

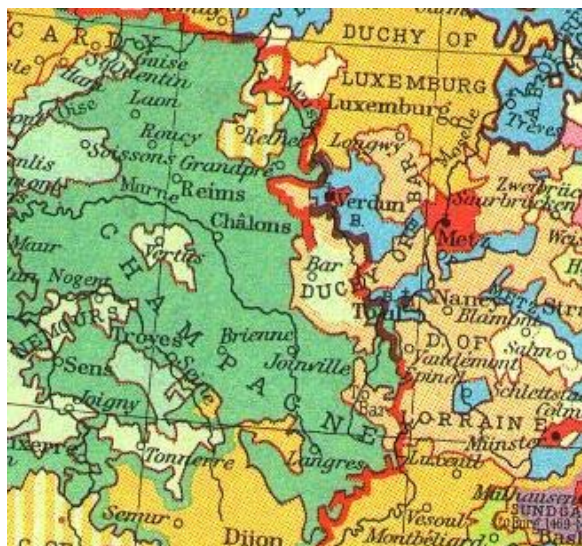
# Saint Joan Script Glossary

Compiled by Richard Rossi

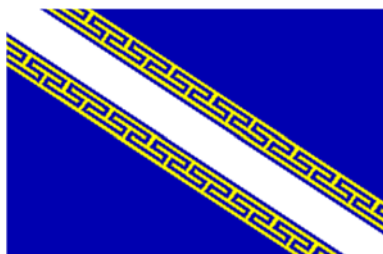
*Italicized definitions have an accompanying picture*

## Scene I

**Meuse River:** During the time of the play, this roughly North/South river indicated the border between the Holy Roman Empire and the Kingdom of France. Approximately the red line, with **Lorraine** as the tan county at the bottom right, and **Champagne** on the left.



**Lorraine:** The Duchy of Upper Lorraine, ruled by the dynasty of Gérard de Châtenois, was de facto independent from the 10th to 15th centuries. Intersected by the Meuse and Moselle rivers, it had a great deal of trade and information passing through, which made it an enticing target. In 1431, a mere two years after the start of *Saint Joan*, the Duchy was ceded to the House of Anjou, specifically René I, from whom it was incorporated into France in 1480.



**Champagne:** Under the rule of the Counts of Champagne until 1284, the marriage of Philip the Fair and Joan I of Navarre brought it under the royal domain. During the High Middle Ages (1000-1300), the County of Champagne was one of the most powerful fiefs in France, home to the largest financial and commercial markets in Western Europe.

**Vaucouleurs Castle:** The main defense of “the town that armed Joan of Arc” and the residence of Robert de Baudricourt. The unruined structures, including the gothic chapel on the right, were rebuilt during the 18th century.



**Robert de Baudricourt:** (1400-1454) minor French nobility, the son of the chamberlain of the Duke of Bar (Liebald de Baudricourt). At the time of the play, he was Captain of the Royal Garrison; eventually cornered in public, Joan lectured him and everyone present, putting public pressure on him to provide an escort to visit the Dauphin. During the war he became a Lord and was made the chamberlain and councillor of René I.

**Military Squire:** A common turn of phrase from Shaw’s time, it seems to refer to the later definitions of ‘squire’: a country gentleman or landed proprietor (1670); a general term of address to a gentlemen of high social standing (1823). In this context, it appears to refer to Robert as a land-owning military gentleman.

**Steward:** From the Old English for *housekeeper*, a common-use word during the time of the play. It literally means “one who manages affairs of an estate on behalf of his employer”.

**Baudricourt:** A small town in Lorraine, approximately 31 miles SE of Vaucouleurs and approximately 19 miles East of the Meuse River, specifically Neufchateau.

**The Maid:** Joan’s chosen moniker, Jeanne la Pucelle, or Joan the maiden. When asked, she had explained that she had promised her saints (specifically **Catherine** and **Margaret** to maintain her virginity "as long as it pleases God", in what seems to be a deliberate subtext of holy chastity. In addition, many of her letter through 1429 refer to her simply as “the Maiden” (March 22 and May 5 letters to the English at Orleans, June 25 letter to Tournai, July 4 letter to Troyes, etc.), though most anyone that had heard of her would be familiar with her moniker. The expression “maid of Orleans” did not appear until 1630, in the biography *Histoire de Jeanne, la Pucelle d'Orléans* by Edmond Richer.

**Domrémy:** The birthplace of Joan, a small town approximately 13 miles south of Vaucouleurs along the Meuse River. After the coronation of Charles VII, as a favor to Joan the inhabitants of Domrémy and Greux were to be “free and exempt from any taxes levied or to be levied in the aforesaid district”; this privilege lapsed with the French Revolution.

**Father:** (1380-1440) Jacques d'Arc, husband of **Isabelle Romée**, a farmer in **Domrémy** who also held the post of *doyen*, a tax collector and defense organizer. According to tradition, he fell ill from grief and died two months after Joan, though this most likely untrue as most sources place his death at 1440.



**Captain:** In 1429 the word had not acquired the military connotation it has today; that would be applied around 1560. It probably refers to *capitayn*, literally ‘one who stands at the head of others’. Something very similar to the idea of first among equals.

**Shew:** Archaic spelling of the word *show*. Recorded as early as 1200, it is probable that it was a common use word during the 15th century. However, this usage stands out as representative of obsolete pronunciation, a common quirk from Shaw’s time.

**Joan:** (1412-1431) Jehanne La Pucelle, later commonly known as Jeanne d’Arc, was born in **Domrémy**. Burgundian raids around her parents farm were all too common, and in 1424 she claimed to have seen Saint Michael, Saint Catherine, and Saint Margaret in visions. They told her to drive the English out of France and bring the Dauphin to Reims to be crowned. After joining with the Dauphin and having a generally successful campaign, she was captured by the Burgundians and tried for heresy. The trial, interestingly enough, violated Canon Law almost entirely and was politically motivated from the outset. She and her family were ennobled in 1430, which allowed them to change their surname to ‘du Lys’.



**Turret doorway:** Unsurprisingly, the doorway used to get out of a tower staircase. While there were many styles, this shows a good period example.



**Respectably dressed in red:** The color red carried some interesting connotations during the Middle Ages. Most often associated with power and wealth, especially within the church, expensive (and long-lasting) red dyes were achieved with Carmine (L) and Brazilin (R).



Less expensive, and much more frail, red dye was achieved with Madder root; this is something that Joan would have worn. The Virgin Mary and Jesus were frequently depicted wearing red after the 10th century, especially in Orthodox iconography. It was also seen as a symbol of a martyr; not only does



the color elevate her to nobility, but also carries the connotation of suffering and the Passion in addition to once again underlining her status as a holy virgin.

**Curtseying:** The origin of the word, "a bending the knee and lowering the body as a gesture of respect", originates in the 1570's and was not exclusively a female action. There is a great deal of confusion over whether the modern curtsey has any relation to this older idea, as the male/female curtsey began to diverge into male bowing and female curtseying in the 17th century. Keep it simple, especially for Joan, but also remember that despite being a poor commoner, she is also vassal to the King of Heaven; she is going to treat a great many people that are not her peers as equals.



**Dauphin:** The title given to the heir-apparent to the throne of France between 1350 and 1791. It originates from the sale of Humbert II's rather sizable land holdings to Philippe VI on the condition that the heir of France assume the title of Dauphin, a reference to the dolphin depicted on his family coat of arms. During the time of the play, the Dauphiné Viennois was technically part of the Holy Roman Empire and extremely anarchic.\

**Duke nor peer at his orders:** A reference to the peerage system in which a lesser noble is at the beck and call of a greater noble. However, dukes were the highest precedence in both the French and English peerage systems; it was they who answered to none but the king. A captain of the royal garrison, even nobility, should have no place to say such a thing, as everyone is more noble than he.

**King of Heaven:** The Christian God.

**Sixteen Francs:** A franc was the common term for the gold *livre tournois*, one of two royally minted coins during the time of the play, the other being the silver *denier*. That is an extremely low price for 1429; a regular horse was worth 28 *livres*, while a warhorse was worth about 75. She goes on



to say that it is “a good deal of money”; for perspective, it would take a huntsman around 22 years of wages to purchase the nag Joan desires, while a poor knight might require seven or eight months. Approximately \$131,500 in today's currency.

**Soldier's armor:** Breeches, shirt, shoes, gambeson, armor, and various other accoutrements required to be a soldier. Depending on whether she wanted leather, chain, or plate, and whether it was proofed (see **What use is armor...**, page 38), it could cost anywhere between 1 and 25 *livres*. Her use of mens clothing becomes a major contention point in her trial.

**Siege of Orleans:** The six month siege of Orleans by the English between October 1428 and May 1429. The capital of the Duchy of Orleans, who supported the uncrowned Charles VII and rejected the Treaty of Troyes, it was strategically important to both sides. Despite being removed from Orleans by Joan, the English still held control of the region and were not fully removed until the Battle of Patay.

**Impudent baggage:** A popular turn of phrase from Shaw's period which basically means “a cheeky immoral woman.”

**Bertrand de Poulengey:** Lord of Gondrecourt, a small town approximately 10 miles SW of Vaucouleurs, and the son of Jean de Poulengey. Approximately 37 years old at the start of the play, he sat witness at Joan's trial of revision.

**John of Metz:** Lord of Nouillonpont, approximately 60 miles north of Vaucouleurs; the lordship was granted after Joan's death. At the time of the play, he was a squire of Robert de Baudricourt. Approximately 31 years old at the start of the play, he also sat witness at Joan's trial of revision.

**Dick the Archer:** Richard, an ignoble companion of Robert de Baudricourt, one of the people to accompany Joan to Chinon. Naming conventions among soldiers suggest that this character may have been an extremely good archer or led a company of archers. Mentioned several times in the Nullification Trial.



**Saint Catherine:** Specifically, Saint Catherine of Alexandria. The story of her life and martyrdom makes her a symbol of truth and justice in the face of blind anger. Christian historians note that there is no solid evidence of her existence, postulating that she was invented to provide a counterpoint for Hypatia of Alexandria. Others suggest that her experience is a conglomeration of stories from the Diocletianic Persecutions in 4 AD. However, she had an enormous cult following in the Middle Ages and was considered the most important of the Fourteen Holy Helpers, a group of saints venerated for their effectiveness against disease. She has a wide patronage focusing on women, her symbol is the Catherine Wheel (upon which she was nearly martyred and was named after her), and her feast day is November 25.

**Saint Margaret:** Specifically Margaret of Antioch. Another member of the Fourteen Holy Helpers, she is most often pictured escaping from or standing above a dragon, representative of the devil. She is a symbol of the power of faith and the ability to overcome evil. Like Catherine, there is little solid evidence of her existence, but she was immensely popular during the Crusades. Her symbol is the dragon or a hammer and her feast day is July 20.

**Paradise:** Either Heaven or the Garden of Eden. The idea that paradise existed on Earth in an unreachable location was very popular prior to the Restoration, but Shaw is most likely referring to Heaven.

**Dithering imbecile:** Another term from Shaw's day, it's used to describe someone who is not only stupid, but can't make up their mind on how exactly to be stupid.

**Gentleman-at-arms:** A phrase that refers to the British royal bodyguard, as their name had recently been changed in Shaw's day, but is equivalent to the French *gendarme*. Essentially enlisted noblemen in the French army, they were first contracted by Charles VII in 1439.

**Provost-Marshal:** Non-judicial officers that were assigned to judge crimes committed by army members. Less common during Joan's day than later in the 15th century, they eventually gained influence over territory as well as certain civilian matters. Unlike a regular judge, their ruling were not appealable.

