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TOWARDS A STANDARD TERMINOLOGY FOR DESCRIBING ACADEMIC ROBES

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It has been clear for many years that a standard, clear, terminology for describing academic robes is needed. Universities and colleges use very imprecise terms, and different institutions will use the same term with different meanings. A standard terminology should enable a gown or hood to be drawn accurately from its description, exactly as an heraldic blazon enables a coat-of-arms to be drawn.

1. Patterns/shapes.
A start has already been made here with my classificatory system, whereby the different patterns of full, simple and Aberdeen hoods are each assigned a number, and the various shapes of robes and gowns are similarly codified (see Appendix I). There are probably a few more to be added, and some apparently differing patterns are assigned the same number – e.g. the ‘Leeds’ version of the full hood (with short cowl) is assigned the [f1] of Cambridge, as the length of the cowl is of no importance; likewise ‘London’ pattern doctors robes are listed as Cambridge [d1] as the London version is a very recent deviation.

2. Colours.
These need to be very carefully looked at. The British Colour Council’s Dictionary of Colour Standards is a useful base from which to work, but many institutions either do not use it, or use another system (e.g. Pantone). Again, shades vary over the years, either as a result of age, or because a new batch of silk has been woven. For example, the lining of the Lampeter BD, often described as ‘puce’, was in 1878 a very dark and dull violet; by 1935, it was much brighter, and now is a royal purple. So any over-precise description is probably to be avoided. What is needed is a list of corresponding colours: e.g. the Lampeter ‘puce’ is the same as London’s ‘violet’ for medicine, and Sheffield’s ‘purple’ for Engineering. In the meantime, all ‘exotic’ shades should be clearly defined in other terms – e.g. Durham’s palatinate purple is best described as ‘a soft mauve’; Leicester’s cherry is bright red, while the cherries of Cambridge Laws, Medicine and Music are anything but – they are, respectively, pink, crimson and maroon.

3. Terms used for the trimmings.
   a) hoods.
The following should cover all possibilities:

   - lined – i.e. edge to edge, with no overlap. (e.g. MA Cambridge: black lined white).
   - lined and bound – with the lining brought over the edge, width to be specified (e.g. MA Oxford: black lined and bound 1/4” shot crimson.)

   In many cases, the binding is irrelevant, and is put there as a matter of custom only (as at Oxford), and may thus be ignored. In others, it defines the difference between hoods – as, e.g., between BA and MA at Loughborough.

   - faced – where there is a partial lining, usually of 3 to 4 inches, width to be specified. (e.g. BA Open: light blue faced 3” gold).
   - faced and bound – as above, with the facing brought over the edge. (e.g. BA Wales: black faced 3” and bound 1/4” blue-shot-green).

   Again, the binding is often a custom merely.

   The depth of the facing is often fluid: two hoods for the same award may well exhibit different widths of facing – one being, e.g., 3 inches, and another 4 inches.

   - part-lined – it is suggested that this term is used where the facing is anything more than 4 or 5 inches; the width is rarely specified. (e.g. BA Keele: black part-lined gold, piped red.) (This might be used for the extraordinary description of the Bristol BA hood- ‘lined as far as the visible parts are concerned’).

   - bound – to be used where the binding is 2” or less, widths to be specified. (e.g. BA Exeter: grey bound 2” inside and out with blue; St John’s Nottingham: black, the cowl bound 1” inside and 1/4” outside
with scarlet.) Care should be taken to specify which edges are bound – cowl, cape, cape & cowl, etc. A binding may, of course, occur in conjunction with a lining or a facing (as at Nottingham).

This is a slightly artificial distinction, thus making a Wales BA faced and bound, but the St John’s hood bound only. But I think the term ‘binding’ suggests a narrow edging, and anything over 2” is not narrow.

**piped** – usually used of a cord trimming, though it is possible to use silk. (e.g. BA Keele: black part-lined gold, piped red.)

