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“The Male Journey” of St. Albans.

THURSDAY, MAY 22nd, 1455.

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CATASTROPHE after catastrophe befel the English after Joan of Arc perished at the stake in 1431, culminating in thirty years of intermittent Civil War between the Houses of York and Lancaster.

First, English statesmen refused the French offer of Normandy and Guienne in return for the renunciation of the English claim to the throne of France, failing to realize that a time must come when the Duke of Burgundy would find it more to his interest to support Charles VII rather than Henry VI. Then, the death of the Duke of Bedford left England a prey to faction, for even he had never succeeded in keeping harmonious relations between his brother Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and his uncle, Cardinal Beaufort. By 1439 it had become evident also that though Henry VI, under the care of his Governor, Richard Beauchamp, the “gracious Warwick,” had developed the gentleness and uprightness which won the love of his subjects, it was beyond even Warwick’s proved capacity to teach him to guide England successfully through the days of inherited trouble to come. After Gloucester’s downfall the efforts of the Duke of Suffolk at the head of the Beaufort party to obtain a satisfactory peace failed miserably, and the cession of Maine and Anjou during the truce after the marriage of Henry VI to Margaret of Anjou, maddened the English.

When war broke out again in 1449, Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, was Lieutenant in France, having ousted the Duke of York after seven years of success in that office. Before the end of the year Somerset was forced to surrender Rouen with much of Normandy, losing all the duchy in 1450, and so giving England many centres of discontent in the men who had lost their lands in Normandy gained through

military prowess in France. Many of the political poems of the time showing this discontent have survived. One written in 1449¹ after the fall of Rouen is of special interest because of the indication of those mentioned by their badges instead of their names. These badges, however, were familiar to all as the many retainers of the great were always distinguished by them.

“ The Root² is dead, the Swan³ is gone,
 The fiery Cresset⁴ hath lost his light,
 Therefore England may make great moan
 Were not the help of God Almighty.
 The Castle⁵ is won where care begun,
 The Porte-Cullis⁶ is laid adown;
 Yclosèd we have our Velvet Hat⁷
 That covered us from many stormès broun.
 The White Lion⁸ is laid to sleep,
 Thorough the envy of th’ Apè Clog;⁹
 And he is bounden that our door should keep,
 That is Talbot¹⁰ our good dog.

The Boar¹¹ is far into the West,
 That should help us with shield and spear.
 The Falcon¹² fleeth and hast no rest
 Till he wit where to bigg his nest.”

This and other political satires were only too effective and the disorders of 1450, including the murder of the Duke of Suffolk, “the Ape Clog,” led to the five years’ struggle for the control of the government between the King’s two cousins, Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and Richard, Duke of York, heir to the throne until the birth of Prince

¹ Wright’s *Political Poems*, II., 221-3, *Excerpta Historica*, p. 159, *Paston Letters*, I., xlix.

² The Regent Bedford.

³ Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; the badge of his mother, a Bohun.

⁴ John Holland, Duke of Exeter, Lord High Admiral.

⁵ Rouen, surrendered Oct., 1449.

⁶ Duke of Somerset.

⁷ Cardinal Beaufort.

⁸ Duke of Norfolk, a pilgrim to Rome.

⁹ Duke of Suffolk.

¹⁰ A hostage in the hands of the French after the surrender of Rouen.

¹¹ The Earl of Devonshire.

¹² Duke of York.

Edward on October 13th, 1453. Twice, the Duke of York, in despair at the state of England, approached the King at the head of an armed force to obtain the removal of Somerset from power, but without success.

But during the King's first attack of insanity, lasting from August, 1453, to Christmas 1454, Parliament appointed York Protector. The Duke of Somerset was then arrested and sent to the Tower in December, 1453, and was only released at the King's order on February 5th, 1454. The King also dismissed York and restored Somerset and his friends to office. Somerset's action in excluding the Duke of York and his friends from the King's Council, and later summoning them to a Grand Council of Peers at Leicester "for the purpose of providing for the safety of the King's person against his enemies," led to the outbreak of Civil War on May 22nd.

