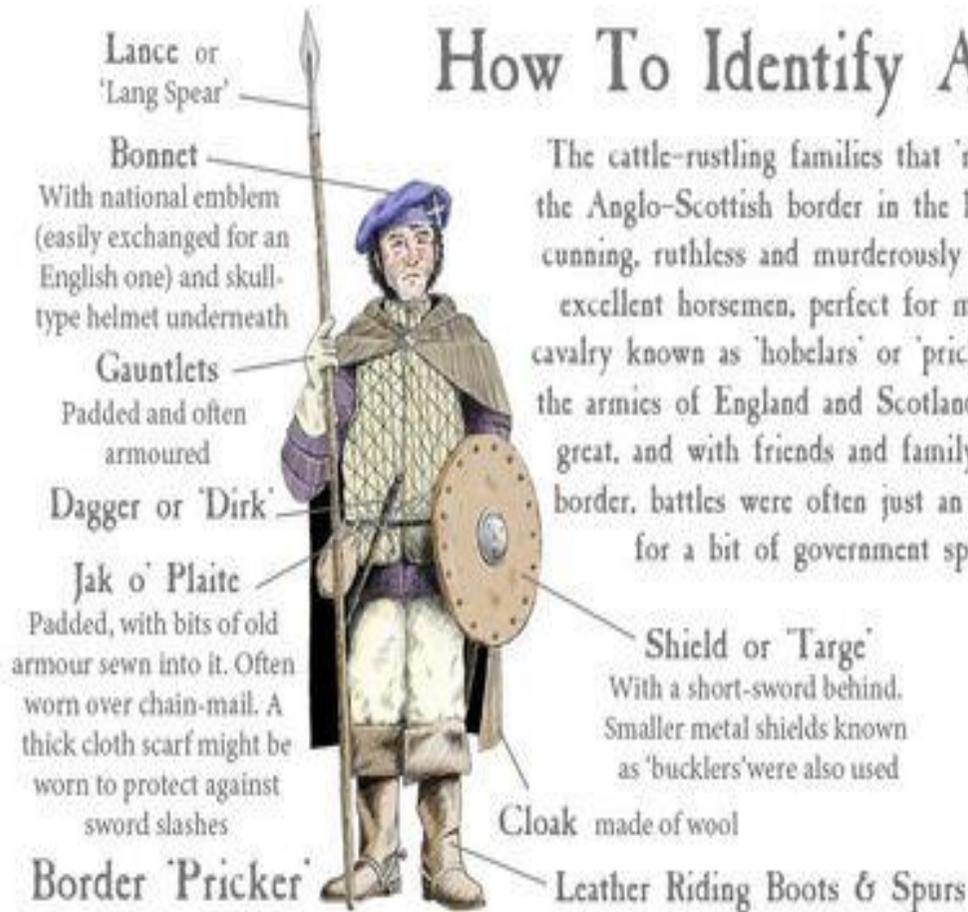
or

<http://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofScotland/The-Border-Reivers/>

 Now, explain what made these ponies so well equipped for border reiving

 Overall, how well do you think a border reiver was equipped for life of fighting and reiving. Say what your reasons are.

How To Identify A Border Reiver



The cattle-rustling families that 'reived' on both sides of the Anglo-Scottish border in the 16th century were tough, cunning, ruthless and murderously violent. They were also excellent horsemen, perfect for military service as light cavalry known as 'hobelars' or 'prickers'. Unfortunately for the armies of England and Scotland their loyalty wasn't so great, and with friends and family on both sides of the border, battles were often just an excuse to get together for a bit of government sponsored plunder!



Taken from <http://moffettreunion2016.dyndns-web.com/Border-Reivers.htm> accessed 17/4/2017

 Explore: The Border Reivers' Contribution To Our Language

The Border Reivers are not just surnames from history. Their words have found their way into our everyday language. Using the link to help you:

-  Find out what each word means; and,
-  How the history of the border reivers helped the word come into our language.

1. Blackmail - <http://www.englandsnortheast.co.uk/BorderReivers.html>

Blackmail means...	
It came into our language because	

2. Redhanded - <http://www.englandsnortheast.co.uk/BorderReivers.html>

Redhanded means...	
It came into our language because...	

3. Hot Trod- <http://www.borderrivers.co.uk/Border%20Life/The%20Hot%20Trod.htm>
<http://www.webring.org/l/rd?ring=isleoflewis;id=38;url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eborderrivers%2Eco%2Euk%2F>

http://cowdenknowes.houseofharden.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=26&Itemid=43

Hot Trod means...	
It came into our language because...	

4. Hue and Cry- <http://www.borderrivers.co.uk/Border%20Life/The%20Hot%20Trod.htm>

http://cowdenknowes.houseofharden.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=26&Itemid=43

Hue and Cry means...	
It came into our language because...	

 Explore: The Bad, the Very Bad and the Absolutely Dreadful!

 The Border Reivers produced their fair share of characters [some might say villains] and feuds.

 Choose one of the famous border reivers below and write a report on their story.

 'Kinmont Willie' Armstrong

<http://www.webring.org/l/rd?ring=isleoflewis;id=38;url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eborderreivers%2Eco%2Euk%2F>

<http://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofScotland/The-Border-Reivers/>

 William De Soulis

<http://www.webring.org/l/rd?ring=isleoflewis;id=38;url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eborderreivers%2Eco%2Euk%2F>

 Hecky Noble and Dick Armstrong of Dryhope

http://www.bbc.co.uk/legacies/myths_legends/scotland/borders/article_3.shtml

http://www.electricscotland.com/history/other/border_reivers8.htm

 Archie Armstrong

<http://www.webring.org/l/rd?ring=isleoflewis;id=38;url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eborderreivers%2Eco%2Euk%2F>