

1: Officers and Gentlemen? Roman Britain and the British Empire* - British Academy Scholarship

Roman Officers and English Gentlemen has 1 rating and 1 review. Candy said: *The pioneering parts of this book are the ones where Hingley examines the i.*

An Army or Navy officer was considered a gentleman. Why were commissions purchased? Private ownership of rank also implied officers would be less likely to be used by the King against the people since they did not owe their rank to the crown. The purchase of commissions also served a practical purpose. Thus there was no need to provide pensions for retiring officers, a definite advantage to the crown. These nest eggs were particularly necessary because army pay was low, enough to live on but not much more, particularly if one sought to maintain the standard of living of a wealthy family. It was widely accepted that gentlemen should not profit from their military service. Prize money, when it could be had, was a different thing. Many sons of wealthy parents who joined the army also had an allowance from their families that helped them to live in the style to which they had been accustomed. Purchasing a commission Reforms set in place by the Duke of York in mandated that officer candidates had to be between the ages of 16 and 21 years of age, able to read and write, and vouched for by a superior officer. Little to no training was provided for the newly fledged officer, he picked up what he would need on the job. How much did a commission cost? One had to be wealthy or have wealthy friends from which to borrow in order to afford a commission. Prices varied depending on the regiment and rank. The same logic that led to the purchase of commissions discouraged promotion by merit as it could lead to an excess of patronage, something objected to on political and professional grounds. When an officer served long enough to be eligible and wished to purchase a promotion to the next level of rank, he would pay the difference between his current commission and the next rank. After , a Subaltern Lieutenant and below had to serve at least three years before becoming a Captain; at least seven years in service two as Captain to become a Major; and nine years in service to be a Lieutenant-Colonel. Advancement above the rank of Colonel was by seniority only and only possible if there were vacancies in the desired ranks. Junior officers could spend several years without advancing. Gaining a commission without purchase If an individual could not afford a commission, there were non-purchased ways of obtaining a commission. It was also possible for a man to be promoted from the ranks due to valor or meritorious service. The death, disability, or retirement, of another officer might create a vacancy that needed to be filled immediately. Other openings came with the establishment of new Regiments, or the expansion of existing ones. These alternatives were much more common in times of war.

2: Rico Roman: An Officer On The Ice And A Gentleman – Wheelchair Sports Federation Media

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Loke who that is most vertuous alway Prive and apert, and most entendeth ay To do the gentil dedes that he can And take him for the gretest gentilman And in the Romance of the Rose c. In this connection, too, one may quote the old story, told by some "very improbably" of James II , of the monarch who replied to a lady petitioning him to make her son a gentleman, "I could make him a nobleman, but God Almighty could not make him a gentleman. For "to behave like a gentleman" may mean little or much, according to the person by whom the phrase is used; "to spend money like a gentleman" may even be no great praise; but "to conduct a business like a gentleman" implies a high standard. Who soever studieth the laws of the realm, who so abideth in the university , giving his mind to his book, or professeth physic and the liberal sciences , or beside his service in the room of a captain in the wars, or good counsel given at home, whereby his commonwealth is benefited, can live without manual labour, and thereto is able and will bear the port, charge and countenance of a gentleman, he shall for money have a coat and arms bestowed upon him by heralds who in the charter of the same do of custom pretend antiquity and service and thereunto being made so good cheap be called master , which is the title that men give to esquires and gentlemen, and reputed for a gentleman ever after. Which is so much the less to be disallowed of, for that the prince doth lose nothing by it, the gentleman being so much subject to taxes and public payments as is the yeoman or husbandman , which he likewise doth bear the gladlier for the saving of his reputation. Being called also to the wars for with the government of the commonwealth he medleth little what soever it cost him, he will both array and arm himself accordingly, and show the more manly courage, and all the tokens of the person which he representeth. No man hath hurt by it but himself, who peradventure will go in wider buskins than his legs will bear, or as our proverb saith, now and then bear a bigger sail than his boat is able to sustain. So may you lose your arms: If you strike me, you are no gentleman; And if no gentleman, why then no arms. Squibb, *The High Court of Chivalry*, pp. Thus, all armigers were gentlemen, but not all gentlemen were armigers. Hence, Henry V , act IV, scene iii: For he today that sheds his blood with me Shall be my brother: Superiority of the fighting man[edit] The fundamental idea of "gentry", symbolised in this grant of coat-armour, had come to be that of the essential superiority of the fighting man, and, as Selden points out page , the fiction was usually maintained in the granting of arms "to an ennobled person though of the long Robe wherein he hath little use of them as they mean a shield. The suggestion is discredited by an examination, in England, of the records of the High Court of Chivalry and, in Scotland, by a judgment of the Court of Session per Lord Mackay in *Maclean of Ardgour v. Maclean* [] SC at The significance of a right to a coat of arms was that it was definitive proof of the status of gentleman, but it recognised rather than conferred such a status, and the status could be and frequently was accepted without a right to a coat of arms. Junzi The Far East held similar ideas to the West of what a gentleman is, which are based on Confucian principles. Literally meaning "son of a ruler", "prince" or "noble", the ideal of a "gentleman", "proper man", "exemplary person", or "perfect man" is that for which Confucianism exhorts all people to strive. In modern times, the masculine bias in Confucianism may have weakened, but the same term is still used; the masculine translation in English is also traditional and still frequently used. A hereditary elitism was bound up with the concept, and gentlemen were expected to act as moral guides to the rest of society. Like the English small, the word in this context in Chinese can mean petty in mind and heart, narrowly self-interested, greedy , superficial, and materialistic. The forbearing use of power does not only form a touchstone, but the manner in which an individual enjoys certain advantages over others is a test of a true gentleman. The power which the strong have over the weak, the employer over the employed, the educated over the unlettered, the experienced over the confiding, even the clever over the silly "the forbearing or inoffensive use of all this power or authority, or a total abstinence from it when the case admits it, will show the gentleman in a plain light. The gentleman does not needlessly and unnecessarily remind an offender of a wrong he may have committed against him. He can not only forgive, he can forget; and he

