XVII.—*Sir John Daunce's Accounts of Money received from the Treasurer of the King's Chamber temp. Henry VIII. Communicated by CHARLES TRICE MARTIN, Esq., F.S.A.*

Read April 3, 1879, and February 12, 1880.

The Roll of Accounts, which is here printed in full, is the property of Colonel Smyth of Welwyn, and was sent to the Society for exhibition by the Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, D.D., F.S.A. There are, in fact, two separate rolls, measuring in length, the first six feet six inches, the second twelve feet. Each roll is composed of sheets of paper sewn together, and the reason for the two being now joined is, that they were presented for audit as one account; and the receipt for the balance due to the king is still appended to them.

Both rolls are in fairly good condition and quite legible. The beginning of the longer one is slightly mutilated, as it is on the outside when rolled up, and it has been repaired in recent times.

The name of Sir John Daunce, the person who renders the account, constantly occurs among the papers of the reign of Henry VIII., almost invariably in connection with money matters. In the first year of the reign he held the office of Receiver-General of the Lands of Minors, which he surrendered to Wolsey in 1518. In 1511 he was Collector of the Petty Customs in the Port of London. A short time after he was appointed one of the General Surveyors of Crown Lands—an important place, for all leases were granted by advice of him and his colleagues. He was also Steward of the two crown manors of Kennington, Surrey, and Donington, Berks, Collector of the Subsidy for Middlesex, and Chief Butler of England.

Large sums of money must have passed through his hands in connection with these offices, but this roll does not refer to his official receipts, but to money paid to him by the treasurer of the king's chamber expressly to be expended on

the king's behalf. There are extant several warrants to him from the king, Cardinal Wolsey, and others, authorising the payment of sums of money for specified objects.

There is not much to be said about his personal history. He accompanied the king on his campaign in France in 1513, and was knighted by him in the church at Tournay, after the singing of *Te Deum*, on the day that town was surrendered. At various times he sat on the commission of the peace for the counties of Middlesex, Berks and Oxford, and Buckingham. In 1515 he was sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, and knight of the shire for Oxfordshire in the Parliament of 1529.

He was also present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and at the subsequent interview between Henry VIII. and Charles V. he undertook the task of assigning the lodgings for the Emperor's suite when he visited the English king at Calais.

In the following year (1521) he sat upon the trial of the Duke of Buckingham for treason, and, after the duke's execution, was one of the commissioners for viewing his property. He performed a similar duty after the fall of the cardinal.

In 1526 he, with other aldermen and citizens of London, drew up a report^a upon the value of the coins then current, proposing the issue of a new coin called a George noble, of the value of 6s. 8d.

Sir John possessed a house in Mark Lane, but I think resided principally either at the Court or in Buckinghamshire. In 1528, Humfrey Monmouth, the friend and patron of the martyr William Tyndale, was examined at his house by Sir Thomas More. The same year the Bishop of Bayonne, the French ambassador, desired to have the house to reside in, saying that it had not been inhabited for three years, and that it was spoilt by pigeons having built their nests in it.

His property in Buckinghamshire, including the lands of the Benedictine nunnery of Meuresley, or St. Margaret's Ivinghoe, granted to him after its dissolution, in 1538,^b will be found described in the inquisition taken after his death, which happened on December 7, 1545.^c

In a MS.^d by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, Daunce's arms and crest are figured as here shown, and may be blazoned thus:—Arms, Per pale argent and or, a fesse wavy gules between three lions' heads erased, two

^a *Letters and Papers Hen. VIII.* iv. 2595.

^b Pat. 29 Hen. VIII. p. 5, m. 26.

^c Inq. p. m. 38 Hen. VIII. No. 4.

^d Claudius C. III. f. 92.

and one, of the last, each with a spear-head issuing from the mouth azure :—
Crest, On a wreath argent and vert, a horse's head per fesse gules and azure both bezantée, bridled argent.

Sir John Daunce.

For the following account of his tomb I am indebted to my friend Mr. W. H. Richardson, F.S.A.

“In the south (chancel) aisle of the parish church of St. Michael, Blewbury, Berks, placed longitudinally against the wall, is a large moulded slab of Purbeck marble, raised some few inches above the floor, bearing the full-length figures, in brass, of Sir John Daunce, in armour, and wearing thereupon a surcoat of his arms; and of his wife, Dame Alice Daunce, habited in a long mantle, the dexter side displaying the arms of Daunce, and the sinister the quartered

coats of Latton, Percy, Estbury, and Sycheville. Beneath is the following inscription :—

Of your charity pray for the soll of Dame Alice Daunce, dowghter of Thomas Latton, gentl. late the wife of S^r John Daunce, Knight, Councellor and Surveyour-Generall unto our Sovereigne Lord King Henry the Eight, whyche departed the 27 day of August in the yere of our Lord God 1523, on whos soll Ihu have mercy.

“ Under this epitaph are the figures of five sons and two daughters, and around are the shields of Daunce, Latton, Percy, and Sycheville.

“ This tomb, when Ashmole made his notes on this church (Bibl. Bodl. 850, ff. 185, 186), stood ‘at the south side of the midle isle,’ and is simply described as ‘a raised monument.’ It has every appearance of having, at some time or other, formed the top of an altar-tomb.

“ Dame Alice Daunce was apparently the eldest daughter of Thomas Latton, of Chilton and Upton, Berks, and of Johanna his wife, daughter of John Fox. He died 8th April, 1503.”^a

In the sixteenth century the king held the revenues of the state as his personal property, just as a nobleman did his rents ; so that, in the accounts of that period, the expense of national objects is mixed up with the private expenditure of the sovereign in a way which appears very strange to modern ideas.

The earlier of the two rolls commences with a statement that Daunce has received from Sir John Heron, treasurer of the king’s chamber, between 21 July, 1515, and 6 March, 1517, the sum of 7,700*l*.

Then follows the expenditure, of which the first heading is, “ Provision and Stuff for the Wars.” The items include cables and anchors, a gun called “ the Columbine,” purchased at Fontarabia by one Thomas Badcock, who resided for many years in Spain, and corresponded with Cardinal Wolsey and his successor Cromwell ; iron gunshot ; making bows and scouring and making up armour. The total is 3,111*l*. 11*s*. 9*d*.

There is in the Public Record Office^b an account sent by Badcock for the casting of a culverin at Fontarabia in 1518. Badcock’s account includes house-rent ; bread and wine and fruit for the workmen, and also for women who dug the ground where the gun was cast, carried fuel, &c. ; wax to make the king’s arms

^a Cf. Harl. 1139, f. 124, *et alia*. The Daunce or Dauntsey family are described as of Lavington, Wilts.

^b *Letters and Papers Hen. VIII.* ii. 4108.

and other conceits upon the gun; freight to London and other expenses; amounting in all to 228 ducats—about 51*l*. The mere cost of casting the gun appears from the receipt of the founder to have been 90 ducats for 18 quintals of copper, and 60 ducats for the making. The founder adds to the receipt a passage in Spanish, of which this is the translation: “I declare that I would not have made the said culverin for any one else for 200 ducats of gold, but I am content to have made it for you (*i.e.* Badcock) for the said 60 ducats, for the friendship I have for you, and for the great honour and benefit I daily receive from your worship, and in order that the Most Serene King of England may see the work of my hand.”

There was no open war during the time this account covers, that is, from July 1515 to October 1517, but the king was keeping a fleet at sea, and had to provide for the garrisons at Calais and Tournay, besides those on the Scotch border, where a good deal of fighting was always going on.

The next heading is “Charges of officers at arms sent into divers places, and rewards to divers persons.” The travelling allowance to a king at arms at this period was 6*s.* or 6*s.* 8*d.* a day, and to a herald 4*s.*

Thomas Benolte was a foreigner who had belonged to the College of Arms in the reign of Henry VII. as Rougecroix Pursuivant and Windsor Herald, and was promoted in 1515 to be Clarencieux King at Arms. Several of his visitations of the southern counties are now among the Harleian MSS.

He was very frequently employed in foreign countries, and is here stated to have been sent to France in August, 1515, where Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, Dr. Nicholas West, Dean of Windsor, and Sir Richard Wingfield were acting as ambassadors, though there does not happen to be any reference to this journey of his in their despatches.

The death of Louis XII. King of France, on New Year's Day, 1515, a few months after his marriage with the Princess Mary, had destroyed the hopes of the party in England who desired to influence continental affairs for their own ends by means of the French alliance. The new King Francis I., although he formally renewed the previous treaties with England, had just started, in July, 1515, on his expedition to conquer the duchy of Milan, and it was believed had an eye to the subjugation of the whole Italian peninsula. This the King of England was endeavouring to prevent, without coming to an open rupture.

The English ambassadors had been sent, first to congratulate Francis on his accession, and then to arrange for the return to England of Mary, the Dowager

French Queen, and settle her money matters, which King Henry her brother apparently considered the most important part of the negotiations. Suffolk, in sending Wolsey the account, says it is past his learning, and he cannot tell whether she has her right or no. The English ambassadors succeeded however in carrying off the "Mirror of Naples," a valuable diamond, worth 30,000 crowns, which the French asserted was an heirloom of the Queens of France, and other jewels, worth 10,000 more.

The story of the secret marriage of the duke and the French Queen is too well known to need repeating here, but it may not be out of place to state the arrangements made by Henry VIII. with the newly married couple. They were bound to pay to the king 4000*l.* a year of her dower; to give up all the plate and jewels which the late French King had; and also 200,000 crowns which Francis was bound to pay her "in full contentation of her dote"; and there is no doubt that these sums were rigorously exacted.

The next entry is for posts sent to St. Malo to view the French and Scotch ships there. These were the ships prepared by the Duke of Albany to convey him into Scotland.

Since the death of James IV. on Flodden Field, his widow, Margaret, sister of the English king, had married Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, a man who does not seem to have had much to recommend him except his personal appearance. This match, and the favour shown by the queen to her husband's family, contributed to destroy what little influence she possessed in the kingdom. In the beginning of the year 1515 she was besieged in Stirling Castle by the Archbishop of Glasgow and the Prior of St. Andrews. Meanwhile, the Duke of Albany, the only man who had much authority in Scotland, was in France, but was expected to appear shortly in Scotland to act as mediator. Margaret feared that he would take away the young king her son and govern in his name, or perhaps even make himself king. On this account the King of England was anxious to keep the duke in France, or, better still, to intercept him. Suffolk and his colleagues endeavoured to persuade the French to stop him. Francis personally refused to do so, having, as he said, promised to permit him to go. His ministers, more cautious than their master, offered to detain him for three months if Henry would refrain from assisting the queen. The English ambassadors refused this overture on the ground of want of powers, and threatened that, if Francis sent Albany, the king would send another as big as he to help the queen.

Meanwhile ships were kept at sea to try and intercept the French and Scotch

fleet, under the command of Christopher Coo, a well-known sea captain, but not a great favourite with the king, who thought that "he was more in boasting than any good feat." While he was cruising on the north coast, Coo writes that all the Scotch ships are gone to fetch the Lord Protector, "and, if he be so stronge as they saye he his, he wyll come, mawgre all the shippes now beyng in the see, ye and ther war iij. tyme so many more, for hymself comyth in the *Grett Michell*, a shippe as moche as the *Sovereign* and the *Margarett*, and another shippe callyd the *Jamys*, shippes of ij. c. the least."^a Whether Albany evaded Coo, or whether Coo was afraid to stop him, I do not know, but the duke arrived in Scotland some time in May, 1515. At the Parliament in July a sword was borne before the duke by the Earl of Arran, and he was crowned Protector till the young king attained the age of eighteen. Certain lords were named by the Parliament to have charge of the young king, and they were sent to the queen at Stirling for her to select three of them. The interview is thus narrated by Lord Dacre, Warden of the English Marches, in a letter to the Council:—

The same duke be thadvise of his counsaile commoned in the Parliament house who shuld haif the reull and keping of the younge king and his broder, and therupon appointed viij lordes and send iiij of them to the Quene bidding hir chose whilk thre of the same lordes she pleased to haif the keping of them. And whan as she herd tell of ther commyng, she toke the younge king in hir haunde, and the nurs haifing the prince his broder in hir arme within the irne yates thenne beyng open. And with the quene beyng therle of Angusse hir husbande, and there servautes, but a few nombre. And whan as she sawe the lordes within thre yerdes of the yates, she bad them staunde and demanded the cause of ther commyng, and what was ther message. And then they shewed they comme fro the duke and governour, and that it was decreed by the parliament that they shuld come to aske delyverance of the king and his broder. And then she caused the portcoles be lattyn down, and made aunsuer sayng that the castell was hir owne feoffament yeven to hir by the king hir late husbande with other parcelles, and that hir said late husbande had made hir protectrix and yeven hir auctorite to haif the keping and governaunce of hir saide children. Wherfor she couthe in noo wise deliver them to any personne. Notheless she desired respit of vj. dayes to gif hir furthir aunsuer. And thenne therle of Anguysshe saide and shewed oppinly it was his woll and mynde that the king and his broder shulde be delyvered according to the decre of parliament, and therupon desired to have oon instrument raised for fere of lesing his lyfe and laundes.^b

Five days after the queen offered to give up the children to the charge of her husband and three lords appointed by herself; but Albany was not contented with this. Dacre says, in the same letter from which the above passage is taken,

^a Calig. B. vi. 77.^b Calig. B. ii. 341.