The Duke of York and his supporters realized that their lives and property were at stake and determined to approach the King at the head of their retainers for the third time. Knowing that success might largely depend on the speed with which the South was reached, the Duke of York with his brother-in-law, the Earl of Salisbury, started at once at the head of their Yorkshire retainers and were joined on the way by Salisbury's son, Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick. But the clash with the King's forces took place the day before they were joined by Lord Cromwell and the Duke of Norfolk.

From Royston, the Duke and the two Earls sent a letter¹³ to the Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, declaring their loyalty and allegiance and begging for admittance to the King's presence. But Somerset had heard of their march and with the King and the eleven lay peers then in London started to march to Leicester, having with them only about two thousand men as York's action had not been foreseen. The Archbishop's messenger with the letter from Royston caught up the King's forces at Kilburn¹³ and a second letter, written at Ware to the King himself, was delivered about 2 a.m. on May 22nd, at Watford, where the King

¹³ *Rolls of Parliament*, V, 281, 282.

was sleeping. But neither letter was shown to the King. As the King's forces reached St. Albans from Watford before seven on the morning of May 22nd, Somerset evidently felt it wise to reach St. Albans early. Possibly he had heard of the two barriers for the defence of St. Albans begun by Abbot John Stoke before his death in 1451¹⁴ and their completion by Abbot John Whethamstede, re-elected Abbot in 1452.¹⁵ He would know that it would be easy to bar the entrances to the town, and it is possible that the bars¹⁶ used so successfully in the thirteenth century had been kept continuously in repair. He evidently did not suspect the presence of archers in the Duke of York's forces.

The approach of the Duke of York from Ware must have been known in St. Albans, for on his arrival there the King at once advanced to the middle of the town¹⁷ and placed his standard in St. Peter's Street on the spot then known as "Boslawe" but "aforetyme called Sandeford." Also he commanded "the warde and barrers to be kept in strong wyse." By seven o'clock the Duke of York had arrived and took up his position in the Keyfield, which lay outside Tonman's Dyke between what is now Victoria Street and the old London road as it enters Sopwell Lane. Thus the entrances to Sopwell Lane and to Butt's Lane would be special danger points. But the northern entrance at Stone Cross on the Sandridge road must have needed a strong guard, as there the Duke would not have the disadvantage of fighting up hill.

No contemporary map of mediæval St. Albans is known, but references to "Fishpolstrate," "Halyuellestrete," "Dagnelestrete," St. Peter's Street occur in the Chronicles as early as the thirteenth century and

¹⁴ After the plundering of London in June, 1450, by Cade's forces, there was a collision near St. Albans between the men of Thomas Hoo, Lord Chancellor of Normandy, and those of the Duke of York on his first approach to the King at the head of his retainers. *Vict. Hist.* II, 24. *Paston Letters*, I, 151.

¹⁵ *Registrum Whethamstede*, I, 426.

¹⁶ *Gesta Abbatum*, I, 426. Rishanger, 38. Jan. 22nd, 1217, Falkes de Breauté pillaged St. Albans, killed several inhabitants and threatened to burn the Abbey. This probably accounts for the erection of the bars used successfully in the Civil War of 1264. Abbot John Stoke evidently also felt it wise to prepare for evil days.

