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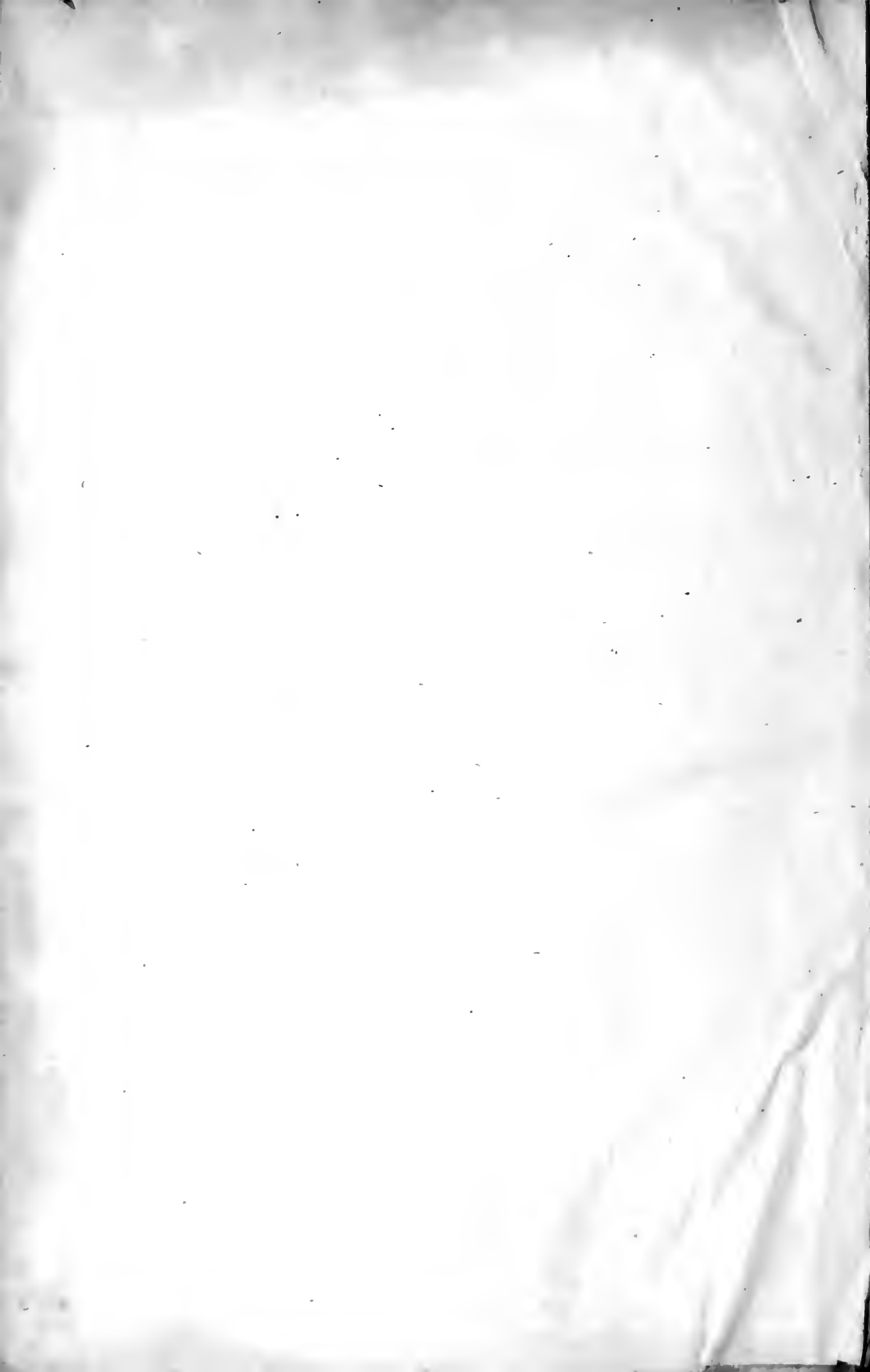
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Confetti

Issued in about
my pocket

(It is a few days
old)





THE
HISTORIE
Of the REIGNE of
KING
HENRY
THE SEVENTH.

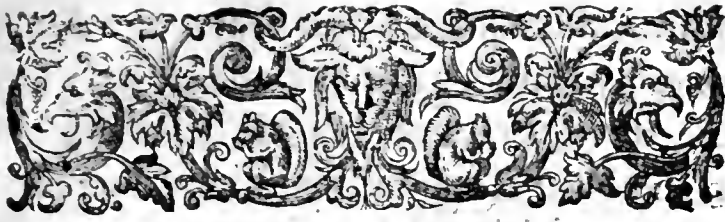
Written by the Right Hon:
FRANCIS LO: *Virulam*,
Viscount S. ALBAN.

Whereunto is now added a *very usefull*
and necessary TABLE.

London printed by *I. H. and R. Y.* and
are to be sold by *Philemon Stephens*
and *Christopher Meredich*,

At the Signe of the Golden
Lyon in Pauls-Church-
yard. 1629.

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TO THE MOST
ILLVSTRIOVS AND
MOST EXCELLENT
PRINCE,
CHARLES,

Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwall*,
Earle of *Chester*, &c.

It may Please Your Highnesse,



IN part of my acknowledgment to *Your Highnesse*, I haue endeoured to doe Honour to the *Memory* of the last *King* of ENGLAND, that was *Ancestour* to the *King* your *Father*, and *Your selfe*; and was that *King* to whom both *Unions* may in a
fort

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

sort referre: That of the *Roses* beeing in him Consummate, and that of the *Kingdomes* by him begunne. Besides, his *Times* deserue it. For hee was a *Wise Man*, and an *Excellent King*; and yet the *Times* were rough, and full of Mutations, and rare Accidents. And it is with *Times*, as it is with *Weyes*. Some are more *Vp-hill* and *Downe-bill*, and some are more *Flat* and *Plaine*; and the *One* is better for the *Liuer*, and the *Other* for the *Writer*. I haue not flattered him, but took him to life as well as I could, sitting so farre off, and hauing no better light. It is true, *Your Highnesse* hath a *Liuing Patterne*, *Incomparable*, of the *King your Father*. But it is not amisse for *You* also to see one of these *Ancient Pee-ces*. *G O D* preferue *Your Highnesse*.

Your Highnesses most humble and

devoted Seruant,

Francis St. Alban.



THE
 HISTORIE
 OF THE REIGNE OF
King HENRY the Seuenth.



After that RICHARD the third of that name, King in fact onely, but Tyrant both in Title and Regiment, and so commonly termed and reputed in all times since, was by the *Diuine Reuenge*, fauouring the designe of an Exildeman, ouerthrowne and slaine at *Bosworth-field*: There succeeded in the Kingdome the Earle of *Richmond*, thence-forth stiled HENRY the Seuenth. The King immediately after the Victorie, as one that had beene bred vnder a deuout Mother, and was in his nature, a great Obseruer of religious formes, caused *Te Deum Laudamus* to be solemnly sung in the presence of the whole Armie vpon the place, and was himselfe with generall applause, and great Cries of Ioy, in a kind of *Militar Election*, or *Recognition*, saluted King. Meane-while the body

of RICHARD after many indignities and reproches (the *Dirigies* and *Obsequies* of the common people towards *Tyrants*) was obscurely buried. For though the King of his noblenesse gaue charge vnto the *Friers of Leicester* to see an honourable interment to be giuen to it, yet the *Religious People* themselues (being not free from the humors of the *Vulgar*) neglected it; wherein neuerthelesse they did not then incur any mans blame or censure. No man thinking any ignominie or contumely vnworthy of him, that had beene the Executioner of King HENRY the Sixth (that innocent Prince) with his owne hands; the Contriuer of the death of the Duke of *Clarence*, his Brother; the Murderer of his two *Nephewes* (one of them his lawfull King in the Present, and the other in the Future, fayling of him) and vehemently suspected to haue beene the Impoisoner of his wife, thereby to make vacant his Bed, for a Marriage within the *Degrees forbidden*. And although he were a Prince in Militar vertue approued, ieaious of the honour of the *English Nation*, and likewise a good *Law-maker*, for the ease and solace of the common people: yet his Cruelties and Parricides in the opinion of all men, weighed downe his Vertues and merits; and in the opinion of wise men, euen those Vertues themselues were conceiued to bee rather fained, and *Affected* things to serue his Ambition, then true *Qualities* ingenerate in his Iudgement or Nature. And therefore it was noted by men of great vnderstanding (who seeing his after *Aets*, looked backe vpon his former Proceedings) that euen in the time of King EDWARD his Brother, he was not without secret *Traines* and *Mines* to turne Enuie and Hatred vpon his Brothers Gouvernement; as hauing an Expectation and a kind of Diuination, that the King, by reason of his many disorders, could not be of long life, but was like to leaue his

his Sonnes of tender yeares ; and then hee knew well, how easie a step it was, from the place of a *Protector*, and first *Prince* of the *Bloud*, to the Crowne. And that out of this deepe root of Ambition it sprang, that aswell at the Treatie of peace that passed betweene EDWARD the Fourth, and LEWIS the Eleuenth of *France*, concluded by Enteruiew of both Kings at *Piqueny*, as vpon all other Occasions, RICHARD then Duke of *Glocester*, stood euer vpon the side of Honour, raising his owne Reputation to the disadvantage of the King his Brother, and drawing the eyes of all (especially of the *Nobles* and *Souldiours*) vpon himselfe; as if the King by his voluptuous life and meane marriage, were become effeminate and lesse sensible of honour, and Reason of State, then was fit for a King. And as for the Politique and wholesome *Lawes* which were enacted in his time, they were interpreted to be but the Brocage of an *Vsurper*, therby to wooe, and winne the hearts of the people, as being conscious to himselfe that the true obligations of *Soueraigntie* in him failed, and were wanting. But King HENRY in the very entrance of his Reigne, and the instant of time, when the Kingdome was cast into his Armes, met with a Point of great difficultie, and knotty to solue, able to trouble and confound the wisest King in the newnesse of his Estate; and so much the more, because it could not endure a *Deliberation*, but must be at once deliberated and determined. There were fallen to his lot, and concurrent in his person, three seuerall *Titles* to the Imperiall Crowne. The first, the title of the Lady *Elizabeth*, with whom, by precedent Pact with the Partie that brought him in, he was to marry. The second, the ancient and long disputed Title (both by *Plea*, and *Armes*) of the House of *Lancaster*, to which he was Inheritour in his owne Person. The third, the

Title of the *Sword* or *Conquest*, for that he came in by victorie of Battaile, and that the King in possession was slaine in the field. The first of these was fairest, and most like to giue contentment to the people, who by two and twentie yeares Reigne of King EDWARD the Fourth, had beene fully made capable of the clearenesse of the Title of the *White-Rose* or House of *Yorke*; and by the milde and plausible Reigne of the same king toward his Latter time, were become affectionate to that *Line*. But then it lay plaine before his Eyes, that if he relied vpon that *Title*, he could be but a *King* at *Curtesie*, and haue rather a *Matrimoniall* then a *Regall* power: the right remaining in his *Queene*, vpon whose deceale, either with Issue, or without Issue, he was to giue place, and bee removed. And though he should obtaine by *Parliament* to bee continued, yet hee knew there was a very great difference betweene a King that holdeth his Crowne by a ciuill act of *Estates*, and one that holdeth it originally by the *Law* of *Nature*, and descent of *Bloud*. Neither wanted there euen at that time secret Rumors and whisperings (which afterwards gathered strength and turned to great troubles) that the two young Sonnes of King EDWARD the Fourth, or one of them (which were said to be destroyed in the Tower) were not indeed murdered, but conueyed secretly away, and were yet liuing: which if it had beene true, had preuented the Title of the Lady ELIZABETH. On the other side, if he stood vpon his owne Title of the House of *Lancaster*, inherent in his Person; hee knew it was a Title condemned by *Parliament*, and generally preiudged in the common opinion of the Realme, and that it tended directly to the disinherison of the *Line* of *Yorke*, held then the indubiate Heires of the crowne. So that if he should haue no Issue by the Lady ELIZABETH, which should bee

Descen-

Descendents of the *Double-Line*, when the ancient flames of Discord and intestine Warres vpon the Competition of both Houses, would againe returne and reuiue.

As for *Conquest* notwithstanding, Sir WILLIAM STANLEY, after some acclamations of the Souldiers in the Field, had put a Crowne of ornament (which RICHARD wore in the Battaile, and was found amongst the Spoiles) vpon King HENRIES head, as if there were his chiefe Title; yet he remembered well vpon what Conditions and Agreements hee was brought in, and that to claime as *Conquerour*, was to put atwell his owne Partie, as the rest, into Terror and Feare; as that which gaue him power of disanulling of Lawes, and disposing of Mens Fortunes and Estates, and the like points of absolute power, being in themselves so harsh and odious, as that WILLIAM himselfe, commonly called the *Conquerour*, howsoeuer he vsed and exercised the power of a *Conquerour*, to reward his *Normans*, yet he forbare to vse that Claime in the beginning, but mixed it with a Titularie pretence grounded vpon the *Will* and designation of EDWARD the *Confessor*. But the King out of the greatnesse of his owne minde, presently cast the Dic, and the inconueniences appearing vnto him on all parts; and knowing there could not be any *Interreigne* or suspension of Title; and preferring his affection to his owne Line and Bloud, and liking that Title best which made him independent; and being in his Nature and constitution of minde not very apprehensiuie or forecasting of future Euent a-farre off, but an Intertainer of Fortune by the Day; resolved to rest vpon the Title of *Lancaster* as the *Maine*, and to vse the other two, that of *Marriage*, and that of *Battaile*, but as *Supporters*, the one to appease secret Discontents, and the other to beat downe open murmur and dispute: not
for-

forgetting that the same Title of *Lancaster* had formerly maintained a possession of three Descents in the Crowne, and might haue proued a *Perpetuitie*, had it not ended in the weaknesse and inabilitye of the last Prince. Whereupon the King presently that very day, being the two and twentieth of August, assumed the Stile of King in his owne name, without mention of the Lady *ELIZABETH* at all, or any relation therunto. In which course hee euer after persisted, which did spin him a threed of many seditions and troubles. The King full of these thoughts, before his departure from *Leicester*, dispatched Sir *ROBERT WILLOUGHBY* to the Castle of *Sheriffe-Huston* in *Yorkeshire*, where were kept in safe custodie by King *RICHARDS* commandement, both the Lady *ELIZABETH* daughter of King *EDWARD*, and *EDWARD PLANTAGENET*, Sonne and Heire to *GEORGE* Duke of *Clarence*. This *EDWARD* was by the Kings warrant deliuered from the Constable of the Castle to the hand of Sir *ROBERT WILLOUGHBY*; and by him with all safetie and diligence conueyed to the Tower of *London*, where he was shut vp *Close-prisoner*. Which Act of the Kings (being an Act meere of Policie and power) proceeded not so much from any apprehension he had of Doctor *Shawes* tale at *Pauls Crosse*, for the bastarding of *EDWARD* the fourths Issues, in which case this young Gentleman was to succeed (for that Fable was euer exploded) but vpon a settled disposition to depreesse all Eminent persons of the Line of *Yorke*. Wherin still the King out of strength of Will, or weaknesse of Iudgement, did vse to shew a little more of the *Partie*, then of the *King*.

For the Lady *ELIZABETH* shee receiued also a direction to repaire with all conuenient speed to *London*, and there to remaine with the Queene *Do-*

wager

wager her Mother; which accordingly she soone after did, accompanied with many *Noble-men* and *Ladies* of Honour. In the meane season the King set forwards by easie iourneys to the Citie of *London*, receiving the Acclamations and Applauses of the People as he went, which indeed were true and vnfained, as might well appeare in the very Demonstrations and Fulnesse of the Crie. For they thought generally that hee was a *Prince* as ordayned and sent downe from Heauen, to vnite and put to an end the long dissensions of the two Houses; which although they had had in the times of HENRY the Fourth, HENRY the Fifth, and a part of HENRY the Sixth on the one side, and the times of EDWARD the Fourth on the other, *Lucide-interuals* and happy Pauses; yet they did euer hang ouer the *Kingdome*, readie to breake forth into new Perturbations and Calamities. And as his victorie gaue him the *Knee*, so his purpose of marriage with the Lady ELIZABETH, gaue him the *Heart*; so that both *Knee* and *Heart* did truely bow before him.

Hee on the other side with great wisdome (not ignorant of the affections and feares of the people) to disperse the conceit and terrour of a *Conquest*, had giuen order that there should be nothing in his iourney like vnto a warlike March, or manner: but rather like vnto the *Progressse* of a King in full peace and assurance.

Hee entred the Citie vpon a *Saturday*, as hee had also obtained the Victorie vpon a *Saturday*, which day of the Weeke first vpon an Obseruation, and after vpon Memorie and Fancie, hee accounted and chose as a day prosperous vnto him.

The *Major* and *Companies* of the Citie receiued him at *Shore-ditch*: whence, with great and Honorable attendance and troupes of *Noble-men*, and *Persons*
of

of Qualitie hee entred the Citie; himselfe not being on Horse-backe, or in any open *Chaire*, or *Throne*, but in a close *Chariot*, as one that hauing beene somtimes an *Enemie* to the whole State, and a *Proscribed* person, chose rather to keepe State, and strike a *Reuerence* into the people then to fawne vpon them.

He went first into *Saint Pauls Church*, where not meaning that the people should forget too soone that hee came in by *Battaile*, hee made *Offertorie* of his *Standards*, and had *Orizons* and *Te Deum* againe sung, and went to his Lodging prepared in the *Bishop of Londons Palace*, where he staid for a time.

During his abode there, he assembled his *Counsell*, and other principall persons, in presence of whom, he did renew againe his promise to marrie with the *Lady ELIZABETH*. This hee did the rather, because hauing at his comming out of *Britaine* giuen artificially, for seruing of his owne turne some hopes, in case he obtained the *Kingdome*, to marrie *ANNE* Inheritresse to the *Duchie of Britaine*, whom *CHARLES* the Eight of *France* soone after married; It bred some doubt and suspicion amongst diuers, that he was not sincere, or at least not fixed in going on with the match of *England* so much desired: which Conceit also though it were but *Talke* and *Discourse* did much afflict the poore *Lady ELIZABETH* herselfe. But howsoeuer he both truly intended it, and desired also it should be so beleued, (the better to extinguish *Enuie* and *Contradiction* to his other purposes) yet was he resolu'd in himselfe not to proceed to the *Consummation* thereof till his *Coronation* and a *Parliament* were past. The one, least a ioynt *Coronation* of himselfe and his *Queene* might giue any countenance of participation of *Title*; The other, least in the intayling of the *Crowne* to himselfe, which he hoped to obtaine by *Parliament*, the

Votes of the *Parliament* might any wayes reflect vpon her.

About this time in *Autumne*, towards the end of *September*, there began and reigned in the Citie and other parts of the Kingdome a *Disease* then new: which of the Accidents and manner thereof, they called the *Sweating Sicknesse*. This Disease had a swift course both in the *Sicke-Body* and in the *Time* and *Period* of the lasting therof: for they that were taken with it, vpon foure and twentie houres escaping were thought almost assured. And as to the *Time* of the malice and reigne of the Disease ere it ceased; It began about the one and twentieth of *September*, and cleared vp before the end of *October*, inso much as it was no hinderance to the Kings *Coronation*, which was the last of *October*: nor (which was more) to the holding of the *Parliament*, which began but seuen dayes after. It was a *Pestilent-Feuer*, but as it seemeth not seated in the *Veynes* or *Humors*, for that there followed no *Carbuncle*, no purple or liuide Spots, or the like, the Masse of the Bodie being not tainted: onely a malignant *Vapour* flew to the Heart and sealed the vitall *Spirits*; which stirred Nature to striue to send it forth by an extreme sweat. And it appeared by experience that this Disease was rather a Surprise of Nature, than obstinate to remedies, if it were in time looked vnto. For if the *Patient* were kept in an equall temper, both for Clothes, Fire, and Drinke, moderately warme, with temperate *Cordials*, wherby Natures worke were neither irritated by *Heat*, nor turned backe by *Cold*, hee commonly recovered. But infinite Persons died sodainly of it, before the manner of the Cure and attendance was knowne. It was conceiued not to bee an *Epidemicke* Disease, but to proceed from a malignitie in the constitution of the Aire, gathered by the predispositions

of Seasons: and the speedie cessation declared as much.

On SIMON and IVDES Euen the King dined with THOMAS BOVRCHIER, *Arch-Bishop of Canterburie*, and *Cardinall*: and from *Lambeth* went by Land ouer the Bridge to the Tower, where the morrow after hee made twelue *Knights-Bannerets*. But for *Creations* hee dispensed them with a sparing hand. For notwithstanding a Field so lately fought, and a *Coronation* so neere at hand, hee onely created three: IASPER Earle of *Pembroke* (the Kings Vncle) was created Duke of *Bedford*; THOMAS the Lord STANLEY (the Kings Father-in-law Earle of *Darbie*; and EDWARD COVRTNEY Earle of *Deuon*; though the King had then neuerthelesse a purpose in himselfe to make more in time of *Parliament*; bearing a wise and decent respect to distribute his *Creations*; some to honour his *Coronation*, and some his *Parliament*.

The *Coronation* followed two dayes after vpon the thirtieth day of *October* in the yeare of our Lord 1485. At which time INNOCENT the Eight was *Pope of Rome*; FREDERICK the Third, *Emperour of Almaine*; and MAXIMILIAN his sonne newly chosen King of the *Romans*; CHARLES the Eight, King of *France*; FERDINANDO and ISABELLA, Kings of *Spain*; and IAMES the Third, King of *Scotland*: with all which Kings and States, the King was at that time in good peace and amitie. At which day also (as if the Crowne vpon his head, had put perils into his thoughts) he did institute for the better securitie of his person a Band of fiftie *Archers* vnder a *Captaine* to attend him, by the name of *Yeomen-of-his-Guard*: and yet that it might be thought to be rather a matter of *Dignitie*, after the imitation of that hee had knowne abroad, then any matter of *Diffidence* appropriate

priate to his owne Case, hee made it to be vnderstood for an *Ordinance* not temporarie, but to hold in succession for euer after.

The seventh of *November* the King held his *Parliament* at *Westminster*, which hee had summoned immediately after his comming to *London*. His Ends in calling a *Parliament* (and that so speedily) were chiefly three; *First*, to procure the Crowne to be entayled vpon himselfe. *Next*, to haue the Attaindors of all of his Partie (which were in no small number) reuered, and all Acts of hostilitie by them done in his quarrell, remitted and discharged: and on the other side to attaine by *Parliament*, the *Heads* and *Principals* of his Enemies. The *Third*, to calme and quiet the feares of the rest of that Partie by a *Generall-Pardon*: not being ignorant in how great danger a King stands from his Subiects, when most of his Subiects are conscious in themselues, that they stand in his danger. Vnto these three speciall Motiues of a *Parliament* was added, that hee as a prudent and moderate *Prince*, made this iudgement; that it was fit for him to hasten to let his people see, that hee meant to gouerne by *Law*, howsoeuer hee came in by the *Sword*: and fit also to reclaime them to know him for their *King*, whom they had so lately talked of as an *Enemie* or *Banished-man*, For that which concerned the Entayling of the *Crowne*; (more then that he was true to his owne Will, that hee would not endure any mention of the Lady *ELIZABETH*: no not in the nature of *Speciall-Intaile*,) he carried it otherwise with great wisdome and measure. For he did not presse to haue the *Act* penned by way of *Declaration* or *Recognition* of right: as on the other side, he auoyded to haue it by new *Law* or *Ordinance*; but chose rather a kind of middle-way, by way of *Establishment*, and that vnder couert and indifferent words; *That, the inheritance*

of the Crowne should rest, remaine, and abide in the King, &c. which words might equally be applied; That the Crowne should continue to him: but whether as hauing former right to it, (which was doubtfull) or hauing it then in Fact and possession (which no man denied) was left faire to interpretation eyther way. And againe for the limitation of the *Entaile*, he did not presse it to goe further then to himselfe and to the *Heires* of his body, not speaking of his *right Heires*; but leauing that to the Law to decide: so as the *Entaile* might seeme rather a personall fauour to him, and his children, then a totall Disinheriton to the House of *Yorke*. And in this forme, was the Law drawne and passed. Which *Statute* hee procured to be confirmed by the *Popes Bull* the yeare following, with mention neuerthelesse (by way of *Recitall*) of his other Titles; both of *Descent* and *Conquest*. So as now the wreath of *Three* was made a wreath of *Five*, for to the three first Titles of the two Houses, or Lines, and *Conquest*, were added two more; the Authorities *Parliamentarie* and *Papall*.

The King likewise in the *Reuersall* of the *Attaindors* of his *Partakers*, and discharging them of all offences incident to his seruice and succour, had his Will: and Acts did passe accordingly. In the passage whereof, exception was taken to diuers Persons in the house of *Commons* for that they were attained, and therby not legall, nor habilitate to serue in *Parliament*, being disabled in the highest degree; And that it should bee a great incongruities to haue them to make *Lawes*, who themselues were not *Inlawed*. The truth was, that diuers of those which had in the time of King *RICHARD* bene strongest and most declared for the Kings Partie, were returned *Knights* and *Burgesses* for the *Parliament*; whether by care or recom-

recommendation from the *State*, or the voluntarie inclination of the *People*: many of which had beene by RICHARD the third attainted by *Outlawries*, or otherwise. The King was somewhat troubled with this. For though it had a graue and specious Shew, yet it reflected vpon his Partie. But wisely not shewing himselfe at all moued therewith, hee would not vnderstand it but as a *Case* in Law; and wished the *Iudges* to be aduised therupon: who for that purpose were forthwith assembled in the *Exchequer-Chamber* (which is the *Councell-Chamber* of the *Iudges*) and vpon deliberation they gaue a graue and safe *Opinion* and *Advice*, mixed with *Law* and *Conuenience*; which was, that the *Knights* and *Burgesses* attainted by the course of Law, should forbear to come into the House, till a Law were passed for the reuersall of their *Attaindors*.

It was at that time incidently moued amongst the *Iudges* in their Consultation, what should be done for the King himselfe, who likewise was attainted? But it was with vnanimous consent resolued, *That the Crowne takes away all defects and stops in bloud: and that from the time the King did assume the Crowne, the fountaine was cleared, and all Attaindors and Corruption of bloud discharged.* But neuerthelesse for *Honours* sake it was ordained by *Parliament*, that all *Records* wherein there was any memorie, or mention of the Kings *Attaindor*, should be defaced, cancelled, and taken off the *File*.

But on the part of the Kings *Enemies* there were by *Parliament* attainted; the late Duke of *Glocester*, calling himselfe RICHARD the Third, The Duke of *Norfolke*, the Earle of *Surrey*, Viscount *LOVEL*, the Lord *FERRERS*, the Lord *ZOVCH*, RICHARD *RATCLIFFE*, WILLIAM *CATESBY*, and many others of degree and qualitie. In which

Bills

Bills of *Attaindors*, neuerthelesse there were contained many iust and temperate *Clauses*, *Sauings*, and *Proviso*s, well shewing and fore-tokening the wisdom, stay, and moderation of the Kings Spirit of Government. And for the *Pardon* of the rest, that had stood against the King; the King, vpon a second aduice, thought it not fit it should passe by *Parliament*, the better (being matter of Grace) to impropriate the thanks to himselfe: vsing onely the opportunitie of a *Parliament* time, the better to disperse it into the *Veines* of the *Kingdome*. Therefore during the *Parliament*, hee published his *Royall Proclamation*, offering *Pardon* and *Grace* of restitution, to all such as had taken *Armes*, or beene participant of any *Attempts* against him; so as, they submitted themselues to his mercie by a *Day*, and tooke the Oath of *Allegiance* and *Fidelitie* to him. Whereupon many came out of *Sanctuary*, and many more came out of *Feare*, no lesse guiltie then those that had taken *Sanctuarie*.

As for *Money* or *Treasure*, the King thought it not seasonable, or fit to demand any of his *Subiects* at this *Parliament*: both because he had receiued satisfaction from them in matters of so great importance: and because hee could not remunerate them with any *Generall Pardon*, being preuented therein by the *Coronation Pardon*, passed immediatly before: but chiefly, for that it was in euery mans eye, what great *Forfeitures* and *Confiscations* he had at that present to helpe himselfe: Wherby those *Casualties* of the Crowne might in reason spare the *Purses* of the Subiect; especially in a time when he was in peace with all his Neighbours. Some few *Lawes* passed at that *Parliament*, almost for forme sake: amongst which there was *One*, to reduce *Aliens*, being made *Denizens*, to pay strangers *Customes*; and *another*, to draw to himselfe the *Seisures* and *Compositions* of *Italians Goods*, for not imployment being

Points

Points of Profit to his Coffers, whereof from the very Beginning he was not forgetfull; and had beene more happie at the Latter End, if his early prouidence (which kept him from all necessitie of exacting vpon his people) could likewise haue attempt'ed his nature therein. He added during *Parliament*, to his former *Creations*, the *Innoblement* or aduancement in *Nobilitie* of a few others: The Lord CHANDOS of *Brittaine*, was made Earle of *Bathe*; and Sir GILES DAWBENY was made Lord *Dawbeny*; and Sir ROBERT WILLOUGHBY Lord *Brooke*.

The King did also with great Noblenesse and Bountie (which Vertues at that time had their turnes in his Nature) restore EDWARD STAFFORD (eldest sonneto HENRY, Duke of *Buckingham*, attainted in the time of King RICHARD) not onely to his *Dignities*, but to his *Fortunes* and *Possessions*, which were great: to which he was moued also by a kind of gratitude, for that the Duke was the man that moued the first Stone against the Tyrannie of King RICHARD, and indeed made the King a bridge to the Crowne vpon his owne Ruines. Thus the *Parliament* brake vp.

The *Parliament* being dissolued, the King sent forthwith Money to redeeme the Marquesse *Dorset*, and Sir JOHN BOVRCHIER, whom hee had left as his *Pledges* at *Paris*, for Money which hee had borrowed, when he made his Expedition for *England*. And thereupon hee tooke a fit occasion to send the Lord *Treasurer* and Master BRAY (whom hee vsed as Councillor) to the Lord *Maioir* of *London*, requiring of the *Citie* a *Prest* of six thousand Markes: But after many *Parlees*, hee could obtaine but two thousand pounds. Which neuerthelesse the King tooke in good part; as Men vse to doe, that practise to borrow Money, when they haue no need. About this time, the
King

King called vnto his *Pruiue-Councell*, I O H N M O R T O N, and R I C H A R D F O X, the one *Bishop* of *Elie*, the other *Bishop* of *Excester*, vigilant men, and secret, and such as kept watch with him almost vpon all men else. They had beene both versed in his Affaires, before hee came to the Crowne, and were partakers of his aduerse Fortune. This M O R T O N soone after vpon the death of B O V R C H I E R, he made *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*. And for F O X, hee made him Lord *Keeper* of his *Pruiue-Seale*, and afterwards aduanced him by Degrees, from *Excester* to *Bathe* and *Wells*, thence to *Durham*, and last, to *Winchester*. For although the King loued to imploy and aduance *Bishops*, because hauing rich *Bishopricks*; they carried their Reward vpon themselues: yet he did vse to raise them by steps; that hee might not lose the profit of the *First-fruits*, which by that course of Gradation was multiplied.