**Obstinate:** Stubborn, resolute, or determined.

**Humbugging:** A popular slang term from the 18th and 19th centuries, it means 'to trick or deceive'.

**Get her into trouble:** Possibly referring to trouble with the authorities, more likely a bit of older slang used to describe an unmarried woman becoming pregnant.



**I am her fathers lord...:** Vassalage meant that a Lord was entitled to certain benefits from his subjects, and in exchange they were entitled to certain benefits from him. Kings had Lords as vassals, who had knights as vassals, who had serfs as villeins. The serfs paid their liege lord dues in return for use of the land, sometimes money but usually food, goods, and services; in addition they received protection and safety. Knights paid taxes to their lord in addition to providing soldiers and training, and in return they had the chance to earn a great deal of wealth and climb into a higher strata. Lords paid taxes to the king and provided the soldiers needed to maintain order in the kingdom. Scene IV shows how important this system was to the lords; with everything held equally by the church, as Joan wanted, there could be no chance of wealth or power.

**Blessed Virgin:** The Virgin Mary.

**Foulmouthed and foulminded:** A sayer and a thinker of abusive or obscene things.

**We should join the Duke of Burgundy...They have Paris:** The Hundred Years war lasted from 1337 to 1453, pitting the Plantagenets against the Valois for control of the French throne. A complicated political background among the allies of each house brought many other kingdoms into the fight. The Duke of Burgundy, Philip III was allied with the King of England, Henry VI, from 1420 until 1435, so “they” refers to the alliance. In 1419, Philip accused the Dauphin of murdering his father, John the Fearless, and continued to supply support to the Burgundians against the Armagnacs. Two political parties in France, they supported the Duke of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans, respectively.



**Chinon:** A large trade city in western France, it is located on the Vienne River several miles from where it meets the Loire. Historically, the city never lost faith in the Dauphin, who had sought refuge in the Chateau de Chinon since 1418.

**Dilatory:** An action with the intent to cause delay.

**Checkmate:** The final move in a game of chess, conversationally used to indicate an inarguable position.

**Crown the Dauphin:** The Dauphin is only the heir to the throne and not the rightful king. To become the king, he must be crowned and recognized by both God and country. However, given

that the French had been losing the war very badly since 1415, and that Reims had been ceded to the English in 1420 by the Treaty of Troyes, it was laughable that Joan should hope to have Charles crowned at all, let alone at Reims.



**Reims Cathedral:** The traditional location for the crowning of French kings, which required sacred oil from the Sainte Ampoule (**Holy oil**, page 35), supposed brought down from heaven by a dove for the coronation of Clovis in 496. The English had been ceded Reims in 1420, but were expelled in 1429 when Joan approached the city.

**Plundering:** The stealing of goods during a time of war.

**Money they will make in ransoms:** Warriors on a field of battle were typically bound through chivalric code to fight and capture those of equal ranking, one of the reasons for the elaborate coats of arms knights bore into battle. Instead of killing their opponents, they would take them ransom, demanding huge sums of money for their safe return. This practice could take as little as a month or as long as a decade, during which time the prisoner was generally treated quite well.

**Halo:** A “physical” representation of the divine nature of a being. Representation of the halo in ecclesiastic art had already begun to decline by the 15th century, but it remained a powerful idea of divinity.



**Soldier’s dress:** Tunic, breeches, shoes...mens clothing, but specifically the clothes one would wear under armor.

**Mayn’t:** An archaic phrase in Shaw’s day, it means *may not*. It serves the same purpose as **Shew** to represent obsolete pronunciation.

## Scene II



**Touraine:** A province of France, home to Chinon and a stronghold of French resistance during the war. When Charles was crowned in 1429, it was made a royal duchy.

**Antechamber:** A waiting room, usually a separate room.





**Archbishop of Rheims:** (1380-1444) Renaud of Chartres. Appointed to the archbishopric in 1414 but unable to take his office until 1429. Became a lieutenant of the king (Charles VI) in 1418. Became a chancellor of France in 1428, Crowned Charles VII in 1429.

**Reims:** Subjected to a futile English siege in 1360, the Treaty of Troyes ceded the city to the English in 1420, but supporters of Charles retook the city when Joan approached in 1429.

**Prelate:** A high ranking member of the clergy with ordinary power to execute laws. An archbishop is a prelate.

**Ecclesiastic:** Relating to the trappings and ceremony of the church, specifically how a church official appears.

**Lord Chamberlain:** An English governmental position, the closest equivalent is the Grand Chamberlain of France. His political importance came from having permanent access to the king's chambers.



**La Trémouille:** (1382-1446) Georges de la Trémouille, count of Guines, Grand Chamberlain from 1427 to 1439. An opponent of Joan, most historians believe that he placed personal advancement above public interest.

**Wineskin:** A bag for carrying wine or other liquids. One assumes that a person described as a wineskin would be quite fat.



**8th of March, 1429:** Nothing historically relevant appears to have happened on this day, other than it was when Joan arrived at the Chateau de Chinon and stayed in the Tower of Coudray from March 8 until April 20.

**Gilles de Rais:** (1405-1440) Introduced to the Dauphin in 1425, he served as commander of the royal army from 1427 to 1435, fighting alongside Joan for most of her campaign. In 1429, he was one of four lords chosen to bring the Holy Ampulla (**Holy oil**, page 35) to Charles' consecration, subsequently made a Marshal of France. Following this, he was allowed to add the royal fleur-de-lys as a border to his coat of arms (not pictured). In 1440, he was accused of witchcraft and child killing and burned at the stake.



**Extravagance of a little curled beard dyed blue:** Reference to later (1659+) fairy tales about a character named Bluebeard, a nobleman in the habit of murdering his wives. While there may not be a direct connection between Gilles and Bluebeard, he is generally acknowledged as the progenitor of the myth. As for the blue beard, folkloric tradition shows that it indicates an otherworldly and exotic nature.

**Extract pleasure from horrible cruelties:** I'll leave you to ponder his own confession from October, 1440: "...when the said children were dead, he kissed them and those who had the most handsome limbs and heads he held up to admire them, and had their bodies cruelly cut open and took delight at the sight of their inner organs; and very often when the children were dying he sat on their stomachs and took pleasure in seeing them die and laughed..." While there has been some speculation regarding Gilles' innocence, with an unofficial retrial in 1992 exonerating him, most historians seem to agree to his guilt.

**Page:** A young male servant, typically attendant to a knight, often called an apprentice squire. They worked from age seven for approximately seven years, whereupon he graduated to squire, and after another seven years could become a knight. As mentioned before, knighthood was expensive, so some never made it past squire.

**Captain La Hire:** (1390-1443) Étienne de Vignolles. He joined Charles in 1418 and, while not a noble, was considered a very skilled military leader. A close comrade of Joan, he was one of the few in the army that truly believed in her purpose and fought alongside her as often as possible. His nickname might come from the French for hedgehog, *le hérisson*, for his prickly disposition.

**War dog:** A person who enjoys or encourages war.

**Court manners/camp manners:** The chivalric code in the Middle Ages came with a long list of court etiquette which La Hire, as a non-noble, would not know or care to learn. Camp manners are, as one might expect, the daily behaviors of soldiers at war: rough, rude, and loud.

**Burgundians, deserters, robbers:** Burgundians were a political faction in France in opposition to the Orleanists. Their constant fighting proved problematic for the war and the Dauphin tried to come to an agreement with John II. Instead, John was murdered and his successor, Philip III, allied with England in 1420. La Hire is essentially equating the Burgundians with common threats to travellers.

**Perfunctorily:** Lacking interest, care, or enthusiasm.

**King Charles VII:** (1403-1461) His title is technically correct, as he inherited the throne in 1422 (when Charles VI died) but he could not be the true king of France until crowned in the proper ceremony, which happened in 1429. Until that point, he was the royal heir and thus still the



Dauphin. During the 1421 campaign of Henry V, Charles was forced to withdraw from battle, an act which caused both his parents to claim that he was a product of one of his mothers notorious extramarital affairs. Summoned to a legal hearing on charges of *lèse-majesté*, the crime of violating the sovereign or nation, he failed to appear and was found guilty of treason, losing land, title, and privilege.

**Headcovering:** Up for interpretation, as there were innumerable variety of hats and headcoverings during this period. However, there was not a single style that was used by both men and women; each had similar but distinctive forms, as the Bible technically forbid either gender from wearing the others clothes.

**Garrison:** A body of troops stationed in defense.

**Blood Royal:** Indicative of lineal descent from a monarch, conveying the divine right to rule.

**Wench:** Literally ‘girl, young woman’, but carried the disparaging connotation of ‘concubine’ during this period.

**Our Lady:** The Virgin Mary

**Blackguard:** A word originating after Joan’s time, it originally indicated the menials that travelled at the back of a royal troop, ironically called the ‘black guard’ in direct comparison to the well-groomed warriors that were at the front of the procession. It didn’t evolve into *scoundrel*, *villain* until the 18th century, which is obviously the definition being used here.

**Excommunication:** Catholic Canon Law deemed excommunication a “medicinal penalty” designed to invite change. They were forbidden from participating in the liturgy or the sacrament, though not barred from attending services. Recovering was fairly simple, depending on the severity of the sin in question; it usually involved a declaration of repentance, profession of the the Creed/renewal of obedience, and absolution from an appropriate priest or bishop. Anathema excommunication was supposedly accompanied by a public ceremony (the bell, book, and candle) but Canon Law records no such thing.

**Rot:** More slang from Shaw’s day, an interjection equivalent to *damn!*; it literally means *rubbish*.

**Jack Dunois:** (1402-1468) Jean de Dunois, also The Bastard of Orleans, a term of respect acknowledging him as first cousin to Charles. Captured by Burgundians in 1418 and released in 1420, he joined the Dauphin’s forces that year. He led the defense of Orleans, relieving the siege with Joan. He joined her campaigns in 1429 and participated in the coronation of Charles. Received the newly renamed county of Dunois as a reward for service in 1439.





**Bridgehead:** A military term, it describes the fortifications that protect the end of a bridge.

**Blazing ass:** Slang from Shaw's day, roughly equivalent to *damned idiot*.

**The church must examine the girl...:** Joan's first examination at Poitiers, in which she spent three weeks in a series of hearings to confirm her faith, motive, and purity. The clergy announced "That in her is found no evil, but only good, humility, virginity, devotion, honesty, simplicity." They also had her examined to determine "whether she was a man or woman or whether she was corrupt or virgin. She was found to be woman and virgin and maid", and they returned her to Charles with their blessing. The Book of Poitiers, in which Joan's answers were recorded from this first examination, had been lost or destroyed by the time she was put on trial for heresy.

**Dais:** A raised platform, specifically to set someone higher in the room.

**Duke of Vendôme:** (1376-1446) Louis de Bourbon. Historically the Count of Vendôme, the county wasn't made into a peerage until 1514, at which point the rulers could be called Dukes. As for Louis himself, he was one of the nobles defending Orleans and replaced the Duke of Guyenne as a lay peer at Charles' coronation.

**Coom:** An antiquated dialectic spelling of *come*, once again used by Shaw to indicate obsolete pronunciation.

**Gentle little Dauphin:** A nearly direct quote from Joan. Interesting for 17 year old Joan to talk in such a way to 26 year old Charles. She doesn't treat him with the ceremony he's due, not even giving him a full curtsy. See **Curtseying**, page 5.



**True kings of France:** Charles had technically been king of France since his father's death, but without the proper ceremony was not the true king in the eyes of God. See **Reims Cathedral**.

**Touch me...and give me your blessing:** Canon Law indicates that any priest can give a blessing unless specifically reserved for the Roman Pontiff (i.e., the Bishop of Rome) or bishops, or restricted by being a deacon. As Joan is addressing the Archbishop of Reims, possibly the highest ranking church official in France, not only are there few blessings out of his purview, but he is undoubtedly filled with a great holy spirit.

