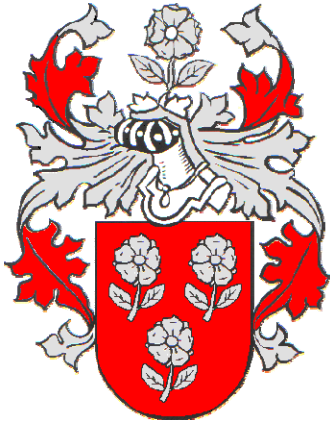


Cornelius van Dun(ne) (1483-1577)  
Bodyguard & Chamberlain of King Henry VIII  
to Elizabeth I

by Fonny van Dun / translation by Lucas van der Hoeven <sup>1)</sup>



Heraldry shield of Cornelius van Dun (1483 – 1577)



Big Ben, Westminster Abbey and in between St. Margaret's church.



St. Margaret's church.

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<sup>1)</sup> "the first Dunboek", chapter 8, 2001 and additions. Reproduction is authorised but only on the condition that the source is acknowledged.  
See : <http://vandun.org/node/31> Fonny van Dun - E-mail address: [fonny@doedelzak.be](mailto:fonny@doedelzak.be) // <http://www.doedelzak.be>  
Translation and additions made by Lucas van der Hoeven (the Netherlands).



*Inside St. Margaret's church*



*Westminster Abbey*

In St. Margaret's Church in London, located next to Westminster Abbey<sup>2</sup>) and right in front of the Parliament building, is a sculpture of Cornelius van Dun(ne), also known as Cornelys van Don (Vandon).



*Field: Soldier; philanthropist / Location in the Abbey: St Margaret's Church  
Type of memorial: Bust out of Stone*

<sup>2</sup>) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St\\_Margaret%27s,\\_Westminster](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Margaret%27s,_Westminster)

On the north-left wall of St Margaret's Church Westminster is a painted stone bust to Cornelius Van Dun who died in 1577. His wife Gylbarte was buried in the church on May 31<sup>st</sup> 1568. The bust shows him in the scarlet costume of a Yeoman of the Guard, with a crown and a Tudor rose<sup>3</sup>).

Around the bust:

\* OBIIT ANNO \* DOMINI 1577  
\* BURIED YE 4 OF SEPT \* AETATIS SUAE 94

translated: \* died in the year \* the Lord 1577 \* buried on September 4th \* at the age of 94 years.

The inscription below his bust reads:

"Cornelius Van Dun lieth here. Borne at Breda in Brabant, Souldiour [soldier] with K.Henry at Turney [Tournai], Yeoman of the Gard and Usher to K.Henry, K.Edward, Q. Mary and Q. Elizabeth. Of honest and vertuous lyfe a careful man for pore folke who in the ende of this town did buyld for pore widowes 20 howses of his owne coste".

The text under his bust reads: "Cornelius van Dun lies here, born in Breda in Brabant (the Netherlands), soldier of King Henry at (the siege and capture of) Tournai, bodyguard (yeoman of the guard) and usher of King Henry, King Edward, Queen Mary and Queen Elisabeth, who led a fair and virtuous life, a caring man for poor people, those in the suburbs of this city for poor widows had built 20 houses at his own expense"<sup>4</sup>).

His almshouses for poor widows were in Petty France and St Ermin's Hill in Westminster and survived there until 1850. His name is recalled in Vandon Street Westminster<sup>5</sup>). Van Dun's will lies at the City of Westminster Archives Centre. This epitaph of Cornelius van Dun is the oldest grave monument in St. Margaret's church, and also the oldest known image of an English palace guard, and features the royal initials (E \* R = Elisabeth Regina), in-between the Tudor rose, which is a symbol for the Tudor kings<sup>6</sup>).

A lot of information about Cornelius should be found in the archives of the Yeomen of the Guard. However, it was irrevocably lost in 1809 during a major fire<sup>7</sup>). Therefore, we had to collect information about him through other archives. In the National Portrait Gallery in London the image of Cornelius can be found returning his epitaph. This is a line engraving, published 30 June 1794 by Thomas Trotter, was drawn to the original sculpture in St. Margaret's.

St. Margaret's is the Peter church of the English House of Commons. A special remembrance service was held here by the House of Commons in 1945 after the end of the war with Germany and Japan. The national representatives are still meeting every month to attend the services in that church. Each year during Advent, the Prime Minister holds a lecture. This is also the church of the higher citizenry; e.g. Winston Churchill was married here.

As evidenced by his will, he was buried together with his wife in St. Margaret's church, where the above-mentioned grave monument is present. His name was given to Vandon Street, Vandon Passage, Vandon House Hotel, and Vandon Court in London. He built 20 homes for poor widows in London's "suburbs" and was thus the forerunner of the Public Understand in London. His stone portrait can still be found located on the left-hand wall of the Magaret's church. The text around the chest of Cornelius sculpture, reads:

Cornelius van Dun's half-elevated sculpture is the oldest grave monument in St. Margaret's in London and the oldest known image of an English palace guard with the royal initials (E \* R = Elisabeth Regina, the rose between the two letters is the typical "Tudor rose"). The pictures at the top show the grave monument as it looks today, it was severely damaged in the course of time. The book "The Yeomen of the Guard" published in 1927 states that "His monument is now very worn and details of his dress are indistinguishable". During the Second World War, it was damaged even more during the bombing in London. Unfortunately, the restoration was not carried out skillfully. A comparison with its original black and white drawing (shown below), which appeared in the book "The Yeomen of the Guard" of Paxt, 1937, clearly reveals this:

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<sup>3</sup>) Hewerdine, A.; "The Yeomen of the Guard and the Early Tudors: The Formation of a Royal Bodyguard"; I.B. Tauris, London; with an illustration in that book of the statue of Cornelius van Dun; See:

[https://books.google.nl/books?id=f633AgAAQBAJ&pg=PR6&lpg=PR6&dq=cornelius+van+Dun&source=bl&ots=hdWQH-46Sb&sig=p7\\_qefiCfa0QB6eMc-yq4jMHV28&hl=nl&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiE2I\\_ajNfWAhVGvBoKHxk9A1M4HhDoAQgsMAE#v=onepage&q=cornelius%20van%20Dun&f=false](https://books.google.nl/books?id=f633AgAAQBAJ&pg=PR6&lpg=PR6&dq=cornelius+van+Dun&source=bl&ots=hdWQH-46Sb&sig=p7_qefiCfa0QB6eMc-yq4jMHV28&hl=nl&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiE2I_ajNfWAhVGvBoKHxk9A1M4HhDoAQgsMAE#v=onepage&q=cornelius%20van%20Dun&f=false)

Wheatley, H.B.; Cunningham, P.; "London Past and Present: Its History, Associations, and Traditions", Cambridge University Press, 24 Feb 2011, page 467: Description of the C. van Dun monument in the st. Margaret church.

<sup>4</sup>) Wheatley, H. B., Cunningham, P.; "London Past and Present: Its History, Associations, and Traditions"; Cambridge University Press, Feb 2011, p. 467.

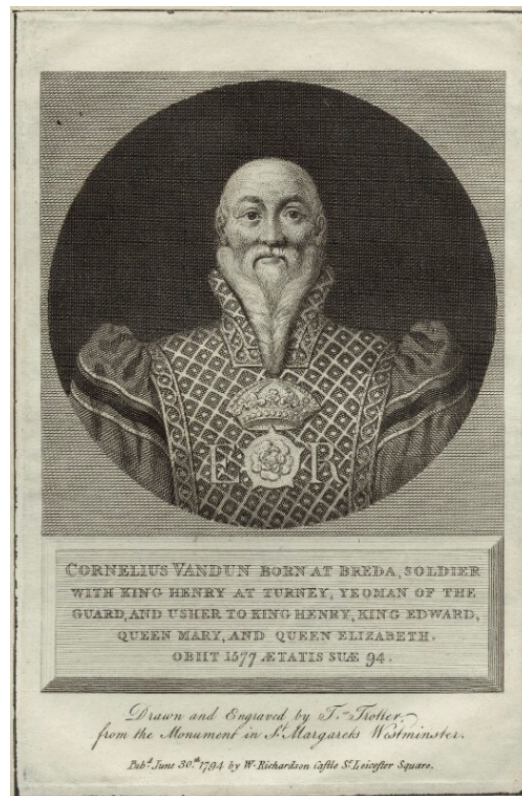
<sup>5</sup>) <http://www.westminster-abbey.org/our-history/people/cornelius-van-dun>

<sup>6</sup>) Hewerdine, A.; "The Yeomen of the Guard and the Early Tudors: The Formation of a Royal Bodyguard with the illustration of Cornelius van Dun p. VI, p. 135 and p. 311 : "The most imposing memorial to a yeoman of the Guard of Henry VIII's time is probably the effigy of Cornelius van Dun, in St Margaret's church, Westminster".

<sup>7</sup>) Traditionally, the corps carried a standard, in the manner of army regiments. The corps' first standard was supposedly destroyed in a fire at St James' Palace in 1809. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yeomen\\_of\\_the\\_Guard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yeomen_of_the_Guard).



A part of the haemorrhage collar was converted to a fuller beard growth. The face also became widespread.



