

This lady is also mentioned in her mother's, Lady Lucy's, will, "*To my daughter Gascoigne, the wife of Sir William Gascoigne, knyght, ten poundes in money and a standing cupp with a cover of silver and all gilte, to be delivered to hir at hir moost nede and for hir reliefe.*" She is not mentioned by name, but from the Gascoigne pedigree it appears that it was Margaret her husband being the great-great-great-great grandson of Sir William Gascoigne, Lord Chief Justice under Henry IV, whose tomb and effigy are in Harewood Church.

CORRECTION

In the December, 1973 (No. 43) issue of the Ricardian—page 7, line 15 the word "CREST" should have been used instead of "Coat-of-Arms" so that the line should have read as . . . "The Pilkington 'crest' is a mower with . . .". The Editor apologises for his error in this matter.

KING EDWARD IV IN EXILE

MAAHE LULOFS

In 1926 the Dutch historian Huizinga wrote an article entitled "King Edward IV in Exile," dealing with the stay of that King in Holland in 1470-71, (J. Huizinga, Complete Works, IV, Haarlem, 1949 pp. 183-194). The article, which is based chiefly on Dutch sources, does not appear to be known in England at all. It contains a number of interesting new facts and deductions. The following article is based on it.

Commynes, in writing about the subject, said that Edward went ashore in 1470, "*pres d'une petite ville appelée Alquemare*" and tells us that this village is in Friesland. The only village called Alkmaar is in North Holland (in a part called Kennermerland), and was not at all approachable from the North Sea at that time. Huizinga therefore concludes that Edward must have landed in the roads of the island of Texel, some 40 km. more to the north. This he deduced from three sources, the Divisie Chronicle (Cronycke van Holland, Zeeland ende Vriesland), Cornelius Gaudamus, Leiden 1517, cap. 31; Croniik van Zeeland etc., Jan van Reigersburg, Middelburg, 1644, p.255; and Weinrich von Dantzic (Hanserecesse Von 1431-1476), ed. Goswin Frhr von der Ropp Leipzig, 1890. These tell us that Edward sailed into the Marsdiep, and his brother-in-law Lord Scales into the Wielingen in Zeeland. That indeed not only Lord Scales but also Edward's brother the Duke of Gloucester went ashore in Zeeland, is confirmed by the following items from the accounts of the cities of Middelburg and Veere (both in Zeeland), concerning the year 1470.

"*Item sent in to my Lord Scales when he came to Middeburg, 4 Pointecanne (Point=town; canne=pint, an official measure in that town), new must, 2 old rhine wine, and 2 pointecanne gascoigne*"

Similarly from the accounts of the city of Veere for the second week of November 1470:

"Item paid by order of my Lord of Boucham the bailiff of Veere which he had loaned, when my Lord of Gloucester travelled in Holland 3 pounds, 2 shillings; 3 pennies."

This bailiff obviously loaned to Richard a few pounds, which illustrates Commynes remark: *"N'avoient ne croix ne pille."*

According to Commynes Edward came with 1500 men, among whom was Richard. As seen above, though, Richard apparently came ashore in a different place and Thomas Basin (Ed. Quicherat, Soc. de L'hist. de France II 246) tells us that there were 400 men with Edward, and according to the Divisie Chronicle there were 300. We hear also from Commynes that the travellers were immediately received by *"Le Seigneur de Hollande"* the Lord of Gruthuse, but in fact Gruthuse was not in Texel at all. Not until the 5th of October did the Steward of North Holland, Jan van Assendelft, leave by order from the Stadholder Gruthuse.

"From the Hague to Texel to King Edward of England, who came and arrived there, to accompany, and escort this same King."

Edward left England on the 29th of September, the news of his arrival had to travel from Texel to The Hague, so that Edward was there a few days before Jan van Assendelft reached him. Gruthuse himself met the King in Alkmaar. From there he escorted him via the cloister of Egmond where the King worshipped the relics of St. Ethelbert and other English Saints, Haarlem, Noordwijk and Leiden to The Hague where they arrived on the 11th October. They stayed the whole autumn in The Hague (it is probable that Richard travelled there also), where the Duke of Burgundy allowed 500 shillings a month to Edward. Huizinga points out that it is clear that Charles of Burgundy did not want a war with England and therefore preferred Edward better in The Hague than in his own county. In Holland however, people feared an attack by Warwick: the account of North Holland mentions an edict which says:

"That everyman should provide himself with an armour; and put out beacons and signs if needed, to resist the power of the Earl of Warwick, who was said to be intending to attack and destroy the country of Zeeland"

Meanwhile Edward left The Hague with Gruthuse before Christmas. They went via Aardenburg and the castle of Gruthuse Oostcamp at Brugge, to Aire, where they arrived the 2nd of January. At Aire Edward met Charles of Burgundy, and again at Saint Pol on the 9th of January. It is clear that the Duchess, Edward's sister, played an important part in procuring help for Edward. Charles gave Edward a great sum of money and promised him ships in which to return to England. They chartered a few ships from the Hanse to accompany three or four great Zealand bottoms. They got 1200-2000 men for the journey. Because of the treaty between England (Warwick) and France, people feared more and more an English invasion. On the Isle of Walcheren a fortification was built in haste and in Veere a big wall and a new gate that was called *"de Warwijkse perort."* Today there is still a street in Veere called *"de Warwijkse Straat."* But the attack never came because the Kingmaker did not want to spoil the trade connections. The town of Middelburg preferred to have no relations with Edward for the same reason.

"Item paid and given to the barber of the household of my gracious Lord, that

he should present special letters to our gracious Lord, about the King Edward who intended to come from Bruges to here, which the inhabitant burghers and the Council did not like to see (to happen)."

On the 19th of February Edward left Bruges (where he had been since 13th January), for Vlissingen, attracting a great deal of notice. To please the people he went on foot from Bruges to Damme (about 6 km.). The ships assembled at Arnemuiden, (the name of Edward's ship was Antonie van Veere, captained by Merk Simons). On the 2nd of March 1471 Edward went on board in Vlissingen, but they had to wait 9 days for the right wind, and they finally left on the 11th of March. The town of Middleburg now began to feel slightly uneasy.

"Item Pieter de Visscher and partner, boatmen, were sent with their boats to Arnemuiden loaded with certain wines, which should have been sent to the King Edward, but when they came there the same King had sailed (from there) so they brought those wines back into the town and these men given ten penny. Item paid Symon van der Heye and Jan Hagens, his partner because they brought the bailiff, Mayor and aldermen, with their ships to Arnemuiden to present the said wine to the King Edward—20 penny.

Nor of course was Middelburg one of the towns that received rewards from King Edward, for help, loyalty or services rendered to him, "Au temps que nous estions par dela."