“For undoubted yf the younge king and his broder come in the duke’s haundes, I am credably enformed they wolbe distroyed and murdred, whiche were great pitie and losse;”^a and this, though only a report, explains the queen’s refusal. Attempts were made, unsuccessfully, to starve her out of Stirling. If the castle were attacked, she expressed her determination “that in caace the duke or any other lordes wol make garriable werr ayeinst the castell, that the quene shal sett the younge king upon the walles in the sight of all personnes, crowned and the ceptur in his haunde. Soo that it shalbe manifestly knowen to every personne that the werr shalbe made ageinst the kinges owne personne.”^b Even this was in vain, for the Duke of Albany “accompayned with the mooste parte of all the temporall lordes and ther servauntes to the nombre of vij.m. personnes, rode and come to Striveling on Setterday the iijth daie (of Aug.), where as George Dowglas, therle Anguysshe broder, and all the other men that were in the said castell, fledd furthe of it for fere of the proclamacions made be the duke and for fere of losing ther lyves, when as they herd tell of Mons and other great gonnys that were carted and commen nighe the castell, and soo the quene was left desolate without comforte. Wherupon she caused the king her sonne deliver the keys to the duke, desiring hym of favoure to the king and his broder with therle Anguysshe hir housebande, whereunto he aunsuered that he wold doo for the king, his broder and hir, but he wolde not daye with noo traytours.”^c The next few weeks are occupied by complaints from Margaret of the treatment she suffers, viz.: that her property is withheld and her friends oppressed. Some of her letters express satisfaction with Albany’s behaviour, and were evidently written to order. They did not, however, deceive any one in England, for previously Margaret had taken the precaution of writing to her brother in the following words:—

And giff my party adversare counterfettes ony letteris in my name, or giff thai compell me to write to you for concord, the subscripcion salbe bott thus :

MARGARET R. and na mare.^d

Meanwhile Dacre, on behalf of the King of England, was urging her to cross the border, as it was impossible to send troops to assist her as she wished. Finally it was arranged that she should pretend to be sick—she was indeed near her confinement—and go with her husband to Linlithgow. After being there a day or two she should leave, with only her husband and two or three servants,

^a Calig. B. II. 342 b.

^c Calig. B. II. 369.

^b Dacre to Wolsey, 4 Aug. 1515. P. R. O.

^d Calig. B. I. 164.

while Lord Home, who had been for some time in communication with Dacre, would meet her a few miles from the town. If the appointment fail, he is to burn some town of Albany's, to hide the real motive of his expedition, and wait for another night. In the beginning of October the escape was satisfactorily effected. Margaret arrived safely at Harbottle, and on October 10 writes as follows to the Duke of Albany :—

Cousin, I hertely commende me unto youe. And where I have bene enforced for fere and dangier of my life, many thinges considred, to departe furth of the Realme of Scotland into this the Realme of England, so it is that by the grace of Almighty God I am nowe delivered and have a cristen sowle, beyng a yong lady, desiryng youe in Goddes name, and for your honour as right and good justice requireth, that ye suffre me as tutrix of the yong king and prince my tendre childe, to have the hole rule and governaunce, as well of them as of the said realme of Scotlande, accordyng to the laste will and testament of my late spouse and husbnde, the late King of Scotlande, whome Criste for his passion pardon, approved and confermed by the Popes holynes accordyng as his said holynes signifieth unto youe and exorteth youe to do as nowe I move and require youe. And that it may like youe to ascerteyne me how ye be mynded to do in that behalve.^a

As the council of Scotland refused this request, she determined not to return. Lord Dacre found her presence at Harbottle Castle “uneasfull and costelye by occasion of farre cariage of everything,” and decided to move her to Morpeth “after her grace have sought the churche and be purified,”^b where she remained till she was strong enough to travel southwards.

The cost of her conveyance is given in full in the roll, including some clothes sent by her brother, for her and her husband, by Sir Christopher Garneys, who gives an account, in a letter to his master, of the pleasure they afforded to the lady. He says that the queen left Harbottle on 16th November, and came to Morpeth. She was carried by Dacre's servants in a litter, not being strong enough to bear the jolting of horses. Here Garneys had audience of her, and presented her with the stuff sent by the king, and his credence. “Her grace was borne in a chayer out of her bedchambre into the greate chambre to thentent that her grace wolde se all syche stuff as your highnes had sent her by me, to be layed abrode, and whan hyr grace had sene every thyng layed aparte, hir grace commaunded the Lorde Chamberleyn of Scotland for to come into the said chambre, and all the gentylmen of Scotland that wer ther with hym to se the great present

^a From a contemporary copy in Calig. B. vi. 119.

^b Calig. B. vi. 112.

that your hyghnes had sent unto her grace, saynge thes wordes, ‘ Lo, my Lorde, here ye may se that the kyng, my brother, haith not forgotten me, and that he wold not I shuld dye for lak of clothys.’ ”

Sir Christopher goes on to describe Dacre’s castle of Morpeth, and the company who were keeping Christmas there. He never saw a baron’s house better trimmed in his life, “the hangynges of the hall and chambyrs with the newest devyse of tappestry, with all other maner thynges therunto belonging, his cupborde all of gylt plate, with a great cup of fyne gold with the cup of assay, and all the lordes borde with the bordes end served all with sylver vessel lackyng no maner of gode vytell and wylde foule to put in them, that can be gotyn for mony.” Of the queen he says: “I thynk her oon of the lowest brought ladyes with hir great payn of syknes, that I have sene, and scape. Her grace haith suche a payn in her right legge that this iij. wykes she may not endure to syt up whyle hir bed is a making, and whan her grace is removed it wold petye ony mannys hert to here the shrykes and cryes that her grace geveth.” She is, however, very fond of her clothes. She has caused the gown cloth of cloth of gold, and the gown cloth of ‘tynsen,’ sent by the king, to be made up, and likes the fashion so well that she will send for them and have them held before her once or twice a day to look at. She has within the castle twenty-two gowns of cloth of gold and silks, and yet has sent to Edinburgh for more, which have come this day. She is going to have in all haste a gown of purple velvet lined with cloth of gold, a gown of right crimson velvet furred with ermine, three more gowns, and three satin kirtles. In five or six days she has had no other mind than to look at her apparel.^a

She remained in the north till the following year, 1516, and in May came to London. As Grafton’s Chronicle says :

The king, like a naturall brother, sent for her and her husband to come to his court for their solace. For the which kindnesse the erle humbly thanked the king, and promysed to geve his attendaunce on the queene his wife to the court ; whereupon the king sent Wm. Blacknal, esquier, clerke of the spicery, with silver vessel, plate, and other thinges necessary for the conveyaunce of her, and sent to her all maner of officers for her estate convenient. And when she was redy to depart, she asked for her husband, but he was departed into Scotland and left her alone, nothing remembring his promise, which sodain departing much made her to muse. Howbeit the Lords of England greatly encouraged her to kepe her promise with the king her brother. And so after sne was somewhat appeased, she set forward, and in every towne she was well received, and so on the third day of May she made her entry into London, ridyng on a whyte palfray (which the

^a *Letters and Papers Hen. VIII.* ii. 1350.

Queene of England had sent to her), behynd Sir Thos. Par, richely beseeene, and with great companie of lordes and ladies. Shee rode through the citie to Baynardes Castell, and from thence she was conveyed to Grenewich, and there receyved joyously of the king, the queene, the French queene, her sister, and highly was she feasted. And when the king heard that the Erle of Angus her husband was departed, he sayd it was done like a Scot. This queene sometyme was at the court, and sometime at Baynardes Castell, and so she continued in England all this yere.^a

The name of William Blacknall, who is mentioned in the above extract, occurs further on in the roll as receiving 100*l.* for the queen's household.

She stayed in England about a year, and on the 18th May, 1517, "the Queene of Scottes, which had bene at the Court and at Baynard's Castell a whole yere at the kinges charge, and was richly appoynted of all thinges mete to her estate, both of jewels, plate, tapistry, arras, coyne, horses, and all other thinges, of the kinges gift and liberalitie, departed out of London towarde Scotlande wyth great riches, albeit she came into England with much povertie; and she entred into Scotland the xiiij day of June, whom her husband receyved at Barwick. But the Englishmen smally him regarded. All her charges within the realme, commyng to the Court and returnyng, were of the kinges pursse."^b

Among the payments to officers of arms there is one to Thomas Tonge, otherwise called York Herald, for conveyance of Baltazar, the pope's orator, from York to London.

This Baltazar was a Scotchman, his surname being Stewart, Latinized as Stuardus or Tuerdus. In fact, he was related to the royal family, for the Duke of Albany speaks of him as a kinsman. He had been secretary to Pope Julius II., and had been sent about a twelvemonth before this, by Leo X., to negotiate a peace between England and Scotland, for the sake of the projected expedition against the Turks. On 4th May, 1515, he writes to Wolsey, then Archbishop of York, asking that a herald may be sent to meet him at Berwick; and it was in answer to this letter that Tonge was sent. They had arrived in London by August, and Henry made him a present of 40*l.*, which did not prevent him from writing to the pope in very disrespectful terms of the king, saying that he was a young fellow who cared for nothing but women and hunting, and for spending his father's savings.

There are also payments to Windsor herald, sent to receive the oath of Ferdinand, King of Arragon, to a treaty between him and Henry VIII. for

^a Grafton, ii. 288.

^b Grafton, ii. 294.

commerce and mutual defence, which is printed in Rymer.^a The oath was taken by Ferdinand on December 11, 1515. Also to John Pounce, Somerset Herald, for conveying the ambassadors of the Prince of Castile, afterwards Charles V., to Calais. These were William de Croy, Lord Chievres, and others, who came to conclude a mercantile treaty with England in March, 1516. There is also a reward of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the king-of-arms of the Prince of Castile. This is Toison d'Or. I can find nothing about his being in England at this time, but he perhaps accompanied the ambassadors, or came to receive Henry's oath to the same treaty.

One other entry in this portion of the account is rather puzzling, unless there is some mistake in the way it is expressed—"To a messenger that came to the king's grace from Ric. de la Pole, 26*s.* 8*d.*"

De la Pole, or Blanche Rose, as he was called, was the brother of the last Earl of Suffolk, who had been beheaded in 1513, and was living chiefly at Metz, trying to induce foreign powers to lend him troops to invade England. Both the kings of France and Denmark promised to help him, and Henry, though not really alarmed for the safety of his crown, was very anxious to get him out of the way. Plots were on foot for his assassination, and some of his servants were betraying him. There are several letters from one of these spies, named Alamire, signed for secrecy with the musical notes *la mi re*. This reward may have been to him; but it is almost impossible that he could have been sent by De la Pole, as the sentence seems to imply.

Some curious particulars as to Blanche Rose's residence in Metz—how he lost two horse-races, and got into trouble about a goldsmith's wife, will be found in the journal of Philip von Vigneulles, a burgher of Metz, printed in vol. xxiv. of the Proceedings of the "Literärisches Vereins" of Stuttgart. There is some account of this volume in the preface to the Calendar of Henry VIII.'s Papers, vol. iii.

The "Cardynall of Sedumensis," whose journey to Brabant was paid for by the king, is generally known in English history as Cardinal Sion. His personal name was Matthew Scheiner, and he was the son of poor parents living at Mülhebach in Valais, and was educated at Sion and Zurich. Like other poor scholars, he was in the habit of singing hymns in public for money, and, while thus engaged, an old man among the audience called him and asked him his name and place of birth. After hearing the lad's answer, he said to those near

^a *Fœdera*, xiii. 520.

him, "This boy will one day be our bishop and our prince," which saying, the narrator adds, entered deep into the mind of the boy and caused him to apply himself with greater diligence to his studies.

He was successively curé of a small village in Valais, canon, and bishop of Sion, and in 1511 was created cardinal by Pope Julius II. in gratitude for his opposition to Lewis XII. He was a man of great energy,^a and considerable authority among the Swiss, which he always exerted against the French. It was a sermon preached by him at Milan that excited the Swiss to attack the army of Francis I. at Marignano, where they learnt to their surprise, after two days' fighting, that French chivalry was too strong even for the hardy mountaineers, who called themselves the "tamers of princes."

The visit to England referred to here was for the purpose of negotiating a treaty between England, the Emperor Maximilian, and Charles of Castile, for the defence of the Church. The treaty was concluded on 29 October, 1516, and will be found printed in Rymer.^b Sion was specially interested in the article, settled a few days later, by which the contracting parties bound themselves to pay a pension of 30,000 florins to the Swiss. Sion also negotiated a secret agreement between Maximilian and Henry for the defence of Verona, in danger of being taken by the French and Venetians. The Cardinal had endeavoured to persuade Henry to invade France, offering 20,000 Swiss for that object, but he and Wolsey had fallen out over this project, and it had come to nothing.

The account shows that the ships that conveyed him back to Brabant were armed. His enemies the French were trying to capture him on his journey, and had offered 40,000 crowns for his delivery. They tried also to bribe the Imperial Governor of Gravelines to give him up. At his departure the king gave him a present of 3,000 ducats, and Wolsey one of 1,000 ducats, but his petition to the king for a pension and the next vacant bishopric in England was disregarded.

The voyage to Brabant was safely accomplished, and the Cardinal wrote from Berghen on the 10th of November to Wolsey to recommend the officer who had had charge of his passage for his skill and courtesy.

One incident of his sojourn here is noticed in a letter written about twenty years later, when cardinals were no more in England, and Thomas Cromwell had just issued his injunctions for the destruction of superstitious images in churches.

^a "Homo ingeniosus, impiger, acer, facundus, strenuus et admodum theologus."—Andrew Ammonius Erasmus, 1 Nov. 1514.

^b *Fœdera*, xiii. 556.

The letter is from William Goldwell to Cromwell, concerning the writing on a table placed near the crucifix at Esshetisford (Ashford) Church, and continues as follows:—

Also I perceve that ther is in many churches the image, as they call it, of Our Lady of Pitie, havynge her sonne in her armes, after he was takyn downe from the crosse. Whiche I do not perceve to be a true story be the Scripture. Yet to this images the people have muche mynde. And though of late ther ar no offerynges to suche images, I have knowen to many of them offerynges to be done, and to one suche image in one particular churche pardon grauntid be the Cardynall of the Suches when he was in Englund in Cardynall Vuleys tyme, and then a chapell of tymber made for the seid image, and ther the pardon sett up. And after be the procurers of the same the pardon takyn away.^a

In 1707 a book was published by John Toland, the Deistical writer, with the title, "*Oratio Philippica, ad excitandos contra Galliam Britannos; maxime vero ne de Pace cum victis premature agatur: Sanctiori Anglorum Concilio exhibita, anno a Christo nato 1514. Authore Matthæo Cardinale Sedunensi. Qui Gallorum ungues non resecandos sed penitus evellendos esse voluit. Publica luce, diatriba preliminaribus et annotationibus donavit Johannes Tolandus. Accedit ejusdem Gallus Aretalogus, odium orbis et ludibrium.*" Toland states in the preface that the MS. was given to him by a friend, who found it in his library. By the friend he presumably means Robert Harley, first earl of Oxford. I have not been able to find such a MS. in the Harleian Library, or elsewhere in the British Museum, and I am inclined to think, though I am not prepared to express a positive opinion, that the speech is entirely Toland's composition, and was published merely as a political pamphlet in the shape of a historical curiosity.