**Old fox:** A crafty or wily person, sharing the folkloric attributes of a fox.

**Sunflush:** A dictionary is of no help with this word, but literature from the 1850's through the 1920's use it to poetically describe the color of the sky at sunset. From Putnam's Monthly, Volume 8, July-December, 1856:

"Southward, where the **sunflush** dies, an edging of white cloud shows that the wave has broken into foam; but in the west, directly before your eyes, the heavens are one great crimson sea, which flows far away beyond the azure horizon, fading, as it goes, into rosy mist."

**Titter:** A restrained laugh.

**Levity:** In this context, a lack of consideration or conduct.

**Kisses the hem of his robe:** An idiomatic act to denote respect or reverence, and/or to draw strength from a superior figure. It originates from Matthew 9:20: “‘If I only touch his cloak, I will be healed.’ Jesus turned and saw her. ‘Take heart, daughter,’ he said, ‘your faith has healed you.’”

**Remonstrance:** A forceful reproach.

**Gruff-and-grum:** Literally *stern and surly*.

**Whenever I find a friend...he kills him:** La Trémoille kidnapped and drowned Charles favorite, Pierre de Giac, in 1427, married his widow (probably an accomplice) and took his place on the king’s council. Soon afterward he forced Arthur de Bretagne, the constable of Richemont, to leave the council in disgrace. During Joan’s campaigns he consistently obstructed her influence with the king while trying to obtain a treaty with the Duke of Burgundy for his own advantage. As the new court favorite (odd, since Charles in the play doesn’t seem to like him much) his influence was undoubtedly a factor in Charles’ failure to have Joan released from prison in 1430.

**Dost:** An antiquated formal version of *do*, 2nd person singular. A formal use word, it’s difficult to determine whether Shaw uses it as part of Joan’s dialect (**Shew**, **Mayn’t**, **Coom**) or as a sign of respect to Charles.

**Art afraid:** Antiquated formal version of *be*, 2nd person singular. Another formal use word with the same issues as **Dost**.

**Gird:** To make fast by binding. Literally, people want Charles to put his sword on.

**Blethers:** Anachronistic for the 15th century, as it was first used in 1868. Variant of *blather* or *blither*, in this context it’s used as an interjection to mean *nonsense*.

**Thoult:** Archaic contraction of *thou wilt* or *thou shalt*, meaning *you will*.

**Thourt:** Archaic contraction of *thou art*, meaning *you are*.

**Fighting fellows lose all on the treaties:** Without a war, most knights were very poorly off. The high cost of maintaining weapons, armor, and horses, in addition to any land one might own, put a constant strain on finances. Peace, though sought after, was not the preferable state for a knight to live in. No king wants a class of disgruntled, poor, and highly trained killers with nothing to do just wandering around.

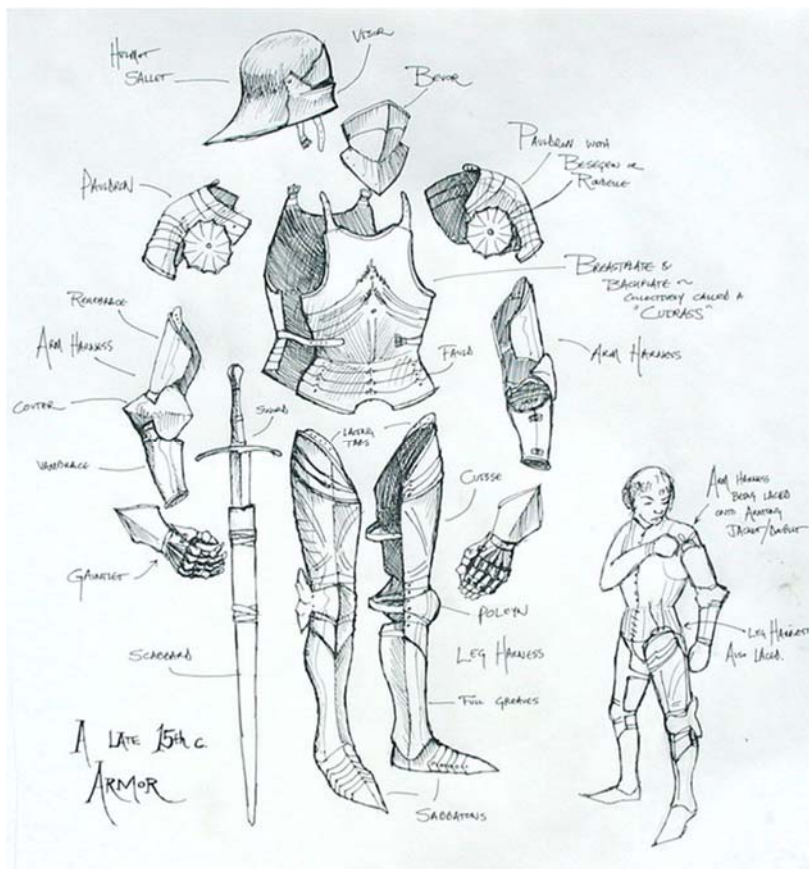
**Sugar-sticks:** The Middle Ages equivalent to rock candy, simply sugar crystallized on a stick.

**Mortgages:** Specifically the *mortgage by charter and reconveyance*, a new form of mortgage introduced after the 14th century to replace the Anglo-Saxon *wadset* and the Norman *gage of land*. While the debt was absolute, meaning that the borrower would forfeit his collateral if even

one day late in payment, the new style allowed a wider variety of forms in addition to granting more rights to borrower and lender.

**Bailiff:** An officer similar to a sheriff, usually a district administrator.

**Judas:** An allusion to the Biblical character, who sold Jesus to the priests for 30 silver (Matthew 26). Obviously, his name has become synonymous with betrayal.



***Steel thigh-piece:*** As one might expect, it's the piece of a suit of armor designed to keep someone from severing your femoral artery (Fun fact: after having the femoral artery cut, a person has about 2-3 minutes of life and 30 seconds of consciousness without medical aid). The official name for it is the *cuisse*.

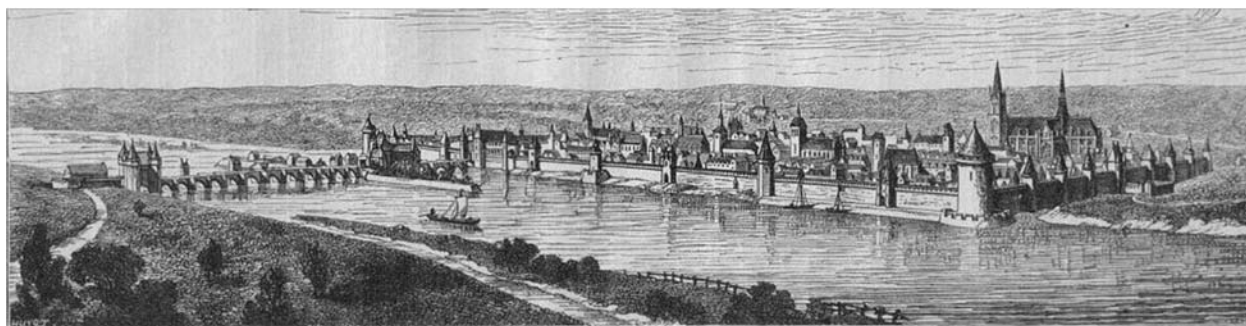
***Gauntlet:*** The part of a suit of armor that covers your hands, in order to keep all your fingers where they belong. Also good for punching your opponent, grabbing their weapon, and challenging people to duels.

**Snaps fingers in his face:** An insult of indeterminate origin, popular in old cartoons, it is roughly equivalent to saying ‘screw you!’.

**Benediction:** The act of blessing or giving praise to God.

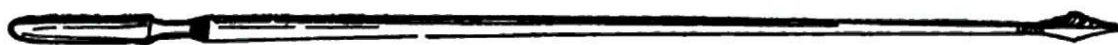


### Scene III



**Orleans:** The former capital of the kingdom of Orleans, the city controlled one of the few bridges that crossed the Loire and so became one of the richest cities in France. It was also the most strategic point along the Loire, as it was situated as close to Paris at the river would allow. The day Joan arrived (April 28) it was pouring rain.

**Loire:** The longest river in France, it denoted the border between French and English during the Hundred Years War. An extremely rocky river, it only had a few bridges crossing it, one of which was at Orleans.



**Lance:** The premier shock-and-awe weapon of the Middle Ages, almost every French knight was trained with a lance. A couched lance charge *en haie*, in shallow parallel lines as opposed to the German wedge formation, was a practically unstoppable assault. Varying between 9 and 14 feet in length, they weighed around 20 pounds and were shod with iron or steel tips.



Joan's battle standard  
from H. Wallon, 1892

**Pennon:** One of the three principal varieties of flag carried in the Middle Ages, the other two being banners and standards. From a 16th century manuscript: "A pennon must be two yards and a half long, made round at the end, and contain the arms of the owner...from a standard or streamer a man may flee but not from his banner or pennon bearing his arms." It was generally carried on a lance or used for ceremonial occasions.

**Bend Sinister:** In heraldry, a band on the shield running from the viewers top right to bottom left.



**Commander's baton:** A short, stick-like object used to denote a field marshal or similar military rank. It served no practical purpose beyond being a sign of rank; while elaborate versions were awarded to military personnel, simpler versions were taken into battle. La Hire carries one, left.

In "Thomas of Woodstock", when Woodstock and other members of Richard II's (son of the Black Prince) council are replaced by his sycophant

favorites, Woodstock breaks his staff of rank as an insult to the new council and Richard, as well as a prophecy of the splintering of the kingdom (2.2).

**Strumpet:** A bold lascivious woman. An archaic word by Shaw's time.

**Kingfisher:** The Common Kingfisher, endemic in Europe and the British Isles. According to one superstition, the dried body of a Kingfisher could ward off storms and lightning. It has also been long considered a sign of peace and prosperity. Also known as a *Halycon*, from the Greek myth of Alcyone. In Christian mythology, the blue of the Kingfisher began to replace the more somber hues of the Virgin Mary's robes while red became more popular among Orthodox art. Because of this association with Mary, blue became symbolic of holiness, humility, and virtue.

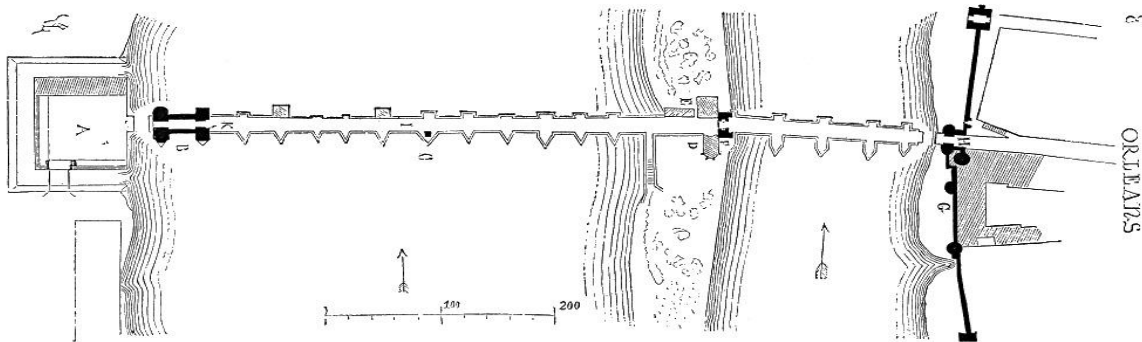


**Reeds:** The Common Reed, prevalent around the world. All parts are edible as well as being medicinal. Often used as roof thatching, the plant has a laundry list of other practical uses.