¹⁷ *Registrum Whethamstede*, I, 173.

the boundaries of the town in 1327 are given in the *Gesta Abbatum*. Mr. Page in his *Marian Survey of St. Albans* in "Transactions," 1894-1895, has made us familiar with the St. Albans of 1556 and has also provided a delightful sketch map of mediæval St. Albans on the front end paper of his *St. Albans*. This makes it clear that the map in Chauncy's *Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, vol. II, p. 240, shows that St. Albans had not altered greatly at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

But though contemporary maps are missing, contemporary descriptions of the battle are not. For in 1822, Mr. Bayley, of His Majesty's Record Office in the Tower, found a description of it "amongst the private papers and accompts of Sir William Stonor, who from his correspondence appears at that time to have been much about the Court, and was also a Steward of the Abbot of St. Albans. The letter appears to be in the hand of Sir William himself."¹⁸ Besides this, the Sunday following, Whitsun Day, John Crane, then in Lambeth, wrote to his cousin, John Paston, to give him the news of the battle¹⁹ and several of the Paston papers or letters give further details.²⁰ There is also a long account in the *Registrum* of Abbot Whethamstede, as well as a brief account in the Rolls of Parliament²¹—Hardyng's dull poetical chronicle is of little help.²² The account in Stow's *Annals*²³ more than a century later is apparently based on the letter found in Sir William Stonor's papers.

The Duke of York did not take hasty action. He was in the Keyfield "from vij of the clokke in the morn tyl it was almost x without any stroke smeton on eyther partye." But the King sent the Duke of Buckingham²⁴ to ask the reason for his coming at the

¹⁸ *Archæologia*, XX, 519 (in the Museum Library). Also printed with the mediæval contractions expanded in Gairdner's *Paston Letters*, I, 327-331.

¹⁹ *Paston Letters*, I, p. 334.

²⁰ *Paston Letters*, I, Nos. 240, 243, 253.

²¹ *Rolls of Parl.*, V, 281, 282.

²² A full list of authorities and of modern works is given in Sir Charles Oman's volume in the *Political History of England*, Vol. IV, 1377-1485, pp. 495-512.

²³ p. 398.

²⁴ *Registrum Whethamstede*. The Duke of York and the Duke of Buckingham had both married sisters of the Earl of Salisbury.

head of armed forces and learnt that, while calling themselves his true men and humble subjects, the Duke and the two Earls demanded the delivery to them of "such as we wole accuse . . . whych hav deserved deth or elles we dye therefore." The King refused absolutely to deliver any lord with him "preferring in that quarrel to live or die," and declared that any person so hardy as to make resistance against him in his own realm should be destroyed, hanged, drawn and quartered. This the Duke told his followers and called them to attack, as otherwise they must die a shameful death and their heirs be shamed for ever. So between eleven and twelve of the clock at noon the Duke and the two Earls led the attack on the bars. The King being then in the "place of Edmond Westby,"²⁵ hundreder of St. Albans, commanded that the Duke of York's men, lords, knights, squires and yeomen should be slain if taken. The Lord Clifford kept the barriers so strongly that the Duke failed to break into the town until the Earl of Warwick "toke and gadered his men togeder and ferosly brake in by the gardeyne sydes between the signe of the Keye²⁶ and the sygne of the Chekkere²⁷ in Holwel Strete." Having entered, they suddenly blew their trumpets and rushed forward with the cry: "A Warrewe! A Warrewyk! A Warrewyk!" Then the Duke was able to break into the town in three diverse places and they "sette on them manfully." Exposed to a terrible hail of arrows—"Fylongley faught manly and was shet thorwe the armys in iij or iiij placys"²⁸—the King's forces were unable to hold out more than half an hour, but in that time the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Northumberland (the son of Harry Hotspur), and the Lord Clifford were slain, with many of the courtiers. Many

²⁵ Edmund Westby (Acts of the Privy Council, Vol. VI, p. 238), was appointed one of the six commissioners in Hertfordshire, on May 14th, 1455, to receive the voluntary gifts to provide "a notable number of speres and bowes" needed for the defence of Calais. At his death he was bailiff of the Liberty and a Justice of the Peace. His Will is in "Wallingford" 3 of the Wills of the Archdeaconry of St. Albans at Somerset House. If he owned Hall Place, this would account for the tradition that Henry VI slept there before the battle.

²⁶ The Key stood between the Peahen and the present Cross Keys.