At last, vpon the eighteenth of *Ianuarie* was solemnized the so long expected and so much desired Marriage, betweene the King & the Lady E L I Z A B E T H: Which Day of Marriage was celebrated with greater Triumph, and Demonstrations (especially on the peoples part) of Ioy and Gladnesse, than the dayes eyther of his *Entrie*, or *Coronation*; which the King rather noted, than liked. And it is true, that all his life time, while the Lady E L I Z A B E T H liued with him, (for she died before him) hee shewed himselfe no very indulgent Husband towards her, though shee was beautifull, gentle, and fruitfull. But his auersion towards the House of Y O R K E was so predominant in him, as it found place, not only in his *Warres* and *Counsell*s, but in his *Chamber* and *Bed*.

Towards the middle of the *Spring*, the King, full of confidence and assurance, as a *Prince* that had beene victorious in *Battailo*, and had preuailed with his *Parliament*

liament in all that hee desired, and had the *Ring of Acclamations* fresh in his eares, thought the rest of his Raigne should bee but Play, and the enjoying of a *Kingdome*. Yet as a wise and watchfull King, hee would not neglect any thing for his safetic; thinking neuertheless to performe all things now, rather as an *Exercise*, then as a *Labour*. So hee being truly informed, that the *Northerne parts* were not onely affectionate to the House of YORKE, but particularly had benee deuoted to King RICHARD the third; thought it would beea Summer well spent to visit those *Parts*, and by his presence and application of himselfe, to reclaime and rectifie those humors. But the King, in his account of *Peace*, and *Calmes*, did much ouer-cast his Fortunes, which proued for many yeares together full of *Broken Seas*, *Tides*, and *Tempests*. For he was no sooner come to *Lincolne*, where he kept his *Easter*, but he receiued newes, that the Lord LOVEL, HUMPHREY STAFFORD, and THOMAS STAFFORD (who had formerly taken *Sanctuarie* at *Colchester*) were departed out of *Sanctuarie*, but to what place, no man could tell. Which aduertisement, the King despised, and continued his Iourney to *Torke*. At *Torke* there came fresh and more certaine aduertisement, that the Lord LOVEL was at hand with a great power of men, and that the STAFFORDS were in Armes in *Worcestershire*, and had made their approaches to the Citie of *Worcester*, to assaile it. The King, as a Prince of great and profound iudgement, was not much moued with it; for that hee thought it was but a Ragge or Reminant of *Bosworth-Field*, and had nothing in it of the maine Partie of the house of YORKE. But hee was more doubtfull of the raising of Forces to resist the *Rebels*, then of the Resistance it selfe; for that hee was in a *Core* of People, whose affections he suspected. But the Action enduring no delay, hee did speedily

leuicand send against the *Lord LOVEL* to the number of threethousand men, ill armed, but well assured (being taken some few out of his owne Trainee, and therest out of the Tenants and Followers of such as were safe to bee trusted) vnder the Conduct of the *Duke of Bedford*. And as his manner was to send his Pardons rather before the Sword then after, hee gaue *Commission* to the *Duke*, to proclaime pardon to all that would come in: Which the *Duke*, vpon his approach to the *Lord LOVELS* Campe, did performe. And it fell out as the King expected; the *Heralds* were the *Great-Ordinance*. For the *Lord LOVEL*, vpon *Proclamation* of pardon, mistrusting his men, fled into *Lancashire*, and lurking for a time with Sir *THOMAS BROUGHTON*, after sailed ouer into *Flanders*, to the *Ladie MARGARET*. And his men, forsaken of their *Captaine*, did presently submit themselues to the *Duke*. The *STAFFORDS* likewise, and their Forces, hearing what had happened to the *Lord LOVEL* (in whose successe their chiefe trust was) despaired, and dispersed. The two Brothers, taking *Sanctuarie* at *Colnham*, a Village neare *Abington*; which Place, vpon view of their *Pruiledge* in the Kings Bench, being iudged no sufficient *Sanctuarie* for Traitors, *HUMPHREY* was executed at *Tiburne*; and *THOMAS*, as being led by his elder brother, was pardoned. So this *Rebellion* proued but a Blast, and the King hauing by this Iourney purged a little the Dregs and Leauen of the *Northerne People*, that were before in no good affection towards him, returned to *London*.

In *September* following, the *Queene* was deliuered of her first sonne, whom the King (in honour of the *Brittish-Race*, of which himselfe was) named *ARTHUR*, according to the Name of that ancient worthie King of the *Brittaines*; in whose Acts there is truth enough to make him Famous, besides that which is

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Fabulous. The *Childe* was strong and able, though hee was borne in the *eight Moneth*; which the Physicians doe preiudge.

HERE followed this yeare, being the *Second* of the Kings Reigne, a strange Accident of *State*, whereof the Relations which wee haue, are so naked, as they leaue it scarce credible; not for the nature of it (for it hath fallen out oft) but for the manner and circumstance of it, especially in the beginnings. Therefore wee shall make our Iudgement vpon the things themselves, as they giue light one to another, and (as wee can) digge *Truth* out of the *Mine*. The King was Greene in his estate; and contrarie to his owne opinion, and desert both, was not without much hatred throughout the *Realme*. The root of all, was the discountenancing of the House of YORKE, which the generall Bodie of the *Realme* still affected. This did alienate the hearts of the *Subiects* from him daily more and more, especially when they saw, that after his Marriage, and after a Sonne borne, the King did neuertheless not so much as proceed to the *Coronation* of the *Queene*, not vouchsafing her the honour of a *Matrimoniall Crowne*; for the *Coronation* of her was not till almost two yeares after, when Danger had taught him what to doe. But much more, when it was spread abroad (whether by *Error*, or the cunning of *Male-Contents*) that the King had a purpose to put to death EDWARD PLANTAGENET closely in the *Tower*: Whose case was so neerly paralleld with that of EDWARD the Fourth's Children, in respect of the Bloud, like Age, and the very place of the *Tower*, as it did refresh and reflect vpon the King a most odious resemblance, as if hee would bee another King RICHARD. And all this time it was still whispered euery where, that at least one of the Children of ED-

WARD the Fourth was living. Which Bruit was cunningly fomented by such as desired *Innouation*. Neither was the Kings nature and customes greatly fit to disperse these *Mists*; but contrariwise hee had a fashion rather to create Doubts, then Assurance. Thus was *Fuell* prepared for the *Sparke*: the *Sparke* that afterwards kindled such a fire, and combustion, was at the first contemptible.

There was a subtile *Priest* called RICHARD SIMON, that liued in *Oxford*, and had to his Pupill a *Bakers* sonne named LAMBERT SIMNELL, of the age of some fiftene yeares; a comely Youth, and well fauoured, not without some extraordinarie dignitie and grace of aspect. It came into this *Priests* fancie (hearing what men talked, and in hope to raise himselfe to some great *Bishopricke*) to cause this *Lad* to counterfeit and personate the second sonne of EDWARD the Fourth, supposed to be murdered; and afterward (for he changed his intention in the manage) the Lord EDWARD PLANTAGENET then prisoner in the *Tower*, and accordingly to frame him and instruct him in the *Part* hee was to play. This is that which (as was touched before) seemeth scarcely credible; Not that a *False person* should be assumed to gaine a *Kingdome*, for it hath bene scene in ancient and late times; nor that it should come into the mind of such an abiect Fellow, to enterprise so great a matter; for high Conceits doe sometimes come streaming into the Imaginations of base persons, especially when they are drunke with *Newes*, and talke of the people. But heere is that which hath no apparance; That this *Priest* being vtterly vnacquainted with the true *Person*, according to whose patterne hee should shape his *Counterfeit*, should thinke it possible for him to instruct his *Player*, either in gesture and fashions, or in recounting past matters of his life and edu-

education; or in fit answers to questions, or the like, any wayes to come neare the resemblance of him whom hee was to represent. For this *Lad* was not to personate one, that had beene long before taken out of his Cradle, or conueighed away in his infancy, knowne to few; but a *Youth* that till the age almost of ten yeares had beene brought vp in a *Court* where infinite eyes had beene vpon him. For King EDWARD touched with the nose of his brother the *Duke of Clarendes* death, would not indeed restore his sonne, (of whom wee speake) to be *Duke of Clarence*; but yet created him *Earle of Warwicke*, reuiuing his honour on the mothers side, and vsed him honourably during his time, though RICHARD the Third afterwards confined him. So that it cannot bee, but that some great *Person*, that knew particularly, and familiarly EDWARD PLANTAGENET, had a hand in the businesse, from whom the *Priest* might take his ayme. That which is most probable, out of the precedent and sublequent Acts; is, that it was the *Queene Dowager*, from whom this action had the principall source and motion. For certaine it is, shee was a busie negotiating woman, and in her *withdrawing-Chamber* had the fortunate *Conspiracie* for the King against King RICHARD the Third, beene hatched; which the King knew, and remembered perhaps but too well; and was at this time extremely discontent with the King, thinking her daughter (as the King handled the matter) not aduanced, but depressed: and none could hold the *Booke* so well to prompt and instruct this *Stage-Play*, as she could. Neuerthelesse it was not her meaning, nor no more was it the meaning of any of the better and larger sort that faouered this Enterprize and knew the Secret, that this disguised *Idoll* should possess the *Crowne*; but at his perill to make way to the Ouerthrow

throw of the King; and that done, they had their severall *Hopes* and *Waies*. That which doth chiefly fortifie this Coniecture, is, that as soone as the matter brake forth in any strength, it was one of the Kings first Acts to cloister the *Queene Dowager* in the *Nunnery* of *Bermondsey*, and to take away all her lands and estate; and this by close *Councell* without any legall proceeding, vpon farre-fetcht Pretences; That *shee had deliuered her two daughters out of Sanctuarie to King RICHARD contrarie to promise*. Which Proceeding being cuen at that time taxed for rigorous and vndue, both in matter and maner; makes it very probable there was some greater matter against her, which the King vpon reason of *Policie*, and to auoid enuy would not publish. It is likewise no small argument that there was some secret in it, and some suppressing of Examinations; for that the *Priest SIMON* himselfe, after hee was taken was neuer brought to execution; no not so much as to publike *Triall* (as many *Clergymen* were vpon lesse Treasons) but was only shut vp close in a *Dungeon*. Adde to this that the after Earle of *Lincolne* (a principall Person of the House of *YORKE*) was slaine in *Stoke-field*, the King opened himselfe to some of his *Councell*, that he was sorie for the *Earles* death, because by him (hee said) hee might haue knowne the bottome of his danger.

But to returne to the *Narration* it selfe; *SIMON* did first instruct his *Scholler* for the part of *RICHARD Duke of Yorke*, second sonne to King *EDWARD* the Fourth, and this was at such time as it was voiced that the King purposed to put to death *EDWARD PLANTAGENET* prisoner in the Tower, whereat there was great murmur. But hearing soone after a generall bruit that *PLANTAGENET* had escaped out of the Tower, and thereby finding him so much beloued amongst the people, and such reioycing at his

his Escape, the cunning *Priest* changed his Copic, and chose now P L A N T A G E N E T to bee the Subject his *Pupill* should personate, because hee was more in the present speech, and votes of the people; and it pieced better, and followed more close and handsomley vpon the bruit of P L A N T A G E N E T S escape. But yet doubting that there would bee too neare looking and too much *Perspectiue* into his Disguise, if hee should shew it here in *England*; hee thought good (after the manner of *Scenes* in *Stage-Playes* and *Masks*) to shew it a farre of; and therefore sailed with his Scholler into *Ireland*, where the Affection to the House of Y O R K E was most in height. The King had beene a little improuident in the matters of *Ireland*, and had not remoued *Officers* and *Councillors*, and put in their places, or at least intermingled persons, of whom hee stood assured, as he should haue done, since hee knew the strong Bent of that Countrey towards the House of Y O R K E; and that it was a ticklish and vnsetled State, more easie to receiue distempers and mutations, then *England* was. But trusting to the reputation of his Victories and Successes in *England*, hee thought hee should haue time enough to extend his Cares afterwards to that second Kingdome.

Wherefore through this neglect, vpon the coming of S I M O N with his pretended P L A N T A G E N E T into *Ireland*, all things were prepared for Reuolt and Sedition, almost as if they had beene set and plotted before hand. S I M O N S first addresse was to the Lord T H O M A S F I T Z G E R A R D, Earle of *Kildare*, and Deputie of *Ireland*: before whose Eyes hee did cast such a Mist (by his owne insinuation, and by the carriage of his Youth, that expressed a naturall Princely behaiour) as ioyned perhaps with some inward Vapours of Ambition and Affection in the *Earles* owne minde, left him fully

fully possessed, that it was the true P L A N T A G E N E T. The Earle presently communicated the matter with some of the Nobles and others there, at the first secretly. But finding them of like affection to himselfe, hee suffered it of purpose to vent and passe abroad; because they thought it not safe to resolue, till they had a taste of the Peoples inclination. But if the Great ones were in forwardnesse, the People were in furie, entertayning this *Airie bodie* or *Phantasme* with incredible affection; partly out of their great deuotion to the House of Y O R K E; partly out of a proud humour in the Nation, to giue a King to the Realme of England. Neither did the *Partie* in this heat of affection much trouble themselues with the Attaindor of G E O R G E Duke of Clarence; hauing newly learned by the Kings example, that *Attaindors* doe not interrupt the conueighing of *Title* to the Crowne. And as for the daughters of King E D W A R D the Fourth, they thought King R I C H A R D had said enough for them: and tooke them to bee but as of the Kings *Partie*, because they were in his power and at his disposing. So that with maruellous consent and applause, this Counterfeit P L A N T A G E N E T was brought with great solemnitie to the Castle of *Dublin*, and there saluted, serued, and honoured as King; the Boy becoming it well, and doing nothing that did bewray the basenesse of his condition. And within a few dayes after hee was proclaimed King in *Dublin*, by the name of King E D W A R D the Sixt; there beeing not a sword drawne in King H E N R Y his quarrell.

The King was much moued with this vnexpected accident, when it came to his eares, both because it strooke vpon that *String* which euer he most feared, as also because it was stirred in such a *Place*; where hee could not with safetie transferre his owne person, to
suppresse

suppresse it. For partly through naturall valour, and partly through an vniuersall suspection (not knowing whom to trust) he was euer readie to wait vpon all his atchieuements in person. The King therefore first called his *Councell* together at the *Charter-house* at *Shine*. Which *Councell* was held with great secrecie, but the open *Decrees* thereof, which presently came abroad, were three.

The first was, that the *Queene Dowager*, for that she, contrarie to her *Pact*, and *Agreement* with those that had concluded with her concerning the *Marriage* of her daughter ELIZABETH with King HENRY, had neuerthelesse deliuered her daughters out of *Sanctuarie* into King RICHARDs hands; should be cloistered in the Nunnerie of *Bermondsey*, and forfeit all her lands and goods.

The next was, that EDWARD PLANTAGENET then Close-prisoner in the *Tower*, should be in the most publike and notorious manner, that could be deuised, shewed vnto the people: In part to discharge the King of the Enuie of that opinion and bruit, how he had beene put to death priuily in the *Tower*; But chiefly to make the people see the leuitie and imposture of the proceedings of *Ireland*, and that their PLANTAGENET was indeed but a puppit, or a *Counterfeit*.

The third was, that there should be againe proclaimed a *Generall-Pardon* to all that would reueale their offences, and submit themselves by a day. And that this *Pardon* should be conceiued in so ample and liberall a manner, as no *High-Treason* (no not against the Kings owne person) should be excepted. Which though it might seeme strange, yet was it not so to a wise King, that knew his greatest dangers were not from the least *Treasons*, but from the greatest. These resolutions of the King and his *Councell* were immedi-

diatly put in execution. And first, the *Queene Dowager* was put into the Monasterie of *Bermondsey*, and all her estate seized into the Kings hands, whereat there was much wondering ; That a weake woman, for the yeelding to the menaces and promises of a *Tyrant*, after such a distance of time (wherein the King had shewed no displeasure nor alteration) but much more after so happie a mariage, betweene the *King* and her *Daughter*, blessed with *Issue-male*, should vpon a sodaine mutabilitie or discloture of the Kings mind be so seuerely handled.

This *Lady* was amongst the examples of great varietie of *Fortune*. Shee had first from a distressed *Suitor*, and desolate *Widdow*, beene taken to the *Marriage-Bed* of a *Batchellour-King*, the goodliest personage of his time ; and euen in his reigne she had endured a strange *Eclipse* by the Kings flight, and temporarie depriuing from the Crowne. Shee was also very happie, in that she had by him faire *Issue*, and continued his Nuptiall loue (helping her selfe by some obsequious bearing and dissembling of his pleasures) to the very end. Shee was much affectionate to her owne Kindred, euen vnto *Faction* ; which did stirre great Enuie in the *Lords* of the Kings side, who counted her Bloud a disparagement to be mingled with the Kings. With which *Lords* of the Kings bloud, ioyned also the Kings *Fauorite* the Lord *HASTINGS* ; who, notwithstanding the Kings great affection to him, was thought at times, through her malice and Splene, not to be out of danger of falling. After her husbands death, she was matter of *Tragedie*, hauing liued to see her *Brother* beheaded, and her two *Sonnes* deposed from the Crowne, Bastarded in their bloud, and cruelly murdered. All this while neuerthelesse shee inioyed her libertie, State, and Fortunes. But afterwards againe, vpon the *Rise* of the
*Whee*le,

Wheele, when she had a *King* to her *Sonne-in-Law*, and was made *Grand mother* to a *Grand-child* of the best *Sexe*; yet was she (vpon darke and vnknowne *Reasons*, and no lesse *strange Pretences*) precipitated, and banished the *World*, into a *Nunnery*; where it was almost thought dangerous to visit her, or see her; and where not long after she ended her life: but was by the *Kings* Commandement buried with the *King* her husband at *Windsore*. Shee was *Foundresse* of *Queenes College* in *Cambridge*. For this *Act* the *King* sustained great obloquie, which neuerthelesse (besides the reason of *State*) was somewhat sweetned to him by a great *Confiscation*.

About this time also EDWARD PLANTAGENET was vpon a *Sunday* brought throughout all the principall *Streets* of *London*, to be seene of the people. And hauing passed the view of the *Streets*, was conducted to *PAVLS Church*, in solemne *Procession*, where great store of people were assembled. And it was provided also in good fashion, that diuers of the *Nobilitie*, and others of *Qualitie* (especially of those that the *King* most suspected, and knew the person of PLANTAGENET best) had communication with the young *Gentleman* by the way, and entertayned him with *speech* and *discourse*; which did in effect marre the *Pageant* in *Ireland* with the *Subiects* here, at least with so many, as out of error, and not out of malice, might be misled. Neuerthelesse, in *Ireland* (where it was too late to goe backe) it wrought little or no effect. But contrariwise, they turned the *Imposture* vpon the *King*, and gaue out, That the *King*, to defeat the true *Inheritor*, and to mocke the *World*, and blinde the eyes of simple men, had tricked vp a *Boy* in the likensse of EDWARD PLANTAGENET, and shewed him to the people, not sparing to prophane the *Ceremony* of a *Procession*, the more to countenance the *Fable*.

The *Generall-Pardon* likewise neere the same time came forth; and the King therewithall omitted no diligence, in giuing straight order, for the keeping of the *Ports*; that *Fugitiues*, *Male-contents*, or suspected *Persons* might not passe ouer into *Ireland*, and *Flanders*.

Meane while the *Rebels* in *Ireland* had sent priuie Messengers both into *England*, and into *Flanders*, who in both places had wrought effects of no small importance. For in *England* they wonneto their Partie I O H N, Earle of *Lincolne*, sonne of I O H N D E L A P O L E, Duke of *Suffolke*, and of E L I Z A B E T H, King E D W A R D the Fourth's eldest sister. This Earle was a man of great wit and courage, and had his thoughts highly rayfed by Hopes and Expectations for a time. For R I C H A R D the third had a Resolution, out of his hatred to both his Brethren, King E D W A R D, and the Duke of *Clarence*, and their Lines, (hauing had his hand in both their blouds) to disable their Issues vpon false and incompetent pretexts; the one, of *Attaindor*; the other, of *Illegitimation*: and to designe this Gentleman (in case himselfe should die without Children) for *Inheritor* of the *Crowne*. Neither was this vnkowne to the King, who had secretly an Eye vpon him. But the King hauing tasted of the Enuie of the people, for his imprisonment of E D W A R D P L A N T A G E N E T, was doubtfull to heape vp any more distastes of that kind, by the imprisonment of D E L A P O L E also; the rather thinking it Policie to conserue him as a *Corriuall* vnto the other. The Earle of *Lincolne* was induced to participate with the Action of *Ireland*, not lightly vpon the strength of the *Proceedings* there, which was but a *Bubble*, but vpon Letters from the Lady M A R G A R E T of *Burgundie*, in whose succours and declaration for the *Enterprise*, there seemed to be a more solid foundation, both for Repu-
tation

ration and Forces. Neither did the *Earle* refrain the Businesse, for that he knew the pretended P L A N T A G E N E T to be but an *Idoll*. But contrariwise, hee was more glad it should be the false P L A N T A G E N E T then the true: because the False being sure to fall away of himselfe, and the True to be made sure of by the King; it might open and paue a faire and prepared way to his owne *Title*. With this Resolution hee sayled secretly into *Flanders*; where was a little before arriued the Lord L O V E L L, leauing a correspondence here in *England* with Sir T H O M A S B R O V G H T O N, a man of great Power and Dependencies in *Lancashire*. For before this time, when the pretended P L A N T A G E N E T was first receiued in *Ireland*, secret Messengers had beene also sent to the Lady M A R G A R E T, aduertising her what was passed in *Ireland*, imploring Succoures in an Enterprise (as they said) so pious and iust, and that God had so miraculously prospered the beginning therof; and making offer, that all things should be guided by her will and direction, as the *Soueraigne Patronesse* and *Protectresse* of the Enterprise. M A R G A R E T was second sister to King E D W A R D the Fourth, and had beene second Wife to C H A R L E S, surnamed the H A R D Y, Duke of *Burgundie*; by whome, hauing no Children of her owne, she did with singular care and tendernesse intend the Education of P H I L I P and M A R G A R E T, Grand-children to her former Husband; which wonne her great loue and authority among the *Dutch*. This *Princesse* (hauing the *Spirit* of a Man, and *Malice* of a woman) abounding in *Treasure*, by the greatnesse of her *Dower*, and her prouident Government, and being childlesse, and without any neerer Care, made it her *Designe* and Enterprise, to see the *Maiestie Royall* of *England* once againe re-placed in her House, and had set vp King H E N R Y as a Marke, at whose

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ouerthrow all her actions should ayme and shoore; insomuch as all the *Counsell*s of his succeeding troubles came chiefly out of that *Quiver*. And shee bare such a mortall hatred to the House of LANCASTER, and personally to the *King*, as she was no wayes mollified by the *Coniunction* of the Houses in her *Nieces* marriage, but rather hated her *Neece*, as the meanes of the Kings ascent to the *Crowne*, and assurance therein. Wherefore with great violence of affection she embraced this Overture. And vpon Counsaile taken with the *Earle* of *Lincolne*, and the Lord LOVELE, and some other of the *Partie*, it was resolued with all speed, the two *Lords* assisted with a Regiment of two thousand *Almaines*, being choice and Veterane *Bands*, vnder the command of MARTINSWART (a valiant and experimented *Captaine*) should passe ouer into *Ireland* to the new *King*. Hoping, that when the *Action* should haue the face of a receiued and settled *Regalitie* (with such a second Person, as the *Earle* of *Lincolne*, and the *Coniunction* and reputation of foraine succours) the fame of it would imbolden and prepare all the *Partie* of the *Confederates* and *Malecontents* within the Realme of *England*, to giue them assistance, when they should come ouer there. And for the *Person* of the *Counterfeit*, it was agreed, that if all things succeeded well, he should be put downe, and the true PLANTAGENET receiued: Wherin neuerthelesse the *Earle* of *Lincolne* had his particular hopes. After they were come into *Ireland*, and that the *Partie* tooke courage, by seeing themselues together in a Bodie, they grew very confident of successse, conceiuing and discourfing amongst themselues, that they went in vpon farre better *Cards* to ouerthrow King HENRY, then King HENRY had to ouerthrow King RICHARD. And that if there were not a *Sword* drawne against them in *Ireland*, it

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was a *Signe* the Swords in *England* would be soone sheathed, or beaten downe. And first, for a *Brauery* vpon this accession of power, they crowned their new *King* in the *Cathedrall Church* of *Dublin*; who formerly had bene but proclaimed onely; and then fate in *Councell* what should further be done. At which *Councell* though it were propounded by some, that it werethe best way to establish themselues first in *Ireland*, and to make that the Seat of the Warre, and to draw King HENRY thither in person, by whose absence, they thought there would be great alterations and commotions in *England*; yet because the *Kingdome* there was poore, and they should not be able to keepe their *Armie* together, nor pay their *Germane* Soldiers, and for that also the sway of the *Irish-men* and generally of the Men-of-warre, which (as in such cases of Popular tumults is vsuall) did in effect gouerne their Leaders, was eager, and in affection to make their fortunes vpon *England*; It was concluded with all possible speed to transport their forces into *England*. The King in the meane time, who at the first when he heard what was done in *Ireland*, though it troubled him, yet thought hee should bee well enough able to scatter the *Irish* as a *Flight* of *Birds*, and rattle away this *Swarme* of *Bees*, with their *King*; when hee heard afterwards that the Earle of *Lincolne* was embarqued in the action, and that the Lady MARGARET was declared for it, he apprehended the danger in a true Degree as it was, and saw plainly that his *Kingdome* must againe be put to the *Stake*, and that he must fight for it. And first, he did conceiue, before he vnderstood of the Earle of *Lincolnes* sayling into *Ireland* out of *Flanders*, that he should be assailed both vpon the *East-parts* of the *Kingdome* of *England* by some impression from *Flanders*, and vpon the *North-west* out of *Ireland*. And therefore hauing

hauing ordered Musters to be made in both *Parts*, and hauing prouisionally designed two *Generals*, I A S P E R Earle of *Bedford*, and I O H N Earle of *Oxford*, (meaning himselve alsotogoe in person, where the *Affaires* should most require it) and neuerthelesse not expecting any actuall *Inuasion* at that time (the *Winter* being farre on) he tooke his iourney himselve towards *Suffolke* and *Northfolke*, for the confirming of those parts. And being come to *S. Edmonds-bury*, hee vnderstood, that T H O M A S, Marquesse *Dorset* (who had beene one of the *Pledges* in *France*) was hasting towards him, to purge himselve of some *Accusations* which had beene made against him. But the King, though hee kept an Eare for him, yet was the time so doubtfull, that hee sent the *Earle of Oxford* to meet him, and forthwith to carry him to the *Tower*; with a faire *Message* neuerthelesse, that hee should beare that disgrace with patience, for that the King meant not his hurt, but onely to preferue him from doing hurt, either to the Kings seruice, or to himselve; and that the King should alwayes be able (when hee had cleared himselve) to make him reparation.

From *S. Edmonds-bury* he went to *Norwich*, where he kept his *Christmas*. And from thence he went (in a manner of *Pilgrimage*) to *Walsingham*, where hee visited our *Ladies Church*, famous for *miracles*, and made his *Prayers* and *Vowes* for helpe and deliuerance. And from thence he returned by *Cambridge* to *London*. Not long after, the *Rebels*, with their King (vnder the Leading of the Earle of *Lincolne*, the Earle of *Kildare*, the Lord *LOVEL*, and Colonell *SWART*) landed at *Fouldrey* in *Lancashire*, whither there repaired to them, Sir *THOMAS BROUGHTON*, with some small companie of *English*. The King by that time (knowing now the Storme would not diuide, but fall in one place) had leuied *Forces* in good num-

number; And in person (taking with him his two designed *Generals*, the Duke of *Bedford*, and the Earle of *Oxford*) was come on his way towards them as farre as *Couentry*, whence he sent forth a troupe of *Light-Horsemen* for discouerie, and to intercept some straglers of the Enemies, by whom he might the better vnderstand the particulars of their Progressse and purposes, which was accordingly done; though the King otherwise was not without intelligence from *Espials* in the *Campe*.

The *Rebels* tooke their way towards *Yorke*, without spoyling the *Countrie*, or any act of Hostilitie, the better to put themselues into fauour of the people, and to personate their *King*: who (no doubt, out of a princely feeling) was sparing, and compassionate towards his Subjects. But their *Snowball* did not gather as it went. For the people came not in to them: Neither did any rise or declare themselues in other parts of the Kingdome for them, which was caused partly by the good taste that the King had giuen his People of his *Gouernement*, ioyned with the reputation of his *Felicitie*; and partly for that it was an odious thing to the people of *England*, to haue a King brought in to them vpon the shoulders of *Irish* and *Dutch*, of which their Armie was in substance compounded. Neither was it a thing done with any great iudgement on the *Party* of the *Rebels*, for them to take their way towards *Yorke*: Considering that howsoeuer those parts had formerly beene a *Nurserie* of their friends; yet it was there, where the Lord *LOVEL* had so lately disbanded, and where the Kings presence had a little before qualified discontents. The *Earle* of *Lincolne* deceiued of his hopes of the Countries concurrence vnto him (in which case he would haue temporized) and seeing the businesse past Retract, resolued to make on where the King was,

and to giue him battaile; and therupon, marched towards *Newarke*, thinking to haue surprized the Towne. But the King was somewhat before this time come to *Nottingham*, where he called a *Councell* of Warre, at which was consulted, whether it were best to protract time, or speedily to set vpon the *Rebels*. In which *Councell* the King himselfe (whose continuall vigilancie did sucke in sometimes causelesse suspicions, which few else knew) inclined to the accelerating a *Battaile*. But this was presently put out of doubt, by the great aides that came in to him in the instant of this Consultation, partly vpon *Misfitues*, and partly *Voluntaries* from many parts of the Kingdome.

The principall persons that came then to the Kings aide, were the *Earle* of *Shrewesburie*, and the Lord STRANGE, of the *Nobilitie*: and of *Knights* and *Gentlemen* to the number of at least threescore and tenne persons, with their Companies, making in the whole, at the least six thousand fighting men, besides the *Forces* that were with the King before. Wherupon the King, finding his Armie so brauely re-enforced, and a great alacritie in all his men to fight, was confirmed in his former resolution, and marched speedily, so as hee put himselfe betweene the Enemies *Campe* and *Newarke*; being loth their Armie should get the commoditie of that Towne. The *Earle* nothing dismayed, came forwards that day vnto a little Village called *Stoke*, and there encamped that night, vpon the Brow or hanging of a hill. The King the next day presented him Battaille vpon the *Plaine*, the fields there being open and champion. The *Earle* couragiously came downe and ioyned Battaille with him. Concerning which *Battaile*, the relations that are left vnto vs are so naked, and negligent (though it be an action of so

recent memorie) as they rather declare the *Succeſſe* of the day, then the *Manner* of the fight. They ſay, that the King diuided his Armie into three *Battailes*; whereof the *Vant-guard* onely well ſtrengthened with wings, came to fight. That the *Fight* was fierce and obſtinate, and laſted three houres, before the victorie inclined either way; ſaue that Iudgement might be made, by that the Kings *Vant-guard* of it ſelfe maintained fight againſt the whole *Power* of the Enemies, (the other two *Battailes* remaining out of action) what the ſucceſſe was like to bee in the end. That MARTIN SWART with his *Germanes* performed brauely; and ſo did thoſe few *Engliſh* that were on that ſide, neither did the *Iriſh* faile in courage or fierceneſſe, but being almoſt naked men, only armed with *Darts* and *Skeines*, it was rather an *Execution*, then a *fight* vpon them; inſomuch as the furious ſlaughter of them was a great diſcouragement and appalement to the reſt; That there died vpon the place all the *Chieftaines*; That is, the *Earle* of *Lincolne*, the *Earle* of *Kildare*, FRANCIS Lord LOVEI, MARTIN SWART, and Sir THOMAS BROUGHTON; all making good the fight without any ground giuen. Onely of the Lord LOVEI there went a report, that he fled and ſwam ouer *Trent* on horſebacke, but could not recouer the further ſide, by reaſon of the ſteepneſſe of the Banke, and ſo was drowned in the *Riuer*. But another *Report* leaues him not there, but that he liued long after in a *Cave* or *Vault*. The number that was ſlain in the field, was of the *Enemies* part, foure thouſand at the leaſt; and of the *Kings* part, one halfe of his *Vant-guard*, beſides many hurt, but none of name. There were taken priſoners amongſt others, the *Counterfet* PLANTAGENET (now, LAMBERT SIMNEL againe) and the craftie *Prieſt* his *Tutor*. For LAMBERT, the King

would not take his life, both out of Magnanimitie, taking him but as an *Image of Wax*, that others had tempered and moulded ; and likewise out of wildome, thinking that if he suffered death, he would be forgotten too soone ; but being kept aliue, he would be a continuall *Spectacle*, and a kind of remedie against the like *Inchantments of People*, in time to come. For which cause hee was taken into seruice in his *Court* to a base office in his *Kitchin* ; so that (in a kind of *Mattacina* of humane fortune) Hee turned a *Broach*, that had worne a *Crowne*. Whereas Fortune commonly doth not bring in a *Comedie* or *Farce* alter a *Tragedy*. And afterwards hee was preferred to be one of the *Kings Falconers*. As to the *Priest*, he was committed *Close prisoner*, and heard of no more ; the King louing to seale vp his owne dangers.

