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Appendix Three: Notes on Bothal and York

[7.1] At Bottell¹ we saw the Battle axe with which Robert Ogle the first Baron slew *Sir Dauy Dunbarre* [with] in a single combat. Who wore the tod² taylor that is the fox taylor in his hat in token none durst encounter him

Henry the third matching with Scotland³ Both of the kings mett at the Bishopp's pallas in yorke. Where the Bishop⁴ bestowed three score bee[f] ues⁵ on them for a breakfast, all other charges being suteable thereto

Georg *Neuell*⁶ Archbishopp and (brother to the Erle of Warwicke,⁷ that carried a king on his sleeve) at his establishment in the sea.⁸ Strewed a thousand yardes of cloth, which reached

¹ **Bottell ... taylor** A medieval Scottish knight, Sir David Dunbar, is said to have toured the country wearing a fox's tail in his cap as a challenge to all in single combat. On calling at Ogle Castle, in Northumberland, he was received by either Sir John or Sir Robert Ogle, but an argument broke out over dinner and Dunbar was slain with a pole-axe. Another tradition has it that Dunbar was killed by Sir Robert Ogle (d. c.1350) in 1346 at the Battle of Neville's Cross near Durham, and the battle-axe taken to Ogle where the Scottish king David II was briefly imprisoned. The axe was incorporated into the family crest displayed on the gateway to Bothal castle, under which the travellers doubtless passed (Ogle, 1902, 31, 34, 305, 348-9).

² **tod** fox; Northern English and Scots (*OED*, *Tod*, *n.*¹ 1a). Cf. *Pan's Ann.*, in which Pan 'Driv'st hence the wolf, the tod, the brock' (l.217); and the mention of 'tods' hairs' in *Sad Shep.* (1.4.28).

³ **Henry ... Scotland** the elaborate celebrations for the marriage of Henry III's daughter, Margaret, to Alexander III of Scotland, at York Minster on 26 December 1251, attended by many of the nobility and knights of both kingdoms.

⁴ **Bishop** Walter de Gray (d. 1255), archbishop of York from 1215 until his death. His distinctive canopied tomb is in the south transept of York Minster.

⁵ **three score bee[f]ues** 'This assembly of the Princes, cost the Archbishop right deerely, in feasting and banquetting them and theyr traynes. At one dinner it was reported he spent at the first course .lx. fat Oxen' (Holinshed, 1577, 727; cf. Anderson, 1908, 366-7).

⁶ **Neuell** George Neville, (1432-76), fourth son of Richard Neville, fifth earl of Salisbury; chancellor of England from 1461-7, and archbishop of York from 1465 until his death (*ODNB*).

⁷ **Erle of Warwicke** Richard Neville (1428-71), sixteenth earl of Warwick and eldest son and heir to the fifth earl of Salisbury, effective governor of England early in the reign of Edward

from *St lames*, from whence he passed to the minster, *which* was presently cut and divided by the people.⁹ Hee spent three hundred quarters of wheat, as many tunns of ale¹⁰ and 100 4<. > tunns of wyne.¹¹ The fowle and all other provison coming to an equall rate¹² [7.1v] The earle of Warwicke was his steward and an other earle his martiall.¹³ And hee hadd four martialls¹⁴ more all knyghtes. The Earles¹⁵ *with* all ceremony servd him Hee sat in estate by him self, and [on] on his right hand satt beneath him three Bishoppes, and on his left a duke and two earles./¹⁶

IV, whom he had put on the throne, and later responsible for the restoration of Henry VI; in Shakespeare's words, a 'proud setter-up and puller-down of kings' (3 *Henry VI*, 3.3.157).

⁸ **establishment ... sea** George Neville was enthroned as archbishop of York in September 1465.

⁹ **Strewed ... people** The chantry chapel of St James stood a short distance outside Micklegate Bar on the Tadcaster road; it was 'remarkable for being the place from which the archbishops of York begun their walk on foot to the cathedral, at their inthronization; the cloth which was spread all the way for that purpose being afterwards given to the poor' (Drake, 1736, 245; cf. York Minster Library, DC A1/2/1465).