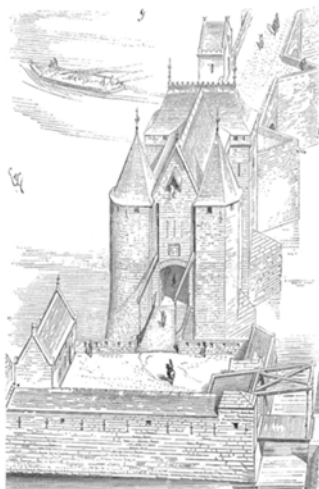
**Iron cage:** Colloquial phrase for the gibbet, a form of public execution in which the body of the criminal is hung inside a cage as a deterrent to future crimes, often well past the point of decomposition. Until the 17th century, both dead and live gibbeting took place. France hosted a particularly gruesome version of this practice; called the Gibbet of Montfaucon, it was built in the early 14th century in order to hang or gibbet up to 60 people at a time. A monstrous structure nearly 50 feet high, it was finally abandoned in 1621.

**Snood:** A knitted hair net, it was often worn with a *fillet*, *wimple*, or *barbette*. It could have also been used to refer to a *caul*. Recovered versions were made with silk and edged with woven bands, with an extremely fine gauge on the nets. Extremely popular in the Middle Ages, they went out of fashion in the 17th century.



**Bridge:** The Pont Orleans. Built between 1120 and 1140, it was the only way into Orleans from across the river. *B* indicates a gatehouse, Les Tourelles, *A* indicates the English barbican, while *F* shows another *bastille* on the island of St. Antoine (not to be confused with the Bastille Saint-Antoine, which guards the eastern side of the city). See **Orleans**, page 18, for an artistic representation.

**If you delivered me from fear...:** Dunois is suggesting that fearless knights charging headlong into battle only endanger themselves with their foolishness. A man in charge of others lives cannot be so carefree with those under his command.



**Two forts:** He's speaking about Les Tourelles and the fortified priory of St. Augustine. Between the two lay the fortified barbican, a compound built by the French to protect the bridgehead.



**Toul:** A small town about 22 miles NE of Domrémy and 210 miles ENE of Orleans. Notable for being a free imperial city held by the Holy Roman Empire. In addition, a man cited Joan on the question of marriage when she was passing through, sometime before February 12, 1429.



**Big guns:** The French had a much more organized artillery branch than the English, and it played a large role in all their sieges. Bombards (L) could be small “handheld” guns firing balls around 15 pounds, but more often than not were used to knock down walls with projectiles weighing 300 pounds or more. Veuglaire (M) were smaller breech-loading guns and used like more modern cannon. Hand cannons (R), such as culverins, were widely employed, but could not replace the bow or crossbow in effectiveness. An account of Jehan de Montesiler, a culveriner at Orleans, shows a remarkable accuracy was possible with these hand guns.

**Artillery is more trouble than it is worth:** Poor craftsmanship, barrel leakage, a tendency to explode, lack of portability, enormous weight, vulnerability to weather conditions, maintenance costs, lengthy firing cycle, and required precision of crafted ammunition; a short list of all the things that could give an artillery master a migraine.

**Staff officer:** An officer that is a part of the command staff of an army. Anachronistic for Joan’s time period but a common rank by the 18th century.

**Company officers:** A captain or lieutenant serving within a company of soldiers. Anachronistic for Joan’s time period, but as with **staff officer** common by the 18th century.

**My sword is sacred:** On her way to Chinon, Joan’s voices told her there was an ancient sword buried behind the altar at the chapel of Saint Catherine de Fierbois. Stories conflict on how she got it; either she sent **John of Metz** to retrieve it, or an unnamed blacksmith from Tours. Nevertheless, she believed the sword had been sent to earth by God, to wait in the chapel until **St. Catherine** told her about it. It has been lost or destroyed since that time; the only physical description that remains is that “there were five crosses upon it”, not unusual for a medieval sword.

**Church of St. Catherine:** Specifically, the chapel of Saint Catherine de Fierbois. The church was renowned for its miracles and was a popular pilgrimage location on the way to Saint Jacques de Compostelle.



**Sally:** A sudden rush, specifically to describe a besieged force rushing from their fort to attack the besiegers.

**Given two silver candlesticks:** Giving wealth to a church or monastery bought the donor a certain number of people who would pray on their behalf for a given period of time. Given the untenable position that **Dunois** found himself in, it is likely that much more than those candlesticks went toward changing the wind.

**Crosses himself:** By the 15th century, the sign of the cross was probably done according to the instructions of Pope Innocent III rather than Peter of Damascus, thusly:

“The sign of the cross is made with three fingers, because the signing is done together with the invocation of the Trinity...This is how it is done: from above to below, and from the right to the left, because Christ descended from the heavens to the earth, and from the Jews (right) He passed to the Gentiles (left)...Others, however, make the sign of the cross from the left to the right, because from misery (left) we must cross over to glory (right), just as Christ crossed over from death to life, and from Hades to Paradise.”

Around the late 13th/early 14th century, the practice of touching the left shoulder first became the custom for the Western Church.

**Kissing him on both cheeks:** Called *faire la bise* in France, it has an indeterminate origin as a greeting between friends.

**Saint Dennis:** The bishop of Paris in the 3rd century AD, he was beheaded along with his companions Rusticus and Eleutherius. He is said to have picked his head up after being decapitated and walked six miles or so, preaching a sermon the whole time. Quickly venerated after his death, *Montjoie! Saint Denis!* became the war-cry for the armies of France. One of the Fourteen Holy Helpers (as are

**Margaret** and **Catherine**) and one of the patron saints of Paris, his feast day is October 9, and he is invoked against diabolic possession and headaches.



## **Scene IV**

**Bullnecked:** A strong thick neck, like a bull.

**Chaplain:** The priest or monk in charge of the castle chapel. The position evolved to include secretarial work for the castle as well.

**Writing:** The common idea that almost everyone in the Middle Ages was an illiterate clod is assuredly false. The 14th century marked the beginning of the era of ‘practical literacy’; rather than the steady decline in literacy most people assume occurred after the fall of Rome, the Middle Ages actually fostered the literary tradition and accelerated the development of “nationalistic” Romance languages. However, just like in a modern courtroom, scribes took official notes of a trial, especially useful during ecclesiarchy trials as they could be revisited later, as Joan’s own case was.









**Book of Hours:** A Christian devotional book and the most common surviving form of illuminated manuscript. While each one was unique to the owner, they all contained similar texts, prayers, and psalms in order to incorporate the monastic breviary (that is, the Roman liturgical rites) into one's private life. The example above is era and place appropriate; it is the Très Riches Heures of Jean, Duc de Berry. Published between 1412 and 1416, it is the most famous and best surviving example of French Gothic illumination.

**Bonny:** Anachronistic for 1430, Shaw most likely used this word to indicate a regional origin, as it is more commonly used in Scotland than elsewhere. It means *beautiful, handsome*.

**Instead of looking at books, people read them:** By the 1430's, nobles and gentiles alike had been reading voraciously for several centuries. The stereotype arises from the fact that Latin was the language of the church, and literacy, either through reading or writing, did not extend to other languages. While literacy during the Middle Ages was never close to later ages, it is a disservice portraying a noble as a flippant illiterate.

**Supercilious:** A beautifully descriptive word, it means *lofty with pride or ambition*. The latin root, *supercilium*, literally means 'eyebrows', a direct reference to raising ones eyebrow to appear superior.

**Jargeau, Meung, Beaugency:** The middle three battles in Joan's Loire Campaign, preceded by the Siege of Orleans and followed by Patay. They were quick and decisive, lasting two days each at most, and allowed the French to retake strategic bridges crossing the Loire River.

**Patay:** The deciding battle of the Loire Campaign, it was the French equivalent to Agincourt. Like those previous battles the English had won, they tried to use their longbows to deadly effect, but French scouts discovered their location before preparations were complete. **La Hire** and Xaintrailles took 1500 heavy cavalry and assaulted the flanks of the English position, killing around 2500 and routing a similar number. Jean Dagneau captured **Sir John Talbot** and was ennobled for it in 1438.



**Sir John Talbot:** The first Earl of Shrewsbury, he was known as a harsh and violent man from his time in Ireland; it started a feud that became so bad that in 1440 the Privy Council reprimanded both sides for weakening English rule in Ireland. He was known in battle for quick and aggressive attacks, but was often accused of rashness and poor generalship.

**Pen:** A quill pen, cut from a goose or swan feather. A busy scribe would have to sharpen or recut his pen between sixty and one hundred times a day.



**You are an Englishman, are you?:** Reference to the development of an English national identity, a result of prolonged contact with the extremely nationalistic French. Beforehand, rulers had been Norman and their subjects Anglo-Saxon, a division which ceased to have importance as victories were seen to belong to the nation, not just the king or the aristocracy. The St. Crispin's Day speech from Henry V expresses this newfound nationalism most eloquently. However, the Bible declares that one must place God before any earthly king; nationalism, especially that of Henry V, smacks of idolatry and is a sin.

**Serf:** *Villein*, a feudal tenant entirely subject to a lord or manor to whom he paid dues and services in return for land.

**Fling my cassock to the Devil:** As the cassock is the traditional dress of a lay clergyman, the phrase is taken to mean that he will give up religion and go to hell in order to pursue Joan.

**Witch:** Obviously the more modern usage, that of a woman in compact with the devil. The older usage of the word indicates a sorceress, skilled in incantations or herb-lore. Nevertheless, witches have a long history of being rooted out, going as far back as 890 in the Laws of Alfred (880's). Interestingly, as a witch had to have intercourse with the Devil, virginity prevented one from being a witch, but not from being a sorceress.

**Pilgrimage:** A journey of spiritual or moral significance, most often to a holy site.

**Holy Land:** The area between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean, it had significance due to a large number of holy sites and Biblical locations. Fought over intermittently from 1095 until 1291.

**Worsted:** A little late to be proper for the time period, in this context it means *defeated*.

**Frenchman:** Again, a reference to the burgeoning nationalism generated by the Hundred Years War, transforming it from a feudal monarchy to a centralized state.

**Burgundians and Bretons and Picards and Gascons:** Picards were an obscure religious sect of neo-Adamites that professed to have regained Adam's innocence through social and religious nudity. They were one of a few such organizations active prior to the 16th century and viewed as heretical by the church. The others are small ethnic groups within the borders of France that, thanks to Joan and French nationalism, had begun calling themselves Frenchmen.

**Cant:** Denoting something that is currently in fashion, a fad.

**The Conqueror:** William the Conqueror, the first Norman king of England. He spent much of his reign trying to consolidate his English holdings.

**Bishop of Beauvais:** (1371-1442) Pierre Cauchon. A strong partisan to English interests, he was accused of extending secular politics into Joan's ecclesiastic trial.

**Diocese:** A district under the care of a bishop. In this case, Pierre's diocese of Beauvais, which was taken by the French shortly after Charles' coronation.

**Scoundrels:** Meaning *without honor or virtue*, Jews were blamed for the plague in Europe, and as the only people capable of charging interest in the Catholic-dominated Middle Ages, had a tenuous and dangerous existence on the edges of society.

**Effusive:** Profuse or unrestrained.

**Richard de Beauchamp:** (1382-1439) Known for his chivalric behavior, he went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1408, returning through Russia and Eastern Europe by 1410. In 1414 he was sent to Normandy to represent the English at the Council of Constance and spent much of the next decade fighting the French. During his captaincy of Rouen, he was heavily involved in Joan's trial.

**John de Stogumber:** A completely fictional character. Shaw specifically looked for a non-historical name for this character. However, the records indicate that on May 8th, an unnamed English clerk with the same qualifications as Stogumber interrupted the proceedings.

