

PLATE I.



SIR HENRY LEE.

From Jacobe MS. fol. XIV.

AN ELIZABETHAN ARMOURER'S ALBUM.

By VISCOUNT DILLON, F.S.A.

The MS. now exhibited, 17 in. by 11½ in., appears to have been the work of Jacobe, the master armourer at Greenwich, during part of Elizabeth's reign, and mentioned by Sir Henry Lee, the Master of the Armoury, in a letter to the Lord Treasurer, dated October 12th, 1590.¹ It contains drawings 17 in. high, in ink and water-colour of twenty-nine suits of armour, and extra pieces for the same.

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| 1. The Earle of Rutlande. | 16. The Earle of Penbroucke. |
| 2. The Earle of Bedforde. | 17. Ser Cristofer Hattone. |
| 3. The Earle of Lesseter. | 18. Ser Johne Smithe. |
| 4. The Earle of Sussex. | 19. S ^r Henry Lee, M ^r of tharmerie. |
| 5. Duke, John of ffineiland, Prince of Sweden. | 20. The Earle of Cumberlande. |
| 6. Ser William Sentlo. | 21. S ^r Cristopher Hatton. |
| 7. My Lorde Skrope. | 22. Mr. Macke Williams. |
| 8. The Earle of Lesseter. | 23. My L Chancellor. |
| 9. My Lorde of Hunsdon. | 24. My L Cobbom. |
| 10. Ser Gorge Howarde. | 25. S ^r Harry Lea, M ^r of the Armore. |
| 11. My Lorde Northe. | 26. My Lorde Cumpton. |
| 12. The Duck of Norfocke. | 27. Mr. Skidmur. |
| 13. The Earle of Woster. | 28. My Lorde Bucarte. |
| 14. Ser Henry Lee. | 29. S ^r Bale Desena. |
| 15. Sur Cristofer Hattone. | |

Without enumerating all the offices and honours enjoyed by these persons, a concise note of their military services may be of interest.

1. Henry Manners, Earl of Rutland, K.G., served in Scotland in 1548, was General of Horse at St. Quentin, 1557, Lord President of the North, 1559, and died 1563. 2. John Russell, Earl of Bedford, K.G., was knighted at Morlaix, 1522, present at the Battle of Pavia, 1525, served in France, 1544, he died 1564. 3. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, K.G., was at the Battle of St. Quentin, 1557, and commanded in the Low Countries, 1585. He died 1588. 4. Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex, K.G., twice Lord Deputy of Ireland. Served in the north

¹ Printed in *Archæologia*, vol. 51, p. 167.

against the rebels in 1569, and in Scotland 1570. He died 1583. 5. John, Duke of Finland, visited England in 1560, to promote a marriage between Elizabeth and his brother Eric. 6. Sir William Sentlo is mentioned in 1554 as a servant of the Lady Elizabeth. 7. Henry, Lord Scroope, K.G., served in Scotland 1560, and against the rebels in 1569. He died 1592. 9. Henry, Lord Hunsdon, K.G., served against the rebels in 1569, and in Scotland in 1570. He died 1596. 10. Sir George Howard served in France in 1551, in Scotland 1560, was Master of the Armoury in 1562. 11. Richard, Lord North, served with Leicester in the Low Countries, where he was made a banneret. He died 1600. 12. Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, K.G., served against Wyatt in 1554, beheaded 1572. 13. William, Earl of Worcester, in his youth was said to be the best tilter and horseman of his day. He died 1589. 14. Sir Henry Lee, K.G., served on the borders of Scotland, 1558, at the siege of Edinburgh 1573, was Master of the Armoury, 1580, and died 1611. 15. Sir Christopher Hatton, was captain of the Guard 1572, and Lord Chancellor 1587, and died 1591. 16. William, Earl of Pembroke, K.G., commanded the English troops at St. Quentin, 1557, served against Wyatt 1554, and died 1569. 18. Sir John Smith, cousin-german to Edward VI., was a great soldier, and author of several military works. He died 1607. 20. George, Earl of Cumberland, K.G., fitted out eleven expeditions against the Spaniards, and captured St. Helena. He died 1605. 22. Mr. MacWilliams is described in 1569, by the Earl of Warwick, as "a toward young gentleman." 23. Sir Thomas Bromley became Lord Chancellor on the death of Sir Nicholas Bacon, 1579, and was succeeded by Sir C. Hatton in 1587. 24. William, Lord Cobham, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, died 1596. 26. Henry, Lord Compton, knighted by Leicester, 1566, died 1589. 27. John Scudamore, gentleman usher to Elizabeth. Scudamore is a character in the *Faerie Queen*. 28. Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, K.G., Treasurer of England, 1599. James I. made him Earl of Dorset, and he died 1608. 29. Sir Bale Desena has not been identified, but a family of that name was seated at Liege.

