

government in the next summer shipped the young Queen across to France, all the projects, long nourished by Henry VIII and his successor Somerset, came to an end, for half a century.

APPENDIX

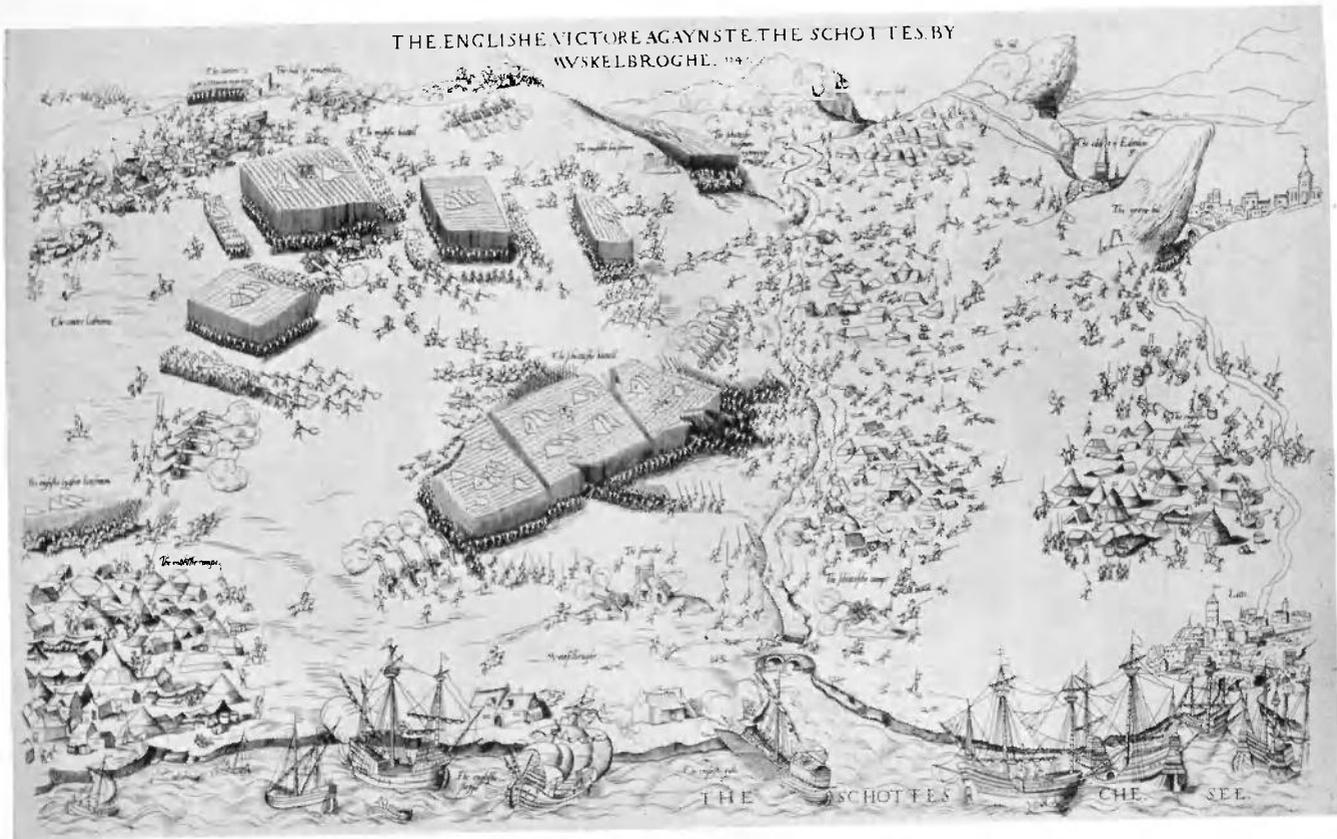
A FURTHER NOTE ON THE BATTLE OF PINKIE

By COL. C. de W. CROOKSHANK

In connection with this very interesting description by Sir Charles Oman of the contemporary set of pen-and-ink drawings, without title or descriptive details, which had been found in the Bodleian Library and which he located as the battle of Pinkie (1547) in its successive phases, I brought to his notice that I had in my collection of Battle Prints one of that battle which, I reckoned, was the earliest contemporary engraving and rendering of an English battle (Pl. vii and Figs. 1-4). At the time when it came into my possession I could locate no contemporary illustration earlier than those of the wars in the Netherlands, 1572-1604, by Dutch artists, and was correspondingly gratified at securing what I held to be a unique addition to a collection which Lord Hailsham, the Secretary of State for War, has honoured me by accepting on behalf of the Nation, to be vested in the War Office and housed in the Royal United Service Institution.