Portrait of C. van Dun in the National Portrait Gallery in London <sup>8)</sup>

This section of a 1600 painting depicting the royal procession of Elisabeth I, when she went to the wedding party of her friend Anne Russell and Lord Herbert in 1561. The people are truthfully depicted. We can therefore assume that Cornelius van Dun is also depicted in this picture:



<sup>8)</sup> Cornelius van Dun by Thomas Trotter, published by Robert Wilkinson; line engraving, published 30 June 1794 // 7 3/8 in. x 4 7/8 in. (187 mm x 125 mm) plate size. Given by the daughter of compiler William Fleming MD, Mary Elizabeth Stopford (née Fleming), 1931 // NPG D25451 <https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/person/mp88114/cornelius-van-dun?search=sas&sText=Cornelius+van+Dun>

In view of his occurrence, (see the agreement with the drawing above) his office and his age of 78 years, and the fact that he ought to be in close proximity to the queen - because of his position - we can almost certainly assume that Cornelius is the second "gentlemen-usher" in red dress at the right of Elisabeth I.

The name Cornelius van Dun.

Although in most English texts he is described as "Cornelius VAN DON (or VANDUN)", his original name "of Dunne" (sometimes referred to as "Van Danne") is found in a book on the London St. Margaret's parish, called "The Will Book of St. Margaret's, Westminster", as well as in the book "The Almshouses of London", which writes: "Cornelius Van Danne - his name being anglicised to Vandon". In the following discussion we will conveniently use the name Cornelius van Dun.

Family status and possessions of Cornelius.

According to the Westminster City archive, he was married to a certain Gylbarte, who was buried in St. Margaret's in London on May 31st 1568. She did not abandon her legitimate heirs at her death. It is unlikely that he knew his wife in Tournai and that she accompanied him to London. But there is some guessing involved here. Although he had no legitimate heirs on the day of his wife Gylbarte's death in 1568, it appears from his testament that he must have descendants, albeit in a female line. Upon his death - after his testimony - he bequeathed his property to his daughter Garthered, married to Walter Freeman. Luce Awdryns also inherited some goods. She was his daughter-in-law, widowed or divorced of a certain Hawnce and was reunited with John Awdryns. However most of his possessions he left to Peter Mackrell and his mother Mary Mackrell, whom he described as his blood-related. For the description of his possessions, which he deliberately rejected, we refer to the end of this article translated into present English by Rombout Leo van Dun (Mechelen 1919-2004).

Lifetime of Cornelius van Dun.

A lot of information about Cornelius would have been available in the archives of the Yeomen of the Guard that were stored in St. James Palace. However these documents were irrevocably lost during a major fire in the 18th century. Hence through other archives<sup>(9)</sup> held some pieces of information. Cornelius van Dun lived during one of the most fascinating periods of Western history. When he was 9 years old, Columbus discovered America and so started the period of discovery of the New World. At the age of 34 he was witness of the rise of Protestantism. He was a contemporary of Emperor Karel V, Machiavelli, Erasmus, Thomas Moore, Luther, Calvin, Leonardo da Vinci, Botticelli, Quinten Matsijs, Titian, Raphael, Pieter Bruegel, Mercator, Vesalius et al.

First period: soldier and yeoman of the guard.

Cornelius was born from a Breda in 1483 and probably came to work as a soldier in Hendrik VIII (28 June 1491 – 28 January 1547)<sup>(10)</sup>. In that year, the English king Henry VIII sent an ambassador Sir Eduard Poynings<sup>(11)</sup> on mission to the Netherlands, and more specifically to Brabant, in order to recruit warriors with a view to his planned invasion in France.



Henry VIII circa 1537 (by Hans Holbein)

<sup>9)</sup> We can not fail to warn of some vulgarizing publications that have appeared about Cornelius van Dun and whose content is historically totally incompatible with reality. For example, there is a report about our namesake in a newspaper article in the STEM (from Breda), a Bredase journalist who visits the St. Margaret's Church in London under the title "A Bredanaar in London" a beautiful and Striking article writes that, however, contains a lot of historical inaccuracies and even totally false information.

<sup>10)</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_VIII\\_of\\_England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_VIII_of_England)

<sup>11)</sup> Sir Eduard Poynings In **1511** he was again on active service. In June he was placed in command of some ships and a force of fifteen hundred men, and despatched to assist **Margaret of Savoy**, Regent of the Netherlands, in suppressing the revolt in **Gelderland**. He embarked at Sandwich on 18 July, reduced several towns and castles, and then proceeded to besiege **Venlo**. After three unsuccessful assaults the siege was raised, and Poynings, loaded with favours by Margaret and Charles, returned to England in the autumn. He sat in the parliament summoned on 4 February **1512**, probably for some constituency in Kent, but the returns are lost. **From May to November he was going from place to place in the Netherlands, negotiating a league against France**. He was similarly employed early in **1513**, with the formation of the 'holy league' on 5 April between the emperor, the pope, and the kings of England and Spain. With a retinue of five hundred men he was present at the capture of **Therouanne** on 22 August, and of **Tournai** on 24 September. He was in bad health, and though made lieutenant of Tournai, on 20 January 1514 **William Blount, 4th Baron Mountjoy** succeeded him. But through most of **1514** Poynings was in **the Netherlands**, engaged in diplomatic work.... [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward\\_Poynings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Poynings)

The Battle of the Spurs, or Battle of Guinegate, took place on 16 August 1513. As part of the Holy League, during the ongoing Italian Wars, English and Imperial troops under Henry VIII and Maximilian I surprised and routed a body of French cavalry under Jacques de La Palice. Henry and Maximilian were besieging the town of Théroutanne in Artois (now Pas-de-Calais). Henry's camp was at Guinegate, now called Enguinegate. After Théroutanne fell, Henry VIII besieged and took Tournai.

The text on the epitaph of Cornelius refers here very clearly ("souldiour with King Henry at Turney"). Probably because of his merits, he was then included in the personal bodyguard 'Yeomen of the Guard' of the King, who was at the siege of Tournai with 800 men strong. This recording is not obvious, the transition from souldenier to yeoman of the guard was not obvious. With the last rank enjoyed one more respect and pay at least half amounted to more.



*image of the battle of Guinegate*



*An early armour of Henry VIII*

The battle of Guinegate which immediately preceded the occupation and the capture of Tournai.

Tournai is thereby the only Belgian city ever now in possession of the English. The city was taken on 23 september 1513 by Henry VIII, at the head of an army that, among other things, consisted of Brabant mercenaries, and was only six years later because of the high occupancy costs returned to France.

While Henry VIII on 13<sup>th</sup> October 1513, the returned to England, there remained up to 5,000 soldiers, including 400 of Tournai behind in Tournai. A fortified fortress was built, of which the "Tour Henri VIII" - with walls of 8 m thickness - now still the only remnant is. This construction work is still inside. Remnant of this are also the various English coins from that time, which were struck on the orders of Henry in Tournai; with his portrait and with the English coat of arms. On 9 February 1519 at the final clearance of Tournai the English soldiers were sent home. Among them were about 330 yeomen of the guard, who joined the Court of Henry in London.



*Bastion at Tournai called "Tour de Henri VIII" or the "Grosse Tour," built at Wolsey's command c.1515.*



*Depiction of Henry embarking at Dover, c. 1520*

King Henry VIII (1491 – 1547)<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup>) This section is by Lucas van der Hoeven based on: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_VIII\\_of\\_England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_VIII_of_England)

Henry VIII (28 June 1491 – 28 January 1547) was King of England from 21 April 1509 until his death. Henry was the second Tudor monarch, succeeding his father, Henry VII. Henry VIII is best known for his six marriages and, in particular, his efforts to have his first marriage, to Catherine of Aragon, annulled. His disagreement with the Pope on the question of such an annulment led Henry to initiate the English Reformation, separating the Church of England from papal authority and appointing himself the Supreme Head of the Church of England. Despite his resulting excommunication, Henry remained a believer in core Catholic theological teachings. Domestically, Henry is known for his radical changes to the English Constitution, ushering in the theory of the divine right of kings to England. Besides asserting the sovereign's supremacy over the Church of England, he greatly expanded royal power during his reign. Charges of treason and heresy were commonly used to quash dissent, and those accused were often executed without a formal trial, by means of bills of attainder. He achieved many of his political aims through the work of his chief ministers, some of whom were banished or executed when they fell out of his favor. Thomas Wolsey, Thomas More, Thomas Cromwell, Richard Rich, and Thomas Cranmer all figured prominently in Henry's administration. He was an extravagant spender and used the proceeds from the Dissolution of the Monasteries and acts of the Reformation Parliament to convert into royal revenue the money that was formerly paid to Rome. Despite the influx of money from these sources, Henry was continually on the verge of financial ruin due to his personal extravagance as well as his numerous costly continental wars, particularly with Francis I of France and the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, as he sought to enforce his claim to the Kingdom of France. At home, he oversaw the legal union of England and Wales with the Laws in Wales Acts 1535 and 1542 and following the Crown of Ireland Act 1542 he was the first English monarch to rule as King of Ireland. His contemporaries considered Henry in his prime to be an attractive, educated and accomplished king. He has been described as "one of the most charismatic rulers to sit on the English throne". He was an author and composer. As he aged, Henry became severely obese and his health suffered, contributing to his death in 1547. He is frequently characterized in his later life as a lustful, egotistical, harsh, and insecure king. He was succeeded by his son Edward VI.