These suits were made for twenty-four different persons, of whom all with the exception of John, Duke of Finland, and Sir Bale Desena were English noblemen, captains or knights, who took part in the jousts and tournaments of that period. The figures appear to have been drawn from one model, though in some cases the figure is reversed and the sword comes on the wrong side. The wearers are shown with the right hand grasping a mace or truncheon, the lower end of which rests on the right hip, while the other hand grasps the sword hilt.

The ornamentation of the various suits is sufficiently clearly defined to enable identification of certain existing suits or parts of them to be established.

As instances may be mentioned the suit of William, Earl of Pembroke, now at Wilton, and lately exhibited at the Tudor Exhibition. This suit was said to have been worn at the battle of St. Quentin in 1557, when the English forces were commanded by the Earl of Pembroke, and at the New Gallery it stood with the suits of the two illustrious captives of that day, Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France, and Louis de Bourbon, Duc de Montpensier. Our friend the Baron de Cosson said at the time that the Pembroke belonged to a later period, and its appearance in this MS. justifies the learned baron's assertion. Another suit is that of George, Earl of Cumberland, K.G., now belonging to Lord Hothfield, who lent it with the extra pieces seen in the MS., and now at Appleby Castle, to the Tudor Exhibition. Mr. Guy Laking lately called my attention to the fact that the locking gauntlet¹ presented to the Armourers' Company in 1768, by one of their body, Mr. Carter, resembled in ornamentation the Helmet 33 of the Tower Collection. This head-piece which was engraved by Grose (1785), when it belonged to Mr. Rawle, I had already identified as belonging to the second of Sir Henry Lee's suits shown in the MS. In the Tower are also to be seen the suit of the Earl of Worcester, with its two head-pieces, and a vamplate of Sir Christopher Hatton's second suit. In the Spitzer Collection of armour, shortly to be sold at Paris,²

¹ See engraving and description of this gauntlet at p. 156 of the Catalogue of Antiquities of Works of Art, exhibited at Ironmongers' Hall.

² This suit was sold on June 12, 1895, for £2,080. The Sussex gauntlets sold for £66 8s.

is a fine suit described as of the time of Henry VIII. This suit with its placcate and buffe and neck-piece I have identified as the first Hatton suit in the MS. It is a remarkably large and fine armour and gives a good idea of the large stature of Elizabeth's chancellor and favourite. In the same collection are two gauntlets wanting the fingers, which belong to the Sussex suit in the MS. under consideration. It is also certain that the suit shown in Skelton's *Meyrick* on plate XXIX, and said to have come from a château in Brie, the possession of the Ducs de Longueville, is also the suit made by Jacobe for Lord Bucarte, who is seen in the MS. with a triple barred face-guard, as shown by Skelton. This suit is now in the Wallace collection at Hertford House.

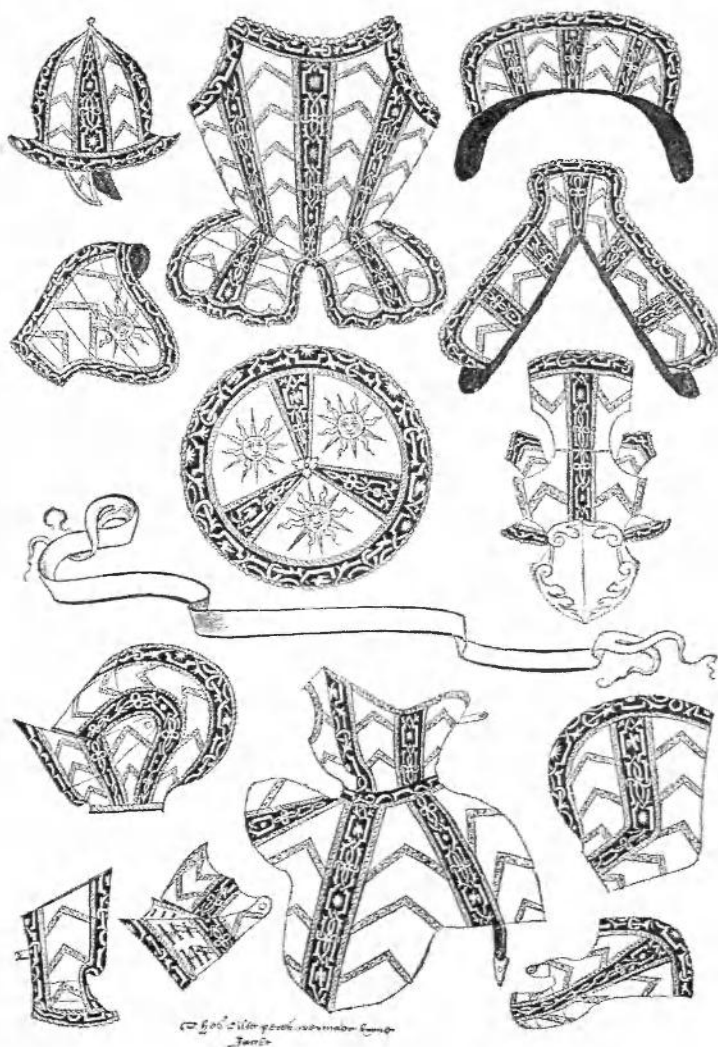
A good number of suits, or portions of suits, seen in the MS. have thus been traced, but it is curious that the Earl of Sussex's burgonet, and Sir Christopher Hatton's vamplate, though all clearly belonging to the suits of the MS. are not there shown. The note attached to Sir Henry Lee's suit as to parts being of foreign make and others the work of Jacobe will probably account for these omissions in the MS.