²⁷ The Queen's Hotel in Chequer Street stands on the site of the Chequers, *Vict. Hist.* II, p. 472.

²⁸ *Paston Letters*, I, p. 30

"Lordis of name" were severely wounded: the Duke of Buckingham "with an arrowe in the vysage," his son, the Lord of Stafford, in the hand, the Lord of Dorsette "sore hurt that he myght not go but he was caryed hom in a cart," and other knights and squires sore hurt. The Earl of Wiltshire fled with many others and "left her harneys behynde hem cowardly, and the substance of the Kynges partye were despoyled of hors and harneys." The King, left alone under his standard, was wounded in the neck by an arrow²⁹ and was then led by his attendants into the cottage of a tanner.³⁰ The Duke and the two Earls came to him there and on their knees protested that they had never intended hurt to his own person. The King "took hem to grace," but insisted that they should at once take steps to stop further fighting and "they obeyde hys commaundement." They then led the King to St. Alban's shrine and later to the royal apartments in the Abbey. News came to the Abbot that the townsmen were being plundered and he feared greatly for the Abbey,³¹ but the Duke evidently controlled his men, for the Abbey escaped all harm. Then the Abbot heard that none dare touch the slain in St. Peter's Street, more particularly the bodies of those the Duke had hated in life. His petition to give honourable burial to all was granted by the Duke, and the brothers and servants of the Abbey were sent on this service.³²

Next day the King and the Duke of York with "other certeyn Lordes came into the Bysshops of London and there kept resydens with joy and solempnyte. And London went a general processyon the same day."³³ "And as for our soverayn Lorde, thanked be God, he hath no grete harme."³⁴ A parliament was summoned to meet on July 9th, and the Duke of York was made Constable of England, and Warwick Captain of Calais.

²⁹ Blakman's *De Virtutibus et Miraculis Henrici VI*, p. 20, records that Henry exclaimed: "Forsothe, forsothe, ye do fouly to smyte a Kyng enoynted so."

³⁰ *Registrum Whethamstede*, p. 169.

³¹ *Registrum Whethamstede*, 171-178.

³² *Registrum Whethamstede*, 171-178.

³³ *Paston Letters*, I, p. 333, 331.

³⁴ *Paston Letters*, I, No. 241.

The Whitsuntide of 1455 must have been a sad time for many in England, though the numbers slain were not great considering the narrowness of most of the streets in St. Albans. The Earl of Warwick in his turn, having to fight a defensive battle at St. Albans in 1461, put the bulk of his forces on Bernard's Heath, probably remembering the deadly effect of the arrow shower from his men in St. Peter's Street on May 22nd, 1455. He left archers moreover to guard the St. Albans streets. But his plans of 1461 failed because some of his followers treacherously deserted to Margaret of Anjou during the battle, leaving a fatal gap.

John Crane, writing on Whitsunday, 1455, three days after the first battle of St. Albans, says that at the most there were vi score slain, having crossed out the x score he wrote first.³⁵ The account found among the Stonor papers gives sixteen names of lords and men at court who were killed, noting that twenty-five others had perished whose names were as yet unknown, and recording that forty-eight were buried in St. Albans. The English Chronicle, written before 1471, confirms the small number of those killed—"at thys bataylle were slain LX persones of gentelmen and of other."³⁶ The volume of the probate register of the Archdeaconry of St. Albans, known at Somerset House as "Stoneham," has an entry concerning the battle and the names of forty-two, who were killed in St. Peter's Street, are entered.³⁷ Stow, in his *Annals*, a century and a half later, gives forty-six names, ten of which are not in the "Stoneham" record. Hence it seems probable that the large numbers of the slain given in most of the sixteenth century chronicles are an exaggeration or a confusion with the slaughter that took place in 1461.

The Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Clifford were buried side by side under the altar in the Lady Chapel of the Abbey,³⁸ and in 1458 the Duke of York and the two Earls agreed to pay the

³⁵ *Paston Letters*, I, p. 334.

