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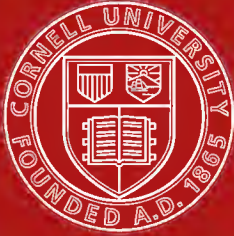
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The earliest known printed English ballad



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A BALLADE OF THE SCOTTYSHE  
KYNGE.







*The Earliest known Printed English Ballad.*

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A  
BALLADE  
OF THE  
SCOTTYSSHE KYNGE.

WRITTEN BY

JOHN SKELTON,

POET LAUREATE TO KING HENRY THE EIGHTH.

REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE WITH AN HISTORICAL  
AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INTRODUCTION

BY

JOHN ASHTON.

LONDON :

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

1882.



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# A BALLADE OF THE SCOTTYSSHE KYNGE.

## CHAPTER I.

### ORIGIN OF BALLADS.



OF all varieties of poetry, the BALLAD, in the form which it affects among us, in distinction to other countries, is, perhaps, one of the most attractive. Although deriving its appellation from a word signifying a *dance* in Italy and France, where the ballad was a metrical narrative, or domestic epic, generally short, or at least not very long, as to its amount, and used as an accompaniment to a dance, the English ballad by no means demanded the dance for its accompaniment, and only signified a fairly short narrative poem in a rhyming metre of a lively, tripping, and popular style, which could be sung or chanted, and as such, was easily distinguished from the true

poem or lay, which was composed in an artificial and more serious verse, and was only intended for recitation. It is difficult, if not altogether impossible, to trace the origin of the present form of the ballad in England. There is great probability that it is contemporary with the times when the alliterative, or initial-rhyming poems of the Anglo-Saxon and Early English poets were gradually giving way to the end-rhyming poetry which Chaucer and his school did so much to dignify.

Of our indigenous ballads, many so-called collections have been compiled. A mere list of the titles would be tedious and of little profit here. Perhaps the oldest known example is that of "King Horn," derived from an older and unfound ballad, yet certainly written in the form in which it is now extant, as early as the thirteenth century. Another celebrated and early ballad, "Gamelyn," is of the fourteenth century. After this period the ballad, in the elastic forms to which it lends itself both as to intrinsic narrative character, and extrinsic metrical adaptation, provided only the quality of being capable of being sung be preserved, springs rapidly into vogue among the copyists, and examples of it abound. In fact, for a season, the ballad occupied a dignified position among less facile forms of poetry. It was a form favoured by the best poets, and admired by the most appreciative listeners. But, after a time, as the progress of

education and the advance of literary taste directed the attention of the better classes to other channels of composition, so the ballad came to be neglected and despised, until at length, particularly in the seventeenth century, it degenerated into a vehicle for ribaldry, obscenity, and scurrility, printed in the simplest and commonest manner, carried about the country by pedlars who pandered to the depraved tastes of their unlettered customers, and, with few exceptions, worthless in every point of its former excellence. Curiously enough an exception must be made with regard to the Scottish ballads, many of which, particularly those relating to martial deeds, or military prowess, are of a far superior character to those of England, which are found contemporary with them. The simpler, chaster, and more martial spirit of the Caledonians, no doubt contributed to this result, and in turn was influenced by it.

Whether the curious "Ballade," which is the subject of the present treatise, should take rank as the earliest known printed ballad in England—or only be entitled to secondary honours—mainly depends on what can be termed a ballad—where a song ends, and a poem commences. It has, however, but one rival, "The Nut-browne Mayd," to which the title of a ballad can be hardly assigned in the same sense of perfectness, and self-completeness that this is.<sup>1</sup> This poem may

<sup>1</sup> It should be borne in mind that Mr. G. Barnett Smith com-

be familiar to many readers, but few know its pedigree, and title to rank as the earliest known printed ballad.

Early in the sixteenth century a book was published at Antwerp, without date or author's name, and this, for want of a better name, has been called "Arnold's Chronicle," or "The Customes of London." Bale, Pits, Stowe, and Holinshed, ascribe this work to Arnold (according to Stowe, "a citizen of London"), "who being inflamed with the fervente love of good learninge, travailed very studiously therin, and princi-

municated the text of this ballad to the "Athenæum," No. 2790, April 16, 1881, p. 525, with descriptive notes relating to the principal events in the progress of its discovery. This was followed in the next number, p. 561, by a paragraph containing an extract from a letter by Professor Skeat to the editor, in which he writes: "I do not quite know why it is called the 'oldest English printed ballad.' The ballad of 'The Nut-brown Maid,' printed at length in my 'Specimens of English Literature,' is quite a famous one; every one should know of it who cares for English Literature. And it was printed in 1502." The same paragraph points out that the accuracy of Mr. Barnett Smith's transcript is impugned. To this Mr. Smith, in the "Athenæum," No. 2792, April 30, pp. 592, 593, replied that his variations consist "in nearly every instance in the substitution of capital letters where they seem to be required, and in the uniform spelling of a word or two where the original was defective." In this reply, also, Mr. Smith admits having for the moment forgotten the claims of "The Nut-brown Maid" for a date of 1502, and he adds, "But after all it is a secondary matter whether 'The Nut-brown Maid' preceded by a few years the ballad of 'The Scottish King,' or whether the latter was the earlier in the order of publication. The one paramount fact is that here—as is generally believed—is a per-



pally in observing matters worthy to be remembered of the posteritye; he noted the Charters, liberties, lawes, constitucions and Customes of the Citie of London. He lived in the year 1519." Whether he, or any one else wrote the book, does not much matter; it is a book entirely on mercantile subjects, with the remarkable exception of the unexpected, and uncalled-for, interpolation of the anonymous poem which has received the name of the "Nut-brown Mayd." The page in "Arnold's Chronicle," which precedes this poem, consists of "The compoficion betwene the marchauntis of england and y<sup>e</sup> towne of

fectly new ballad, which must possess a strong and genuine interest for men of letters and antiquaries." Mr. Adin Williams, another correspondent to the same periodical, in the same column, challenges Professor Skeat's statement that the date of 1502 is to be assigned to "The Nut-brown Maid," and inclines to 1521 as a nearer date of publication, although the ballad was written about the earlier date mentioned. He says in continuation, "Mr. Barnett Smith might call his the oldest printed ballad, with title-page and date, issued as a book, and not as a portion of a book, even if Arnold's 'Chronicle' is said to have been printed before 1521. But what of the 'Geste of Robin Hood,' Edinburgh, 1508?" Professor Skeat, however, in a subsequent communication (No. 2793, May 7, p. 623) completely demolishes this assertion by showing that there are two old editions of Arnold's "Chronicle," one printed in 1502, and the other in 1521, and suggests the date of the writing of "The Nut-brown Maid" as "about 1500, but that is the very latest date that can be reasonably accepted." To this Mr. A. Williams acquiesces in the following No. 2974, May 14, p. 654.

andwarp, for the coftis of ther marchaundicis brought to the faid towne and leauing thens." Immediately before the poem is "Brokers to pay for a cloth under xl.s. the broker fhall haue ij.g7.

Item for a cloth aboue xl.s. the broker hath iiij.g7.

Item C. ellis cotton cloth payth lyke a clothe iiij.g7. &c"

and immediately after it the book continues the even, bufinefs-like tenour of its way, and dilates upon "The rekenyng to bey waris in flaundres." The date of 1502 or 1503 has been afcribed to the "Chronicle", folety for the reafon that the laft fheriffs in the compiler's lift, in the firft edition, are Henry Keble and Nicolas Nynes, in the 18th year of King Henry VIII., viz., 1502. This date may or may not be rightly afcribed, and need only be queftioned if the title of the poem of the "Nut-brown Maid" to be confidered a ballad ftands good.

What is a ballad? or rather what *was* a ballad? for we all know its prefent meaning. Chaucer and others ufed the term "balade" for a fong written in a particular rhythm, but that definition paffed away, and it came certainly to mean a popular fong on fome warlike feat, or adventure, love or intrigue, of more or lefs extent, but ftill fhort enough to be fung, and, as I take it, to be fung by one perfon only, there being no antiphonal ballads properly fo called. But the whole of the "Nut-brown Maid" from the

twenty-second line (out of 180) is a metrical dialogue between the knight and the maid, and is, moreover, intended to be so:—

- Line 13. "Than betwene vs, lete vs discusse, what was all the  
maner  
14. Be twene them too, we wyl also, telle all they peyne  
in fere  
15. That she was in, *now I begynne, soo that ye me answere.*"

This removes it at once out of the category of a *ballad*. That it has hitherto been thus described is of no importance, and, until this "ballade of the Scottyshe Kyng" was found, it was scarcely worth while to remove the "Nut-brown Maid" from the post of honour. Professor Skeat and others have, nevertheless, accepted this as a ballad; and granting that the "Nut-brown Maid" thoroughly fulfils all the conditions of a ballad, I still claim the highest honours for the "Scottyshe Kyng," on the ground that it is independently published, that it has a title and a colophon, and that it styles itself a ballad, thus leaving no doubt as to its character. It, therefore, stands at present as the earliest printed English ballad.





## CHAPTER II.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE BALLADE OF THE SCOTTYSHE KYNGE.



THE description of this poem in the British Museum Catalogue is as follows :—

“James IV. King of Scotland. A ballade of the Scottyshe Kynge (commencing ‘Kynge Jamy, Jomy your Joye is all go;’) on the battle of Floddon by John Skelton, B.L. Richard Fawkes. London, 1513. 4°. Note. 4 leaves without title page or pagination. 31 lines to the full page. Beneath the title is a woodcut representing two Knights; and beneath the woodcut are the first four lines of the letterprefs. This ballad was included in ‘a treatyse of the Scottes’ published later among ‘Certayne bokes cōpyled by Mayster Skelton’ but with many variations. It is believed to be the first printed English Ballad.”

As far as is known this piece is unique, and its

history is somewhat romantic. On opening the book is found the pen-and-ink note:—

“‘A ballade of the Scottyfshe Kynges.’ This formed the inside of the wooden cover of an old folio volume belonging to Miss Chafyn Grove of Zeals House, Bath. The old book, with a great many more, had lain for years on the floor of a garret in a farm house at Whaddon, co. Dorset (now Miss Grove’s), and both farm house and library had come to her by family descent, from Mr. Bullen Reynes of co. Dorset.

“ J. E. Jackson,  
“ Leigh Delamere,  
“ Chippenham,  
“ Hon. Canon of Bristol.  
“ Nov. 9, 1878.”

This authentication is, however, somewhat meagre, and it is a pity that Canon Jackson did not enter more fully into the details of its discovery. It was found, as described, in the cover of the French romance of “Huon of Bordeaux,” printed at Paris by Michel le Noir in 1513, which was bound in oak after its arrival in England. Not the least remarkable circumstance connected with its finding, was that in the other side cover of the book, were two leaves of a very scarce tract on Floddon Field, “The trewe encountre or . . . Batayle lately don betwene Englade and: Scotlande. In whiche batayle the . Scottyshe

Kynge was flayne" and known to be printed by Richard Faques.<sup>1</sup> This gave an opportunity of comparing the type and printing of the ballad and prose narrative, and proved that both were the work of Faques, who, indeed, printed at least one other book of Skelton's.<sup>2</sup> In this I most fully concur, having had

<sup>1</sup> "Richard Fawkes, Faques, or Fakes, is thought by Bagford in his MS. Memoranda, to have been a foreigner, and to have printed in the Monastery of Syon, while one Myghel Fawkes printed in conjunction with Robert Copland in 1535. There is greater probability in the supposition that Fawkes was a relation of William Faques the king's printer (who printed from 1499 to 1508). Few of his books exhibit the same skilfulness of execution as do those of this latter printer. 'However that be (adds Herbert), Mr Thomas Wilson of Leeds in Yorkshire, in a letter to Mr. Ames, dated April 2, 1751, informed him that Richard Fawkes, printer, was second son of John Fawkes of Farnley Hall, Esqre, in the said County; and that in a pedigree he has, of that family, he is called Printer of London.' There is a loose MS. note in Herbert's 'Memoranda Books' that Wyer was servant to Fawkes; but I have never discovered a volume in which such testimony appears. . . . Time has spared very few of his publications, and his books may be treasured among the rarities of the typographical art."—"Typographical Antiquities," &c., by the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, vol. iii., p. 355, ed. 1816.

<sup>2</sup> "Skelton's Garlande or Chapelet of Laurell," 1523. Quarto.

"A ryght delectable tratyfe vpon a goodly Garlande or Chapelet of Laurell by mayster Skelton Poete laureat studyously dyuyfed at Sheryfhotton Castell. In y<sup>e</sup> foreste of galtres/ wherein ar cō-pryfyde many & dyuers solacyons & ryghte pregnant allectyves of syngular pleasure/ as more at large it doth apere in y<sup>e</sup> pces folowynge"

"¶ Inpryntyd by me Rycharde faukes dwellydg in durā rent

an opportunity of comparing them. It seems, however, that this fortunate discovery was to be full of surprises, for these two leaves were the very ones wanting to complete the copy of this tract in the library of S. Christie Miller, Esq., of Craigentenny, and Britwell, Bucks. The Ballad would, in all probability have remained still longer unknown to the general public, as it was somewhat hidden; being catalogued, as we have seen, under the heading "James IV. King of Scotland"—had it not been kindly pointed out to me by Mr. Anderson of the British Museum, who knew my fondness for ancient ballad literature.