**Bachelor of Theology:** According to the degree system created during the 13th century, a bachelor was a student-teacher seeking to obtain a license to teach. Probably taught in Paris, one of the first cities to have an organized university.

**Keeper of the private seal:** Most likely the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, responsible for the personal seal of the Cardinal of Winchester. The privy seal was the personal device used by a noble, in this case the Cardinal of Winchester, to verify their identity.

MS. Top. Glouc. d. 2, fol. 28v © Bodleian Library, University of Oxford





**Messire:** An archaic phrase meaning *my lord*. Used by Shaw as a formal mode of address.

**Kisses his ring:** A symbolic gesture of courtesy that acknowledges the appointment by Christ and shows respect to Jesus that dwells within us. Coincidentally, kissing an object of piety, the ring, carries with it a partial indulgence. A partial indulgence only removes a portion of the temporal punishment a sin requires, as opposed to a plenary indulgence which removes the entire punishment.

**Inquisition:** The papal inquisition of Pope Gregory IX, established 1231. Not to be confused with the Spanish Inquisition. This was the second medieval inquisition formed by the church, the first being the episcopal inquisition. Thorough and systematic, it reached the peak of its power in the late 13th century, slowly declining and trailing off during Joan's time.

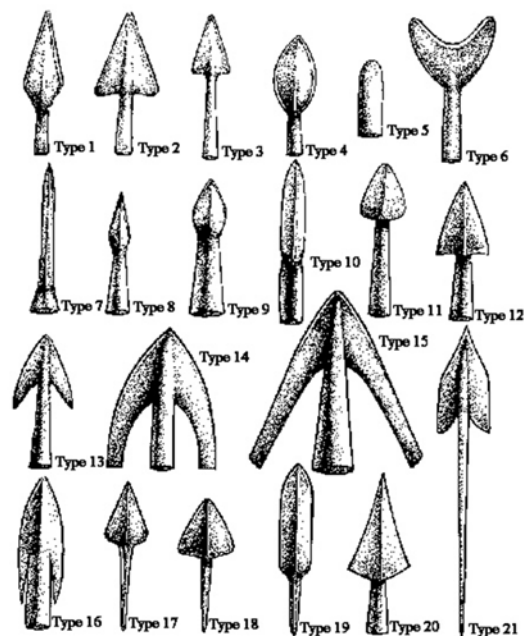
**Capitally:** In a noble manner, finely.

**Arrant:** Infamous or vile.

**Drab:** Strumpet or prostitute.

**Montargis:** Summer 1427 saw the Earl besiege the town. Notable for having the residents drowning the attackers by sabotaging dikes in the region. Dunois and La Hire broke the siege on September 5. After the war, Charles VII granted the town various privileges, improved by Charles VIII by declaring the town tax free.

**Seigneur:** A name given to those that have been granted fief by the crown. Specific to France.



**Throat pierced by an English arrow:** Close, but not quite. Historical accounts indicate the arrow passed through the fleshy part of her shoulder between the joint and her neck. Apparently she pulled the arrow out herself after having the head cut off, then rode back into battle. The arrow was probably a type 4 or type 10.

**Burst into flames and crumbled:** May 7th, Joan ordered a fireboat moored under the Tourelles into Orleans. After repulsing an English attack, knowing the fireboat had been lit, she calls "Glassdale, Glassdale, surrender, surrender to the King of Heaven! You called me a harlot, but I have great pity on your soul and the souls of your men." They do not stop, and the bridge explodes underneath them, sinking 500 men in armor to the bottom of the river.

**Sir William Glasdale:** One of the commanders of the English forces occupying Les Tourelles and Les Augustins, he led a series of assaults upon the city and was killed leading a retreat from the walls.

**Prince of Darkness:** Lucifer himself.

**Heretic:** One who doubts parts of canon law, see **Heresy**.



**Six removes from a barony:** Sixth in the line of succession to inherit a noble title and the land that goes with it. Given the rate at which people died during this period, he had a fairly good chance of receiving the barony if he kept his head down.

**Earl:** In the Middle Ages, Earls held a social rank just below the king and princes, though they were not necessarily more powerful or wealthy than other nobles.

**Knight:** By the time of the play, knight denoted a social position in the peerage system, albeit the lowest position. The military role of heavy cavalry became known as man-at-arms; any knight who went to war was a man-at-arms, but not all men-at-arms were knights.

**Salvation:** Deliverance from sin and its consequences, the supreme law and purview of the church.

**Propitiatory:** To make less angry by saying something desirable.

**Political bishop:** A bishop more interested in his secular political career than his faith or his church.

**Heresy:** According to Canon Law, “Heresy is the obstinate denial or obstinate doubt after the reception of baptism of some truth which is to be believed by divine and Catholic faith.”

**Sends letters to the king:** She wrote one letter, addressing the king of England, that never actually reached him. It was sent to the English commanders at Orleans and never went further.

**Mohammed:** The Islamic prophet, he was judged to be a heresiarch (originator of and progenitor of heretical doctrine), a false prophet inspired by the devil, and was equated with the antichrist during the Late Middle Ages.

**Her head is turned:** To become conceited. 19th century origin.

**The Church's accumulated wisdom and knowledge:** After the fall of Rome, churches and church libraries became the largest repositories for art and knowledge, especially after a rash of libraries were burned during the first millennia by Arabs. While not always the safest location (Vikings and other raiders), the power of the Roman Catholic church in the Middle Ages ensured that a great deal of knowledge was not lost.

**Recant:** To retract a former declaration, especially those related to heresy.

**Infidels:** A non-Christian, especially a Saracen, or one who does not believe in religion.

**Crusader:** A participant in one of the many crusades enacted by the church. The Crusade of Nicopolis (1396), considered the last large-scale crusade of the Middle Ages, was a decisive Ottoman victory. Sigismund, the Holy Roman Emperor, would state “We lost the day by the pride and vanity of these French.” The Hussite Crusades (1419-1434) involved six separate crusades against radical Hussite forces; they threw back five, finally succumbing on the sixth. Joan was actually involved in the 5th, dictating a threatening letter to them before being called back to fight the English.

**Saracen:** Formerly referring to people that lived in the deserts, by the 12th century it had become synonymous with Muslim. It has a negative connotation.

**St. Peter:** One of Jesus' twelve apostles, he is considered the first pope and bishop as well as the foundation of the Church of Rome. He was a fisherman in Bethsaida before following Jesus.

**Gainsaying:** Contradicting.

**Feudal lords:** A member of the peerage system, anyone who has been granted land and title by the king.



**Liveried courtiers:** Livery was clothing worn to denote a follower or friend of a particular person; knights would wear the livery of their lords. A courtier was one who inhabited the courts, at the beck and call of the king. A liveried courtier then was a person stuck at court, the follower/servant of the king, unable to pursue his own goals.

**Barons:** In the Middle Ages, any man who pledged loyalty and service to a superior in return for land that could be passed on to his heirs.

**Cardinals:** The most senior clergy under the Pope, and a title given to the most senior bishops outside Italy.

**Polemical:** A contentious argument meant to establish the truth of a statement and the falsity of the opposing stance. Often used when addressing Mohammed in respect to the Catholic church.

**Peerage:** The legal system of hereditary titles that appeared in the Middle Ages with the feudal system.

**Protestantism:** The quality of being protestant against the principles or ideals of the church. While Protestantism as we know it today did not exist in the 15th century, the characters are referring to three proto-Protestant movements. The Waldensian movement, founded in 1170 by Peter Waldo, was declared heretical in 1170 and nearly wiped out of existence in the following centuries. The Lollards, founded by John Wycliffe in the 14th century, were declared heretical and Wycliffe himself was exhumed in 1415 to be burned along with his works. Finally, on July 6, 1415, Jan Hus is burned at the stake for heresy; this sparks the Hussite Wars (1419-1434), which Joan threatens with crusade in 1430.

**Playing the pink of courtesy:** The highest degrees of courtesy.

**Holy Scripture:** The Bible, of course. It has several passages concerning the idea of nation, specifically Exodus 19:6 and 1 Peter 2:9.

**Nationalism:** Anachronistic, as the idea of identifying with a country at large rather than your local area did not become common until the 18th century.

**Welter:** Confusion.

**Rule over less civilized races for their own good:** An allusion to Rudyard Kipling's poem "The White Man's Burden".

**Implacably:** With enmity that cannot be subdued or diminished.

**Sancta simplicitas:** *Oh Holy simplicity*, a phrase which implies the recipient is ignorant and naive.

## Scene V

**Ambulatory:** A place for walking around an apse or cloister.

**Vestry:** A building attached to a church, used as an office and as a changing room.

### *Stations of the cross:*

A series of artistic representations of Christ carrying the cross to his crucifixion, allowing churchgoers to make a pilgrimage through prayer.



**Organ:** There is no solid evidence of an organ during this time. The earliest records indicating that the church and its organ were burned down in 1210 with no indication of a new one until 1470, which was also destroyed in a fire in 1481. The most concrete date is 1487 as the construction date for the 2000 pipe Grand Orgue, built by Hestre, which is still in use today after some renovation.

**Nave:** The central portion of the church, intended to accommodate the congregation.

**Coronation:** July 17, 1429. About a month after the Battle of **Patay**, the final battle of the Loire Campaign.

**Abstemious:** Not self indulgent, especially with food and drink.

**My little saint:** An affectionate nickname, possibly originating from the historical account of Joan being called “Jhennette”, or little Joan. However, there is no historical precedent for anyone calling her a saint in her lifetime.

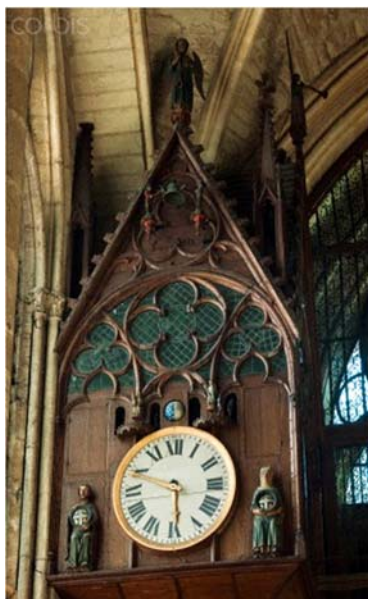
**Village shall not be taxed:** Granted exemption by Charles VII. See **Domremy**, page 3.

**Dug-outs:** A slang term of indeterminate origin, it refers to people entrenched in their position that don't want to be moved.

**Pick of the basket:** Slang, meaning best of the lot.

**I'll wager your mother was from the country:** Dunois' mother was Mariette d'Enghien, born in Mons, a very prosperous Belgian city. Daughter of a Castellan, she married Aubert Le Flamenc, Lord of Cany, and became mistress of Louis I, Duc de Orleans.

**Bells:** The cathedral currently has two bells, though it may have once had as many as nine. As with the organ, there is very little period evidence for the number or existence of bells. The photo shows the bells after the German bombardment of Reims.



**Cathedral clock:** Referring to the wooden astronomical clock, dating from sometime in the 15th century.

**Hark:** Listen.

**Rapt:** Carried away in an ecstatic trance.

**Blessed Michael:** The archangel Michael, guardian of the Catholic church. Viewed as the leader of the armies of God and the model for the virtues of the spiritual warrior.

**Cracked:** Mentally unsound.

**Anointed king:** A king in name only before his coronation, Charles became the true king of France when anointed with the sacred oil.



**Crown:** The crown of the king of France. The picture is from the canopy of the throne of Charles VII, showing the divine descension of the crown, bearing the fleur de lys of France.