**tipped** – this is used with Aberdeen-shape hoods (usually [a1]) which have a parti-coloured lining, divided in a chevron. The tipping is the lower colour when the hood is worn. (e.g. MCSP: black lined gold, tipped blue).

Other divided linings should be described exactly, saying whether the division is vertical or horizontal, and how the colours are disposed, using heraldic terminology: **per fess** for horizontal divisions, the upper colour is listed first; **per pale** for vertical divisions, the colour on the left shoulder of the wearer being described first. (e.g. STh Lambeth: black, lining divided per fess, white above blue; **MFA Glasgow**: black, lining divided per pale, stone-white and malachite green).

The order of descriptions should be:
shape; shell colour; lining; facing/tipping/chevrons; binding; piping.

Examples:

**BSc Heriot-Watt**: full [f1], black, lined red, faced 1” gold.
**BArch Heriot-Watt**: full [f1], black, lined red, faced 1” gold, set 1” in from the edge.
**BSc Lancaster**: burgon [s2], black, lined grey, faced 1/2” red, and 1/2” gold set 1” away.
**PhD City**: maroon, lining divided per pale, maroon and gold.
**LGSM**: simple [s1], black, lined white, with a 3” red chevron.
**BMedSci Leicester**: simple [s6], bright cherry, lined and the cowl bound 3” turquoise, the cowl edge bound royal blue, 2” inside and 1” out.
**BA Durham**: full [f6], black, the cowl part-lined and the cape bound 1” fur.
**MMus Leeds**: simple [s7], dark green lined white, the cowl faced 1” white watered set 1” in.
**Salisbury-Wells Theological College**: full [f1], grey, lined red, the cowl faced 2” gold and the cape bound 1/2” in and out with pale blue.
**Wessex Theological College**: aberdeen [a1], black, lined silver, tipped maroon, the cowl faced 1” gold.

I have deliberately avoided the terms ‘edged’ and ‘bordered’ as they are used by institutions with a variety of imprecise meanings.

**Exceptions.** These are East Anglia and Kent. In the case of Kent, the base colour should be noted (silver/gold/red) and then the colour of the velvet triangle (BA: kent [a3], silver with green triangle). For East Anglia, it is assumed that the hood is worn inside out, so the shell colour is dark blue, and the degree colour is then described (but higher doctors use an inside lining):
BA: aberdeen [a4], dark blue the cowl faced on the outside for 6” with coral pink.
MA: aberdeen [a4], dark blue, lined on the outside with coral pink, arranged in 4 wide folds.
LittD: cambridge [f1], dark blue, lined and bound 1” coral pink.

b) **gowns and robes**

gowns: It is usually sufficient in most cases simply to specify the style used: a black gown of [b4] pattern, but there are some instances where modifications should be noted:
BA Southampton: a black gown of [b4] pattern with an extra cord and button on the yoke; all cords and buttons are peacock blue/cerise (depending on which recension!)
PhD Warwick: a black gown of [m15] pattern, with facings of green-shot-red.
robes: again, it should be adequate to specify the pattern and colours:

**LL.D London:** a scarlet robe of [d1] pattern, the facings and sleeve linings are blue.

**DLitt Oxford:** a scarlet cloth robe of [d2] pattern, the sleeves and facings are covered with grey.

**PhD Nottingham:** a claret cloth robe of [d1] pattern, the facings covered in light blue (*it may be desirable to add:* the sleeves unlined).

**PhD Leeds Met:** a claret robe of [d1] pattern the facings covered with blue and the sleeves lined with gold.

**PhD Portsmouth:** a scarlet robe of [m2] pattern, the front of the sleeve below the armhole and the facings covered with violet; the facings also edged with ½” silver braid on each side.

(I think the term ‘edged’ is acceptable here as it is unambiguous, and I don’t like ‘..the facings faced…’!)