³⁶ *English Chronicle* (ed. Davies), p. 72.

³⁷ *Herts Genealogist and Antiquary*, Vol. I, p. 28. I have to thank Mr. William Page for this reference.

³⁸ *Registrum Whethamstede*.

Abbot an annual sum for masses to be said for them.³⁹ But when Weever wrote his *Ancient Funeral Monuments*⁴⁰ in the seventeenth century their memorials seem to have perished.

The memorials of those buried in St. Peter's Church were still intact both when Weever and Sir Henry Chauncy wrote.⁴¹ The troubles connected with the tower at the end of the eighteenth century and the reducing of the length of the chancel in the first years of the nineteenth century seem to have been the cause of their loss. From Weever's record it is known that Sir Bertin Entwisel, of Lancashire, Viscount and Baron of Brykbeke in Normandy, Ralph Babthorpe and his son, of Babthorpe, near Howden, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and Thomas Pakington, sword bearer to the Earl of Northumberland, all had memorials in St. Peter's Church,⁴² revealing the sad pilgrimage that many must have made to St. Albans.

The epitaph, both in Latin and English, of the Babthorpes preserves the date of the battle, about which there used to be doubt as the sixteenth century chroniclers usually record it inaccurately.

“ Behold where two Raulph Babthorps, both the sonne
and the father lie.
Under a stone of marble hard, interr'd in this mould
drie:
To Henry Sixth the Father Squire. the son he Sewer
was,
Both true to Prince and for his sake they both their
Life did passe.
The year one thousand and four hundred fiftie five,
Grimme Death, yet not alone, did them of breath
deprive,
The last day of their light was th' twentieth two of May.
God grant them light in heau'n, and without end a
day.”⁴³

³⁹ *Stow's Annals*, p. 659.

⁴⁰ *Weever*, p. 357.

⁴¹ *Weever*, pp. 341 and 342. *Chauncy*, II, 332.

⁴² *Weever's Ancient Funeral Monuments* is in the Society's library and also in that of the County Museum. I have to thank Mrs. Bullen for much kind help.

⁴³ These epitaphs are also in *Chauncy's Hertfordshire*, II, p. 332.

Two drawings exist of Sir Bertin Entwisel's memorial. One was drawn in 1611, before the tomb suffered injury, and is in the British Museum in a manuscript history of the glories of the Shirley family with their shield of fifty quarterings. It appears that the author discovered from Inquisitions taken in 1467 after the death of Ralph Shirley, that Dame Lucie Entwesell held the Manor of Brailesford in Derbyshire from him for life, and that in Nottinghamshire a toft and croft were held from him⁴⁴ by Thomas Entwissell. Hence, he evidently visited St. Peter's Church and made a drawing of Sir Bertin's brass inlaid in a stone slab, but evidently took much more interest in the accurate drawing of his coats of arms than of his armour. The other drawing was made in 1797, when the tower of St. Peter's was becoming unsafe. The editor of Nichol's *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* sent a Mr. Carter to obtain a drawing of Sir Bertin's tomb, as the heiress of the family of Wyvile married Thomas Entwysell, co-heir to "valiant Sir Bertin Entwysell."⁴⁵ He found the slab on which the brass rested was broken, and only found part of the lower part of the brass after much enquiry. This he drew, but for the coats of arms and labels had to go to the British Museum drawing made in 1611. If his copy of the armour is accurate that of 1611 cannot be. Baines' *History of Lancashire*⁴⁶ records that Sir Bertin won renown at Agincourt and later was granted lands in Normandy and created Viscount of Bricquebec,⁴⁷ the chief town of a canton in the district of Volognes near Cherbourg. Volognes was the chief town in "Constantine." He is mentioned in Stevenson's *Wars of the French* as being one of the captains serving with the Duke of Bedford in 1435, and was then Lord of Hambye near Coutances.⁴⁸ Mr. Baines further relates that he married Lucy, fifth daughter of Sir John Ashton, of Ashton, the widow of Sir Richard Byron

⁴⁴ Harl. MSS., 4028 British Museum, p. 100 in ink, 26 in pencil.

