


☐

I'm not robot


reCAPTCHA

Continue



Palace of illusions france

Do you want more? Advanced integration details, examples and help! Summit For Mills Magnus novel, see The Field of Gold Fabric (novel). The field of gold fabric, oil painting of about 1545 in the Royal Collection at Hampton Court. Henry VIII on horseback approaches the bottom left. The two new monarchs who met in the Field of Gold Fabric: left, Francis I of France (reigned 1515-1547) (portrait of Jean Crouet, Louvre Museum, Paris); right, Henry VIII of England (reigned 1509-1547) (portrait by Joos van Cleve, Royal Collection, Hampton Court) Location of the field of gold fabric in the modern Pas-de-Calais The field of gold fabric (French: Camp du Drape d'Or) was a royal summit at a location in Balinghem - equal distance between Ardres in France and Guînes in the English Pale Calais - . It was a richly extremely expensive display of wealth on both sides from June 7-24, 1520, between King Henry VIII of England and King Francis I of France. [1] The summit was arranged to increase the bond of friendship between the two kings after the Anglo-French Treaty of 1514. These two monarchs will meet again in 1532 to arrange Francis' help in putting pressure on Pope Clement VII to pronounce Henry's first marriage as illegal. Under the guidance of English Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, Europe's main nations sought to ban war forever between Christian nations. The space is indicated by a commemorative plaque on route d231 (Route de Marquise). Although now in France, Balinghem was at that time regarded as part of England. This caused some tensions between the English and the French, as the latter preferred a location closer to the border, but topographical assessments proved to be the deciding factor. [2] Historical Cardinal Wolsey Two entities were beginning to appear as forces in Western Europe at this time: France, under Francis I, and the Habsburg Empire, under Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor. The Kingdom of England, which is still a lesser power, is courted as an ally by the two great powers. The Treaty of London of 1518, a non-aggression pact between major European powers to help resist Ottoman expansion in south-eastern Europe, had just been signed. Henry also held meetings with Charles V a month before the Gold Field in the Netherlands and again in Calais, Henry's only occupation on the Continent. Both Henry and Francis wanted to be considered princes of the Renaissance. Renaissance thought held that a powerful prince could choose peace from one place The meeting was designed to show how wonderful each court was, and how this could be a basis for mutual respect and peace between nations that were traditional enemies. Henry and Francis were also similar figures of similar age and impressive fame, so there was almost certainly a mutual curiosity. Everything was arranged to provide equality of the two groups. The meeting place was on the edge of English territory around Calais. The valley where the first meeting took place was designed to provide areas of equal elevation for the two national parties. The whole event was designed and executed by Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, a charismatic, eloquent diplomat teacher who as a papal legacy had enormous power in the name of Pope Leo X during the meeting. Among the English guests were Thomas More and anne boley'n's mother and sister. [3] A previous meeting between the kings of England and France predated this. From 27 to 30 October 1396, Charles VI of France and Richard II of England met at Ardres near Calais to heal peace during the Hundred Years' War. Scale, brilliance and paginology were comparable to the slower field meeting of gold held at the same site in 1520. [4] The Henry VIII meeting beginning in Dover. Dover Castle is pictured on the top left. Royal Collection, Hampton Court. Each king tried to overshadow the other, with dazzling scenes and clothes, huge celebrations, music, jousting and games. The scenes and costumes featured so much gold fabric, an expensive fabric woven with silk and gold thread, that the meeting area was named after it. The most elaborate arrangements were made for