Among the "*Divers and Sundre Costes*" (p. 18), occurs the following entry:—

For the costes of a dinner made for the kyngs jugges and other at the sessions holden in Southwark, when Cowley, a traitor, was reigned and condempned, 100s.

This Cowley was an inhabitant of Tournay, which had been English property since its surrender to Henry VIII. in 1513.

In August, 1515, there had been a rebellion of the inhabitants, for which, on December 3rd., five men were executed. On the 7th one other man was hanged and racked, three others condemned to go in their shirts with halters about their

necks and be banished, and four more to be merely banished. Cowley and another, John Pakeman, the ringleaders of the mutiny, escaped to Flanders, but Pakeman was captured there, and hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tournay, while Cowley, being tried at Southwark, had probably come over to England, hoping to be safe there.

Here ensueth a declaracion of accompt, made by Sir John Daunce, knyght, oone of our soveraigne lorde the kynges counsellours, taken and determyned by Thomas Tamworth and Guthlake Overton, auditours therunto appoynted. Aswell of all and almaner sommes of money by the seid Sir John Daunce receyved of Sir John Heron, knyght, by the name of John Heron, esquier, tresorer of our seid soveraigne lord the kynges chamber, for and towards the expences and charges of our seid soveraigne lorde the kynges warres, and other necessarie affaires and causes of our seid soveraigne lorde. As also of the imployment, paying, expending, and laying owt of the same money by our seid soveraigne lord the kynges high and drade commaundement and the commaundement of his high and trusty counsellour, my lorde Cardynall and Legate de Latere, at dyverse tymes, aswell concernyng the warres as for dyverse and soundre other necessarie causes hereafter specially declared. That is to sey, from the xxj. day of July, the vijth yere of our said soveraigne lorde unto the vij. day of October, the ixth yere of the same our soveraigne lord.

That is to sey—

Money receyved of Syr John Heron, knyght, by the name of John Heron, tresorer of our soveraigne lord the kynges chamber, at dyverse and soundre tymes, by vertue of severall warrauntes to the same Sir John in that behalff directed for and towards the premisses. That is to sey, the xxj. day of July, the vijth yere of our seid soveraigne lord—m^l.li. The first day of August the same year—vm^l.li. The xxix. day of December, the viijth yere of our soveraigne lord—cc.li. The xvijth day of January the same yere—d.li. And the vjth day of Marche the same yere—m^l.li. In all as by the boke of parcelles of the foreseid Sir John Daunce, apon the declaracion examyned, it may appere—vij. m^l dec. li.

Somme of all the receipt aforeseid—vijm^ldec.li. (*Probatur.*)

Wherof

The seid Sir John Daunce requireth allowaunce for —

Money by hym avaunced and payed by the comaundement of our seide soveraigne lorde and his most honorable counsell for dyverse soundre and manyfold causes concernyng the kynges affaires. That is to sey : For

Provisions with makyng and amending of stuff for the kynge our soveraigne lordes warres.

Fyrst. Payed by the seid Sir John Daunce, knyght, to Richard Gressham, of London, merchaunt, for cccclxm^lcciiij^{ss}xvj. lb. weight of cabulles and hawsers of hym bought and delyvered to John Hopton to our soveraigne lorde the kynges use at dyverse and soundre J. Hopton. prices—m^lm^ldecxj. li. xij. s. ij. d. To William Lambert, merchaunt, for certeyn cabulles of

W. Sabyu hym bought and delyvered to the seid John Hopton—xxj. li. x. s. To William Sabyu, for an cable and an anker delyvered to the kynges shippe, called the Sovereigne—xij. li. vj. s. viij. d. To Thomas Badcock, of Fountraby, in Spayne, for a gonne called the Columbyn, delivered into the Toure to Sir William Skevyngton, knyght, maister of the kynges ordynaunce—lvij. li. x. s. To Humfrey Walker, for sex tonne di. of gonne-shotte of iron, delyvered into the Towre to George Brown, servaunt to Sir Richard Cholmeley, at c. s. a tonne—xxxij. li. x. s. To Olyver Hilton, and other bowyers of London, for makyng of m^mm^mlxxiiij. bowes, delyvered to the foreseid George Browne, at viij. d. a pece makyng—cij. li. ix. s. iiij. d. To William Gurre, armorer, for skoryng, dressyng, naylyng, letheryng, bokelyng, and garbelyng of m^mm^mxlviij. complete harnes, m^mxxxvj. brestes, deccxlvi. backes, dext. splyntes, and deccviiij. salettes—cxxj. li. xij. s. vij. d. In all, as by the boke of parcelles of the seid Sir John Daunce apoun the declaracion examyned it may appere,

m^mm^mlxxj. li. xj. s. ix d. *(Probatur.)*

Charges of officers at armes sent into dyverse places with rewardes yeven to dyverse persons.

Also payed to Thomas Benolt, otherwise called Clarenceux Kyng at Armes, for his diettes sent into Fraunce in August in the vij. yere of our seid souveraigne lorde by the space of celxviij. dayes at vj. s. a day, over xxx. li. receyved of the foreseid Sir John Daunce aforehand—l. li. viij. s. To the same Thomas for the charges of xiiij. postes sent by my lorde of Suffolk and other the Kynges ambassadours in Fraunce from Pares to Seynt Malowes to view the shippes of Fraunce and Scotland, which then were redy to departe into Scotland—cxvj. s. viij. d. To Wyndesore Harald at Armes for his diettes sent into Spayn in November the seid yere by space of c. dayes at iiij. s. a daye—xx. li. To Thomas Tonge, otherwise called York, for conveyance of Baltazar, the Popes oratour, from York to London—lxvj. s. viij. d. To Somersett for conveyance of thambassadours of the Prince of Castell to Cales—liij. s. iiij. d. To the abovesaid Clarenceux, sent into Scotland in July the viijth yere of our seid souveraigne lorde by the space of celxiiij. dayes at vj. s. viij. d. a day—lxxj. li. To a messenger that came from my lorde Dacres of the North with lettres to the kynges grace—xx. s. To a messenger that came to the kynges grace from Richard de la Pole—xxvj. s. viij. d. In reward to the Secretary of the Duke of Millayn—xx. li. In reward to the Kyng of Armes with the Prince of Castell—xij. li. vj. s. viij. d. To Avery Woodeshawe in reward for his enterteynement to serve the kynges grace in certeyne causes—vij. li. In all, as by the seid boke of parcelles afore the declaracion examyned and also by billes, bokes, and other pampelottes signed with the handes of the parties aforeseid testifying the receipt and delyverey of the premisses it may appere,

ciii^{xx}xv. li. xvij. s.

(Probatur.)

Wages of Shippekeepers in the Themys—

Also paid by the seid Sir John Daunce, knyght, to John Hopton, John Clerk, and John Rogers for the wages of dyverse and soundre maisters and maryners appoyntted to kepe the kynges shippes in the Themys and in their dockes by the space of xxix. monethes begon the xxvij. day of July the vijth yere of our seid souveraigne lorde, and endyng the vijth day of October the

ixth yere of his seid reigne, as by the seid boke of parcelles with the particuler names of the seid shippes and nombre of the seid maryners apon the declaracion examyned it may appere.

m^lxxxix. li. xij. s. viij. d.

(*Probatur.*)

Charges of conveying the Quene of Scottes from Berwyk to London.

Also payed to John Stockyng for the preparyng trymmyng and amending of a close carre appoyntted to convey stuff for the Quene of the Scottes to Berwyk, with reparacions of the same carre by the wey—iiij. li. vij. s. To Sir Christofer Gernysse, knyght, appoyntted to attende apon the seid Quene of Scottes for the costes, charges, and expences of hymselff, viij. servauntes, and ix. horses by the space of ciij^{xx}xix dayes, begon the xxvj. day of September the vijth yere of our seid soveraigne lord and endyng the xij. day of Marche then next folowyng, at x. s. a day with xx. mares yeven to hym in reward for his diligence—cxij. li. xvj. s. viij. d. To Edward Payton, gentilmen ussher of the kynges chambre for his diettes attendyng apon the seid quene by the space of xx. dayes towards London, at x. s. a daye—c. s. Costes of a tailour and a skynner sent to Berwik to make the apparrelle of the seid quene and her husbond the Erle of Angweys—vij. li. To dyverse shepsters for makyng of iij. smockes for the seid quene and twoo shirtes for her husbond—xix. s. iiij. d. In all, as by the seid boke of parcelles upon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

cxxx. li. iij. s.

(*Probatur.*)

Charges of conveying of the Cardynall of Sedumensis from Englund into Braband.

Also payed to John Hopton, capteyn in the George of Fowey, appoyntted for the conveyauce of the Cardynall of Sedumensis from England into Braband in October the viijth yere of our seid soveraigne lord. That is to sey: For his owne wages at xvij. d. a day by the space of a moneth, a weke and v. dayes—lx. s. For the wages and vitailles of lj. maryners by the seid tyme at x. s. a man a moneth—xxxvj. li. ij. s. vj. d. For wages of ix. gonners—nil, for thei hadd fees in the Towre. For vitellyng of the seid ix. gonners by the seid tyme, after v. s. a man a moneth—lxij. s. ix. d. For wages and vitelles of xx. maryners by the seid tyme—nil, bycause they hadd wages and vitayles for kepyng the shippes in the Themys. For xvij. dedshares^a by the seid tyme at v. s. a moneth—vj. li. vj. s. In reward to ij. gonners—xiiij. s. iiij. d. For a hoggeshed of wyne and other fresshe acates provided for the seid cardynall—xl. s. For tonage of the seid shippe of the portage of cxxx. tonne at xij. d. a tonne by the moneth—viij. li. ij. s. vj. d. In all, as by the foreseid boke of parcelles apon the declaracion examyned it may appere,

lix. li. viij. s. j. d.

(*Probatur.*)

Hire of a place for the Kynges Armory.

Also paied to Nicholas Jenyns of London, skynner, for the rent of a grett place in Toure-

^a *Dedshares* I believe to be wages of non-existent soldiers allowed to a captain to defray his sundry expenses. *Dead pays*, on the other hand, is generally used to mean the wages of deceased soldiers fraudulently appropriated by the captain. The French equivalent, *morte paye*, is translated by Cotgrave as *deadpays*, and explained "Soldiers in ordinary pay for the guard of a fortress or frontier town during their lives"; but I doubt whether the English word bears this meaning.

strete, called the Kynges Armory, from the Fest of Seynt Michell the Archaungell the vjth yere of our seid souveraigne lord unto the same fest the ixth yere of his most noble reigne by the space of three yeres, at vj. li. a yere—xviij. li. To Maister William Patenson vicare of Barkyng for his privey tithes of the seid grett place for ij. yeres ended at Ester the viiiijth yere of our seid souveraigne lorde, after the rate of xiiij. d. of the noble—xliij. s. In all, as by the seid boke of parcelles apon the declaracion examyned it may appere,

xx. li. ij. s.

(*Probatur.*)

Dyverse and soundre costes, charges, and expences had aboutz the kynges affaires and causes.

Also payed by the commaundement of our seid souveraigne lorde to dyverse and soundre persones for severall causes concernyng the kynges warres and other his affaires within the tyme abovesaid. That is to sey: To Christofer Coo, capteyn of the Lezard, for certeyn provision and other necessities spent in the seid shippe in the tyme of her beyng in the North Sees—xiiij. li. xvj. s. iiij. d. To William Sabyn aswell in recompense of dyverse prises (ciiij. li.) by hym taken in tyme of warre as in recompense for vitellynge of c. men (x. li.) beyng in his shippe ij. monethes at xij. d. a man a moneth, over v. s. a man payed to hym by the Tresorer of the Warres—cxiiij. li. To William Ellerker, capteyn of the Mary James, in the North Sees in July the vjth yere of our seid souveraigne lorde, for the vitaylyng of ciiij^{xx}xij. souldiours by the space of vj. wekes and v. dayes at xviij. d. a man a weke, over xx. li. received aforehand of the foreseid Sir John Daunce by way of prest—lxxvj. li. viij. s. To John Thurston, maister of the kynges barge, for the wages of clx. watermen to serve our seid souveraigne lord in his Greatt Galy oone day in October the vijth yere of his reigne at viij. d. a man—cvj. s. viij. d. To the same John Thurston for the wages of hymselff and dyverse watermen assigned to waite apon the ambassadours of Flaunders apon the Themys in July the ixth yere of our seid souveraigne lorde—x. li. xij. s. To Sir John Sharpe, knyght, in recompense of j. d. of a kersey, for dyverse kerseys shipped by Sir Westan Brownes licence, by reason the kynges grace bought the seid licence and was answered of all customes and subsidies of the same by obligation of Martyn de Pere and Peter Corse—xiiij. li. xvj. s. vj. d. To John Hilmare, fremason, for copyng of a brekewall with harde stone of Kent betwene the gate ayenst the Lion Towre of the Towre of London and the wacche house, and for makyng of an upright steyer of asshele from the Themys as highe as the grounde afore the wacchehouse, with other amendementes, and fynysshying of the Toure Wharff—lxxvj. li. To John Stockyng, aswell for fynysshying of the Quenes Brigge at Cradyll Toure, as for gravelyng of the ground of the seid wharff, and for setting up of piles of elme tymber for defence of the steiers and buttrasses of the Toure Wharff—xj. li. ix. s. iiij. d. To Thomas Erle of Surrey for the charges of certen espialles sent into dyverse parties of Fraunce—xviij. li. v. s. viij. d. To Robert Amadas, aswell for amendyng and gildyng of certeyn peces of olde stuff for the kynges horses as for xxv. unces di. quarter of new gilt stuff delyvered to the kynges grace—viij. li. xj. s. j. d. ob. For the wages of Edward Smyth, clerk unto the seid Sir John Daunce, makyng all the foreseid paymentes from the xx. day of July the vijth yere of our seid souveraigne lord unto the xx^{ti} day of July the ixth yere of his most noble reigne, by the space

of twoo yeres at xij. d. a day—xxxvj. li. x. s. And for the costes of a dyner made for the Kynges jugges and other at the Sessions holden in Southwark when Cowley a traitour was reigned and condemned—c. s. In all, as by the seid boke of parcelles upon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

ccclxxvij. li. xv. s. vj. d. ob.