The ballad, although not dated, carries with it internal evidence of its date. Indeed, Skelton was in such haste to sing his pæan, that he evidently acted on the first (and incorrect) version of the victory. It is probable that he did not know of the death of King James; at any rate, he speaks of him all through as living as a prisoner at Norham:—

" For to the Castell of Norham  
I vnderstonde to soone ye cam.  
For a prysoner there now ye be  
Eyther to the devyll or the trinitie."

er els in Powlis chyrche yarde at the sygne of the **A.B.C.**  
The yere of our lorde god. **M.CCCC.LXIIJ.** The. iij. day of  
Octobre."

And again :—

“Of the Kyng of nauerne ye may take hede/  
 How vnfortunately he doth now fpede/  
 In double welles now he dooth dreme.  
 That is a Kyng witou a realme  
 At hym example ye wolde none take  
 Experyence hath brought you in the fame brake.”

When Skelton re-wrote the ballad, and published it years after, in “Skelton Laureate againft the Scottes,” he was aware of this anachronifm and altered it :—

“Unto the caftell of Norram  
 I vnderftande, to fone ye came  
 Thus for your guerdon quyt ar ye  
 Thanked be God in Trinitie.”

“Of the Kyng of Nauerne, ye might take heed  
 Ungracioufly how he doth fpeed  
 In double delynge, fo he did dreme  
 That he is Kyng, without a Reme.  
 And for example he would none take  
 Experiens hath brought you in fuch a brake.”

Skelton evidently confidered it important to be early in the field, and as, from his pofition as poet laureate and the King’s orator, he muft needs be loyal above all to his royal mafter, and thoroughly fevere upon his enemies, he called upon Melpomene—

“To guyde my pen, and my pen to embibe  
 Illumine me your poet and your fcribe



That with mixture of Aloes and bitter gall  
I may compound, confectures for accordiall  
To angre the Scottes, and Irish Kiteringes withal  
That late were difcomfēt, with battaile marcial.”

If he could do this, and sing his song of triumph,  
there was no need of delay until authentic news of the  
victory arrived,—so he fet himself to do as he says :—

“So that now I haue deuised  
And in my minde I haue comprifed  
Of the proude Scot, King Jemmy  
To write some lytell tragedy  
For no manner consideration  
Of any sorowful lamentation  
But for our special confolacion  
Of al our royal Englysh Nacion.”





## CHAPTER III.

### BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF JOHN SKELTON.

**H**AVING thus established the authorship of the ballad, it will be advantageous to put on record some notices of Skelton himself. There are several quasi portraits of Skelton extant—but there is only one likely to be at all reliable. In the “Chapelle of Laurell” is one, but that is evidently from the same block that represents the month of April in “le cōpost et kalendrier des bergeres” printed by Guy Marchât, Paris, 1499. There was another portrait in an edition of “Dyuers Balletys and Dyties folacious”; but as this also did duty for Dr. Boorde (author of *Wise Men of Gotham*, &c.), it cannot be received as genuine. It seems singular, that, seeing he was a well-known character, and popular writer, old woodcuts should have to do duty for his “vera effigies”; but such is the case.

Another portrait in an edition of “Colin Clout”

printed by Richard Kele, is, to say the least, very dubious, judging by previous experience ; but there is one,—in “*Portraits Illustrating Granger’s Biographical History of England,*” commonly known as Richardson’s Collection, which really does seem a probable likeness—a flat black cap forms the headpiece of a frank smiling face, which is rather broad, and with pointed chin. He wears a slight beard and moustache. He is dressed in a black cassock and coat, with a collar slightly laced, hair rather short and curling, ears somewhat prominent.

The only attempt at authenticating this portrait is, that it is “from an original picture in the possession of Mr. Richardson.”

His birthplace is unknown, some imagining he was born in Norfolk, others that he came from Cumberland, and we are in equal ignorance as to the date of his birth. It is assumed that it could not be earlier than 1460, and the reasoning by which this surmise has been arrived at, is that probably one of the earliest poems he wrote was that “*Of the Death of the Noble prince Kynge Edward the forth*”, who died 1483. It is certain that he studied at Oxford, and was laureated there somewhere about 1490, for in the preface to “*the booke of Eneydos compyled by Vyrgyle,*” which was translated from the French by Caxton, and published by him in 1490, we find “*But I praye mayster John Skelton, late created poete laureate in the vnyuersite of oxenford, to ouersee and correct this sayd booke.*” Search

was made in the Oxford records by the Rev. Dr. Bliss, who was unable to find any trace of Skelton's distinction, but the poet himself says :—

“ At Oxforth the vniversityte  
 Auaunfid I was to that degre ;  
 By hole consent of theyr fenate,  
 I was made poete laureat.”<sup>1</sup>

Shortly after, the University of Cambridge conferred an *ad eundem* degree on him. “ An. Dom. 1493 et Hen. 7. nono. Conceditur Johi Skelton Poete in partibus transmarinis<sup>2</sup> atque Oxon. Laurea ornato, ut apud nos eadem decoraretur,” and in 1504-5 this was again mentioned, and the right of wearing the habit which the King had granted was conceded to him. He was not a little proud of this habit, and in his poems against Garnesche he mentions it several times.

“ What evelythe thé, rebawde, on me to raue?  
 A Kyng to me myn habyte gaue : ”

It seems to have been white and green, and exceedingly fine, for he says :—

“ Your sworde ye swere, I wene,  
 So tranchant and so kene,  
 Xall Kyl both wyght and grene :  
 Your foly is to grett  
 The Kynges colours to threte.”

<sup>1</sup> “ Skelton Laureate defendar ageinst lusty Garnyshe well bescen Chrystofer Chalangar, et cetera ” lines 81-4.

<sup>2</sup> Louvain, where he had also studied.

On this habit, or on some other portion of his attire, the name of his Muse Calliope was embroidered.

“Why were ye *Calliope* embrawdred with letters of golde ?  
Skelton Laureate. Orato. Reg. maketh this aunfwere &c—

Calliope  
As ye may se,  
Regent is she  
Of poctes al,  
Whiche gauē to me  
The high degre  
Laureat to be  
Of fame royall ;  
Whose name enrolde  
With filke and golde  
I dare be bolde  
Thus for to were  
Of her I holde  
And her houfholde ;  
Though I waxe olde  
And some dele fere  
Yet is she fayne,  
Voyde of disdayn,  
Me to retayne  
Her feruiture :  
With her certayne  
I will remayne  
As my fouerayne  
Moost of pleasure  
Maulgre touz malheureux.”

Skelton followed the custom of most learned men of that age, he entered the Church, and was admitted to the grade of subdeacon on the 31st March, deacon

14th April, and ordained priest 9th June, A.D. 1498. It is uncertain when he was appointed tutor to Prince Henry, afterwards Henry VIII., but he had basked in the sunshine of court favour for some time previously, for he celebrated the creation of Prince Arthur as Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester in A.D. 1489 in a composition called "Prince Arthur's Creacyoun,"—a piece which is not now extant,—and when Prince Henry was created Duke of York in A.D. 1494, Skelton seized the opportunity of dedicating some Latin verses to his patron. He seems also to have attended to the studies of his young charge, for he writes,<sup>1</sup>

"The Duke of Yorkis creauncer whan Skelton was  
Now Henry the VIII. Kyng of Englonde,  
A Tratyse he deuyfid and browght it to pas,  
Callid *Speculum Principis*, to bere in his honde  
Therin to rede; and to vnderstande  
All the demenour of princely astate,  
To be our Kyng, of God preordinate."

No date has been assigned to his appointment as Rector of Dis in Norfolk, which preferment he seems to have held till his death, but that he had the living in 1504 there can be no doubt, for his signature "Master John Skelton. Laureat. Parson of Disse," appears as a witness to the will of Mary Cooper of Dis in that year. Here, however, he came under

<sup>1</sup> "Garlande of Laurell."

the heavy displeasure of his diocefan, Nix or Nykke, on account of his marriage, conduct which would hardly call forth such a heavy punishment now-a-days.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In 1873 Mr. Walter de Gray Birch, F.S.A., discovered among the MSS. of Mr. William Bragge, F.S.A., at Sheffield, an unpublished lyric by Skelton referring to this episode in the domestic life of the poet. From the allusion to the separation of a husband and wife, when the latter was "ny off progeny," we may fairly conclude that it was written shortly after Skelton's enforced separation from his wife, during his refuge at Westminster. The poem, which formed the subject of a communication by Mr. Birch to the "Athenæum," is as follows:—

"Petevelly Confraynd am y With weepyng y	}	to morne and playne.
"Thatt we so ny off progeny So sodenly	}	Schuld parte on twayne.
"When yee are goyn Conforte ys noyne Butt al a looyne	}	Endewre must y.
"With grevyly groyne Makyng my moyne As hytt where oone	}	That schuld nedys dy.
"With chance sodyne Soo doythe me strayne Yn every wayne	}	That for no thyng,
"I cannott layne Nor yeet refrayne Myne yes twayne	}	Frome soore wepyng."

Fuller<sup>1</sup> says "The Dominican Friars were the next he contested with, whose vitioufness lay pat enough for his hand; but such foul Lubbers fell heavy on all which found fault with them. These instigated Nix Bishop of Norwich, to call him to account for keeping a Concubine, which cost him, (as it seems) a suspension from his benefice. . . . . We must not forget how being charged by some on his death bed for begetting many children on the aforesaid Concubine; he protested, that in his Conscience he kept her in the notion of a wife, though such his cowardliness that he would rather confess adultery, (then accounted but a venial;) than own Marriage esteemed a capital crime in that age."

But one can hardly fancy jovial, hard-hitting Skelton, whose "talke was as he wraet," as a priest. As Anthony Wood<sup>2</sup> says of him, he "was esteemed more fit for the stage than the pew or pulpit," and, indeed, the "certayne merye tales of Skelton, Poet Lauriat," countenance the assertion; and the old story of "Long Meg of Westminster" shows him as drinking at an inn with his hostess, a Spanish knight called Sir James of Castille, and Will Somers, and speaks of him as being in "his mad merrie vein." Church-yarde writes that he was "feldom out of Princis grace"

<sup>1</sup> "The History of the Worthies of England endeavoured by Thomas Fuller, D.D." Lond. 1662, p. 257.

<sup>2</sup> Blifs' edition of "Ath. Oxon.," vol. i., p. 50.



—he had the favour both of his royal mafter and of Cardinal Wolfey. He was clofely allied in friendship with the latter in 1519, for “Lautre envoy” to the “Garlande of Laurell” is dedicated “Ad fereniffimam maieftatem regiam, pariter cum domino Cardinali Legato a latere honorificatiffimo, &c.,” and Wolfey was not fole legate until that year, having previously been joined with Campeggio. Another paffage in his works fhows he enjoyed the cardinal’s favour. We read in “Lenvoy” appended to “Howe the douty duke of Albany, lyke a cowarde knyght, ran away fhamefully with an hundred thoufande tratlande scottes and faint harted frenchemen: befide the water of Twede, &c.”:—

“Skelton Laureat. obfequious et loyall  
To my lorde Cardynals right noble grace, &c.

Lenvoy.

Go lytell quayre apace  
In mooft humble wyfe  
Before his noble grace  
That caufed you to deuife  
This lytel enterprife  
And hym mooft lowly pray  
In hys mynde to comprife  
Thofe wordes his grace dyd faye  
Of an ammas gray.  
Je, Foy enterment  
En fa bone grace.”

On account of a circumftance, the reafon of which

has not yet been made apparent, his pen so lashed the cardinal, especially in "Why come ye not to Court," which is a gross personal attack, and "Speake parrot," that his eminence became his better enemy. And this is not to be wondered at, for in the former poem Skelton rails violently against him. We may take one or two passages out of several, for example :—

" But this mad Amalecke.  
 Like to Amamalek  
 He regardeth Lordes  
 No more than potthordes  
 He is in such elacion  
 Of his exaltacion  
 And the supportacion  
 Of our Soueraine Lorde  
 He ruleth al at will  
 Without reason or skyl  
 Howbeit they be prymordyall  
 Of hys wretched originall  
 And his base progeny  
 And his grefy genealogy  
 He came of the ranke roiall  
 That was cast out of a bouchers stall

\* \* \* \*

For he was parde  
 No doctour of devinitie  
 Nor doctour of the law.  
 Nor of none other saw.  
 But a poore maister of arte

\* \* \* \*

God fauc hys noble grace  
 And graunt him a place  
 Endleffe to dwel  
 With the deuill of hel  
 For and he were there  
 We nead neuer feare  
 Of the feendes blacke  
 For I vndertake  
 He wold so brag and Crake  
 That he wold than make  
 The deuils to quake."