housing the two monarchs and their great retinues; and from Henry's point of view, in particular, no efforts were made to make a big impression in Europe with this meeting. Before Guînes Castle, a temporary palace covering an area of nearly 12,000 square meters (10,000 m2), was erected to accommodate the English king. [5] The palace was in four blocks with a central courtyard; each side was 328 feet (100 m) long. The only solid part was the brick base about 8 feet (2 m) high. [6] Above the brickwork, the 30-foot (10 meters) tall walls were made of fabric or canvas in timber frames, painted to look like stone or brick. Another aspect of King Henry's retinue was the presence of two royal monkeys covered in gold leaf; these were known to be gifts from the Ottoman Sultan Selim I and brought a lot of laughter and cheer from Francis I, as the modern Cardinal Wolsey recounts. The French king was overcome with a lot of curiosity playing with these little knaves who did everything they could to steal and harass his advisers but wanted them to be present at every banquet. The sloping roof was made of oiled fabric painted to give the color of lead and the illusion of plates. The contemporaries commented the huge expanse of glass, which made visitors feel it was in the open air. Time descriptions make clear the decorations, carved and painted had martial iconography; The foreground of the same palace or place with large and strong masonry from the view was arched, with a tower on either side of the same porter of great art, and it was the gate and tower, and in the fenesters, and the windows, were images that resemble the men of warre redie to throw large stones; also, the same gate or Tower came with compass images of ancient Princes, such as Hercules, Alexander and others, from entraylved worke, richly limned with gold and Albyn colors, also the tower of the Gate, as it seemed built from great masonry, ... for the sundrie looks of each image that appeared to them, some shooting, some ready to hit, and baking the goings, which shewed very honestly. - Grafton Chronicle, or Chronicle in Large 1569[7] The building was decorated in the richest way and furnished with an abundance of gold ornaments. [5] Red wine flowed from the two sources outside. The chapel was served by 35 priests. Composer Jean Mouton was most likely responsible for the musical production by Francis I; the French Royal Chapel had one of the best choirs in Europe, and modern accounts showed that they pleased their listeners. [8] The wooden ceiling for one of the tents may later have been installed in the new chapel at Ightham Mote where, with its colors faded, one with appropriate features can still be seen. [9] The musical production on the English side was probably led by the composer William Cornysh Jr., master of the Royal Chapel for Henry VIII. [10] Some idea of Henry's size afterwards can be gathered by the fact that in a month 2200 sheep and other viands at a similar rate were consumed. In the fields beyond the castle, 2800 tents were erected for less distinguished visitors. [5] Travelling from Calais, Henry arrived at his headquarters in Guînes on Monday, June 4, 1520, and Francis took up residence in Ardres. After Cardinal Wolsey, on a lovely train, had visited the French king, the two monarchs met at the Val d'Or, a point in the middle between the two places, on Thursday, June 7 Corpus Christi. [5] The following days were taken with the championships, in which both kings took part. [5] There were banquets in which kings entertained each other's queens. The many other funs included archery displays and wrestling between Breton and Cornish wrestlers. Struggle in the field of gold fabric (carpet, c. 1520). Francis I appears on the top right, over a red cloth of gold. Wolsey said Mass and the two sovereigns separated on Sunday, June 24, the feast-day of St. John the Baptist. The painting depicts a dragon flying over the head and this could be interpreted as meaning that the Mass itself was interrupted by a mysterious event believed to be a dragon or salamander flying over the congregation. The superstitious would have seen this, a great harbinger, but it was probably a firework accidentally or deliberately