(*Probatur.*)

Money prested to dyverse and soundre persons.

Also paied and delyvered to dyverse and soundre persons by our seid soveraigne lord the kynges commaundement by wey of prest for dyverse soundre and manyfolde causes concernyng the kynges affaires. That is to sey : To John Hopton apon riggyng certeyn of the kynges shippes J. Hopton.
—dexvij. li. xij. s. iiij. d. To John Guylott apon makyng of a wharff for defence of the kynges J. Guylott.
storehouse at Depford and other causes—diiij^{xx} xij. li. x. s. iiij. d. To Mr. Thomas Larke to be Mr. T. Larke.
delyvered to Henry Smyth, clerk of the kynges warkes apon the new buyldynges at Bridewell
—ccc. li. To Walter Foster apon reparacions to be doon within the Toure of London—c. li. W. Foster.
To Robert Brigandyn, apon fynysshyng the kynges grett galey—cl. li. To William Bonde, for R. Brigandyn.
and apon the reparyng of the Henry Grace Dieu—ccc. li. W. Bonde.
To William Gonson apon stockyng W. Gonson.
of gones—c. li. To Leonarde Friscobalde to be delyvered to Richard Pace, ambassadour in L. Friscobald.
Italy, apon his diettes—c. li. To John Barton, of Plumpsted, in Kent, apon dyverse charges J. Barton.
by hym to be doon at the storehouses at Ereth and at Depford—ccxl. li. To William Blacknall, W. Blacknall.
apon the expences of the householde of the Quene of Scottes—c. li. To George Lovekyn, apon G. Lovekyn.
conveiaunce of certeyn horses to the emperour—xl. li. To Rouland de Fremys, oone of the Rouland de
kynges mynstrelles, in prest to be repaied of the first and next money that shalbe yeven unto Fremys.
hym of reward, forfeitour, or otherwise—xx. li. In all, as by the seid boke of parcelles apon this
declaracion examyned it may appere.

mⁱmⁱdclxj. li. iij. s. viij. d.

(*Probatur.*)

Somme of all the paymentes, costes, charges, expences, and prestes aforeseid.

vijmⁱdcliiij^{xx} xvj. li. xv. s. viij. d. ob.

(*Probatur.*)

And so remayneth in the handes of the seid Sir John Daunce apon the ende of this declaracion—lxiiij. s. iij. d. ob.

Examinatur et probatur per nos

THOMAS TAMWORTH.

GUTHLACUM OVERTON.

PART II.

The second portion of the roll belongs to a period a few years later, and gives an account of the money spent by Sir John Daunce for the king from “the 14th day of March the 13th year of our said sovereign lord unto the 20th day of November, in the 19th year of his most noble reign”—that is, from 14 March, 1522, to 20 November, 1527.

Before the earlier of these dates the kings of England and France had met

on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, but the eternal friendship which was intended to result from their mutual hospitality had already vanished. The first bone of contention was the fortification of Ardre by the French, which Henry professed to regard as a menace to Calais. This might have been satisfactorily settled, but while the Emperor was in the Low Countries his Spanish subjects took the opportunity afforded by his absence to rebel against him, and Francis, believing that his foe would thus have work enough on his hands at home, revived his designs against the duchy of Milan. Just at this time Cardinal Wolsey was endeavouring to make an offensive and defensive league between the Emperor, the Pope, and his own sovereign, and saw the necessity of at once interfering with this French project. With this object in view, he offered to mediate between Charles and Francis, and visited Calais for that purpose in the autumn of 1521. The mediation, however, was a mere pretence. The real object of the meeting was to conclude a treaty with Charles for war against France, and to arrange for his visiting England in the following year.

Many of the expenses connected with the Imperial visit occur on this roll. The first step in welcoming the distinguished visitor was to send the Marquis of Dorset to Calais with 1,523 men, whose coats cost 3*s.* 4*d.* a piece, "over and besydes vj. chapleyns, which hadd noo cotes"—or wages either, as far as this account tells. The wages of the "crew" were, fourteen captains at 4*s.* a day, fourteen petty captains at 2*s.*, mounted archers at 8*d.*, demilances 9*d.*, and soldiers 6*d.* a day. The whole cost of sending them, including a month's wages, was 1,842*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* When Charles arrived at Calais, he was received by the deputy and garrison, the streets being lined on one side by the Marquis' men in their new coats, as well as by the Mayor and Corporation in their gowns, and on the other side by the clergy, "furnishing their number with all the parsons, curates, priests, copes, crosses, and relics as may be gotten within the Pale."^a Nor was this the only expense attendant upon his journey, for eighteen ships were hired from the Bailiff of Hastings to convoy him to Dover, at a cost of 60*l.*

While at Dover he was met, first by Cardinal Wolsey, and a day or two afterwards by the king himself, who took the opportunity of showing his visitor the *Henry Grace Dieu* and other ships, in which the king took an almost professional interest, and of which he was deservedly proud. The two sovereigns journeyed to London by Canterbury, Sittingbourne, Rochester, and Gravesend, and thence by barge to Greenwich. On Wednesday and Thursday, June 4 and 5,

^a *Letters and Papers Hen. VIII.* iii. 2288.

a tournament and pageant were held, which must have been gorgeous in the extreme, to judge from the description of the dresses preserved in an account of Richard Gibson, the master of the revels. Two bards, perhaps those worn by the chargers of the king and the emperor, were made of russet velvet, "with knyghtes un hors bake rydyng up un mowntens of golld, with brokyn speres in ther handes, and ladyes cummyng oute of clooudes castyng dartes at the knyghtes, and all the upper parte of the saam bardes powdyrd with clowdes purfyllled and wroght with venys golld and venys syllver."^a

The masquerade in the evening was equally elaborate. Blue and black velvet buskins, Milan bonnets, and crimson satin mantles were supplied to the guests, some of whom appeared as foresters and others as "woodwos" or savage men, a favourite character at revels. The expense was considerable, for not only did the host find the dresses for his visitors to wear, but each man kept his costume.

It was while Henry was arming for this tournament, that a post came with news of the defiance of King Francis, by Clarencieux Herald at Lyons, on May 29th. Without waiting to finish the tedious process of putting on all his pieces, the king immediately sent for the emperor to tell him the news, while the crowd in the tilt-yard, English and Spaniards, guessing that a messenger who was admitted to see the king at such a time must bear news of importance, shouted out that the French King had defied their masters.

The following day the two sovereigns visited London, where they were received by the citizens with great rejoicings, the clergy being drawn up on the right side of the streets, as at Calais.

The pageant which was exhibited at London Bridge was so characteristic of the delight in symbolism which marked the middle ages, and of the classical feeling which was so strong in Tudor times, that the account of it from Grafton's Chronicle is well worth reprinting here.

When they were come to the draw bridge, there were set targets, of the armes of the emperour and his dominions, richely painted, and on the other syde stoode one great giaunt, representyng Hercules, with a mighty club in his hande, and on the other syde stoode another giaunt, representyng Sampson, with the jawe bone of an asse in his hande. These two giauntes held a great table, in the which was written in golden letters all the emperour's stile. From the draw bridge these two princes passed to the middes of the bridge, where was rayسد a fayre edefice, with towers embattayled and gates, all like mansoury, of white and blacke, like touch and white marble; aboue this buildyng was a fayre pagiant, in the which stoode Jason all in harnesse,

^a *Letters and Papers Henry VIII.* iii. 2305.

hauyng before him a golden fleece, and on the one syde of hym stooode a fiery dragon, and on the other syde stooode two bulles, which beastes cast out fire continuallye, and in a tower on the one syde stooode a fayre mayde representyng the ladie Medea, which was very straungely and richely apparayled.^a

So much for the ornamental side of the meeting. The practical result was the Treaty of Windsor, in which the necessity of repressing the French king's ambition, for the purpose of an expedition against the Turk, was put forth as the flimsy pretence for a league, in which both parties bound themselves not to desist from war until the provinces unjustly detained by the French king were recovered; and not to make separate treaties with the common enemy.

The very day the treaty was signed, the Earl of Surrey was busily employed at Southampton in embarking an army, giving out that he intended only to scour the seas for the emperor's safety on his return journey to Spain, where he arrived on July 6th.

The Earl of Surrey, who embarked on the 19th of June, was kept for some time in the Channel by contrary winds and the delay of the victuallers. His ship was the *Mary Rose*, which years afterwards met a similar fate to that of the *Royal George* in modern times. A gun which was sunk in her is now at the United Service Museum. His first exploit on landing on the French coast was the taking of Morlaix, but unfortunately his despatch giving an account of the assault is lost. From other sources we learn that Surrey landed with 7,000 men and 14 falcons on the 1st of July, and meeting with no resistance in the fields marched up to the town. When the admiral commanded the assault to be made, Lord Fitzwater and Baron Curson quartered the town on all sides. "The Englishmen shot with long bowes, and the Britons with crosbowes, which defended themselves manfully. Before the Porte Morvet there is a *meason de Dieu*. At this gate gave the assaut Sir Richard Wingfelde, Nicholas Carew, Fraunces Bryan, Sir John Wallop, and al their bends, having with them thre peces of ordinaunce called faucons, which the maister gunner oft times shot, but the Britones had set the gate full of arcubushes. Then the gunner sayd, 'Have at the wicket, and in the smoke of the gunnes let us enter the gate.' The gentlemen assented. Then the sayde Sir Christopher Gunner strake the locke of the wicket so that it flew open. Then in the smoke ranne to the gate the said Christopher and the other forenamed gentlemen, and when Christopher came to the gate he found the wicket open and entred, and the gentlemen folowed. The Britons defended themselves, but they were put backe and slayne. Then was the greate

^a Grafton, ii. 322.

gate opened, and then entred the souldiers that were on the other side of the towne. When the Britons on the walles saw the towne gotten, some fled at the posterne, and some by another way, the best way that they could.

“The Erle of Surrey, with banner displayed, tooke the market place. Then the souldiors fell to pillage, and rifled the chestes and warehouses of marchauntes, for the towne of Morles was very riche, and specyally of linnen cloth. The gentelmen suffered the souldiers to doe what they would. When the souldiours had taken their pleasure of the town, as much for a truth, or more then they coulde beare away, the lord admyrall commaunded the trumpettes to blow, and commaunded all men to sette fyer in all places of the towne. The fayre market place was set on fyer, and the suburbs brent ardantly.”^a The next day the army returned to their ships.

The campaign lasted till the middle of October, and great damage was done to the country, but no battles fought. In the following winter and spring the treason of the Duke of Bourbon had materially strengthened the hands of the enemies of the French king, and, after lengthy negotiations between the emperor and Henry, it was determined to repeat the invasion of France in the summer of 1523. The Duke of Suffolk was appointed to command the English army; and the expenses of collecting the men, supplying them with coats, and sending them to Calais, together with the first month's wages, are entered on this roll, and will be found printed on subsequent pages, where will be found a list of the officers and artificers necessary for the conduct of a campaign. King Henry was in high hopes of recovering “his rightful inheritance” in France, and of being crowned in Paris as two of his namesakes had been. The chances certainly were in his favour, for the duke's army numbered more than 12,000 men, and the emperor was bound to provide 10,000 Germans, while Francis's best troops had already been sent on their march towards Milan. However, partly for lack of the emperor's promised co-operation, and partly, no doubt, from the inefficiency of Suffolk himself, who, though a brave man-at-arms, does not appear to have had much talent as a general, the campaign ended disgracefully by the return of the army to this country without orders. What the army did while they were in France will be learned from the following journal of their exploits:—

In the xv. yere of the reigne of our soverayne lorde Kynge Henry the eight, the acties done in Fraunce under the honorable lord the duke of Soulfolke.

^a Grafton, ii. 325.

The xixth daye of the monyth of Septembre, my lordes grace the duke of Soulfolke toke his jorney out of Callyce with his army ryall to Calkwell Church, and that nyght was alarome, and ij. Flemynges were slayne and a boy maymed that lay without the leger, and therefore my lordes grace made a proclamacion that none should lye without the leger, nor borne nor robbe, nether breke his ray, upon payne of deth, but kepe good order and peace.

Item, the xxjth daye of September to Saynt Blase, and campid ther that nyght.

Item, the xxijth daye, my lordes grace rode to Arde and mete with the Emperoures levetenaunt my Lord Istyllstayne, Mownsr. Lyke, Mownsr. Lynne, Mownsr. Clere, and Mownsr. Mottes with a great nombre of horsmen and fotmen, and they campyd at Lawnderton by them selff, and that is callyd the Allmens Leger, and my lordes grace retornyd home agayne to his owne campe that nyght.

Item, the xxvijth daye of September, my lord Sendes and my lorde Ferrys whent to Bell Castell, which was a stronge holde and well watred. And there Master Skevyngton was smytten thorow the sleve with a gonne and had no harme, by grace of God.

Item, the xxviiith daye at vj. of the clocke in the mornynge, whee wanne Bell Castell and toke lx. prisoners, the captayne, his wiffe and his chelde, and a great botie of bease and stoffe.

Item, the xxix. daye to Denderon, the campe wher the ij. kynges mette.

Item, the xxx. daye of September to Dornam.

Item, the furst daye of October to Cordes.

Item, the vijth daye to Rookyd Hay.

Item, the viijth daye of October to Forste.

Item, the ixth daye to Marcke.

Item, the xth daye to Rokeland.

Item, the xjth daye of October, to Ryall Cowrte, and that daye our horsmen toke a captayne of Stradiotes, and xx. of his company horsmen, both horse and man.

Item, the xijth daye to Losshaw.

Item, the xvth daye to Fordylow, bysyde Dorlance.

Item, the xvijth daye to Kyreckwurte.

Item, the xvijth daye to Ducker, and ther the people fiede and ther lay garyson thre dayes.

Item, the xixth daye to Quede on this halfe Braye.