From the dates of the principal events in the lives of and the deaths of the persons named in the MS. we may judge the armour to be such as was worn between about 1560 and 1590.

These persons I have endeavoured to identify, and I have perhaps done so in most of the cases. They present an assemblage of many of the most famous and brilliant men of Elizabeth's court, and as will be seen in most instances the suits belonged to men who had won their spurs in the field, and were no carpet knights dubbed with unhacked rapier. Many of the suits must have been exceedingly rich and costly, and even if of Innspruck steel or by foreign workmen were except in a few cases not "made in Germany."

The presence of brayettes in almost all the figures, points to the drawings having been done by a foreigner (though we do not at present know anything of Jacobe's nationality), for in Elizabeth's reign that portion of costume whether in civil or military portraits is always omitted.

The suits shown in the complete figures are all of them



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From Jacobe MS. fol. XIV.

pretty much alike, save that in fourteen suits the feet are covered with chain mail with metal toe-caps. Sir John Smith has chain mail sleeves and is armed only to the knees, as also are Lord Compton, Skidmur and Sir Bale Desena, boots being worn to cover the lower part of the legs and feet. The other suits have sollerets.

Lords Compton and Bucarte have triple barred burgonets.

Gilt armour appears often among the bequests in wills of the sixteenth century.

Most of these suits have much gilding in the way of borders and enrichment, and though it is difficult to reconstitute the richness of the suits of the same period now in the Tower, yet one can still see in some sheltered parts of the fine Leicester suit there, some traces of its original splendour.

In 1619, James I, made a proclamation against excessive use of gold and silver foliate which was to be confined to armour and ensigns of honour.

The most complete suits are those of Lord Scrope, the first Leicester suit¹ and the suits of Sir H. Lee, Sir C. Hatton, and Lord Pembroke.

The breasts are all of peasecod shape with an articulated lame at the lower part.

The standing buffes are generally with a straight profile.

The falling buffes have a slightly curved profile.

The suits of the Earls of Rutland (I) and Bedford (II) and Sir William Sentlo (VI) resemble each other in design, being complete suits with splinted breasts and probably splinted backs, but the Rutland and Sentlo suits are black with yellow borders, and the Bedford suit is white with yellow borders. There is a sexfoil on the elbows and knees of all three suits. The second Hatton (XVII) suit resembles the Lord Chancellor's (XXIII), Lord North's (XI), Mr. Mack Williams (XXII) and the Desena (XXIX) and Skidmur (XXVII) suits, all being white suits with narrow gilt bands. The Cobham (XXIV) and Norfolk (XII) suits are alike, being white with gilt bands having gilt curved labels with pointed ends between them.

¹ It may be noted that the Leicester suit in the Tower is of the years 1566-1588, those being the dates respectively

of his investiture with the Order of St. Michael (engraved on that suit) and of his death.

The suits of Lord Compton (xxvi) and Bucarte (xxviii) are alike, but Lord Compton's is only to the knees while the Bucarte suit is complete. Both suits are coloured russet with black and gilt bands of engraving, Lord Compton also wears a triple barred burgonet. The Earl of Leicester's (iii) first suit is russet, with gilt bands of engraved ornament consisting of circles with five dots in each, the bands being filled up with spandrils. His second (viii) suit is that engraved in Pennant's *London* and differing from that in the Tower of London, though the ragged staff is the chief motive. The muzzled bear is seen on the cheek of the helmet and also on the chanfron.

The Sussex (iv) suit is white with bands of engraved ornament between which are transverse gilt arches alternating with white spaces.

The Scrope (vii) suit is also white with bands of engraved ornament between which are alternate arches of gilding and white.