On 30 June 1513, Henry invaded France, and his troops defeated a French army at the Battle of the Spurs – a relatively minor result, but one which was seized on by the English for propaganda purposes. Soon after, the English took Thérouanne and handed it over to Maximilian; Tournai, a more significant settlement, followed. Henry had led the army personally, complete with large entourage. Henry established a new political theology of obedience to the crown that was continued for the next decade. It reflected Martin Luther's new interpretation of the fourth commandment ("Honour thy father and mother"), brought to England by William Tyndale. The founding of royal authority on the Ten Commandments was another important shift: reformers within the Church used the Commandments' emphasis on faith and the word of God, while conservatives emphasized the need for dedication to God and doing good.

From 1527 the conflict with Pope Clement VII arises about whether or not the decompose of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon<sup>13</sup>. The Pope's position on this issue is supported by the Roman Emperor Charles V. But according to some historians, there are political motives to this twist. Henry VIII would itself want to be head of the English Catholic Church and also want to usurp the vast Roman Catholic Church properties. Dissolution of and by Henry VIII of all church property nasting between 1532 and 1537 meant that there were no longer any kind of financial support available for the impoverished people. Till then the religious houses and monasteries had been the sole support for them. This is probably one of the reasons why private almshouses were erected by rich people, like Yeomen of the Guard Cornelius van Dun.

At the end of his life, Cornelius van Dun drafted his final will. Besides that document he also provided a large sum of money for the building of two almshouses for poor widows and old men. It is very likely that he was inspired by the ideas of Juan Luis Vives. This Oxford professor from Belgian attended the Royal Court and was also appointed as tutor for princes Mary. So they might have met very likely and have exchanged ideas or that Cornelius has read Vives books.

## Juan Luis Vives (1493–1540) <sup>(14)</sup>

Vives left Spain at the age of 17 to avoid the Inquisition. After studies at Paris (1509–12). He was appointed professor of the humanities at Leuven/Louvain in 1519. At the insistence of his friend Erasmus, he prepared an elaborate commentary on Augustine's "De Civitate Dei", which was published in 1522 with a dedication to Henry VIII of England. Between 1523 and 1528, Vives divided his time between Bruges and England, which he visited on six occasions. He married Margarita Valldaura in Bruges in 1524. Through his acquaintance with Thomas More he entered into the good graces of Queen Catherine of Aragon. He attended the court of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. He was appointed as a tutor to their daughter, princess Mary. While in England, he resided at Corpus Christi College in Oxford, where Erasmus had strong ties. Vives was made doctor of laws and lectured on philosophy. He associated himself with English humanists such as Thomas More and Thomas Linacre. During these years he published "De institutione feminae Christianae" ("The Education of a Christian Woman") in 1524<sup>(15)</sup>. In it he set out pedagogical principles for the instruction of women. Through his acquaintance with Thomas More he entered into the good graces of Queen Catherine of Aragon and wrote a treatise on the education of women, dedicated to her. It is an extremely important book, the first systematic study to address, explicitly and exclusively, the universal education of women. In 1524 he wrote the extremely popular "Introductio ad sapientiam" ("Introduction to Wisdom"). It is a short handbook of ethics, blending Stoicism and Christianity. It is dedicated to the magistrates of Bruges. During the Middle Ages, poor relief was usually the responsibility of the Church and individuals

<sup>13</sup>) NOOT : On 11 July 1533 Pope Clement VII pronounced sentence against the King, declaring him excommunicated unless he put away the woman he had taken to wife, and took back his Queen during the whole of October next. Clement died on 25 September 1534. On 30 August 1535 the new pope, Paul III, drew up a bull of excommunication which began 'Eius qui immobilis' G. R. Elton puts the date the bull was made official as November 1538. On 17 December 1538 Pope Paul III issued a further bull which began 'Cum redemptor noster', renewing the execution of the bull of 30 August 1535, which had been suspended in hope of his amendment.

- Both bulls are printed by Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation of the Church of England, 1865 edition, Volume 4, P 318ff and in Bullarum, diplomatum et privilegiorum sanctorum Romanorum pontificum Taurinensis (1857) Vol. VI, p.195.
- Meyer, G. J. (2010). The Tudors: The Complete Story of England's Most Notorious Dynasty. Presidio Press. ISBN 978-0-385-34076-2.
- Project Gutenberg's Etext of Shakespeare's The Famous History of the Life of King Henry the Eight; <http://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/2258/pg2258-images.html>

<sup>14</sup>) this section is by Lucas van der Hoeven. See: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juan\\_Luis\\_Vives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juan_Luis_Vives) and <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Juan-Luis-Vives> and <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/vives> and <http://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780195399301/obo-9780195399301-0113.xml>

<sup>15</sup> "The Education of a Christian Woman: A Sixteenth-Century Manual", transl. C. Fantazz'; University of Chicago Press, 2000 (English translation of "De institutione feminae Christianae").

through almsgiving. As society became more advanced, these efforts became inadequate. In 1525, the Dutch city of Bruges<sup>(16)</sup> requested Vives to suggest means to address the issue of relief for the poor. He set out his views in his essay “De Subventionem Pauperum Sive de Humanis Necessitatibus” (“On the Assistance to the Poor”)<sup>(17)</sup>. Vives argued that the state had a responsibility to provide some level of financial relief for the poor, as well as craft training for the unskilled poor. The city of Bruges did not implement Vives's suggestions until 1557. But his proposals influenced social relief legislation enacted in England and the German Empire during the 1530s<sup>(18)</sup>. In 1528 he lost the favors of Henry VIII by siding with his fellow countrywoman Catherine of Aragon in the matter of the divorce. He was placed under house arrest for a time, before being allowed to return to Bruges.



*Juan Luis Vives (1493–1540)*

Vives remained a faithful disciple of Erasmus, with whom he shared views on such matters as the love of the classical languages, pacifism, and the aspiration to a learned personal piety rather than external show.

Vives holds that the best means to secure the reform of society is through the moral and practical training of the individual. In his view, there are two related paths which are necessary to develop our humanity: education and action. Education is fundamental in order for us to rise above our animal instincts and realize our full potential as human beings. However, learning needs to be applied in everyday life, especially for the public good. Man, by his own nature, is a social being: “Experience proves every day that man was created by God for society, both in this and in the eternal life. For this reason God inspired in man an admirable disposition of benevolence and good will toward other men”. In the first book of “De subventionem pauperum”, which consists of a theoretical discussion of the human condition, he stresses not only our need for and dependency on others, but also our natural inclination to love and help one another. He regards the development of society as a distinctly human achievement, based on the ability to profit from experience and turn knowledge to useful ends. Social problems, such as poverty and war, are the result of emotional disorders. During Vives’ lifetime, Europe experienced dissension and war between princes and within the church, as well as the increased threat posed by Muslim expansion into Western Europe. He addressed the problem of political and religious disturbances in several works, which also deal with the psychological origins of discord, the proper conduct of all the offices of the commonweal, and the theme of Christian harmony.

He was admired by **Thomas More** and **Erasmus**, who wrote that Vives “will overshadow the name of Erasmus.” Vives is considered the first scholar to analyze the psyche directly. He was an important Spanish humanist and educational theorist who strongly opposed scholasticism and made his mark as one of the most influential advocates of humanistic learning in the early sixteenth century. His works are not limited to education but deal with a wide range of subjects including philosophy, psychology, politics, social reform and religion. Vives was not a systematic writer, which makes it difficult to classify him as a philosopher. His thought is eclectic and pragmatic, as well as historical, in its orientation. He took what he considered most valid from a variety of sources and combined these elements into a Christianized Aristotelianism. Vives’ works, which went through hundreds of editions and were translated into several vernacular languages, continued to be widely read and extremely influential during the century after their publication.

#### YEOMEN.

The Yeomen of the Guard was founded in 1485 by Henry VII after all dressed in a uniform with the stripes in green and white<sup>(19)</sup>. The uniform in which Cornelius van Thin, both on his epitaph in the St. Margaret's Church, as in the painting with Queen Elisabeth I, is shown corresponds to the ceremonial garb of a Yeoman of the Guard during the Tudor era from 1530.

<sup>16</sup> Since 1839 : in Belgium.

<sup>17</sup> "De Subventionem Pauperum Sive de Humanis Necessitatibus" (On Assistance To The Poor) (1526), the first tract of its kind in the Western world to treat the problem of urban poverty and propose concrete suggestions for a policy of social legislation.

“On Assistance to the Poor”, transl. A. Tobriner, Toronto and London: University of Toronto Press in association with the Renaissance Society of America, 1999 (English translation of “De subventionem pauperum”).

Vives, J.L.: “Over de hulp aan de armen”; vertaling R. Debaene; Klement uitgeverij, Zoetermeer, 2015; ISBN 9789086871711; 148 p.

<sup>18</sup>) Tournoy, G.; “towards the roots of social welfare; Joan Luis Vives’s De subventionem pauperum”; City Vol. 8, nr. 2; p. 266 – 270.

Michiels, H.C.M.; “Secours van den armen; Jan Lois Vives, de hervorming van de armenzorg rond 1525 en de opkomst van een ‘andragogische’ technologie”; TvA; 1968, nr. 5; p. 267 – 287.