Item, the xxth daye at iiij. of the clocke in the mornynge our gonners be ghonne to shote at the walles of Braye, and by vj. of the clocke they beate downe great gape in the walles the bred of a carte, besyde a towre at the corner of the towne. And ther were xv^c. men of armes besydes men of the towne, and of the contray, which was a great nombre, advawnsyng themselfe ther with there standartes lyke gallantes. Then our men callyd "asawte, asawte," and toke a dyck that was xxxv. foote dype downe ryght, and gate the walles without laddres, which was a marvellous great enterprice. And they beate the Frenchmen out of towne over the water of Some, and there rane away Mownsr. Pondormy the great captayne with many other, and whold a hewyne downe the brygges, but our men chaced them so fast that they drove them into the maryes and drowned many a Frenchman. And ther our men chaced them to a great bolwerke, and beate them frome hit, and wane all ther ordynaunce, and toke a captayne with many other

prisoneres. And that daye my lorde Lenard ^a gate a passege at Capye with xx. men, and ther was ij^c men of armes to kepe the passege, but it whold not serve them that daye, God and Saynt George gave us the victory. And the same daye at afternone my lorde Saundes ^b came over the water of Some into the bulwerke, and ther lay in the campe.

Item, the xxj^{ti} day of October my lordes grace removed from Quede to Capye, and ther orderyd the garyson for the kepyng of Bray.

Item, the xxij^{ti} daye Roye was gevyne up and the men fiede a way, which was a good walled towne, well wateryd one the one syed.

Item, the xxij^{ti} daye, my lordes grace devysed all the bolwerkes agaynst the water of Some for the deffence of Bray, which was the kay of all Fraunce and was never wone before.

Item, the xxv^{ti} daye my lordes grace removyd from Capye to Lyon Sawmpere.

Item, the xxvj^{ti} daye to Dawbeneye Cowrte. And that was a stronge towne, and a fayer castell, but the people fiede away, and ther was great plentie of wyne.

Item, the xxvij^{ti} day, to Mowndidier. And at vj. of the clocke in the nyght our gonners gave them a peall of gones at rovers, and after that they had no more joy to shote. And by ij. of the clocke in the mornyng our great ordynaunce was layd within xl. foote of the walles, and gave them iiij. goodly pealles and brake downe the walles a great bredith, hard by the myghtie stronge bolwerke, the strongist that evyr I saw, and marvelowsly mad with iiij. flowers. And at vij. of the clocke in the mornyng they were so ferde of the sawte, ther trompet came to the walles and blew a peace, and so our gonners shott no more, and so they gave hit over and were glade to departe with ther lyves. Ther was Mounsr. Lye Scenyshall le Turwyne, and Mounsr. le Fowntaunce, besyde other great captayne, and ij. m^l. v^c. men of warr, which had byn able in that stronge holde to a withstond a c. m^l. men; for they were well wyttelled, and the towne was dowbyll wallyd, and they had many marvelous conveyance in gavys to go under the grownd a myell out of the towne, and that many wayes, and therfore my lordes grace distroyed hit. And ther was in the towne wyne and salte, meall, wodde, flax, and wax, and great supstaunce of all marchandyes without nombre, but all the men of supstaunce in the towne were fiede and gone every man. And upon Saynt Symond Daye and Jude Eve, before the ost ther was takyn l. men of armes, l. demylawnces and l. pages comyng to the towne with gonne powder, and ther was not one of them that eskaped, but the captayne, and yet he had ij. staves broken upon hym, but his horse was so good that he bare hym clere away.

Item, the xxxj^{ti} daye of October to Roye and campyd on the sowthe syed.

Item, the furst daye of the monyth of Novembre, which was Allhallow daye. And my lordes grace removyd to the north syed of Roy and camped ther, and that daye my lordes grace made xiiij. knyghtes, my Lorde Powes, my Lord Harberd, Ser Arter Pole, Ser Olyver Manerd, Ser Richard Saundes, Ser Robert Jernyngham, Ser Robert Sallysbery, Ser Edmond Beddyngfyld, Ser Richard Corbett, Ser Thomas Wentworth, of Soulfolke, Ser Willyam Sturton, Ser Water Mantell, Ser George Warham, and Ser Edward Semer.^c

^a Lord Leonard Grey, brother of the Marquis of Dorset, afterwards Deputy of Ireland.

^b Recently appointed captain of Guisnes Castle on the death of Sir Nicholas Vaux.

^c Son of Sir John Seymour of Wolf Hall, afterwards successively Viscount Beauchamp, Earl of Hertford, Duke of Somerset, and Protector in the reign of Edward VI.

Item, the second daye wee removyd to Nele and ther campid. And that was a fayer towne and a well walled, and wattred on the one syed.

Item, the iiijth daye from Nele to Bowean or Woweane. And ther was a marvellous strayght passage in the mydes of the way, and one the north syed of the same Bowean was iij. ryvers of the Some, and the Frenshe men brake up the bryges when that they hard of my lordes grace comyng. And upon the brygges comyng over my lordes grace made ij. knyghtes, Ser Robert Bulser and Ser John Dudley.^a

Item, the vth daye my lordes grace removyd over the water and campid at Bewford.

Item, the vijth daye of the monyth of November my lordes grace removyd to a goodly abbay of Our Lady that was namyd Mounte Martayne. The same day Mounsr. Lyne with horsemen by a trayne gate Bowgard, which is a goodly castell, and put oute the Frenche men in ther doublettes and ther hose."^b

Just at the time when the army was breaking up, and the men were returning as best they could from Antwerp, Sluys, Nieuport, and other harbours, a reinforcement of 6,000 men, under Lord Mountjoy, was ready to join them, and 6,608 coats were bought for them, but the men "returned home from diverse places as they were coming up to London, wherefore the said coats been to be restored to the king's use." Their "conduyte" money, however, before they were countermanded, and to send them home again, amounted to 2,026*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

Another royal visit is also referred to, in the payment of 24*l.* to Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devon, afterwards Marquis of Exeter, for attending upon the King of Denmark. This was Christiern II., King of Denmark and Sweden, who visited this country in June, 1523. In 1519 he had invaded Sweden, and was crowned king in November, 1520, but from the commencement of his reign indulged in acts of the greatest cruelty and tyranny. Shortly after his coronation he ordered a massacre of the principal inhabitants. A rebellion was soon organised under the leadership of Gustavus Vasa, and during the war which ensued Christiern is said to have hanged and burned an archbishop. In retaliation the people killed "his governour, the woman of Hollande, which was modyr to his dove, so theey calle the prynces sovereeyn laady in that contre, wheerby aperyth that ille lyffe and lyke governaunce comyth offtyn to ille ende."^c This "sovereign lady" was not his queen, who was sister to the Emperor Charles V., but "his witch who ruled him."

King Francis I. gave him some aid against the Swedes, and in return expected him to help James V. King of Scotland, in an attack on the Borders, and thus prevent England from invading France.

^a Afterwards Lord Lisle, Earl of Warwick, and Duke of Northumberland; executed 22 Aug., 1553, for his attempt to raise Jane Grey, his daughter-in-law, to the throne.

^b Add. MS. 10, 110, f. 236, B. M.

^c Sir Robert Wingfield to Wolsey. Galba B. vii. 325.

However, all these arrangements came to nothing, for, in April, 1523, Christiern was deposed by the Estates both of Denmark and Sweden, and forced to flee from both countries, while his uncle, the Duke of Holstein, was elected king in his stead. It was at first thought that he had sailed for Scotland, but he suddenly landed in Flanders, with his queen and three children (whose portraits, by Mabuse, are in the possession of Lord Radnor, and were exhibited at Burlington House in 1876), and a fleet of eighteen ships. Margaret of Savoy, his wife's aunt, who was then governess of the Low Countries, received him hospitably, and assigned him a pension, for he had nothing but her alms to live upon. His feelings towards England were completely altered by the change in his circumstances, and he expressed a great desire to visit the king, thinking perhaps that English gold was easier got than French.

His overtures were not received with much cordiality, and Cardinal Wolsey tried to put him off by sending him a safe-conduct, which he thought the king could hardly make use of. The stipulations in the safe-conduct were that he should enter no English port with ships, or with more than one hundred followers, or visit Scotland. This rebuff was ineffectual, and he was content to come by land to Calais, with only eighty persons in his retinue, for whom he asked the king to supply fifty horses on his landing in England, mentioning particularly that he wanted eight or ten ambling nags for himself, the queen, and her ladies.^a Hall says that his train only consisted of his queen and four ladies, and forty other persons, poor and evil apparelled. He landed at Dover on June 15, where he was received by the Earl of Devonshire and the Bishops of Exeter and Rochester. On his arrival at Greenwich he was welcomed by the king and queen, standing under their cloth of estate, and dined with them. He afterwards was lodged at Bath Place, in the Strand, where Wolsey had an interview with him, and advised him to return to the countries which remained obedient to him, and try to regain the goodwill of the lords of Denmark and Sweden. The cardinal thought it "ferre discrepant from good ordre, reason, or congruence, that a prince shal thus by the wilfulnes of his lordes and commons be expelled and put from his croun upon any greves by them pretended."^b Acting on this feeling, he persuaded Henry to write in his favour to the emperor, proposing to help forward his restoration by pacific means, a proposal which Charles at once accepted, promising to employ force, if necessary. It was reported that Christiern wished to sell his title to Henry VIII., and the English ambassador in the Low Countries, having heard of the scheme, warned Wolsey that the kingdom went by election, not succession.^c

^a Dr. Knighte to Wolsey. Galba B. VIII. 40.

^b *State Papers Hen. VIII.* vi. 158.

^c Galba B. vi. 48.

This bargain was never made, but Christiern obtained from Henry a confirmation of a previous treaty between his father John and Henry VII. for settling disputes about commerce and rights of fishing, and binding each party to help the other, and not to harbour each other's rebels. The counterpart of this treaty, which was signed by Christiern at London, on June 30, 1523, is now in the Public Record Office.^a The seal is of red wax, within a saucer of coarse white wax. It bears Christiern's arms, surmounted by a crown and C. R. with savage men with clubs as supporters. The legend is "Secretum Cristierni Dacie Suecie N[orvegie] Sclavorum Gottorum regis ducis Slesvicensis et Holsacie Stormarie ac Ditmercie comit. in Oldenb. et Delmenhors."

The field is slightly sunk, and the latter half of the legend is carried along the inner edge. The counter-seal has the same shield, without supporters. The legend is "Signetum Cristierni Dacie Suecie regis," the rest of the style appearing in interstices behind the shield.

The seal is suspended by silk ribbons of faded pinkish purple and white.

The arms on both seals are, the double cross of Denmark—

1st quarter—Semée of hearts, three lions passant guardant. *Denmark.*

2. Three crowns. *Sweden.*

3. A lion rampant holding a battle axe. *Norway.*

4. A wyvern, the ancient flag of the Vandals.

Over this an escutcheon of pretence, bearing, Quarterly, 1 and 3, two lions passant guardant. *Sleswick.*

2. A leaf. *Holstein* (?)

4. A swan gorged with coronet. *Stormerk.*

Over the whole an inescutcheon, bearing two bars, for *Oldenborgh.*

His expenses while in England were paid by King Henry, and 342*l.* are entered in this account as paid to Nicholas Hurleton for his diet. Hurleton's receipts for this money are still extant at the Public Record Office.

One incident of his visit to London is thus recorded by Hall. While at Bath Place,—“Hearyng of the watch in London on St. Peter's even he desired to see it, and so was accompanied with the duke of Suffolke, the erles of Oxford, Essex, and Kent, and dyvers other lordes and ladies, and brought into the Kings Head in Chepe, where the Citie of London made to him and hys wife a costly banquet. And when he had sene the watch, he sayd—‘I would to God I had so many archers, pikes and halberders, as I sawe this night. Then I trust I would punishe suche as have wrongfully dispossessed me of my realme and country.’ And after he had solaced himselfe in London, he resorted to the King, of whome he had many

^a Printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, xiii. 798.

great giftes, and likewise had hys wyfe of the Queene her aunt, and so tooke their leave, and were conveyed to Dover. And when he had bene in England xxij. dayes, he toke shipping and sayled agayne into Flaunders, praisyng muche the King of Englande and hys court."^a

His personal appearance is thus described by an Italian who saw him at Brussels when he was on a visit to his brother-in-law the Emperor in 1526. "He is a man of 36 or 38 years of age (he was really over 40), well formed, neither large nor small in person, with a black beard, and the face of an Italian. He is said to be prudent and discreet."^b

Several years after this he made a descent on Norway, but was taken prisoner and confined, first at Sunderbourg, and then at Callembourg, where he died in January 1559.

The "insurreccion at Coventry," mentioned later, was a plot concocted in December 1523 by Francis Phillip, schoolmaster to the king's henchmen, Christopher Pykering, clerk of the larder, and Anthony Maynville, gentleman, to rob the collectors of the subsidy on their road to London, and with this money to raise men and capture Kenilworth Castle. Hall says their object was "to have made battayle against the king."

This Francis Phillip must not be confused with a Spaniard of the same name who was sewer to Queen Katharine, and who was sent to Spain by her on business connected with the divorce.

Immediately after the arrest of the ringleaders, Wolsey wrote to the mayor to search for their accomplices, and the letter was read by the Corporation on December 16, as appears from the records of the Corporation in the Harl. MSS., but there is no information about the result of their search.^c

The three ringleaders were executed with the usual formalities at Tyburn on Feb. 11, and the rest were sent down to Coventry for the same purpose.

Coventry was rather prone to these disturbances, for the year before, two

^a Grafton, ii. 340.

^b "Hollo visto, è huomo di 36 in 38 anni, ben formato di corpo, ne grande ne piccolo, con barba negra, con effigie d'Italiano. Se dice essere prudente e discreto."—Lettere di Principi, i. 93.