**Holy oil:** The Holy Ampulla. Legend states that two vats of aromatics were discovered in the sepulcher of St. Remigius, supposedly containing the miraculous Oil of the Catechumens and Chrism he had prayed for during life. A Roman glass vial, pictured in its reliquary, appeared at the coronation of Louis VII in 1131, identified with the legend of St. Remi, and kept for coronations in his abbey. Publicly destroyed by revolutionaries in 1793, several remains have been gathered together at the Palais du Tau à Reims.



**Jibe:** Mockery

**Father's farm:** 50 acres of land in Domrémy, an area loyal to the crown despite being surrounded by Burgundians.

**Petticoats:** Originally used to describe the padded coat worn under armor, it was used to describe garments worn by women and children in the mid 15th century.

**I shall last only a year from the beginning:** She was actively campaigning from April 1429 until May 1430.

**Tournaments:** Wildly popular events of mock combat, they had died out in France by 1379, long before any of the characters were born.

**Ransom markets:** The Hundred Years War developed an extensive and well-organized trade in prisoners which extended much further than the nobility. While it gave incentive to capture an enemy rather than kill him, this greed often led to not quite following through with an advantage.

**Make a very good treaty:** Allusion to the Treaty of Arras in 1435. Representing major political success for France, it essentially sealed England away from acquiring the crown of France.

**Unabashed:** Unembarrassed.

**Glib:** Smooth and slippery.

**Virtue of humility:** According to Thomas Aquinas, "The virtue of humility consists in keeping oneself within one's own bounds, not reaching out to things above one, but submitting to one's superior." Further defined in his Summa Theologica (II-II:161:6) are a host of 'degrees of humility' refining the definition of humility.

**Sin of pride:** Pride is the original and most serious sin, the one that caused Lucifer to be cast from Heaven. It is the antithesis of humility and quoted in Sirach 10:15 as "Pride is the beginning of all sin." Thomas Aquinas refutes this stance in the Summa Theologica (II-I:84), calling apostasy and covetousness the roots of all sin.

**Old Greek tragedy:** He is speaking of the structure of the Greek tragedy. The tragic hero, so bound up in what they believe to be right, has gone against the will of the gods and, despite being a good person, has produced suffering through a fatal misjudgement.

**Hubris:** Extreme pride or self confidence leading towards offense to the gods. Originating from ancient Greece, it originally referred to “actions that shamed and humiliated the victim for the pleasure or gratification of the abuser”. Punishable by law, it had strong sexual connotations which have been shed in the intervening centuries.

**Angelus:** The Christian devotion commemorating the Incarnation, the belief that the second part of the Trinity became flesh through Mary. Traditionally recited three times a day, at 6am, noon, and 6pm, it was accompanied by the ringing of the bells as a sign of goodwill. Originating in the 11th or 12th century, it was analogous to the Resurrection in the morning, suffering at noon, and His annunciation in the evening.

**Compiègne:** A city in the north of France, on the Oise River. in 1430 Philip the Good declared that the city was his through legal treaty after it had declared its allegiance to Charles VII. Hearing of a possible Burgundian siege, Joan gathered 400 volunteers and set off, reaching the city on May 14. In the rearguard of a retreat back to the city, Joan was caught outside the gates and captured when they were closed by Guillaume de Flavy.

**Pluck:** Courage, boldness.

**Drudge:** One employed in menial or monotonous work.

**Craft:** Cunning through deceit.

**He has to be fair to the enemy too:** God must give equal blessings to all his subjects, even the English. What was God-given to the French one day may become God-given to the English the next. In other words, it's all just luck.

**A few good battles:** The Loire campaign, which were a stunning series of victories for the French.

**If ifs and ans were pots and pans there'd be no need of tinkers:** A variation to a traditional response for an over-optimistic expression, “If ifs and ands were pots and pans, there'd be no work for tinkers' hands”. Others include “if wishes were horses then beggars would ride”, “if wishes were fishes we'd all have some fried”. Origin in the mid 19th century.

**Impetuously:** With haste and force.

**Tennis:** Known as *jeu de paume* at the time, it was the precursor to tennis created in the 12th century. More like handball than modern tennis, Louis X and Charles V were both avid players who contributed greatly to the popularity of the sport.

**Rules:** Specifically the rules of Chivalry and hostaging. Fairly lengthy and convoluted.



***When they fall they can't get up:*** No, no, no, a thousand times no. Well crafted full plate almost never weighed more than 40 pounds or so, less than the 60 pounds carried by a modern infantryman into combat. Historical accounts and modern reproductions show that it was very simple for a fully armored knight to jump, run, roll, mount a horse, tackle, and do handsprings while wearing their armor. This is simply logic; what good is armor that is too heavy to move in? The 1520 foot combat armor of Henry VIII, notable for having not a single gap in armor, was so well made that NASA studied it in 1962 to provide solutions for astronaut mobility. The photos show a suit of armor crafted by Robert MacPherson and commissioned by Tobias Capwell, curator of the Wallace Arms & Armor Collection, the effort of half a decade of exhaustive research into correctly reproducing a suit of armor that would have been worn between 1420 and 1460.

***What use is armor against gunpowder:*** Partially true. Crossbows and the new Swiss pike square formation were more dangerous to knights than early guns. However, the threat of being shot caused an explosion in armor development, with 15th and 16th century armor being some of the best ever crafted, fully capable of stopping crossbow bolts and bullets. 'Proofed' armor, which had been tested against a crossbow or gun, was very popular (the origin of bulletproof, incidentally). As the gunpowder age advanced, it was the cost of maintaining the knights compared to a battalion of unarmored footsoldiers that led to full plate being discarded, though generals and princes often wore proofed plate until the 18th century.

**Thine:** Archaic form of *yours*.

**Caesar:** Julius Caesar of course. Arguably one of the greatest generals to live and instrumental in the rise of the Roman Empire, he was murdered on March 15, 44 BC.

**Alexander:** Alexander the Great. Again, one of the greatest generals to live as well as the progenitor of a number of Middle Eastern kingdoms and the Ptolemies. The implication with this and Caesar is that their pride led to their deaths; they reached too far and died for it.

**Pride will have a fall:** An idiomatic expression originating from the Bible; If you are too confident, something bad will happen to show that you're not as good as you think. "Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall" (Proverbs 16:18).

**The right end of the stick:** An idiomatic phrase from the 16th century, it is a simple opposite of "the short end of the stick". In this sense, it means that she has the right idea.

**Agincourt:** October 25, 1415. A monumental French defeat, where nearly 10,000 knights were mown down in the mud by English longbows.

**Poitiers:** September 19, 1356. Another monumental French defeat, it ended with the capture of King John II 'the Good' (not to be confused with John II 'the Fearless' of Burgundy) and his son by the English and most of France descending into chaos.

**Crecy:** August 26, 1346. One of the most important battles of the Hundred Years War due to new weapons and tactics, which allowed a vastly outnumbered English force to triumph over the French.

**Battalions:** A large body of troops. The idea of a battalion as part of a larger army did not appear until the 18th century.

**Sixteen thousand pounds:** Approximately one quarter the selling price of Avignon in 1348, nearly \$132,000,000 in today's currency. Probably part of the larger bounty of 100,000 francs the English as a whole had placed upon her head.

**Earl of Ouareek:** Possibly **Richard de Beauchamp** (page 28), Earl of Warwick.

**I have no money:** While a king can make a great deal of money, most of it comes from taxes. A Dauphin, especially an exiled one, makes no money at all. At the time of Joan's introduction to Charles, the treasurer was said to have four crowns in the chest. I can't imagine several months of war would alleviate that problem.

**Farthing:** An English coin, worth one quarter of a penny. The coin pictured was issued from 1430-1434. Notice the large cross on the right; this was used as a guide to cut the coin into smaller amounts of change.





**University of Paris:** Founded in the 12th century and officially recognized between 1160 and 1250. It had four faculties: arts, medicine, law, and theology, where students had to graduate from the arts faculty before moving on to the others. Guillaume d'Estouteville reformed the statutes of the university following the revision trial of Joan.

**Church Militant:** Part of the Church Universal, the Ecclesia Militans are comprised of living Christians who struggle against sin, the devil, and the rulers of darkness.

**Willfulness:** Strong-willed or unreasonable.

**Conceit:** Favorable or self-flattering opinion.

**Superiority in numbers:** The French numbered approximately 9,400 and the English 5,000 at Orleans. Joan pulled together 300-400 volunteers in addition to whatever the French garrison had, against an unknown number of English.

**Impiety:** Irreverence, ungodliness.

**Stake:** Burning at the stake, a very old and well used form of execution. Like many forms of execution, death could be quick or quite drawn out; a large clean fire would render the victim unconscious from carbon monoxide before any physical damage was done, while a small fire would result in prolonged death through heatstroke, thermal decomposition, blood loss, or shock. Victims were often secretly strangled as they were tied to the stake, in the name of mercy.



**My father told my brothers to drown me:** Her father had a dream that Joan would go off to follow the army. Believing this to mean that she had become a prostitute, he tells his sons that if she follows the army, they must go after and drown her rather than let her disgrace herself in such a way. They do end up following her, but join the Siege of Orleans instead of killing her.

**The pit:** Hell. An allusion to the popular idea of the *hellmouth*, the gaping mouth of a monster used in mystery plays and art to represent the way into Hell.

**Dispiritedly:** Discouraged, intimidated.

## **Scene VI**

**Rouen:** A major trading city during the Middle Ages, it surrendered to England in 1419 and became the capital of English power in France. Logically, Joan was sent to to be tried and burned in a city which supported the Duke of Burgundy.

**Trial-by-jury:** A bit different than the modern trial by jury, it consisted of twelve free men who were charged with uncovering the facts of the case on their own rather than listening to arguments in court.

**The inquisitor:** Jean Le Maitre. A deputy inquisitor, as he was working in the stead of the Grand Inquisitor.

**Canons:** Clergymen living under Canon Law.

**Dominican monks:** The Order of Preachers, founded in the 1200's, it was focused on fighting heresy, schism, and paganism. Founding a number of schools, scholars among their ranks wrote extensively on all subjects. Pope Gregory IX gave them the duty of inquisition in 1231. Also known as Jacobins in France.

**Assessors:** An assistant judge or officer of justice.

**Scribes:** Essential functionaries in the copying of manuscripts, they were retained in courts to write the records. Not always honest, the scribes in Joan's case were notable for refusing bribes to change her testimony.

**Pertly:** Openly, unconcealed.

**Ecclesiastical court:** Also called the Court Spiritual, they had jurisdiction in spiritual and religious matters. Before the development of nation states, they had much wider powers.

**Pious Peter:** A joke at the expense of Pierre Beauvais, implying that he is too sanctimonious for his own good.

**Pious Peter will have to pick a peck of pickled pepper:** A take on the Peter Piper nursery rhyme from 1813. Unfortunately anachronistic, but it rhymes so nicely.

**D'Estivet:** Jean d'Estivet, the promoter at Joan's trial. Wrote a long and confusing indictment naming 70 articles against her. Became well known for his hatred and verbal violence against Joan.

**Brief:** A shortened version of a client's case in a court of law.

**Airily:** In a light or jaunty manner.

**Good-morrow:** Either *morning* or a shortening of *tomorrow*, depending on the usage.

**Order of St. Dominic:** The Dominican Order.

**Chief Inquisitor:** Possibly Barthélémy Texier, head of the Dominican Order during Joan's trial, though there is no historical record of a chief inquisitor until the Spanish Inquisition.

**We have no inquisitor in England:** The Inquisition mainly operated in southern France and northern Italy, focusing on the continent. For some peculiar reason, it never gained traction in England.