After the *Battaile*, the King went to *Lincolne*, where he caused *Supplications* and *Thanksgiuings* to be made for his Deliuernance and Victorie. And that his Deuotions might goe round in *Circle*, he sent his *Banner* to bee offered to our Ladie of *Walsingham*, where before he made his *Vows*. And thus deliuered of this so strange an *Engine* & new *Inuention* of Fortune, he returned to his former confidence of minde, thinking now, that all his misfortunes had come at once. But it fell out vnto him according to the *Speech* of the *Common people* in the beginning of his reigne, that said ; *It was a token he should reigne in labour, because his reigne began with a sicknesse of Sweat*. But howsoeuer the King thought himselfe now in a *Hauen*, yet such was his wisdome, as his *Confidence* did seldome darken his *Fore-sight*, especially in things neare hand. And therefore awakened by so fresh, and v unexpected dangers, hee entred into due consideration, as well how to weed out the *Partakers* of the former *Rebellion*, as to kill the *Seeds* of the like in time to come :

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and withall to take away all *Shelters* and *Harbours* for discontented *Persons*, where they might hatch and foster *Rebellions*, which afterwards might gather strength and motion. And first, he did yet againe make a *Progresse* from *Lincolne* to the *Northerne Parts*, though it were indeed rather an *Itinerarie Circuit* of *Iustice*, then a *Progresse*. For all along as he went, with much severity and strict inquisition, partly by *Martiall Law*, and partly by *Commission*, were punished, the *Atherents*, and *Ayders* of the late *Rebels*. Not all by death, (for the Field had drawne much bloud) but by *Fines* and *Ransomes* which spared *Life*, and raised *Treasure*. Amongst other Crimes of this nature, there was diligent Inquirie made of such as had raised and dispersed abruit and rumour, a little before the Field fought, *That the Rebels had the day ; and that the Kings Armie was ouerthrowne, and the King fled.* Whereby it was supposed that many Succours, which otherwise would haue come vnto the King, were cunningly put off, and kept backe. Which *Charge* and *Accusation*, though it had some ground, yet it was industriously embraced and put on by diuers, who hauing beene in themselves not the best affected to the Kings part, nor forward to come to his aid, were glad to apprehend this colour, to couer their neglect and coldnesse, vnder the pretence of such discouragements. Which cunning neuerthelesse, the King would not vnderstand, though he lodged it, and noted it in some particulars, as his manner was.

But for the extirpating of the Roots and causes of the like *Commotions* in time to come, the King began to find where his Shooe did wring him, and that it was his depressing of the *House* of *YORKE*, that did rancle and fester the affections of his People. And therefore being now too wise to disdain perils any longer, and willing to giue some contentment in
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that kind (at least in *Ceremonie*) he resolved at last to proceed to the *Coronation* of his *Queene*. And therefore at his coming to *London*, where he entered in state, and in a kind of *Triumph*, and celebrated his *Victorie*, with two dayes of *Deuotion*, (for the first day he repaired to *Pauls*, and had the *Hymne* of *Te Deum* sung, and the morrow after he went in *Procession*, and heard the Sermon at the *Crosse*) the *Queene* was with great solemnitie crowned at *Westminster*, the five and twentieth of *November*, in the third yeare of his reigne, which was about two yeares after the marriage; *Like an old Christning, that had stayed long for Godfathers*. Which strange and vnusuall distance of time, made it subiect to euery mans note, that it was an Act against his stomacke, and put vpon him by necessitie and reason of *State*. Soone after, to shew that it was now faire weather againe, and that the imprisonment of *THOMAS Marquesse Dorset*, was rather vpon suspicion of the Time; then of the man, hee the said *Marquesse* was set at libertie without examination, or other circumstance. At that time also the King sent an *Ambassadour* vnto *Pope INNOCENT*, signifying vnto him this his Marriage, and that now (like another *ÆNEAS*) he had passed through the floods of his former troubles and trauailes, and was arriued vnto a safe *Hauen*: and thanking his *Holinesse*, that he had honoured the Celebration of his Marriage with the presence of his *Ambassadour*: and offering both his *Person* and the forces of his *Kingdome* vpon all occasions to doe him seruice.

The *Ambassadour* making his Oration to the *Pope*, in the presence of the *Cardinals*, did so magnifie the *King* and *Queene*, as was enough to glut the Hearers. But then he did againe so extoll and deifie the *Pope*, as made all that he had said in praise of his *Master* and
Mistresse

Mistresse Iecine temperate and passable. But hee was very honourably entertained, and extreemly much made on by the *Pope*. Who knowing himselfe to bee Lazie and vnprofitable to the *Christian world*, was wonderfully glad to heare that there were such *Echoes* of him sounding in remote parts. Hee obtained also of the *Pope* a very iust and honorable *Bull*, qualifying the *Priuilidges* of *Sanctuarie* (wherewith the king had bene extreemly gauled) in three points.

The first, that if any *Sanstuarie man* did by night or otherwise, get out of *Sanctuarie* priuily, and commit mischiefe and trespasse, and then come in againe, hee should lose the benefit of *Sanctuarie* for euer after. The second, that howsoeuer the *Person* of the *Sanctuarie man* was protected from his *Creditors*, yet his Goods out of *Sanctuarie* should not. The third, that if any tooke *Sanstuarie* for case of *Treason*, the King might appoint him *Keepers* to looke to him in *Sanctuarie*.

The King also for the better securing of his estate, against mutinous and malecontented Subiects (wherof He saw the *Realme* was full) who might haue their refuge iato *Scotland*, which was not vnder Key, as the *Ports* were; For that cause, rather then for any doubt of Hostilitie from those parts, before his coming to *London* (when he was at *Newcastle*) had sent a solemne Ambassage vnto I A M E S the third, King of *Scotland*, to treat and conclude a peace with him. The *Ambassadors* were R I C H A R D F O X E Bishop of *Excester*, and Sir R I C H A R D E D G C O M B E *Comptroller* of the Kings House, who were honourably receiued and entertained there. But the King of *Scotland* labouring of the same disease that King HENRY did (though more mortall, as afterwards appeared) that is, *Discontented Subiects*, apt to rise, and raise Tumult, although
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in his owne affection hee did much desire to make a Peace with the King; Yet finding his *Nobles* auerſe, and not daring to diſpleaſe them, concluded onely a *Truce* for ſeuē yeeres; giuing neuertheleſſe promiſe in priuate, that it ſhould bee renewed from time to time, during the two Kings liues.

H *Iberto* the King had beene exerciſed in ſetling his affaires at home. But about this time brake forth an occaſion that drew him to looke abroad, and to hearken to forraine buſineſſe. **C**HARLES the eighth the French King, by the vertue and good fortune of his two immediate Predeceſſors, **C**HARLES the ſeuenth his *Grand-father*, and **L**EWES the eleuenth his Father, receiued the Kingdome of *France* in more flouriſhing and ſpread Eſtate, than it had beene of many yeeres before; being redintegrate in thoſe principall *Members*, which anciently had beene portions of the Crowne of *France*, and were after diſſeuered, ſo as they remained onely in *Homage*, and not in *Soueraignty* (being gouerned by absolute Princes of their owne) *Angeou*, *Normandy*, *Prouence*, and *Burgundie*. There remained only *Brittaine* to be reunited, and ſo the *Monarchie* of *France* to be reduced to the ancient *Termes* and *Bounds*.

King **C**HARLES was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchaſe, and reannex that *Duchie*. Which his ambition was a wiſe and well weighed *Ambition*; not like vnto the ambitions of his ſucceeding enterprizes of *Italie*. For at that time being newly come to the *Crowne*, he was ſomewhat guided by his Fathers *Couſels*. (*Couſels*, not *Couſellors*) for his Father was his owne *Couſell*, and had few able men about him. And that King (he knew well) had cuer diſtaſted the deſignes of *Italie*, and in particular had an eye vpon *Brittaine*. There were many circumſtances

stances that did feed the ambition of CHARLES, with pregnant and apparant hopes of *Succeffe*. The Duke of Britaine old, and entred into a *Lethargie*, and serued with *Mercenarie Counsellors*, father of two only daughters, the one sickly and not like to continue. King CHARLES himselfe in the flower of his age, and the Subiects of France at that time well trayned for Warre, both for *Leaders* and *Souldiers*; men of seruice being not yet worne out, since the warres of LEWIS against *Burgundie*. Hee found himselfe also in peace with all his *Neighbour-Princes*. As for those that might oppole to his enterprife; MAXIMILIAN King of Romans, his *Riuall* in the same desires, (as well for the *Duchy*, as the *Daughter*) feeble in meanes; and King HENRY of England alwell somewhat obnoxious to him for his fauours and benefits, as busied in his particular troubles at home. There was also a faire and specious occasion offered him to hide his ambition, and to iustifie his warring vpon *Britaine*; for that the Duke had receiued, and succoured LEWIS Duke of *Orleance*, and other of the French *Nobilitie*, which had taken Armes against their King. Wherefore King CHARLES being resolved vpon that Warre, knew well he could not receiue any opposition so potent, as if King HENRY should either vpon *Policie of State*, in preuenting the growing greatnesse of France: or vpon gratitude vnto the Duke of Britaine, for his former fauours, in the time of his distresse, espouse that quarrell, and declare himselfe in aide of the Duke. Therefore hee no sooner heard that King HENRY was settled by his victorie, but forthwith he sent *Ambassadours* vnto him, to pray his assistance; or at the least that hee would stand neutrall: Which *Ambassadours* found the King at *Leicester*, and deliuered their *Ambassage* to this effect. They first imparted vnto the King the successe that

their *Master* had had a little before against M A X I M I L I A N, in recouerie of certaine Townes from him: which was done in a kind of priuacie, and inwardnesse towards the King; as if the *French-king* did not esteeme him for an outward or formall *Confederate*, but as one that had part in his affections and fortunes, and with whom he tooke pleasure to communicate his businesse. After this *Complement*, and some gratulation for the Kings victorie, they fell to their errand; declaring to the King, that their *Master* was enforced to enter into a iust and necessarie Warre with the *Duke of Britaine*, for that hee had receiued and succoured those that were *Traitors*, and Declared Enemies vnto his Person and *State*. That they were no meane, distressed, and calamitous *Persons* that fled to him for refuge, but of so great qualitie, as it was apparant that they came not thither to protect their owne fortune, but to infect and inuade his; the *Head* of them being the *Duke of Orleance*, the first *Prince* of the bloud, and the second Person of *France*. That therefore, rightly to vnderstand it, it was rather on their *Masters* part a *Defensue* Warre, then an *Offensue*; as that, that could not bee omitted or forborne, if he tendred the conseruation of his owne *Estate*; and that it was not the first *Blow* that made the Warre inuasiue, (for that no wise Prince would stay for) but the first *Prouocation*, or at least the first *Preparation*. Nay that this Warre was rather a *Suppression* of *Rebels*, then a Warre with a iust Enemy, where the case is; That his Subiects, *Traitors*, are receiued by the *Duke of Britaine* his *Homager*. That King H E N R Y knew well what went vpon it in example, if *Neighbour-Princes* should patronize and comfort *Rebels*, against the *Law of Nations* and of *Leagues*. Neuerthelesse that their *Master* was not ignorant, that the King had beene beholding to the
Duke

Duke of Britaine in his aduersitie; as on the other side, they knew he would not forget also the readinesse of their *King*, in ayding him when the *Duke of Britaine*, or his mercenary *Councillors* failed him, and would haue betrayed him; And that there was a great difference betweene the courtesies receiued from their *Master*, and the *Duke of Britaine*; for that the *Dukes* might haue ends of vilitie and *Bargaine*; whereas their *Masters* could not haue proceeded but out of entire *Affection*. For that, if it had beene measured by a politicke line, it had beene better for his affaires, that a *Tyrant* should haue reigned in *England*, troubled and hated, then such a *Prince*, whose vertues could not faile to make him great and porent, whensoever he was come to be *Master* of his affaires. But howsoever it stood for the point of obligation, which the *King* might owe to the *Duke of Britaine*, yet their *Master* was well assured, it would not diuert King HENRY of *England* from doing that, that was iust, nor euer embarke him in so ill grounded a quarrell. Therefore, since this Warre which their *Master* was now to make, was but to deliuer himselfe from imminent dangers, their *King* hoped the *King* would shew the like affection to the conseruation of their *Masters* estate, as their *Master* had (when time was) shewed to the Kings acquisition of his Kingdome. At the least, that according to the inclination which the *King* had euer professed of peace, he would looke on, and stand *Neutrall*; for that their *Master* could not with reason presse him to vndertake part in the Warre, being so newly settled and recouered. from intestine seditions. But touching the *Mysterie* of reannexing of the *Duchy of Britaine* to the Crowne of *France*, either by Warre, or by marriage with the Daughter of *Britaine*; the *Ambassadors* bare aloofe from it, as from a *Rocke*, knowing that it made molt against them. And therefore by all

meanes declined any mention thereof, but contrariwise interlaced in their conference with the King, the assured purpose of their *Master*, to match with the Daughter of M A X I M I L I A N; And entertained the King also with some wandring Discourses of their Kings purpose, to recover by Armes his right to the Kingdome of *Naples*, by an expedition in Person; All to remoue the King from all ieaousie of any *Designe*, in these hither Parts vpon *Britaine*, otherwise then for quenching of the fire, which hee feared might bee kindled in his owne estate.

The *King* after aduice taken with his *Councell*, made answer to the *Ambassadors*. And first returned their *Complement*, shewing hee was right glad of the *French Kings* reception of those Townes from M A X I M I L I A N. Then hee familiarly related some particular passages of his owne aduentures and victorie passed. As to the businesse of *Britaine*, the King answered in few words; That the *French King* and the Duke of *Britaine*, were the two persons to whom hee was most obliged of all men; and that hee should thinke himselfe very vnhappy, if things should goe so betweene them, as he should not be able to acquite himselfe in gratitude towards them both; and that there was no meanes for him as a *Christian King* and a Common friend to them, to satisfie all obligations both to God and Man, but to offer himselfe for a *Mediator* of an *Accord* and *Peace* betweene them; by which course he doubted not but their Kings estate and honour both, would be preserved with more *Safetie* and lesse *Enuie* then by a *Warre*, and that hee would spare no cost or paines, no if it were *To goe on Pilgrimage*, for so good an effect; And concluded, that in this great *Affaire*, which hee tooke so much to heart, hee would expresse himselfe more fully by an *Ambassage*, which he would speedily dispatch vnto the *French King* for that purpose.

pose. And in this sort the French *Ambassadors* were dismissed; The King auoiding to vnderstand any thing touching the re-annexing of *Britaine*, as the *Ambassadors* had auoided to mention it; saue that hee gaue a little touch of it in the word, *Enuie*. And so it was, that the King was neither so shallow, nor so ill aduertised, as not to perceiue the intention of the *French*, for the inuesting himselfe of *Britaine*. But first he was vtterly vnwilling (howsoeuer hee gaue out) to enter into Warre with *France*. A *Fame* of a Warre he liked well, but not an *Atchieuement*; for the one hee thought would make him *Richer*, and the other *Poorer*: and hee was possessed with many secret feares, touching his owne people, which hee was therefore loth to arme, and put weapons into their hands. Yet notwithstanding (as a prudent and couragious *Prince*) he was not so auerse from a Warre, but that he was resolved to choose it, rather then to haue *Britaine* carried by *France*, being so great and opulent a *Duchy*, and situate so opportunely to annoy *England*, either for *Coast*, or *Trade*. But the Kings hopes were, that partly by negligence, commonly imputed to the *French* (especially in the *Court* of a young King) and partly by the natiue power of *Britaine* it selfe, which was not small; but chiefly in respect of the great *Partie*, that the *Duke of Orleance* had in the Kingdome of *France*, and therby meanes to stirre vp *Ciwill* troubles, to diuert the *French-king* from the enterprise of *Britaine*: And lastly, in regard of the power of *MAXIMILIAN*, who was *Corriuall* to the *French King* in that *Pursuit*, the *Enterprize* would eyther bow to a pacc, or breake in it selfe. In all which, the King measured and valued things amisse, as afterwards appeared. He sent therefore forthwith to the *French King*, *CHRISTOPHER VRSWICKE*, his *Chaplain*, a person by him much trusted and imployed: choosing him the rather, be-
cause

cause he was a *Church-man*, as best sorting with an *Ambassie of Pacification*: and giuing him also a *Commissi- on*, That if the *French King* consented to treat, hee should thence repaire to the *Duke of Britaine*, and ripen the *Treatie* on both parts. *V R S W I C K* made declaration to the *French King*, much to the purpose of the Kings answer to the *French Ambassadors* here; instilling also tenderly some ouerture of receiuing to grace the *Duke of Orleance*, and some taste of Conditions of Accord. But the *French King* on the other side proceeded not sincerely, but with a great deale of art and dissimulation, in this *Treatie*; hauing for his end to gaine time, and so put off the *English-Succors*, vnder hope of *Peace*, till he had got good footing in *Britaine*, by force of *Armes*. Wherefore he answered the *Ambassador*, That hee would put himselfe into the Kings hands, and make him *Arbiter* of the *Peace*: and willingly consented, that the *Ambassador* should straightwayes passe into *Britaine*, to signifie this his consent, and to know the *Dukes* minde likewise; well fore-seeing, that the *Duke of Orleance*, by whom the *Duke of Britaine* was wholly led, taking himselfe to be vpon termes irreconcilable with him, would admit of no *Treatie* of *Peace*. Whereby hee should in one, both generally abroad veyle ouer his Ambition, and winne the reputation of iust and moderate proceedings; and should withall endearc himselfe in the Affections of the *King of England*, as one, that had committed all to his Will: Nay, and (which was yet more fine) make Faith in him, That although he went on with the Warre, yet it should be but with his *Sword* in his hand, to bend the stiffenesse of the other party to accept of *Peace*: and so the *King* should take no vmbra- ge of his arming and prosecution; but the *Treatie* to be kept on foot, to the very last instant, till hee were *Master of the Field*.

Which

Which grounds being by the *French King* wisely laid, all things fell out as he expected. For when the *English Ambassadour* came to the Court of *Britaine*, the *Duke* was then scarcely perfect in his memorie, and all things were directed by the *Duke of Orleance*; who gaue audience to the *Chaplaïne VRSWICK*, and vpon his *Ambassage* deliuered, made answer in somewhat high termes: That the *Duke of Britaine* hauing beene an *Host*, and a kind of *Parent* or *Foster-father* to the King, in his tenderesse of age, and weaknesse of fortune, did looke for at this time from King HENRY (the renowned King of *England*) rather braue *Troupes* for his Succours, then a vaine *Treatie* of Peace. And if the King could forget the good Offices of the *Duke* done vnto him aforesaid; yet he knew well, he would in his wisdome consider of the future, how much it imported his owne safetic, and reputation, both in forraigne parts, and with his owne people, not to suffer *Britaine* (the old *Confederates* of *England*) to be swallowed vp by *France*, and so many good *Ports*, and strong *Townes* vpon the *Coast*, be in the command of so potent a *Neighbour-King*, and so ancient an *Enemie*. And therefore humbly desired the King to thinke of this businesse as his owne; and therewith brake off, and denied any further conference for *Treatie*.

VRSWICK returned first to the *French King*, and related to him what had passed. Who finding things to sort to his desire, tooke hold of them, and said; That the *Ambassadour* might perceiue now, that which he for his part, partly imagined before. That considering in what hands the *Duke of Britaine* was, there would be no *Peace*, but by a mixt *Treatie* of force and perswasion. And therefore he would go on with the one, and desired the *King* not to desist from the other. But for his owne part, he did faithfully promise, to bee still in the Kings power, to rule him

him in the matter of Peace. This was accordingly represented vnto the King by VRSWICK at his returne; and in such a fashion, as if the *Treatie* were in no sort desperate, but rather stayed for a better houre, till the *Hammer* had wrought, and beat the *Partie* of *Britaine* more pliant. Whereupon there passed continually *Packets* and *Dispatches* betweene the two *Kings*, from the *One* out of *desire*, and from the other out of *disimulation*, about the negotiation of Peace. The *French King* meane while inuaded *Britaine* with great forces, and distressed the Citie of *Nantes* with a strait siege, and (as one, who though hee had no great Iudgement, yet had that, that hee could dissemble home) the more he did vrge the prosecution of the *Warre*, the more he did at the same time, vrge the solicitation of the *Peace*. Infomuch as during the siege of *Nantes*, after many Letters and particular messages, the better to maintaine his dissimulation, and to refresh the *Treatie*; he sent BERNARD DAVBIGNY (a person of good qualitie) to the King, earnestly to desire him, to make an end of the businesse howsoeuer.

The King was no lesse readie to reuiue and quicken the *Treatie*; And therupon sent three *Commissioners*, the *Abbot* of *Abington*, Sir RICHARD TVNSTAL, and CHAPLEINE VRSWICK formerly imployed, to doe their vtmost endeouours, to manage the *Treatie* roundly and strongly.

About this time the Lord WOODVILE, (Vncle to the *Queene*) a valiant gentleman, & desirous of honor, sued to the King, that he might raise some *Power* of *Voluntaries* vnder-hand, and without licence or passport (wherein the King might any wayes appeare) goe to the aide of the *Duke* of *Britaine*. The King denied his request, (or at least seemed so to doe) and layed strait commandement vpon him, that hee should

should not stirre, for that the King thought his honour would suffer therein, during a *Treatie*, to better a *Partie*. Neuerthelesse this Lord (either being viruly, or out of conceipt that the King would not inwardly dislike that, which he would not openly auow) sailed secretly ouer into the Isle of *Wight*, whereof hee was *Gouernour*, and leuied a faire *Troupe* of foure hundred men, and with them passed ouer into *Brittaine*, and ioyned himselfe with the *Dukes* Forces. The *Newes* whereof when it came to the *French Court*, put diuers *Young Bloods* into such a furie, as the *English Ambassadors* were not without perill to bee outraged. But the *French King* both to preserue the Priuiledge of *Ambassadors*, and being conscious to himselfe that in the businesse of Peace, hee himselfe was the greater dissembler of the two, forbade all iniuries of fact or word, against their persons, or Followers. And presently came an *Agent* from the King, to purge himselfe touching the Lord *WOODVILES* going ouer, vsing for a principall argument, to demonstrate that it was without his priuitie, for that the *Troupes* were so small, as neither had the *Face* of a succour by authoritie; nor could much aduance the *Brittaine* affaires. To which message, although the *French King* gaue no full credit, yet he made faire weather with the King, and seemed satisfied. Soone after the *English Ambassadors* returned, hauing two of them bene likewise with the *Duke* of *Britaine*, and found things in no other termes, then they were before. Vpon their returne, they informed the King of the state of the affaires, and how farre the *French King* was from any true meaning of Peace; and therefore he was now to aduise of some other course. Neither was the King himselfe lead all this while with credulity meerely, as was generally supposed: But his Error was not so much facility of beleefe, as an ill measuring of the forces of the other *Partie*.

For (as was partly touched before) the King had cast the businesse thus with himselfe. He tooke it for granted in his owne iudgement, that the Warre of *Britaine*, in respect of the strength of the *Townes*, and of the *Partie*, could not speedily come to a *Period*. For he conceiued that the Counsels of a Warre, that was vndertaken by the *French King*, then childlesse, against an *Heire-apparant* of *France*, would be very faint and slow. And besides, that it was not possible, but that the state of *France* should be imbroiled with some troubles and alterations in fauour of the *Duke of Orleance*. Hee conceiued likewise, that *M A X I M I L I A N*, King of the *Romans*, was a Prince warlike and potent; who (he made account) would giue succours to the *Britaines* roundly. So then iudging it would be a worke of *Time*, hee laide his plot, how hee might best make vse of that *Time*, for his owne affaires. Wherein first hee thought to make his vantage vpon his *Parliament*; knowing that they being affectionate vnto the quarrell of *Britaine*, would giue treasure largely. Which treasure, as a noise of Warre might draw forth; so a peace succeeding might coter vp. And because hee knew his people were hot vpon the businesse, hee chose rather to seeme to bee deceiued, and lulled asleepe by the *French*, then to be backward in himselfe; considering his *Subiects* were not so fully capable of the reasons of *State*, which made him hold backe. Wherefore to all these purposes hee saw no other expedient, then to set and keepe on foot a continuall *Treatie of Peace*; laying it downe, and taking it vp againe, as the occurrence required. Besides, he had in consideration the point of Honour in bearing the blessed person of a *Pacificator*. Hee thought likewise to make vse of the Enuie, that the *French King* met with, by occasion of this Warre of *Britaine*, in strengthening himselfe with new alliances,

ces ; as namely that of FERDINANDO of Spaine, with whom he had euer a consent euen in nature and customes ; and likewise with MAXIMILIAN, who was particularly interessed. So that in substance hee promised himselfe Money, Honour, Friends, and Peace in the end. But those things were too fine to be fortunate, and succeed in all parts ; for that great affaires are commonly too rough and stubborne to be wrought vpon by the finer edges, or points of wit. The King was likewise deceiued in his two main grounds. For although he had reason to conceiue, that the *Council of France* would be wary to put the King into a Warre against the *Heire-appearant of France* ; yet hee did not consider, that CHARLES was not guided by any of the principall of the *Bloud* or *Nobilitie*, but by meane Men, who would make it their *Master-peece* of Credit and fauour, to giue venturous Counsels, which no great or wise Man durst, or would. And for MAXIMILIAN, he was thought then a *Greater-matter* then he was ; his vnstable and necessitous Courtes being not then knowne.

After Consultation with the *Ambassadors*, who brought him no other newes, then he expected before (though he would not seeme to know it till then) he presently summoned his *Parliament*, and in open *Parliament* propounded the cause of *Britaine* to both *Houses*, by his *Chancellor* MORTON *Arch-Bishop of Canterburie*, who spake to this effect.

MY Lords and Masters ; The Kings Grace our Soueraigne Lord, hath commanded me to declare vnto you the causes that haue moued him at this time to summon this his *Parliament* ; which I shall doe in few words,

craving pardon of his Grace, and you all, if I performe it not as I would.

His Grace doth first of all let you know, that he retaineth in thankefull memorie the loue and loyaltie shewed to him by you, at your last Meeting, in establishment of his royaltie; freeing and discharging of his partakers, and confiscation of his Traytors and Rebels: more then which could not come from Subiects to their Soueraigne, in one action. This he taketh so well at your hands, as he hath made it a Resolution to himselfe, to communicate with so louing and well approued Subiects, in all Affaires that are of publike nature, at home or abroad.

Two therefore are the causes of your present assembling: the one, a forraigne Businesse; the other, matter of gouernment at home.

The French King (as no doubt yee haue heard) maketh at this present hot warre vpon the Duke of Britaine. His Armie is now before Nantes, and holdeth it straitly besieged being the principall Citie (if not in Ceremonie and Preheminance, yet in Strength and Wealth) of that Duchie. Yee may guesse at his Hopes, by his attempting of the hardest part of the Warre first. The cause of this Warre he knoweth best. Hee alleageth the entertaining and succouring of the Duke of Orleance, and
some.

Some other French Lords, whom the King taketh for his Enemies. Others diuine of other Matters. Both parts haue by their Ambassadors diuers times prayed the Kings Aids: The French King Aides, or Neutrallitie; the Britons Aides simply; for so their case requireth. The King, as a Christian Prince, and blessed Sonne of the Holy Church, hath offered himselfe as a Mediator, to treat a Peace betweene them. The French King yeeldeth to treat, but will not stay the prosecution of the Warre. The Britons, that desire Peace most, hearken to it least; not vpon confidence or stiffnesse, but vpon distrust of true meaning, seeing the Warre goes on. So as the King, after as much paines and care to effect a Peace, as euer he tooke in any Businesse, not being able to remoue the Prosecution on the one side, nor the Distrust on the other, caused by that Prosecution, hath let fall the Treatie; not repenting of it, but despairing of it now, as not likely to succeed. Therefore by this Narratiue you now vnderstand the state of the Question, whereupon the King prayeth your aduice: which is no other, but whether hee shall enter into an auxiliarie and defensiu Warre for the Britons against France.

And the better to open your vnderstandings
in

in this Affaire, the King hath commanded mee to say somewhat to you from him, of the Persons that doe interuene in this Businesse ; and somewhat of the Consequence thereof, as it hath relation to this Kingdome ; and somewhat of the Example of it in generall: making neuerthelesse no Conclusion or Iudgement of any Point, vntill his Grace hath receiued your faithfull and politique aduices.

First, for the King our Soueraigne himselve, who is the principall Person you are to eye in this Businesse ; his Grace doth professe, that he truly and constantly desireth to reigne in Peace. But his Grace saith, he will neither buy Peace with Dishonour, nor take it vp at interest of Danger to ensue ; but shall thinke it a good Change, if it please God to change the inward Troubles and Seditions, wherewith he hath beene hitherto exercised, into an honourable Forraigne Warre. And for the other two Persons in this Action, the French King, and the Duke of Britaine, his Grace doth declare vnto you, that they be the Men, vnto whom he is of all other Friends and Allies most bounden : the one hauing held ouer him his hand of Protection from the Tyrant: the Other hauing reacht forth vnto him his hand of helpe, for the recouerie of his Kingdome. So that his affection toward them in his naturall

rall Person, is vpon equall tearmes. And whereas you may haue heard, that his Grace was enforced to flie out of Britaine into France, for doubts of being betrayed; his Grace would not in any sort haue that reflect vpon the Duke of Britaine, in defacement of his former benefits: for that hee is thoroughly informed, that it was but the practice of some corrupt Persons about him, during the time of his sicknesse, altogether without his consent or priuie.

But howsoeuer these things doe interesse his Grace in his particular, yet hee knoweth well, that the higher Bond that tieth him to procure by all meanes the safecie and welfare of his louing Subiects, doth dis-interesse him of these Obligations of Gratitude, otherwise then thus: that if his Grace be forced to make a Warre, he doe it without passion, or ambition.