<sup>19</sup>) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yeomen\\_of\\_the\\_Guard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yeomen_of_the_Guard)





uniforms of 'HoR' and 'EoR' -Yeomen

At the top right of the listing H O R: ' Henry [Tudor rose] Rex '-below: E O R; ' Elisabeth [Tudor rose] Regina ' However, this was not always so. Since 1501 were The Yeomen of the Guard, Tudor colors vertical stripes. Sometimes move away from here and was the uniform Brown, sometimes even, such as at the funeral of Henry VII completely black.

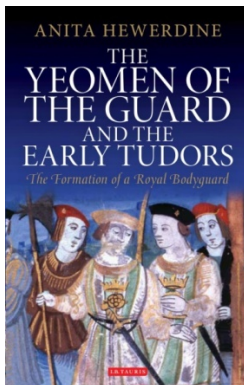
Second period: yeoman of the guard and usher

Cornelius Vega remained the function of yeoman of the guard, usher, hold respectively among the successors of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary Tudor and Elizabeth I, and this until he died at 94.



Yeoman of the guard during Elizabeth I in 1575.

When the English king reorganized his court in 1526, there were only 12 personal bodyguards, including without any doubt Cornelius van Dun. It could be possible that at that time he was even promoted to one of the 4 "gentlemen ushers serving as waiters". These men were noble masters of ceremonies who served also as personal bodyguard of the King.



The left-wing people on the right image carry the Tudor uniform in green and white, of the Yeomen of the Guard as they contributed the invasion of France in 1513 and as the common was until 1520. From the Red ceremonial uniform, that Henry VIII left n.a.v. designs "The Field of Golden Cloth" in 1520 more and more in the foreground, to the upper hand after 1530<sup>(20)</sup>.

Cornelius Vega remained the function of yeoman of the guard, usher, hold respectively among the successors of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary Tudor and Elizabeth I, and this until he died at 94. He must have been a good person that was trustworthy for such a long period to pursue under the successive Princes who have on religious area a different rate. Some people even insinuate that this would have been possible only by a cringing or hypocritical walk. However they will ignore the fact there is a historical common ground that the 11 Council members who appointed Elisabeth I were also among the 'Group of 30' that served under her stepsister Mary Stuart (Bloody Mary). And almost all were employed by the previous Government under her father Henry VIII and her stepbrother Edward VI. A number of confidants lost their heads during the dynasty of the Tudors, only when they fell from grace because of political disagreement whether or not they committed treason.



Yeomen recently near the Houses of Parliament.

There exists no evidence that Cornelius van Dun played any political role at all. From the earlier quoted work of Thomas Preston, it appears that Cornelius' position isn't really that unique. At St. George's Chapel in Windsor next to the Northern door is located the tomb of the George Brook who passed away on 24 October 1593. The plaque on the wall contains the following text: "He was a Yeoman of the Guard unto Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elisabeth". An additional inscription indicating that his epitaph in 1707 was restored at the expense of Edward Phillips, citizen and Garment dealer in London and one of the 100 Yeomen of the Guard of King William III, Queen Mary II and Queen Anne. All this suggests that this trust functions actually had some kind of official status, appointed for life, and seemingly not subject to political vicissitudes. From the "Acts of the Privy Council of England"<sup>(21)</sup>, as well as from "The Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII"<sup>(22)</sup>, it becomes clear that Cornelius in 1546 (at the old age of 63 years) was granted a passport for a shipment on horseback to Germany and this in company of another royal servant.

<sup>20)</sup> Hewerdine, A.; "The Yeomen of the Guard and the Early Tudors: The Formation of a Royal Bodyguard"; I.B. Tauris, London; with an illustration in that book of the statue of Cornelius van Dun; See: p.125:

"**Cornelius van Dun** was wealthy enough to show this benevolence during his lifetime, as well as after, founding almshouses at the west end of Petty France and at St Ermin's Hill, Westminster.<sup>88</sup> The latter may have been the 20 houses which ..."

Page 135: "... to die, The Idle Person he did hate, Poor People's Wants he did supply.

Page: 143: "The most imposing memorial to a yeoman of the Guard of Henry VIII's time is probably the effigy of **Cornelius van Dun**, in St Margaret's church, Westminster".

Pagina 311: "V. **van Dun, Cornelius**, 125, 135 Vergil, Polydore, 6-7, 13, 136 vice-chamberlain, 12, 32, 34, 38-9, 48-9".

[https://books.google.nl/books?id=f633AgAAQBAJ&pg=PR6&lpg=PR6&dq=cornelius+van+Dun&source=bl&ots=hdWQH-46Sb&sig=p7\\_qefiCfa0QB6eMc-yq4jMHV28&hl=nl&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewiE2I\\_ajNfWahVGvBoKHXk9A1M4HhDoAQgsMAE#v=onepage&q=cornelius%20van%20Dun&f=false](https://books.google.nl/books?id=f633AgAAQBAJ&pg=PR6&lpg=PR6&dq=cornelius+van+Dun&source=bl&ots=hdWQH-46Sb&sig=p7_qefiCfa0QB6eMc-yq4jMHV28&hl=nl&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewiE2I_ajNfWahVGvBoKHXk9A1M4HhDoAQgsMAE#v=onepage&q=cornelius%20van%20Dun&f=false)

<sup>21)</sup> Acts of the Privy Council of England | British History Online - [www.british-history.ac.uk/acts-privy-council/vol1](http://www.british-history.ac.uk/acts-privy-council/vol1) Privy Council of England, Acts. Originally published by Her Majesty's ... 1890.

<sup>22)</sup> Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Letters\\_and\\_Papers\\_of\\_the\\_Reign\\_of\\_Henry\\_VIII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Letters_and_Papers_of_the_Reign_of_Henry_VIII)

The first volume, edited by Brewer and covering the years 1509 to 1514, was published in 1862. Brewer also edited the next three volumes, covering the years 1515 to 1530, published in a total of eight parts between 1864 and 1876. Following Brewer's death in 1879, Gairdner edited the next nine volumes (5-13), covering the years 1531 to 1538, which appeared in a total of eleven parts between 1880 and 1893. Gairdner and Brodie jointly edited the next eight volumes (14-21), covering the years 1539 to 1547, published in a total of thirteen parts between 1894 and 1910. This brought the series down to the end of the reign of Henry VIII, but by this date a number of new documents had been discovered, and the first volume in particular was felt to be defective.

- Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII: Preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and Elsewhere in England. Part 1, Volume 1; Cambridge library collection: British and Irish history, 15th & 16th centuries Editor John Sherren Brewer; Publisher Cambridge University Press, 2015; ISBN 1139854941, 9781139854948; Length 556 pages.



Jane Seymour became Henry's third wife, pictured at right with Henry VIII and the young Prince Edward, c. 1545, by an unknown artist. At the time of the painting, Henry was married to his sixth wife, Catherine Parr.

A Search for more information about the life of Cornelius have as yet little news. The great fire of St. James Palace in the 18th century, including the archive on the yeomen of the guard went up into the flames<sup>(23)</sup>.



English diplomatic delegation in Vienna in 1667, left 2 gentlemen ushers.

Queens servant "Cornelys Vanden, the Queen's servant, had Passport towards Almain "(Germany)<sup>(24)</sup>. This text sheds a completely different light on the position of Cornelius van Dun to the English Court.

Eight months before the death of the sick English King Henry VIII, he was evidently not in the service of the King himself, but he was the personal servant of Queen Catherine Parr, the 6th and last wife of Henry VIII<sup>(25)</sup>.



*Catherine Parr (1512-1548), last and sixth wife of Henry VIII of England*

<sup>23</sup> Traditionally, the corps carried a [standard](#), in the manner of army regiments. The corps' first standard was supposedly destroyed in a fire at [St James' Palace](#) in 1809: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yeomen\\_of\\_the\\_Guard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yeomen_of_the_Guard)

<sup>24</sup> "The Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII", vol. 23, 360-373 records, May 1546

<sup>25</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catherine\\_Parr](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catherine_Parr)

What the nature of this engagement was also, curiously enough, remains unclear. Possible she was of diplomatic nature and maybe he accompanied a confidant of the Court that a diplomatic task was related to two following events.

- 1) In early 1546 a famine stroke England owing to failed harvests and therefor the government was ought to purchase grain in Denmark and "Bremmer country" (the area around Bremen in Germany).
- 2) As a result of the frequent attacks by French warships on the English coasts in the summer of 1545, Henry VIII had to resort to attract mercenaries like Spaniards, Italians, Albanians, Swiss and Germans). However, the negotiations failed, both by the intervention of Charles V, as by mutual quarrels. But also because the hostage taking of English liaison officers, so that the whole operation resulted in a true financial fiasco. Early in 1546 there had been real emergency measures taken such as base metal in the English coins (which causes devaluation), sale of estates of monasteries, dissolution of rich ecclesiastical foundations and hospitals and lending on the Mainland. The moneylenders of that time, the Fuggers were located in Germany (but also had an Office in Antwerp). However they refused to lend any amount at all.

## Edward VI (1537 – 1553)<sup>(26)</sup>

Edward VI (12 October 1537 – 6 July 1553) was King of England and Ireland from 28 January 1547 until his death. He was crowned on 20 February 1547 at the age of nine. The son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, Edward was England's first monarch to be raised as a Protestant. During his reign, the realm was governed by a Regency Council because he never reached his majority. The Council was first led by his uncle Edward Seymour, 1st Duke of Somerset (1547–1549), and then by John Dudley, 1st Earl of Warwick, from 1551 Duke of Northumberland.