strives for that nobleness of self and mildness of character which impart sufficient strength to let the past be but the past. A true man of honor feels humbled himself when he cannot help humbling others. Landed gentry That a distinct order of landed gentry existed in England very early has, indeed, been often assumed and is supported by weighty authorities. By the time of the conquest of England the distinction seems to have been fully established. Sir George Sitwell, however, has suggested that this opinion is based on a wrong conception of the conditions of medieval society and that it is wholly opposed to the documentary evidence. Even as late as , the word gentleman still only had the descriptive sense of generous and could not be used as denoting the title of a class. Yet after , we find it increasingly so used, and the list of landowners in , printed in Feudal Aids, contains, besides knights, esquires, yeomen and husbandmen i. The immediate cause was the statute I Henry V. At this time, the Black Death had put the traditional social organization out of gear. Before that, the younger sons of the nobles had received their share of the farm stock, bought or hired land, and settled down as agriculturists in their native villages. Under the new conditions, this became increasingly impossible, and they were forced to seek their fortunes abroad in the French wars , or at home as hangers-on of the great nobles. These men, under the old system, had no definite status; but they were generosi, men of birth, and, being now forced to describe themselves, they disdained to be classed with franklins now sinking in the social scale , still more with yeomen or husbandmen; they chose, therefore, to be described as "gentlemen". Sir George Sitwell p. Fortunatelyâ€”for the gentle reader will no doubt be anxious to follow in his footstepsâ€”some particulars of his life may be gleaned from the public records. He was charged at the Staffordshire Assizes with housebreaking, wounding with intent to kill, and procuring the murder of one Thomas Page, who was cut to pieces while on his knees begging for his life. If any earlier claimant to the title of gentleman be discovered, Sir George Sitwell predicted that it will be within the same year and in connection with some similar disreputable proceedings. The first gentleman commemorated on an existing monument was John Daundelyon of Margate died circa ; the first gentleman to enter the House of Commons , hitherto composed mainly of "valets", was William Weston, "gentyman"; but even in the latter half of the 15th century, the order was not clearly established. As to the connection of gentillesse with the official grant or recognition of coat-armour, that is a profitable fiction invented and upheld by the heralds ; for coat-armour was the badge assumed by gentlemen to distinguish them in battle, and many gentlemen of long descent never had occasion to assume it and never did. George at the Battle of Agincourt. Merchants are still "citizens" to William Harrison; but he adds "they often change estate with gentlemen, as gentlemen do with them, by a mutual conversion of the one into the other. In Latin documents de was the equivalent of the English "of", as de la for "at" so de la Pole for "Atte Poole"; compare such names as "Attwood" or "Attwater". In English this "of" disappeared during the 15th century: In modern times, under the influence of romanticism , the prefix "de" has been in some cases "revived" under a misconception, e. Very rarely it is correctly retained as derived from a foreign place-name, e. With the growth of trade and the industrial revolution in , the term widened to include men of the urban professional classes:

3: Roman Officers and English Gentlemen : Richard Hingley :

Additional info for Roman officers and English gentlemen Sample text 7 Samuel Johnson, in his account of his epic journey to the Highlands and the Western Isles of Scotland in , which he undertook in the company of James Boswell, drew upon a connected idea of the survival of uncivilised prehistoric behaviour in the Highlands.

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Roman performance buildings were, therefore, seen as a manifestation of, and a tool for, consolidating Roman power over subject nations by imposing a common architectural vocabulary that was the.

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