The cardinal caused measures to be taken with a view to apprehend him, but Skelton fled, and took sanctuary at Westminster with his old friend Abbot Islip. There he remained most probably until his death, which occurred 21st June, 1529. He was buried in the chancel of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

The quaint poet Churchyarde thus writes of the departed Laureate :—

" Ohe shall I leaue out Skeltons name  
 The bloffome of my frute  
 The tree wheron indeed  
 My branchis all might groc  
 Nay Skelton wore the Laurell wreath  
 And paf in Schoels ye knoe.  
 A poet for his arte,  
 Whoes iudgment fuer was hie,  
 And had great practies of the pen,  
 His works they will not lie.  
 His terms to taunts did lean,  
 His talk was as he wract :

Full quick of witte, right sharp of words,  
 And skilfull of the staet.  
 Of reason riep and good,  
 And to the haetfull mynd :  
 That did disdain his doings still,  
 A skornar of his kynd.  
 Most pleafant every way,  
 As poets ought to be :  
 And feldom out of Princis grace  
 And great with eche degre."

It has been the fashion to criticise Skelton for the language which he used. Pope even went so far as to call him "beastly Skelton," and Miss Agnes Strickland was particularly severe upon him; but these writers ignore the state of society as it then was, and forget that both Rabelais and Skelton wrote for a purpose; Southey with better discernment says: "Unless Skelton had written thus for the coarsest palates he could not have poured forth his bitter and undaunted satire in such perilous times."





## CHAPTER IV.

### THE BATTLE OF FLODDON.



THE battle of Floddon has had many chroniclers, and students of history are familiar with its details, but it is necessary, in order thoroughly to understand Skelton's ballad, that the ground should be gone over yet once again.

James IV., King of Scots, was in the seventeenth year of his age when he ascended the throne, having been born 17 May, 1471, and yet even at this early age he had passed through much trouble. He never ceased to bear in mind that his father's sad and violent death had placed him upon the throne; reached as it was by the fearful step of filial rebellion. The confederate barons rose against James III., who marched on Stirling, where Shaw, the governor of the castle and guardian to the young prince, refused him admission. The confederates approached, and the prince joined them,

so that both sides displayed the Royal Standard. It was at Sauchie Burn, between Bannockburn and Stirling, that the armies joined. The fight was very far from desperate, but the timorous king fled. His grey horse galloping along, was frightened by a miller's wife dropping the pitcher which she was filling at a well, and the king was thrown to the ground. He was carried into the miller's house and laid on a bed, where he disclosed himself, and desired that a priest should be summoned to shrive him. The woman ran out calling for a priest for the king, and a man who was passing at the time, under pretence of performing this last office of the church, entered the house and stooped over the king's bed, and stabbed him many times. The feigned priest fled, and was never found.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lindsay's "Chronicles of Scotland" gives the following account of the king's death:—"Cuming throw the toun of Bannockburne, ane voman perceaved ane man cuming fast vpoun hors, shoe being carrying in watter, cam fast away and left the jug behind her; so the Kingis hors lap the burne and flak of friewill quhairfra the voman cam. The King being evill fittin, (*i.e.* riding badly) fell aff his hors befor the mylne doore of Bannockburne, and so was bruised with the fall, being heavie in armour, that he fell in ane deadlie sowne: And the miller and his wayff harled him into the mylne, and not knowing quhat he was, kest him vp in ane nuik and covered him with ane cloath; . . . And be the Kingis enemies war reteiring back, the King himselff over came lying in the mylne, and cryed, if thair was ane preift to mak his confessioun. The myller and his wayff heiring thir wordis, inqyred of him quhat man he was, and what was his name. He

His father's death preyed upon young James's mind, for although he was not actively associated with it, yet he could not but deem himself to have been in some respects the cause of the king's tragic end, as he was in arms against his father at the time.

Holinshed says: "his eldest son James the fourth was crowned King of Scotland and began his reign the 24 of June in the year 1488 being not past sixteen yeeres of age, who notwithstanding that he had bene in the field with the nobles of the realme against his father, that contrarie to his mind was flaine; yet neuertheless afterwards, hee became a right noble prince & seemed to take great repentance for that his offense, and in token therof, he ware continually an iron chaine about his middle all the daies of his life."

happened to say, unhappily 'This day at morn I was your King' Than the miller's wyff clapped her handis, and ran furth and cryed for ane priest. In this meane tyme ane priest was cuming by; sum says he was my lord Grayes seruant; quho answered and said "heir am I ane priest, quhair is the King?" Then the miller's wyff took the priest by the hand, and led him in at the mylne doore, and how soone the said priest saw the King, he knew him incontinent, and knelled down on his knies, and speired at the King's grace if he might live if he had guid leichment: he answered him he trowed he might bot he wold have had a priest to tak his adwyce, and to give him his sacrament. The priest answered, that fall I doe haistlie,—and pulled out ane whinger, and strak him four or fyve tymes evin to the heart, and syne gatt him on his back and had him away. Bot no man knew quhat he did with him, nor quhair he buried him."

This chain he increased in weight every year by the addition of another link, and it was the absence of this chain on the king's body when found after the battle of Floddon that caused the rumour that he was not killed, but had escaped, and would come again to reign over his country.







## CHAPTER V.

### EVENTS IN THE REIGN OF JAMES IV. OF SCOTLAND.

**T**HER principal events connected with England in the reign of James IV. are the assistance and countenance which the king gave to Perkin Warbeck, and his marriage with Margaret, the daughter of Henry VII., with whom he received a portion of £10,000, a jointure of £2,000 per annum, and yearly pin money to the value of £331 6s. 8d. being settled by the king on his consort. The royal pair were married in June, 1502, Margaret being taken to her husband by the very Earl of Surrey who was destined afterwards to meet the king, and conquer him at Flodden. The old chronicler<sup>1</sup> tells the story very quaintly, "On the sixteenth of June King Henrie tooke his iournie from Richmond, with his daughter the faid ladie Margaret, and came to

<sup>1</sup> Holinshed.

Coliweston, where his mother the Countesse of Richmond then laie. And after he had remained there certeine daies in pastime and great solace, he tooke leaue of his daughter, giuing her his blessing with a fatherly exhortation, and committed the conveiance of hir into Scotland vnto the earle of Surreie, and others. The earle of Northumberland, as then warden of the marches, was appointed to deliuer hir vpon the borders vnto the king of Scotland. And so this faire ladie was conueied with a g̃reat companie of lords, ladies, knights, esquires, and gentlemen, untill she came to the towne of Berwike, and from thence vnto Lambert church in Lamermore within Scotland, where she was receiued by the king and all the nobles of that realme, and from the said place of Lamberton church, she was conueied vnto Edenburgh, where the day after hir comming thither, she was married vnto the said king with great and solemne triumph to the high reioicing of all that were present."

But, as history not infrequently shows, marriage between scions of royal houses does not necessarily produce close and continued amity between the nations, and the causes which led to the disastrous battle of Flodden were not likely to be overcome by such relationship. Of all historians whose researches have led them to treat of this subject, Lingard gives the tersest and clearest account of the various events which

led James to war with England. The passage is worthy to be quoted in its entirety. Of the marriage between James and Margaret, the historian writes, "This new connection did not, however, extinguish the hereditary partiality of the Scottish prince for the ancient alliance with France; and his jealousy of his English brother was repeatedly irritated by a succession of real or supposed injuries. 1. James had frequently claimed, but claimed in vain, from the equity of Henry, the valuable jewels which the late king had bequeathed as a legacy to his daughter, the Scottish queen. 2. In the last reign he had complained of the murder of Sir Robert Ker, the warden of the Scottish marches, and had pointed out the bastard Heron of Ford as the assassin; and yet neither Heron, nor his chief accomplices, had been brought to trial. 3. Lastly, he demanded justice for the death of Andrew Barton. As long ago as 1476, a ship belonging to John Barton had been plundered by a Portuguese squadron; and in 1506, just thirty years afterwards, James granted to Andrew, Robert and John, the three sons of Barton, letters of reprisal, authorizing them to capture the goods of Portuguese merchants, till they should have indemnified themselves to the amount of twelve thousand ducats. But the adventurers found their new profession too lucrative to be quickly abandoned; they continued to make seizures for several years; nor did they confine themselves to

vessels sailing under the Portuguese flag, but captured English merchantmen, on the pretence that they carried Portuguese property. Wearied out by the clamour of the sufferers, Henry pronounced the Bartons pirates, and the lord Thomas and Sir Edward Howard, with the king's permission, boarded and captured two of their vessels in the Downs. In the action Andrew Barton received a wound, which proved fatal; the survivors were sent by land into Scotland. James considered the loss of Barton, the bravest and most experienced of his naval commanders, as a national calamity; he declared it a breach of the peace between the two crowns; and in the most peremptory tone demanded full and immediate satisfaction. Henry scornfully replied, that the fate of a pirate was unworthy the notice of kings, and that the dispute, if the matter admitted of dispute, might be settled by the Commissioners of both nations at their next meeting on the borders.

“ While James was brooding over these causes of discontent, Henry had joined in the league against Louis; and from that moment the Scottish court became the scene of the most active negotiations, the French Ambassadors claiming the aid of Scotland, the English insisting on its neutrality. The former appealed to the poverty and the chivalry of the king. Louis made him repeated and valuable presents of money; Anne, the French queen, named him her

knight, and sent him a ring from her own finger. He cheerfully renewed the ancient alliance between Scotland and France, with an additional clause reciprocally binding each prince to help his ally against all men whomsoever. Henry could not be ignorant that this provision was aimed against himself; but he had no reason to complain; for in the last treaty of peace, the kings of England and Scotland had reserved to themselves the power of sending military aid to any of their friends, provided that aid were confined to defensive operations.

“It now became the object of the English envoys to bind James to the observance of peace during the absence of Henry. Much diplomatic finesse was displayed by each party. To every project presented by the English the Scottish cabinet assented, but with this perplexing proviso, that in the interval no incursion should be made beyond the French frontier. Each negotiated and armed at the same time. It had been agreed that, to redress all grievance, an extraordinary meeting of commissioners should be held on the borders during the month of June. Though in this arrangement both parties acted with equal insincerity, the English gave the advantage to their opponents, by demanding an adjournment to the middle of October. Their object could not be concealed. Henry was already in France; and James having summoned his subjects to meet him on Burrow Moor, despatched his

fleet with a body of three thousand men to the assistance of Louis.”


This very clear and concise historical account brings us down to the time of the ballad, which I shall endeavour, as far as possible, to illustrate by extracts from the writings of contemporary, or nearly contemporary, historians.





## CHAPTER VI.

### CONTEMPORARY EVIDENCE RELATING TO THE BALLAD.

ORD HERBERT was then besieging Tereouenne, a town in the province of Artois, to the south-east of Calais, and the Earl of Shrewsbury had been sent with a division to support him, when on 21 July, 1513, Henry marched out of Calais, with an army of 15,000 horse and foot. Near Ardres they encountered a strong detachment of French cavalry, who however withdrew, having executed a part of their mission, that of supplying the town with provisions and ammunition. He joined the forces of Lord Herbert and the Earl of Shrewsbury, and sat down before the town, whose siege was to be so slow, and whose ultimate fate was destruction. However, unpropitious weather prevented the English king from occupying the wonderful pavilion of silk and cloth of gold and blue damask, and he had to inhabit a wooden house. The siege progressed until, to use the words of the chronicler

from whom I shall have occasion presently to quote considerably<sup>1</sup>:—"The xi daie of August beyng thurf-day, the Kyng lyeing at the siege of Tyrwyn, had knowlege that Maximilian thēperour was in y<sup>e</sup> towne of Ayre. The Kyng prepared al thinges necessarie to mete with themperour in triumph. The noble men of the Kynges camp were gorgeously apparelled, ther courfers barded with cloth of gold, of damaske & broderie, there apparell all tiffue cloth of gold and fyluer, and gold smithes woorke, great cheynes of balderickes of gold and belles of bullion, but in especial y<sup>e</sup> duke of Buckingham, he was in purple fatten, his apparel and his barde full of Antelopes and fwannes of fyne gold bullion and full of spangyls and littell belles of gold meruelous costly and pleasāt to behold. The Kyng was in a garment of greate riches in iuels as perles and stone, he was armed in a light armure, the master of hys horfe folowed him with a spare horfe, the henxmen folowed beryng the Kyngs peces of harnys, euery one mounted on a greate courfer, the one bare the helme, the seconde his graūgarde, the thirde his spere, the fourth his axe, and so euery one had some thyng belonging to a man of armes; the apparell of the ix henxmen were white clothe of golde and crymsyn cloth of gold, richely embrowdered with goldefmythes woorke, the trappers of the corfets were mantell harneys coulpened, and in every vent a

<sup>1</sup> Hall, edit. 1548.



longe bel of fyne gold, and on euery pendant a depe taffel of fyne gold in bullion, whiche trappers were very ryche. The Kyng and themperour met between ayre and the camp, in the fowleſt wether that lightly hath bene ſene. Themperour gentely entertained the Kyng, and the Kyng lykewyfe hym, and after a littell communicacion had betwene them by cauſe the wether was foule, departed for that tyme. The Emperour and all his men were at that daie all in black Cloth for the Emprice his wife was lately diſeaſed.” Maximilian had come nominally to place himſelf as a volunteer under Henry.