^c "At the assemble holdon the Wensday next ensuyng (16 Dec. 1523), then present Mr. Julyne [Nethermyll], Meyer, Mr. Whyte, master of the gylde, Mr. Marler, Mr. Hassall, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Humfrey. Mr. Waren, Mr. Bonde, Mr. Wycam. At thys assemble was rede and poblyshed a letter frome my lorde Cardenall wylling that dyllygent serche scholde be made to have knolege of mo personnes whyche were assented and agreyd to the insurreccion moveyd withyn thys cytte by one Fraunces Phyllype and other takyn and sende upe to the kinges counsell." Harl. 7571, f. 34

men, Pratt and South by name, conspired to murder the mayor and aldermen and take Kenilworth Castle. The plot was discovered, and they were tried and convicted in London, and sent back to Coventry to be executed. Their heads and limbs were distributed as ornaments to the four gates of the city.^a

In the year following Phillip's insurrection (1524) there was another *émeute*. The inhabitants pulled down the gates and hedges on some newly inclosed land, and shut the gates against the chamberlain. For this the mayor, Nicholas Hemyng, was deprived. The king's temper was roused by this perpetual restlessness, and he determined to put a stop to it. In August 1525 he sent the Marquis of Dorset, who had a house at Ashley, about six miles from Coventry, to demand the surrender of four persons, and, as the Marquis himself writes, to ask the mayor and brethren "whether they coude or wold undertake to rule and ordre the said citie, sayeng that if they wold not so doo, I wold meself under your graces auctoritie and commaundement comme thyder and rule the same, to all their displeasures, undoing of the said citie and taking their liberties from them for ever." They promised to return the same day with the said four persons, and give such an answer as would content the king, and the marquis tells the king that if they make any further business, with the help and aid of his servants and friends, he will "doo execucion upon the misdoers before their owne gates, as the caas shall require." In a postscript written the following day, the marquis says that the mayor and brethren have delivered the guilty persons, and undertake to rule and order the city and keep the peace. Their promise, however, was not considered sufficient, and they were obliged to give a bond of 5000 marks for the good order of the city till Christmas. While the letter was being written, further orders came from the king, which were apparently of a still severer nature, for the marquis says he has ordered up more men in addition to the 2000 he has with him, and doubts not to be able to execute the king's commands, "whosoever wyll say nay or presume the contrary."^b

Even this severity does not seem to have been quite effectual, for in the next month of November it was found necessary to send the following proclamation to the mayor and sheriffs to be published within the city and suburbs.

Whereas of late divers riotous and evell disposed persons, not dreading nor fearing our soveraigne lord the king nor his lawes, riotously assembled themselves in great routes and unlawfull numbers within this the kinges citie of Coventry, against the maiour, aldermen, burgesses, and other well ruled and disposed inhabitantes thereof, to the great trouble, feare, and

^a *Hist. of Coventry*, 1810, p. 34.

^b Titus B. i. 76.

inquietacion of the said inhabitauntes, if due punishment and correccion had not byn done and had in that behalf: And albeit that divers and many of the said riotous persons, as well by imprisonment and banishment, as otherwise within the same citie and elsewhere, have byn punished and corrected for their said misdemeanours, yet that notwithstanding, as the kinges grace is credibly enformed, divers evell disposed persons yet continueing in their perverse and malitious purpose, have not onlie of late eftsoones privily renewed their said combinacions and unlawfull confederacions, but also they have caused seditious billes and writings to be made against certaine well disposed aldermen and burgesses of this the kinges citie, to their no litle inquietacion and trouble, and the emboldening of evell disposed persons: For remedy, punishment, and reformation whereof the king our soveraigne lord, by the advice of his counsell, straightlie chargeth and comaundeth all and singular persons, of what estate, degree, or condicion he or they be, from henceforth that they not onlie desist, forbear, and leave their said confederacions and combynacions, but also that assoone as any of them shall knowe or heare anie such conspiratours, combyners, makers, devisers, or consentors of such seditious billes or writings, that they forthwith attache them or cause them to be attached and arrested, or ells to shewe or give knowledge thereof to the saide maiour, aldermen, and sheriffes of the said citie, to thentent they may be by them attached, taken, and ymprisoned; and so there to remayne unto such tyme as the kinges highnes and his counsaile may be asserterneynd thereof, and thereupon to be punished by fyne and ransome, and furthermore their bodyes to be at the kinges high pleasure.^a

There is rather an amusing entry towards the end of the roll. "To William Browne, theiff, for his costes reteyned for peching of other theiffes, xvij. s. x. d." William Browne is not a sufficiently uncommon name to be identified with any certainty, and I cannot say what robberies he had committed or who it was he entrapped into the hands of justice. There were, however, two men of the name, to either of whom it might apply. One was a soldier of Calais, who, with others, was pardoned for stealing hemp on 17 April, 1529. The other, a sherman by trade, was a prisoner for felony, in the Cok Alley in St. Martin's Sanctuary, in February, 1525.

The name of Anne Boleyn, though it must have been frequently in the mouths of English people at this period, occurs but once on this roll, and then only as giving a name to a ship belonging to or commanded by her brother, George Boleyn, Lord Rochford. I do not find this name among the lists of the king's ships, but he had one named after her sister, "The Mary Bullen."

At p. 38 there is a notice of Lord Edmund Howard being sent to serve against the Scots. This was a son of Thomas Howard, who was created Duke of Norfolk after his victory at Flodden, in which battle Edmund had commanded the vanguard. He served the king in his wars both by land and sea, but could not

^a Harl. 442, f. 59.

manage to keep himself out of debt, and was so pressed by his creditors that at one time he begged Cardinal Wolsey to employ him in a projected expedition to Newfoundland, to provide his wife and children with meat and drink. At a later period he held an appointment at Calais, where Arthur Plantagenet, Lord Lisle, a natural son of Edward IV., was Lord Deputy. Lord Lisle's wife was a lady who took a great deal of interest in other people's affairs, and was very fond of amateur doctoring. Among her papers is the following letter from Lord Edmund, which affords a good example of the plain speaking of our ancestors:—

Madame, so yt is I have this nyght aftyr mydnyght takyn your medysyn, for the whytche I hertely thanke youe. For yt hathe done me mytche good, and hathe cawsyd the stone to breke, so that now I voyd mytche gravyll. But for all that your sayd medysyn hathe done me lytyll honeste, for yt made me pys my bed thys nyght, for the whytche my wyffe hathe sore betyn me, and saying 'yt ys chylderyns partes to bepys ther bed.' Ye have made me suche a pysser that I dare not this daye go abrode, wherfore I beseche youe to make myne eskewse to my lorde and master Tresorer, for that I shall not be wythe youe thys daye at dyner. Madame, it is shewyd me that a wyng or a leg of a storke, yff I ett theroff, wyll make me that I shall nevyr pysse more in bed, and thowgh my body be semple, yet my tong shalbe evyr good, and speceally when it spekyth of women. And sethyns suche a medysyn wyll do sute a gret cure, God send me a pece theroff.

All youre,

EDMUND HOWARD.

To the Ryght Honorable the Vycountes
Lysle thys be delyvered.

Hast, post hast,
Hast, for thy lyffe.^a

I do not know whether this medicinal effect of stork's flesh was generally recognised in prescientific times, but I have never seen it mentioned elsewhere.

In the Public Record Office there is a mutilated copy of the second part of this roll, with corrections, examined, and the amounts checked by Tamworth and Overton, but their signatures have been crossed out.

The roll here printed is evidently a fair copy, made in consequence of the mistakes in the other.

Here ensueth a declaracion of accompt made by Syr John Daunce, knyght, oone of our soveraigne lord the kynges councelors, assigned and appoynted by our seid soveraigne lord the kyng to be expenditor and payour of soundre sommes of money appointed and delyvered unto hym, for to be employd, expendid, laid out, and paid, as well for wages of warre, as for diverse

^a *Lisle Papers*, xl., 24, P. R. O.

and other soundre the kynges affaires, that is to say, as well of all sommes of money by hym received of dyverse and soundre persones, for and upon the expences and charges of the same our soveraigne lordes warres and other necessarye causes and affaires aforeseid; as also of the employment, expendinge, avaucing, and layinge owt of the same money by the seid Sir John Daunce by vertue of our seid soveraigne lord the kynges high and dradd commandement, and of his most honorable counsell, at diverse and soundrie tymes, for manyfold causes, concerning the premisses, from the xiiijth day of March the xiiijth yere of our seid soveraigne lord unto the xxth day of November in the xixth yere of his most noble reigne.

As hereafter is declared :

Money received of

John Miklowe, esquier, late tresorer of our soveraigne lord the kynges chamber, at diverse and soundrie tymes by vertue of severall warraunts to the same John Miklowe, in that behalf directed; that is to say, the xiiijth day of March the xiiijth yere of our seid soveraigne lord, ccxvij. li., the xvijth day of May the xiiijth yere of our seid soveraigne lord d. li. the xxiiijth day of the same moneth the same yere mccc. li. In all, as by the confession of the seid Sir John Daunce and his boke of parcelles upon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

m^lm^lxvij. li.

Edmond Pekham.

By the commandment of our seid soveraigne lord upon the expences and charges of his warres, the xvth day of June the xiiijth yere of our seid soveraigne lord lxx. li. at diverse tymes, as appereth by an indenture dated the ^a day of . ^a the forseid xiiijth yere vm^d. li. In all, as by the boke of parcelles and indentures made between the seid Sir John Daunce and the seid Edmond Pekham upon this declaracion examined it may appere,

vm^dlxx. li.

Sir Herry Wyatt, knyght,

Tresorer of our soveraigne lord the kynges chamber, for and upon the charges of the kynges warres and other his affaires at diverse and soundrie tymes; that is to say, the xijth day of July the xiiijth yere of our seid soveraigne lord, cc. li. At soundre tymes, by indenture dated the iijrd day of January the same yere iij^{xx}ixm^d. li., and at diverse tymes by an indenture dated the xvijth day of December, the xvijth yere of our seid soveraign lord, m^lm^ldccc. li. In all, as by iij. severall indentures made betwene the said Sir John Daunce and the seid Sir Herry Wyatt upon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

iiij^{xx}xijm^d. li.

William Seyntpeir,

In the price of diverse empty foystes or vesselles remaining at Cales in the charge of William Briswood, and by the seid William Seyntpeir ther sold, in the moneth of September the xvijth yere of our seid soveraigne lord, as by the boke of parcelles of the forseid Sir John Daunce upon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

vij. li. ij. s. iiij. d.

Somme of the totall receipt aforeseid, cm^lij^{xx}xiiij. li. ij. s. iiij. d.

Whereof the seid Sir John Daunce requyreth allowaunce for money by hym avauced, paid, and laid owt, as well by warrauntes as by the commandement of our seid soveraigne lord the kyng and his most honorable counsell, for dyverse causes concernyng his warres and other his affaires. That is to say :

Furst. Paied by the seid Sir John Daunce to diverse and soundre noblemen and gentilmen capteyns, for m'dxxij. cottes for ther selves and ther retynues, over and besydes vj. chapleyns which hadd noo cotes, appoynted to serve our soveraigne lord the kynges grace in a crewe sent to Cales for the defence of the same towne and the marches ther, in the moneth of May the xiiijth yere of his most noble reigne; price of every cote, iij. s. iiij. d. as by a boke of the names of the said capteyns with the number of their retynues upon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

celij. li. xvj. s. viij. d.

Also, paid for the conduytyng of xiiij. capteyns, xiiij. pety capteyns, cc. archers of horsebak, c. demi-launces, m'ccj. souldiours from ther dwellyng places in diverse parties of this realme to Sandwich by soundre distaunces: capteyns at iij. s. a day, pety capteyns at ij. s. a day, archers of horsebak at viij. d. a day, and demi-launces at ix. d. a day, and souldiours at vj. d. a day, as by the boke of parcelles of the particler names and nombres of the said retynues with the distaunces of the myles upon this accompt examyned it may appere,

cclxxij. li. xj. s. x. d.

dxvj. li. viij. s. vj. d.

Also paied for the wages of xiiij. capteyns, every of them at iij. s. a day, xiiij. pety capteyns every of them at ij. s. a day, clxxix. archers on horsebak every of them at viij. d. a day, c. demi launces every of them at ix. d. a day, and m'ccxij. souldiours every of them at vj. d., appoynted to serve the kynges grace in the forseid crewe for a moneth begon at soundre dayes in June the xiiij. yere of our seid soveraigne lord, as by the boke of parcelles upon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

m'ccxlvi. li. xvj. d.

Also paied by the seid Sir John Daunce for the hier of dyverse shippes for the transportyng of the said crewe, with the hier of grett botes to bryng them a shippebord, and for portage of them, with hire of brigges to shippe their horses, as by the boke of parcells upon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

lxxj. li. vj. s. v. d.

Somme of the hoole charge of the seid crewe sent to Cales, m'dccclxij. li. xvj. s. iij. d.

Also paied to diverse and soundre noblemen and gentilmen capteyns, for vjm'dccccxxvij. cotes for so many persons, over and besides xxvj. which hadd no cotes, appoynted to serve our seid soveraigne lord in his warres in an army by land into Fraunce, under the leadyng of Thomas now Duke of Norfolk, then Erle of Surrey, lord admirall, in August the xiiijth yere of our seid soveraigne lord, price every cote iij. s. iiij. d., as by the boke of parcelles of the names of the seid capteyns with particler number of their retynues upon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

m'cliiij. li. xiiij. s. iiij. d.

Also paied for the conduytyng of xliij. capteyns, xxxvij. pety capteyns, v. leaders of mynors, xiiij. demi launces, ccxvj. archers on horsebak, and vjm'dexxxvij. souldiours, from their dwellyng places in diverse places of this realme unto London; capteyns at iij. s. a day, pety capteyns at ij. s. a day, demi launces at ix. d. a day, archers on horsebak at viij. d. a day, and souldiours at vj. d. a day, as by the boke of parcelles of the particler names and nombres of the retynues with the distaunces of myles upon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

m'cccvij. li. vj. s. vj. d.

m'm'ccclxij. li. xix s. x. d.

Cotes and
conduyte for a
crewe sent to
Cales in May
the xiiijth yere
of our said
soveraign lord.

Wages of the
forseid crewe
for a moneth.

Transportyng
of the seid
crewe.

Cotes and
conduyte of
an army sent
into Fraunce
under the
leadynge of my
lord of Nor-
folk then Erle
of Surrey, in
the xiiijth yere
of our said
soveraign lord.