started. Alternatively the dragon on the board could be interpreted as symbolic. The sermon was read by Richard Pace, a familiar friend of his Wolsey granted a general clemency to all bystanders. Consequences This meeting made a great impression on contemporaries, but its political results were very small. [5] While the carefully established rules of the tournament stated that the two kings would not compete with each other, Henry surprisingly challenged Francis to a wrestling match, but it turned sour for Henry when he lost quickly. [11] Relations between the two countries deteriorated immediately after the fact when Cardinal Wolsey arranged an alliance with Charles V, who declared war on France later that year starting the Italian War of 1521-26. List of participants A record of the list of participants survives in at least two locations: rutland documents[12] and letters and documents; foreign and internal, of King Henry VIII.[13] listed as Letters determined, specifying, in accordance with the Treaty of 12 March 1519, the number and order of lords, ladies and gentlemen to attend to the King and Queen in the interview with Francis I. The last source lists the following : For King Henry VIII for the King: The Cardinal of York, with 300 servants, of whom 12 will be vicars and 50 gentlemen, with 50 horses an archbishop with 70 servants, of which 5 will be vicars and 10 gentlemen, with 30 horses; Two women, each with 70 servants, five to be vicars and 10 gentlemen, with 30 horses. 1 marquis with 56 servants, 4 to be vicars and 8 gentlemen; 26 horses. 10 counts, each with 42 servants, 3 to be vicars and 6 gentlemen; 20 horses. 5 bishops, of which the Bishop of Winchester will have 56 servants, 4 to be vicars and 8 gentlemen; 26 horses--each of the others, 44 servants, 4 to be vicars and 6 gentlemen; 20 horses. 20 barons, each having 22 servants, 2 being chaplains and 2 gentlemen; 12 horses. 4 knights of the order of St. George, each to have 22 servants, 2 to be vicars and 2 gentlemen; 48 horses. 70 knights, including Sir William Matthew, grandson of Sir David Ap Matthew of Wales. Each knight has 12 servants, one to be a vicar; Eight horses. Advisers to the long robe? Viz., secretary of the king, the vice-chancellor, the dean of the chapel, and the almoner, each have 12 servants, a vicar, and 8 horses. 12 chaplains of the King, each with 6 servants and 3 horses. 12 sergeants-at-arms, each with 1 servant and two horses. 200 from the King's Guard with 100 horses. 70 grooms in the chamber, with 150 servants and 100 horses between them; 266 officers of the house, with 216 servants and 70 horses; 205 grooms of the stable and the arsenals, with 211 horses. The Earl of Essex, being crown sheriff, will have, in addition to the number mentioned above, 130 servants and light horses. Total of the king's company, 3,997 people and 2,087 horses. For Queen Catherine of Aragon For the Queen: 1 duchess, with 4 wives, 6 servants and 12 horses; 10 countesses, with 3 women and 4 4 and eight horses each; 12 baroness, with 2 women, 3 servants and 6 horses each. 20 knight ladies, with 1 wife, 2 servants and 4 horses each; 14 ladies, with 1 wife, 2 servants and 3 horses each; 6 ladies of the chamber, with 1 servant and 2 horses each; 1 count, with 42 servants, 3 to be vicars and 9 gentlemen; Horses 20. 3 bishops, have 44 servants, 4 be vicars and 6 gentlemen; Horses 60. 4 barons, with 22 servants, 2 to be vicars and 2 gentlemen; Horses 48. 30 knights, with 12 servants, 1 being a vicar; horses 240; 6 chaplains with 3 servants and 2 horses each. Grooms 50, officers of the king's hall, with 20 servants and 30 horses; officers of King 60's stable, with 70 horses. Total of the Queen's company, 1,175 people and 778 horses. Commissioners Names of those appointed to attend the King of England in Congress: Commissioners to oversee followers of the French King Commissioners are appointed to oversee those who will accompany the King of France:-The Earl of Essex, Lord Abergavenny, Sir Edw. Poninges, Sir Rob. Mr. Wingfield. Commissioners to give orders to the Commissioners to give orders to The Lords:—Sir Edw. Belknap, Sir Nich. Va, Sir John Petche, Sir Maurice Berkeley, Commissioners to give orders to soldiers