*Prince Edward in 1539, by Hans Holbein the Younger.  
He holds a golden rattle that resembles a sceptre;  
Latin inscription urges him to equal or surpass his father*

Edward's reign was marked by economic problems and social unrest that in 1549 erupted into riot and rebellion. An expensive war with Scotland, at first successful, ended with military withdrawal from Scotland and Boulogne-sur-Mer in exchange for peace. The transformation of the Church of England into a recognizably Protestant body also occurred under Edward, who took great interest in religious matters. Although his father, Henry VIII, had severed the link between the Church and Rome, Henry VIII had never permitted the renunciation of Catholic doctrine or ceremony. It was during Edward's reign that Protestantism was established for the first time in England with reforms that included the abolition of clerical celibacy and the Mass and the imposition of compulsory services in English.

<sup>26)</sup> This section is by Lucas van der Hoeven based on: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward\\_VI\\_of\\_England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_VI_of_England)

By 1549, Edward had written a **treatise** on the pope as **Antichrist** and was making informed notes on theological controversies. Many aspects of Edward's religion were essentially Catholic in his early years, including celebration of the **mass** and reverence for images and relics of the saints. Although Edward reigned for only six years and died at the age of 15, his reign made a lasting contribution to the **English Reformation** and the structure of the **Church of England**. The last decade of Henry VIII's reign had seen a partial stalling of the Reformation, a drifting back to more conservative values. By contrast, Edward's reign saw radical progress in the Reformation. In those six years, the Church transferred from an essentially Roman Catholic liturgy and structure to one that is usually identified as Protestant. In particular, the introduction of the Book of Common Prayer, the Ordinal of 1550, and Cranmer's **Forty-two Articles** formed the basis for English Church practices that continue to this day. Edward himself fully approved these changes, and though they were the work of reformers such as Thomas Cranmer, **Hugh Latimer**, and **Nicholas Ridley**, backed by Edward's determinedly evangelical Council, the fact of the king's religion was a catalyst in the acceleration of the Reformation during his reign.

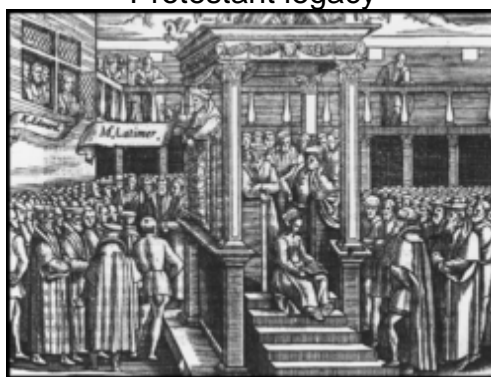
In February 1553, at age 15, Edward fell ill. When his sickness was discovered to be terminal, he and his Council drew up a "Devise for the Succession", attempting to prevent the country's return to Catholicism. The king's death and the succession of his Catholic half-sister Mary would jeopardise the English Reformation, and Edward's Council and officers had many reasons to fear it. Edward himself opposed Mary's succession, not only on religious grounds but also on those of legitimacy and male inheritance, which also applied to Elizabeth. He composed a draft document, headed "My devise for the succession", in which he undertook to change the succession, most probably inspired by his father Henry VIII's precedent.

In the final document both Mary and Elizabeth were excluded because of bastardy. Since both sisters had been declared bastards under Henry VIII and never made legitimate again, this reason could be advanced for both sisters. The provisions to alter the succession directly contravened Henry VIII's **Third Succession Act** of 1543 and have been described as bizarre and illogical.

He passed over the claims of his half-sisters and, at last, settled the Crown on his first cousin once removed, the 16-year-old Lady Jane Grey, who on 25 May 1553 had married **Lord Guilford Dudley**, a younger son of the Duke of Northumberland.

Edward excluded his half-sisters, Mary and Elizabeth. This decision was disputed following Edward's death, and Jane was deposed by Mary nine days after becoming queen. During her reign, Mary reversed Edward's Protestant reforms, which nonetheless became the basis of the Elizabethan Religious Settlement of 1559.

### Protestant legacy



*A contemporary woodcut of Hugh Latimer preaching to King Edward and his courtiers from a pulpit at the Palace of Whitehall. Published in John Foxe's Acts and Monuments in 1563.*



Lady Jane Grey, who was proclaimed queen four days after Edward's death.  
 Streatam Portrait, National Portrait Gallery, London.

### Third period the poor houses of CORNELIUS van Dun

On his request Cornelius received some land of the Dean of the chapter of Westminster, in order to build almshouses at the age of 86 on 18<sup>th</sup> December 1569. This land was situated at the edge of London at that time, just about between the present St. James Park and the Buckingham Palace. In that park Henry VIII loved to have his hunting parties. On 30<sup>th</sup> of June 1572 he got admission for constructing these hospices. They were built on the southwestern end of Petty France and were thus called "The Petty France Almshouses", or also "The Red Lion" Almshouses (the poor houses of the Red Lion), named after Cornelius' army coat with the Red Lion. Twenty poor widows lived in these houses, which were referred and chosen to by the Dean of Westminster, the chaplain of the parish church and two church leaders<sup>(27)</sup>.



Van Dun Almshouses, Caxton Street, London, 1852. Artist: James Findlay

<sup>27)</sup> <http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-van-dun-almshouses-caxton-street-london-1852-artist-james-findlay-60163310.html>

Contributor: Heritage Image Partnership Ltd / Alamy Stock Photo // Image ID: DDTJWJ // | File size: 21.8 MB // Releases\* : Model - no | Property - no // Van Dun Almshouses, Caxton Street, London, 1852. Born in the Netherlands, Cornelius van Dun was a Yeoman of the Guard to Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I. He founded the almshouses for 20 poor women.

Maitland, W.; "The History and Survey of London from its Foundation to the Present Time in two Volumes", London, 1756:

Quotation: "Dun's Alms-house, this Alms-house, containing twenty Rooms for so many poor Widows, was erected by Cornelius Van-Dun, a Fleming, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; but it not being endowed it is inhabited by the Parish Pensioners of St. Margaret's, Westminster".

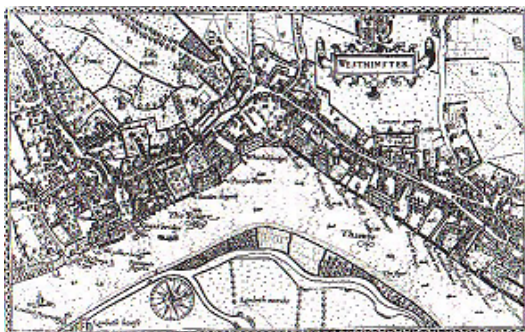


www.alamy.com - DDTJWD

Van Dun Almshouses, Caxton Street, London, 1852. Artist: James Findlay



This first set of houses stood on the place where now the VANDON Street. A little further on, at St. Ermin's Hill, he later let another set of poor build houses in Caxton Street. The above prints dated from 1852. These buildings were broken off because of their desolate State in 1859. Striking here is the differences between these buildings. The houses in Petty France were built in half-timbered style, with outwardly mud walls, turn out these houses built in brick, a sheer luxury, which only very rich people could afford at that time. The grounds in front of these almshouses were used to meet the food needs of the residents. The construction of these hospices was accompanied by the creation of a Fund, founded for 99 years. This was meant to serve as a provision in the livelihood of the residents and for the necessary repairs. Most of these residents were employed as Housekeepers. The Dean and the chaplain renewed this initiative until 28 March 1805. Beyond the death of those residing in these almshouses, the Fund would automatically extinguish. After that time the houses fell into disrepair. On the 11<sup>th</sup> of April 1859 the remaining arms were commissioned to demolish houses on St. Ermin's Hill. Nowadays there is a luxurious hotel in Caxton Street. Some 23 years later the example of Cornelius was followed by Anne, Lady Dacre, who at her death in 1595 at testamentary disposition the Emmanuel Hospital built on Tothill Fields. On the place of the poor houses of Lady Dacre is now the St. James Court building<sup>28)</sup>.



<sup>28)</sup> present situation of the Vandonestreet in London:  
<https://www.google.co.uk/maps/place/Vandon+St,+Westminster,+London+SW1E,+Verenigd+Koninkrijk/@51.498754,-0.1388672,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x487604dec9093763:0xe5d06e206d8119ef!8m2!3d51.498754!4d-0.1366785>

The map of Westminster City, London, was the end of the 16th century.  
In the upper left corner were the homes of Cornelius.

It should be noted that Cornelius in England was the precursor of structured charity or of what is nowadays called the "public assistance". The monasteries did not take any initiative in this matter, in contrary to the continent. The famous hospitality of the monasteries were exclusively reserved for persons of nobility and of respect. By the construction of almshouses and the associated Fund for the support of poor widows, Cornelius was the first non-Royal person who took this task ahead. Only Henry VII, his mother Margaret and Henry VIII had until then established almshouses.