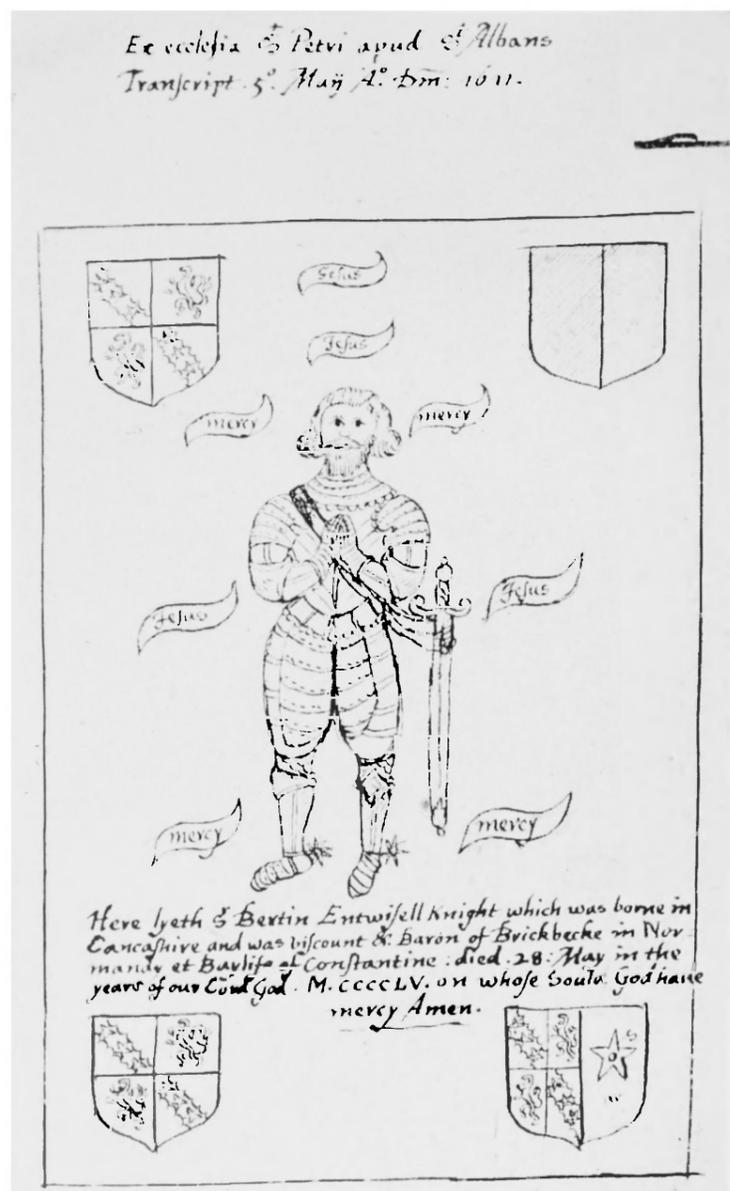
⁴⁵ Nichols' *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*, II, p. 802, plate C xxix.b. This plate is in Mr. Kitton's copy of Mr. Ashdown's *St. Albans in the Museum Library*.

⁴⁶ Vol. III, p. 219.