For the consequence of this Action towards this Kingdome, it is much as the French Kings intention is. For if it be no more, but to range his Subiects to reason, who beare themselves stout vpon the strength of the Duke of Britaine, it is nothing to vs. But if it be in the French Kings purpose, or if it should not be in his purpose, yet if it shall follow all one, as if it were sought, that the French King shall make a Prouince of Britaine, and ioyne it to the
Crowne

Crowne of France: then it is worthy the consideration, how this may import England, as well in the increasement of the greatnesse of France, by the addition of such a Countrey, that stretcheth his Boughes vnto our Seas, as in depriving this Nation, and leauing it naked of so firme and assured Confederates, as the Britons haue alwayes beene. For then it will come to passe, that whereas not long since, this Realme was mightie vpon the Continent, first in Territorie, and after in Alliance, in respect of Burgundie and Britaine, which were Confederates indeed, but dependant Confederates; now the one being already cast, partly into the greatnes of France, and partly into that of Austria, the other is like wholly to be cast into the greatnesse of France, and this Island shall remaine confined in effect within the salt Waters, and girt about with the Coast-Countries of two mightie Monarchs.

For the Example, it resteth likewise vpon the same Question, vpon the French Kings intent. For if Britaine be carried and swallowed vp by France, as the world abroad (apt to impute and construe the Actions of Princes to Ambition) conceiue it will; then it is an Example very dangerous and vniuersall, that the lesser Neighbour Estate should bee deuoured of the greater. For this may bee the case of Scotland
towards

towards England ; of Portugal, towards Spaine ; of the smaller Estates of Italie, towards the greater ; and so of Germanie ; or as if some of you of the Commons, might not liue and dwell safely, besides some of these great Lords. And the bringing in of this Example, will be chiefly laid to the Kings charge, as to him that was most interessed and most able to forbid it. But then on the other side, there is so faire a Pretext on the French Kings Part (and yet Pretext is neuer wanting to Power) in regard the danger imminent to his owne Estate is such, as may make this Enterprize seeme rather a Work of Necessitie, then of Ambition, as doth in reason correct the Danger of the Example. For that the Example of that which is done in a mans owne defence, cannot be dangerous ; because it is in anothers power to auoid it. But in all this businesse, the King remits himselfe to your graue and mature aduice, whereupon he purposeth to relye.

This was the effect of the Lord Chancellors Speech touching the Cause of Britaine : For the King had commanded him to carrie it so, as to affect the Parliament towards the Businesse ; but without engaging the King in any expresse declaration.

The Chancellor went on :

I

For

FOr that which may concerne the Governement at home, the King hath commanded me to say unto you ; That he thinketh there was neuer any King (for the small time that he hath reigned) had greater and iuster cause of the two contrarie Passions of Joy, and Sorrow, then his Grace hath. Joy, in respect of the rare and visible Favours of Almighty God, in girtting the Imperiall Sword upon his side, and assisting the same his Sword against all his Enemies; and likewise in blessing him with so many good and loving Seruants and Subiects, which haue neuer fayled to giue him faithfull Counsell, ready Obedience, and couragious Defence. Sorrow, for that it hath not pleased God to suffer him to sheathe his Sword (as hee greatly desired otherwise then for Administration of Justice) but that he hath beene forced to draw it so oft, to cut off Trayterous and disloyall Subiects, whom (it seemes) God hath left (a few amongst many good) as the Canaanites among the People of Israel, to be thornes in their sides, to tempt and trie them; though the end hath beene alwayes (Gods Name bee blessed therefore) that the destruction hath fallen upon their owne heads.

Wherefore his Grace saith ; That hee seeth, that it is not the Bloud spilt in the Field, that
will

will saue the Bloud in the Citie; nor the Marshalls Sword, that will set this Kingdome in perfect Peace: But that the true way is, to stop the Seeds of Seditiō and Rebellion in their beginnings; and for that purpose to deuise, confirme, and quicken good and holesome Lawes, against Riots, and vnlawfull Assemblies of People, and all Combinations and Confederacies of them, by Liueries, Tokens, and other Badges of factious Dependance; that the Peace of the Land may by these Ordinances, as by Barres of Fron, bee soundly bound in and strengthened, and all Force both in Court, Countrey, and priuate Houses, be suppress. The care hereof, which so much concerneth your selues, and which the nature of the Times doth instantly call for, his Grace commends to your Wisdomes.

And because it is the Kings desire, that this Peace, wherein he hopeth to gouerne and maintaine you, doe not beare onely vnto you Leaues for you to sit vnder the shade of them in safetie; but also should beare you Fruit of Riches; Wealth and Plentie: Therefore his Grace prays you, to take into consideration matter of Trade, as also the Manufactures of the Kingdome, and to repress the bastard and barren Employment of Moneyes, to Usurie and vnlawfull Exchanges, that they may be (as their natu-

rall use is) turned upon Commerce, and lawfull and Royall Trading. And likewise, that our People bee set on worke in Arts and Handy-crafts ; that the Realme may subsist more of it selfe ; that Idlenesse be auoided, and the drayning out of our Treasure, for forraine Manufactures, stopped. But you are not to rest beere onely, but to provide further, that whatsoeuer Merchandize shall bee brought in from beyond the Seas, may bee employed upon the Commodities of this Land ; wherby the Kingdomes stocke of Treasure may be sure to bee kept from being diminished, by any ouer-trading of the For-rainer.

And lastly, because the King is well assured, that you would not haue him poore, that wishes you rich ; he doubteth not, but that you will haue care, as well to maintaine his Reuenues, of Customs, and all other Natures, as also to supply him with your louing Aides, if the case shall so require. The rather, for that you know the King is a good Husband, and but a Steward in effect for the Publike ; and that what comes from you is but as Moisture drawne from the Earth, which gathers into a Cloud, and fals back upon the Earth againe. And you know well, how the Kingdomes about you grow more and more in Greatnesse, and the Times
are

are stirring ; and therefore not fit to finde the King with an emptie Purse. More I haue not to say to you ; and wish, that what hath beene said, had beene better exprest : But that your Wisdomes and good Affections will supply. G O D blesse your Doings.

I T was no hard matter to dispose and affect the Parliament in this businesse ; aswell in respect of the Emulation betweene the Nations, and the Enuie at the late growth of the *French Monarchie* ; as in regard of the Danger, to suffer the *French* to make their approaches vpon *England*, by obtaining so goodly a maritime *Prouince*, full of Sea-townes, and Hauens, that might doe mischief to the *English*, either by inuasion or by interruption of *Traffique*. The *Parliament* was also moued with the point of *Oppression* ; for although the *French* seemed to speake reason, yet *Arguments* are euer with multitudes too weake for *Suspitions*. Wherefore they did aduise the King, roundly to embrace the *Britons* quarrell, and to send them speedy aides, and with much alacritie and forwardnesse granted to the King a great rate of *Subsidie*, in contemplation of these aides. But the King both to keepe a decencie towards the *French King*, to whom he profest himselfe to be obliged, and indeed desirous rather to shew Warre, then to make it ; sent new solemne *Ambassadors* to intimate vnto him, the *Decree* of his *Estates*, and to iterate his motion, that the *French* would desist from *Hostilitie* ; or if Warre must follow, to desire him to take it in good part, if at the motion of his people, who were sensible of the cause of the *Britons* as their ancient

Friends,

Friends, and Confederates, hee did send them succours ; with protestation neuerthelesse, that to saue all *Treaties* and *Lawes* of Friendship, hee had limited his *Force*, to proceed in aide of the *Britons*, but in no wise to warre vpon the *French*, otherwise then as they maintained the possession of *Britaine*. But before this formall *Ambassage* arriued, the *Partie* of the *Duke* had receiued a great blow, and grew to manifest declination. For nere the Towne of *Saint Alban* in *Britaine*, a *Battaile* had beene giuen, where the *Britons* were ouerthrowne, and the *Duke* of *Orleance*, and the *Prince* of *Orange* taken *Prisoners*, there being slaine on the *Britons* part six thousand Men, and amongst them the *Lord* W O O D V I L E, and almost all his *Souldiers*, valiantly fighting. And of the *French* part one thousand two hundred, with their *Leader*, I A M E S G A L E O T, a great *Commander*.

When the newes of this *Battaile* came ouer into *England*, it was time for the *King* (who now had no subterfuge to continue further *Treatie*, and saw before his Eyes, that *Britaine* went so speedily for lost, contrarie to his hopes, knowing also that with his *People* and *Forreiners* both, he sustained no small *Enuie* and *disreputation* for his former delays) to dispatch with all possible speed his succours into *Britaine* ; which hee did vnder the conduct of *ROBERT* Lord *BROOKE* to the number of eight thousand choise Men, and well armed ; who hauing a faire wind, in few houres landed in *Britaine*, and ioyned themselues forthwith to those *Briton-Forces*, that remained after the *Defeat*, and marched straight on to find the *Enemie*, and incamped fast by them. The *French* wisely husbanding the possession of a *Victorie*, and well acquainted with the courage of the *English*, especially when they are fresh, kept themselues within their *Trenches*, being strongly lodged, and resolu'd not to giue *battaile*.

But

But meane while, to harrasse and wearie the *English*, they did vpon all aduantages set vpon them with their *Light-Horse*; wherein neuertheless they receiued commonly losse, especially by meanes of the *English-Archers*.

But vpon these atchieuements FRANCIS Duke of *Britaine* deceased; an accident that the King might easily haue foreseene, and ought to haue reckoned vpon, and prouided for, but that the *Point of Reputation*; when newes first came of the *Battaile* lost (that somewhat must bee done) did ouerbear the *Reason of Warre*.

After the *Dukes* decease, the principall persons of *Britaine*, partly bought, partly through faction, put all things into confusion; so as the *English* not finding *Head or Bodie* with whom to ioyne their *Forces*, and being in icaloussie of *Friends*, as well as in danger of *Enemies*, and the Winter begun, returned home siue moneths after their landing. So the *Battaile of Saint Alban*, the death of the *Duke*, and the retire of the *English-succours* were (after some time) the causes of the losse of that *Duchie*; which action some accounted as a blemish of the Kings Iudgement; but most but as the misfortune of his times.

But howsoever the temporarie Fruit of the *Parliament* in their aid and aduice giuen for *Britaine*, tooke not, nor prospered not; yet the lasting Fruit of *Parliament*, which is good and wholsome *Lawes*, did prosper, and doth yet continue to this day. For according to the *Lord Chancellours* admonition, there were that *Parliament* diuers excellent *Lawes* ordained, concerning the *Points* which the King recommended.

First, the authoritie of the *Star-chamber*, which before subsisted by the ancient *Common-Lawes* of the *Realme*, was confirmed in certaine *Cases* by Act of *Parlia*

Parliament. This Court is one of the largest and noblest Institutions of this Kingdome. For in the distribution of *Courts of Ordinarie Iustice* (besides the *High-Court of Parliament*) in which distribution the *Kings-Bench* holdeth the *Pleas of the Crowne*, the *Common-Place*, *Pleas Ciuill*, the *Exchequer Pleas* concerning the *Kings Reuenue*, and the *Chancery* the *Pretorian* power for mitigating the *Rigour of Law*, in case of extremitie, by the conscience of a good man ; there was neuerthelesse alwaies reserued a high and preheminent power to the *Kings Counsell*, in *Causes* that might in example, or consequence, concerne the state of the *Common-wealth*, which if they were *Criminall*, the *Counsell* vsed to sit in the *Chamber*, called the *Star-Chamber* ; if *Ciuill*, in the *White-Chamber*, or *White-hall*. And as the *Chancery* had the *Pretorian* power for *Equitie* ; so the *Star-chamber* had the *Censorian* power for *Offences*, vnder the degree of *Capitall*. This Court of *Star-chamber* is compounded of good Elements ; for it consisteth of foure kindes of *Persons* : *Councillors*, *Peeres*, *Prelates*, and *Chief-Iudges*. It discerneth also principally of foure kinds of *Causes* ; *Forces*, *Frauds*, *Crimes* various of *Stellionate*, and the *Inchoations* or middle acts towards *Crimes Capitall*, or hainous, not actually committed or perpetrated. But that which was principally aimed at by this Act was *Force*, and the two chiefe *Supports* of *Force*, *Combination* of multitudes, and *Maintenance* or *Headship* of great *Persons*.

From the generall peace of the *Countrie*, the *Kings* care went on to the peace of the *Kings House*, and the securitie of his great *Officers* and *Counsellors*. But this *Law* was somewhat of a strange composition and temper. That if any of the *Kings* seruants vnder the degree of a *Lord*, doe conspire the death of any of the *Kings* *Connsell*, or *Lord* of the *Realme*, it is made *Capitall*. This *Law* was thought to bee procured by the *Lord*

Chan-

Chancellor, who being a sterne and haughtie man, and finding he had some mortall Enemies in Court, provided for his owne safetic; drowning the enuie of it in a generall Law, by communicating the priuiledge with all other Councillors and Peeres, and yet not daring to extend it further, then to the Kings seruants in *Chekrowle*, lest it should haue beene too harsh to the Gentlemen, and other Commons of the Kingdome; who might haue thought their ancient *Libertie*, and the clemencie of the *Lawes of England* inuaded, *If the will in any case of Felonie should be made the deed.* And yet the reason which the Act yeeldeth (that is to say, *That hee that conspireth the death of Councillors may be thought indirectly, and by a meane, to conspire the death of the King himselfe*) is indifferent to all Subjects, as well as to Seruants in Court. But it seemeth this sufficed to serue the Lord Chancellors turne at this time. But yet hee liued to neede a Generall Law, for that hee grew afterwards as odious to the *Countrie*, as hee was then to the *Court*.

From the peace of the Kings House, the Kings care extended to the peace of *Private Houses* and *Families*. For there was an excellent Morall Law moulded thus; The taking and carrying away of *Women* forcibly, and against their will (except *Female-Wards* and *Bond-women*) was made Capitall. The Parliament wisely and iustly conceiuing, that the obtaining of *Women* by force into *Possession* (howloeuer afterwards Assent might follow by Allurements) was but a *Rape* drawne forth in length, becaule the first *Force* drew on all the rest.

There was made also another Law for Peace in generall, and repressing of *Murthers* and *Man-slaughters*; and was in amendment of the *Common Lawes* of the *Realme*, being this: That wheras by the *Common Law*, the Kings-suit in case of *Homicide*, did expect *The*

yeare and the day, allowed to the *Parties Suit* by way of *Appeale*; and that it was found by experience, that the *Partie* was many times compounded with, and many times wearied with the *Suit*, so that in the end such *Suit* was let fall, and by that time the matter was in a manner forgotten, and therby *Prosecution* at the *Kings suit* by *Indictment* (which is euer best, *Flagrante crimine*) neglected; it was ordained, That the *Suit* by *Indictment* might bee taken as well at any time within the *yeare and the day*, as after, not preiudicing neuertheless the *Parties Suit*.

The King began also then, as well in *Wisdome* as in *Iustice* to pare a little the *Priuiledge* of *Clergie*; ordaining, That *Clarks coniuelt* should bee burned in the hand; both because they might taste of some corporall punishment, and that they might carry a *Brand* of infamie. But for this good Acts sake, the King himselfe was after branded by *PERKINS* Proclamation; for an execrable breaker of the *Rites of Holy Church*.

Another *Law* was made for the better *Peace* of the *Countrey*; by which *Law* the *Kings Officers* and *Farmors* were to forfeit their *Places* and *Holds*, in case of vnlawfull *Retainer*, or partaking in *Routs* and vnlawfull *Assemblies*.

These were the *Lawes* that were made for repressing of *Force*, which those times did chiefly require; and were so prudently framed, as they are found fit for all succeeding times, and so continue to this day.

There were also made good and politicke *Lawes* that *Parliament* against *Vsurie*, which is the *Bastard vse* of *Money*; And against vnlawfull *Chiuances* and *Exchanges*, which is *Bastard Vsurie*; And also for the security of the *Kings Customs*; And for the employment of the *Procedures* of *Forraine Commodities*, brought in by *Merchant-strangers*, vpon the *Natiue Commodities* of the *Realme*; Together with some other *Lawes* of lesse importtance.

But

But howsoever the *Lawes* made in that *Parliament* did beare good and holesome Fruit; yet the *Subsidie* granted at the same time, bare a Fruit, that proved harsh and bitter. All was inned at last into the Kings Barne; but it was after a *Storme*. For when the *Commissioners* entred into the Taxation of the *Subsidie* in *Yorkefbire*, and the *Bishopricke* of *Duresme*; the people vpon a sudaine grew into great mutine; and said openly, that they had endured of late yeares a thousand miseries, and neither could nor would pay the *Subsidie*. This (no doubt) proceeded not simply of any present necessitie, but much by reason of the old humour of those Countries, where the memorie of King RICHARD was so strong, that it lies like *Lees* in the bottome of mens hearts; and if the *Vessell* was but stirred, it would come vp. And (no doubt) it was partly also by the instigation of some factious *Malecontents*, that bare principall stroke amongst them. Here vpon the *Commissioners* being somewhat astonished, deferred the matter vnto the *Earle* of *Northumberland*, who was the principall man of Authoritie in those Parts. The *Earle* forthwith wrote vnto the *Court*, signifying to the King plainly enough in what flame hee found the people of those Countries, and praying the Kings direction. The King wrote backe peremptorily, That hee would not haue one penny abated, of that which had bene granted to him by *Parliament*, both because it might encourage other Countries to pray the like *Release*, or Mitigation, and chiefly, because hee would neuer endure, that the base *Multitude* should frustrate the Authoritie of the *Parliament*; wherein their *Votes* and Consents were concluded. Vpon this dispatch from *Court*, the *Earle* assembled the principall *Iustices* and *Free-holders* of the Countrey; and speaking to them in that imperious Language wherein the King had written to him,

which needed not (save that an *Harsh-buſiſſe* was vnfortunately fallen into the hands of a *Harsh-man*) did not onely irritate the People, but make them conceiue, by the ſtoutneſſe and haughtineſſe of deliuerie of the Kings Errand ; that himſelfe was the Author or principall Perſwader of that Counſell. Whereupon the meaner ſort routed together, and ſuddenly aſſayling the *Earle* in his Houſe, ſlew him, and diuers of his ſeruants. And reſted not there, but creating for their Leader Sir I O H N E G R E M O N D, a factious perſon, and one that had of a long time borne an ill *Talent* towards the King ; and being animated alſo by a baſe Fellow, called I O H N A C H A M B E R, a very *Boute-feu*, who bare much ſway amongſt the vulgar and popular, entred into open *Rebellion*, and gaue out in flat termes, that they would goe againſt King H E N R Y, and fight with him for the maintenance of their *Liber-ties*.

When the King was aduertified of this new *Inſurrection* (being almoſt a *Feuer*, that tooke him euery yeare) after his manner little troubled therewith, hee ſent T H O M A S *Earle* of *Surrey* (whom hee had a little before not onely releaſed out of the Tower, and pardoned, but alſo receiued to ſpeciall fauour) with a competent Power againſt the *Rebels* ; who fought with the principall Band of them, and defeated them, and tooke aliue I O H N A C H A M B E R, their fire-brand. As for Sir I O H N E G R E M O N D, hee fled into *Flanders*, to the Ladie M A R G A R E T of *Burgundie* ; whoſe Palace was the *Sanctuarie* and Receptacle of all *Traitors* againſt the King. I O H N A C H A M B E R was executed at *Yorke*, in great ſtate ; for he was hanged vpon a Gibbet raiſed a Stage higher in the miſt of a ſquare *Gallowes*, as a *Traitor Paragon* ; And a number of his men that were his chiefe *Complices*, were hanged vpon the lower *Storie* round about

about him; and the rest were generally pardoned. Neither did the King himselfe omit his custome, to be first or second in all his warlike Exploits; making good his Word, which was vsuall with him when he heard of *Rebels*; that *He desired but to see them*. For immediatly after he had sent downe the Earle of *Surrey*, he marched towards them himselfe in person. And although in his iourney hee heard newes of the Victory, yet hee went on as farre as *Torke*, to pacifie and settle those Countreyes. And that done returned to *London*, leauing the Earle of *Surrey* for his *Lieutenant* in the *Northerne parts*; and Sir RICHARD TVNSTALL for his principall *Commissioner*, to leuie the *Subsidie*, whereof he did not remit a *Denier*.

About the same timethat the King lost so good a Seruant, as the Earle of *Northumberland*; hee lost likewise a faithfull friend and Allie of IAMES the third, King of *Scotland*, by a miserable disauster. For this vnfortunate *Prince*, after a long smother of discontent, and hatred of many of his *Nobilitie* and *People*, breaking forth at times into seditions and alterations of *Court*, was at last distressed by them, hauing taken Armes, and surprised the person of *Prince IAMES* his sonne, partly by force, partly by threats, that they would otherwise deliuer vp the Kingdome to the King of *England*, to shadow their Rebellion, and to bee the titular and painted Head of those Armes. Whereupon the King (finding himselfe too weake) fought vnto King HENRY, as also vnto the *Pope*, and the King of *France*, to compose those troubles, betweene him and his Subjects. The Kings accordingly interposed their Mediation in a round and Princely manner: Not only by way of request and perswasion, but also by way of protestation of menace; declaring, that they thought it to be the common Cause of all Kings, *If Subjects should be suffered to giue Lawes*

unto their Soueraigne; and that they would accordingly resent it, and reuenge it. But the *Rebels* that had shaken off the greater *Yoke* of Obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser *Tye* of Respect. And *Furie* preuailing about *Feare*, made answer, That there was no talking of Peace, except the King would resigne his Crowne. Whereupon (Treatie of Accord taking no place) it came to a *Battaile*, at *Bannocks-Bourne* by *Striuelin*. In which *Battaile* the King transported with wrath and iust indignation, inconsiderately fighting and precipitating the charge, before his whole numbers came vp to him, was (notwithstanding the contrarie expresse and straight commandement of the *Prince* his sonne) slaine in the Pursuit, being fled to a Mill, scituate in the field, where the *Battaile* was fought.

As for the *Popes* Ambassie, which was sent by *ADRIANDE CASTELLO* an *Italian Legate* (and perhaps as those times were might haue preuailed more) it came too late for the *Ambassie*, but not for the *Ambassador*. For passing through *England*, and being honourably entertained, and receiued of King *HENRY*; (who euer applied himselfe with much respect to the *See of Rome*) hee fell into great grace with the King, and great familiaritie and friendship with *MORTON* the *Chancellor*. In so much as the King taking a liking to him, and finding him to his minde, preferred him to the Bishopricke of *Hereford*, and afterwards to that of *Bath* and *Wells*, and imployed him in many of his affaires of *State*, that had relation to *Rome*. Hee was a man of great learning, wisdom, and dexteritie in businesse of *State*; and hauing not long after ascended to the degree of *Cardinall*, payd the King large tribute of his gratitude, in diligent and iudicious aduertisement of the occurrents of *Italie*. Neuerthelesse in the end of his time, hee was parta-

partaker of the conspiracie, which *Cardinall ALPHONSO PETRUCCI*, and some other *Cardinalls* had plotted against the life of *Pope LEO*. And this offence in it selfe so hainous, was yet in him aggravated by the motiue therof, which was not malice or discontent, but an aspiring minde to the *Papacie*. And in this height of impietie there wanted not an intermixture of leuitie and follie; for that (as was generally belieued) hee was animated to expect the *Papacie*, by a fatall *Mockerie*; the prediction of a *South-saier*, which was; *Tbat one should succeed Pope LEO, whose name should bee ADRIAN, an aged man of meane birth, and of great learning and wisdom.* By which *Character* and figure, hee tooke himselfe to bee described though it were fulfilled of *ADRIAN the Flemming*, sonne of a *Dutch Brewer*, *Cardinall of Tortosa*, and *Preceptor vnto CHARLES the Fifth*; the same that not changing his *Christen-name*, was afterwards called *ADRIAN the Sixth*.

But these things happened in the yeare following, which was the fift of this King. But in the end of the fourth yeare the King had called againe his *Parliament*, not as it seemeth for any particular occasion of *State*. But the former *Parliament* being ended somewhat sodainly, in regard of the preparation for *Britaine*, the King thought hee had not remunerated his people sufficiently with good *Lawes*, which euermore was his *Retribution* for *Treasure*. And finding by the *Insurrection* in the *North*, there was discontentment abroad, in respect of the *Subsidie*, hee thought it good to giue his *Subjects* yet further contentment, and comfort in that kind. Certainly his times for good *Comon-wealths Lawes* did excell. So as he may iustly be celebrated for the best *Law-giuer* to this Nation, after King *EDWARD the first*. For his *Lawes* (who so markes them well) are deepe, and not vulgar;

gar; not made vpon the *Spurre* of a particular Occasion for the *Present*, but out of Prouidence of the *Future*, to make the Estate of his People still more and more happie; after the manner of the *Legislators* in ancient and Heroicall Times.

First therefore he made a *Law*, sutable to his owne Acts and Times. For as himselfe had in his Person and Marriage made a finall Concord, in the great Suit and Title for the *Crowne*; so by this *Law* hee settled the like Peace and Quiet in the priuate Possessions of the Subiects. Ordaining, *That Fines thence-forth should bee finall, to conclude all Strangers Rights*; and that vpon *Fines* leuied, and solemnely proclaimed, the *Subiect* should haue his time of Watch for five yeares after his Title accrued; which if hee fore-passed, his Right should be bound for euer after; with some exception neuerthelesse, of *Minors, Married-Women*, and such incompetent Persons.

This *Statute* did in effect but restore an ancient Statute of the Realme, which was it selfe also made but in affirmance of the *Common-Law*. The alteration had beene by a *Statute*, commonly called the *Statute of Non-claime*, made in the time of EDWARD the Third. And surely this *Law* was a kind of *Prognostick* of the good Peace, which since his time hath (for the most part) continued in this Kingdome, vntill this day. For *Statutes of Non-Claim*e are fit for times of Warre, when mens heads are troubled, that they cannot intend their Estate; But *Statutes*, that quiet *Possessions*, are fittest for Times of Peace, to extinguish Suits and Contentions, which is one of the *Banes* of Peace.

Another *Statute* was made of singular *Policie*, for the Population apparantly, and (if it beethroughly considered) for the *Souldiery*, and *Militar Forces* of the Realme.

Inclosures at that time began to be more frequent, whereby Arable Land (which could not be manured without people and Families) was turned into Pasture, which was easily rid by a few *Heards-men*; and Tenancies for *Yeares*, *Lives*, and *At Will* (whereupon much of the *Yeomanrie* liued) were turned into Demesnes. This bred a decay of People, and (by consequence) a decay of *Townes*, *Churches*, *Tithes*, and the like. The King likewise knew full well, and in no wise forgot, that there ensued with all vpon this a decay and diminution of *Subsidie* and *Taxes*; for the more Gentlemen, euer the lower bookes of *Subsidies*. In remedying of this inconuenience, the Kings Wisdome was admirable, and the *Parliaments* at that time. *Inclosures* they would not forbid, for that had beene to forbid the improuement of the *Patrimonie* of the Kingdome; nor *Tillage* they would not compell, for that was to striue with Nature and Vilitie. But they tooke a course to take away depopulating *Inclosures*, and depopulating *Pasturage*, and yet not by that name, or by any Imperious expresse *Prohibition*, but by consequence. The *Ordinance* was, *That all Houses of Husbandry, that were vsed with twentie Acres of Ground, and upwards, should be maintained and kept vp for euer; together with a competent Proportion of Land to be vsed and occupied with them*; and in no wise to be seruered from them, as by another *Statute*, made afterwards in his Successors time, was more fully declared. This vpon Forfeiture to be taken; not by way of Popular *Action*, but by seizure of the Land it selfe. by the King and Lords of the *Fee*, as to halfe the Profits, till the Houses and Lands were restored. By this meanes the Houses being kept vp, did of necessitie inforce a *Dweller*; and the proportion of Land for Occupation being kept vp, did of necessitie inforce that *Dweller*; not to be a Begger or *Cottager*, but a man

of some substance, that might keepe Hiends and Seruants, and set the Plough on going. This did wonderfully concerne the *Might* and *Manner-hood* of the Kingdome, to haue Fermes, as it were of a *Standard* sufficient to maintaine an able Body out of Penurie, and did in effect amortize a great part of the Lands of the Kingdome vnto the Hold and Occupation of the *Yeomanrie* or *Middle-people*, of a condition betwene *Gentlemen*, and *Cottagers*, or *Peasants*. Now, how much this did aduance the *Militar Power* of the Kingdome, is apparant by the true *Principles* of Warre, and the examples of other Kingdomes. For it hath beene held by the generall Opinion of men of best Iudgement in the warres (howsoeuer some few haue varied, and that it may receiue some distinction of Case) that the principall Strength of an Armie consisteth in the *Infanterie* or *Foot*. And to make good *Infanterie*, it requireth men bred, not in a seruile or indigent fashion, but in some free and plentifull manner. Therefore if a *State* runne most to *Noble-men* and *Gentlemen*, and that the *Husband-men* and *Plough-men* be but as their Work-folkes and Labourers, or elle meeere *Cottagers* (which are but *Housed-Beggars*) you may haue a good *Cavallerie*, but neuer good stable Bands of *Foot*; like to *Coppice-Woods*, that if you leaue in them *Staddles* too thicke, they will runne to *Bushes* and *Briars*, and haue little cleane *Vnderwood*. And this is to be seene in *France*, and *Italie*, and some other Parts abroad, where in effect all is *Noblesse*, or *Pesantrie*, I speake of People out of *Townes*, and no middle People; and therefore no good Forces of *Foot*: In somuch, as they are inforced to imploy *Mercenarie Bands*, of *Switzers* and the like, for their *Battalions* of *Foot*: Whereby also it comes to passe, that those *Nations* haue much People, and few *Souldiors*. Whereas the King saw, that contrariwise

it would follow, that *England* though much lesse in Territoric, yet should haue infinitely more *Souldiours* of their natiue Forces, then those other Nations haue. Thus did the King secretly sow *Hidraes* teeth, where-vpon (according to the *Poets* fiction) should rise vp *Armed men* for the seruice of this Kingdome.

The King also (hauing care to make his Realme potent, aswell by *Sea* as by *Land*) for the better maintenance of the *Nauie*, ordained; *That wines and woads from the parts of Gascoigne and Languedocke, should not be brought but in English bottomes*; Bowing the ancient Policie of this Estate, from consideration of *Plentie*, to consideration of *Power*. For that almost all the ancient *Statutes* incite by all meanes *Merchant-Strangers*, to bring in all sorts of Commodities; hauing for end *Cheapnesse*, and not looking to the point of *State* concerning the *Nauall-power*.

The King also made a *Statute* in that *Parliament* Monitory and Minatory, towards *Iustices of Peace*, that they should duly execute their office, inuiting complaints against them, first to their *Fellow-Iustices*, then to the *Iustices of Assise*, then to the *King* or *Chancellor*; and that a *Proclamation*, which hee had published of that Tenor, should be read in open *Sessions* foure times a yeare, to keepe them awake. Meaning also to haue his lawes executed, and therby to reape either *Obedience* or *Forfeitures*; (wherin towards his latter times hee did decline too much to the left hand) he did ordaine remedie against the practice that was growne in vse, to stop and dampe *Informations* vpon *Penall Lawes*, by procuring *Informations* by collusion to be put in by the Confederates of the Delinquents, to be faintly prosecuted; and let fall at pleasure; and pleading them in Barre of the *Informations*, which were prosecuted with effect.

He made also *Lawes* for the correction of the *Mint*,

and counterfaiting of forreine *Coyne* currant. And that no payment in *Gold*, should bee made to any *Merchant-stranger*, the better to keepe *Treasure* within the *Realme*, for that *Gold* was the mettall that lay in least roomc.