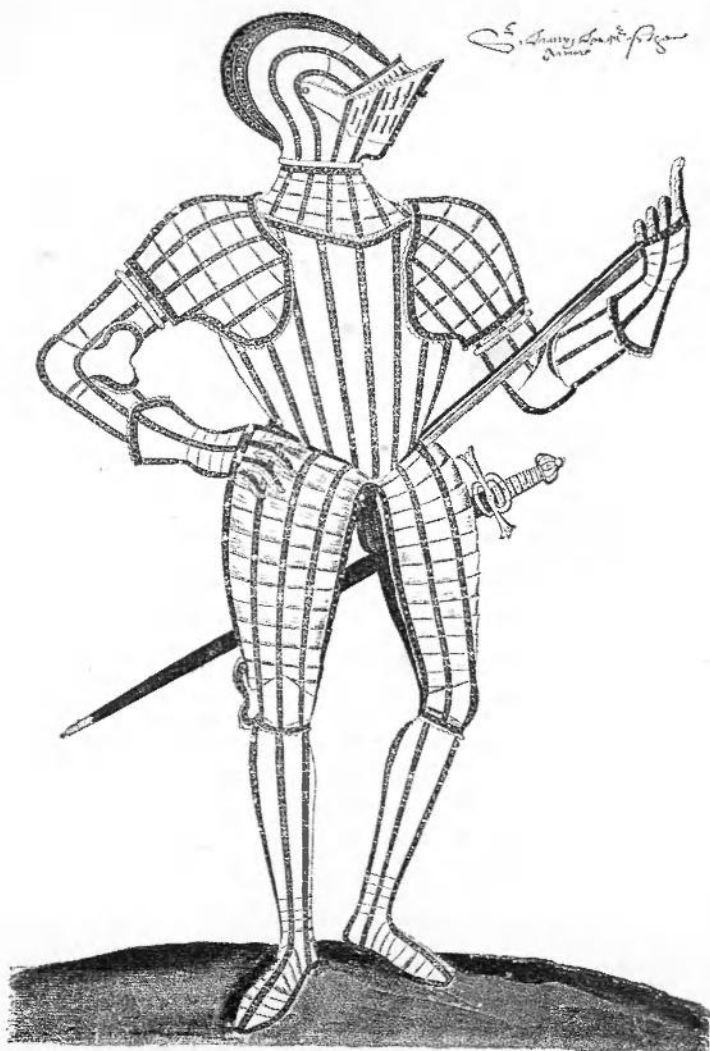
John, Duke of Finland's (v) suit much resembles Lord Scrope's, but he has on the centre of breast a figure of a bear holding a sword.

Lord Hunsdon (ix) and Sir George Howard (x) have white suits with gilt bands and smaller diagonal bands branching off.

Sir John Smith's (xviii) suit differs from all the other being only to the knees and having chain mail sleeves. In a compartment on the engraved tapul is a figure of Fame.

Of the twenty-nine suits shown in the book, twenty-four belong to twenty-four persons, of whom John, Duke of Finland, and Sir Bale Desena (xxix) were foreigners and consequently not belonging to any band or association of tilters of this country. Besides these twenty-four suits Sir Henry Lee, and Sir Christopher Hatton, have each two more suits, and the Earl of Leicester one more. Sir Henry Lee as Master of the Armoury, might well be expected to have many suits, but Sir Christopher Hatton, though we know him as Lord Chancellor and a dancing man, is not so generally associated with military sports.

Of all the persons whose armour is given, he and the Lord Chancellor (Bromley) were probably the only ones who had not seen some service in the field. It should be



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noted that the letters M.R. are placed by the figure of the Earl of Rutland, and the letters E.R. by those of the Earls of Bedford, Leicester, Pembroke, Worcester, John, Duke of Finland, the Duke of Norfolk, Lords Scrope, Hunsdon, North, Sir William Sentlo, Sir George Howard, Sir Christopher Hatton.

Sir Christopher Hatton's (xv) first suit is russet with gold bands, between which are pierced lozenge shaped designs, On the tapul of the breast-plate is a figure of Mercury, and two E \exists regardant surmounted by a crown.

His second (xvii) suit is also of white with gilt bands of ornament between which are strings of roses and knots.

The third (xxi) suit is white with narrow gilt bands.

Sir Henry Lee's (xiv) first suit is white with bands of engraved ornament in black and gilt. The sun in splendour, and a bird like a dove also appear among the ornamental designs. Neither a sun nor a dove are found in this knight's arms. On the upper part of the page is written "This feld armor was made beyond see." The second (xix) suit, also of white, has gilt bands of ornament between which are quatrefoil ornaments, and on the upper part of the tapul a bird with wings displayed standing on a granny or Wake and Ormond knot. With the close helmet, standing buffe, extra vizor, grand guard and volant piece, pas guard or elbow piece, and the locking gauntlet, is the note, "Thes Tilde peces wer made by me Jacobe."

The third (xxv) suit, also white, has narrow bands of what seems to be green enamel with small red flowers.

The Earl of Pembroke's (xvi) suit is white with gilt bands of ornaments. The collar and badge of the Garter, are engraved on the tapul and also on each side of the comb of the burgonet.

The Earl of Cumberland's (xx) suit is shown russet with white and gilt bands between which are roses and knots and fleurs-de-lis.

The Earl of Worcester's (xiii) suit is shown russet with gilt bands between which are inverted bands of gilt and white alternating. With the standing and falling buffes, the burgonet, breast, and taces, placcate, back, gorget, chanfron, and saddle pieces, is the note "Thes peces wer made by me Jacobe."