**DLitt Plymouth:** a terra-cotta robe of [d1] pattern, the facings covered and the sleeves lined with blue; the facings bound with 1” white on the outer edge.

The outer edge of the facings is that nearer to the shoulder when the robe is worn. The difference between ‘bound’ here and ‘edged’ for PhD Portsmouth is self-explanatory.

**DSc Wolverhampton:** a scarlet robe of [d2] pattern, the facings covered and the lower ends of the sleeves bound for 9” with gold damask.

**PhD Liverpool:** a scarlet robe of [d1] pattern, the facings covered and the sleeves lined with black, edged with 1” scarlet velvet set 1” in from the edges.

It is assumed that [d1] robes all have cords and buttons on the sleeves; unless otherwise stated, they are assumed to be of the same colour as the sleeve lining. Some of the 1990 universities deliberately omit them: this should be stated.

**Exceptions:**

**Leeds:** the covering of the facings extends only halfway across, but it should be treated as though it were fully faced, as this seems to be a result of custom, rather than specification:

**MD:** a scarlet robe of [d1] pattern, the facings covered and the sleeves lined with dark green, and the facings also bound with 1” light green on the outer edge. [I have a feeling the sleeves also are bound].

4. **Materials**

These should be stated wherever possible. However, it is not always possible to tell what a material either is or should be. Some black stuff hoods are made of ribbed rayon, and so look like silk; some doctors’ robes are made of scarlet polyester or panama, instead of cloth. Many of the newer foundations omit this altogether (‘a scarlet robe…’) to get it wrong (East Anglia says its gowns are of ‘cloth’, but they mean stuff).

**cloth** is made of wool;

**silk** is made from the cocoon of the silk worm;

**stuff** is anything else – i.e. neither cloth nor silk.
Appendix I

CLASSIFICATION OF HOOD AND GOWN PATTERNS – HOODS

1. Simple hoods
   s1: Oxford plain
   s2: Oxford burgon
   s3: Belfast
   s4: Edinburgh
   s5: Wales bachelors
   s6: Leicester bachelors
   s7: Leeds
   s8: Sussex
   s9: Manchester
   s10: Aston
   s11: Caledonian

2. Full hoods
   f1: Cambridge
   f2: Dublin
   f3: London
   f4: Durham doctors
   f5: Oxford doctors
   f6: Durham BA
   f7: Durham BCL
   f8: Edinburgh DD
   f9: Glasgow
   f10: [NCDAD]*
   f11: Warham Guild
   f12: St Andrew’s

3. Aberdeen hoods
   a1: Aberdeen
   a2: Leicester masters
   a3: Kent
   a4: East Anglia
   a5: Leicester doctors
   a6: Dundee

4. Bachelors gowns
   b1: Oxford BA
   b2: Cambridge BA
   b3: Cambridge MB
   b4: London BA
   b5: Durham BA
   b6: Wales BA
   b7: Bath BA
   b8: Imperial College
   b9: Belfast BA
   m12: St Andrews MA
   m13: Liverpool MA
   m14: Open (all degrees)
   m15: Warwick MA
   m16: Bath MA

5. Masters’ gowns
   m1: Oxford MA
   m2: Cambridge MA
   m3: Dublin MA
   m4: Wales MA
   m5: London MA
   m6: Manchester MA
   m7: Leeds MA
   m8: Leicester MA
   m9: Bristol MA
   m10: CNAA MA
   m11: Lancaster MA
   m12: St Andrews MA
   m13: Liverpool MA
   m14: Open (all degrees)
   m15: Warwick MA
   m16: Bath MA

6. Doctors’ robes
   d1: Cambridge/London
   d2: Oxford
   d3: Cambridge MusD
   d4: Cambridge LL.D undress
   d5: convocation habit
   d6: Sussex

7. Undergraduate gowns
   u1: Cambridge basic
   u2: Oxford scholar
   u3: London
   u4: Durham
   u5: Oxford commoner
   u6: Sussex
   u7: East Anglia

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