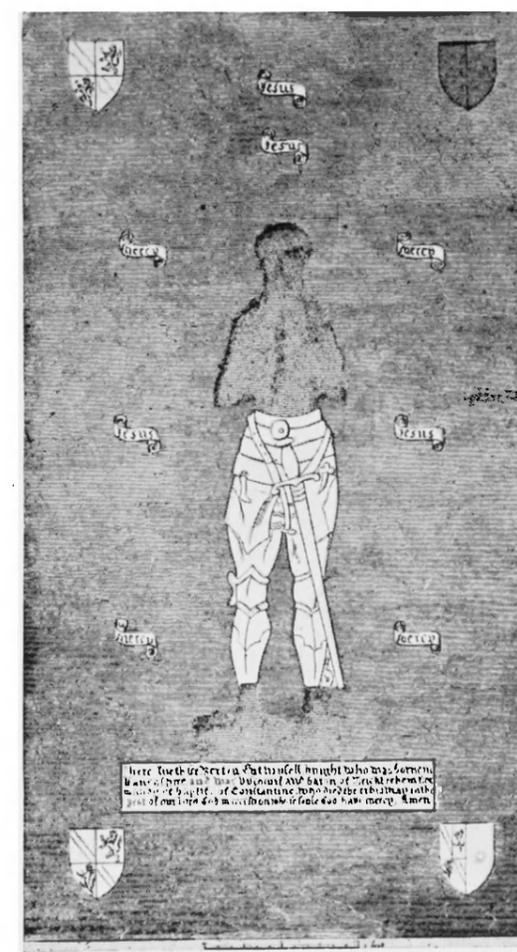
⁴⁷ R. Blondel's *Reductio Normanniæ*, p. 343.

⁴⁸ Stevenson's *Wars of the English and French, Henry VI*, part 2, p. 435.

REPRODUCTIONS OF BRITISH MUSEUM PHOTOGRAPHS OF DRAWINGS OF THE BRASS TO SIR BERTIN ENTWISSEL, FORMERLY
IN ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ST. ALBANS.



DRAWING MADE IN 1611.
British Museum *Harl MSS 1028 (v. 100)* *Re. Admission of "Country Life"*



DRAWING MADE IN 1707.
Nichol's *History and Antiquities of the
County of Leicester* II, p. 802.

(the elder brother of an ancestor of Lord Byron) and that their daughter Lucy was the ancestress of the family of Braden in Northamptonshire.⁴⁹ In 1483, Thomas Entwisel, co-heir to Sir Bertin, was High Sheriff of Leicester and Warwick. Chauncy tells how the last member of the family died of the plague in 1549. But Mr. Baines says that the authority quoted by him was in error, for William Entwisel, of Entwisle Hall, had a son, Edmund, who in 1535 married the heiress of Foxholes, near Rochdale.⁵⁰ His descendant was High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1824 and Foxholes is still one of the seats of the family, and their arms—“ Argent on a bend engrailed sable three mullets of the field ”—may be seen on the drawing of Sir Bertin’s brass made in 1611. Mr. Baines also states that an Entwistle monument in a church in Lancashire records Sir Bertin’s achievements at Agincourt.⁵¹

None of the contemporary documents record how the “ three lords of name ” buried in the Abbey Lady Chapel met their death. Probably the reason for this is to be found in a letter of Henry Wyndesore to his “ faithful brethren ” on July 19th, 1455. Having told how two days before the writing of his letter “ there was langage betwene my Lords of Warewikke and Cromwell afore the Kyng,” as to the “ male journey of Seynt Alboness,” he concludes—“ after this is rede and understonden, I pray you bren or breke it for I am loth to write anything of any Lord.”⁵² But some sixteen years later, the story of the death of Somerset used in Shakespeare’s play of Henry VI is related in the *English Chronicle*. “ Thys sayde Edmond, duke of Somerset had herde a fantastyk prophecy that he shuld dy under a castelle; wherefore in as meche as in him was he lete the kyng that he sholde nat come in the castelle of Wyndesore, dredyng the seyde prophecy, but at St. Albonys ther was an hostry hauyng the sygne of a castelle and before that hostry, he was slayne.”⁵³ The story of Eleanor Cobham’s trial for witchcraft in 1441

⁴⁹ Baines’ *Lancashire*, Vol. III, p. 219.

⁵⁰ Baines’ *Lancashire*, Vol. III, p. 60.