Among the extra pieces shown in the MS. the Earl of Cumberland is the only one that has a *close helmet with gorget*, and Sir Henry Lee's first suit alone has a morion and a target.

Close helmets are seen only with the Norfolk, first and second Lee, first and second Hatton, and the Pembroke suits.

The burgonet without bars occurs in all the suits except the Sussex, Duke John, Sentlo, North, first and second Hatton, and Cumberland suits.

Extra vizors for the close helmets are shown with the first Leicester, the Sussex, Scrope, Hunsdon, Howard, North, first and second Lee, second Hatton and the Bucarte suits, and *extra horizontal pieces for the two part vizor*, occur with the second Lee, first and second Hatton, Pembroke and Bucarte suits.

Extra right pauldrons are seen with the Sir H. Lee's first suit and those of Cumberland, Bucarte, and the third Hatton suit, which last has also an extra *left pauldron*, each of one piece, but articulated.

Long or horsemen's gauntlets are shown with the Cumberland, first Hatton, and Lord Chancellor suits. This last also has *two extra arm-pieces*.

The so called pas-guards or *upright neck-guards* are seen among the extra pieces of the two Leicester suits, and those of Sussex, Scrope, Hunsdon, Howard, Norfolk, Pembroke, and the first Hatton suit.

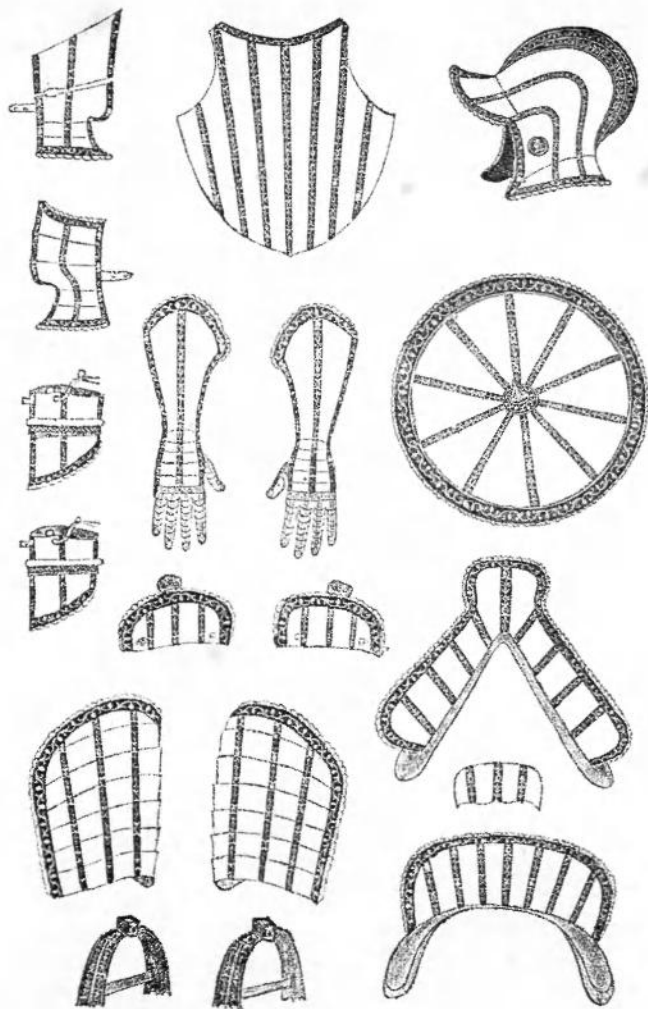
Placcates for further protecting the body are shown with all the suits except Sir Henry Lee's first and second suit and Sir John Smith's.

Standing buffes are seen with all the suits, except those of Sussex, Duke John, Sentlo, the second Leicester suit, of those of Sir John Smith and the Earl of Cumberland.

Falling buffes occur in the extra pieces of all except Lord North, Sir Henry Lee's first suit, Sir C. Hatton's three suits, and those of Smith, Cumberland, and Williams.

The Earl of Worcester's extra pieces, alone include a *back* and a *gorget*, but he as well as Sir Henry Lee, in his first two suits has an *extra breast with taces attached*.

Grand-guards with volant pieces attached are shown with the first Leicester, the Sussex, Scrope, Hunsdon, Howard, North, Norfolk, two first Lee, two first Hatton, Pembroke, Cumberland, and Bucarte suits.



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Elbow-guards, the real *pas-guards*, occur with the same suits as also do *manifers*.

Locking gauntlets also are found with these suits except Lord North, Lord Bucarte, and Sir Henry Lee's three suits.

Extra taces are shown with the first Leicester, the first and second Hatton, the Pembroke and third Lee suits.

Saddle steels front and back are shown for all the suits except Rutland, Bedford, Finland, Sentlo, Hunsdon, North, Smith, third Hatton, and Williams suit, though Sir Henry Lee's first suit, Leicester's first, Sussex, Cumberland, and Bucarte have only the steel for the face of the saddle bow.