Also paid for the wages of my lord Leonard Grey at vj. s. viij. d. a day, xliij. capteyns every of them at iiij. s. a day, John Parker spere on horsebak at iij. s. iiij. d. a day, xliij. pety capteyns every of them at ij. s. a day, v. leadors of mynors every of them at xij. d. a day, xiiij. demi-launces every of them at ix. d. a day, cxiiij^{xxvj.} archers on horsebak every of them at viij. d. a day, and vjm^{dccx.} souldiors every of them at vj. d. a day, appoynted to serve the kynges grace in the forseid army by the space of xiiij. dayes begon at soundre and severall dayes in the moneth of August the xiiijth yere of our seid sovereigne lord, as by the forseid boke of parcelles upon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

m^md^{dev.} li. x. s. iiij. d.

Wages of the
foreseid army
for soundre
tymes.

Also paid for wages of xx archers on horsebak, every of them at viij. d. a day, and xij. souldiors every of them at vj. d. a day appoynted to serve the kynges grace in his forseid army by the space of a moneth, begon the iiijth day of August the forseid xiiijth yere and endyng the last day of the same moneth, both the dayes included, xxviij. dayes accompted for the moneth, as by the forseid boke of parcelles upon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

xxviij. li. xvj. d.

m^md^{ccxxij.} li. xj. s. viij. d.

Cootes and conduyte of an army sent into Fraunce in the moneth of August the xvth yere of our seid sovereigne lord under the leading of Charles Duke of Suffolk.

Also paid and delyverd to Charles Duke of Suffolk, leiftenant generall of an army sent into Fraunce in the moneth of Auguste the xvth yere of our sovereigne lord, by wey of prest upon provysion of m^{dcc.} cotes for m^{dcc.} men in his retynue, and upon conduyting of the said men from their dwellyng places to Canturbury, as by the forseid boke of parcelles and an indenture between the seid duke and forseid Sir John Daunce upon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

dcccxli. li.

Carolus Suff.
dux.

Also paid and delyvered to William Lillegrave, the vth day of September the xvth yere of our seid sovereigne lord, in prest upon the provysion of m^{dclxvj.} cootes for m^{dclxvj.} men, which remayned in a crewe at Cales and appoynted to be of the seid army under the leadyng of the seid Charles Duke of Suffolk; price every cote iij. s. iiij. d. In all, as by the forseid boke of parcelles signed with thand of the seid William Lillegrave upon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

cclxxvij. li. xiiij. s. iiij. d.

W. Lillegrave.

Also paid to diverse and soundre noblemen and gentilmen, capteyns and other, for vjm^{ddevij.} cootes at iij. s. iiij. d. a pece, m^{cccxvj.} cootes at ij. s. iiij. d. a pece, for ther selves and their retynues appoynted to serve our seid sovereigne lord in the forseid army, and went forth in the same, m^{clvj.} li. xij. s. iiij. d. And to my lord Mountjoy for cexiiij. cootes, Sir Edward Croft for cij. cootes, Sir George Throgmorton, knyght, for cij. cootes, Sir Thomas Tyrrell, knyght, for l. cootes, Sir Thomas Tey knyght for l. cootes, William Fermor for xx. cootes, and John Pye of the towne of Oxenford for xx. cootes; price every coote, iij. s. iiij. d. For so many men which were appoynted to have gone over the see for the reenforcing of the seid army and afterward

Dominus
Mountjoy.
Edwardus
Croft.
G. Throgmor-
ton.
T. Tyrrell.
T. Tey.
W. Fermor.
Johannes Pye.

retorned home from diverse places as the were commyng up to London. Wherfor the seid cotes been to be restored to the kynges use, iiij^{xx}xij. li. In all, as by the partieler boke of parcelles upon this declaracion examyned it may appere, m^lcccxlix. li. xij. s. iiij. d.

Also paid for the conduyte of lx. capteyns at severall wages, l. pety capteyns every of them at ij. s. a day, ix. trumpetors and gonners every of them at xvj. d. a day, xxxj. clerkes and officers every of them at xij. d. a day, vj. gonners and surgeons every of them at x. d. a day, clxix. demi launces every of them at ix. d. a day, ccciiij^{xx}j archers on horsebak, artificers and other, every of them at viij. d. a day, and vjm^ldcelviij. souldiours every of them at vj. d. a day, over and besides cccxxxviiij. which hadd noo conduyte, appoynted to serve the kynges grace in his forseid army from their dwellyng places in diverse places of this realme unto Canturbury by severall distaunces—m^ldccciiij^{xx}vij. li. xiiij. s. iiij. d. and for the conduyte of iiij. capteyns, ij. pety capteyns, xliiij. archers oon horsebak, and dlxx. souldiours which were appoynted to have gon over the see for the reenforsing of the seid army from ther dwellyng places in diverse parties of this realme unto London and other places coming to London ward, wher they were countermaunded home agen, lxix. li. ix. s. vj. d. and for ther like conduyte from London and from such places as they were countermaunded unto ther dwelling places home ayen, lxix. li. ix. s. vj. d. In all, as by the seid boke of parcelles upon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

m^lm^lxxvj. li. xij. s. iiij. d.

m^lm^lm^ldccciiij^{xx}xij. li. xviiij. s.

Wages of the
forseid army
for severall
tymes.

Also paid for the wages of Charles Duke of Suffolk, leiftenaunt of the said army c. s. a day; my lord Curson and Sir William Skevyngton, ether of them at x. s. a day; my lord Mountagew, my lord Ferrers, my lord Leonard Grey, my lord Herbert, my lord Powes, Sir Richard Wyngfeld, Chauncelor of the Duchie of Lancaster, and Sir Andrew Wyndsore, knyght, Tresorer of the Warres, every of them at vj. s. viij. d. a day; lxxij. capteyns, i. tresorer of thordynaunce, j. master gonner, ij. harrolles at armes, every of them at iiij. s. a day, lxxiiij. pety capteyns, j. provost of ordynaunce, j. master surgeon, j. provyder of guydes, and ij. purcevaunts, every of them at ij. s. a day; ix. trumpetors and viij. gonners for grett peces, every of them at xvj. d. a day; j. standerberer, j. banerberer, ij. hedemen of mynors, iiij. dromeslades, ix. surgeons, j. master smyth, j. master ferror, j. master wheler, j. master horseharnessmaker, ix. hedemen pioners, j. master fletcher, j. master stringer, j. master bower, iiij. master carpenters, j. master mason, j. master plommer, j. master gonnepowdermaker, j. master bedemaker, j. master hurdelmaker, v. clerkes of thordynaunce, j. clerk to the tresorer of thordynaunce, every of them at xij. d. a day; iiij. serpentyn shooters, and ij. surgeons, every of them at x. d. a day; ccciiij^{xx}viiij. demi launces every of them at ix. d. a day; ccciiij^{xx} archers on horsebak, xli. smythes and ferrors, xix. whelers and horseharnessmakers, lxxviiij. carpenters, iiij. stringers, iiij. sawers, iiij. fletchers, xiiij. bowers, iiij. masons, iiij. plommers, iiij. gonnepowdermakers, and x. servautes to gonners, every of them at viij. d. a day; and vjm^ldcccxxvij. souldiours, ciiij^{xx}xix. mynors, xvj. bedemakers, m^lj pyoners, xxxiiij. hurdelmakers, lj. laborers, j. mynstrell, and iiij. guydes, every of them at vj. d. a day; appoynted to serve the kynges grace in the forseid army for oone moneth begon at soundre dayes in August the xvth yere of our seid soveraigne lord—vijm^ldcciiij^{xx}xvij. li. viij. s. viij. d. and for the wages of abode of lxiiij souldiours of them that were appoynted to have gon over the se for the reenforsyng

of the forseid army, by the space of iiij. dayes at London, afore they were countermaunded homeward, every of them at vj. d. a day—vj. l. vj. s. In all, as by a boke of parcelles therofapon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

vij^ml^dcciiij. li. xiiij. s. viij. d.

Also paied by the seid Sir John Daunce for the hier of hoieis, and other shippes for transporting of the seid army, with hire of botes to cary men aborde the shippes, portage of men abord, and hire of briggess to sett horses into shippes, with setting over the horses belongyng to the seid army, as in the seid boke of parcelles apou this declaracion examyned it may appere,

ccciij^{xx}vj. li. xv. s. iij. d.

Transportyng
of the seid
army.

Also paied to diverse and soundre noblemen and gentilmen capteyns, for ccxxxij. cootes for ccxxxij. men, over and besydes xx. men of my lord Mountjoy which hadd no cootes, appoynted to serve our soveraign lord in a crewe sent to Guysnes for the defence of the merches ther, in the moneth of July the xvjth yere of his moste noble reigne; price of every coote iij. s. iij. d. as in the boke of parcelles apou this declaracion examyned it may appere,

xxxviij. li. xiiij. s. iij. d.

Cootes and
condyte of a
crewe sent to
Guysnes in
July the xvjth
yere of our
seid soveraign
lord.

Also paied for the conduyting of a capteyn at iij. s. a day, a pety capteyne at ij. s. a day, and ccxlvij. souldiours, every of them at vj. d. a day, from diverse places in this Realme wher the dwellid unto Dovor, by soundre distaunces, as in the seid boke of parcelles apou this declaracion examyned it may appere,

xx. li. vj. s. vj. d.

lvij. li. xix. s. x. d.

Also, paied for the wages of oone capteyn at iij. s. a day, one pety capteyn at ij. s. a day, and ccxlvij. souldiours every of them at vj. d. a day, appoynted to serve our seid soveraigne lord in the forseid crewe for one moneth, begon at soundre dayes in the moneth of July in the xvjth yere of his most noble reigne, as in the seid boke of parcelles apou this declaracion examyned it may appere,

ciiij^{xx}ij. li.

Wages of the
seid crewe.

Also, paied for bote hire of the forseid cel. men a shippebord at j. d. a pece, portage of them to the botes at ob. a pece, and transporting of them to Cales at vj. d. a pece—vij. li. xvj. s. iij. d. and for thexpences of Robert Lord and his iij. servauntes rydyng to Dovor to dispach the seid men by the space of x. dayes in rydyng thether, taryng ther, and comyng home, xl. s. xj. d. In all, as by the seid boke of parcelles apou this declaracion examyned it may appere,

ix. li. xvij. s. ij. d.

Transporting
of the seid
crewe.

Soundre costes, charges, and expences :—

Also paied by the seid Sir John Daunce to diverse and soundre persones for many severall causes concernyng the kynges warres and other his affaires, within the tyme of this declaracion : That is to say : To William Gonson, Cristofer Coo, George Whitwan, Robert Applyard, George Awdeley, Petur Grysling, Robert Kyrk, Grabriell^a Josselyn, William Throgmerton, Sir Antony Poyntz, and Hew Clerk, capteyns apou the see, for the wages and vitailles of themselffes and their retynues by soundre tymes within the tyme of this declaracion, decccxlij. li. ix. s. iij. d.

^a Sic in MS.

ob. q. To my lord of Rocheford for a shippe called the *Anne Boleyn*, cxv. li. iiij. s. To Petur Demeana, for a shippe called the *Sabra*,^a cxv. li. iiij. s.; for wages of maryners kepyng the seid shippe by the space of one moneth, and for a bote for the same shippe, cv. s. ij. d. For vjm¹ bow-staves delyvered to Sir William Skevyngton, master of the kynges ordynaunce, ccclx. li.; xxxiiij. peces of olerons delyvered to Rychard Gibson to the kynges use, xvij. li. xiiij. s. For iiij. m¹ciij^{xx}ix. dossen brede, diij^{xx}vj. barrells di. floure, and m¹lxij. pipes bere for vitailling of the kynges army under my lord of Norfolk in the xiiijth yere of our seid soveraigne lord, deliij. li. xv. s. vj. d. For deccciij^{xxv}. pipes j. hogshead j. barrell of bere delyvert to E. Weldon, for vitailling of the army under the Duke of Suffolk, price every pipe vj. s.—cciiij^{xxv}. li. xv. s. To Richard Gresham, for ccclijm¹deccclxxvij. lbs. of cabulles, hawsers, and cabulletes, dec. twyne, xxxvj. last tarre, x. barrell pich, m¹m¹ sayle nedilles, vj. dozen compasses, clx. ronnyng glasses, and lx. boltes canvas—m¹ccccxvij. li. ix. s. x. d. To Richard Frelock for ij. roopes, called tye ropes, for the *Henry Grace Dieu*, weying m¹m¹ccxxvij. lb. at xvj. s. the c.-xvij. li. To William Huxley for preparyng of certeyn of the kynges stuff and provysion of other stuff for the Duke of Somerset,^b xxij. li. x. s. ix. d. To Richard Gibson for conveyaunce of the kynges tentes to Cales, the xiiijth yere of our seid soveraigne lord, iiij. li.; conveyaunce of the kinges ordynaunce for tharmy under the Duke of Suffolk unto Cales, lxx. li. xj. s. vj. d. To Nycholas Tyrry, for ciij. mastes of hym bought, lxxij. li. ij. s. iiij. d. Freight of vj. hoyes laden with ordynaunce from the parties of Flaunders into Englund, lix. li. xiiij. s. iiij. d., with rewardes yeven [x. li.] to Christofer Mores and other gonners for their expences, havynge the oversight of conveyaunce of the same ordynaunce, lxx. li. xiiij. s. iiij. d. To my Lord Marques of Exitor, by the name of Erle of Devon, for his diettes attendyng upon the Kyng of Dennemark, xxiiij. li. To Karlill, harrold-at-armes, for his diettes sent into Irlond, viij. li. To Richard Cauvendisshe for his diettes sent into Scotlond, xij. li. vj. s. viij. d. To my lord of Rocheford for reperacions by hym don at Tonnebrigge and Pensehurst, cc. li. ix. s. i. d. q. To Richard Cauvendisshe for the wages of a garison of gonners beyng in the Marches of Scotlond, cxxvj. li. viij. s. viij. d. To Humfrey Dicher, and other bowers, for makynge of declviij. bowes at vij. d. a pece, xxij. li. ij. s. ij. d. To Robert Deryk for makynge elene of m¹m¹ccccxxix harnesses, xxij. li. ij. s. ij. d. To Robert Applyard for reperacions don apon the *Mynyon* in wynter, the xvth yere of our soveraigne lord, beyng apon the see, x. li. xix. s. iiij. d. To John Martyn de Sancta Modia and Martyn de Cariaga for for^c a bumbardell, ij. portepeces with iiij. chambers of one sorte, xxxvij. barrells saltpetre, delyvered to Sir William Skevyngton, master of the kynges ordynaunce, c. li. To Fraunces Archano Archan'^d his son, Christofer Florent', Jacano Florent', Jerom de Melan, Antony de Napoll, Michaell de Manna, Magnus de Monfera, Buttasago de Cezena, Italyons, gonners, reteyned to do the kynges grace servyce in his warres, for their wages by severall and soundre dayes, tymes, and spaces, ccvj. li. ix. s. x. d. Conduyte of vj. gonners to Berwik, lxxv. s. To my lord Edmond Haward for cootes and conduyte of hym self and his servauntes appoynted to go norward to

^a Sabra or Zabra, a Spanish word for a ship.