#### Posthumous period

For Cornelius Vega, whose name was anglicized in VANDON during his lifetime, was the street where his arms were later called the VANDON Street houses. The adjacent passage was named VANDON Passage. Herein lies the VANDON Court, of which the main entrance is located in Petty France, right over the back entrance of the Wellington Barracks, the headquarters of the five current Guards regiments. The VANDON House is located at the front of the VANDON Street. Before, during and immediately after the second world war there was the administrative and education section housed of the Department of "Oriental and African studies" of the London University. Then it was transformed into the VANDON House Hotel and registered as a charity. It now belongs to a series of hotels which are managed by The Salvation Army. This hotel is mentioned in any tourist guide.



VANDON STREET VANDON PASSAGE VANDON COURT VANDON HOUSE HOTEL

The merit and the importance of Cornelius turns out to be even more out of the fact that he will, on his request, has been buried in St. Margaret's Church in London. It is one of the most important churches in London. He has been buried in the grave where also his deceased wife rested. That he was an important man in his time, appears from the fact that his sculpture in that Church. It is a miracle that it survived the iconoclasm of 1643-1644. Under the revolutionary reign of Cromwell there was an order issued to destroy all the monuments in the churches. All church masters and other officers were obliged to carry out the order. The stained-glass windows and the original images in St. Margaret's Church, they were all destroyed. The brass plaques of the gravestones, as well as the organ pipes were sold individually. During World War II, the bombing of London caused a lot of damage both to the Church and the Interior. So a large part of the stained-glass windows were again destroyed but now by explosions.

#### Original text will of CORNELIUS van DUN

Below we publish the translation of this testament. Our thanks go to Rombout Leo Vega (Mechelen 1919-2004) who spent quite some time to decipher and translate as accurately as possible the original text. Here below you will find a photocopy of the original handwritten testament. Having regards to the old writings and the old-English text was not so easy to decipher. The salutation is still fairly readable, the subsequent pages to a lesser extent. Since this testament was registered in an official Last Wills booklet and the salutation was at the bottom of a page, it starts here at the top of this page of course omitted. The remaining pages are scanned. The will is rests in the archive to London, Westminster City Centre reference: 143 m/TAM E69.

The English text is of course also deciphered in our possession.

#### Last Will of Cornelius van Dun:

Page 1:

In the name of god Amen The XXVIste day of Auguste Anno Dni 1577 I Cornellys vandon one of the yeomen of the quenes maie chamber beinge whole of mynde and in good and perfecte remembrance laude and praise be to Almighty god doe make ordeyne this my puter testamente concerninge herien my last will in mannor and forme followinge that is to saye:



Worshipfully/wardon  
In the name of god Amen the xxij day of  
Auguste Anno dno 1577 I Cornesbyl warden one  
of the warden of the quene ma<sup>tes</sup> chamber beinge whole  
mynde and in god and perfect remembrance londe  
praise be to Allmyghty god our maker and our rede  
thou my father testamente remembre heron my last  
in manner and forme followinge that is to saye  
I comende my soule to Allmyghty god my maker and  
redemer by whome and in whome I trust to be saved

Page 2:

ffirste I comende my soule to Allmyghty god my maker and redemer by whome and in whome I trust to be saved and my body to be buried in the parishe church of Ste Margarette in westmr and in that place of the church where mr Richard ..... nowe lyeth with a sermon to be made and provyded the day of my buryall by the discretion of my executot and overseers.

Item I gyve to the poore people of the parishe of Ste Margarette aforesaid fiftie dozen of breade to be given and distributed amongst them the day of my buryall by the discretion of my said executor and Overseers.

Item I gyve and bequeath to my daughter in lawe Luce Awdryns wyfe of John Awdryns stone cutter one diaper towell playne unfringed one diaper table cloth one cupbord cloth wrought with blacke the lesser of the two onze dozen of playne napkynns one payer of fyne shetes one pillowbere wrought with white one sackcloth wrought with blacke and fringed with blacke one bazen cloth wrought with blacke and fringed with blacke and one iron bounde cheste.

Item I gyve to Luce Hawnce her daughter one cupbord cloth wrought with blacke.

Item I gyve and bequeath to my daughter Gartered ffreeman wyfe of walter ffreeman, svante to the quenes maiestie one diaper towell fringed with white and wrought with blewe one cupbord cloth wrought with white worke and fringed with white fringe one large diaper table cloth one payre of fyne shetes one pillowbere wrougth with white and a pann of brasse to cover fyer with.

Item I gyve and bequeath to my godsonne Peter Mackrell when he shall accomlishe thage of XXIII yeares or at the daye of his mariage which shall firste happen soe that he shalbe advised in his said mariage by his mother Mary Mackrell one playne towell one playne table cloth one paire of fynes shetes three paire of wurst shetes one basen cloth of white worke two pewter basens two disshes two splatt.?. butter dishes fower brazen candelstickes a warminge pann a hanging plate of brasse one chafinge dishe of brasse an yron pott a chamber pott two fetherbeddes sowed in shetes thre boulsters thre blankette pillows thre blankette and one old blankette one irishe white blankette one Arras coverlett two close stoles one littell cheste one englishe bible thre quyssyons of grene two other of orringe cullore one pillowe

covered with redd buckrame fower curtneys of grene Saye thre curtyn roddes of yron for a windowe and the story of holofernes in paynted cloth one squayre table with a frame and fyne ioyned stoles to the same two little stoles a waynscott forme a littell hanging cupbourde one iron bounde cheste two carpette of Dornix for a table and thre quysions of damaske and redd cloth

Item I give and bequeath to Mystrys Powell one diaper towell and one payre of fine shetes.

Item I give to Johan wheler a littell fouldinge table.

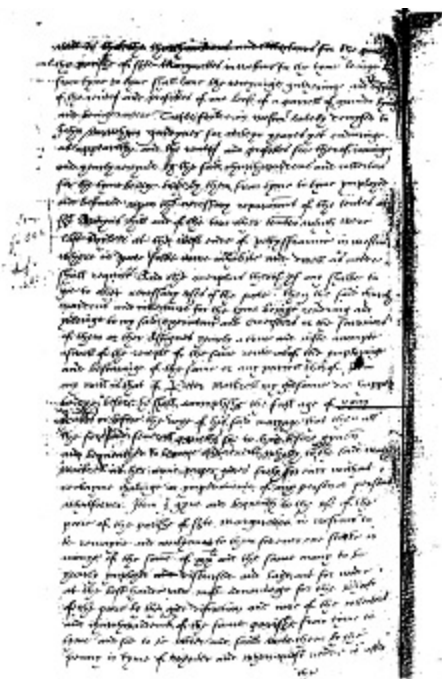
Item I gyve and bequeath to Thomas Doddes one dugeon hafte dagger garnished with sylver a hacke of yron nowe standinge in his parlour chymney and a little case to sett glasses in.

Item I give to myne Ostys Dodd the wayscott bedstead I nowe lye on.

Item I bequeath to my kynswoman Mary Mackrell of westmr wydowe all that house or tenemente conteynynge two romes wherein she dwelleth with a garden platt therunto belonginge and one other peece of voyd grounde there neere adioyninge sett and beinge on St Armyns hill in westmr aforesaid which said peece of voyd grounde is nowe demysed and to farme letten to one Edmonde Poole bakar for certeyne yeares as appeareth to have and hold the said mesnage or tente of two roomes garden plott and peece of voyd ground unto ..... the said Mary Mackrell and her assignes duringe the naturall life of her te said Mary without any rente or other duties payinge for the same whether she dwell in yt her selfe or lett the same to any other person duringe the tyme aforesaid.

Item I will and bequeath that all my wearinge apparell with certayne peeces of velvet and redd cloth as the same are particularly expressed in a certeyne Inventory signed with myne one hand shall ymediatly after my decease be praised and sould to the moste advantage and the mony therof comynge to be towards the discharginge of my funeralls and other charges therunto appertayninge.

And if any thereof shall remayne the same to be distributed where most neede shall require by the discretion of my said executor and Overseers. Item my



will is that the churchwardens and collectours for the poore of the parishe of Ste Margarettes in westmr for the tyme beinge and from tyme to tyme shall have the receyvinge gatheringe and disposinge of the rente and profittes of one lease of a parcell of grounde lyinge and beinge neere Tutle feilde in westmr lately demysed to John ..... gardyner for certeyn yeares yet enduringe as appeareth and the rente and profittes soe therof cominge and yearly received by the said churchwardens and collectors for the tyme beinge to be by them from tyme to tyme employed and bestowed upon the necessary reparacons of yhe tentes at St. Armyns hill and of the two other tentes which were last buylded at the west ende of pettyfrance in westmr where in poore folke nowe inhabite and dwell as neede shall require. And the outreplus thereof yf any shalbe to goe to other necessary uses of the poore. Then the said churchwardens and collectours for the tyme beinge rendring and yeldinge to my said executour and Overseers or the survinors of them or ther Assignes yearly a true and iuste accompte as well of the receipte of the same rente as of the employinge and bestowinge of the same or any parcell thereof.

Item my will is that if Peter Mackrell my godsome doe happen to dye before he shall accomplishe the full age of XXIII yeares or before the daye of his said maryage, that then all the foresaid severall parcells soe to him before gyven and bequeathed to became and reverte wholly to ..... the said Mary Mackrell as her owne proper goodes frely for ever without reclayme, chalinge or ympedimente of any person or persons whatsoever.