Saddle steels for the cantle are shown with all the above.

Chanfrons are shown with the first and second Leicester, Sussex, Scrope, Howard, Norfolk, Worcester, Lee first and second, Hatton first and second, Pembroke and Cumberland suits, and of these the Pembroke and Hatton ones bear the owner's arms.

Stirrups are seen for the second and third Lee, first Hatton, Cumberland, Bucarte, and Compton suits, the Cumberland suit also has four *vamplates*.

Extra *arm-pieces* for wearing with a chain mail shirt and composed of two pieces for each arm are seen in the Lord Chancellor suit and the third Lee suit.

As an instance of what has befallen armour in past times may be noted the following. In 1718 Thomas Hearn, the antiquary, in his diary mentions that on June 10th he visited the old house at Ditchley, Oxon, the home of Sir Harry Lee, K.G., Master of the Armoury to Queen Elizabeth and James I, three of whose suits are shown in this MS., and at the date of his visit owned by the knight's descendant or kinsman, George Henry, second Earl of Lichfield. Hearne mentions "in one of the out-houses I saw strange armour which belonged to the ancesters of the Earl of Lichfield, some of the armour was very old. I wonder how the heroes and warriors in old time could bear such a weight, as the armour certainly was. I saw forked arrows or darts there, these were such as were used in common exercise when the art of archery was in practice." The sequel to this occurs in the steward's

accounts of a few weeks later, where we have; a penny a day for nine days, paid to a man for "getting the old armour ready to be wayed," and then, "received of Mr. Mott, the brazier, for the old armour wayed 14 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lb. at 10s. the cwt.; £7 4s. 6d." A few months previously, the old saddles in the same room with the armour, had been cut up to nail up trees in the garden.

Who can say what would be the present value of these 14 cwt. of armour if they had been kept? The Leicester suit in the Tower with its Grand-guard and Pas-guard, only weighs $77\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and the armour at Ditchley would thus represent some 20 or 21 complete suits of the date of this MS.

As early as 1511, we find that armourers from Brussels were working in the King's service at Greenwich, and a forge and the necessary tools¹ were supplied to John Blewbery, who seems to have been in charge of the workmen, for in 1514, the wages of armourers from Brussels and Milan are paid through him. In 1515 a payment to him of £11 8s. 0d. for the gowns, coats, and hose, and of one hundred shillings for the diets, mentions that there were eleven Almain armourers there. The wages of these armourers in this year amounted to £16 12s. 6d. per month, but in 1529 there were evidently more men at work, for the month's wages then amounted to £25 6s. 9d.

In 1516 Blewbery received £20 for making a harness mill, probably for the grinding or glazing of armour, and this year there were Almain armourers also at Southwark, where in the following year Sir Henry Guildford received money for the erection of two forges, and for repairs to the armoury. The next year, 1517, an armoury house at Greenwich was erected by Henry Smyth and the overseer of the workmen, one George Lovekyn, received 16d. per diem.

The metal for these workmen in the various armouries came from Innspruck, and amongst the payments is one which informs us that red cloth for the livery, and kersey for the hose of these Almain armourers were also supplied.

In 1530 the armourers appear to have been eighteen in number.

¹ See *The Reliquary*, for 1887, p. 129, for a list of these tools.

In this year Sir Laurence Starber, a German knight and friend of Henry VIII, took over to Nuremburg some English iron ore to be tested for armour, but as foreign stuff continues to be noted as being imported, it seems that our native metal was not found good for the purpose of armour.

In 1556 the increased cost of wood was urged as a reason for the proposed closing of all iron mills in England, and it is mentioned that the load of wood had risen from 1*l.* to 2*s.*, and whereas Spanish iron formerly cost 5 marks the ton, now English iron cost 9 marks.

It evidently was the working of the metal which was the chief cause of the inferiority of the home product as compared with that from Spain, "Hungere," or elsewhere, and accordingly in Elizabeth's reign a Captain Martin and others established battering mills at Deptford, and also imported German workmen from Innspruck. Seven or eight of these platers, as they were called (probably from plattner, German for armourer), were employed at Erith, and a large quantity of armour plates were prepared and put in the market. But after a time all of these platers died except one, and he was "of so cunninge and obstinate a disposition that he would never yet be brought to teach any Englishman the true mystery of plating."

In 1590 another attempt was made to use iron from Shropshire, and a fair trial was made of the home article by Sir Henry Lee, Master of the Armoury. This trial, which will be found described in the knight's own words in *Archæologia*, vol. li, p. 167, also proved unfavourable to the English metal, and the foreign "stuff" was still holding the market as late as 1634; when one of Captain Martin's former partners petitioned Charles I to start Government mills, assuring him that it would be much to the advantage of the country in an economic as well as other grounds to have the metal prepared in this country.