**Chapter of Bayeaux:** Clergy involved with a church were part of the chapter of that church.

**Promoter:** One who promotes the interests of someone, in this case a law prosecutor.

**Vulpine:** Fox-like.

**Very handsome sum:** 10,000 *livres tournois* and an annuity, the equivalent of the yearly salary of a Duke. Approximately \$82,000,000.

**Unconscionable:** Showing no regard for conscience.

**Fifteen examinations:** Six sessions for interrogation, between February 21 and March 3, and nine sessions while in prison, between March 10 and March 17.

**Holy Office:** Founded in 1542, it was the final court of appeal in a heresy trial. No such body existed during Joan's trial.

**Forensic eloquence:** A reference to a book of the same name, written in 1891 by John Goss, which deals with the theory and practice of great oratory.

**Emperor:** (1368-1437) The Holy Roman Emperor, Sigismund of Luxemburg.

**Partisan:** An adherent to a party or faction.

**Blasphemies:** "Any word of malediction, reproach, or contumely pronounced against God", blasphemy is a sin against faith. Those who blasphemed were punished according to the degree of their transgression, ranging from a fine to being convicted to a galley.

**Avail:** To be of use or profit.

**Apostolic Succession:** The idea that the ministry of the church comes from the apostles through a continuous succession. Generally understood to mean that each bishop was consecrated by a former bishop until it reached an apostle.

**Indictment:** A written accusation or formal charge of a crime.

**Sixty-four counts:** D'Estivet (page 42) wrote closer to 70 counts against Joan. It was reduced and summed up in the official 12 article indictment.

**Latin:** The official written language of the church and of learned men in Western Europe. Much like latin today, it was not spoken much, except by the ecclesiarchy, merely read and written.







**King of England:** (1421-1471) Henry VI. Described by contemporaries as a peaceful and pious man, he suffered from bouts of madness in 1453, which allowed the War of the Roses to begin.

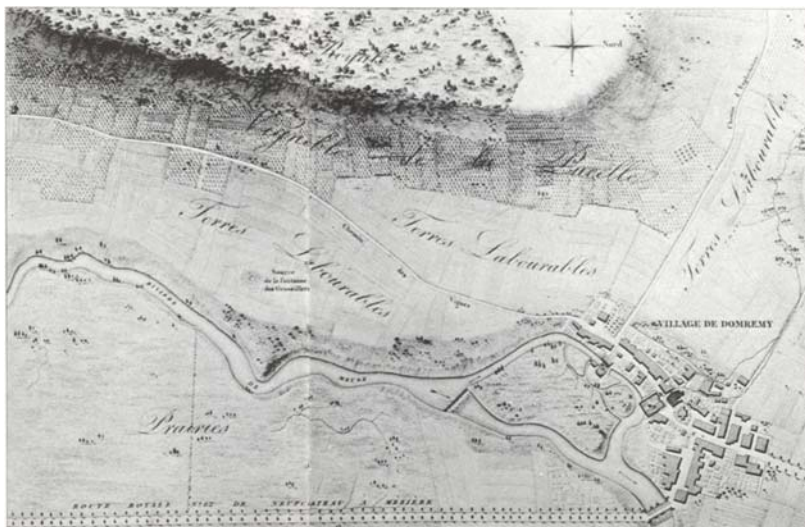
**Pray:** A parenthetical expression meaning *please*.

**Bishop of Senlis:** Most likely Jean Fouquerel, who reigned as the bishop from 1423-1429.

**Trumpery:** Deceit, trickery.

**Dancings round fairy trees:** A very specific tree, actually. Popularly called l'Arbre des Dames, it was a “venerable beech” a short distance away from Domrémy and a shrine to the Virgin, in the forest of Bois Chenu. At its roots ran a small stream to which healing properties were attributed. Every year the priests of the village would walk in procession around the tree, singing psalms to hallow the tree. It is off the left side of the map along the road.

**Prayings at haunted wells:** A specific well, called the Fontaine aux Groseilliers. Also called the Well of the Thorn, it is located center left on the above map, next to the three lines of text. There don't seem to be any myths associated with the well, it was just a part of the *Laetare Jerusalem* festivities in the village.



**Peculiar:** Very specific, belonging to one person only.

**Ordinary magistrate:** A magistrate associated with common law, not with the church.

**Ladvenu:** Martin Ladvenu, aged 56 in 1456, aged 31 during the play. A Dominican monk, he gives evidence during the rehabilitation trial of the English repulsing those sent to advise her, that she resumed wearing male clothing after an English noble tried to take her by force, and among others, maintained that she believed her voices to be from God.

**Pious:** Devout, conscientious.

**Mark:** To note, observe.

**Marry:** The idea that all marriages were arranged is ridiculous. Only those marrying for wealth or power needed an arranged marriage, and even then may not have wanted it. Middle to lower class folk could marry or not as they saw fit, and some upper class would do so as well. The idea

that women were powerless in this arrangement is also a myth; thanks to a mercantile middle class, women often held more influence at home than their male family members. While not necessarily in direct control of an arranged marriage, a smart and wealthy young woman had a tremendous amount of pull.

**Regular vows:** The vows a nun took before entering a convent. Despite the common misconception, nuns could wield enormous power, as they were both free of male familial influence and were members of the clergy.

**Laudable:** Praiseworthy.

**Two hundred years:** Referencing the beginning of the papal **Inquisition** (page 28) in 1231.

**Savior:** Jesus Christ.

**Wantonness:** Licentiousness, lack of restraint.

**Countenance:** External appearance of the body.

**Fallen:** Dropped. It is alluding to the idea that words pour from ones mouth.

**Arch heresy:** Heresy promoted by a heresiarch, the originator of and progenitor of heretical doctrine.

**Obdurate:** Stubborn, hardened.

**God grant that she repent and purge her sin:** There is no canonical doctrine regarding this idea, but considering the prime objective of the church was to bring people back into the fold rather than kill them outright, it seems like a logical thing for a priest to say.

***Chained by the ankles:*** Leg irons would have been used in addition to wrist irons. For particularly stubborn prisoners, like Joan, there were sets of leg/wrist/neck irons that were, to say the least, very restrictive. The set above are from the 17th century, but were very similar to those used 300 years earlier. Made of wrought iron, they were fairly heavy for their size.



**The Executioner:** Geoffroy Thérage, who greatly feared damnation after executing Joan. Active from at least 1407, he executed hundreds of people. Originally a position for laymen, it was restricted from churchmen, non-Christians, and women (though they occasionally appeared to deal with minor female crimes). The profession generally passed through a family, though sometimes an apprentice could be located. They were rarely active in the trial, sometimes showing themselves to make the accused more cooperative.

**Black suit:** Squires and pages generally wore the livery of their lord in addition to whatever the fashion was at the time. It would be very difficult to determine a specific style of clothing worn by a page. Most contemporary artwork suggests that they did not wear black, preferring the brightly colored fashions of the day.



**Carp:** Most likely the Common Carp, it's considered pretty good eating. Although they can grow to be up to 80 pounds over 60+ years, the average is between 5 and 30 pounds.

**Bleed me:** Bloodletting, the deliberate withdrawal of blood from a person's body. A popular, if ineffective, method of treating an absurdly wide range of illnesses.

**I should be in the hands of the church:** Joan is well versed in church doctrine for an illiterate. Almost every rule for a heresy trial was broken during hers, specifically that she should have been placed in a church holding cell away from both the French and the English rather than an English-only prison. She should have also been allowed French clergy on her jury, but it was entirely English and English supporters. A political trial, indeed.

**Log of wood:** A large chunk of wood, probably designed to serve the same purpose as the ball of a ball-and-chain. There is no historical evidence such a thing existed.

**Jumping from a tower:** It was actually 70' high, and despite her survival "...for two or three days she was without food, and so injured by the leap that she could not eat or drink..." She had healed by the feast of St. Martin, November 11.

**It has grown higher every day:** Presumably they have kept raising the height of the tower whenever they question her about the jump, which they did regularly during her examinations, but there is no historical precedent for the comment.

**Reviled:** Despised, scorned.

**Gospels:** The four gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

**Torture:** She was shown the instruments and commented almost exactly as she does in the script. The official record does not state what the instruments were, but an educated guess might include screws, hot irons, a rack, the Catherine wheel, and other such unsavories.

**Rare noodle:** An unusually excellent simpleton. A vulgarity from the 19th century.

**Wanton:** A lewd person, specifically a woman.



***Cloth of gold:*** A fabric produced since the middle Roman period, it is made by wrapping the weft in gold filé, as the weft does not stretch. The rest of the cloth is woven or spun normally. Popular for ecclesiastical wear, it was very stiff and heavy, a sign of wealth and prestige. There is also cloth of silver, but it was less often used because of tarnishing. The Imperial Mantle and Supertunica of George IV is the most well-known example of cloth of gold.



***Surcoat:*** An outer garment commonly worn in the Middle Ages, it was adopted by men-at-arms to protect their maille from dirt and mud as well as keep the metal out of direct sunlight. As the greathelm became more popular in the 12th and 13th centuries, the surcoat became a form of identification, emblazoned with the device which identified him. Some historians cite this as contributing to the rise of heraldry.

**Trifles:** Things of very little value or importance.

**Imputes:** To charge an action, generally used in a negative sense.

**If I am not, may God bring me to it: if I am, may God keep me in it:** A nearly direct quote from the third session on February 24th and the correct answer to a theological trap: Do you know if you are in the grace of God? If she said she was in His grace, that would have been a Sin of Presumption and very close to Protestantism, which was heresy. If she had said that she was not in His grace, then the voices would have been from the devil and she would have been confessing her own guilt. An extremely clever and subtle answer.

**Minor penances:** The repentance of sins, minor penances are those acts that a believer imposes upon himself. The abstaining from food during Lent is a good example of this. However, what d'Estivet is saying is that there was no point in having Joan be accountable for minor sins when the greatest charge of heresy was being brought against her.



**Dress as becomes your sex:** “The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth unto a man, neither shall a man put on a woman's garment: for all that do so are abomination unto the LORD thy God.” (Deuteronomy 22:5) This is generally considered a law against transvestitism today, but was probably taken more literally at...appropriate times in the past. Like a politically motivated religious trial.

**St Athanasius:** (296-373) Athanasius of Alexandria was a renowned theologian and defender of Trinitarianism, well known for his polemical and theological writings. The inquisitor is referencing the very end of his work *De Incarnatione Verbi Dei* (9:57), in which he declares that to understand the saints and the scriptures one must have a good life and a pure soul. Obviously, if one doesn't understand, they must not have either a good life or a pure soul.



**It will be a cruel death:** There is no possible way to have a pleasant death being burned at the stake while conscious. The executioner is talking about the practice of secretly killing the victim before the flames reached them.

*Johanne*

**I cannot write:** Thought to be illiterate, she dictated her letters to her page Louis de Contes and her priest Jean Pasquerel. She also pressed a hair into her wax seals, a common practice at the time of assuring that the seal was not broken and the letter was authentic. Starting with an X for her mark, she began signing with her name on November 9, 1429, sending three letters bearing her newfound signature.

**In spite of your teeth:** A phrase from around 1894, it means that he'd do it despite the very great threat of being bitten. The chaplain is making a rather gutsy statement, pitting a parcel of English soldiers and his implacable hatred against the might of the inquisition.

**Bethink:** To recall.

**Form of recantation:** The physical copy of the recantation that a heretic had to make.

**Sedition:** The Summa Theologica, a treatise on religious reasoning written by Thomas Aquinas, addresses sedition as a sin in II-II:42. It states that sedition is a special sin, connected to war and strife, opposed to the unity and peace of a people. It goes on to state that sedition is a mortal sin.

**Idolatry:** The Summa Theologica II-II:94 addresses idolatry as a sin. It is the gravest sin, analogous to giving honor to any other than your true earthly king.