We now come to that portion of the eventful time which more particularly belongs to our ſubject :—  
 “ After that the Kyng was thus returned to his campe, within a day or twayne ther arryued in the army a Kyng of Armes of Scotlād called Lyon with his cote of armes on his back, and deſyred to ſpeke with the Kyng, who within ſhorte tyme was by Garter cheffe Kyng of armes brought to the Kinges preſence, where he beyng almoſt diſmayed ſeynge the Kyng ſo nobly accompanied, with few woordes and metely good reuerence, deliuered a letter to the King, which receued y<sup>e</sup> letter and redde it him ſelfe, and when he had redde it, without any more delay, he hym ſelfe aunſwered after this forte. Nowe we perceyue the Kyng of Scottes our brother in law & your maſter to be y<sup>e</sup> ſame perſon whom we euer toke hym to be,

for we neuer esteemed hym to be of any truthe & so nowe we haue founde it, for notwithstandinge his othe, his promise in y<sup>e</sup> woorde of Kyng & his owne hand and seale, yet now he hath brokē his faithe and promise to his great dishonour and infamie for euer, and entendeth to inuade our realme in our absēce whiche he dirft not ones attempte, our person beyng presente, but he sheweth himselfe not to be degenerate from the condicions of his forefathers, whose faythes for the most parte hath euer byn violated and ther promises never obserued, farther then they liste. Therefore tell thy master, first that he shall neuer be comprised in any league where in I am a confederate, & also that I suspectyng his treuth (as now the dede proueth) haue left an earle in my realme at home whiche shalbe able to defende him and all his powre, for we haue prouided so that he shall not fynde our land destitute of people as he thynketh to do; but thus saye to thy master, that I am the very owner of Scotlād and y<sup>t</sup> he holdeth it of me by homage,<sup>1</sup> and in so much as now contrary to his bounden duety he beinge my vassall, doth rebell against me, w<sup>t</sup> Gods help I shal at my returne expulse him his realme and so tell hym: fir sayd the Kyng of Armes, I am his naturall subiecte & he my naturall lord, & y<sup>t</sup> he commaundeth me to say, I

<sup>1</sup> See Ballad:—

“Now must ye knowe our Kyng for your regent/  
your souerayne lorde and presedent/”

may boldely say w' fauor, but the commaundementes of other I may not, nor dare not saye to my souereigne lord, but your letters may with your honour sent, declare your pleasure, for I may not say fuche woordes of reproche to him whome I owe only my allegeaunce & fayth. Then sayd the Kyng, wherfore came you hyther, will you receyue no aunswere? yes sayde Liö your anfwere requireth doying and no writyng, that is, that immediately you should returne home: Well said the Kyng I wyll returne to your damage at my pleasure, and not at thy maisters fomonyng. Then the Kyng commaunded garter to take hym to his tente & make him good chere, which so dyd, and cherished him wel for he was fore appalled: after he was departed the Kyng sent for all the chefe capitaynes, and before them and all his counsaill caused the letter to be redde, the trewe tenor whereof foloweth worde by worde.





## CHAPTER VII.

### *Continuation.*

THE LETTER OF THE KYNG OF SCOTTES.<sup>1</sup>



RIGHT excellent, right high, and mighty Prince, our deereft brother & Coufyng, we commaunde vs vnto you in our mayft harty maner, & receuyed fra Raff heraulde your letters quhatuntill, you approue and allow the doynge of your commissioners lately beyng with ours, at the borders of bathe the realmes for makyng of redrefse, quylke is thought to you and your counfell should be continuet and delaet to the xv daye of October. Als ye write flaars by see aught not cōpere personally, but by their attorneis. And in your other letters with our herauld Ilay ye ascertain

<sup>1</sup> This letter, and Henry's reply, appear also in Harl. MSS. 2252, and in Holinshed, but as the variations between them are so very trifling, I still quote Hall.

vs ye will nought entre into the treux taken between the maist Christian kyng and your father of Aragon because ye and others of the hale liege, neither should ne make peace, treux nor abstinēce of warre with your common enemy without consent of all the Confederates. And that the Emperour Kyng of Aragon, ye and euery of you be bounden to make actual warre this instant sommer agaynst your commonemie. And that so to do is concluded and openly sworne in Paules kyrke at London vpon saincte Markes daye last by past. And fether haue denyed faue conduyte vpon our requestes y<sup>t</sup> a Seruitor of ours might haue resorted your presence, as our herauld Ilay reportes : Right excellēt, right high, and mightie Prince our dereft brother and Coufyng, the sayd metyng of our and your commissioners at the borders, was peremptorily appoynted betwyxt you and vs eftir diuers dietes for reformaciō before contynued to the Commissioners metyng, to effecte that due redresse fuld haue ben made at the sayde metyng, lyke as for our parte our Commissioners offered to haue made that tyme ; and for your part na malefactour was then arrested to the sayde diet. And to glose the same, ye nowe wright, that slaars by see nede not compere personally, but by their attourneys, quylk is agayne lawe of GOD and man. And get in crimenall accion, all slaars fulde nought compere personally, na punicion fulde folowe for slaughter, and than vane were it to seke farther

metynges or redresse. And hereby apperes as the dede shewes that ye wyll nouthur kepe gude weyes of iustice and equitie nor kindnes with vs, the greate wronges and unkyndnes done before to vs and our lyeges we ponderate quhilk we haue suffered this long time in vp beryng, maynswering, nounredreffyng of Attemptates, so as the byll of the taken of in haldyng of bastard Heron with his complices in your cuntre, quha slewe our wardan vnder traitf of dayes of metyng for iustice and thereof was filat and ordaynt to be delyuered in slaynge of our liege noblemen vnder colour by your folkes, in takyng of vthers oute of our realme, prifonet and cheinet by the craggges in your cōtre, withholding of our wives legacie promist in your diuerse letters for dispite of vs, slaughter of Andrewe Barton by your awne commaund quha than had nought offended to you nor your lieges unre-dressed, and breakyng of the amitie in that behalfe by your dede, and with haldyng of our shippes and artilarie to your vse, quharupon eft our diuerse requifitions at your wardens, Commissioners, Ambassadors, and your selfe, ye wrate & als shewe by vthers vnto vs, that ful redresse suld be made at the sayde metyng of Commissioners, and sa were in hope of reformacion or at the lest ye for our sake walde haue desisted fra inuasion of our frendes and Cousynges with in their awne countreis that haue nought offended at you as we firste required you in favoure of oure tendre Cou-

fyng the duke of Geldre, quham to deftroye and difinherite ye fend your folkes and dudde that was in them. And right fa we latly defyred for our brother and Coufyng the maft Christen kyng of Fraunce, quham ye haue caufed to tyne his countre of Mil-laigne, and now inuades his felfe quha is with vs in fecunde degree of blude, and hafe ben vnto you kynde witoute offense, and more kyndar than to vs: not-withftandyng in defense of his perfone we mon take parte, and therto ye because of vthers haue gyuen occasion to vs and to our lyeges in tyme by past, nouthur doynge iustly nor kyndely towards vs, procedyng alwayes to the vtter destruction of our nereft frendes, quha mon doo for vs quhan it shall be neces-sarie. In euill example that y<sup>e</sup> wyll hereafter be better vnto vs quham ye lightlye fauoure, manifestly wranged your sifter for our sake in cōtrary our writtes. And sayeng vnto our herauld that we giue you fayre wordes & thinkes the cōtrary, in dede such it is, we gawe you wordes as ye dudde vs, trustyng that ye shoulde haue emended to vs or worth in kyndar to our frendes for our sakes and suld nougtight haue stopped oure ser-uitors passage to laboure peax, that thei might as the papes halines exherted vs by his breuites to do. And ther apou we were contented to haue ouersene our harmes & to haue remitted the same, though vther informacion was made to our haly father pape Iuly by the Cardinall of Yorke your Ambassadour. And

fen ye haue now put vs fra all gude beleue through the premisses, and specially in denyenge of saueconduyte to our seruantes to resorte to your presence, as your ambaffador doctor west instantly desyred we fulde fende one of our counfayll vnto you upon greate matters, and appoyntyng of differentes debatable betwyxt you and vs, furtheryng of peax yf we might betwyxte the most Christen Kyng and you, we neuer harde to this purpose saueconduite denied betwixte infideles. Herefore we write to you this tyme at length playnes of our mynde, that we require and desyre you to desiste fra farther inuasion and vtter destructiō of our brother and Cousyng the mayst Christen Kyng, to whome by all confederacion bloude and alye and also by new bande, quhilk ye haue compelled vs lately to take through your iniuries and harmes without remedy done daily vnto vs, our lieges and subdites, we are boundē and oblist for mutuall defence ilke of vthers, like as ye and your confederates be oblist for mutuall inuasions and actual warre: Certifieng you we will take parte in defence of our brother and Cousyng y<sup>e</sup> maist Christen Kyng. And wil do what thyng we trayest may craft cause you to desist fra persuite of him, and for denyt and pospoynct iustice to our lieges we mon gyue letters of Marque accordyng to the amitie betwixte you and vs, quharto ye haue had lyttell regarde in tyme by past, as we haue ordaint our herauld the bearer hereof to saye, gife it like you



to here him and gyf him credence : right excellent right high and mighty Prince our dereft brother and Coufyng, the Trinitie haue you in kepyng. Geuen vnder our fignet at Edynborowe the xxvi daie of July.

When the Kyng rede this letter, he fente it in all hafte to the Earle of Surrey into England, whyche then lay at Pomfrett, and caufed another letter to be deuifed to the Kyng of Scottes, the Copie where of foloweth.

Right excellent, right high, and mighty prince &c, and haue receiued your writyng, Dated at Edenburgh the xxvi daie of July by your heraulde Lyon this bearer, wherein after reherfall and accumulaciõ of many furnifed iniuries grefes and damages doone by vs & our fubiectes to you and your lieges, the fpecialites whereof were fuperfluous to reherfe, remembryng that to them and euery of them in effect reafonable aunfwere founded vpon lawe and cõfciencie hath tofore ben made to you and youre counfail, ye not only requyre vs to defifte from farther inuafion and vtter deftruccion of your brother & Coufyng the French kyng, but alfo certifie vs that you will take parte in defence of the fayd kyng, and that thyng whiche ye trust may rather caufe vs to defifte, from perfuite of him, with many contriued occafions and cõmunications by you caufeles fought and imagened, fownynge to the breache of y<sup>r</sup> perpetuall peace, paffed, concluded & fworne, betwixte you and vs, of which your im-

magened querelles causeles deuised to breake with vs contrarye your othe promised, al honor and kyndnesse: We cannot maruayle, confideryng the auncient accustomable maners of your progenitours, whiche neuer kept lenger faythe and promise than pleased theym. Howebeit, yt the loue and dread of God, nighnes of bloud, honour of the world, lawe and reason, had bound you, we suppose ye woulde neuer haue so farre proceded, specially in our absence. Wherein the Pope and all princes Christened may well note in you, dishonorable demeanour whan ye lyeing in awayte feke the waies to do that in our sayde absence, whiche ye woulde have ben well aduised to attempte, we beyng within our realme and present: And for theudent approbation hereof, we nede none other proues ne witnesse but youre owne writynges heretofore to vs sent, we beyng within our realme, wherein ye neuer made mencion of takyng parte with our enemye the Frenche kyng, but passed the tyme with vs tyll after our departure from our said realme. And now percase ye suppose vs too farre from our sayde realme to be destitute of defense agaynst your inuasions, have vttered the olde rancour of your mynde whiche in couert maner ye haue longe kept secrete. Neuer the lesse, we remembryng the brytilnes of your promyse and suspectyng though not wholly beleuyng so much vnstedfastnes, thought it right expedient and necessarie to put our saide realme in a redynes for resityng

of your fayde enterprifes, hauyng firme trust in our Lorde GOD and the right wytnes of our cause with thassistance of our confederates and Alies wee shalbe able to refyste the malice of all Scyfmatyques and their adherentes beyng by the generall counsayll expreffely excommunicate and interdycted, trustyng also in tyme conveniente to remember our frendes, and requyte you and our enemies, whiche by such vnnaturall demeanour haue given sufficiente cause to the dysherison of you and your posteritie for ever from the possyibilitie that ye thynke to haue to the royalm, whiche ye nowe attempte to inuade. And yf the example of the kyng of Nauarre beyng excluded from his royalm for assistance gyuen to the Frenche kyng cannot restrayne you frō this vnnaturall dealinge, we suppose ye shall haue lyke assistance of the fayde Frenche kyng as the kyng of Nauarre hath nowe: Who is a kyng withoute a realme, and so the Frenche kyng peaceably suffereth hym to contynue, wherunto good regarde woulde be taken. And lyke as we heretofore touched in thys oure wrytyng, we nede not make any farther aunswere to the manyfolde greues by you surmysed in your letter: for as muche as yf any lawe or reason coulde haue remoued you from your sensuall opinions, ye haue ben many and often tymes sufficientely aunswered to the same: Excepte only to the pretended greues touchyng the denyeing of our saufeconduyte to your Ambassadoure

too bee laft fent vnto vs: Where vnto we make this aunfwere, that we had graunted the faid faufe conduite, and yf your herauld would haue taken the fame with hym lyke as he hath ben accuftomed to follicitee faufeconduytes for marchauntes and others heretofore, ye might as fone have had that as any other, for we neuer denied faufeconduyte to any your lieges to come vnto vs & no further to paffe, but we fee wel lyke as your fayde herauld hath heretofore mad finifter reporte contrary to trouthe fo hath he done nowe in this cafe as is manifelt and open. Fynally as towchyng your requifition to defifte from farther attemptyng againfte our enemy the French kyng, we knowe you for no competent iudge of fo high auctoritie to requyre vs in that behalfe; wherfor God willyng we purpofe with the ayde and affiftence of our confederates & Alies to perfecute the fame, and as ye do to vs and our realme, fo it fhalle remēbred and acquitted hereafter by the helpe of our lord and our Patrone ſainct George. Who righte excellent, right highe and myghtie Prince &c. Geuen vnder our fignet in our campe before Tyrwyn the xii daye of Auguft.<sup>1</sup>

When this letter was written and fealed, the Kyng

<sup>1</sup> This date shows that Lyon was waiting for the King on his return from meeting Maximilian—the answer must have been written the next day.