¹⁰ **as many tunns of ale** *The Great Feast* and Hearne give a figure of 300 tunns; Gent gives 330 (Anon, *The Great Feast*, 1645, sig. A2; Leland, 1770, 2; Gent, 1730, 77).

¹¹ **100 ... wyne** 100 tunns: *Great Feast* and Hearne; 104: Gent (Anon, *The Great Feast*, 1645, sig. A2; Leland, 1770, 2; Gent, 1730, 77).

¹² **He spent ... equall rate** Neville's installation feast at Cawood Castle, an archiepiscopal residence, is 'one of the most quoted examples of conspicuous consumption in late medieval England' (Woolgar, 2001, 7). Some details of the meals eaten were printed in *The Boke of Cokery* in 1500, while a fuller account of the provisions consumed and the form of the occasion was published as *The Great Feast* in 1570; a later edition appeared in 1645. The eighteenth-century antiquarian Thomas Hearne printed an account taken 'out of an old paper roll' which accords with *The Great Feast* in matters of detail, but contains additional information; a variant text had already been printed by Thomas Gent in 1730. Other early manuscript accounts have also survived (Anon, *The Boke of Cokery*, 1500, sig. aii; Anon, *The Great Feast*, 1645; Leland, 1770, 2-14; Woolgar, 2001, 23-4; Gent, 1730, 77; Dobson, 1996, 229-30).

¹³ **Earle ... martiall** Accounts concur in naming Warwick as steward, but either name a knight as marshal or omit this detail (Leland, 1770, 3; Anon, *The Great Feast*, 1645, 6; Gent, 1730, 77).

¹⁴ **four martialls** Hearne gives 'viii. other knyghtes for the Hall' in addition to the marshal (Leland, 1770, 3).

¹⁵ **Earles** not corroborated in Hearne, the fullest surviving account.

¹⁶ **Hee ... earles** 'Estates syttyng at the high Table in the Hall. First the archbishop in his estate; upon his ryght hande the Bishop of London, the bishop of Durham, and the Bishop of

At the west end of the minster on each side the gate are placed two statues,¹⁷ the one on the right side with a huge stone in both his hands and by him a scūchion¹⁸ that bares or with a double dancy saules who representes *Vavasor of Hazell wood*,¹⁹ whose house hath still endured without any accession by marriage or quartering of coates²⁰ though matched oft<..> with great houses, who in the booke of dom<..>day²¹ when there [/e

Elye: upon the left hande the Duke of Suffolke, the Earle of Oxforde, and the Earle of Worcester' (Leland, 1770, 3).

¹⁷ **two statues** figures on the exterior of the minster, either side of the west door; they represent the families of Vavasour and Percy, who contributed stone and timber, respectively, to the construction of the minster from the earliest years of the present building. Both statues were recarved when the west front was restored between 1802 and 1816. Vavasour, holding the stone, is to the left of the west door; visual records suggest that this positioning predates the nineteenth-century restoration (Brown, 2003, 120).

¹⁸ **scuchion** heraldic shield.

¹⁹ **or ... Hazell wood** the arms of Vavasour of Hazelwood, near Tadcaster. Usually described as 'or, a fesse dancettée sable' – i.e., a yellow shield with a black, deeply serrated bar across it. The fesse dancettée, or dancetty, was sometimes termed 'dance' or 'dancy'; arms with a similar ordinary are also described as 'double dancy' by Thoroton (Purey-Cust, 1890, 316; Boutell, 1863, 48; *OED*, Dancy *adj.*; Thoroton, 1790, 3.63).

²⁰ **quartering of coates** the combination of different family coats of arms within a single shield, often the result of marriage between heirs.

²¹ **booke of dom<..>day** The Vavasours at Hazelwood are mentioned in the Domesday Book.