foot Commissioners to give orders to foot soldiers:-Sir Weston Browne, Sir Edw. Feys, Sir Rob. Constable, Sir Ralph Eperton, Sir Thomas Lucy, Sir John Marnie. Other participants in the arms of the two kings To ride with the King of England in the arms of the two kings:-The Heir, Archbishop of Canterbury, The West of Buckingham and Suffolk, Marquis of Dorset. Bishops:—Durham, Armagh, Ely, Chichester,[14] Rochester, Exeter, Hereford, Earis:—Stafford, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Sreusbury, Worcester, Devonshire, Kent, Wiltshire, Derby, Kilda, Barons:—Multravers, Montagau, Herbert, the great precedent of St John of England, Roush, Fitzwater, Hastings, Delaware, Dakre, Ferrer, Cobham, Daubney, Lumley, Sir Henry Marney, Sir Woom. Sandi, Thomas Boleyn, Lord Howard. Order of procession The servants of the King of England will march next to their king, before the nobles and masters of the Bequest, who will follow the lords of the other lords. The King's guard to follow him to their usual places. Escorts of King Francis I to the meeting of two kings The names of those who will be with the French king when he meets the King of England: the King of Navarre. Alenchon's doo-doo, noun, Ventosme and Lorraine? St. Paul's count? Prince de la Roche Suryon; count of Dreux and Rhétel, Sieur Dorval and governor of Champagne; Count of Belon, sieur de la Tremoille, first Chamberlain, admiral of Guyenne and Burgundy? count Estampes and Caravats, sieur de Boissy, great master and governor of The Dolphin [died 1519]; Bonnyvet, Admiral of France, Lautrec, La La and Chastyon, policeman; Earl of Wye, brother of the Duke of Lorraine, the bastard of Savoy, Earl of Villars and Beaufort, ruler of Provence; Count de Laval; Mons. de Chasteaubriant. Harcourt's count; Princes of Orange and Talhemont; Mons. de Neuss? mons d'Esparrox, lieutenant of Guyenne, and Earl of Montfort; Mess. de Lescun and Montmorency; le Grand Escuyer. counts de la Chambré, Tonerre, Brienne, Joigny, Bremie and Mont Reuel; Mons. D'Albret. The other knights of the Order. The king's house, 200 gentlemen. Saint Vallier and the great Seshal of Normandy, captains. 400 archers of the guard, and 4 captains; 100 Swiss, de Florenge, captain, maîtres d'hôtel, pannetiers, valets, & Council and finance ministers. The rest of the pensioners will remain in their homes. Francis will bring with him the above company, if the King of England deems it appropriate. But if not, he'll reduce it. These nobles will only have about 200 horses with them. English escorts of the names of the English Noblemen King who will accompany the French (sic) (English?) King at the meeting in Calais. The King's Council. My Lord Cardinal. The Private Seal. The bishops of Lincoln, Norwich, Hereford and Rochester. The west of Norfolk and Buckingham. The Marquis Dorset. The Earls of Surrey, Sreusbury, Worcester, Derby, Northumberland, Essex and Wiltshire. The Lords of St John, Burgevenny, Devonshire, Montague, Mounteagle, Cobham, Ferrers, Fitzwalder, Dudley, Dacrosse of the South, Darcy, Conyers, Audeley, Broke and Fitzwaren. The deans of the Chapel and St. Paul. Richmond's chief deacon. The dean of Salisbury. Dr. Dr. Clark. The abbots of Glastonbury, Westminster, Berry and Wincecombe. All knights and others of the King's council. Secretaries in Latin, French and English. The employees of the Private Seal and Cine. The preachers. The household officers. The minstrel. Bedford County representatives:—Sir John St. John, Wm. Gascoyn, Robt. Spencer, Lenthorpe, Wm. Fitzjeffrey, Geo. Harvy. Berkshire:—Sir Gonster, Sir Tho. Fetyla, Sir Woom. Essex, Sir Richard Weston, Hee. Bridges, John Chaney, Rick. Norris, Rick. Hampden. Buckingham:—Sir Andrew Windsor, Sir Rauf Verne, June, John Chaney, Sir Woom. Cambridge:—Sir Woom. Cotton, Sir Rauf Chamberlain, Sir Giles Annington. Cheshire:—Sir John Warburton, Sir Woom. Both, Sir John Warren, Sir Goford, Sir John Lai of Bagley, Sir Woom. Cornwall:—Lord Broke, Sir John Arondell, Sir Pirs Egecombe, Sir Roger Greinfeld.