Skelton evidently ſaw copies of theſe letters immediately

fent for Lyon the Scottyſh heraulde and declared to hym that he had wel conſidered his maſters letter, and therto had made a reaſonable anſwere, and gaue to hym in rewarde a hundred angels, for which rewarde he humbly thäked the kyng and ſo taried with gartier al night, and euer he ſayde that he was fory to thynke what damage ſhoulde be done in Englande by his Maſter or the kyng returned, and ſo the nexte daye he departed into Flaunders wyth hys Letter to haue taken ſhypp to ſayle in to Scotlande, but or he coulde haue ſhypp and wynde hys maſter was ſlayne.”

after their arrival in England—as he makes uſe of the very phraſeology—“ Who is a Kynge withoute a realme,” when ſpeaking of the King of Navarre.





## CHAPTER VIII.

### COMMENCEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH CAMPAIGN.

**M**EANWHILE the Earl of Surrey, who had been left by Henry to look after the Scots, and who had promised “so to do my duety that your grace shall fynde me diligent, and to fulfill your will shalbe my gladnes,” sent Sir William Bulmer to look after the Border land. And it was lucky he did so, for “one daye in August, the lorde Chamberlayne and Warden of Scotland with vii or viii **h** men with banner displayed entered into England and brent and haryed a great praye in Northumberland; that hering Syr Williã bulmer called to hym the gentelmen of the borders with his archers and al they were not a thousand men. And when they were nere assembled they brought thẽ selves in to a brome felde called Mylfeld, where the Scottes should passe. And as y<sup>c</sup> Scottes proudly returned with their pray, the Englishmen brake oute, and the

Scottes on fote like men them defended, but the arches shotte so holy together, that they made y<sup>e</sup> Scottes geve place and v or vi hundred of them were slayne, and iii hundred or more taken prifoners, and the pray reckned beside a great nūber of geldinges that were taken in the countrey, and the lorde Hume lorde Chamberlayne fled and his banner taken.”

This was an unlucky beginning for the Scots, and it had the effect of causing James to take the fatal resolution of invading England. But he did not enter into it heartily, and the superstitious of that age afterwards called to mind several portents in connection with the commencement of the campaign. Lindsay mentions one or two, “Att this tyme the king came to Lithgow quhair he was at the counfall verrie sad and dollorous, makand his prayeris to God, to fend him ane guid succes in his voyage.<sup>1</sup> And thair cam ane man clad in ane blew gowne, belted about him with ane roll of lining, and ane pair of brottikines on his feitt, and all vther thingis conforme thairto. Bot he had nothing on his head, bot fyd hair to his shoulderis and bald befoir. He seemed to be ane man of fiftie yeires, and cam fast forwardis, crying among the lordis, and speciallie for the king, saying, that he desired to speak with him, quhile at the last he cam to the dask, quhair the king was at his prayeris.

<sup>1</sup> This story is also related by Buchanan and Holinshed.

But when he saw the king he gave him no due reverence nor salutation, but leined him doun gruf-lingis vpoun the dask, and said, "Sir King, my mother has sent me to the, desiring the not to goe quhair thow art purposed, quhilk if thow doe, thou fall not fair weill in thy jorney, nor non that is with the. Fardder, shoe forbad the, not to mell nor vse the counsell of vomen, quhilk if thow doe, thow wilbe confoundit and brought to shame." Be this man had spoken thir wordis to the king, the evin song was neir done, and the king paufed on thir wordis ; studieing to give him ane answer. Bot in the meane tyme, befor the kingis eyis, and in the presence of the wholl lordis that war about him for the tyme, this man evanished away, and could be no more seine. I heard Sir David Lindfay, lyon herald,<sup>1</sup> and Johne Inglis the marchell, who war at that tyme young men, and speciall servandis to the kingis grace, thought to have takin this man, bot they could not, that they might have speired farther tydingis at him, bot they could not touch him. But all thir vncouth novellis and counfall could not stay the king from his purpose, and vicked interpryse, bot haisted him fast to Edinburgh to mak provisoun for himself and his armie againe the said day apoyntted. That is, he had sewin great cannonees out of the Castle of Edinburgh,

<sup>1</sup> This is hardly reconcileable with the fact that Lyon was then engaged on his embassy to Henry.



quhilkis was called the Sewin Sifteris, castin be Robert Borthik ; and thrie master gunneris, furnisched with pouder and leid to thame at thair pleasure ; and in the meane tyme they war taking out the artillarie, the king himselff being in the Abbey, thair was ane cry heard at the mercatt croce of Edinburgh, about midnight, proclameand, as it had beine ane summondis, quilkis was called be the proclamer thairof, the summondis of Platcok, desiring all earles, lordis, barrones, gentlmen, and fundrie burgesis within the toun, to compeir befor his maister within fourtie dayes, quhair it fould happin him to be for the tyme, vnder the paine of disobediencie ; and so many as war called war designed be thair awin names. But whidder this summondis was proclaimed be vaine perfonis, night walkeris for thair pastyme, or if it was ane spirit I cannot tell. But on indweller in the toun, called Mr. Richard Lawfoun, being evill dispossed, ganging in his gallrie, start fornent the croce, hearing this voyce, thought marvell quhat it should be ; so he crye<sup>d</sup> for his fervand to bring him his purs, and tuik ane croun and kest it over the stair, saying “ I for my part appealis from your summondis and judgment, and takis me to the mercie of God.” Werrilie he quho caused me cronicle this was ane sufficient landit gentlman, who was in the toun in the meane tyme, and was then twentie yeires of aige ; and he swore efter the feild thair was not ane man that was called at that

tyme, that escaped, except that on man, that appailed from thair judgmentis."

James' wife is said to have added her entreaties to prevent the campaign, but, needles to say, with no effect, and he crossed the Tweed on the 22nd August, with an army <sup>1</sup> "whereof the brute was that they were two hundred thousand, but for a fuertye they were an hundred thousand good fightyng men at the left," and encamped on the banks of the Fill, a little river which flows into the Tweed. Here he seems to have remained until the 24th, during which time he issued a proclamation, dated "Twefil hauch," (Twizell haugh), with a view to encourage his troops, ordaining "gif any man beis flane or hurt to deid in the kings army, and oist be Inglesman, or dies in the army, enduring the tyme of his oist, his aires shall have his ward, relief and marriage, of the king fre, dispendand with his age, quhat eild that ever he be of."

The King then moved on to Norham Castle, where, according to Holinshed, he "ouerthrew the Barnekine, & flue diverse within the castle, so that the Capteine and such as had charge within it, desired the King to delaie the siege, while they might send to the earle of Surreie alreadie come with an armie into the north parts, covenanting if they were not rescued by the nineteenth day of that moneth, they should deliuer

<sup>1</sup> Hall.

the castle vnto the King. This was granted ; and because none came within the time to the rescue, the castell was deliuered at the appointed day ; a great part of it was ouerthrowne and beaten downe." Moving rapidly along the Tweed, the king took Wark Castle, and turned inland, taking Etal and Ford.<sup>1</sup> Here he wasted precious time, if the old Chroniclers can be trusted, in an extremely unprofitable manner. James was always extremely susceptible to female beauty, and, forgetful of his Wife Margaret, succumbed to the charms of Lady Heron of Ford,<sup>2</sup> if the Scotch version be true. Still adhering to my plan of giving contemporary history if possible, I quote the following extract from Lindfay :—"Some sayes the ladie Foord being ane bewtifull voman, the King melled with hir, and the bischope of St. Androis<sup>3</sup> with hir dochter, quhilk was againes the ordour of

<sup>1</sup> Remains of all these castles still exist.

<sup>2</sup> "Sir William Heron succeeded his brother John in the year 1498, being then 20 years old. He was high Sheriff of Northumberland in the year 1526, and died 8 July, 1535. He was twice married. By Elizabeth his first wife, he had a son, William, who died before him ; by the second, Agnes, he had no issue."—No mention is anywhere made of a daughter of Lady Elizabeth Heron.

<sup>3</sup> A natural son of James, by Margaret, daughter of Archibald Boyd of Bonshaw, born 1495. By a dispensation from the Pope, the King created him Archbishop of St. Andrews, in 1509, and made him his Chancellor 1511. He was also the Pope's Legate a latere.

all guid captanes of warre to begin at whordome and harlottrie, befor ony guid succes of battell or victorie. But doubtles sick proceedingis is oftymes the occasioun of ane evill succes. Alwayes, the King remained thair the space of twentie dayes, without battell, or no appeirance of the fame, quhill the most pairt of thair victuallis war spendit, and speciallie the farre north-land menis, and the illes menis, that they war forced to goe home to furnisch the fame; and everie lord and barrone fend home of his speciall servandis for new provisioun; so that thair abod not above ten thousand men with the King, by bordereris and countrie men. Yitt the King tuik no fear, for he beleived that the Inglishmen should not have given him battell at that tyme. But this vicked ladye Fuirde, sieing the Kingis hoast so disperst, for laik of victuallis, and knew all the secreitis that war amongest the Kingis men, and the intioun of the King himselff, and secreit counfall, quhilk knowledge shoe had be hir frequent whordome with the King, quhilk moved hir to ask licence of the King to pas innerward in the countrie, to speak with certane of hir friendis, saying to the King that shoe should bring him all newis out of the south countrie, quhat they were doeing, or quhat was thair purpose to doe, and thairfoir shoe desired the King to remane thair till hir return. And he againe, as an effeminat prince, subdewed and intyfed be this vicked voman, gave hir haistilie credence in

this matter, and believed all that shoe had said to be trew. So he caused convoy her ane litle sface from the hoast as shoe desired. But this ladie Fuirde being myndful to keip no credit with the King, for the loue shoe buire to hir native countrie, shoe past haistilie to the earle of Surrey, quhair he was lyand at York at that tyme, and shew to him the haill secrettis of the King, and how many he was, and quhair his armie lay, and quhat poyntt they war att, and how his men war disperst, and past from him for laik of victuallis, and that thair was not abyding with him but ten thousand of all his great armie. Quhairfoir shoe counsalled the earle of Surrey to cum fordwadis vpoun him, assuring him of victorie, by hir ingyne, for shoe should deceave the King, also farre as shoe might, and put him in the Inglismentis handis. Thir novellis being showin to the earle of Surrey, be this vicked voman, he greatlie rejoyced thairat, and thanked her greatumlie for hir laboures and paines, that shoe tuik for hir native countrie promiseaud to hir, that within thrie dayes he should meitt the King of Scotland."





## CHAPTER IX.

### NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND SCOTCH.



**W**HETHER there is any foundation for this story or not, we have it on Hall's authority that Lady Elizabeth Heron was the subject of diplomatic negotiation between the Earl of Surrey and King James on 4 September in that year, the Earl then being at Alnwick. "And when all men were appoynted and knewe what too do, The erle and hys counfayll concluded and determined emonge other thynges to fende Rouge croffe, pursuaunt of armes with a trompet to the kynge of Scottes with certayne instructions, signed by the sayde erle conteynynge woorde by woorde as foloweth.

Fyrst where there hath bene suyte made to the Kyng of Scottes by Elizabeth Heron, wyfe to William Heron of Forde, nowe pryssoner in Scotlande, for castynge doune of the hourse or Castell of Forde, and

as the fayde Elizabeth reporteth vppon comunicacion had, the fayde kynge hath promyfed and condiscended to the fayde Elizabeth, that if she any tyme before none, the fift daye of September, woulde brynge and deliuer vnto hym the lorde Johnstowne, and Alexander Hume, then prysoners that tyme in Englande, he then is contented and agreed that the fayde house or Castell shhall stande without castyng doune, brennyng or spoylyng the same: Whereunto the fayde erle is content with that, vppon thys condicion, that if the fayde kynge wyll promytte the assuraunce of the fayde Castell, in maner and forme aforesayde vnder hys seale, to deliuer the fayde lorde of Johnstowne and Alexander Hume, immediately vppon the same assuraunce. And in case the fayde kynge can and will be content to delyuer the fayde Heron oute of Scotlande, then the fayde erle shhall cause to be deliuered to the fayde kynge the two gentelmen, and two other, fyr George Hume and William Carre."