This print was included in the exhibition of part of my collection at the Guildhall in 1931, and, recognising the Hon. Sir Hew Dalrymple's knowledge of Scottish antiquities, I mentioned the fact to him; whereupon he informed me that he thought it was in one of the works on Somerset's expedition into Scotland, and kindly traced it in the Scottish National Library as No. 10 of the Bannatyne Club publications.

As a result I am able to furnish the following particulars. The title of the work is 'Recit de l'Expedition En Ecosse l'an MDXLVI et de la Battayle de Mus-cleburgh par le Sieur Berteville au Roy



THE BANNATYNE CLUB ENGRAVING OF THE BATTLE OF PINKIE

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PLATE VII.

Edouard VI. Imprimé a Edimbourg MDCCCXXV.' It is dedicated to the President and Members of the Bannatyne Club by D. Constable, giving the list of the members with Sir Walter Scott, Bart., as President. The Foreword is dated Edinburgh, February 1825, and reads :

The following Journal of the English Expedition into Scotland, undertaken by Protector Somerset for the purpose of enforcing performance of the marriage proposed between his nephew Edward VI and the young Queen of Scots is printed from the original manuscript in the Cotton Library.¹ The Inscription on the first leaf LIBER GEORGI FERRERS EX DONO REGIS EDOUARDI indicates that it belonged to Edward VI, and the various corrections are apparently by the author himself, Sir John Berteville, a French Protestant retainer of the E. of Warwick.² .

In referring to the engraving (size 13½ in. by 21 in.), which is folded and bound in the publication, it is stated that the plan of the Battle of 'Pinkey' is a facsimile taken from an early engraving of the period and has every appearance of having been executed by some foreigner who was an eye witness, and is prefixed as an appropriate illustration of the subjoined account — *the original being in the possession of Mr. Colster, the Editor.*

The plate is a fine piece of work, full of detail and with plenty of movement, and must, I think, have been made up from the sketches in the Bodleian, as the curious rendering of Arthur's Seat, Holyrood (the Abbe of Edenburge) is almost identical. Otherwise the drawing is much better in its illustration of the Forth (the Schottesche See), with the English Fleet (the Englishe sheppe) and disposition of camps and troop-formations, though the distance from the river Esk to Edinburgh is unwarrantably reduced. The 'Englishe Campe' near 'Litte' (Leith) is presumably included to show the subsequent dispositions for the attack on that port.

The period taken is that of the conclusion of the attack by the cavalry on the serried pikes of the

¹ Cotton Library MSS. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra A xi.

² Patten in his work on the Expedi-

tion says that Sir John was knighted at Berwick by the Earl of Warwick with four others who had distinguished themselves in the Expedition.

Scottish formations and commencement of the murderous effect of the English guns and hackbuters firing at close range (only 200 yards) into a mass that could not be moved, resulting in the breaking of the Scots and retreat on Edinburgh which resulted therefrom. Incidentally, it will be observed that four double-barrelled guns are shown in action on the Scots left flank.

As a member of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms this action is of special interest to me as the 'Gentlemen Pensioners,' the name His Majesty's body-guard bore at that time, were engaged with the heavy cavalry in this attack on the Scottish squares, and reference to them will be found in W. Patten's book *The Expedition into Scollade*, published in 1548 and republished in 1798. In referring to 'certayne noble-men and others being speciall officers in thys expedition' he mentions 'Syr Thomas Darcy, Knight, Capitayn of all the Kynges Maiestie pecioners and me of armes,' and 'Sir Richarde Lee, Knighte, devisour of the fortifications to be made.'

In the orders for the attack we read :—

'Their deuse was this, that my Lorde Grey with his bande of Bulleners and with my Lord Protectour's bade and my Lord Lieutenants, al to ye number of an xviii c horseme on ye East half : and Sir Rafe Vane w^t Sir Thomas Darcy captain of y^e pencioners and men of armes and my Lord Fitzwaters to his bade of dimilances, all to y^e nuber also of a xvi c to be redy and eve w^t my Lorde Marshall on y^e West half. * * *.'