**Abjure:** To deny upon oath.



**Pope of Rome:** A new pope had just been elected on March 3 of 1431, Eugene IV. A great hater of heresy, he was nevertheless a rather inexperienced and vacillating ruler of the church.

**Stoodest:** Archaic form of *stood*.

**Bread of sorrow:** A figurative expression from Psalm 127:2, it means that sorrow is one's daily bread, a part of life.

**Water of affliction:** An expression scattered throughout the Bible, it means to be given water in small measure.

**Consternation:** Astonishment amazement.

**The furnace in the Bible that was heated seven times:** An allusion to the story of the fiery furnace (Daniel 3:14-29), in which Nebuchadnezzar tried to execute three servants of God: Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. Thrown into the furnace, they were unharmed by the heat and flames, causing Nebuchadnezzar to abandon his idols and worship God.

**Relapsed heretic:** A heretic that never really stopped believing in their heretical ideas.

**Antiphonally:** A style of singing or chanting that involves call-and-response. A popular style of church music in the 14th and 15th centuries used polyphonic antiphons as hymns. Essentially Gregorian chant.

**Leprosy of heresy:** Rhabanus Maurus, a 9th century monk, expanded upon the idea that bodily illnesses were the manifestations of sin by stating in his *De Universo Libri Viginti Duo* that "Leprosy is the false teaching of heretics, and lepers are heretics blaspheming against Jesus Christ." The parallels between the progression of the disease and the progression of heresy were so close that it was never a casual metaphor.

**Member of Satan:** Figuratively, being a part of Satan.

**Sacrament of penance:** Commonly called confession, it is generally a private affair within a church. Taking the sacrament of penance while being executed must have been an extremely quick affair.

**Incorrigible:** Too depraved to be corrected.

**Feint:** A pretense of doing something one does not intend to do.

**It is not in your diocese:** The diocese of Beauvais fell under the Archdiocese of Reims, while the city of Rouen, the location of the trial, fell under the Archdiocese of Rouen. Archdiocese are ruled by an archbishop, who ranks more highly than a bishop, and as the Bishop of Beauvais is not even under the same Archdiocese as Rouen, he has very little authority.

**Summarily:** Briefly or concisely.

**A soldier gave her two sticks tied together:** True and recorded by witnesses. An unnamed English soldier did hand her a cross as she burned.



**Bishop's cross:** Specifically a pectoral cross, worn as a sign of office. It hangs from the neck over the sternum. The picture is a Byzantine pectoral, from around 1400.

**Enigmatically:** In an obscure manner.

**English laughter:** After all that Joan had done for France and her people, it would have been a sin of enormous magnitude for a Frenchman to laugh at her, especially as they believed her to be divinely inspired.

**Fellow:** A man without breeding or worth, used as an appellation of contempt.

**Master executioner:** Not a position, per se, but an indication of skill. Just as one can become a master craftsman, one can become a master executioner. This particular executioner, Geoffroy Thérage, had over 25 years of experience before Joan came under his mercies.

**Mystery:** A trade which supposed skill and knowledge particular to those who carry it on, and therefore a secret to others.

**Crave:** To ask with earnestness.

**Relics:** The physical remains or personal effects of a saint or venerated person. Without relics, there could be nothing tangible for people to rally around in opposition of the English. Executioners often added to their meager salary by selling "relics" to anyone gullible enough to purchase them

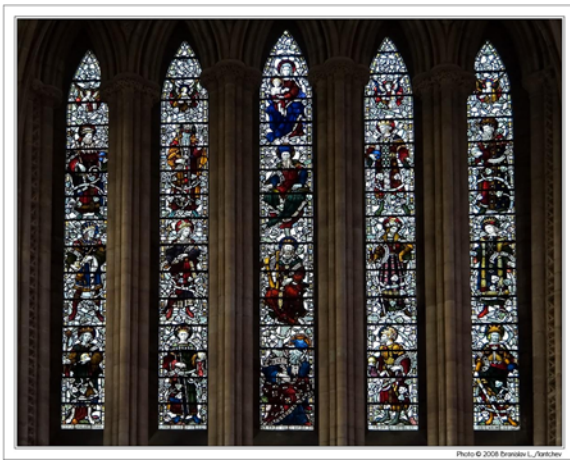
**Her heart would not burn:** The executioner spoke to **Martin Ladvenu** after the execution, "upset that the heart, 'notwithstanding oil, sulfur and coal' has remained intact amidst the flames and ashes. He had found the tortured heart intact and full of blood." It, along with her ashes, were thrown into the Seine.

## **Epilogue**

**June 1456:** The month in which the final summary of Joan's retrial were announced, describing her as a martyr and implicating Pierre Cauchon (see **Bishop of Beauvais**) with heresy for convicting an innocent in pursuit of a secular vendetta.

**Charles the Victorious:** The appellation granted Charles VII for driving the English out of France and solidifying the monarchy.

**Châteaux:** The plural of château, it is a French manor house or the country house of nobility/royalty. The house in question is Château de Mehun-sur-Yèvre; constructed in the late 12th century and largely destroyed in the 18th century, it represents an excellent example of Late Gothic and Early Renaissance architecture.



**Lancet:** A tall, narrow window with a point on top, named after its resemblance to a lance. Common in Gothic architecture.

**Royal arms:** The coat of arms of the King of France. There don't appear to be any extant examples of embroidery involving his coat of arms.



**Settee:** A long seat with a back, a bit like an armless sofa.

**Valence:** A bed skirt. Traditionally used to block drafts from chilling the underside of a bed, especially useful with pre-modern mattresses.

**Fouquet's Boccaccio:** Jean Fouquet was one of the best French painters of the 15th century, while Giovanni Boccaccio was an Italian poet of the late 14th century. Given the need for illustration, the book that Charles is reading is most likely *The Decameron*, a collection of tales in the style of *The Canterbury Tales*. Ranging from erotic to tragic, the tales are a document of life at the time and considered a masterpiece of early Italian prose.



**Painted wax:** An indication of wealth, beeswax candles were enormously expensive compared to traditional tallow candles. A painted candle seems to indicate a bit of extravagance in lighting, though a king could probably afford such luxury.



**Watchman's rattle:** There is no record of such a device being used during the Middle Ages, but they were fairly common in the 19th century. Watchmen were used before the introduction of a dedicated police force to ensure some measure of safety at night.

**Pallid greenish light:** In the Celtic tradition, green is associated with misfortune and death, but Christianity equates green with hope and renewal. As with all colors, associations vary widely depending on the tradition.

**Ladders:** One of the most direct methods of besieging a fortress involved putting large ladders against the wall and climbing up. A common and costly method from when siege warfare was first developed. Think of the Siege of Helms Deep in *The Two Towers*.



**Hot pitch:** Exactly what it sounds like. Fortress defenders would boil large vats of plant/petroleum resin to throw down on attackers, a brutal and effective method of getting people away from the walls. It could also be lit on fire, a big plus when dealing with wooden siege machines.

**Pluck:** Courage.

**Agnes Sorel:** (1422-1450) The first officially recognized royal mistress. First introduced to Charles in 1442, she went on to serve as the lady-in-waiting for Marie d'Anjou, his wife. After giving birth to three daughters, she died from mercury poisoning; it is speculated that Louis XI had her poisoned to remove her influence.



**Mother:** (1377-1458) Isabelle Romée, wife of **Jacques d'Arc**, she spent her life after Joan's death trying to restore her name. She petitioned both Pope Nicholas V and Callixtus III to reopen the case, eventually getting Callixtus to appoint three members of the higher French clergy to review the case. In 1455 she travelled to Paris to address the delegation, despite being over 70.

**Brothers:** Jean and Pierre. Both served under Joan at the Siege of Orleans, and Pierre was captured along with her at Compiègne, but he was released. After serving for many more years, he was knighted and became the father of two sons and a daughter.

**Sued the courts:** Prosecuted the courts. Not quite true, as the papal legate in France, Guillaume d'Estouteville, took up the cause of Isabelle, Jean, and Pierre by adding weight to their petition to the pope in conjunction with Jean Bréhal, the inquisitor of France. In that age, there was very little legal recourse a lay person had against an ecclesiastic court ruling.

**Have your case tried over:** The retrial opened November 7, 1455, and declared her innocent July 7, 1456.

**Cozenage:** Fraud.

**Beautiful cross:** At the site of her execution stands the Joan of Arc Memorial Cross, dedicated along with the completion of the new church on May 24, 1979. The medieval church of Eglise Saint Vincent was almost completely destroyed in 1944. There are no photographs of the former cross, but all accounts indicate that it was obliterated along with the church.

**Arraign:** To charge with faults, specifically before a tribunal.

**Dishonoured:** Not true! Jean d'Estivet was found drowned in a sewer in 1438.

**Charles the Good:** (1083-1127) A popular Count of Flanders, he is most well remembered for being hacked to death while at prayer in the church of St. Donatino. He was almost immediately regarded as a saint and a martyr.

**Charles the Wise:** (1338-1380) Charles V of France, most well known for skillfully replenishing the royal treasury, restoring the prestige of the house of Valois, and establishing the first permanent paid army, which retook almost all the territory ceded to the English in 1360.

**Charles the Bold:** (1433-1477) Charles Martin, Duke of Burgundy, most well known for reorganizing his military and political power, eventually becoming the wealthiest and most powerful man in Europe. Unfortunately, this all happened after the death of Charles VII...

**Wert:** Archaic form of *were*.



**Chateaudun:** Built in the 12th century, it had additions put on by every owner until the 16th century. Dunois added the west wing between 1459 and 1468; it is the structure just to the right of the round tower.



**Chaffering:** To haggle or bargain.

**Church Triumphant:** Part of the Church Universal, the Ecclesia Triumphans is comprised of Christians who reside in heaven.

**Ruffianly:** A tough or rowdy person.

**A saint, and from hell:** By definition of the church, a saint has been canonized and resides in heaven. In this case, calling the soldier a saint might be in reference to his act of piety toward Joan.

**Day off:** By all accounts, those in hell are never allowed a reprieve from their suffering.

**French wars:** The Hundred Years War. As it was more a series of smaller wars, it is possible that an Englishman would have called them the French wars.

**Tip top:** The very best.

**Emperors and popes and kings and all sorts:** Even clergy can do wrong. Shaw's view of hell is more closely aligned with Dante's view.

**Chip:** To taunt or gibe.

**Judy:** In reference to Judy, of Punch and Judy fame. Originating from the Liverpool area around 1812, it's slang for a girl or woman.

**Gnash:** To grind together.

**Amplly:** Largely and sufficiently.

**Howler:** Slang for a *glaring blunder*, first recorded 1890.

**Faggots:** A bundle of sticks, emblematic of burning heretics.

**Cocked up:** Raised up.

**Canonized:** To officially declare a deceased person a saint.

**Venerable:** One who is consecrated to God and His service.

**Special office:** A specific act of worship.

**Laudable:** Praiseworthy, commendable.

**Mercy Seat:** Referring specifically to the covering of the Ark of the Covenant, upon which rested the divine presence. From that place, God dispensed mercy when the blood of atonement was sprinkled there.

**Basilica Vaticana:** St. Peter's Basilica, the seat of papal authority.

**Te Deum:** Also known as the Ambrosian Hymn, it is an early Christian hymn of praise. Traditionally sung at the end of Matins on all days when the Gloria is said at Mass. As May 16, 1920, was a Sunday, it would not have been out of tradition to have the Te Deum sung on that day.

**Erroneous:** Wrong or false.

**Imperative:** Expressive of a command, needed.

**Rome:** The seat of the Roman Catholic church, from whence all church authority flows.

**Genuflects:** To lower the body briefly by bending one knee to the ground, typically a sign of respect.