James detained Rouge Croix Pursuivant and sent his Herald Ilay on the 6th September to the Earl of Surrey, with the message "as touchyng the sauynge from brennyng or destroyng, and castyng doune of the Castell of Forde, for the deliuerance of the fayde prisoners, The kyng hys maister woulde thereto make no aunswer."

Whilst James, however, wasted time at Ford, and his army dwindled away, Surrey was far from idle. News

of James's entry into England first reached the Earl on the 25th August. He immediately summoned a general muster at Newcastle on the first of September; and he himself started for York with five hundred men, leaving the next day for Newcastle. At Durham he heard of the fall of Norham, and Hall goes on thus with his narrative:—"thys chaunce was more sorowfull to the erle then to the Bishoppe owner of the fame. All that nyghte the wynde blewe corragiously, wherefore the erle doubted leaft the lorde Hawarde hys sonne greate Admyrall of Englande shoulde perish that nyght on the sea, who promised to land at Newcastell with a thousand men, to accompany hys father, whyche promyse he accomplished.

The erle harde Maffe, and appoynted with the Prior for Sainte Cutberdes banner,<sup>1</sup> and so that daye beyng the thyrty daye of August he came to Newcastell: thither came the lorde Dacres, fyr William Bulmer,

<sup>1</sup> Presumably to inflame the courage of his border troops. Lambe, without mentioning his authority, gives the following description of the banner:—"Soon after the battle of Nevil's Cross, A. 1346, John Tosser, prior of Durham, made a new banner, and consecrated it to St. Cuthbert. The staff of it was five yards long, covered with pipes, surmounted with a cross, under which was a rod, as thick as a man's finger, fastened by the middle to the staff. At each end of which was a wrought knob and a little bell. All these except the staff were of silver. The banner cloth of red velvet, fastened to the rod, was a yard broad, and one yard and a quarter deep: The bottom of it was indented in five parts; on both sides it was embroidered, and wrought with flowers of green



fyr Marmaducke Conftable, and many other fubftanciall gentlemen, whome he reteyned wyth him as counfayllers, and there determined that on Sundaye next enfuyng, he fhoulde take the felde at Bolton in Glendale, and becaufe many fouldiours were repayrynge to hym he lefte Newcaftell to the entent that they that folowed, fhoulde haue there more rome, and came to Alnewyke the thyrde day of September, and becaufe hys fouldiars were not come, by reason of the foule waye, he was fayne to tarye there all the fourthe daye beyng Sundaye, whyche daye came to hym the lord Admyrall hys fonne with a compaignye of valyaunt Capitaynes and able fouldiars and maryners, whiche all came from the fea, the commynge of hym muche reioyced hys father, for he was very wyfe, hardy, and of greate credence and experience.”

filk and gold. In the midft of it was a fquare half yard of white velvet, whereon was a crofs of red velvet, on both fides of the cloth. In it was enclofed that holy relique, the corporax cloth, wherewith St. Cuthbert covered the Chalice, when he faid maf. The banner cloth was fkiorted with a fringe of red filk and gold; and at the bottome of it hung three filver bells.”





## CHAPTER X.

### BATTLE OF FLODDON FIELD.

**H**AVING traced the course of Scottish history to this point, we may continue it by means of the account of the battle of Floddon Field, two leaves of which were bound up, as already related, in the cover of the same book as the "Ballade of the Scottyshe Kyng;" and this is all the more appropriate, not only on account of the association of the piece in question, but because it is scarce, was contemporary, and was printed by the same printer. The tract in Mr. Christie Miller's possession is unique. It was purchased by the Marquess of Blandford, and at the sale known as White Knights' Library in 1819, was sold for £13 13s. It has, however, been reprinted in its mutilated condition, first in 1809, "under revise of Mr. Haslewood;" and secondly in 1822, at Newcastle, by Wm. Garrett.

¶ Hereafter ensue the trewe encountre or . .  
Batayle lately don betwene . Englade and : Scotlande.  
In whiche batayle the Scottishe Kyng was flayne.



¶ The maner of thaduaucesyng of my lord of  
Surrey tresourier and . Marshall of . Englande and  
leutenute generall of the north pties of the same  
with . xxvi . M. men to wardes the kyng of . Scott/  
and his . Armye vewed and nombred to an/  
hundred thousande men at/ the leeft.

Firſte my ſayd Lorde at his beyng at Awnewik in  
 Northumbrelande the .iiij. daye of .Septembre the  
 .v. yere of y<sup>e</sup> Reygne of kynge Henry the .viii.  
 herynge that y<sup>e</sup> kynge of Scottes thenne was re-  
 moued from Norhme. And dyd lye at forde .  
 Caſtel/ & in thoſe ptyes dyd moche hurte in ſpoylyng  
 robynge/ and brennyng/ ſent to the ſayde kynge of  
 Scottes Ruge Cros purſeuante at .Armes to ſhewe  
 vnto hym that for ſo moche as he the ſaid Kynge con-  
 trary to his honour all good reaſon & conſcyence  
 And his oothe of Fidelite for y<sup>e</sup> ferme entartnyng of  
 perpetuall peas betwene the kyng/ hygnes our .  
 Souerayne lorde and hym had inuaded this Raalme/  
 ſpoylad brente and robbyd dyuers and fondery  
 townes and places in the ſame. Alſo had caſte and  
 betten downe the Caſtel of Norhme And crewella  
 had murdered & flayne many of the kynnes liege  
 people he was comen to gyue hym bayta. And de-  
 fyred hym y<sup>t</sup> for/ ſo moche/ as he was a kynge and  
 a great Prynce he wolde of his luſty & noble  
 courage coſent therunto and tarye y<sup>e</sup> fame. And  
 for my ſayde Lordes partie his lordeshyp promyſed  
 ye affured Accomplyſhement and perfourmauce  
 therof as he was true knyght to god and the kynge  
 his mayſter The kynge of ſcottes herynge this/  
 meſſage reynued & kept w<sup>t</sup> hym y<sup>e</sup> ſayd Ruge Cros  
 purſenanta & wolde nat ſuffre hym at y<sup>e</sup> tyme to  
 retourne agayne to my ſayde lorde.

The .v. daye of Septembre his lordshyp in his ap-  
prochyng nyghe to the borders of . Scotlande/ mus-  
tred at Bolton in glendayll & lodged that nyght  
therein y<sup>e</sup> felde with all his Armye.

¶ The nexte daye beyng the .vi daye of Sep-  
tembre the kyng of scottes sent to my sayd lor of  
Surrey a harolde of his called Ilaye and demaunded  
if that my sayde Lorde wolde iustefye the message  
sent by the sayd purseuaunte ruge cros as is aforesayd  
fygnesyng that if my lorde wolde so doo/ it was the  
thyng/ that moost was to his . Loye end comfote.  
To this/ demaunde/ my lord made answere afore  
dyuers lordes/ knyghtes and gentylme nyghe . iij myles  
from the felde where ys the sayde harolde was  
apstoyned to tarye bycause he shulde nat vewe the  
Armye that he coumaunded nat oonly the/ sayde .  
Ruge cros to speke and shewe the seyde werdes of  
his message: But also gaue and comytted vnto hym  
the same by . Instruccion fygned/ and subscribed/  
with his owne hande/ whiche my sayde lorde sayd/ he  
wolde . Iustefye/ and for so moche as his lordshyp  
conceyued by the/ sayde . Harolde/ how . Joyous and  
comfortabe his message/ was to y<sup>e</sup> sayde Kyng of  
scottes he therefore for the more assuraunce of his  
message shewed that he wolde be bouēden in . x.Mli. &  
good fuertes with his . Lordshyp to gyue the sayde  
kyng batayle by Fridaye/ next after at the/ furthest/  
If that the sayde kyng of/ scottes wolde/ affyne and

appoynte any/ other Erle or Erles of his/ Realme to be bounden in lyke maner that he wolde abyde my fayde/ lordes commynge And for somoche as the sayd kynge of . Scottes reeyuued styll with hym Ruge Cros purfeuante and wolde nat suffre hym to retourne to my lorde my/ fayde lorde in lyke and semblable maner dyd kepe/ with/ hym the scottesse Harolde . Ilay and fant to the sayd kynge of scottes with his answere and further offer/ as is/ afdre reherfed/ A gentylman of scotlande that accompanied and came to my fayde lorde wich the sayd Harolde . Ilay/ And thus . Ilay contynued and was kepte close tyll the commynge home of Ruge cros whiche was the next daye after/<sup>1</sup> And thenne/ Ilay was put at large and lyberte to retourne

<sup>1</sup> According to Hall, Rouge Croix had a narrow escape :—  
 “ You haue harde before, howe Ilay the Scottishe Heralde was returned for Rouge Croffe, and as sone as Rouge Croffe was returned he was discharged, but he taryed with Yorke an Englishe Heralde makynge good chere, and was not returned that mornynge that Rouge Croffe came on hys message, wherefore Rouge Croffe and hys trompet were detayned by the seruaunte of Ilay, whiche the daye before went for Rouge Croffe, assurynge them that if Ilay came not home before none, that he was not liuinge, and then they shoulde haue their heddes stryken of, then Rouge Croffe offered that hys seruaunt should go for Ilay, but it would not be excepted, but as hap was Ilay came home before none, and shewed of his gentell enterteynyng, and then Rouge Croffe was deliuered, and came to the Englishe armye, and made reporte as you haue hearde.”

to the kyng of scottes his maystere to shewe my lordes answeres declaracyons and goodly/ offers as he had hade in euery behalue of my sayde lorde.

¶ The same daye my Lorde deuyded his Arme in two betaylles that is to wytte in a vauwarde and a rerewarde and ordeyned my lorde Hawarde Admorall his sone to be . Capitayne of the sayde vauwarde/ and hymselfe to by chefe Capitayne of the rerewarde.

¶ In the breste of y<sup>e</sup> sayde vauwarde was wt the sayde Lord Admorall ix . thousande men and vnder Capitaynes of the same breste of the batayle was the lord . Lumley<sup>r</sup> fyr Wyllm Bulmer<sup>r</sup> the baron of Hylton and dyuerse other of the Byfshopryche of Duresme<sup>r</sup> under . Seynt<sup>r</sup> Cuthbert/ banner the lorde . Scrope of vpsfall/ the lorde Ogle/ fyr wylliam Gafcoygne/ fer Cristofer warde/ fyr John Gueringhm fir walter Griffith/ fyr John Gower<sup>r</sup> and dyuers othes Esqyres and gentylnen of yorkefhyre and Northumberlaed/ And in ayther wyng of the same batayle was iii M . men.

¶ The Capitayne of the right wyng was mayster Edmonde hawarde sone to my seyde lorde of Surrey/ And with hym was fyr Thomas Butler/ fyr . John Boothe fyr Richarde Boolde/ and dyuerse other Esqyers/ & gentylnen of Lancafshyre end Chafshyre.

¶ The Capitayne of the laste wyng was olda fyr Marmaduke. Costeble & with hym was mayster

willm Percy his sone . Elawe willm Conftable his broder/ fyr. Robert Conftable mamaduke Conftable willm Conftable his sones/ And fyr John Coftable of holdernes with dyuerse his kynnesmen Allies and othea Gentyllmen of yorkefhyre and Northumberlande.

¶ In the breste of batayle of the fayde rerewarde was . vM. mon with my falde lorde of . Surrey/ and vnder. Capitaydes of the fame was the lord Scrope of Bolton fyr Philype Tyney broder Elawe to my fayd lord of. Sur.rey George darcy sone and heyre to the lorde Darcy,<sup>1</sup> Sir Philipe Tylney broder in law to my faid Lorde of Surrey, Sir John Rocliff, Sir Thomas Methine, Sir William Scargill, Sir John Normavell, Sir Rauff Ellircar, Sir Ric. Abdeburghe, and dyuers oder Esquyers gentillmen and comyns of Yorkfhir. And in ather wyng of the faid rerewarde was. iij. thousande men.

¶ The Capitaine of the right wyng, was the lord Dacre of the Northe and with hym. xv. C. of the Busshop of Eleis men, sent frome out of Lankafhir,

<sup>1</sup> Here begins the missing portion found in the book-cover, which is taken from a MS. in the possession of the late David Laing, Esq., LL.D. V.P.S.A. Scot., read by him before the Society, March, 1867, the accuracy of which, compared with the printed text he guarantees. Dr. Laing, with respect to the reproduction of the text, gives the following explanatory notice: "It is now printed with no other alterations, than correcting the punctuation, rejecting ordinary contractions in MSS. or printed books of that age, and using capital letters for proper names."



And the capitaine of the left wyng of the said rerewarde, was Sir Edwarde Stanley accompanied hooly with dyuers knyghtts and gentlemen of Lancashire.