Item I give and bequeath to the use of the poore of the parishe of Ste Margarettes in westmr to be remayne and continues to them for ever one stocke in monye of the some of XX £ and the same mony to be yearly employed disbursed and layd out for woode at the best hande and most advantage for the behoofe of the poore by the good discretion and care of the collectors and churchwardens of the same parishe from

tyme to tyme and soe to be offred and sould unto them by the penny in tyme of winter and when most neede is after



the rate of the buyinge without any ..... takyng the charges of caryage and houserome for the same only excepted and deducted. I provyded allwayes that if at any tyme hereafter by any other mans benevolence ther happen suchlike some or somes of mony to be geven or bequeathed to the use and entente aforesaid wherby the store and quantyve of woode for the poore may be insufficiently supplied for that purpose without lacke that then my will is that the said some of XX £ shalbe otherwyse yearly from tyme to tyme bestowed in woull or flax to sett the poore on worke by the discretion of the said collectours and churchwardens there for tyme beinge.

Item I ordeyne, praye and besech that the deane of westmr for the tyme beinge and to come will voutsafe as well to heare examyne and understande of the due execucion hereof as of and for the electinge chosinge and bestowinge of poore folke for tennantes into the house at Ste. Armyns hill upon deceasinge or removinge awaye of any the old tennante there in such manner and sorte and to such ende and purpose as I have ordeyned and devyseyd the same.

Item my debtes payd and funeralls discharged I gyve and bequeath to Peter Mackrell my godsonne all such some and somes of mony as shall hereafter become due and payable to me the said Cornellys vandon by any person or personns waightsoever eyther by bonde or wrytinge or otherwyse and namely the resydue of all that debte of one hundreth poundes which one Godfrey Maryscall Manhaunte stranner to me nowe oweth by force and virtue of his wrihting obligatory hearinge date the fourth daye of march in the nyntenth yeare of the raigene of our soveraigne Lady Quene Elizabeth ra as appeareth wich said bonde or wrihting obligatory nowe remaineth in truste with my said executour to gather receipt and take the same quarterly as it shalbe come due to the use of the said Peter Mackrell and to be delyvered unto him when he shall accomplishe his said full age of XXIII yeares or at the daye of his said mariage which of them



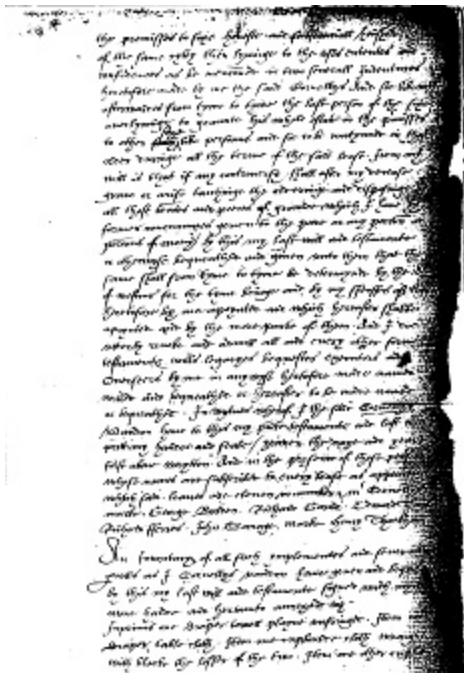
shall first happen when the reste of all other the parcells to him herin geven is lickwyse mente and apoynted to be delyvered unto him by his said Mother Mary Mackrell to whom the custody and safe keepinge there is fully ..... comitted.

Provyded also and my will is that if yt happen the said Peter Mackrell to dye before he shall accomlishe the said age of XXIII yeares or be maryed that then the said some or somes of mony so to him bequeathed shalbe reverte and come to Mary Mackrell his mother if she be then lyvinge or othewyse if both of them fayle and dye then my will is that the same somes of mony soe had and receyved shalbe had and receyved shalbe distributed and ymployed to thuse of the poore of the parishe of Ste Margarete aforesaid by the discretion of my said executour and overseers where most neede shall requyre.

Item I make executor in truste of this my pute testamente and last will my welbeloved ffrende Richard Gibbes of the citty of westmr hedborowe and one of the ordynarye yeomen of the Quenes Maie chamber to whome I gyve and bequeath for his paynes to be taken in that behalfe one newe velvet cappe with a broch of gold sett with a nagget stone and VIII other little stones.

Item I ordeyne and make Overseers of the same my last will and testamente the worshipful Master Doctor Goodman deane of westmr William Walter thelder and Geroge Burden gent Thomas ffouler controuller of the quenes maiesties workes and John Polder gent to whome I gyve in remembrance ..... of their paynes to be taken in that behalfe a peece of gold of x.s.

And where I the said Cornellys have hertofore granted severall interestes termes and estates of and in dyvers houses tents gardens and garden plottes parcell of the possessions of the deane and chapter of the collegiate church of Ste Peter of westmr in the City to Richard Gibbes Thomas ffowler and Edward Taylor and the same cytty upon severall trustes and confidences my true intente and meaninge was and is that when two of the said granntes shall dye that then the third overlyvinge shall grannte all his interestes termes and estates of and in



Page 7

the premisses to sixe honeste and substanciall housholders of the same cytty ther lyvinge to the uses ententes and confidences as be menconed in two severall Indentures heretofore made by me the said Cornellys And soe likewyse afterwarde from tyme to tyme the last person of the sixe overlyvinge to grannte his whole estate in the p'misses to other such suchlike personns and soe to be contynued in that order duringe all the terme of the said lease.

Item my will is that if any controversy shall after my decease growe or arise touchinge the orderinge and disposinge of all those tentes and peeces of grounde which I have by former covenances geven to the poore or any porcon or porcons of mony by this my last will and testamente or othewyse bequeathed and geven unto them that the same shall from tyme to tyme be determyned by the deane of westmr for the tyme beinge and by my ..... of truste heretofore by me apoynted an which hereafter shalbe apoynted and by the more parte of them.

And I doe utterly revoke and adnull all every other former testamente wills legacyes bequestes executors and Overseers by me in any wyse hertofore made named willed and bequeathed or hereafter to be made named or bequeathed. In wytnes whereof I the said Cornellys Vandon have to this my pute testamente and last will putt my hande and seale / yeomen the daye and yeare first above wrytten. And in the presence of these personns whose names are subscribed to every leafe as appeareth which said leaves are eleven in number. mr Cornellys, marke, George Burden, Richard Garad, Edward Taylor, Richard ffenes, John Savage, marke, Henry Thackham.

An Inventory of all such ymplementes and severall pcells as I Cornellys vandon have geven and bequeathed by this my last will and testamente signed with myne owne hande and herunnto annexed

- .....
- Imprimis one diapr towell playne unfringed.
- Item one diaper table cloth.
- Item one cupbourde cloth wrought with blacke the lesser of the two.
- Item one other cupbourde

*Item one dozen of playne napkynns.*  
*Item one payer of fyne shetes.*  
*Item one pillowbere wrought with white.*  
*Item one jacke cloth wrought with blacke and fringed with blacke.*  
*Item one basen cloth wrought with blacke and fringed with blacke.*  
*Item one iron bounde cheste.*  
*Item one diaper towell fringed with white and wrought with blewe.*  
*Item one cupbord cloth wrought whit whit worke and fringed with white fringe.*  
*Item a large diaper table cloth.*  
*Item one payre of fyne shetes.*  
*Item one pillowbere wrought with white.*  
*Item one pann of brasse to cover the fyre with.*  
*Item one playne towell.*  
*Item one playne table cloth.*  
*Item one payre of fyne shetes.*  
*Item one basen cloth of white worke.*  
*Item two pewter basens.*  
*Item two disshes.*  
*Item two butterdisshes.*  
*Item fower brazen candellstickes.*  
*Item a warmyng pann.*  
*Item a hanging plate of brasse.*  
*Item one chafing dish of brasse . Item one iron pott.*  
*Item a chamber pott.*  
*Item two fetherbeddes sewed in shetes.*  
*Item thre boulters.*  
*Item thre pillows.*  
*Item thre blankettes.*  
*Item one old blanket.*  
*Item one irishe whit blanket.*  
*Item one arras coverlette.*  
*Item two close stoles.*  
*Item one littell cheste.*  
*Item one englishe bible.*  
*Item thre quissyons of grene.*  
*Item two other quissyons of orange collor.*  
*Item one pillowe covered with redd buckrome.*  
*Item fower curtyns of grene saye.*  
*Item thre curtin rodde of yron for a wyndowe.*  
  
*Item the story of holofernes in paynted cloth.*  
*Item one square table with a frame and fyve ioyned stoles to the same.*  
*Item two lyttle stoles.*  
*Item a waynscott forme.*

Item a lyttle hanginge cupbourde.  
 Item one iron bounde cheste.  
 Item two carpettes of Dornix for a table.  
 Item thre quyssions of damask and redd cloth  
 Item a lyttle fouldinge table.  
 Item one diaper towell fringed with white.  
 Item one payre of fyne shetes.  
 Item one waynscott bedstead.  
 Item dugeon hafte dagger garnished with sylver.  
 Item one backe of iron for a chymney.  
 Item one lyttle case to putt glasses in.  
                   Wollen.  
 Item two gownes thone faced with joynes and garded wth velvett thother with badge and garded with velvett.