He made also *Statutes* for the maintenance of *Draperie*, and the keeping of *Wools* within the *Realme*; and not only so, but for stinting, and limiting the prices of *Cloth*, one for the *Finer*, and another for the *Courser* sort. Which I note, both because it was a rare thing to set prices by *Statute*, especially vpon our Home-Commodities; and because of the wise *Modele* of this *Act*, not prescribing Prices, but stinting them not to exceed a rate, that the *Clothier* might drape accordingly as he might afford.

Diuers other good *Statutes* were made that *Parliament*, but these were the principall. And here I doe desire those; into whose hands this worke shall fall, that they do take in good part my long insisting vpon the *Lawes*, that were made in this Kings reigne. Whereof I haue these reasons; Both because it was the pre eminent vertue and merit of this King, to whose memorie I doe honour; and because it hath some correspondence to my Person; but chiefly, because (in my iudgement) it is some defect euen in the best writers of *Historie*, that they doe not often enough summarily deliuer and set downe the most memorable *Lawes*, that passed in the times wherof they write, being indeed the principall *Acts* of Peace. For though they may bee had in *Originall Bookes* of *Law* themselves; yet that informeth not the iudgement of *Kings* and *Councillors*, and *Persons* of *Estate*, so well as to see them described, and entred in the *Table* and *Pourtrait* of the Times.

About the same time, the King had a *Loane* from the *Citie* of *Foure thousand pounds*; which was double

to that they lent before, and was duely and orderly payd back at the day, as the former likewise had beene. The King euer choosing rather to borrow too soone, then to pay too late, and so keeping vp his Credit.

Neither had the King yett cast off his cares and hopes touching *Britaine*, but thought to master the occasion by Policie, though his Armes had beene vnfortunate, and to bereaue the *French King* of the fruit of his *Victorie*. The summe of his designe was, to encourage M A X I M I L I A N to goe on with his suit, for the marriage of A N N E, the heire of *Britaine*, and to aide him to the consummation therof. But the affaires of M A X I M I L I A N were at that time in great trouble and combustion, by a *Rebellion* of his Subiects in *Flanders*; especially those of *Bruges* and *Gaunt*, wherof the Towne of *Bruges* (at such time as M A X I M I L I A N was there in person) had sodainly armed in tumult, and slaine some of his principall Officers, and taken himselfe prisoner, and held him in durance, till they had enforced him, and some of his Councillors, to take a solemne oath, to pardon all their offences, and neuer to question and reuenge the same in time to come. Neuerthelesse F R E D E R I C K E the *Emperour* would not suffer this reproach and indignitic offered to his sonne to passe, but made sharpe warres vpon *Flanders*; to reclaime and chastise the *Rebels*. But the Lord R A V E N S T E I N, a principall person about M A X I M I L I A N, and one that had taken the oath of *Abolition* with his Master, pretending the Religion therof, but indeed vpon priuate ambition; and (as it was thought) instigated and corrupted from *France*, forsooke the *Emperour* and M A X I M I L I A N his Lord, and made himselfe an Head of the *Popular Partie*, and seized vpon the Townes of *Ipre* and *Sluce*, with both the *Castles*. And forthwith
sent

sent to the Lord CÖRDES, Gouvernour of *Picardie* vnder the *French King*, to desire aide, and to moue him, that hee on the behalfe of the *French King* would bee *Protector* of the *vnited Towns*, and by force of *Armes* reduce the rest. The Lord CÖRDES was readie to embrace the occasion, which was partly of his owne setting, and sent forthwith greater *Forces*, then it had beene possible for him to raise on the so-daine, if hee had not looked for such a summons before, in aide of the Lord RAVENSTEIN, and the *Flemmings*, with instructions to inuest the Townes betweene *France* and *Bruges*. The *French Forces* besieged a little Towne called *Dixmue*, where part of the *Flemmish Forces* ioyned with them. While they lay at this siege, the *King of England*, vpon pretence of the safety of the *English Pale* about *Calice*, but in truth being loth that M A X I M I L I A N should become contemptible, and therby bee shaken off by the States of *Britaine* about this marriage, sent ouer the Lord MÖRLEY with a thousand men vnto the Lord DAVBIGNY, then Deputie of *Calice*, with secret instructions to aide M A X I M I L I A N, and to raise the siege of *Dixmue*. The Lord DAVBIGNY (giuing it out that all was for the strengthening of the *English Marches*) drew out of the *Garrisons* of *Calice*, *Hammes*, and *Guines*, to the number of a thousand Men more. So that with the fresh Succours that came vnder the *Conduct* of the Lord MÖRLEY, they made vp to the number of two thousand, or better. Which *Forces* ioyning with some Companies of *Almaines*, put themselues into *Dixmue*, not perceiued by the Enemies; and passing through the Towne with some re-enforcement (from the *Forces* that were in the Towne) assailed the Enemies Campe, negligently guarded, as being out of feare; where there was a bloody fight, in which the *English* and their *Partakers* ob-

obtained the victorie, and slew to the number of eight thousand Men, with the losse on the *English* part of a hundred or thereabouts ; amongst whom was the Lord MORLEY. They tooke also their great Ordnance, with much rich spoiles, which they carried to *Newport*, whence the Lord DAVBIGNY returned to *Calice*, leauing the hurt Men, and some other Voluntaries in *Newport*. But the Lord CORDES being at *Ipre* with a great power of Men, thinking to recouer the losse and disgrace of the fight at *Dixmue*, came presently on, and sate downe before *Newport*, and besieged it ; and after some dayes siege, hee resolved to trie the fortune of an *Affault* : Which hee did one day, and succeeded therein so farre, that hee had taken the principall Tower and Fort in that Citie, and planted vpon it the *French* Banner. Whence neuerthelesse they were presently beaten forth by the *English*, by the helpe of some fresh Succours of Archers arriuing by good fortune (at the instant) in the Hauen of *Newport*. Whereupon the Lord CORDES discouraged, and measuring the new Succours (which were small) by the Successse (which was great) leuied his Siege. By this meanes, matters grew more exasperate betweene the two Kings of *England* and *France*, for that in the warre of *Flanders*, the auxiliarie Forces of *French* and *English* were much blouded one against another. Which Bloud rankled the more, by the vaine words of the Lord CORDES, that declared himselfe an open Enemy of the *English*, beyond that that appertained to the present Seruice ; making it a common byword of his, *That hee could bee content to lie in Hell seven yeares, so hee might winne Calice from the English.*

The King hauing thus vpheld the Reputation of MAXIMILIAN, aduised him now to presse on his
Mar-

Marriage with *Britaine* to a conclusion. Which *MAXIMILIAN* accordingly did, and so farre forth pre-
 uayled both with the young *Lady*, and with the prin-
 cipall persons about her, as the Marriage was consum-
 mate by *Proxie*, with a *Ceremonie* at that time in these
 Parts new. For shee was not onely publikely contra-
 cted, but stated as a *Bride*, and solemnly Bedded ;
 and after shee was laid, there came in *MAXIMIL-
 LIANS* *Ambassadour* with letters of *Procuration*, and
 in the presence of sundry Noble Personages, Men
 and Women, put his Legge (strip naked to the Knee)
 betweene the Espousall Sheets ; to the end, that that
Ceremonie might bee thought to amount to a *Consum-
 mation*, and actuall Knowledge. This done, *MAXI-
 MILIAN* (whose propertie was to leaue things then,
 when they were almost come to perfection, and to
 end them by imagination ; like ill Archers, that draw
 not their Arrowes vp to the Head : and who might
 as easily haue bedded the *Lady* himselve, as to haue
 made a *Play* and *Disguise* of it) thinking now all as-
 sured, neglected for a time his further Proceeding, and
 intended his Warres. Meane while, the *French King*
 (consulting with his *Diuines*, and finding that this pre-
 tended *Consummation* was rather an *Invention* of Court,
 then any wayes valide by the Lawes of the *Church*)
 went more really to worke, and by secret Instruments
 and cunning Agents, as well *Matrons* about the young
Lady as *Councellers*, first sought to remoue the Point
 of *Religion* and *Honour* out of the minde of the *Lady*
 her selfe, wherein there was a double labour. For
MAXIMILIAN was not onely contracted vnto the
Lady, but *MAXIMILIAN*s daughter was likewise
 contracted to King *CHARLES*. So as the *Marriage*
 halted vpon both feet, and was not cleare on either
 side: But for the *Contract* with King *CHARLES*, the
 Exception lay plaine and faire ; for that *MAXIMI-*

LIANS daughter was vnder yeares of *consent*, and so not bound by Law, but a power of Disagreement left to either part. But for the *Contract* made by MAXIMILIAN with the *Lady* her selfe, they were harder driuen: hauing nothing to alledge, but that it was done without the consent of her *Soueraigne* Lord, King CHARLES, whose *Ward* and *Client* shee was, and Hee to her in place of a Father; and therefore it was void, and of no force, for want of such Consent. Which defect (they sayd) though it would not euacuate a *Marriage*, after *Cohabitation*, and *Actuall Consummation*; yet it was enough to make void a *Contract*. For as for the pretended *Consummation*, they made sport with it, and said: *That it was an argument, that MAXIMILIAN was a Widdower, and a cold Wooer, that could content himselfe to be a Bridgrome by Deputie, and would not make a little Iourney, to put all out of question.* So that the young *Lady*, wrought vpon by these Reasons, finely instilled by such as the *French King* (who spared for no Rewards or Promises) had made on his side; and allured likewise by the present Glory and Greatnesse of King CHARLES. (being also a young King, and a *Batchelor*) and loth to make her Countrey the Seat of a long and miserable Warre; secretly yeilded to accept of King CHARLES. But during this secret *Treatie* with the *Ladie*, the better to saue it from Blasts of Opposition and Interruption, King CHARLES resorting to his wonted Arts, and thinking to carry the *Marriage*, as hee had carried the Warres, by entertaining the King of England in vaine beliefe, sent a solemne *Ambassage* by FRANCIS Lord of *Luximburge*, CHARLES MARRIGNIAN and ROBERT GAGVIEN, Generall of the Order of the *Bonnes Hommes* of the *Trinitie*, to treat a Peace and League with the King; coupling it with an *Article* in the nature of a *Request*, that the

French King might with the Kings good will (according vnto his right of *Seigniorie* and *l'utelage*) dispose of the Marriage of the young *Duchesse* of *Britaine*, as hee should thinke good; offering by a Iudiciall proceeding to make void the Marriage of *MAXIMILIAN* by *Proxie*. Also all this while the better to amuse the world, hee did continue in his Court and custodie the Daughter of *MAXIMILIAN*; who formerly had beene sent vnto him, to beebred and educated in *France*; not dismissing or renvoying her, but contrariwise professing and giuing out strongly, that hee meant to proceed with that Match. And that for the *Duchesse* of *Britaine*, hee desired onely to prelerue his right of *Seigniorie*, and to giue her in Marriage to some such *Allye*, as might depend vpon him.

When the three Commissioners came to the Court of *England*, they deliuered their *Ambassage* vnto the King, who remitted them to his *Councell*; where some dayes after they had Audience, and made their Proposition by the *Prior* of the *Trinitie* (who though hee were third in place, yet was held the best Speaker of them) to this effect.

MY Lords, the King our Master, the greatest and mightiest King that raigned in *France* since *CHARLES* the Great (whose Name he beareth) hath neuerthelesse thought it no disparagement to his Greatnesse, at this time to propound a Peace, yea, and to pray a Peace with the King of *England*. For which purpose hee hath sent vs his Commissioners, instructed and enabled with full and ample power,
to

to treat and conclude; giuing vs further in charge, to open in some other businesse the secrets of his owne intentions. These be indeed the precious Loue-tokens betweene great Kings, to communicate one with another the true state of their affaires, and to passe by nice Points of Honour, which ought not to giue Law vnto Affection. This I doe assure your Lordships; It is not possible for you to imagine the true and cordiall Loue, that the King our Master beareth to your Soueraigne, except you were neare him, as we are. He vseth his Name with so great respect; he remembreth their first acquaintance at Paris with so great contentment; nay, hee neuer speakes of him, but that presently he falls into discourse of the miseries of great Kings, in that they cannot conuerse with their Equalls, but with Seruants. This affection to your Kings Person and Vertues, GOD hath put into the Heart of our Master, no doubt for the good of Christendome, and for purposes yet vnknowne to vs all. For other Root it cannot haue, since it was the same to the Earle of Richmond, that it is now to the King of England. This is therefore the first motiue that makes our King to desire Peace, and League with your Soueraigne: Good affection, and somewhat that hee findes in his owne Heart. This affection is also armed

with reason of Estate. For our King doth in all candour and franknesse of dealing open himselfe unto you; that hauing an honourable, sea, and a holy Purpose, to make a Voyage and Warre in remote Parts, he considereth that it will be of no small effect, in point of Reputation to his enterprise, if it be knowne abroad, that hee is in good peace with all his Neighbour Princes, and specially with the King of England, whom for good causes he esteemeth most.

But now (my Lords) giue me leaue to vse a few words to remoue all scruples and misse-undersstandings, betweene your Soueraigne and ours, concerning some late Actions; which if they be not cleared, may perhaps hinder this Peace. To the end, that for matters past, neither King may conceiue unkindnesse of other, nor think the other conceiueth unkindnesse of him. The late Actions are two; That of Brittain, and that of Flanders. In both which, it is true, that the Subiects swords of both Kings, haue encountered and stricken, and the wayes and Inclinations also of the two Kings, in respect of their Confederates and Allies, haue seuered.

For that of Brittain; The King your Soueraigne knoweth best what hath passed. It was a Warre of necessitie on our Masters part. And though the Motiues of it were sharp and piquant

quant as could be, yet did he make that Warre rather with an Oliue-branch, then a Laurel-Branch in his Hand, more desiring Peace then Victorie. Besides, from time to time he sent (as it were) Blank-papers to your King, to write the conditions of Peace. For though both his Honour and Safetie went upon it, yet he thought neither of them too precious, to put into the King of Englands hands. Neither doth your King on the other side make any vnfriendly interpretation, of your Kings sending of succours to the Duke of Brittain; for the King knoweth well, that many things must bee done of Kings for satisfaction of their People, and it is not hard to discern what is a Kings owne. But this matter of Brittain is now (by the Act of GOD) ended and passed; and (as the King hopeth) like the way of a Ship in the Sea, without leauing any impression in either of the Kings mindes; as hee is sure for his part it hath not done in his.

For the Action of Flanders; As the former of Brittain was a Warre of necessitie, so this was a Warre of Iustice; which with a good King is of equall necessitie, with danger of Estate, for else hee should leaue to bee a King. The Subiects of Burgundie are Subiects in Chiefe to the Crown of France, and their Duke the Homager and Vassall of France. They had wont to bee good
Sub-

Subiects, howsoever MAXIMILIAN hath of late distempered them. They fled to the King for Justice, and deliuerance from oppression. Justice hee could not denie; Purchase hee did not seeke. This was good for MAXIMILIAN, if he could haue seene it in people mutined, to arrest Fury, and preuent Despaire. My Lords, it may bee this I haue said is needlesse, saue that the King our Master is tender in any thing, that may but glance vpon the friendship of England. The amitie betweene the two Kings (no doubt) stands entire and inuiolate. And that their Subiects swords haue clashed, it is nothing vnto the publike Peace of the Crownes; it being a thing very vsuall in auxiliarie Forces of the best and straitest Confederates, to meet and draw bloud in the Field. Nay, many times there bee Aides of the same Nation on both sides, and yet it is not (for all that) A Kingdome diuided in it selfe.

It resteth (my Lords) that I impart vnto you a matter, that I know your Lordships all will much reioyce to heare; as that which importeth the Christian Common-weale more, then any Action that hath hapned of long time. The King our Master hath a purpose and determination, to make Warre vpon the kingdome of Naples; being now in the possession of a Bastard slip of
Ar-

Arragon, but appertaining vnto his Maiestie, by cleare and vndoubted right; which if hee should not by iust Armes seeke to recouer, hee could neither acquite his Honour, nor answer it to his People. But his Noble and Christian thoughts rest not here. For his Resolution and Hope is, to make the Re-conquest of Naples, but as a Bridge, to transport his Forces into Grecia; and not to spare Bloud or Treasure (If it were to the impairing of his Crowne, and dis-peopling of France) till either hee hath ouertrowne the Empire of the OTTOMANS, or taken it in his way to Paradise. The King knoweth well, that this is a designe; that could not arise in the minde of any King, that did not stedfastly looke vp vnto GOD, whose quarrell this is, and from whom commeth both the Will, and the Deed. But yet it is agreeable to the Person that hee beareth (though vnworthy) of the Thrice-Christian King, and the eldest Sonne of the Church. Whereunto he is also inuited by the Example (in more ancient time) of King HENRIE the Fourth of England, (the first Renowned King of the House of LANCASTER; Ancestour, though not Progenitour to your King) who had a purpose towards the end of his time (as you know better) to make an Expedition into the Holy-Land;
and

and by the Example also (present before his eyes) of that Honourable and Religious Warre which the King of Spaine now maketh, and hath almost brought to perfection, for the recoverye of the Realme of Granada from the Moores. And although this Enterprise may seeme vast and vnmeasured, for the King to attempt that by his owne Forces, wherein heretofore a Coniunction of most of the Christian Princes hath found worke enough; yet his Maiestie wisely considereth, that sometimes smaller Forces being vnited vnder one Command, are more effectually in Prooffe (though not so promising in Opinion and Fame) then much greater Forces, variously compounded by Associations and Leagues; which commonly in a short time after their Beginnings, turne to Dissociations & Diuisions. But my (Lords) that which is as a Voice from Heauen that called the King to this Enterprise, is a Rent at this time in the House of the OTTOMANS. I doe not say, but there hath bene Brother against Brother in that House before, but neuer any that had refuge to the Armes of the Christians, as now hath GEMES, (Brother vnto BAI AZETH, that reigneth) the farre brauer Man of the two; the other being betweene a Monke and a Philosopher
and

and better read in the Alcoran and Auerroes, then able to weild the Scepter of so warlike an Empire. This therefore is the King our Masters memorable and heroicall Resolution for an Holy Warre. And because he carrieth in this the Person of a Christian Souldiour, as well as of a Great Temporall Monarch; hee beginneth with Humilitie, and is content for this cause, to begge Peace at the hands of other Christian Kings. There remaineth onely rather a Ciuill Request, then any essentiall part of our Negotiation, which the King maketh to the King your Soueraigne. The King (as the World knoweth) is Lord in Chiefe of the Duchie of Britaine. The Marriage of the Heire belongeth to him as Guardian. This is a priuate Patrimoniall Right, and no Businesse of Estate : yet neuerthelesse (to runne a faire course with your King, whom he desires to make another Himselfe, and to bee one and the same thing with him) his Request is, That with the Kings Fauour and Consent, he may dispose of her Marriage, as he thinketh good, and make void the intruded and pretended Marriage of MAXIMILIAN, according to Justice. This (my Lords) is all that I haue to say, desiring your pardon for my weaknesse in the deliuerie.

N

Thus

THus did the *French Ambassadors* with great shew of their Kings affection, and many sugred words seeke to adulce all matters betweene the two Kings, hauing two things for their ends ; The one, to keepe the King quiet till the Marriage of *Britaine* was past, and this was but a *Summer fruit*, which they thought was almost ripe and would be soone gathered. The other was more lasting ; and that was to put him into such a temper as he might be no disturbance or impediment to the voyage for *Italie*. The *Lords of the Councell* were silent ; and said only, *That they knew the Ambassadors would looke for no answer, till they had reported to the King ;* And so they rose from *Councell*. The King could not well tell what to thinke of the Marriage of *Britaine*. He saw plainly the ambition of the *French King* was to impatronize himselfe of the *Duchie* ; but he wondred he would bring into his *House* a litigious Marriage, especially considering who was his Successor. But weighing one thing with another, he gaue *Britaine* for lost ; but resolved to make his profit of this businesse of *Britaine*, as a quarrell for Warre ; and that of *Naples*, as a *Wrench* and meane for Peace ; being well aduertised, how strongly the King was bent vpon that *Action*. Hauing therefore conferred diuers times with his *Councell*, and keeping himselfe somewhat close ; he gaue a direction to the *Chancellor*, for a formall answer to the *Ambassadors*, and that hee did in the presence of his *Councell*. And after calling the *Chancellor* to him apart, bade him speake in such language, as was fit for a *Treatie* that was to end in a Breach ; and gaue him also a speciall *Caueat*, that he should not vse any words, to discourage the voyage of *Italie*. Soone after the *Ambassadors* were sent for to the *Councell*, and the Lord *Chancellor* spake to them in this sort.

MY Lords Ambassadors, I shall make answer by the Kings Commandement, vnto the eloquent Declaration of you my Lord Prior, in a briefe and plaine manner. The King forgetteth not his former loue and acquaintance with the King your Master. But of this there needeth no repetition. For if it bee betweene them as it was, it is well; if there bee any alteration, it is not words that will make it vp.

For the Businesse of Britaine, the King findeth it a little strange that the French King maketh mention of it, as matter of well deseruing at his hand. For that Deseruing was no more, but to make him his Instrument, to surprize one of his best Confederates. And for the Marriage, the King would not meddle in it if your Master would marry by the Book, and not by the Sword.

For that of Flanders, if the Subiects of Burgundie had appealed to your King, as their Chiefe-Lord, at first, by way of Supplication; it might haue had a shew of Justice. But it was a new forme of Proceffe, for Subiects to imprison their Prince first, and to slay his Officers, and then to be Complainers. The King saith, That sure he is, when the French King, and himselfe sent to the Subiects of Scotland (that had

had taken Armes against their King) they both spake in another Stile, and did in princely manner signifie their detestation of Popular Attentates, upon the Person or Authoritie of Princes. But my Lords Ambassadors, the King leaueth these two actions thus : That on the one side, hee hath not receiued any manner of satisfaction from you concerning them ; and on the other, that he doth not apprehend them so deeply, as in respect of them, to refuse to treat of Peace, if other things may goe hand in hand. As for the Warre of Naples, and the Designe against the Turke ; the King hath commanded me expressely to say, That hee doth wish with all his heart, to his good Brother the French King, that his Fortunes may succede according to his Hopes, and honourable intentions. And whensoever he shall heare, that he is prepared for Grecia, as your Master is pleased now to say, that he beggeth a Peace of the King, so the King will then begge of him a part in that Warre.

But now my Lords Ambassadors, I am to propound vnto you somewhat on the Kings part. The King your Master hath taught our King what to say and demand. You say (my Lord Prior) that your King is resolved to recouer his right to Naples, wrongfully detained from him.

And

And that if hee should not thus doe, he could not acquite his Honour, nor answere it to his People. Thinke (my Lords) that the King our Master saith the same thing ouer againe to you touching Normandie. Guien, Angeou, yea and the Kingdome of France it selfe. I cannot expresse it better then in your owne words: If therefore the French King shall consent, that the King our Masters Title to France (at least Tribute for the same) be handled in the Treatie, the King is content to goe on with the rest; otherwise he refuseth to Treat.

THe Ambassadors being somewhat abashed with this demand, answered in some heat; *That they doubted not, but the King their Soueraignes sword would be able to maintaine his Scepter: And they assured themselves, henceither could nor would yeeld to any diminution of the Crowne of France either in Territory or Regalitie. But howsoeuer, they were too great matters for them to speake of, hauing no Commission. It was replied, that the King looked for no other answer from them; but would forth-with send his own Ambassadors to the French King. There was a question also asked at the Table, Whether the French King would agree to haue the disposing of the Marriage of Britaine with an exception & exclusion, that he should not marry her himselfe? To which the Ambassadors answered; That it was so farre out of their Kings thoughts, as they had receiued no Instructions touching the same. Thus were the Ambassadors dismissed, all saue the Prior; and were followed immediatly by THOMAS Earle of Ormond, and THOMAS GOLDENSTON Prior of*
Christ.

Christ-Church in *Canterbury*; who were presently sent o-
 uer into *France*. In the meane space, *LIONELL* Bi-
 shop of *Concordia*, was sent as *Nuntio* from *Pope A-*
L EX A N D E R the sixth to both Kings, to moou a
 Peace betweene them. For *Pope A L E X A N D E R* fin-
 ding himselfe pent and lockt vp, by a League and Af-
 sociation of the Principall States of *Italie*, that hee
 could not make his way for the aduancement of his
 owne *House* (which he immoderately thirsted after)
 was desirous to trouble the waters in *Italie*, that hee
 might fish the better ; casting the Net, not out of *Saint*
P E T E R S, but out of *B O R G I A S* Barke. And
 doubting lest the feares from *England*, might stay the
French Kings voyage into *Italie*, dispatched this *Bishop*
 to compose all matters betweene the two Kings, if he
 could. Who first repaired to the *French King*, and
 finding him well inclined (as he conceiued) tooke on
 his Iourney towards *England*, and found the *English*
Ambassadors at *Calice*, on their way towards the *French*
King. After some conference with them, he was in
 Honourable manner transported ouer into *England*,
 where he had audience of the King. But notwithstanding
 hee had a good *Ominous name* to haue made a
 Peace, nothing followed. For in the meane time, the
 purpose of the *French King* to marry the *Duchesse*
 could be no longer dissembled. Wherefore the *En-*
glisb Ambassadors (finding how things went) took their
 leaue, and returned. And the *Prior* also was warned
 from hence, to depart out of *England*. Who when he
 turned his backe (more like a *Pedant*, then an *Ambassa-*
dour) dispersed a bitter *Libell*, in *Latine Verse*, against
 the King ; vnto which the King (though hee had no-
 thing of a *Pedant*) yet was content to cause an an-
 swer to bee made in like *Verse* ; and that as speaking in
 his owne Person, but in a style of *Scorne* and *Sport*.
 About this time also was borne the Kings second Son
 HENRY,

HENRY, who afterward reigned. And soone after followed the solemnization of the marriage between CHARLES, and ANNE *Duchesse of Britaine*, with whom he receiued the *Duchie of Britaine* as her Dowry; the Daughter of MAXIMILIAN being a little before sent home. Which when it came to the Eares of MAXIMILIAN (who would neuer belecue it till it was done, being euer the Principall in deceiuing himselfe, though in this the *French King* did very handsomely second it) and tumbling it ouer and ouer in his thoughts, that he should at one blowe (with such a double scorne) be defeated, both of the marriage of his daughter, and his owne (vpon both which hee had fixed high imaginations;) he lost all patience, and casting of the Respects fit to be continued betweene great Kings (euen when their blood is hottest, and most risen) fell to bitter *Inuectiues* against the person and Actions of the *French King*. And (by how much he was the lesse able to do, talking so much the more) spake all the Iniuries he could deuise of CHARLES, saying; That he was the most perfidious man vpon the Earth, and that he had made a marriage compounded between an *Aduoutry* and a *Rape*: which was done (he said) by the iust iudgement of God; to the end, that (the *Nullitie* thereof being so apparant to all the World) the Race of so vnworthy a person might not reigne in *France*. And forthwith he sent *Ambassadors* as well to the King of *England*, as to the King of *Spaine*, to incite them to Warre, and to treat a *League* offensive against *France*, promising to concurre with great Forces of his owne. Hereupon the King of *England* (going neuerthelesse his owne way) called a *Parliament*, it being the seuenth yeere of his Reigne; and the first day of opening thereof (sitting vnder his *Cloth of Estate*) spake himselfe vnto his Lords, and Commons in this manner.

My

M*Y Lords, and you the Commons, When I purposed to make a Warre in Britaine by my Lieutenant, I made declaration thereof to you by my Chancellor. But now that I meane to make a Warre vpon France in Person, I will declare it to you my Selfe. That Warre, was to defend another mans Right, but this is to recouer our owne; And that ended by Accident, but we hope this shall end in Victory.*

The French King troubles the Christian World. That which he hath, is not his owne, and yet he seeketh more. He hath inuested himselfe of Britaine. Hee maintaineth the Rebels in Flanders; and he threatneth Italy. For Our Selues, he hath proceeded from Dissimulation, to Neglect; and from Neglect to Contumely. He hath assayled our Confederates: He denieth our Tribute: In a word, he seekes Warre. So did not his Father, but sought Peace at Our Hands; and so perhaps will bee, when good Counsell or Time, shall make him see as much as his Father did.

*Meane while; let Us make his Ambition, our Aduantage; and let vs not stand vpon a few Crownes of Tribute, or Acknowledgement, but (by the fauour of Almighty God) try Our Right for the Crowne of France it selfe; remembering that there hath beene A
French*

French King Prisoner in England, and a King of England Crowned in France. Our Confederates are not diminished. Burgundie is in a mightier Hand then euer, and neuer more prouoked. Britaine cannot helpe vs, but it may hurt them. New Acquests are more Burthen, then Strength. The Male-contents of his owne Kingdome haue not beene Base, Popular, nor Titularie Impostors, but of an higher Nature. The King of Spaine (doubt yee not) will ioyne with vs, not knowing where the French Kings Ambition will stay. Our Holy Father the Pope, likes no Tramontanes in Italie. But howsoeuer it bee, this Matter of Confederates, is rather to bee thought on, then reckoned on. For GOD forbid, but England should bee able to get Reason of France, without a Second.

At the Battailles of Cressy, Poictiers, Agent-Court, wee were of our selues. France hath much people, and few Souldiours. They haue no stable Bands of Foot. Some good Horse they haue; but those are Forces, which are least fit for a Defensiuē Warre, where the Actions are in the Assailants choice. It was our Discords onely, that lost France; and (by the Power of GOD)

it is the good Peace which wee now enjoy, that will recouer it. GOD hath hitherto blessed my Sword. I haue in this time that I haue Reigned, weeded out my bad Subiects, and tryed my good. My People and I know one another; which breeds Confidence. And if there should bee any bad Bloud left in the Kingdome, an Honourable Forrain Warre will vent it, or purifie it. In this great Businessse, let me haue your Aduice, and Aid. If any of you were to make his Sonne Knight, you might haue aid of your Tenants by Law. This concernes the Knighthood and Spurres of the Kingdome, whereof I am Father; and bound not only to seeke to maintaine it, but to aduance it. But for Matter of Treasure, let it not be taken from the Poorest Sort; but from those, to whom the Benefit of the Warre may redound. France is no Wildernesse: and I, that professe Good Husbandrie, hope to make the Warre (after the Beginnings) to pay it selfe. Goe together in GODS Name, and loose no time; for I haue called this Parliament wholly for this Cause.

Thus

THus spake the King; But for all this, though hee shewed great forwardnesse for a Warre, not onely to his *Parliament* and *Court*, but to his *Privie-Councell* likewise, (except the two *Bishops* and a few more) yet neuertheless in his secret intentions, hee had no purpose to goe through with any Warre, vpon *France*. But the truth was, that hee did but traffique with that Warre, to make his *Returne* in money. Hee knew well, that *France* was now entirc, and at vnitie with it selfe, and neuer so mightie many yeares before. Hee saw by the taste that he had of his Forces sent into *Britaine*, that the *French* knew well enough how to make warre with the *English*; by not putting things to the hazard of a *Battaile*, but wearing them by long Sieges of *Townes*, and strong fortified Encampings. IAMES the Third of *Scotland*, (his true friend, and *Confederate*) gone; and IAMES the Fourth (that had succeeded) wholly at the deuotion of *France*, and ill affected towards him. As for the Coniunctions of FERDINANDO of *Spaine*, and MAXIMILIAN; hee could make no foundation vpon them. For the One had *Power*, and not *Will*; and the Other hath *Will*, and not *Power*. Besides that, FERDINANDO had but newly taken breath, from the Warre with the *Moors*; and merchanded at this time with *France*, for the restoring of the Counties of *Russignon* and *Perpignian*, oppignorated to the *French*. Neither was hee out of feare of the *Discontents*, and ill blood within the *Realme*; which hauing vsed alwaies to repress and appeale in person, hee was loth they should find him at a distance beyond *Sea*, and engaged in warre. Finding therefore the Inconueniences and Difficulties in the prosecution of a Warre, hee cast with himselfe how to compasse two things. The one, how by the declaration, and inchoation of a warre, to make his *Profit*. The other, how to come off from the warre,

with sauing of his *Honour*. For *Profit*, it was to bee made two wayes; vpon his *Subiects* for the *Warre*, and vpon his *Enemies* for the *Peace*; like a good *Merchant*, that maketh his gaine, both vpon the *Commodities Exported*, and *Imported* backe againe. For the point of *Honour*, wherein hee might suffer, for giuing ouer the *Warre*; hee considered well, that as hee could not trust vpon the aides of FERDINANDO and MAXIMILIAN for supports of *Warre*: so the impuissance of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay faire for him for occasions to accept of *Peace*. These things hee did wisely fore-see, and did as artificially conduct, wherby all things fell into his lappe, as hee desired.