And in his description of the cavalry attack says

'Lyke as also a little before this onset, Syr Thomas Darcy, upon hys approach to the enemies, was strocken glancing wyse on his ryght side, with a bullet of one of their feldepeces, and thereby his body broosed with the boowyng in of hys harneys, hys sword hilte broken and the forefynger of his right hade beate flat. Even so upon the partyng of this fray was Syr Darcy slasht at with swoordes, and so hurt upon the wedding fynger of his righte hande also, as it was counted for the fyrst parte of medicine, to have it quite cut away. About the same time certain of the Scotts ran out hastily to y^e Kynges Maiesties Standarde of the horsmen (the whiche Syr Andrewe Flammak bare) and laying fast holde upon the staff thereof, cryed a Kyng ! a Kyng !

'That if both his strength, hys hart and hys horse had not been good, and hereto somewhat ayded at this purch by Sir Ranulph

Coppinger a pencioner : both he had been slain, and the standard lost, whiche the Scottes nevertheless hilde so fast, y^e they brake and bare away y^e nether ende of the staff to the burrel, and intended so much to the gayne of the stadert, thus Syr Androw (as hap was) skaped home all safe, and is without hurt. * * *

' Hereat further wear Canarley the standard bearer of the men of armes, and Clemet Paston a pecioner thrust eche of them into the leg with pykes : and Don Philip a Spaniard, in y^e knee : dievers others maymed and hurt, and many horses sore wouDED besyde.'

NOTE BY SIR CHARLES OMAN

In comparing the Bannatyne Club engraving—so happily re-discovered by Colonel Crookshank—with the set of pen and ink drawings in the Bodleian illustrated above, I find a few curious differences.

One of them is the representation in the engraving, but not in the Bodleian drawing which is its source, of three double-barrelled cannon firing on the extreme left of the Scottish line. These cannon have been inserted by the engraver out of his own head. Their shape is curious, but not unparalleled. There are pictures of such guns in fifteenth-century manuscripts, and in the account of Kaiser Maximilian's armoury at Innsbrück, drawn up in 1515, six pieces of this sort are mentioned, along with several other 'freaks' in the way of ordnance. I know of no authority for saying that the Scots possessed such cannon, but the fact is not impossible.

Another peculiarity in the engraving is that drawing 1 of the Bodleian set, representing the cavalry skirmish which occurred some days before the battle of Pinkie, has been partly utilized by the engraver for an unauthorized incident at the top of his picture, just under the words THE ENGLISH of the title. It has no business to be there, but probably the engraver was wasting no material that lay before him.

THE ENGLISH VICTORE AGAYN
MUSKELBROGHI



FIG. I. PART OF PRINT REPRESENTING THE BATTLE OF PINKIE. THE REMAINDER OF THE PRINT IS ILLUSTRATED IN THE FOLLOWING THREE FIGURES



FIG. 2

RAYNSTE. THE SCHOTTES. BY
GHE. 1547.