[15] Sir John Trevenyan, Derby:—Sir Henry Saheverel, Sir John Montgomery, Sir Godfrey Fulgeham (Foliba), Th. Cokin (Cocain). Devonshire:—Lord FitzWareen, Baron of Brampton (i.e. John Bouchier, 1st Earl of Bath (1470-1539), created Earl of Bath in 1536) Sir William Corteaely (1477-1535) The Great Great What's the matter with you? Sir Edmund Owen. Sir John Basse (1462-1528) of Umerley. Sir Nic. Kyrkeham (possibly Nicholas Kirkham the 2nd son of Nicholas Kirkham (1433/4-1516) of Blagdon, Paddington; his sister Margaret Kirkham first married John Cheney of Pinho, whose sister Cecily Cheney was the mother of Sir William Courtenay (1477-1535) The Great of Powderham), and Sir Edward Pomeroy (1478-1538) feudal baron of Berry Pomeroy, Dorset-He. Strangwise, Giles Strongwise, John Horsey, Sir Henry Marnie, Sir John Rainesford, Sir Tha. Tyrel, Sir Rick. Lewys, Sir Roger Wentworth, B.P.P.I.P., Sir Whitstan Brown, John Marnie. Gloucester:—The Duke of Buckingham, Sir Maurice Barclay, William Dennis, Sir Wm. Kyngston, Sir Christopher Bainham, Sir John Hingford, Sir Adham, Sir John Bridges. Hants:—Lord Audeley, Sir Wm. Sandes, Sir John Lyle, Wm. Pownd, John Pawlet, junr., Sir John Lye, Sir Geo. Putenham, Sir Wm. Gyfford, Rob. Wallop, Arthur Plantagenet, Sir Maurice Barrow. Herford:—Lord Ferrers, Sir Rick. Cornwall. Hertford:—Lord Barnes (Bemers), Sir Indu Benste, Th. Clayford. Kent:—Lord Bargeveny, Lord Cobham, Lord Clynton, Sir Edw. Ponnyges, Sir Wm. Scot, Sir John Pechie, Sir Edw. Guldeford, Sir Hen. Guyldelford, Thos. Cheynye, Sir Rauf Seynleger, Sir John Darell, Raynold Pym, Sir John Scott, Sir Wm. Crowner, Sir John Fozge, Sir John Norton. Leicester:—Lord Marquis, Lord Hastings, Sir John Digby, Sir Eldwood, Sir Rick. Saheverel, Lord John Gray, Lord Leonard Gray, Lord Richard Gray, Sir Um. Skerrington, Sir John Villiers, _ Hasyrigue, Lincoln:—Lord Willoughby, Sir Christopher Willoughby, Sir John Hushi, Sir Geoffrey Payne, Sir Miles Busse, Sir Rob. Chelfield, Sir Um. Trivitt, Wm. Askew, Geo. Dimoke, O.M. It's Hansard, Middlesex:—The Lord of St. John, Sir Theos. Norfolk:—Lord Edmond Howard, Sir F. Calthorpe, Sir John Haydon, Sir Thos. Wodehows, Sir Thos. Wyndham, Wm. Paston, Sir Robt. Lovell, John Shelton, Sir Ths. Benningfeld, Nick. Northampton:—Sir Nic. Vaux, Sir Wm. Parre, Sir Thos. Lucy, Thos. Empson. Nottingham:—Sir Wm. Parpoynt (Pierpoint), Sir Thor. Sutton, Sir Brian Stapleton, Rob. Clyfton, Humphrey Hersy, Rowland Dygby, John Beron, Sir Wm. Meryng, Sir Hen. Willoughby, Oxford:—Sir Andron Fortescu, Sir Edw. Shropshire:—The Earl of Sreusbury, Sir Rick. Lakein, Sir Ths. Corbett, Sir Th. Cornwall. Somerset:—The Earl of Wiltshire, Sir John Trewellian, Sir Nicholas Wadham, Sir John Rodney, Sir Rick. Ware, _ Strangwyshe, Lord Daupenyne, Stafford:—Sir John Ferris, Sir Lois (Lewis) Baggot, Sir John Gifford, Sir John Ahton, John Egerton, Sir John Braycott, Sir John John John Blood. Suffolk:—Sir Thath. Brandon, Sir Rob. Duri, Sir Ant. Wentworth, Sir John Shelton, Sir Arthur Hopton, Sir Rob. Courson, Sir John Audley, Thos. Felton, _ Branzton, Sir Wm. Sidney. Surrey:—Sir Henry Wyatt, Sir Matthew Brown, Sir John Awardby, Sir Ed. Sussex:—The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Surrey, Lord Matravers, Sir Thomas. West, Lord Dakre, Sir David Owen, Sir Goddard Acidbridge, Wm. Ashburnham, Sir Edward. Leukenor, Sir John Dowtree. Warwick:—Lord Dudley, Sir Gilbert Talbot, June. Westmoreland:—Sir Tho. Wilts:—Sir Edward Hungerford, Sir John Seymour, Sir Edw. Darell, Sir John Dakers, Sir John Newport, Sir Maurice Barow, Sir John Scrope, Sir Thos. Long Worcester:-Rhys ap Thomas, Gruffydd ap Rhys ap Thomas York:—The Earl of Northumberland, Lord Darcy, Lord Lumley, Sir John Constable, Sir Rob. Constable, Lord Conyers, Sir Geo. Tempest, Sir Guy Wolstrope, Sir Rauf Evers, Sir Wm. Evers, Sir Wm. Bulmer, Sir John Bulmer, Sir Edw. Pekeryng. All the English Knights of the Garter, about 23 in total, were present. In popular culture G. P. R. James, the British novelist, dramatized the meeting in his second novel, Darlney: or, The Field of Gold Fabric (1830). The Showtime series The Tudors dramatized the encounter in its first season (2007). The plot of Magnus Mills's 2015 novel, The Field of Gold Fabric, echoes elements of the encounter. The hit outdoor historical nightly show Of Kynren features a scene based on the field of gold fabric. In Marcel Proust's work, Swann's Way, he refers to the Field of Gold