For as for the *Parliament*, it presently tooke fire, being affectionate (of old) the *Warre of France*; and desirous afresh to repaire the dishonour, they thought the King sustained by the losse of *Britaine*. Therefore they aduised the King (with great alacritie) to vndertake the *Warre of France*. And although the *Parliament* consisted of the *First and Second Nobilitie* (together with principall *Citizens* and *Townsmen*) yet worthily and iustly respecting more the *People* (whose deputies they were) then their owne priuate Persons, and finding by the Lord *Chancellours* speech the Kings inclination that way; they consented that *Commissioners* should goe forth, for the gathering and leuying of a *Beneuolence*, from the more able sort. This *Tax* (called *Beneuolence*) was deuised by EDWARD the Fourth, for which hee sustained much Enuie. It was abolished by RICHARD the Third by *Act of Parliament*, to ingratiate himselfe with the people; and it was now reuiued by the King, but with consent of *Parliament*, for so it was not in the time of King EDWARD the Fourth. But by this way hee raised exceeding great summes. Insomuch

as the Citie of *London* (in those dayes) contributed nine thousand pounds and better; and that chiefly leuied vpon the wealthier sort. There is a Tradition of a *Dilemma*, that Bishop *MORTON* the *Chancellour* vsed, to raise vp the *Beneuolence* to higher Rates; and some called it his *Forke*, and some his *Crotch*. For hee had couched an *Article* in the Instructions to the *Commissioners*, who were to leuie the *Beneuolence*; That if they met with any that were sparing, they should tell them, That they must needs haue, because they laid vp; and if they were spenders, they must needs haue, because it was seene in their *Port*, and manner of living. So neither kinde came amisse.

This *Parliament* was meerly a *Parliament* of Warre; for it was in Substance, but a declaration of Warre against *France* and *Scotland*, with some *Statutes* con-
 ducing thereunto; As the seuerie punishing of *Mort-
 payes*, and keeping backe of *Souldiours* wages in *Cap-
 taines*. The like seueritie for the departure of *Soul-
 diours* without licence; Strengthening of the *Common-
 Law* in fauour of *Protections*, for those that were in the
 Kings seruice; And the setting the gate open and
 wide, for men to sell or *Morgage* their lands without
Fines for *Alienation*, to furnish themselues with money
 for the Warre; And lastly, the voiding of all *Scottish-
 men* out of *England*. There was also a *Statute*, for the
 dispersing of the *Standard* of the *Exchequer*, through-
 out *England*; therby to size *Weights* and *Measures*;
 and two or three more of lesse importance.

After the *Parliament* was broken vp (which lasted not long) the King went on with his Preparations for the Warre of *France*; yet neglected not in the meane time the affaires of *MAXIMILIAN*, for the quieting of *Flanders*, and restoring him to his authoritie amongst his *Subiects*. For at that time the Lord of *Rauenstein* being not onely a *Subiect* rebelled, but a

Seruant

Servant reuolted (and so much the more malicious and violent, by the aide of *Bruges* and *Gaunt*) had taken the Towne, and both the Castles of *Sluice*; as wee said before.

And hauing (by the commoditie of the Hauen) gotten together certaine Ships and Barkes, fell to a kind of *Pyraticall* Trade; robbing and spoyling, and taking Prisoners the Ships and Vessels of all Nations, that passed alongst that Coast, towards the *Mart* of *Antwerpe*, or into any part of *Brabant*, *Zeland*, or *Freezland*; being euer well victualled from *Picardie*, besides the commoditie of Victuals from *Sluice*, and the Countrey adjacent, and the auailles of his owne *Prizes*. The *French* assisted him still vnder-hand; and hee likewise (as all men doe, that haue beene of both sides) thought himsele not safe, except hee depended vpon a third *Person*.

There was a small Towne some two miles from *Bruges*, towards the Sea, called *Dam*; which was a Fort and Approch to *Bruges*, and had a relation also to *Sluice*. This Towne the King of the *Romans* had attempted often, (not for any worth of the Towne in it selfe, but because it might choake *Bruges*, and cut it off from the Sea) and euer failed. But therewith the *Duke* of *Saxonie* came downe into *Flanders*, taking vp on him the Person of an *Vmpire*, to compose things betweene *MAXIMILIAN* and his Subiects; but being (indeed) fast and assured to *MAXIMILIAN*. Vpon this Pretext of *Neutralitie* and Treatie, hee repaired to *Bruges*; desiring of the *States* of *Bruges*, to enter peaceably into their Towne, with a Retinue of some number of men of Armes, fit for his Estate; being somewhat the more (as hee said) the better to guard him in a Countrey, that was vp in Armes: and bearing them in hand, that hee was to communicate with them of diuers matters of great importance, for their

their good. Which hauing obtained of them, hee sent his Carriages and *Hurbingers* before him, to prouide his Lodging. So that his *Men of Warre* entred the Citie in good Array, but in peaceable manner, and he followed. They that went before, enquired still for *Innes* and Lodgings, as if they would haue rested there all Nighr, and so went on, till they came to the Gate, that leadeth directly towards *Dam*; and they of *Bruges* only gazed vpon them and gaue them passage. The *Captaines* and inhabitants of *Dam* also suspected no harme, from any that passed through *Bruges*; and discouering Forces a farre off, supposed they had bene some *Succours*, that were come from their Friends, knowing some Dangers towards them. And so percciuing nothing but well, till it was too late, suffered them to enter their Towne. By which kinde of *Sleight* rather then *Stratageme*, the Towne of *Dam* was taken and the Town of *Bruges* shrewdly blockt vp, wherby they tooke great discouragement.

The *Duke of Saxonie* hauing wonne the Towne of *Dam*, sent immediatly to the King to let him know that it was *Sluice* chiefly, and the Lord RAVENSTEIN, that kept the Rebellion of *Flanders* in life; And that if it pleased the King to besiege it by Sea, he also would besiege it by Land, and so cut out the *Core* of those Warres.

The King willing to vphold the Authoritie of MAXIMILIAN (the better to hold *France* in awe) and being likewise sued vnto by his *Merchants*, for that the Seas were much infested by the *Barkes* of the Lord RAVENSTEIN; sent straightwayes Sir EDWARD POYNINGS, a valiant man, and of good seruice, with twelue Ships, well furnished with *Souldiers* and *Artillerie*, to cleare the Seas, and to besiege *Sluice* on that part. The *Englishmen* did not only coupe vp the Lord RAVENSTEIN, that hee stirred

stirred not, and likewise hold in strait Siege the Maritime part of the Towne ; but also assailed one of the Castles, and renewed the assault so for twentie dayes space (issuing still out of their Ships at the Ebbe) as they made great slaughter of them of the Castle ; who continually fought with them to repulse them, though of the *English* part also were slaine a brother of the *Earle of Oxford*, and some fiftie more.

But the *Siege* still continuing more and more strait, and both the Castles (which were the principall strength of the Towne) being distressed, the one by the *Duke of Saxonie*, and the other by the *English*; and a Bridge of boats, which the Lord RAVENSTEIN had made betweene both Castles, whereby Succours and Reliefe might passe from the one to the other, being on a night set on fire by the *English*, hee despairing to hold the Towne, yeilded (at the last) the Castles to the *English*, and the Towne to the *Duke of Saxonie*, by composition. Which done, the *Duke of Saxonie* and Sir EDWARD POYNINGS treated with them of *Bruges*, to submit themselves to MAXIMILIAN their Lord ; which after some time they did, paying (in some good part) the Charge of the Warre, whereby the *Almaines* and forraigne Succours were dismissed. The example of *Bruges*, other of the *Reuolted Townes* followed ; so that MAXIMILIAN grew to be out of danger, but (as his manner was to handle matters) neuer out of necessitie. And Sir EDWARD POYNINGS (after he had continued at *Sluice* some good while, till all things were settled) returned vnto the King, being then before *Bulloigne*.

Somewhat about this time came Letters from FERDINANDO, and ISABELLA, King and Queene of *Spaine* ; signifying the finall conquest of

Gra-

Granada from the *Moores*; which action in it selfe to worthe, King FERDINANDO (whose manner was neuer to lose any vertue for the shewing) had expressed and displayed in his letters at large, with all the particularities, and religious *Punctoes* and Ceremonies, that were obserued in the reception of that *Citie* and *Kingdome*: Shewing amongst other things, That the King would not by any meanes in person enter the *Citie*, vntill hee had first aloofe seene the *Crosse* set vp vpon the greater *Tower* of *Granada*, whereby it became *Christian* ground: That likewise before hee would enter, he did *Homage* to God aboue, pronouncing by an *Herauld* from the *Height* of that *Tower*, that hee did acknowledge to haue recovered that *Kingdome*, by the helpe of GOD *Almightie* and the glorious *Virgin*, and the vertuous *Apostle* Saint IAMES, and the holy Father INNOCENT the Eight, together with the aides and seruices of his *Prelates*, *Nobles*, and *Commons*: That yet he stirred not from his *Campe*, till hee had seene a little *Armie* of *Martyrs*, to the number of seuen hundred and more *Christians* (that had liued in bonds and seruitude as *Slaves* to the *Moores*) passe before his Eyes, singing a *Psalme* for their redemption, and that he had giuen *Tribute* vnto GOD by *Almes*, and relecte, extended to them all, for his admission into the *Citie*. These things were in the Letters, with many more Ceremonies of a kind of *Holy Ostentation*.

The King euer willing to put himselfe into the *Consort* or *Quire* of all religious Acti ons, and naturally affecting much the King of *Spaine*, (as farre as one King can affect another) partly for his vertues, and partly for a counterpoise to *France*; vpon the receipt of these Letters, sent all his *Nobles* and *Prelates*, that were about the *Court*, together with the *Maior* and *Aldermen* of *London*, in great solemnitie to the Church

of *Pauls* ; there to heare a Declaration from the Lord *Chancellor*, now *Cardinall*. When they were assembled, the *Cardinall* (standing vpon the vppermost step, or Halfe-pase before the *Quire* ; and all the *Nobles*, *Pre-lates*, and *Gouernours* of the Citie at the foot of the *Staires*) made a Speech to them ; letting them know, that they were assembled in that Consecrate place, to sing vnto God a *New-song* ; For that (said he) these many yeares the *Christians* haue not gayned new ground or Territorie vpon the *Infidels*, nor enlarged and set further the *Bounds* of the *Christian-world* : But this is now done, by the prowesse and deuotion of *Ferdinando* and *Isabella*, Kings of *Spaine* ; Who haue (to their immortall Honour) recovered the great and rich Kingdome of *Granada*, and the populous and mightie Citie of the same name, from the *Moores*, hauing beene in possession thereof by the space of seuen hundred yeares, and more. For which, this Assembly and all *Christians* are to render laud and thanks vnto God, and to celebrate this noble Act of the King of *Spaine* ; who in this is not only *Victorious*, but *Apostolicall*, in the gaining of new Provinces to the *Christian* Faith. And the rather, for that this *Victorie* and *Conquest* is obtained, without much effusion of bloud. Whereby it is to bee hoped, that there shall bee gained, not only new Territorie, but infinite soules, to the Church of *Christ* ; whom the *Almightie* (as it seemes) would haue liue to bee conuerted. Herewithall hee did relate some of the most memorable Particulars of the Warre and *Victorie*. And after his Speech ended, the whole assemblie went solemnely in *Procession*, and *Te Deum* was sung.

Immediately after the Solemnitie, the King kept his *May Day* at his Palace of *Sheine*, now *Richmond*. Where to warme the blood of his *Nobilitie*, and *Gal-lants*,

lants, against the warre, hee kept great Triumphs of *Iusting* and *Tourney*, during all that Moneth. In which space it so fell out, that Sir JAMES PARKER, and HUGH VAUGHAN, (one of the Kings Gentlemen-Vlthers) hauing had a Controuersie touching certaine *Armes*, that the King at *Armes* had giuen VAUGHAN, were appointed to runne some *Courses* one against an other. And by accident of a faultie Helmet, that PARKER had on, he was stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that his tongue was borne vnto the hinder part of his head, in such sort that hee died presently vpon the Place. Which because of the Controuersie precedent, and the Death that followed, was accounted amongst the *Vulgar*, as a *Combate* or Tryall of Right. The King, towards the end of this Summer, hauing put his Forces, wherewith hee meant to inuade *France*, in readinesse, (but so as they were not yet met or mustered together) sent VRSWICK (now made his *Almoner*) and Sir JOHN RISLEY, to MAXIMILIAN; to let him know, that hee was in *Armes*, ready to passe the Seas into *France*, and did but expect to heare from him, when and where he did appoint to ioyne with him, according to his promise made vnto him by COUNTEBALT, his *Ambassador*.

The *English Ambassadors*, hauing repaired to MAXIMILIAN, did finde his power and promise at a very great distance; hee being vtterly vnprouided of *Men*, *Money*, and *Armes*, for any such enterprize. For MAXIMILIAN, hauing neither *Wing* to flie on (for that his *Patrimony* of *Austria* was not in his hands, his Father beeing then liuing: And on the other side, his *Matrimonial* Territories of *Flanders* being partly in Dowre to his *Mother-in-law*, and partly not seruiceable, in respect of the late *Rebellions*) was thereby destitute of meanes to enter into Warre. The *Ambas-*

sadors saw this well, but wisely thought fit to aduertise the King thereof, rather than to returne themselues till the Kings further pleasure were knowne: The rather, for that MAXIMILIAN himselfe spake as great, as euer hee did before, and entertained them with dilatory Answers; so as the formall part of their *Ambassage* might well warrant and require their further stay. The King hereupon (who doubted as much before, and saw through his businesse from the beginning) wrote backe to the *Ambassadors*, commending their discretion in not returning, and willing them to keepe the State wherein they found MAXIMILIAN, as a Secret, till they heard further from him; And meane while went on with his Voyage Royall for *France*, suppressing for a time this Aduertisement touching MAXIMILIAN's pouertie and disabilitie.

By this time, was drawne together a great and puissant Armie into the Citie of *London*. In which were THOMAS *Marquesse Dorset*, THOMAS Earle of *Arundell*, THOMAS Earle of *Derby*, GEORGE Earle of *Shrewsbury*, EDMOND Earle of *Suffolke*, EDWARD Earle of *Deuonshire*, GEORGE Earle of *Kent*, the Earle of *Effex*, THOMAS Earle of *Ormond*, with a great number of *Barons*, *Knights*, and Principall *Gentlemen*; and amongst them, RICHARD THOMAS, much noted for the braue Troupes that hee brought out of *Wales*; The Armie rising in the whole to the number of fise and twenty thousand *Foot*, and sixteene hundred *Horse*.ouer which, the King (constant in his accustomed trust and employment) made IASPER *Duke of Bedford*, and JOHN Earle of *Oxford*, Generals vnder his owne Person. The ninth of *September*, in the eighth yeere of his Reigne, he departed from *Greenwich*, towards the *Sea*; all men wondring, that hee tooke that Season (being
to

so neare winter) to begin the Warre ; and some there-upon gathering it was a Signe, that the Warre would not bee long. Neuerthelesse, the King gaue out the contrarie, thus : *That he intending not to make a Summer businesse of it, but a resolute Warre (without terme prefixed) untill hee recovered France; it skilled not much when hee began it; especially, hauing Calice at his backe; where he might winter, if the reason of the Warre so required.* The sixt of October, hee imbarqued at *Sandwich* ; and the same day tooke land at *Calice* : which was the *Rendez vous*, where all his Forces were assigned to meet. But in this his Journey towards the Sea side (wherein, for the cause that we shall now speake of, he houered so much the longer) hee had receiued Letters from the Lord *CORDBS* : who the hotter he was against the *English* in time of Warre, had the more credit in a Negotiation of Peace ; and besides was held a man open, and of good faith. In which Letters there was made an Ouerture of Peace from the *French King*, with such Conditions, as were somewhat to the Kings Taste : but this was carried at the first with wonderfull secrecie. The King was no sooner come to *Calice*, but the calme windes of Peace began to blow. For, first, the *English Ambassadors* returned out of *Flanders* from *MAXIMILIAN*; and certified the King, that he was not to hope for any aide from *MAXIMILIAN*, for that he was altogether improuided. His will was good ; but he lacked mony. And this was made knowne, and spread through the Army. And although the *English* were therewithall nothing dismayed ; and that it bee the manner of *Souldiers*, upon bad newes to speake the more brauely : yet neuerthelesse, it was a kind of *Preparatiue* to a Peace. Instantly in the neck of this (as the King had laid it) came newes that *FERDINANDO* and *ISABELLA*, Kings of *Spaine*, had concluded a Peace with King *CHARLES*; and

and that CHARLES had restored vnto them the Counties of *Rusignon* and *Perpignian*, which formerly were *Morgaged* by I O H N King of *Arragon* (F E R D I N A N D O E S Father) vnto *France*, for three hundred thousand Crownes : which debt was also, vpon this Peace, by CHARLES clearly released. This came also handsonely to put on the Peace : both because so potent a *Confederate* was fallen off, and because it was a faire example of a Peace bought ; so the King should not bee the sole Merchant in this *Peace*. Vpon these *Aires of Peace*, the King was content, that the Bishop of Excester, and the Lord D A V B I G N E Y (*Gouernour of Calice*) should giue a meeting vnto the Lord C O R D E S, for the *Treatie* of a *Peace*. But himselfe neuerthelesse, and his Armie, the fifteenth of *October*, remooued from *Calice*, and in foure dayes march late him downe before *Bulloigne*.

During this Siege of *Bulloigne* (which continued neare a Moneth) there passed no memorable Action, nor Accident of Warre : onely Sir I O H N S A V A G E, a valiant Captaine, was slaine, riding about the Walls of the Towne, to take a View. The Towne was both well fortified, and well manned ; yet it was distressed, and ready for an Assault. Which if it had beene giuen (as was thought) would haue cost much Bloud ; but yet the Towne would haue beene carried in the end. Meane while, a Peace was concluded by the *Commissioners*, to continue for both the Kings Liues. Where there was no Article of importance ; being in effect, rather a *Bargaine*, than a *Treatie*. For, all things remayned as they were: saue that there should bee payed to the King seuen hundred fortie five thousand Duckats in present, for his Charges in that Iourney ; and five and twentie thousand Crownes yearely, for his Charges sustained

in the Aides of the Britons. For wich *Annual*, though he had MAXIMILIAN bound before for those Charges; yet hee counted the alteration of the Hand, as much as the principall Debt. And besides, it was left somewhat indefinitely, when it should determine or expire: which made the *English* esteeme it as a *Tribute*, carried vnder faire Tearmes. And the truth is, it was paid both to the King, and to his Sonne King HENRY the Eight, longer than it could continue vpon any computation of Charges. There were also assigned by the *French King*, vnto al the King's principal *Counsellors*, great *Pensions*, besides rich Gifts for the present. Which whether the King did permit, to saue his owne Purse from Rewards, or to communicate the Enuie of a Businesse, that was displeasing to his People, was diuersly interpreted. For certainly, the King had no great fancie to owne this *Peace*. And therefore, a little before it was concluded, he had vnder-hand procured some of his best *Captaines*, and *Men of Warre*, to aduise him to a *Peace* vnder their Hands, in an earnest manner, in the Nature of a *Supplication*. But, the truth is, this *Peace* was welcome to both Kings. To CHARLES, for that it assured vnto him the possession of *Britaine*, and freed the enterprise of *Naples*. To HENRY, for that it filled his Coffers; and that hee foresaw at that time a storme of inward troubles comming vpon him; which presently after brake forth. But it gaue no lesse discontent to the *Nobilitie*, and principall persons of the *Armie*; who had many of them sold or engaged their estates, vpon the hopes of the Warre. They stucke not to say, *That the King cared not to plume his Nobilitie and People, to feather himselfe.* And some made themselues merrie with that the King had said in Parliament: *That after the Warre was once begun, he doubted not but to make it pay it selfe*; saying hee had kept promise.

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Having risen from *Bulloigne*, hee went to *Calice*, where hee stayed some time. From whence also hee wrote Letters, (which was a Courtesie that hee sometimes vsed) to the *Maior* of *London*, and *Aldermen* his brethren ; halfe bragging, what great summes hee had obtayned for the *Peace* ; knowing well, that full *Coffers* of the *King*, is euer good *Newes* to *London*. And better *Newes* it would haue beene, if their *Beniuolence* had beene but a *Loane*. And vpon the leuenteenth of *December* following, hee returned to *Westminster*, where he kept his *Christmasse*.

Soone after the *Kings* returne, he sent the *Order* of the *Garter*, to *ALPHONSO* *Duke* of *Calabria*, eldest sonne to *FERDINANDO* *King* of *Naples* ; An honour sought by that *Prince*, to hold him vp in the eyes of the *Italians* : Who, expecting the *Armes* of *CHARLES*, made great account of the *Amitie* of *England*, for a *Bridle* to *France*. It was receiued by *ALPHONSO*, with all the *Ceremonie* and *Pomp* that could bee deuised ; as things vse to be carried, that are intended for *Opinion*. It was sent by *VRSWICK* : vpon whom the *King* bestowed this *Ambassage*, to helpe him, after many drie *Employments*.

AT this time the *King* began againe to be haunted with *Sprites*, by the *Magicke* and curious *Arts* of the *Lady* *MARGARET* : Who raysed vp the *Ghost* of *RICHARD*, *Duke* of *Yorke*, second *Sonne* to *King* *EDWARD* the *Fourth*, to walke and vex the *King*. This was a finer *Counterfeit Stone*, than *LAMBERTSYMNEL*L, better done, and worne vpon greater hands ; being graced after, with the wearing of a *King* of *France*, and a *King* of *Scotland*, not of a *Duchesse* of *Burgundie* onely. And for *SYMNEL*L, there was not much in him, more than that
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hee was a handsome Boy, and did not shame his Robes. But this Youth (of whom wee are now to speake) was such a Mercuriall, as the like hath seldome beene knowne, and could make his owne Part, if at any time hee chanced to bee out. Wherefore, this being one of the strangest Examples of a Personation, that euer was in Elder or Later Times ; it deserueth to bee discouered, and related at the full: Although the Kings manner of shewing things, by Peeces and by Darke Lights, hath so muffled it, that it hath left it almost as a Mysterie to this day.

The Lady MARGARET (whom the Kings Friends called I V N O, because shee was to him as I V N O was to Æ N E A S, (stirring both Heauen and Hell, to doe him mischief) for a foundation of her particular Practises against him, did continually, by all meanes possible, nourish, maintaine, and divulge the flying Opinion, That R I C H A R D, Duke of Yorke (second Sonne to E D W A R D the Fourth) was not murdered in the Tower (as was giuen out) but saued aliue ; For that those, who were employed in that barbarous Fact, hauing destroyed the elder Brother, were stricken with remorse and compassion towards the younger, and set him priuily at libertie, to seeke his Fortune. This Lure shee cast abroad, thinking that this Fame and Beleeve (together with the fresh Example of L A M B E R T S I M N E L L) would draw at one time, or other, some Birds to strike vpon it. Shee vsed likewise a further diligence, not committing all to Chance. For, she had some secret Espials (like to the Turks Commissioners for Children of Tribute) to looke abroad for handsome and gracefull Youths, to make P L A N T A G E N E T S, and Dukes of Yorke. At the last she did light on one, in whom all things met, as one would wish, to serue her turne, for a Counterfeit of R I C H A R D, Duke of York.

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This was PERKIN WARBECK, whose Aduentures wee shall now describe. For, first, the yeares agreed well. Secondly, hee was a *Youth* of fine fauour and shape. But, more than that, hee had such a craftie and bewitching fashion, both to mooue *Pitie*, and to induce *Beleeffe*, as was like a kind of *Fascination*, and *Inchantment*, to those that saw him, or heard him. Thirdly, he had beene from his Child-hood such a *Wanderer*, or (as the King called him) such a *Land-loper*, as it was extreme hard to hunt out his *Nest* and *Parents*. Neither againe could any man, by companie or conuersing with him, be able to say or detect well what hee was; he did so flit from place to place. Lastly, there was a *Circumstance* (which is mentioned by one that wrote in the same time) that is very likely to haue made somewhat to the matter; which is, That King EDWARD the Fourth was his *God-father*. Which, as it is somewhat suspicious, for a wanton *Prince* to become Gossip in so meane a House; and might make a man thinke, that hee might indeed haue in him some base Bloud of the House of YORKE: so at the least (though that were not) it might giue the occasion to the *Boy*, in being called *King EDWARDS God-sonne*, or perhaps in sport, *King EDWARDS Sonne*, to entertaine such Thoughts into his Head. For, *Tutor* hee had none (for ought that appears) as LAMBERT SIMNELL had, vntill hee came vnto the *Lady MARGARET*, who instructed him.

Thus therefore it came to passe: There was a Townes-man of *Tourney*, that had borne office in that Towne, whose name was IOHNS BECKE, a *Conuert-Iew*, married to CATHERINE DE FARO; whose businesse drew him, to liue for a time with his wife at *London*, in King EDWARD the fourths daies. During which time hee had a sonne by her: and being knowne in Court, the King either out of a religious Noble-

Noblenesse, because hee was a *Conuert*, or vpon some priuate acquaintance, did him the Honour, as to bee *Godfather* to his child, and named him PETER. But, afterwards, proouing a dainty and effeminate *Youth*, hee was commonly called by the *Diminutiue* of his name, PETER-KIN, or PERKIN. For, as for the name of WARBECKE, it was giuen him when they did but guesse at it, before examinations had been taken. But yet hee had been so much talked on by that name, as it stucke by him after his true name of OSBECKE was knowne. While hee was a young child his Parents returned with him to *Tourney*. Then was hee placed in a house of a kinsman of his, called IOHN STENBECK, at *Antwerpe*: and so roued vp and down betweene *Antwerp* and *Tourney*, and other Townes of *Flanders*, for a good time; living much in *English* *Companie*, and hauing the *English* Tongue perfect. In which time, beeing growne a comely *Youth*, hee was brought by some of the espials of the Lady MARGARET vnto her Prefence. Who viewing him well, and seeing that hee had a Face and personage, that would beare a noble fortune: And finding him otherwise of a fine spirit, and winning behauiour; thought she had now found a curious *Peece of Marble*, to carue out an *Image* of a *Duke of Yorke*. Shee kept him by her a great while; but, with extreme secrecy. The while, shee instructed him, by many *Cabinet-Conferences*. First, in *Princely* behauiour and gesture; teaching him how hee should keepe *State*, and yet with a modest sence of his misfortunes. Then shee informed him of all the circumstances and particulars, that concerned the Person of RICHARD Duke of *Yorke*, which hee was to act: Describing vnto him the *Personages*, *Lineaments*, and *Features* of the King and Queen, his pretended Parents; and of his Brother, and Sisters, and diuers others, that were necest him in his Child-

hood; together with all passages, some secret, some common, that were fit for a Childs memorie, vntill the death of King EDWARD. Then she added the particulars of the time, from the Kings death, vntill hee and his brother were committed to the Tower, as well during the time hee was abroad, as while he was in *Sanctuarie*. As for the times while hee was in the *Tower*, and the manner of his Brothers death, and his owne escape; shee knew they were things that a verie few could controll. And therefore she taught him, onely to tell a smooth and likely *Tale* of those matters; warning him not to vary from it. It was agreed likewise betweene them, what account he should giue of his *Peregrination* abroad; intermixing many things which were true, and such as they knew others could reftifie, for the credit of the rest: but, still making them to hang together, with the *Part* hee was to play. Shee taught him likewise how to auoid sundry captious and tempting questions, which were like to bee asked of him. But, in this shee found him of himselfe to nimble and shifting, as shee trusted much to his owne wit and readinesse; and therefore laboured the lesse in it. Lastly, sheerayed his thoughts with some present rewards, and further promites; setting before him chiefly the glorie, and fortune of a Crowne, if things went well; and a sure refuge to her *Court*, if the worst should fall. After such time as shee thought hee was perfect in his *Lesson*, shee began to cast with her selfe from what coast this *Blazing-starre* should first appeare, and at what time it must bee vpon the *Horizon* of *Ireland*; for, there had the like *Meteor* strong influence before: The time of the *Apparition* to bee, when the King should bee engaged into a Warre with *France*. But well she knew, that whatsoever should come from her, would bee held suspected. And therefore, if hee should goe out of *Flanders* immediately into *Ireland*,

land, shee might bee thought to haue some hand in it. And besides, the time was not yet ripe; for that the two Kings were then vpon tearmes of *Peace*. Therefore shee wheel'd about; and to put all suspicion a far off, and loth to keepe him any longer by her (for that shee knew *Secrets* are not long liued) shee sent him vnknowne into *Portugall*, with the Lady BRAMP-
TON, an *English Ladie*, that imbarqued for *Portugall* at that time; with some *Priuado* of her owne, to haue an eye vpon him: and there hee was to remaine, and to expect her further directions. In the meane time, shee omitted not to prepare things for his better welcome, and accepting, not onely in the Kingdome of *Ireland*, but in the *Court of France*. Hee continued in *Portugall* about a yeare; and, by that time, the King of *England* called his *Parliament* (as hath beene said) and declared open Warre against *France*. Now did the *Signe* reigne, and the *Constellation* was come, vnder which PERKIN should appeare. And therefore hee was straight sent vnto by the *Duchesse*, to goe for *Ireland*, according to the first designement. In *Ireland* hee did arriue at the Towne of *Corke*. When hee was thither come, his owne *Tale* was (when hee made his *Confession* afterwards) That the *Irish-men*, finding him in some good Clothes, came flocking about him, and bare him downe, that he was the *Duke of Clarence*, that had beene there before; And after, that hee was RICHARD the Thirds base sonne; And lastly, that he was RICHARD Duke of *Torke*, second sonne to EDWARD the Fourth: But that hee (for his part) renounced all these things, and offered to sweare vpon the holy *Euangelists*, that hee was no such man; till, at last, thy forced it vpon him, and bade him feare nothing, and so forth. But the truth is, that immediately vpon his comming into *Ireland*, hee tooke vpon him the said *Person* of the
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Duke of York, and drew vnto him *Complices*, and *Partakers*, by all the meanes hee could deuise: Inſomuch, as hee wrote his Letters vnto the *Earles of Deſmond* and *Kildare*, to come in to his *Aide*, and bee of his *Partie*; the *Originalls* of which Letters are yet extant.