??????????

page 9

Item one other black cloth gowne faced with badge.  
 Item one fyne cloke of black cloth with sleeves garded with velvet.  
 Item one fyne iackett garded with velvet sutable to the same cloke with claspes of sylver and guylte pendante.  
 Item one other cloke of shepes cullor with some claspes pendantte.  
 Item one black velvet iackett with sleeves.  
 Item two old close cassockes for a man, thone of satten thother of wosted.  
 Item one other old velvet jerkyn of purple velvet layd on with lace.  
 Item one summer gowne faced with chamblett and layd on with lace.  
 Item one satten waste.  
 Item one anklett of grograyne lyned with white cotton and one other lyned with .....

Item one payre of blacke velvett hose drawen out with sarrenette.  
 Item one payre of gasboyne hose of Classhe.  
 Item one old velvet jerkyn.  
 Item one payre of velvet upperhose with netherstockes of cloth.  
 Item one payre of tawney velvet sleeves.  
 Item one fest hatt with a broch of mother of pearle with the picture of hercules graved in the same broch.  
 Item one velvett cappe with a broch of gold besett with a naggett and eighte other lyttle stones.

Cornellys vandons marke.           Wytnesses Richard Gibbes and Henry Tackam .....

Sexto die septembris Anno 1577<sup>o</sup> coram Magro Henry Jones Legum Doctore Surrogato venerabilis viri           Magri John Lloyd  
 Officialis .....

phatum fuit huiusmodi testatum Cornelyum Vandon mag Civitate westmr, yeoman,  
 def iuraio Richard Gibbes executoris unici in huius testato

.....

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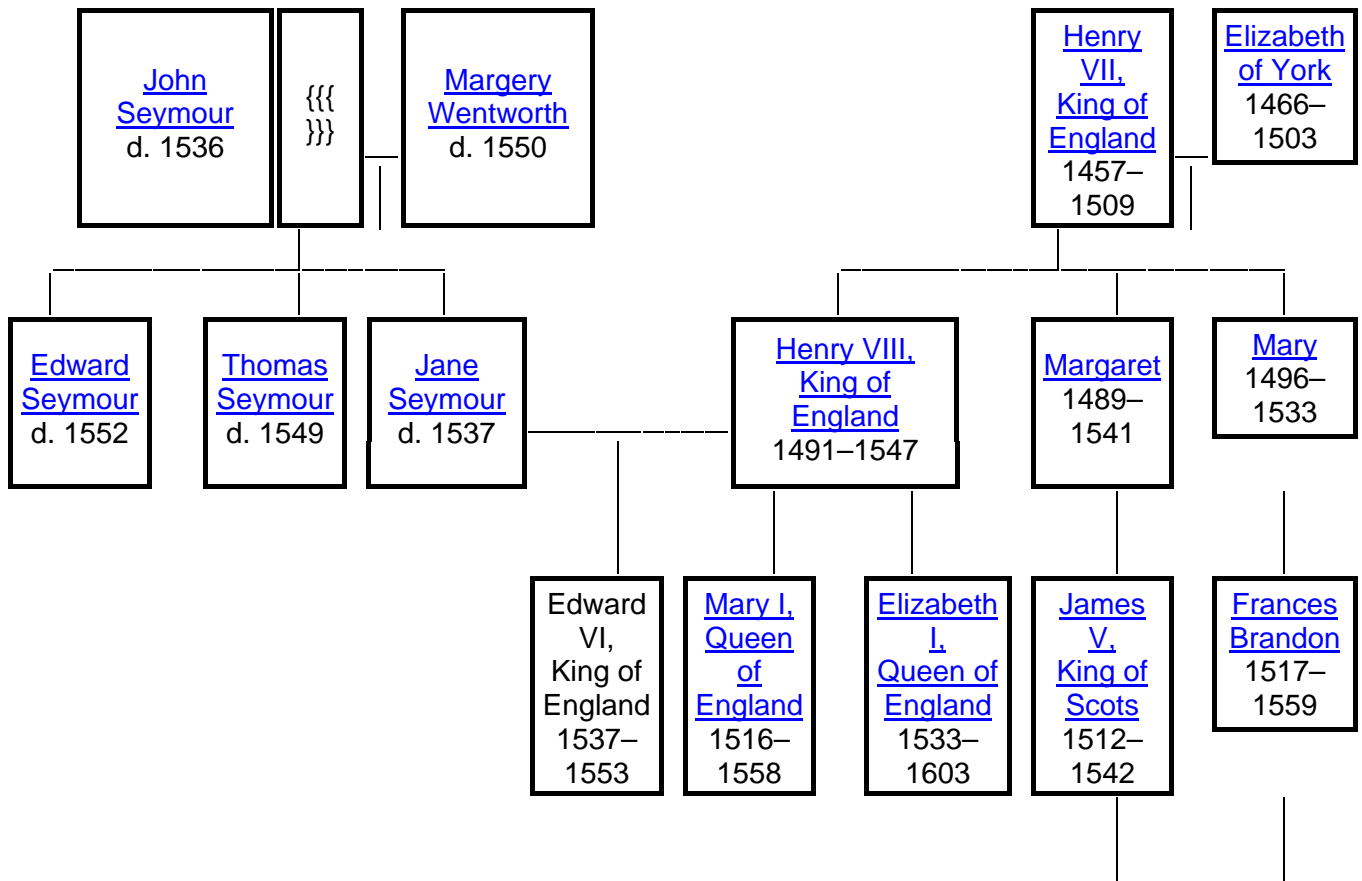
Mary, Queen of Scots was Queen of Scotland from 1542 to 1567





Queen Elisabeth (1466-1503)

**Family tree:**



<https://historicengland.org.uk/about/contact-us/historic-england-archive/>

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APPENDIX 1 - by Fanny van Dun

Corrections with regard to the article Enkelaar, D. Th.; "Een zestiende-eeuwsche Bredaenaar te Londen"; in 'Historie in woord en beeld'; tweede jaargang, 1939 – 1940; p. 126 -127.

Corrections with regard to the article Enkelaar, D. Th.; "A sixteenth-century Bredanaar in London" appeared in "History in Word and Image", 2nd volume, 1939-1940; p.126-127.

#### **A. Cornelius van Dun is wrongly compared to the vicar of Bray.**

This apparently completely ignores the fact that it is historically certain that the 11 councilors who appointed Elisabeth I all belonged to the group of 30 who had served under her step sister Mary Stuart (Bloody Mary) and who were almost all involved in the government under her father (Henry VIII) and her step brother (Edward VI)<sup>29</sup>. A number of confidants did lose their heads during the Tudors dynasty, when they fell into disgrace because of political disagreement or betrayal or not. However, there is no evidence that Cornelius van Dun played any political role.

Also in the book "The Yeomen of The Guard. Their History from 1485-1885 "by Thomas Preston<sup>30</sup> shows that the position of Cornelius van Dun was really not that unique. On page 29 : "A Somewhat celebrated Yeoman of this reign was Cornelius van Dun, to whose memory a marble tablet is erected in St. Margaret's church, by Westminster Abbey. He was a native of Breda, and died in the year 1577. He had been Yeoman Usher to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and died at the ripe old age of 94 years. He was the founder of some almshouses in York Street, Westminster, in which provision was made for twenty poor widows. The houses were pulled down in 1850. He also bequeathed to the poor of St. Margaret's, Westminster £20.

*Records of other Yeomen worthies of this reign are rather scarce. Here is one item of interest, however. In St George's Chapel, Windsor, near the north door, lie the remains of **George Brook**, who died 24<sup>th</sup> October, 1593. A mural brass informs us that he was "a Yeoman of the Guard unto Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth." It appears from an inscription on the brass that "out of a respect to the memory of the deceased and also to the honour and antiquity of the said guard, this plate was repaired, enlarged, and engraved, at the sole charge of Edward Phillips, Citizen and Merchant Taylor, of London: and one of the 100 Yeomen of the guard to King William III, and Queen Mary II, of blessed memory, and now to Her Majesty Queen Anne; in the sixth year of her reign, and the 52<sup>nd</sup> of his age, 1707.*

All of this indicates, in particular, that these positions of trust actually had some sort of official status, that is to say, named for life, and apparently not subject to political vicissitudes.

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#### **B. "Perhaps the common war that England and the Netherlands waged against France has made it easy for the Brabant to engage in English service."**

I have found no confirmation of this. The Netherlands are not included as such.

When Henry VIII invaded France in 1513, he had previously entered into an alliance with Maximilian of Austria (grandfather of the later Emperor Charles) and with Ferdinand of Aragon (father of his then-wife Catherine of Aragon). The army of Maximilian of Austria consisted of rented Swiss servants and certainly not of Brabant mercenaries. After all, these were recruited by order of the English king in Brabant himself; which was regularly the case since the reign of Duke John III of Brabant (1295-1355).

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<sup>29</sup> Williams, N.; "The Life and Times of Elisabeth I", George Weidenfeld and Nicholson Ltd and Book Club Associates 1972, Translated in Dutch: "Elisabeth I", Unieboek B.V. Bussum, 1973, p. 41.

"... Few of its counselors came into government for the first time, and many of those elected were second-generation Tudor monarchs. Elisabeth appointed no more than eleven councilors - seven pairs and four citizens - out of the thirty who had served Maria, and almost all of whom had been involved in the government under her father and brother".

<sup>30</sup> Preston, T.; "The Yeomen of The Guard. Their History from 1485-1885", 1885, ed. by Yeoman William D. Norton (Typed by Mrs L Norton), p.29.