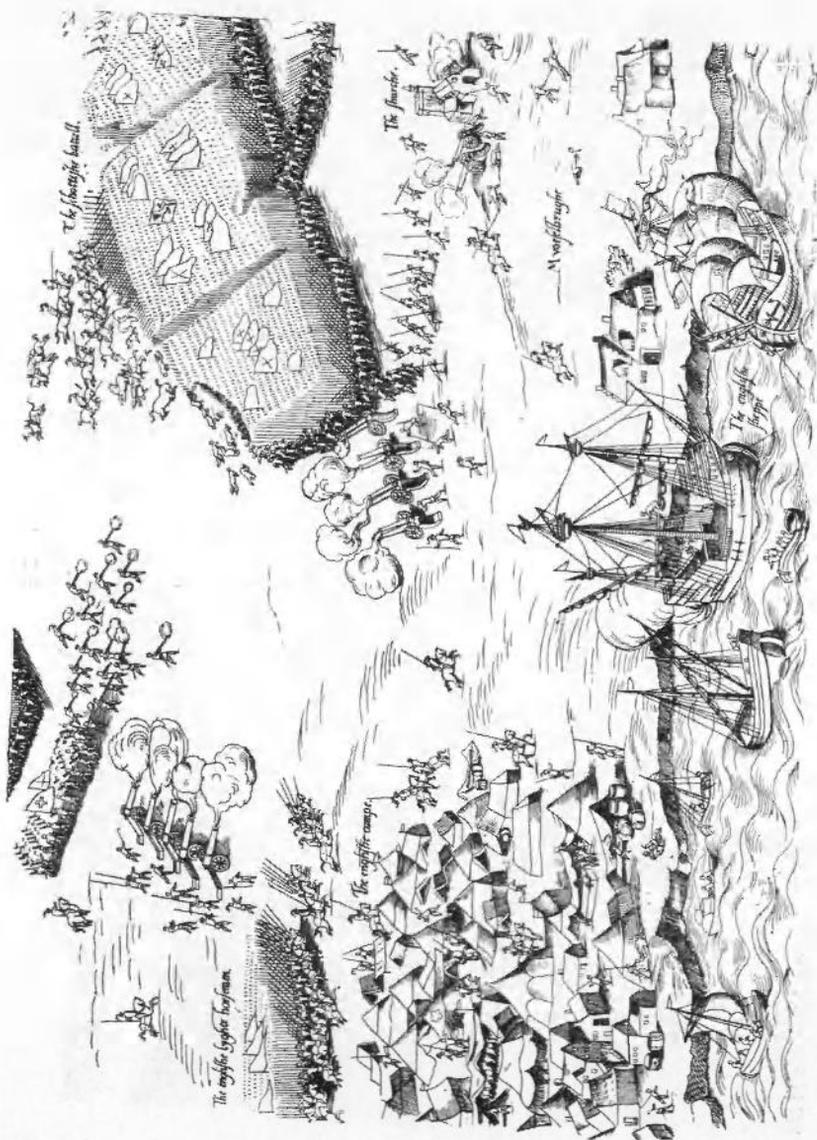


FIG. 3

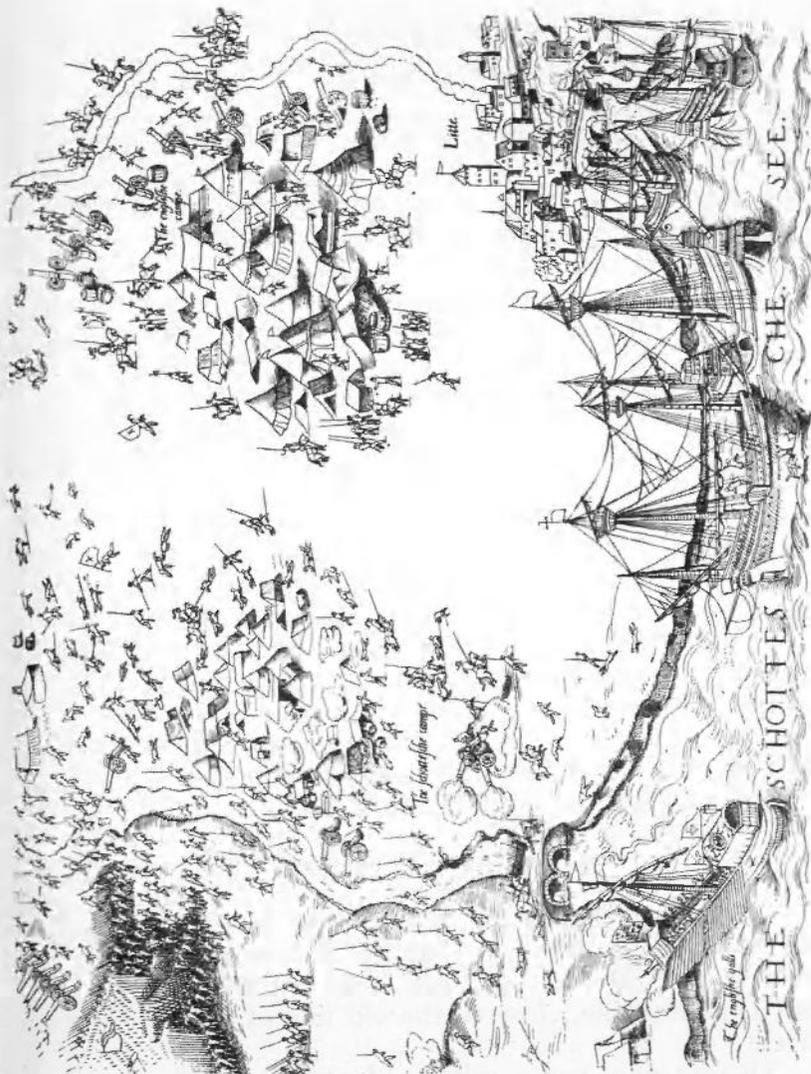


FIG. 4