Somewhat before this time, the *Duchesse* had alſo gayned vnto her, a neare ſeruant of King *HENRY*'s owne, one *STEPHEN FRION*, his *Secretarie* for the *French Tongue*; an actiue man, but turbulent, and diſcontented. This *FRION* had fled ouer to *CHARLES* the *French King*, and put himſelte into his ſeruiſe, at ſuch time as hee began to bee in open enmitie with the King. Now King *CHARLES*, when he vnderſtood of the Perſon and Attempts of *PERKIN* (readie of himſelfe to embrace all aduantages againſt the King of *England*; inſtigated by *FRION*, and formerly prepared by the Ladie *MARGARET*) forthwith diſpatched one *LVCAS*, and this *FRION*, in the nature of *Ambaſſadors* to *PERKIN*; to aduertife him of the Kings good inclination to him, and that hee was reſolued to aide him, to recouer his right againſt King *HENRY*, an *Vſurper of England*, and an *Enemy of France*; and wiſhed him, to come ouer vnto him at *Paris*. *PERKIN* thought himſelfe in heauen, now that hee was inuited by ſo great a King, in ſo honourable a manner; And imparting vnto his Friends in *Ireland* for their incouragement, how *Fortune* called him, and what great hopes hee had, ſayled preſently into *France*. When hee was come to the *Court of France*, the King receiued him with great honour; ſaluted, and ſtiled him by the name of the *Duke of Yorke*; lodged him, and accommodated him in great *State*; And the better to giue him the reſentation and the countenance of a *Prince*, aſſigned him a *Guard* for his Perſon, whereof the Lord *CONGRESALL* was Captaine. The *Courtiers*

tiers likewise (though it bee ill mocking with the *French*) applyed themselues to their Kings Bent, seeing there was reason of *State* for it. At the same time there repaired vnto PERKIN diuers *Englishmen* of Qualitie ; SIR GEORGE NEVILLE, Sir JOHN TAYLOR, and about one hundred more : and amongst the rest, this STEPHEN FRION, of whom wee spake ; who followed his fortune both then and for a long time after, and was indeed his principall *Counsellor*, and *Instrument* in all his Proceedings. But all this, on the *French Kings* part, was but a Tricke, the better to bow King HENRY to Peace. And therefore vpon the first Graine of *Incense*, that was sacrificed vpon the *Altar of Peace* at *Bulloigne*, PERKIN was smoked away. Yet would not the *French King* deliuer him vp to King HENRY (as hee was laboured to doe) for his Honors sake, but warned him away, and dismissed him. And PERKIN on his part was as readie to bee gone, doubting hee might bee caught vp vnder-hand. Hee therefore tooke his way into *Flanders*, vnto the *Duchesse of Burgundie* ; pretending, that, hauing beene variously tossed by *Fortune*, hee directed his course thither, as to a safe *Harbour*: No wayes taking knowledge, that he had euer beene there before, but as if that had beene his first addresse. The *Duchesse*, on the other part, made it as new and strange to see him : pretending (at the first) that she was taught and made wise by the example of LAMBERT SIMNELL, how shee did admit of any *Counterfeit Stuffe* ; though euen in that (she said) she was not fully satisfied. Shee pretended at the first (and that was euer in the presence of others) to pose him and sift him, thereby to trie whether hee were indeed the very *Duke of Yorke*, or no. But, seeming to receiue full satisfaction by his answers, shee then fained her selfe to be transported with a kind of astonishment,

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mixt of *Joy* and *Wonder*, at his miraculous deliuerance; receiuing him, as if hee were risen from *Death* to *Life*: and inferring, that *G O D*, who had in such wonderfull manner preserued him from *Death*, did likewise referue him for some great and prosperous *Fortune*. As for his dismissal out of *France*, they interpreted it not, as if hee were detected or neglected for a *Counterfeit Deceiuer*; but contrariwise, that it did shew manifestly vnto the *World*, that hee was some *Great matter*; for that it was his abandoning, that (in effect) made the *Peace*: being no more but the sacrificing of a poore distressed *Prince* vnto the vtilitie and *Ambition* of two *Mightie Monarchs*. Neither was *P E R K I N* for his part wanting to himselfe, either in gracious and princely behauiour, or in ready and apposite answers, or in contenting and careffing those that did applie themselves vnto him, or in prettiescorne and disdaine to those that seemed to doubt of him; but in all things did notably acquite himselfe: Insomuch as it was generally beleeued (as well amongst great Persons, as amongst the *Vulgar*) that he was indeed *Duke R I C H A R D*. Nay, himselfe, with long and continuall counterfeiting, and with oft telling a *Lye*, was turned by habit almost into the thing heeseemed to bee; and from a *Lyer*, to a *Beleuer*. The *Duchesse* therefore (as in a case out of doubt) did him all princely honour, calling him alwaies by the name of her *Nephew*, and giuing him the *Delicate Title* of the *White-rose* of *England*; and appointed him a *Guard* of thirtie Persons, *Halberdiers*, clad in a *Party-coloured Liuerie* of *Murrey* and *Blue*, to attend his Person. Her *Court* likewise, and generally the *Dutch* and *Strangers* in their vsage towards him, expressed no lesse respect.

The *Newes* hereof came blazing and thundering ouer into *England*, that the *Duke* of *Torke* was sure aliue.

aliue. As for the name of PERKIN WARBECK, it was not at that time come to light, but all the newes ranne vpon the *Duke of Yorke*; that hee had beene entertayned in *Ireland*, bought and sold in *France*, and was now plainly auowed, and in great honour in *Flanders*. These *Fames* tooke hold of diuers; In some vpon discontent, in some vpon ambition, in some vpon leuitie and desire of change, and in some few vpon conscience and beleefe, but in most vpon simplicitie; and in diuers out of dependance vpon some of the better sort, who did in secret fauour and nourish these bruits. And it was not long; ere these rumours of *Noveltie*, had begotten others of *Scandall* and *Murmur* against the King, and his gouernment; taxing him for a great *Taxer* of his *People*, and discountenancer of his *Nobilitie*. The losse of *Britaine*, and the Peace with *France* were not forgotten. But chiefly they fell vpon the wrong that hee did his *Queene*, in that hee did not reigne in her *Right*. Wherefore they said, that GOD had now brought to light a *Masculine-Branch* of the House of *YORKE*, that would not bee at his *Curtisie*, howsoever hee did depresse his poore *Ladie*. And yet (as it fareth in things which are currant with the *Multitude*, and which they affect) these *Fames* grew so generall, as the *Authors* were lost in the generalitie of *Speakers*. They being like running *Weedes*, that haue no certaine root; or like *Footings* vp and downe, impossible to be traced. But after a while, these ill *Humours* drew to an head, and settled secretly in some eminent *Persons*; which were Sir WILLIAM STANLEY Lord *Chamberlaine* of the Kings *Houhold*, The Lord FITZ-WATER, Sir SIMON MOUNTFORT, Sir THOMAS THWAITES. These entred into a secret *Conspiracie* to fauour *Duke RICHARDS* Title. Neuerthelesse none engaged their fortunes in this businesse openly, but two; Sir

ROBERT CLIFFORD, and Matter WILLIAM BARLEY, who sailed ouer into *Flanders*, sent indeed from the *Partie* of the Conspiratours here, to vnderstand the truth of those things, that passed there, and not without some helpe of monies from hence; *Provisionally* to bee deliuered, if they found and were satisfied, that there was truth in these pretences. The person of Sir ROBERT CLIFFORD (being a Gentleman of *Fame* and *Familie*) was extremely welcome to the *Ladie* MARGARET. Who after shee had conference with him, brought him to the sight of PERKIN, with whom hee had often speech and discourse. So that in the end wonne either by the *Duchesse*, to affect, or by PERKIN to belecue, hee wrote backe into *England*, that he knew the Person of RICHARD Duke of *Yorke*, as well as hee knew his owne; and that this *Young-man* was vndoubtedly hee. By this meanes all things grew prepared to Reuolt and Sedition here, and the *Conspiracie* came to haue a *Correspondence* betweene *Flanders* and *England*.

The King on his part was not asleepe; but to Arme or leuie *Forces* yet, he thought would but shew feare, and doe this *Idoll* too much worship. Neuerthelesse the *Ports* hee did shut vp, or at least kept a *Watch* on them, that none should passe to or fro that was suspected. But for the rest, hee choose to worke by *Countermine*. His purposes were two; the one, to lay open the Abuse: The other, to breake the knot of the *Conspirators*. To detect the *Abuse*, there were but two wayes; The first, to make it manifest to the world, that the *Duke of Yorke* was indeed murthered: The other, to prooue, that were he dead or aliue, yet PERKIN was a *Counterfeit*. For the first, thus it stood. There were but foure *Persons* that could speake vpon knowledge, to the murther of the Duke of *Yorke*: Sir JAMES

CHARD) I O H N D I G H T O N, and M I L E S F O R R E S T, his seruants (the two Butchers or Tormentors) and the *Priest* of the *Tower*, that buried them. Of which foure, M I L E S F O R E S T, and the *Priest* were dead, and there remained aliuely onely Sir I A M E S T I R R E L, and I O H N D I G H T O N. These two the King caused to be committed to the *Tower*, and examined touching the manner of the death of the two innocent *Princes*. They agreed both in a *Tale*, (as the King gaue out) to this effect: That King R I C H A R D hauing directed his warrant for the putting of them to death to B R A C K E N B V R I E the *Lieutenant* of the *Tower*, was by him refused. Whereupon the King directed his Warrant to Sir I A M E S T I R R E L, to receiue the keys of the *Tower* from the *Lieutenant* (for the space of a night) for the Kings speciall seruice. That Sir I A M E S T I R R E L accordingly repaired to the *Tower* by night, attended by his two *Seruants* afore-named, whom hee had chosen for that purpose. That himselfe stood at the staire-foot, and sent these two *Villaines* to execute the murther. That they smothered them in their bed; & that done, called vp their Master to see their naked dead bodies, which they had laid forth. That they were buried vnder the *Staires*, and some stones cast vpon them. That when the report was made to King R I C H A R D, that his will was done, hee gaue Sir I A M E S T I R R E L great thanks; but tooke exception to the place of their buriall, being too base for them that were *Kings* children. Whereupon another night by the Kings warrant renewed, their bodies were removed by the *Priest* of the *Tower*, and buried by him in some place, which (by meanes of the *Priests* death soone after) could not be knowne. Thus much was then deliuered abroad, to be the effect of those *Examinations*. But the King neuerthelesse made no vse of them in any of his *Declarations*; whereby (as

it seemes) those *Examinations* left the businesse somewhat perplexed. And as for Sir IAMES TIRREL, hee was soone after beheaded in the *Tower-yard*, for other matters of *Treason*. But IOHN DIGHTON (who it seemeth spake best for the King) was forthwith set at libertie, and was the principall meanes of diuulging this *Tradition*. Therefore this kind of Proofoe being left so naked, the King vsed the more diligence in the latter, for the tracing of PERKIN. To this purpose, hee sent abroad into seuerall parts, and especially into *Flanders*, diuers secret and nimble *Scouts* and *Spies*; some faining themselues to flie ouer vnto PERKIN, and to adhere vnto him; and some vnder other pretences, to learne, search, and discouer all the circumstances and particulars of PERKIN'S Parents, Birth, Person, Trauailes vp and downe; and in briefe, to haue a *Journall* (as it were) of his life and doings. Hee furnished these his employed-men liberally with Money, to draw on and reward Intelligences: giuing them also in charge, to aduertise continually what they found, and neuerthelesse still to goe on. And euer as one Aduertisement and Discouerie called vp another, hee employed other new Men, where the Businesse did require it. Others hee employed in a more speciall nature and trust, to be his *Pioners* in the maine *Counter-mine*. These were directed to insinuate themselues into the familiaritie and confidence of the principall *Persons* of the *Partie* in *Flanders*, and so to learne what *Associates* they had, and *Correspondents*, either heere in *England*, or abroad; and how farre euery one ingaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to trie, or board. And as this for the *Persons*; so for the *Actions* themselues, to discouer to the Bottome (as they could) the vtmost of PERKIN'S and the *Conspiratours* their Intentions, Hopes, and Practices. These latter *Best-be-trust-Spies* had

had some of them further instructions, to practise and draw off the best Friends and Seruants of PERKIN, by making remonstrance to them, how weakly his Enterprize and Hopes were built, and with how prudent and potent a King they had to deale; and to reconcile them to the King, with promise of *Pardon*, and good Conditions of *Reward*. And (aboue the rest) to assayle, sappe, and worke into the constancie of Sir ROBERT CLIFFORD; and to winne him (if they could) being the man that knew most of their secrets, and who being wonne away, would most appall and discourage the rest, and in a manner breake the *Knot*.

There is a strange *Tradition*; That the King being lost in a *Wood* of Suspicions, and not knowing whom to trust, had both intelligence with the *Confessors* and *Chaplaines* of diuers great men, and for the better *Credit* of his *Espials* abroad with the contrarie side, did vse to haue them cursed at PAULS (by Name) amongst the *Bead-roll* of the Kings Enemies, according to the *Custom* of those Times. These *Espials* plyed their Charge so roundly, as the King had an *Anatomie* of PERKIN alieue; and was likewise well informed of the particular correspondent *Conspiratours* in *England*, and many other Mysteries were reuealed; and Sir ROBERT CLIFFORD in especiall wonne to bee assured to the King, and industrious and officious for his seruice. The King therefore (receiuing a rich *Returne* of his diligence, and great satisfaction touching a number of Particulars) first diuulged and spred abroad the *Imposture* and iuggling of PERKINs Person and Trauailes, with the Circumstances therof, throughout the *Realme*. Not by *Proclamation* (because things were yet in Examination, and so might receiue the more or the lesse) but by *Court-fames*, which commonly print better than printed *Proclamations*. Then thought hee it also time to send an *Ambassage* vnto
Arch.

Archduke PHILIP, into Flanders, for the abandoning and dismissing of PERKIN. Heerein hee employed Sir EDWARD POYNINGS, and Sir WILLIAM WARHAM, Doctor of the Canon Law. The Archduke was then young, and gouerned by his Councell: before whom the Ambassadours had audience, and Doctor WARHAM spake in this manner.

M*Y Lords, the King our Master is very sorie, that England and your Countrey here of Flanders hauing beene counted as Man and Wife for so long time, now this Countrey of all others should be the Stage, where a base Counterfeit should play the part of a King of England; not onely to his Graces disquiet and dishonour, but to the scorne and reproach of all Soueraigne Princes. To counterfeit the dead Image of a King in his Coyne, is an high Offence by all Lawes: But to counterfeit the liuing Image of a King in his Person, exceedeth all Falsifications, except it should bee that of a MAHOMET, or an Anti-Christ, that counterfeit Diuine Honour. The King hath too great an Opinion of this sage Counsell, to thinke that any of you is caught with this Fable (though way may be giuen by you to the passion of some) the thing in it selfe is so improbable. To set Testimonies aside of the Death of Duke RICHARD, which the King hath vpon Record,*
plaine

plaine and infallible (because they may be thought to be in the Kings owne Power) let the thing testifie for it selfe. Sense and Reason no Power can command. Is it possible (trow you) that King RICHARD should damne his soule, and foule his Name with so abominable a Murther, and yet not mend his Case? Or doe you thinke, that Men of Bloud (that were his Instruments) did turne to Pitty in the midst of their Execution? Whereas in cruell and sauage Beasts, and Men also, the first Draught of Bloud doth yet make them more fierce, and enraged. Doe you not know, that the Bloudie Executioners of Tyrants doe goe to such Errands, with an Halter about their necke: So that if they performe not, they are sure to die for it? And doe you thinke, that these men would hazard their owne liues, for sparing anothers? Admit they should haue saued him: What should they haue done with him? Turne him into London Streets, that the Watch-men or any Passenger that should light vpon him, might carry him before a Iustice, and so all come to light? Or should they haue kept him by them secretly? That surely would haue required a great deale of Care, Charge, and continuall Feares. But (my Lords) I labour too much in a cleare Busi-

Businesse. The King is so wise, and hath so
 good Friends abroad, as now hee knoweth
 Duke PERKIN from his Cradle. And
 because hee is a great Prince, if you haue
 any good Poet here, hee can helpe him with
 Notes to write his Life; and to parallel him,
 with LAMBERT SIMNELL, now the
 Kings Faulconer. And therefore (to speake
 plainly to your Lordships) it is the strangest
 thing in the World, that the Lady MAR-
 GARET (excuse vs, if wee name her, whose
 Malice to the King is both causelesse and end-
 lesse) should now when she is old, at the
 time when other Women giue ouer Child-
 bearing, bring forth two such Monsters; be-
 ing not the Births of nine or tenne Moneths,
 but of many yeares. And whereas other na-
 turall Mothers bring forth Children weake;
 and not able to helpe themselves; shee bring-
 geth forth tall Striplings, able soone after
 their comming into the World, to bid Bat-
 taile to mightie Kings. My Lords, wee
 stay vnwillingly upon this Part. Wee
 would to GOD, that Lady would once
 taste the Foyes, which GOD Almighty doth
 serue vp vnto her, in beholding her Neece
 to Reigne in such Honour, and with so much
 Royall Issue, which shee might be pleased
 to

to accompt as her owne. The Kings Request vnto the Archduke, and your Lordships, might bee; That according to the Example of King CHARLES, who hath already discarded him, you would banish this vnworthy Fellow out of your Dominions. But because the King may iustly expect more from an ancient Confederate, than from a new reconciled Enemy; hee maketh his Request vnto you, to deliuer him vp into his hands. Pirates and Impostures of this sort, beeing fit to bee accounted the Common Enemies of Mankinde, and no wayes to bee protected by the Law of Nations.

After some time of Deliberation, the Ambassadors receiued this short Answer.

That the Archduke, for the loue of King HENRY, would in no sort aide or assist the pretended Duke, but in all things conserue the Amitie hee had with the King. But for the Duchesse Dowager, shee was absolute in the Lands of her Dowrie, and that hee could not let her to dispose of her owne.

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THE King, vpon the returne of the *Ambassadors*, was nothing satisfied with this Answer. For well he knew, that a *Patrimoniall Dowrie* carried no part of *Soueraignty*, or *Command of Forces*. Besides, the *Ambassadors* told him plainly, that they saw the *Duchesse* had a great *Party* in the *Arch-Dukes* Counsell; & that howsoeuer it was carried in a course of conniuece, yet the *Arch-Duke* vnder hand gaue aid and furtherance to PERKIN. Wherefore (partly out of *Courage*, and partly out of *Policie*) the King forthwith banished all *Flemmings* (as wel their *Persons*, as their *Wares*) out of his *Kingdom*; Commanding his *Subiects* likewise (and by name his *Merchants-Aduenturers*) which had a *Resiance* in *Antwerpe*, to return; translating the *Mart* (which commonly followed the *English* Cloth) vnto *Calice*, & imbarred also all further trade for the future. This the King did, being sensible in point of honour, not to suffer a *Pretender* to the *Crowne of England*, to affront him so neare at hand, and he to keep termes of friendship with the *Countrie* where he did set vp. But he had also a further reach: for that hee knew well, that the *Subiects* of *Flanders* drew so great commoditie from the trade of *England*, as by this *Embargo* they would soon waxe weary of PERKIN, and that the *Tumults* of *Flanders* had bin so late & fresh, as it was no time for the *Prince* to displease the *People*. Neuerthelesse for formes sake, by way of requitall, the *Arch-Duke* did likewise banish the *English* out of *Flanders*; which in effect was done to his hand.

The King being well aduertised, that PERKIN did more trust vpon *Friends* and *Partakers* within the *Realme*, than vpon *forraine Armes*, thought it behooued him to apply the *Remedy*, where the *Disease* lay; & to proceed with seueritie against some of the

the principall *Conspirators* here within the Realme, Thereby to purge the ill Humours in *England*, & to coole the Hopes in *Flanders*. Wherefore hee caused to bee apprehended (almost at an instant) I O H N R A T C L I F F E Lord *Fitz-water*, Sir SIMON M O V N T F O R D, Sir THOMAS THW A I T E S, WILLIAM D A W B I G N E Y, ROBERT R A T C L I F F E, THOMAS C H R E S S E N O R, & THOMAS A S T W O O D. All these were arraigned, conuicted and condemned for *High-Treason*, in adhering, and promising aide to P E R K I N. Of these, the Lord F I T Z W A T E R was conueighed to *Calice*, and there kept in hold, and in hope of life, vntill soone after (eyther impatient, or betrayed) he dealt with his Keeper to haue escaped, & thereupon was beheaded. But Sir SIMON M O V N T F O R D, ROBERT R A T C L I F F E, and WILLIAM D A W B I G N E Y were beheaded immediately after their Condemnation. The rest were pardoned, together with many others (*Clerkes and Laikes*, amongst which were two *Dominican Friars*, and WILLIAM W O R S E L E Y, *Deane of Paules*: which latter sort passed Examination, but came not to publike triall.

The Lord *Chamberlaine* at that time was not touched; whether it were, that the King would not stir too many humours at once, but (after the maner of good *Physitians*) purge the head last; or that C L I F F O R D (from whom most of these *Discoueries* came) reserued that Piece for his own coming ouer: signifying only to the King in the meane time, that he doubted there were some greater ones in the businessse, whereof he would giue the King further accompt, when he came to his presence.

Vpon *Al-hallowes-day-euen* being now the tenth yeare of the Kings Reigne, the Kings second Sonne

HENRY was created *Duke of Yorke*; & as well the *Duke*, as diuers others, *Noblemen*, *Knights-Bachelours*, & *Gentlemen of Quality* were made knights of the *Bath*, according to the *Ceremony*. Vpon the morrow after *Twelfth-Day*, the King remoued from *Westminster* (where he had kept his *Christmas*) to the *Tower of London*. This he did as soon as he had aduertisement, that *Sir ROBERT CLIFFORD* (in whose *Bosom* or *Budget* most of *PERKINS* secrets were layed vp) was come into *England*. And the place of the *Tower* was chosen to that end, that if *CLIFFORD* should accuse any of the *Great-ones*, they might without suspicion, or noise, or sending abroad of *Warrants*, be presently attached; the *Court* & *Prison* being within the cincture of one *Wal*. After a day or two, the king drew vnto him a selected *Couucel*, & admitted *CLIFFORD* to his presence; who first fell downe at his feet, and in all humble manner craued the *Kings Pardon*, which the King then granted, though hee were indeed secretly assured of his life before. Then commanded to tell his knowledge, he did amongst many others (of himself, not interrogated) appeach *Sir WILLIAM STANLEY*, the *Lord Chamberlaine* of the *Kings Household*.

The King seemed to be much amazed at the naming of this *Lord*, as if he had heard the *Newes* of some strange and fearfull *Prodigie*. To heare a *Man* that had done him seruice of so high a nature, as to saue his life, & set the *Crown* vpon his head; a *Man*, that enioied by his fauor & aduancement so great a fortune, both in *Honour* & *Riches*; a *Man*, that was tied vnto him in so near a *Band* of alliance, his *Brother* hauing married the *Kings Mother*; and lastly, a *Man*, to whom he had comitted the trust of his *Person*, in making him his *Chamberlain*. That this *Man*, no waies disgraced, no waies discontent, no waies

put

put in feare, should be false vnto him. CLIFFORD was required to say ouer again, & againe, the *Particulars* of his accusatiō; being warned, that in a matter so vnlikely, & that concerned so great a Seruant of the Kings, he should not in any wise go too far. But the king finding that he did sadly, & constantly (without hesitation or varying, & with those ciuill Protestations that were fit) stand to that that he had said, offering to iustifie it vpon his soule and life; he caused him to be remoued. And after he had not a litle bemoaned himself vnto his Councel there present, gaue order that Sir WILLIAM STANLEY should be restrained in his own Chamber, where he lay before, in the *Square Tower*. And the next day he was examined by the Lords. Vpō his *Examination*, he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, nor endeauoured much to excuse or extenuate his fault. So that (not very wisely) thinking to make his Offence lesse by *Confession*, hee made it enough for *Condemnation*. It was conceiued, that he trusted much to his former merits, and the interest that his brother had in the king. But those helpes were ouerweighed by diuers things that made against him, & were predominant in the Kings nature and minde. First, an *Ouer-merit*; for conuenient Merit, vnto wch reward may easily reach, doth best with kings: next the sense of his *Power*; for the King thought, that he that could set him vp, was the more dāgerous to pul him down. Thirdly, the glimmering of a *Confiscation*; for he was the richest *subiect* for value in the kingdom; There being found in his *Castle of Holt* forty thousand Marks in ready mony, and plate, besides *Jewels*, *Houshold-stuffe*, *Stockes* vpon his grounds, & other Personall Estate, exceeding great. And for his Reueneue in *Land* and *Fee*, it was three thousand pounds a yeere of old Rent, a great matter in those times

times. Lastly, the Nature of the *Time*; for if the King had been out of feare of his own Estate, it was not vnlike he would haue spared his life. But the Cloud of so great a *Rebellion* hanging ouer his head, made him worke sure. Wherefore after some six weekes distance of time, which the King did honorably interpose, both to giue space to his Brothers Intercession, & to shew to the World, that he had a conflict with himself what he should do; he was arraigned of *High-Treason*, and condemned, and presently after beheaded.

Yet is it to this day left but in dark memorie both what the Case of this *Noble Person* was, for wch he suffred; and what likewise was the ground & cause of his defection, & the alienation of his heart from the King. His *Case* was said to be this: That in discourse between Sir ROBERT CLIFFORD and him, he had said; *That if he were sure, that that young man were King EDWARDS Some, hee would neuer beare Armes against him.* This Case seemes somewhat an hard Case, both in respect of the *Conditionall*, and in respect of the other words. But for the *Conditional*, it seemes the *Judges* of that time (who were learned men, & the three chief of them of the *Prinuy Councel*) thought it was a dangerous thing to admit *Ifs* and *Ands*, to qualifie words of *Treason*; wher by euery man might expresse his malice, and blanch his danger. And it was like to the *Case* (in the following times) of ELIZABETH BARTON, the *Holy-maid* of *Kent*: who had said, *That if king HENRY the eighth did not take KATHERINE his Wife againe, he should be deprived of his Crown, and dye the death of a Dogge.* And infinite *Cases* may be put of like nature. Which (it seemeth) the graue *Judges* taking into Consideration, would not admit of *treasons* vpo *condition*. And as for the *Positiue* words, *That he would not bear arms against*

against King EDWARDS Son; though the words seeme calme, yet it was a plain & direct *Ouer-ruling* of the Kings Title, either by the *Line* of LANCASTER, or by *Act* of Parliament. Which (no doubt) pierced the King more, than if STANLEY had charged his *Lance* vpon him in the *fielde*. For if STANLEY would hold that opinion, that a son of King EDWARD had still the better right, he being so principall a *Person* of authoritie, and fauor about the King; it was to teach all *England*, to say as much. And therefore (as those times were) that speech touched the *Quicke*. But some Writers doe put this out of doubt; for they say, That STANLEY did expressly promise to aide PERKIN, & sent him some helpe of *Treasure*.

Now for the *Motiu*e of his falling off from the King; It is true, that at *Bosworth Field* the King was beset, and in a manner inclosed round about by the *Troupes* of King RICHARD, & in manifest danger of his life; when this STANLEY was sent by his brother, with three thousand men to his *Rescue*, which he performed so, that king RICHARD was flaine vpon the *Place*. So as the condition of Mortal men is not capable of a greater benefit, than the king receiued by the hands of STANLEY, being like the benefit of CHRIST, at once to *Saue*, and *Crowne*. For which seruice the King gaue him great gifts, made him his *Counsellor*, & *Chamberlain*; and (somewhat cōtrary to his nature) had winked at the great spoiles of *Bosworth Field*, wch came almost wholly to this mans hands, to his infinite enriching. Yet neuerthelesse blown vp with the conceit of his *Merit*, he did not think he had receiued good *Measure* frō the King, at least not *Pressing-downe*, and *running-over*, as he expected. And his ambition was so exorbitant, and vnbounded, as he became *Sutour* to the

the King for the *Earledome* of *Chester*. Which euer beeing a kinde of *Appennage* to the *Principalitie* of *Wales*, and vsing to goe to the Kings Sonne; his suit did not only end in a *Deniall*, but in a *Distaste*. The King perceiuing thereby, that his *Desires* were in-temperate, and his *Cogitations* vaste, and irregular, and that his former *Benefits* were but cheape, and lightly regarded by him. Wherefore the King began not to brook him wel. And as a litle *Leauen* of new *Distaste* doth commonly sowre the whole *Lumpe* of former *Merits*, the Kings *Wit* began now to suggest vnto his *Passion*, that STANLEY, at *Bosworth Field*, though he came time enough to saue his life, yet hee stayed long enough to endanger it. But yet hauing no matter against him, he continued him in his *Places*, vntill this his *Fall*.

After him was made Lord *Chamberlaine*, GILES Lord *Dawbeny*, a man of great sufficiencie and valour; the more, because he was gentle and moderate.

There was a common Opinion, That Sir ROBERT CLIFFORD (who now was become the *State-Informer*) was from the beginning an *Emisfary*, and *Spie* of the Kings; and that hee fled ouer into *Flanders* with his consent and priuitie. But this is not probable; both because hee neuer recouered that Degree of Grace, which he had with the king before his going ouer; and chiefly, for that the *Discoverie* which hee had made touching the Lord *Chamberlaine* (which was his great Seruice) grew not from any thing he learn'd abroad, for that hee knew it well before he went.

These *Executions* (and especially that of the Lord *Chamberlaines*, which was the chiefe strength of the *Partie*, and by meanes of Sir ROBERT CLIFFORD, who was the most inward man of Trust amongst them)

them) did extremely quail the Designe of PERKIN, and his complices, as well through Discouragement, as Distrust. So that they were now (like Sand without Lyme) ill bound together; especially as many as were English: who were at a gaze, looking strange one vpon another, not knowing who was faithfull to their Side; but thinking, that the King (what with his Baits, and what with his Nets) would draw them all vnto him, that were any thing worth. And indeede it came to passe, that diuers came away by the Thred, sometimes one, and sometimes another. BARLEY (that was Ioint-Commissioner with CLIFFORD) did hold out one of the longest, till PERKIN was farre worne; yet made his Peace at the length. But, the Fall of this Great man, beeing in so high Authoritie and Fauour (as was thought) with the King; and the manner of Carriage of the Businesse, as if there had beene secret Inquisition vpon him, for a great time before; and the Cause for which hee suffered, which was little more, than for saying in effect, *That the Title of YORKE was better than the Title of LANCASTER*; which was the Case almost of euery man (at the least in Opinion;) was matter of great Terrour amongst all the Kings Seruants and Subiects: Insomuch, as no man almost thought himselfe secure; and men durst scarce commune or talke one with another: but there was a generall Diffidence euery where. Which neuertheless made the King rather more *Absolute*, than more *Safe*. For, *Bleeding Inwards and shut Vapours strangle soonest, and oppresse most.*

Hereupon presently came forth *Swarmes* and *Volies* of *Libels* (which are the *Gusts* of Libertie of Speech restrayned, and the *Females* of Sedition) contayning bitter *Inuectiues*, and *Slanders* against the King, and some of the *Councill*. For the contriuing and dispersing whereof (after great Diligence of Inquirie)

five meane Persons were caught , and executed.