¶ My lorde of Surrey beyng thus orderèd and accompenyed as is aforesaid removed upon. vi. myles to a ffelde callid Woller Haghe withynne. iij. myles of the king of Scottes, wher as euery man myght fe, how the said King of Scottes did lye with his Army vpon an high hill in the egge of Cheviotte, withynne .ij. myles of Scotlande, wherunto he had remoued from Forde Castell, ovir the watir of Till, and was encloused in thre parties, with three great mountaynes, foe that ther was noe passage nor entre vnto hym but oon waye, wher was laied marvelous and great ordenance of gonnas, that is to wit. v. great curtalles. ij. great colveryns. iiij. Sacres and. vi. great Serpentyne as goodly gounes as haue bene sene in any realme. And beside theme, wher othir dyuers small ordenances. and the same day at night my Lorde and all the army did lye upon the said grounde callid Woller Haghe.

¶ And conceiving the said King of Scottes to lye foe stronglye as is aforesaid, and that ther was a fair plaine at the nethir parte of the said mountaines callid Mylnfelde, my said Lorde of Surrey tarryed vpon the same grounde. all the next daye. the. vij. day of September and the nyght after trustyng that the King wolde haue remoued downwade to the said grounde to

have gyven hym battell. And seyng that the said King of Scottes contynued still in the same mountaine without remouyng in any wise and all his oofte with hym, my said Lorde doutyng of the said Kings aboid and tarryng, because it was suspect he wolde haue fled away in the night, infomyche that he was withynne. ij. myles of his oune realme sent unto hym Ruge Cros purfivannte at harmes. And eftsoones requyred hym to come doune to the said plaine of Mylfeilde. wher was conveyent grounde for the metyng of twoe Armyes, or to a grounde bye callid Floddon or to any othir indifferent grounde for twoe batells to feght vpon.

¶ At this tyme the King waxed angry and displeasid towarde my said Lorde, and wold not speke with Ruge Cros purfivaunte but had reporte of his message, by a gentillman which made relacion ayeine of the same to Ruge Cros on this maner with like termes. The King my maister wills that ye shall shewe to Therle of Surrey, that it befemeth hym not being an Erle, so largely to attempte a great prince, his grace woll take & kepe his grounde and felde at his oune pleasour, and not at the assignyng of Therle of Surrey, whom the King my maister supposeth to deall with some wichecrafte or sawcery because he procureth to feight vpon oon the said grounde. The said Ruge Cros having this answer, returned ayeine to my Lorde and shewed his lordship the same.

¶ My said Lorde of Surrey conceivng that the King of Scottes did continually rest and remaine in the said foretres invironde with the said mountain and that he wolde not in any wise remove frome the same to any othir indifferent grounde to abide or gyve batell, removed his ffelde the. viij. day of Septembre being our Ladies day the Natiuitie, and passed ovir the water of Till, and continually all that day went with the said hoole Army in aray, in the fight of the said King of Scottes, at the furthest frome hym withynne two myles, and that night loged vnder a wod side callid Barmor Wode directly ayeinste the King aforesaid, and his army Albeit there was an hill betwene the hoofes for avoiding the daunger of goune shoote, and not withstanding. iiij. or. v. daies passed ther was litle or noe wyne, ale, nor bere, for the people to be refreshed with but that all the hool army for the mooste parte wer enforced and constreyned of necessite to drynke water duryng the same tyme and seafon without comferte or truste of any relieff in that behalue. My said Lorde of Surrey, and the said army, the said daunger and wantyng of drynke not withstanding, coragiouslye avaunced forewarde to get betwene the said King of Scotts and his realme of Scotlande countenanfyng to goo towarde Scotlande or Barwike. The said King conceiving this and as it is confessed fered that my said Lorde and the Army of Englande wolde haue gon in to Scotlande, did cause

his tents to be taken vp and kepyng the height of the mountaine, removed with his great power and puffaunce of people out of the said great forterefs towarde Scotlande. And furthwith the Scottes by thair crafty and subtill emaginacion did sett on fire all such thair fylthy strawe and litter wher as they did ly and with the same made such a great and a marvelous smoke that the maner of thair araye therby couth not be espied. Immediatly, my Lorde Hawarde with the vawarde, and my Lord of Surrey with the rereuarde in thair mooste qwyke and spedy maner avaunced and made towarde the said King of Scotts as faste as to thaim was possible in aray, and what for the hilles and smoke long as it was or the aray of the Scotts couth be conceived, and at the laste, they appeired in .iiij. great batells.

¶ And as soone as the Scottes perceived my said Lordes to be withyn the daunger of thair ordenance they shote sharpely thair gounes which wer verray great, and in like maner our partye reconterde them, with thair ordenance, and notwithstanding that othir our artillary for warre couth doe no good nor advantage to our army becaufe they wer contynually goyng and advanfyng vp towarde the said hilles and mountaines, yit by the help of God our gounes did foe breke and constreyn the Scottishe great army that some parte of thaim wer enforced to come doune the said hilles towarde our army. And my Lorde Hawarde conceiving

the great power of the Scottes sent to my said (Lorde) of Surrey his fader and required hym to advaunce his rerewarde and to joine his right wyng with his left wyng for the Scottes wer of that might that the vawarde was not of power nor abull to encounter thaim. My said lorde of Surrey perfutely vnderstanding this with all spede and diligence, lustely, came forwarde and joynd hym to the vawarde as afor was required by my said Lord Hawarde, and was glad for neccessite to make of two battalles oon good battell to aventure of the said . iiij . batelles.

¶ And for so myche as the Scottes did kepe thaim feuerall in . iiij . batelles therfor my Lorde of Surry and my Lorde Hawarde fodenly wer confreynd and enforced to devide thair army in oder . iiij . batelles and els it was thought it shulde haue bene to thair great daunger and jeoperdy.

¶ Soe it was that the Lorde Chamberlaine of Scotlande<sup>1</sup> sayde beyng Capitayne of the firste batayle of the Scotths fyrstly dyd sette vpon maister Edmonde Hawarde . Capitayne of the vttermoste parte of the felde at the west syde. And betwene them was so cruell batayle that many of our partie . Chesshyre men and other dyd flee/ And the sayd mayster Edmonde in maner lefte alone without focoure and his standerde and berer of the same beten and hewed in peces and hymself . thryfe stryken downe to the ground. Howbeit

<sup>1</sup> Here the missing part ends.

lyke a couragyouys & an hardy yonge lusty gentyelman he recouered agayne and faught hande to hade with one fir Dauy home & slewe hym with his owne handes. And thus the sayde mayster Edmonde . was in . great perell and daunger tyll that the lorde Dacre lyke a good and an hardy knyght releued and came vnto hym for his focoure.

¶ The seconde Batayle came vpon my lorde . Hawarde. The thirde batayle wherin was the kynge of . Scottes & moſte parte of the noble men of his . Reame came fyerfly vpon my ſayd lord of . Surrey/ whiche two bataylles by the help of elmyghty god were after a greht confydelyete venquyſhed ouer comen betten downe & pvt to flyght and fewe of them eſcaped. with their lyues fyr. Edwarde Stanley beyng at the vttermoſte parte of the ſayd rereuarde one heſte<sup>1</sup> partie ſeynge the fourth batayle redy to releue the ſayde kynge of ſcottes batayle/ couragyouſly: and lyke a luſty and an hardy knyght dyd ſette vpon the ſame and ouercame & put to flyght all the ſcottes in the ſayd batayle. And thus by the grace focour and helpe of almyghty god victory was gyven to the Reame of . England. And all the ſcottyſſhe ordendnce wonne & brought to Ettell and Barwyke in . Suretie.

¶ Hereafter enſueth the names of ſondry noble: men of the ſcottes ſlayne at the ſayde batayle & felde called Brainſton moore./

<sup>1</sup> The caſt.

Firfte y <sup>e</sup> kyng of scotoes	Mac . Cleen.
The Archelyshop of seynt . Androwes.	Iohn of Graunte
The byfshop of . Thyles.	The Maift of . Agwis
The byfshop of Ketnes.	Lorde . Roos.
The Abbot ynchaffrey.	Lord tempyll.
The Abbot of Rylwenny.	Lorde . Borthyke.
Therle of . Mountroos.	Lorde . Askyll.
Therle of . Craforde.	Lorde . Dawiffie.
Therle of . Argyle.	Sir Alexander Scotlon
Therle of lennox.	Sire Iohn home.
Therle of . Lncnar.	Therlo . Arell . Constable.
Therle of . Castelles.	Lorde . Lowett.
Therle of Boothwell	Lorde . Forboos.
Lorde . Elweston.	Lorde . Coluin.
Lorde . Inderby	Sir . Dauy home.
Lorde . Maxwell.	Cuthbert home of Faf- castell.
Mac Keyn.	

Over & aboue the feyd psones there at flayne of the Scottes vewd by my lorde . Dacre the/ noumbre of . xi . or . xii . thousande mend And of Englyfshme flayne and taken prysoners vpon<sup>r</sup> xii.C. dyuers prysoners are taken of y<sup>e</sup> scottes But noo Notable person faue oonly fyr/ wyllm Scotte knyght Councillour of the sayde kyng of scottes and as is sayd a gentylma well lerned Also S<sup>r</sup> John Forma knyght broder to the Byfshop of Murrey which byfshop as is reported was &/ is moost pryncyall procurour of this warre/

And one other called fr̄ John Colehome many other scottyshe pryfoner . coude & myght haue been taken/ but they were foo vengeable & cruell in theyr fygh-tnyng that/ whenne Englyfshmen had the better of them they wolde nat faue them/ though it so were that dyuerfe scottes offered great fumes of money for theyr lyues.

¶ It is to be noted that the felde beganne betwene . iiij and . v. at after Noone and contynued within nyght if it had fortunod to haue ben further afore nyght many mo scottes had ben slayne and taken pryfoners louynge beto almyghty god all the noble men of Englande tha were vpon the same felde bothe lordes and Knyghtes are safe from any hurte/ And none of theym awantynge faue oonly maister Harrgy Gray fyr Huinfeide lyle bothe pryfoners in Scotlade fyr John . Gower of yorkefhyre and fyr John Boothe of Lancafshyre both wantynge and as yet nat founden.

¶ In this batayle the scottes hadde many great Auauntagies/ that is to wytte the hyghe . Hylles and mountaynes a great wynde with them and fodayne rayne all contrary to oug bowes and Archers.

¶ It is nat to be doubtbed but the scottes fought manly and were determyned outhur to wyne y<sup>r</sup> Feld or to dye They were also as well apoynted as was poffyble at all poyntes with Armoure & harneys fo that fewe of them were slayne with arrowes Howbeit the bylles did bete and hewe them downe woth some payne and daunger to Englyfshemen.



The fayd scottes were so playnely determyned to abyde batayle and nat to flee that they put from them theyr horses and also put of theyr botes and shoes and faught in the vampis/<sup>1</sup> of theyr hooves every man for the moost ptie/ with a kene and a shape spere of . v. yerdes longe and a target aforh hym And when theyr speres fayled and wera spent/ then they faught with great end sharpe swardes makyng/ lytell or no noys/ vithoue that; that for the ptie many of them wolde desyre to be saued.

¶ The felde where y<sup>e</sup> scottes dyd/ lodge was nat to be reprouyd but rather to be romended greatly for there many and great nombre of goodiyl tenttes and moche good stufte in the same & in the fayd felde was plentie of wyne bere ale beif multon falsyfshe chese and other vytalles necessary and conuenyent for fuche a great Army Albeit our Army doutyng that the fayd vytalles hadde ben poysoned for theyr destruccion wolde not saue but vtterly destroyed theym.

¶ Hereafter ensueth the names of such noble men as after the Felde were made knyght/ for theyr valyance Act/ in the same by my fayd lorde therle of Surrey.

¶ Firste my lorde Scrope	Sir Edmonde Hawarde
of wpsfall	Sir . Guy . Oawney
Sir willm Percy	Sir . Raffe salwayne

<sup>1</sup> See ballad "Of the out yles ye rough foted scottes."

Sir . Richarde . Malleuerey	Sir/ Briane stapleton of
Sir george Darcy	wyghall.
Sir . w. gascoygne y <sup>e</sup> yoger	Sir . willm . Constable of
Sir . willm. Medlton	Hatefelde
Sir willm . Maleuerdy	Sir . willm . Constable of
Sir Thomas . Bartley	Larethorpe .
Sir marmaduke . Coftable	Sir Xpofer . Oanby
Sirxpofer . Dacre(y <sup>e</sup> yoger	Sir . Thomas Burght
Sir . Hohn . Hoothome.	Sir . willm . Rous
Sir . Nicholas . Appleyarde.	Sir . Thomas . Newton
Sire Edwarde . Goorge	Sir . Roger of Fenwyke
Sir . Rauf . Ellercar y <sup>e</sup>	Sir . Roger Gray
yoges	Sir . Thomas Connyers
Sir . John wyllyby	My lorde Ogle
Sir . Edwarde . Echinghme	Sir . Thomas strngewafe
Sir . Edwarde . Musgraue	Sir . Henri . Thwaittes
Sir . John stanley	My lorde lumley
Sir . walter stonner	Sir . Xpofe . Pekerynge.
Sir . Nyniane martynfelde.	Sir . John Bulmer
Sir Raffe . Bowes	

¶ Emprynted by me. Richarde . Faques dwllyng In  
poulyns churche yerde.”