The monthly charges for the Standing Armoury at Greenwich, July 7, 1 Elizabeth (1559), give us the names of some armourers of that day.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
*Erasmus Kyrkener ...	40	0	*Willm. Barworth, mill-		
The Clarke of the			man ...	30	0
Armoury ...	36	10	*Richard Stephen, lock-		
James Fuller, yeoman...	24	0	smith... ..	24	0
John Kelte, hammerman	38	10	Henricke Bourman,		
*Mathew Diricke, ham-			locksmith	24	0
merman	34	0	Henry Starkey, lock-		
*Tarries Spiraude, ham-			smith... ..	24	0
merman	32	0	Martin Durre, labourer	14	0
*Leonarde Guynwell,			John Rugge, labourer...	15	4
hammerman	32	0	The gilder	3	4
*Hance Mightner, ham-					
merman	32	0	The ordinary charges for coals,		
Jacob Halore, hammer-			steel, iron, nails, buckles,		
man	32	0	leather, latten bromes, rent and		
*John Garret, hammer-			reparation of the mill, oil, soap,		
man	32	0	and tallow comes to £7 per		
Mighell Pipe, hammer-			month.		
man	32	0	Total per month £35 16s. 4d. ;		
Thomas Cowp, hammer-			and at twenty-eight days to		
man	34	0	the month, and with £27 6s.		
John Baker, millman ...	22	0	for liveries it amounts to		
Hance Droste, millman	30	0	£492 18s. 4d.		

* Held similar offices in 1574, when Cornellys was the gilder.

Armourers.

Of the English armourers, or rather of those working in England in the sixteenth century, we have no very full list. The names of the members of the Armourers' Company in 1537 I have already printed in the *Reliquary* for 1887, and of many others, notices will be found in *Archæologia*, vol. li, where is printed the inventory of arms and armour at Westminster, the Tower, and Greenwich in 1547. But the actual periods during which these armourers were working cannot be fully ascertained at present. Erasmus Kirkener, or as he is often called, Asamus, appears as early as 1519, when he received an annuity of £20 as armourer for the body to Henry VIII, and we find him as late as 1574, as master workman at Greenwich. Dethic, the grandfather of the famous antiquary, is said to have come to England with him, and to have exercised the same calling. Sir Henry Lee speaks of Jacobe as master workman at Greenwich in his letter of 1590, but as yet no other mention of him has been found. April 7, 1604, Wm. Pickering obtained

a grant in reversion of the office of master workman of the Almain Armourers at Greenwich, and in April 1629, Nicholas Sherman was sworn into the same office in the room of Thomas Stevens, deceased.

As to Pickering, we know that payments were made to him for suits of armour for Prince Henry, and it has been assumed that the suit at Windsor made for that prince was one of these. But it so closely resembles the Cumberland suit in the Jacobe MS. as to suggest that if Pickering did indeed made the Prince's suit, he was a close copyist of Jacobe's work.

It is a long stretch of years from John, Duke of Finland's visit to England in 1559 to about 1610, when Prince Henry would be sixteen years of age, and perhaps just able to wear such a suit as the Windsor one, and if Jacobe made both suits he must have died at a very advanced age.

A note of 1625 as to armour lately made at Greenwich is here appended.

A true note of all such Armors as have been made by his Mat^{ties} armorors at Greenewich lately, viz:—

Imprimis for ye King Matn.	Tilt Armors 2	
For ye Duke of Buckingham	Tilt Armors 2	
For ye late Marquis Hamelton....	Tilt Armor 1	
For ye late Earle of Dorset	Tilt Armors 2	
For ye now Earle of Dorset	Tilt Armor 1	
For ye Earle of Oxford	Tilt Armor 1	.... more for ye feeld Armor 1
For ye Lo. Garret	Tilt Armor 1	
For ye Lo. Compton	Tilt Armor 1	
For ye Earle of Desmond	Tilt Armor 1	
For ye Lo. Mansfeeld	Tilt Armor 1	.... more for ye feeld Armor 1
For my Lo. Monioy	Tilt Armor 1	.... more for ye feeld Armor 1
For ye Earle of Bedford ....	....	.... feeld Armor 1
For ye Lo. Stanhop	Tilt Armor 1	
For ye Lo. Bruce	Tilt Armor 1	
For ye Lo. Gourdon ....	....	.... feeld Armor 1
For Sr Henrie Mildmay	Tilt Armor 1	
For Mr. Carie	Tylt Armor 1	
For Sr William Hayden for his Mat ^{ties} s'vice at St. Martin lands	feeld Armor 4	
For ye Mr. of ye Armorie ....	....	.... feeld Armor 1
For Sr Wilham Pitt ....	....	.... feeld Armor 1
For Sr Arnold Harbert....	....	.... feeld Armor 1
For Sr Oloam Remton ....	....	.... feeld Armor 1
For ye Barron of Burford	Tilt Armor 1	.... more for ye feeld Armor 1

An order for making a tilt armor for ye Lo. Marquis Hamilton 1.