⁵¹ Vol. 17, n. 58.

⁵² *Paston Letters*, Vol. 1, pp. 345, 346.

⁵³ *Eng. Chron.*, ed. Davies, p. 72.

and her penance in the streets of London, also used in *Henry VI*, is given in the same chronicle.

Shakespeare's play was based on an older play, *The Contention betwixt the Two Famous Houses of York and Lancaster*, and the speech of the Duke of York on Somerset's death in that play gives more detail :—

“ So Lie thou there and breathe thy last.
 What's here, the signe of the Castle?
 Then the prophesie is come to passe,
 For Somerset was forewarned of Castles
 The which he alwaies did observe.
 And now behold, under a paltry Ale-house signe
 The Castle in Saint Albones,
 Somerset has made the wissard famous by his
 death.”⁵⁴

The Wars of the Roses were not only fatal to Edmund, Duke of Somerset, but also to his three sons. The eldest, Henry, was taken prisoner at Hexham in 1464, and executed on the field of battle four years after Richard, Duke of York, had been killed during the battle of Wakefield in sight of his castle at Sandal. The two others perished fighting for Margaret of Anjou and Prince Edward at Tewkesbury in 1471, the elder being executed after the battle. But Somerset's sister, the Lady Joan Beaufort, “ freshest young flower ”⁵⁵ became the loved and devoted Queen of James I of Scotland on his release from his long captivity in England, and was the ancestress of James I of England. Also in the same year as the first battle of St. Albans, Henry VI gave Somerset's niece, the Lady Margaret Beaufort (“ all England for her death had cause to weep ”⁵⁶), in marriage to his half-brother, Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond. Thirty years later, her son Henry, after defeating Richard III at Bosworth became King of England and married Elizabeth, grand-daughter of Richard, Duke of York. Mary, Queen of Scots, was their grand-

⁵⁴ *Henry VI*, Part II (Cassells National Library, edited by H. Morley), p. 189.

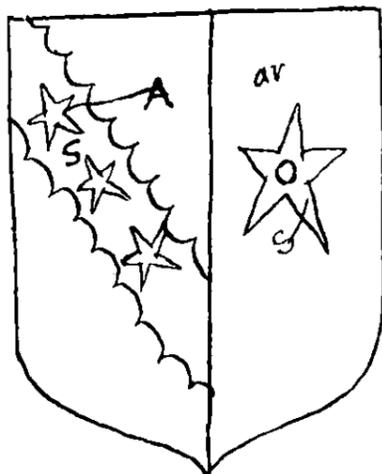
⁵⁵ *The King's Quhair*.

⁵⁶ Bishop Fisher.

daughter and so James I represented the houses of both Lancaster and York.

The Badge of the Beauforts, the portcullis, is familiar to all in the beautiful gates of Henry VII's chapel in Westminster Abbey. In Cambridge it is seen again and again in King's College Chapel, begun by Henry VI but completed by Henry VII and Henry VIII, and also on the gateways of Christ's and St. John's Colleges, both founded by the Lady Margaret. There are portraits of her in both colleges, that in the chapel of Christ's being perhaps the more interesting. Her motto "Souvent me souvient" reveals that she would be in sympathy with the desire of this Society to preserve the remembrance of her uncle's death by a tablet, shortly to be placed upon the wall of the National Provincial Bank, bearing the inscription:—

ON THIS SITE STOOD
THE CASTLE INN
BEFORE WHICH
EDMUND BEAUFORT
2ND DUKE OF SOMERSET
WAS SLAIN DURING THE 1ST BATTLE OF ST. ALBANS,
22ND MAY, 1455.



REPRODUCTION OF A BRITISH MUSEUM PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ARMS OF SIR BERTIN ENTWISSEL, AS GIVEN AT THE SIDE OF THE DRAWING MADE OF HIS BRASS IN 1611. BRITISH MUSEUM. *Harl. M.S.S.* 4028 (p. 100).