In this interesting and graphic description of the battle of Branxton Moor, or Floddon Field, it is worthy of notice that there is no account of the death of King James. It simply records the fact that the King and his son were slain; and, as no mention is

made of his body being found, it is probable the poem was written on the spot before the discovery.

All accounts agree as to the personal bravery of the King; although the superstition of the times, as noted by Holinshed, told upon him. "There chanced also manie things taken (as yee would say) for warnings of some great mischance to follow, which though some reputed but as vaine and casuall haps; yet the impressiõ of them bred a certeine religious feare and new terror in his heart. For as he was in councell with his lords, to vnderstand their opinions touching the order of his battels, there was an hare start amongst them, which haueing a thousand arrowes, daggers, and other kind of things bestowed at hir, with great noise and showting, yet she escaped from them all safe and without hurt. The same night also, misse had gnawne in funder the buckle and leather of his helmet wherewith he should fasten the same to his hed. And moreouer, the cloth or veile of his inner tent (as is said) about the breake of the day, appeared as though the deawie moisture thereof hed beene of a bloudie colour."

King James, fancying that the English were giving way, dismounted from his horse, and, in spite of remonstrances from his friends, charged the enemy, who were, however, reinforced by Edward Stanley and his division, and the Scots were thoroughly

routed; the King, and all with him, being slain. Hall speaks most highly of the King's prowess in the following panegyric: "O what a noble and triumphant courage was thys for a kyng to fyghte in a battayll as a meane fouldier: But what auayled hys stronge harnes, the puyffaunce of hys myghtye champions wyth whome he descended the hyll, in whome he soo much trusted that with hys stronge people and great number of men, he was able as he thought to haue vanquished that day the greatest prynce of the world, if he had ben there as the erle of Surrey was, or else he thought to do such an hygh enterpryce hym selfe in hys person, that should surmount the enterprises of all other princes: but how foeuer it happened God gaue the stroke and he was no more regarded then a poore fouldier, for all went one way. So that of his awne bataill none escaped but fyr William Scot knight his chauncelour, and fyr Jhon forman knight, his seriaunt Porter, whiche were taken prisoners, and w<sup>t</sup> great difficultie faued."

The body of the King having been stripped by marauders, was not found until the following day:—

"Well knowen it was by them that fought, and also reported by the prysoners of Scotlande, that theyr kyng was taken or slayne, but hys body was not founde tyll the next daye, because all the meane people as well Scottes as Englyshe were strypped oute

of theyr apparell as they laye on the felde, yet at the laste he was founde by the Lord Dacres, who knew hym well by hys pryuye tooken in that fame place where the battayle of the Earle of Surrey and hys, firste ioyned together.

Thys kynge had dyuerse deadely woundes and in especiall one with an Arowe, and an another wyth a byll as apered when he was naked. After that the bodye of the kynge of Scottes was found and brought to Barwycke, the Earle showed yt too Syr Wyllyam \Scott hys Chaunceller and Syr Jhon Forman hys seriante porter, whiche knewe hym at the fyrste fighte and made greate lamentacyon. Then was the bodye bowelled, embawmed, and cered, and secretyly amongest other stufte conueyed to Newcastle. \* \* \* \* \* After thys noble vyctorye therle wrote fyrste to the Quene whiche had rayfed a greate power to resiste the sayde Kynge of Scottes, of the wynnyng of the battayle, for then the bodye of the kynge of Scottes was not fownde, and she yet beyng at the towne of Buckyngham had woorde the next daye after that the kynge of Scottes was flaine, and a parte of hys coate armure to her fente,<sup>1</sup> for whiche victorye she thanked GOD, and so the Earle after that the Northe parte was sett in a quietnes, returned to the

<sup>1</sup> His gauntlet. His sword and dagger are among the most precious relics preserved in the Heralds' College.

Queene with the deade body of the Scottyshe Kyng and broughte it to Richemond."

From Richmond the royal remains were taken to the adjoining monastery of Sheen, in accordance with the testimony of Stowe, who says:—"After the battle, the bodie of the fame King being found, was clofed in lead, and conveyed from thence to London, and to the monasterie of Sheyne in Surry, where it remained for a time, in what order I am not certaine; but since the diffolution of that house, in the reygne of Edward the Sixt, Henry Gray, Duke of Suffolke, being lodged, and keeping house there, I have been shewed the fame bodie so lapped in lead, close to the head and bodie, throwne into a waste room amongst the old timber, lead, and other rubble. Since the which time, workmen there, for their foolish pleasure, hewed off his head; and Lancelot Young, master glazier to Queen Elizabeth, feelinge a sweet favour to come from thence, and seeing this fame dried from all moisture, and yet the form remaining, with the haire of the head and beard red, brought it to London, to his house in Wood Street, where, for a time, he kept it for its sweetnes, but in the end caused the sexton of that church (St. Michael's, Wood Street) to bury it amongst other bones taken out of their charnell."

Many of the Scots refused to believe their King to be dead. Lindsey, referring to the English searching

for the King's body after the battle, writes thus:—  
 “Bot they could not find him, albeit they fond  
 fondry in his luferay; for the same day of the feild  
 he caused ten to be in his awin luferay lyk vnto his  
 awin present apperell, amonges quhom was tuo of his  
 awin guard: the on called Alexander M'Cullo, and  
 the vther the squyer of Cleifch, who war both verrie  
 lyk in makdome to the King; and so they tuik on of  
 thame, whom they thought lykeft to the Kyng, and  
 keft him in ane chariott, and had him with thame  
 into England; but trew it is they gott not the King,  
 becaus they had nevir the tokin of his yron belt to  
 fchow to no Scottis man.”

And in another place the same writer declares:—  
 “But ten yeires thairefter ane certane man being  
 conuict of his lyff for slauchter, offered to the duik of  
 Albanie to latt him fie the place quhair the King was  
 buried, and for the greater evidence, his yron belt besyd  
 him in the grave. Bot this man gott no audience  
 be thame that was about him, and the duik of Albanie  
 defired not that sick things should be knawin.”

Such was the sad fate of “the scottyfshe kyng”  
 whose character Holinshed sums up in the following  
 terms:—“This James the fourth was of a firme  
 bodie, of iust stature, of most comelie countenance,  
 and of sharpe witte, but altogether vnlearned, as the  
 fault of that age was. But he did diligentlie applie  
 himfelfe to an old custome of the countrie, cunninglie

to cure wounds, the knowledge whereof in times past was a thing common to all the nobilitie, being alwaies vsed in the warres. He was easilie to be spoken vnto, gentle in his answers, iust in his iudgements, and so moderat in punishments, that all men might easilie see he was vnwillinglie drawn vnto them. Against the detraction of the euill, and admonishment of the good, there was such worthinesse of mind in him (confirmed by the quiet of a good conscience, and the hope of his innocencie) that he would not onelie not be angrie, but not so much as vse a sharpe word vnto them. Amongest which vertues, there were certeine vices crept in by the ouermuch desire to please the people, for whilest he laboured to auoid the note of covetousnesse (obiected to his father) and fought to win the favour of the common fort (with sumptuous feasts, gorgeous shewes, and large gifts) he fell into that pouertie, that it seemed (if he had liued long) that he would have lost the favour of his people (wonne in old times) by the imposition of new taxes. Wherefore his death was thought to haue timelie happened vnto him."

To the above accounts of James and the Battle of Floddon, few notes need be added. Two or three, however, may render the sense of the ballad clearer in some places.

"A kynge a fomner it is wonder."—Skelton, in his



disgust at James's letter to Henry, could not speak strongly enough, so he used an epithet to him which, as an ecclesiastic, was perhaps the most spiteful he could employ. A somner, or apparitor, was accounted an exceedingly mean office. Chaucer, in "the Frere's prologue," says:—

" A sompnour is a renner vp and doun  
With mandements afor fornicatioun  
And is ybete at euery tounes ende."

And in "the Freres tale" he enlarges, in a still more unfavoury manner on the office of Somner.

" thre skippes of a pye," or three hops of a magpie, is a term used to denote the small value of James's expostulations—see also "your counseyle was not worth a flye."

"Ye had bet better to haue bukked to huntey bakes."—Huntly bank was the place where Thomas of Erceldoune met the Fairy Queen, and is on one of the Eldoun Hills—but Skelton seems to have used it at random, and only for the sake of the rhyme; thus in his verses against Dundas, "Dundas dronken and drowfy, skabed, scuruy, and lowfy," he says:—

" Dundas  
That dronke affe,  
That rates and rantis,  
That prates and prankes  
On Huntley bankes."

Again, in "Why come ye not to Courte" :

" They play their olde pranckes,  
After Huntley bankes : "

and in "Howe the douty Duke of Albany," &c.,

" And for to wright  
In the difpyght  
Of the Scottes ranke  
Of Huntley banke."

"That noble erle the whyte Lyon," was Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, son of the first Duke of Norfolk, slain at Bosworth. He himself was there taken prisoner, attainted, and lost the earldom—as his father had lost his dukedom—from the fact of his rebellion. After three years' imprisonment in the Tower his earldom was restored, as was also his dukedom after Flodden, when an augmentation of arms was granted to him, bearing on the bend of his own arms a demi-lion of Scotland, pierced through the mouth with an arrow.

His son, "the lorde admirall," was at the same time created Earl of Surrey.

The white lion was the badge of the house of Howard, and Holinshed explains this in the following way :—"Upon the honor of this victorie, Thomas Haward earle of Surrie (as a note of the Conquest) gaue to his feruants this cognifance (to weare on their

left arme) which was a white lion (the beaft which he before beare as the proper enfigne. of that houfe) ftanding over a red lion (the peculiar note of the kingdome of Scotland) and tearing the fame red lion with his pawes.”







A BALLADE OF THE SCOTTYSSHE KYNGE.





A ballade of the Scottyshe kyng.



**K**yng Jamy/Jamp pour. Joye is all go  
ye sommoed our kyng whp dyde pe so  
To you no thying it dyde accorde  
To sommon our kyng pour souerayne lord.

A kyng a somner it is wonder  
 Knowe ye not salte and suger asonder  
 In your somnyng ye were to malaperte  
 And your harolde no thyng epperte  
 ye thought ye dyde it full balpauntolpe  
 But not worth thre skppes of a ppe/  
 Syr squer galyarde ye were to swyfte.  
 your wyll renne before your wytte.  
 To be so scoarnefull to your alpe/  
 your counseyle was not worth a sipe.  
 Before the frenllhe kyng/danes/and other  
 ye ought to honour your lord and brother  
 Crowe ye syr James his noble grace/  
 For you and your scottes wolde tourne his face  
 Now ye proude scottes of gelawaye.  
 For your kyng may synge welawaye  
 Now must ye knowe our kyng for your regent/  
 your souerayne lord and president/  
 In hym is figured melchisedeche/  
 And ye be desolate as armeleche  
 He is our noble champpon.  
 A kyng anoynted and ye be non  
 Through your counseyle your fader was slayne  
 wherfore I fere ye wyll sustre payne/  
 And ye proude scottes of dunbar  
 Warde ye be his homager.  
 And suters to his parlyment/  
 ye dyde not your dewty therein.  
 wyerfore ye may it now repent  
 ye bere your selfe som what to holde/  
 Therfore ye haue lost your copholde.

ye be bounde tenauntes to his estate.  
 Gyue by your game ye playe chekmate.  
 For to the castell of noxham  
 I vnderstonde to soone ye cam,  
 For a prploner there now ye be  
 Eyther to the deuyll or the trinite.  
 Thanked be saynte. Gorge our ladyes knyghte  
 Your pyrd is paste adwe good nyght.  
 ye haue determyned to make a fraye  
 Our kynge than beyng out of the waye  
 But by the power and myght of god  
 ye were beten weth your owne rod  
 By your wanton wyll spr at a worde  
 ye haue losse spoies/cote armure/and sworde  
 ye had bet better to haue busked to huntrey bakes/  
 Than in Englonde to playe ony suche prankes  
 But ye had some wyle seide to sowe.  
 Therfoze ye be layde now full lowe/  
 your power coude no lenger attayne  
 warre with our kynge to meynstayne.  
 Of the kynge of nauerne ye may take hede/  
 How vnfortunatly he doth now spede/  
 In double welles now he dooth dzeme.  
 That is a kynge witou a realme  
 At hym example ye wolde none take.  
 Experyence hath brought you in the same brake  
 Of the outples ye rough soted scottes/  
 we haue well ealed you of the bottes  
 ye rowe ranke scottes and broken dantes  
 Of our englyshe bowes ye haue sette pour banes.  
 It is not sptyng in tour nor towne/

A somner to were a kynges crowne  
 That noble erle the whyte Lyon.  
 Your pompe and pryde hath layde a downe  
 His sone the lorde admiral is full good.  
 His swerde hath bathed in the Scottes blode  
 God saue kyng. Henry and his lordes all  
 And sende the frenshe kyng suche an other fall/

Amen/ for saynt charyte=  
 And god saue noble.  
 Kyng/ Henry/  
 The .viiij.

