An order for making a tilt armor for ye Earle of Northampton 1.

Some of these were made by ye King's Mat^{ties} comaund and some by the Lo. Chamberlins comaund, and ye rest by comaund from ye Master of His Mat^{ties} Armoury.

Besides other new armors and works that is ready in the Office upon anie occasion.

Complaints as to the abuses in the armoury seem to have been made with some persistence about 1627 by one Roger Faulkner, who "petitions the King that the Armourers of Greenwich have performed small service of late. They have received in seven years £3,000, and have not made seven armours for the King's use. He attributes their negligence to Sir William Cooper, the overseer, and prays that they may be employed in translating old armour."

"Roger Faulkener's petition about the armoury was ordered to be reported on by the Earl of Totnes, who in February 1627-8, advises that John Cooper, the keeper of the King's brigandines, which did not then exist should surrender his patent, and be made Surveyor of the Armoury appd. by the King. This Cooper refused to do unless his arrears of 16*d.* a day for a year and a-half be paid."

In 1628, one Whetstone had a project for making armour much lighter yet as good as proof, but not much information as to the system employed can be gathered from his petition.

In the same year certain armourers, John Dunnington, Rob Harwood, Miles Mahew, Rob. Leeminge, Wm. Laund and others, petitioned unsuccessfully for the renewal of a grant of July 11, 1620.

The two last-named appear to be foreign, and Leeminge certainly was of the Laiminger, alias Löffler, family of armourers of Augsburg.

The Attorney General advised this should not be done.

In 1629, John Medley, of Poitiers, made a petition which gives so much information as to the state of the armoury that it is here given.

"The humble petition of John Medley, an inhabitant of Poitiers, armoror. That 'the late Lord Duke's grace gave order to Lord Mounjoy for his coming over to be employed in H.M.'s service.' Prays that as the King allows £400 per annum for the Armory, he, the petitioner, will make clean and repair the said armour, and also furnish yearly armour for fifty horsemen."

Report by Coke.

"At Greenwich, besides the surveyor, there are workmen sworn the King's servants, but without other patents than a Privy Seal, which expresseth that their allowances are

during life, namely for twenty-one persons called Almaine Armourers, whereof a master workman or chief armorer is allowed 40s. per mensem, a clerk of the Armory 36s. 10d., a yeoman of the Armory 24s., two millmen at 35s. 5d. each, one hammerman at 24s., two millmen at 30s. each, and another at 22s. Three locksmiths 24s. each, two labourers at 15s. 4d. and 14s., a gilder 3s. 4d. Fuel for the monthly ordinary average of coal, steel, iron, nails, buckles, leather, latten, brooms, rent and reparation of the mill, oyle, soap, tallow, and other necessities, monthly £7. Which wages and charges amount monthly to £35 16s. 4d. Besides yearly liveries for the workmen.

"All cometh yearly to £466 3s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., besides liveries. For this charge at the present no work at all is performed. The workmen pretend they are to do no work but for the King's own person, and for such noblemen for whom the King sendeth his own warrant. Upon examination, before the Earl of Totnes, it appears they had received above £3,000 for making three armours for the King. If they work for any other they are paid at the rate of £15 for a tilting armour. It is alledged that other workmen cannot make tilting armour. Yet there is not more than one workman left in the office can make a compleat armour."

A few words on the history and acquisition of the MS. may be interesting. Our learned friend the Baron de Cosson told me some years ago that he had seen this MS. at Paris, and kindly gave me a note of the chief names in it, in the hope that certain suits in the Tower of London might receive their proper attribution. When in Paris last autumn I had the pleasure and advantage of meeting the Baron and Count Valencia de Don Juan, the accomplished Curator of the Armeria Real of Madrid, I then reminded the Baron of the book. He kindly took me to M. Stein, who had recently acquired it at the Spitzer sale, and was on the point of despatching it to the South Kensington Museum for inspection. When I saw it I at once recognised that it was a work I had long sought for, namely a book referred to by Pennant in his account of London, as being in the possession at that time (1790) of the Duchess of Portland (daughter of Harley, Earl of Oxford) who permitted him to engrave in his work the suit of

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the second suit of that nobleman in the MS.¹ M. Stein most amiably permitted me to bring over the MS. to England, and I am sure that all antiquaries, and especially students of armour must rejoice that their Lordships presiding over the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, saw their way to obtaining for, and in fact restoring to England, a very interesting volume of the great Harleian Library, as this certainly was.

To all students the MS. is interesting, but especially to us in England, and I think there is little doubt that the possession of this work will lead to the identification of many other suits or portions of suits now in England.

¹ Strutt in his dresses and costumes, under similar circumstances from this vol. ii, pl. cvii, has given the figure of MS. George, Earl of Cumberland, taken

Plate I.	Sir Henry Lee, XIV.			
II.	"	"	"	extra pieces.
III.	"	"	"	XXV.
IV.	"	"	"	extra pieces.