^b Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, Admiral of England, natural son of Henry VIII.

^c Sic in MS.

^d Master of the Mynes, *Letters and Papers Hen. VIII.* iii. 3288.

serve the kynges grace in his warres ayenst the Scottes, x. li. To Alexander Ewer for the wages of hymself and dyverse joynners makyng speres and demi-launces for the kynges warres, lxxv. li. xvij. s. iiij. d. In reward to Angell Recaneto conductor of tharmy undre the leadyng of the duke of Suffolk for his diligente service, xx. li. To John de Lucy leiftenaunt of themperor's ordynaunce, in reward for his servyce don to the kynges grace in his warres, xl. li. For reperacions doon upon the kynges ordynaunce at Cales [xiiij. li. xix. s. ix. d.] by Sir William Skevyngton and by Sir John Daunce, John Hales Baron of the Kynges Eschequier [x. li. xv. s. ix. d.], and Cristofer Hales the kynges solicitor, xxiiij. li. xv. s. vj. d. Hire of stuff for Tayllors Hall for thambassadors of Scotland, with makyng elene of the same hall and other places for thambassadors, xxv. li. ix. s. ix. d. To Rauff Swyllington, late the kynges attorney, for his expens, iiij. li., rydyng to Coventre and abydyng their for thexamynacion of the pretended Insurreccion to be doon by Fraunces Philipps and other and for dyverse costes and expences, xiiij. li. xvj. d. made by Sir Richard Sacheverell and the Mayre of Coventre concernyng the same Insurreccion, in bryngyng and sendyng up of prisoners, xvij. li. xvj. d. To William Umpton in reward for disclosyng of the same Insurreccion, xiiij. li. vj. s. viij. d. To Robert Leighton, porter of the Towre, for expences of prisoners sent to Coventre to be reigned, c. s. viij. d. To the seid Rauff Swillington for his costes rydyng in the North parties to sytte in comyssion with the Duke of Norfolk as justice of assise and gaole of delyvery by the space of xxv dayes at xij. s. a day, xv. li. To John Tailor Bailieff of Hastynges for hire of xvij. shippes, to transporte Themperors Majeste and his company from Cales into Englund, lx. li. To John Alow of Dovor for transporting of Sir William Fitz William and his company to Guysnes in October the xvth yere of our seid sovereigne lord, lxxvj. s. viij. d. To John Tomson priest of Rye for conveyance [of] certen Frenchmen from Rye to London, lxxvj. s. viij. d. For expences of the kynges messengers rydyng throught Englund dyverse and soundre tymes with privee seales for the kynges dettes, commysyoners boke of the loone, and for other the kynges besynes and affaires, li. li. iiij. d. Reward to iiij. servauntes of my late lord Marney for their costes comyng to London gevyng attendaunce to come to servyce with my lady princez, xl. s. To William Browne, theiff, for his costes reteyned for pechyng of other theiffes, xvij. s. x. d. Expences of ij. men conveying ccccl. li. to Bristowe for payment of wages of dyverse persons beyng upon the see in Aprill the xvth yere of our seid sovereigne lord, xxxix. s. iiij. d. Costes of a dyner for my lord of Suffolk and other at thexamynacion of the Bisshopp of Chestre, c. s. Costes of a dyner for the Comysioners of the furst loone at Westminster in December the xvth yere, lx. s. Makyng of seates in the kynges bench at the reigntyng of Fraunces Phillipps and other traitors, viij. s. vj. d. To a clerk of Bryan Tukes for wryting thaet of Revenues, xx. s. Costes of Robert Hennege to Hundesdon to take possessyon for the kynges grace, xvij. s. x. d. To John Waturhouse for wryting a boke of fees and annuities in Englund and for stuff and byndyng the same boke, viij. li. xiiij. s. xd. Costes and expences of Sir John Daunce, knyght, John Hales, Baron of the kynges Eschequier, and Christofer Hales, the kynges solicitor, surveyng of Cales in the moneth of Auguste and September the xvijth yere of our sovereigne lord, xxxvij. li. xiiij. s. xj. d. To James Flemyng for metyng and mesuryng of the kynges forest of Guysnes, cvij. s. iiij. d. For hire of a house in Southwark to ley in the kynges clapholt, xl. s. To John Lymsey oone of the sixe clerkes of the Chauncery, husbond to

^a late the wif of John Jenyns, for the superplusage of a declaracion made for the same John, iiii^{xx}xvj. li. xv. s. To Richard Cauendisch for his superplusage of his declaracion made of diverse charges in the North parties, xxxiij. li. xvij. s. v. d. And also for the dyettes of the forseid Syr John Daunce at vj. s. viij. d. by the day, oone clerke at xij. d. by the day and oone other clerke at viij. d. by the day, occupied and bysied about the seid paymentes and other the kynges affaires beforseid by the space of iij. yeres duryng the tyme of the warres, cccclvj. li. v. s. And for the wages of oone clerk at xij. d. by the day, makyng payment of diverse and soundre sommes of money aftur the said warres extincted, and for makyng of bokes of parcelles concernyng the same by the space of iij. yeres, liiij. li. xv. s. In all, as by partieler billes and bokes signed with thands of the forseid parties testyfyng to the receipt of the sommes aforseid upon this declaracion examyned it may appere, v^ml'dcccclxxvj. li. x. s. viiiij. d.

Money advaunced by wey of prest to dyverse persons.

Also paied and delyvered to diverse and soundre persons by wey of prest for diverse and soundre charges concernyng the kyng our soveraigne lordes warres, and other his affaires within the tyme of this declaracion. That is to sey : To John Jenyns, upon payment of the wages and vitaylles of diverse shippes beyng upon the see, in February the xiiijth yere of our seid soveraigne lord, and upon other the kynges affaires, xviiij^ml'dcccclxxvj. li. ix. s. To William Lillegrave, upon the payment of garysons at Cales and Guysnes, and other the kynges affaires, ixm^ldcccclvj. li. xiiij. s. iiiij. d. To William Gonson, upon payment of wages and vitaylles of shippes upon the see, in Marche the xiiijth yere of our seid soveraigne lord, and upon diverse and other causes, xiim^ldcccclxxij. li. xi. s. x. d. To John Hopton, upon the wages of a garyson of gonners, and other charges, at Portsmouth, dcccclxi. li. xx. d. To Thomas Russhe, upon the provysion of whett for vitailyng the kynges army into Scotland, dec. li. To the same Thomas Russhe and Thomas Hungerford, for the same cause, dxxxxij. li. xvij. s. iiiij. d. To Nycholas Waryng, upon vitailyng the kynges army by see, cclx. li. To Edward Madeson, upon the provysion of whett to be sent to Berwyk for vitailyng the kynges army into Scotland, dec. li. To William Pawne, Edward Weldon, and Thomas Hatelyff, upon vytailyng the seid army, viij^ml'dcccclxxij. li. xiiij. s. iiiij. d. To Thomas Strangeways and George Lawson, for the same causes, m^ml'm^lcccclvj. li. xix. s. ix. d. To Sir William Skevyngton, knyght, upon the provysion and repayring of ordnaunce, xim^lliiij. li. xvij. s. ij. d. To William Huxley, upon soundrie provysions for my lady princes and other causes, cxx. li. xvij. s. xj. d. To my Lord Sandes, upon fortyfyng of the Castell of Guysnes, c. li. To William Stone, upon provysion of empty caske, xl. li. To Robert Deryk, to be employed upon makyng elene of harnez, cliij. li. vj. s. viij. d. To Edward Ryngeley, for conveyance of ordynaunce from the Toure of London to Newcastle, xxxviij. li. xj. s. To William Pawne, upon payment of wages of wurkemen at Portesmouth, iij^{xx}xv. li. xj. s. vij. d. To Robert Applyard, upon the wages, vitaylles, and tondage of diverse shippes, ccccl. li. To Nycholas Hurleton, upon the dyettes and expences of the Kyng of Denmark, ccclxij. li. To Richard Gresham, upon provysion of cabulles and other roopes, m^l. li. To Thomas Spert, upon repayring the kinges shippes, cccclxxviij. li. xiiij. s. iiiij. d. To Thomas

Jermyn, apon payment of wages of shippes at Portesmouth, m^lclxxij. li. ix. s. To my Lord Lisle,^a apon the buldyng of a stores house at the Castell of Porchestre, and other causes, cccc. li. To Sir Herry Shirbourne, apon conduyte of xx. souldicours from London to Hull, vj. li. To William Seyntpeir, apon provysion of empty caske, xxxviij. li. vj. s. viij. d. To James Sewen, apon makyng of ii. peces of ordynaunce, xxij. li. To Fernandus, the Quenes physicion, apon the hire and necessaries of a Spanyerd shippe, belongyng to Rodericus Goundesalvius, l. li. To William Symondes, apon the vytaillyng of diverse shippes, clx. li. To John Craford, apon vitaillyng of m^lm^l. men apon the see, undre Sir William FitzWilliam, cc. li. To Gregory Casalo, knyght, apon the reteynyng of Italyons gonners, xl. li. To Richard Palshide apon vitaillyng the kynges army by see, deccc. li. To Richard Paxford, apon the wages and vitailles of the kynges shippe called the *Lesse Barke*, clxxj. li. ij. s. iiij. d. To David Miller apon the wages and vitailles and tondage of the *Vyncent*, of Eryth, xxxviij. li. ix. s. iiij. d. To John Rogers apon the wages and conduyte of maryners, xij. li. To Christofer Coe apon wages and vitailles and tonage of diverse shippes, delxxix. li. vj. s. viij. d. To Cornelys Johnson, smyth, apon makyng of certeyn stuff for the kynges grace, cccxxij. li. v. s. vj. d. To Robert Lord apon the conduyte of certeyn souldiours that came from the crewes at Guysnes and Hammes from Dovor to ther dwellyng places, ccciiij^{xx}. li. xij. s. x. d. To William Armer, capteyn of the *Swepestrate*, apon the wages and vitailles of hymself and his retynue, xxxij. li. xv. s. ix. d. To Walter Jago, captain of the *Mawdelyn*, of Depford, apon lyke wages and vitailles, iiij^{xxv}. li. ij. s. vj. d. To William Nycolson, capteyn of the *Kateryn Galy*, apon lyke wages and vitailles, xxxvj. li. To Henry Pykman, Thomas Bolley, William Buksted, John Snodon, and Robert Patty, bowers, apon makyng vjm^l. bowstaves into bowes, cccx. li. xij. s. iiij. d. To Thomas Vaughan and Robert Stilman, apon transportyng the kynges army, undre the leading of my Lord Tresorer, from Dovor to Cales, l. li. To John Assheton, apon provysion of dyverse necessaries for thambassadors of Scotland, xxv. li. To Sir Antony Browne, knyght, apon the cootes and conduyte of l. men which shuld have served the kynges grace, in his army undre the leadyng of the Duke of Suffolk, xv. li. xvj. s. viij. d. In all, as by the seid boke of parcelles apon this declaracion examyned it may appere,

lxxiiijm^lciiij^{xx}. li. v. s. v. d. ob.

Somme of all the paymentes, costes, charges, expences, and prestes aforeseid,

iiij^{xx}xix^mldecccxxxij. li. viij. s. ix. d. ob.

And so remayneth in thands of the seid Sir John Daunce apon thend of this declaracion,

clxj. li. xij. s. vj. d. ob.

Whereof,

For the reward of Thomas Tamworth and Guthlake Overton, auditours assigned by my lord cardynalles grace to take thacompt of the seid Sir John Daunce, as well for castyng, divyding, and trying of the forseid boke of parcelles, as for makyng, compylyng, castyng, and clere wrytyng of this declaracion,

xx. li.

In petycion,

And also for reward yeven to John Waturhouse as well for wrytyng the boke of surveyng of Cales as for parchement, forelles^b and byndyng the same boke.

iiij. li.

xxiiij. li.

^a Arthur Plantagenet, natural son of Edward IV.

^b Sheep skins used for binding. In the accounts for building the king's palace, Westminster, there is an entry "for iiij forrell skynes occupied in covering of books," bought of Wm. Bayley, of London. stationer. The word is still used in the trade.

And yet remayneth in thandes of the seid Sir John Daunce, cxxxvij. li. xiiij. s. vj. d. ob.

Per nos	{	GUTHLACUM OVERTON.
		JOHANNEM MYNNE,
		Vice, nomine, ac per mandatum magistri mei Thomae Tamworth, ipso infirmo et manu impotente.

De Johanne Daunce, milite, de denariis per ipsum debitis super determinatione duarum separalium declarationum concernentium transportationem Caroli Ducis Suffolciæ in Galliam per mare, anno xiiij^o domini Regis nunc, et alia negotia domini Regis, declaratarum per eundem Johannem Daunce coram Thoma Tamworthe et Guthlaco Overton auditoribus dicti domini Regis per consilium Regium assignatis, ut per easdem duas declaraciones penes dictum Johannem Daunce remanentes plenius liquet et apparet, ut asserit; receptis per me, Brianum Tuke, militem, Thesaurarium Cameræ Regiæ, ad usum suæ serenissimæ majestatis, quinto decimo die Maii, anno regni regis Henrici Octavi xxxij^{do}, centum et quadraginta libris, decem et septem solidis et decem denariis—cxl. li. xvij. s. x. d.

B. TUKE.

Thomas Carmarden.