Fabric during a scene, when the narrator meets Gilberte: She [Gilberte] was actually inviting me to cross the snowy lawn in her camp, to take the field, that the sun, shedding on it a pink glow, the metallic glow of old and worn brocade, had turned into a field of gold fabric. Remembrance of Things Past, vol. 1, Swann's Way, Marcel Proust, p. 433, First Vintage Books edition, 1982. References ^ Glenn Richardson, Field of Gold Fabric History Today (July 2020) 7#7 pp 28-39. ^ Richardson. The Field of Gold Fabric. Sna. ^ Jerdan, Rutland Papers, Camden Society (1842), 28-29. ^ Image of St. Michael, Richard II Treasure, Institute of Historical Research, Royal Holloway College, University of London, 2007, recovered 2018-09-26. ^ a b c d e f One or more of the previous sentences incorporate the text from a publication now in the public domain: Chisholm, Hugh, ed. (1911). Field of Gold Fabric. Encyclopedia Britannica. 10 (11th cm). Cambridge University Press. p. 327. ^ Hall, Edward, Chronicle, (1809), 605. ^ Richard, Grafton Chronicle, or Chronicle in The Great 1569, Volume 2, London (1809), 303-304; Hall, Edward, Chronicle, (1809), 605. ^ Gustave Reese, Music in Revival, p. 291. New York, W.W. Norton & Co., 1954. ISBN 0-393-09530-4 ^ Nicholson, N. & Fawcett. E. Ightham Mote. National Trust (1994) ^ HOASM: William Cornysh 'junior'. www.hoasm.org. ^ Karen Watts, Tournament in the Court of King Henry VIII (archived September 24, 2015 from the original; access November 10, 2019). ^ Jerdan, William (ed.), Rutland Documents: Initial documents indicative of the courts and the times Henry VII and Henry VIII Selected from the private archives of His Excellency the Duke Rutland, London, 1842, pp.28-49 corrected and amended, but omits entries from County ^ Brewer, J. S. (author), Letters and Documents, External and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 3: 1519-1523, March 1520, 21-30, R. T. 137, Letters determined specifying, in accordance with the Treaty of 12 March 1519, the number and classification of the lords, ladies and gentlemen to watch the King and Queen in the interview with Francis I, Institute of Historical Research, 1867 ^ The Field of Gold Fabric by Glenn Richardson, Appendix A - while modern references are made to the Bishop of Chester , there was no Bishop of Chester until 1541. Therefore, it is very likely that it was the Bishop of Chichester who attended the field of gold fabric. ^ Son Thomas Grenville (died 1513) Further reading Mattingly, Garrett. An Early Non-Proliferation Pact, Journal of Modern History, March 1938, Volume 10 Issue 1, 1-30 at JSTOR Hayward, Mary. Dress at The Court of King Henry VIII (Routledge, 2017). Lynn, Ellery, Tudor Fabrics (Yale UP, 2020). Richardson, Glenn. The King, the Cardinal-Clergy and the Field of The Fabric of Gold. Royal Studies Journal 4.2 (2017): 141-160 online. Richardson, Glenn. Field of Gold History Fabric Today (July 2020) 7 #7 pp. 28-39. Richardson, Glenn. Renaissance monarchy; The Reigns of Henry VIII, Francis I ∓ Charles V (2002) 246pp Richardson, Glenn (2014). The Field of Gold Fabric. New Haven, USA: Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-3001-4886-2, 288pp Russell, J.G. (1969). Field of gold fabric: men and manners in 1520. London: Routledge. ISBN 0-7100-6207-9. Smith, Pamela H., et al. The theme of ephemeral art: Art, spectacle, and power in early modern Europe. Renaissance quarterly 73.1 (2020): 78-131. Eyewitness descriptions appear in Edward Hall's Chronicle and Richard Grafton's Chronicle in Large. External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to the field of gold fabric. Field of gold fabric for our time at the BBC John Gough, ed., The Chronicle of Calais, Camden Society (1846), 19-29, 77-90 documents and eyewitness accounts Hall, Edward, Chronicle. London (1809), 605-620, description eyewitness of the field and tournament. Jerdan, William, Rutland Rutland 1842. Camden Society (1842), 28-49, copies of the original documents and roll of escorts in the field in June 1520. Detailed description of the image from The Alecto Historical Publications – Group Publications Coordinates: 50°51′8.288″N 1°55′22.44E﻿ / ﻿50.8523000°N 1.9229000°E﻿ / 50.8523000; 1.9229000 Retrieved from