Meane while, the King did not neglect *Ireland*; being the Soyle where the *Mushromes* and *Upstart-Weedes* (that spring vp in a Night) did chiefly prosper. Hee sent therefore from hence (for the better settling of his affaires there) *Commissioners* of both *Robes*: The *Prior of Lanthony*, to bee his *Chancellour* in that *Kingdome*; and Sir EDWARD POYNINGS, with a Power of Men, and a *Marshall Commission*, together with a Ciuill Power of his *Lieutenant*, with a Clause, That the *Earle of Kildare*, then *Deputie*, should obey him. But, the *Wilde-Irish* (who were the principall Offenders) fledde into the *Woods* and *Bogges*, after their manner: and those, that knew themselues guilty, in the *Pale*, fledde to them. So that Sir EDWARD POYNINGS was enforced to make a *Wilde-Chase* vpon the *Wilde-Irish*: Where (in respect of the Mountaines and *Fastnesses*) hee did little good. Which (eyther out of a suspicious Melancholy vpon his bad *Successe*, or the better to saue his seruice from *Disgrate*) hee would needs impute vnto the *Comfort*, that the *Rebels* should receiue vnder-hand from the *Earle of Kildare*; euery light suspicion growing vpon the *Earle*, in respect of the KILDARE that was in the Action of LAMBERT SIMNELL, and slaine at *Stoke-field*. Wherefore hee caused the *Earle* to bee apprehended, and sent into *England*; where, vpon Examination, hee cleared himselfe so well, as he was re-placed in his *Gouernment*. But, POYNINGS (the better to make compensation of the Meagernesse of his Service in the *Warres*, by *Acts of Peace*) called a *Parliament*; where was made that memorable *Act*, which at this day is called POYNINGS *Law*, whereby all the *Statutes* of *England* were made to bee of force in *Ireland*. For, before they were not: neither are

are any now in force in *Ireland*, which were made in *England* since that time; which was the tenth yeare of the King.

About this time, beganne to be discovered in the King that Disposition, which, afterward nourished and whet-on by bad *Counsellors* and *Ministers*, proued the *Blot* of his times; which was, the course he tooke, to crush *Treasure* out of his Subjects Purfes, by forfeitures vpon *Penall-Lawes*. At this, men did startle the more at this time, because it appeared plainely to bee in the King's Nature, and not out of his *Necessitie*, hee beeing now in *Flout* for *Treasure*; For that he had newly receiued the *Peace-money* from *France*, the *Beneuolence-money* from his Subjects, and great *Casualties* vpon the Confiscations of the *Lord Chamberlaine*, and diuers others. The first-noted *Case* of this kinde, was that of *Sir WILLIAM CAPEL*, Alderman of *London*: Who, vpon sundry *Penall-Lawes*, was condemned in the summe of seuen and twenty hundred pounds, and compounded with the King for sixteene hundred: And yet after, *EMPSON* would haue cut another *Chop* out of him, if the King had not dyed in the Instant.

The Summer following, the King, to comfort his *Mother* (whom he did alwaies tenderly loue and reuere) and to make Demonstration to the World, that the proceedings against *Sir WILLIAM STANLEY* (which was imposed vpon him by necessitie of *State*) had not in any degree diminished the affection he bare to *THOMAS*, his brother; went in *Progressse* to *Latham*, to make merry with his *Mother*, and the *Earle*, and lay there diuers dayes.

During this *Progressse*, *PERKIN WARBECKE* finding, that time and *Temporizing*, which (whilest his practices were couert and wrought well in *England*) made for him; did now, when they were disco-

uered and defeated, rather make against him (for that when matters once goe downe the *Hill*, they stay not without a new force) resolved to trie his aduventure in some exploit vpon *England*; hoping still vpon the affections of the Common-People towards the House of *YORKE*. Which *Body* of Common-People hee thought was not to bee practised vpon, as Persons of *Qualitie* are; But, that the only practice vpon their affections, was, To set vp a *Standard* in the field. The Place where hee should make his Attempt, hee chose to be the Coast of *Kent*.

The King by this time was growne to such an height of *Reputation* for cunning and *Policie*, that euery Accident and Euent, that went well, was laid and imputed to his foresight, as if hee had set it before: As, in this Particular of *PERKINS* *Designe* vpon *Kent*. For, the world would not beleue afterwards, but the King, hauing secret Intelligence of *PERKINS* intention for *Kent* (the better to draw it on) went of purpose into the *North*, a farre off, laying an open side vnto *PERKIN*, to make him come to the *Close*, and so to trip vp his heeles; hauing made sure in *Kent* before hand.

But so it was, that *PERKIN* had gathered together a Power of all Nations, neither in number, nor in the hardinesse and courage of the Persons, contemptible; but, in their nature and fortunes, to bee feared as well of *Friends* as *Enemies*; being *Bankrupts*, and many of them *Felons*, and such as liued by *Rapine*. These hee put to Sea, and arriued vpon the Coast of *Sandwich* and *Deale* in *Kent*, about *Iuly*.

There he cast Anchor; and to prooue the affections of the People, sent some of his men to land, making great boast of the Power that was to follow. The *Kentish-men* (perceiuing that *PERKIN* was not followed by any *English* of name or accompt, and that his forces

forces consisted but of strangers borne, and most of them base People, and *Free-booters*, fitter to spoile a *Coast*, than to recouer a *Kingdome*) resorting vnto the principall *Gentlemen* of the Countrie, professed their loyaltie to the King; and desired to bee directed and commanded for the best of the Kings seruice. The *Gentlemen*, entring into Consultation, directed some forces in good number, to shew themselues vpon the *Coast*; and some of them to make signes, to entice PERKINS *Souldiers* to land, as if they would ioyne with them: and some others to appeare from some other Places, and to make semblance as if they fledde from them; the better to encourage them to land. But, PERKIN (who, by playing the *Prince*, or else taught by *Secretarie* FRION, had learned thus much, That People vnder Command, doe vse to consult, and after to march in order; and *Rebells* contrariwise runne vpon an *Head* together in confusion) considering the delay of time, and obseruing their orderly, and not tumultuary Arming, doubted the worst. And therefore the wily *Youth* would not set one foote out of his Ship, till hee might see things were sure. Wherefore the Kings *Forces*, perceiuing that they could draw on no more than those that were formerly landed, set vpon them, and cut them in pieces, ere they could fly backe to their ships. In which *Skirmish* (besides those that fledde, and were slaine) there were taken about an hundred and fifty persons. Which, for that the King thought, that to punish a few for example was *Gentlemans-play*, but for *Rascall-People*, they were to bee cut off euery man, especially in the beginning of an Enterprize; and likewise for that hee saw, that PERKINS *Forces* would now consist chiefly of such *Rabble* and scumme of desperate People; hee therefore hanged them all, for the greater terrour. They were brought to *London*, all rayl'd in Ropes,

Ropes, like a Teame of Horses in a Cart; and were executed some of them at *London*, and *Wapping*, and the rest at diuers places vpon the Sea-Coast of *Kent*, *Sussex*, and *Norfolke*, for *Sea-markes* or *Light-houses*, to teach PERKINS People to auoyd the Coast. The King, being aduertised of the landing of the *Rebels*, thought to leaue his *Progressse*: But, being certified the next day, that they were partly defeated, and partly fled, hee continued his *Progressse*, and sent Sir RICHARD GUILFORD into *Kent* in message. Who, calling the Countrie together, did much commend (from the King) their fidelitie, manhood, and well handling of that seruice; and gaue them all thankes, and (in priuate) promised Reward to some particulars.

Vpon the sixteenth of *November* (this beeing the eleuenth yeare of the King) was holden the *Serieants-Feast*, at *Elie-Place*; there being nine *Serieants* of that *Call*. The King, to honour the *Feast*, was present with his *Queene* at the *Dinner*; being a *Prince*, that was euer ready to grace and countenance the Professors of the *Law*; hauing a little of that, *That as he gouerned his Subiects by his Lawes, so he gouerned his Lawes by his Lawyers*.

This yeare also the King entred into League with the *Italian Potentates*, for the defence of *Italie*, against *France*. For, King CHARLES had conquered the *Realme of Naples*, and lost it againe, in a kinde of *Felicitee* of a *Dream*. Hee passed the whole length of *Italie* without resistance: so that it was true which Pope ALEXANDER was wont to say; *That the Frenchmen came into Italie, with Chalke in their hands, to marke vpon their lodgings, rather than with swords to fight*. Hee likewise entred and wonne, in effect, the whole Kingdome of *Naples* it selfe, without striking stroke. But, presently thereupon, he did commit and multiply so many *Errours*, as was too great a taske for the best fortune

fortune to overcome. Hee gaue no contentment to the *Barons* of *Naples*, of the *Faction* of the *Angeouines*; but, scattered his rewards according to the mercenarie appetites of some about him. He put all *Italie* vpon their *Guard*, by the seizing and holding of *Ostia*, and the protecting of the *Libertie* of *Pisa*: which made all men suspect that his purposes looked further, than his title of *Naples*. He fell too soone at difference with *LVDOVICO SFORTIA*; who was the Man that carried the *Keyes* which brought him in, and shut him out. Hee neglected to extinguish some reliques of the *Warre*. And lastly, in regard of his easie passage through *Italie* without resistance, hee entred into an ouermuch despising of the *Armes* of the *Italians*: Whereby he left the *Realme* of *Naples*, at his departure, so much the lesse prouided. So that not long after his returne, the whole *Kingdome* reuolted to *Ferdinando* the younger, and the *French* were quite driuen out. Neuerthelesse, *Charles* did make both great threats, and great preparations, to re-enter *Italie* once againe. Wherefore, at the instance of diuers of the *States* of *Italie* (and especially of *Pope Alexander*) there was a *League* concluded; betweene the said *Pope*, *Maximilian* King of *Romanes*; *Henry* King of *England*; *Ferdinando* and *Isabella*, King and Queen of *Spaine* (for so they are constantly placed in the originall *Treaty* throughout,) *Augustissimo* *Barbadico*, *Duke* of *Venice*, and *Lvdovico Sfortia*, *Duke* of *Millan*, for the common defence of their estates. Wherein though *Ferdinando* of *Naples* was not named as principall; yet, no doubt, the *Kingdome* of *Naples* was tacitly included, as a *Fee* of the *Church*.

There dyed also this yeare *Cecile*, *Duchesse* of *Yorke*, mother to King *Edward* the Fourth, at her *Castle* of *Barkhamsted*, beeing of extreame yeares;
and

and who had liued to see three *Princes* of her bodie crowned; and foure murdered. Shee was buried at *Foderingham*, by her husband.

This yeare also the King called his *Parliament*: where many *Lawes* were made, of a more priuate and vulgar nature, than ought to detaine the *Reader* of an *Historie*. And it may bee iustly suspected, by the proceedings following, that as the King did excell in good *Common-wealth Lawes*; so neuerthelesse hee had, in secret, a designe to make vse of them, as well for collecting of *Treasure*, as for correcting of *Manners*; and so, meaning thereby to hartow his People, did accumulate them the rather.

The principall *Law*, that was made this *Parliament*, was a *Law* of a strange nature: rather *Iust*, than *Legall*; and more magnanimous than prouident. This *Law* did ordaine, That no person, that did assit in *Armes*, or otherwise, the King for the time beeing, should after bee impeached therefore, or attainted, either by the course of the *Law*, or by *Act* of *Parliament*: But, if any such *Act* of *Attainder* did happen to bee made, it should bee voyde, and of none effect; For that it was agreeable to reason of *Estate*, that the *Subiect* should not enquire of the iustnesse of the Kings *Title*, or *Quarrell*; and it was agreeable to good *Conscience*; that (whatsoever the fortune of the *Warre* were) the *Subiect* should not suffer for his *Obedience*. The spirit of this *Law* was wonderfull Pious and Noble: beeing like in matter of *Warre*, vnto the spirit of *DAVID* in matter of *Plague*, who said, *If I haue sinned, strike mee; but what haue these sheepe done?* Neither wanted this *Law* parts of prudent and deepe fore-sight. For, it did the better take away occasion, for the people to busse themselves, to prie into the Kings *Title*; for that howsoever it fell, their safety was alreadie prouided for. Besides, it could not but greatly draw vnto

vnto him, the loue and hearts of the people, because hee seemed more carefull for them, than for himselfe. But yet neuerthelesse, it did take off from his *Partie*, that great *Tie* and *Spurre* of necessity, to fight and goe *Victors* out of the field; considering their liues and fortunes were put in safety, and protected; whether they stood to it or ranne away. But the force and obligation of this *Law* was in it selfe *Illusorie*, as to the latter part of it; by a *precedent Act* of *Parliament*, to binde or frustrate a *future*. For a supreme and absolute *Power* cannot conclude it selfe, neither can that which is in nature reuocable bee made fixed; no more than if a man should appoint or declare by his Will, that if hee made any Latter will, it should bee voyde. And for the *Case* of the *Act* of *Parliament*, there is a notable *President* of it in King HENRIE the Eight's time. Who doubting hee might dye in the minoritie of his Sonne, procured an *Act* to passe; *That no Statute made during the minoritie of the King, should binde him or his Successours, except it were confirmed by the King vnder his great Seale, at his full age.* But the first *Act* that passed in King EDWARD the Sixth his time, was an *Act* of Repeale of that former *Act*; at which time neuerthelesse the King was *Minor*. But things that doe not binde, may satisfie for the time.

There was also made a shoaring or vnderpropping *Act* for the *Beneuolence*; to make the summes which any person had agreed to pay, and neuerthelesse were not brought in, to bee leuiable by course of *Law*. Which *Act* did not only bring in the *Areres*, but did indeed countenance the whole businesse, and was pretended to bee made at the desire of those, that had beene forward to pay.

This *Parliament* also was made that good *Law*, which gaue the *Attaint* vpon a *false Verdict* betweene *Partie* and *Partie*, which before was a kinde of *Euan-*

gile, irremediable. It extends not to causes *Capitall*, as well because they are for the most part at the Kings Suite; as because in them (if they bee followed in Course of *Indictment*) there passeth a double *Iurie*, the *Indictors*, and the *Triers*; and so not Twelve Men, but Foure and twentieth. But it seemeth that was not the onely reason; for this reason holdeth not in the *Appeale*. But the great reason was, lest it should tend to the discouragement of *Jurors* in Cases of *Life* and *Death*; if they should bee subiect to Suite and Penaltie, where the fauour of *Life* maketh against them. It extendeth not also to any Suite, where the *Demand* is vnder the value of fortie pounds; for that in such Cases of pettie value, it would not quite the Charge, to goe about againe.

There was another *Law* made against a branch of *Ingratitude* in Women, who hauing beene aduanced by their *Husbands*, or their *Husbands Ancestors*, should alien, and thereby seeke to defeate the *Heires*, or those in *Remainder*, of the Lands, whereunto they had bin so aduanced. The remedie was, by giuing power to the next, to enter for a forfeiture.

There was also enacted that Charitable *Law*, for the admission of poore Suiters *In Forma Pauperis*, without Fee to *Counsellor*, *Attorney*, or *Clerke*, whereby poore men became rather able to *vexe*, than vnable to *sue*. There were diuers other good *Lawes* made that *Parliament*, as we said before: but we still obserue our manner, in selecting out those, that are not of a *Vulgar* nature.

The King this while, though hee sate in *Parliament*, as in full Peace, and seemed to account of the designes of PERKIN (who was now returned into *Flanders*) but as a *May-game*; yet hauing the composition of a wise King, (*Stout* without, and *apprehensue* within) had giuen order for the watching of *Beacons* vpon the Coasts,

Coasts, and erecting more where they stood too thin, and had a carefull eye where this wandering *Cloude* would breake. But PERKIN aduised to keepe his fire (which hitherto burned as it were vpon greene Wood) aliue, with continuall blowing; Sailed againe into *Ireland*, whence he had formerly departed, rather vpon the hopes of *France*, than vpon any vnreadinesse or discouragement hee found in that People. But in the space of time betweene the Kings *Diligence* and POYNINGS *Commission*, had so settled things there, as there was nothing left for PERKIN, but the blustering affection of wilde and naked people. Wherefore hee was aduised by his *Councell*, to seeke aide of the King of *Scotland*; a *Prince* yong, and valourous, and in good termes with his *Nobles* and *People*, and ill affected to King HENRY. At this time also both MAXIMILIAN and CHARLES of *France* began to beare no good will to the King. The one beeing displeas'd with the Kings *Prohibition* of Commerce with *Flanders*: The Other holding the King for suspect, in regard of his late entrie into league with the *Italians*. Wherefore besides the open *Aides* of the *Duchesse* of *Burgundy*, which did with *Sayles* and *Oares* put on and aduance PERKINS *designes*, there wanted not some secret *Tides* from MAXIMILIAN and CHARLES, which did further his fortunes. In so much as they, both by their secret Letters, and Messages, recommended him to the King of *Scotland*.

PERKIN therefore comming into *Scotland* vpon those hopes, with a well appointed company, was by the King of *Scots* (beeing formerly well prepared) honourably welcommed, and soone after his arriuall admitted to his Presence, in a solemne manner. For the King receiued him in *State* in his Chamber of *Presence*, accompanied with diuers of his *Nobles*. And PERKIN well attended, as well with those that the King

had sent before him, as with his owne *Traine*, entered the roome where the King was, and comming neare to the King, and bowing a little to embrace him, hee retired some paces backe, and with a loud voyce (that all that were present might heare him) made his *Declaration* in this manner.

High and Mighty King, your Grace, and these your Nobles here present, may be pleased benignely to bow your Eares, to heare the Tragedie of a young Man, that by Right ought to hold in his hand the Ball of a Kingdome; but by Fortune is made Himselfe a Ball, tossed from *Miserie* to *Miserie*, and from *Place* to *Place*. You see here before you the Spectacle of a *PLANTAGENET*, who hath beene carried from the *Nurserie* to the *Sanctuarie*; from the *Sanctuarie*, to the direfull *Prison*; from the *Prison*, to the Hand of the cruell *Tormentor*; and from that Hand, to the wide *Wildernesse* (as I may truly call it) for so the *World* hath beene to mee. So that hee that is borne to a great Kingdome, hath not Ground to set his foote upon, more than this where hee now standeth, by your Princely Favour. *EDWARD* the Fourth, late King of England, (as your Grace cannot but haue heard) left two Sonnes; *EDWARD*, and *RICHARD*, Duke of *Yorke*, both very young.

young. EDWARD, the eldest succeeded their Father in the Crowne, by the name of King EDWARD the Fift. But RICHARD, Duke of Gloucester, their vnnaturall Vnckle, first thirsting after the Kingdome, through Ambition, and afterwards thirsting for their Bloud, out of desire to secure himselfe; imployed an Instrument of his (confident to him, as hee thought) to murther them both. But this Man that was imployed, to execute that execrable Tragedie, hauing cruelly slaine King EDWARD, the eldest of the two, was mooued partly by Remorse, and partly by some other meane, to saue RICHARD his Brother; making a Report neuerthelesse to the Tyrant, that hee had performed his Commandement for both Brethren. This Report was accordingly beleued, and published generally. So that the World hath bene possessed of an Opinion, that they both were barbarously made away, though euer Truth hath some sparkes that flye abroad, untill it appeare in due time, as this hath had. But Almighty GOD, that stopped the Mouth of the Lion, and saued little IOAS from the Tyrannie of ATHALIAH, when shee massacred the Kings Children; and did saue ISAACK, when the hand was stretched forth to sacrifice him; preserved the
second

second Brother. For I my selfe, that stand heere in your presence, am that very RICHARD, Duke of Yorke, Brother of that infortunate Prince, King EDWARD the Fift, now the most rightfull suruiuing Heire-Male to that Victorious and most Noble EDWARD, of that Name the Fourth, late King of England. For the manner of my Escape, it is fit it should passe in silence, or (at least) in a more secret Relation: for that it may concerne some aliue, and the memorie of some that are dead. Let it suffice to thinke, that I had then a Mother liuing, a Queene, and one that expected dayly such a Commandement from the Tyrant, for the murdering of her Children. Thus in my tender age escaping by GODS Mercie out of London, I was secretly conueyed ouer Sea. Where, after a time, the Partie that had mee in Charge, (vpon what new Feares, change of Minde, or Practice, GOD knoweth) suddenly forsooke mee. Whereby I was forced to wander abroad, and to seeke meane Conditions for the sustaining of my Life. Wherefore distracted betweene severall Palsions, the one of Feare to bee knowne, lest the Tyrant should haue a new Attempt vpon mee, the other of Griefe and Disdaine to bee vnknowne, and to liue in that base

base and seruile manner that I did; I resolued with my selfe; to expect the Tyrants Death, and then to put my selfe into my Sisters hands, who was next Heire to the Crowne. But in this Season, it happened one HENRIE TIDDER, sonne to EDMOND TIDDER Earle of Richmond, to come from France, and enter into the Reaume, and by subtile and foule meanes to obtaine the Crowne of the same; which to mee rightfully appertained. So that it was but a Change, from Tyrant to Tyrant. This HENRIE, my extreame and mortall Enemy, so soone as hee had knowledge of my beeing aliue, imagined and wrought all the subtile waies and meanes hee could, to procure my finall Destruction. For my mortall Enemy hath not onely falsly surmised mee to bee a fayned Person, giuing mee Nick-names, so abusing the World; but also, to deferre and put mee from entrie into England, hath offered large Summes of Money, to corrupt the Princes and their Ministers, with whom I haue beene retayned; and made importune Labours to certaine Seruants about my Person, to murder or poyson mee, and others to forsake and leaue my Righteous Quarrell, and to depart from my Seruice, as Sir ROBERT CLIFFORD; and others. So that euery
Man

Man of Reason may well perceiue, that HENRIE, calling himselfe King of England, needed not to haue bestowed such great Summes of Treasure; nor so to haue busied himselfe with importune and incessant Labour and Indultrie, to compassse my Death and Ruine, if I had beene such a fained Person. But the truth of my Cause beeing so manifest, moued the most Christian King CHARLES, and the Lady Duchesse Dowager of Burgundie, my most Deare Aunt, not onely to acknowledge the truth thereof, but louingly to assist mee. But it seemeth that GOD aboue (for the good of this whole Island, and the knitting of these two Kingdomes of England and Scotland in a strait Concord and Amitie, by so great an Obligation) had reserued the placing of mee in the Imperiall Throne of England, for the Armes and Succours of your Grace. Neither is it the first time that a King of Scotland hath supported them, that were bereft and spoyled of the Kingdome of England; as of late (in fresh memorie) it was done in the Person of HENRY the Sixth. Wherefore for that your Grace hath giuen cleare Signes, that you are in no Noble qualitie inferiour to your Royall Ancestours; I, so distressed a Prince, was hereby moued to come and put my Selfe into your
 Royall

Royall Hands, desiring your Assistance to recover my Kingdome of England; promising faithfully to beare my Selfe towards your Grace no otherwise, than If I were your owne Naturall Brother, and will upon the Recouerie of mine Inheritance, gratefully doe you all the Pleasure that is in my utmost Power.

AFTER PERKIN had told his Tale, King JAMES answered brauely and wisely; That whatsoeuer hee were, hee should not repent him, of putting himselfe into his hands. And from that time forth, though there wanted not some about him, that would haue perswaded him, that all was but an Illusion; yet notwithstanding, either taken by PERKINS amiable and alluring behauour, or inclining to the recommendation of the great Princes abroad, or willing to take an occasion of a Warre against King HENRY, hee entertained him in all things, as became the person of RICHARD Duke of Yorke; embraced his Quarrell; and (the more to put it out of doubt, that hee tooke him to be a great Prince, and not a Representation onely) hee gaue consent, that this Duke should take to wife the Lady KATHERINE GORDON, daughter to the Earle Huntley, beeing a neare Kinswoman to the King himselfe, and a young Virgin of excellent beautie and vertue.

Not long after, the King of Scots in person, with PERKIN in his company, entred with a great Armie (though it consisted chiefly of Borderers, beeing raysed somewhat suddenly) into Northumberland. And PERKIN, for a Perfume before him as hee went,

caused to be published a *Proclamation* of this tenor following, in the name of *RICHARD* Duke of *Yorke*, true inheritor of the *Crowne of England*.

The Originall of this *Proclamation* remaineth with *Sir Robert Cotton*, a worthy *Preseruer* and *Treasurer* of rare *Antiquities*: from whose *Manuscripts* I haue had much light for the furnishing of this *Worke*.

I*T hath pleased G O D , Who putteth downe the Mightie from their Seate , and exalteth the Humble , and suffereth not the Hopes of the Iust to perish in the end, to giue Us meanes at the length, to shew Our Selues armed vnto Our Leiges and People of England. But far bee it from Us, to intend their hurt and dammage, or to make Warre vpon them, otherwise than to deliuer Our Selfe and them from Tyrannie and Oppression . For, our mortall Enemie HENRY TIDDER, a false Vsurper of the Crowne of England, (which to Vs by Naturall and Lineall Right appertaineth) knowing in his owne Heart Our vndoubted Right, (Wee being the very RICHARD , Duke of Yorke , younger Sonne , and now suruiuing Heire-male of the Noble and Victorious EDWARD the Fourth, late King of England) hath not onely deprived Us of Our Kingdome, but likewise by all foule and wicked meanes, sought to betray Us , and bereaue Us of Our Life. Yet if his Tyrannie onely extended it selfe to Our Person (although Our Royall Bloud teacheth Us to bee sensible of Iniuries) it should bee lesse to Our Griefe . But this*

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TIDDER, who boasteth himselfe to haue overthrowne a Tyrant, hath euer since his first entrance into his Vsurped Reigne, put little in practice, but Tyrannie and the feats thereof.

For King RICHARD, our Vmaturall Uncle, although desire of Rule did blinde him, yet in his other actions (like a true PLANTAGENET) was Noble, and loued the Honour of the Realme, and the Contentment and Comfort of his Nobles and People. But this our Mortall Enemy (agreeable to the meanesse of his Birth) hath troden vnder foote the honour of this Nation; selling our best Confederates for Money, and making Merchandize of the Bloud, Estates, and Fortunes of our Peeres and Subjects, by fained Warres, and dishonourable Peace, onely to enrich his Coffers. Nor vnlike hath beene his hatefull Mis-gouernement, and euill Departments at home. First, hee hath (to fortifie his false Quarrell) caused diuers Nobles of this our Realme (whom hee held Suspect, & stood in dread of) to be cruelly murthred; as our Cousin Sir WILLIAM STANLEY Lord Chamberlain, Sir SIMON MOUNTFORT, Sir ROBERT RATCLIFFE, WILLIAM DAWBENEY, HUMPHREY STAFFORD, and many others; besides such as haue dearely bought their liues with intolerable Ransomes.

Some of which Nobles are now in the Sanctuary. Also hee hath long kept, and yet keepeth in Prison, our right entirely welbeloued Cosen, EDWARD; Sonne and Heire to our Unckle Duke of Clarence, and others; with-holding from them their rightfull Inheritance, to the intent they should neuer be of might and power, to aide and assist vs at our neede, after the dutie of their Liegeances. Hee also married by Compulsion certaine of our Sisters, and also the Sister of our said Cosen the Earle of VVarwicke, and diuers other Ladies of the Royall Bloud, vnto certaine of his Kinsmen and Friends of simple and low Degree; and putting apart all Well-disposed Nobles, he hath none in fauour and trust about his Person, but Bishop FOX, SMITH, BRAY, LOVEL, OLIVER KING, DAVID OWEN, RISELEY, TURBERVILE, TILER, CHOLMLEY; EMPSON, JAMES HOBART, JOHN CVT, GARTH, HENRY WYAT, and such other Caitifes and Villaines of Birth, which by subtile inuentions and Pilling of the People, haue beene the principall Finders, Occasioners, and Counsellors of the Mis-rule and Mischiefe now reigning in England.

Wee remembering these Premisses, with the great and execrable Offences daily committed, and done by our foresaid great Enemy, and his Adhe-

Adherents ; in breaking the Liberties and Franchises of our Mother the Holy Church, vpon pretences of Wicked and Heathenish Politie; to the high displeasure of Almighty GOD; besides the manifold Treasons, abominable Murthers, Man-slaughters, Robberies, Extortions, the dayly Pilling of the People, by Dismes, Taxes, Tallages, Beneuolences, and other vnlawfull Impositions; and grieuous Exactions, with many other haynous Effects, to the likely destruction and desolation of the whole Realme : shall by Gods Grace, and the helpe and assistance of the great Lords of our Bloud, with the Counsell of other sad Persons, see that the Commodities of our Realme bee imployed to the most aduantage of the same ; the entercouse of Merchandise betwixt Realme and Realme, to bee ministred and handled, as shall more bee to the Common weale, and prosperity of our Subjects; and all such Dismes, Taxes, Tallages, Beneuolences, vnlawfull Impositions, and grieuous Exactions, as bee aboue rehearsed, to bee fore-done and layd apart, and neuer from henceforth to bee called vpon, but in such cases as our noble Progenitors Kings of England, haue of old time bin accustomed to haue the Ayde, Succour, and helpe of their Subiects and true Liege-men.

And further; wee doe out of our Grace and Cle-

Clemencie, hereby as well publish and promise to all our Subjects Remission and free Pardon of all By-past Offences whatsoever, against our Person, or Estate, in adhering to our said Enemy, by whom (wee know well) they haue beene mis-led; if they shall within time conuenient submit themselues vnto Vs. And for such as shall come with the foremost, to assist our Righteous Quarrell, wee shall make them so farre partakers of our Princely Fauour and Bountie, as shall bee highly for the Comfort of them and theirs, both during their Life, and after their Death. As also wee shall by all meanes, which G O D shall put into our hands, demeane our selues to giue Royall contentment to all Degrees and Estates of our People, maintaining the Liberties of Holy Church in their Entire, preserving the Honours, Priuiledges, and Preheminences of our Nobles, from Contempt or disparagement, according to the Dignitie of their Bloud. Wee shall also vnyoake our People from all heauie Burthens, and Endurances, and confirme our Cities, Boroughes, and Townes, in their Charters & Freedoms, with inlargement, where it shalbe deserued; and in all points giue our Subiects cause to thinke, that the blessed and debonaire Government of our Noble Father King EDWARD (in his last times) is in vs reuiued.

And

And for as much as the putting to death, or taking aliue of our said Mortall Enemy, may bee a meane to stay much effusion of Blood, which otherwise may ensue, if by Compulsion or faire Promises, hee shall draw after him any number of our Subiects to resist vs; which wee desire to auoyd (though wee bee certainly informed that our said Enemy is purposed and prepared to flye the Land, hauing already made ouer great Masses of the Treasure of our Crowne, the better to support him in Forraine Parts) Wee doe hereby declare, That whosoever shall take or distresse our said Enemy (though the Party bee of neuer so meane a Condition) hee shall bee by Us rewarded with a Thousand Pound in Money, forthwith to bee laid downe to him, and an Hundred Markes by the yeare of Inheritance; besides that hee may otherwise merit, both toward God and all good People, for the destruction of such a Tyrant.

Lastly, wee doe all men to wit, and herein wee take also God to witnesse, That whereas GOD hath mooued the Heart of our Dearest Cousin, the King of Scotland, to aide vs in Person, in this our righteous Quarrell; it is altogether without any Pact or Promise, or so much as demaund of any thing, that may preiudice our Crowne or Subiects: But contrariwise

wise with promise on our said Cousins part, that whensoever hee shall finde vs in sufficient strength to get the vpper hand of our Enemy (which wee hope will bee very suddenly) hee will forthwith peaceably returne into his owne Kingdome; contenting himselfe onely with the glorie of so Honourable an Enterprise, and our true and faithfull Loue and Amitie. Which wee shall euer (by the Grace of Almighty GOD) so order, as shall bee to the great comfort of both Kingdomes.

BVt PERKINS Proclamation did little edifie with the people of England; neither was hee the better welcome for the company hee came in. Wherefore the King of Scotland seeing none came in to PERKIN, nor none stirred any where in his fauour, turned his enterprise into a Rode; and wasted and destroyed the Countrey of Northumberland, with fire and sword. But hearing that there were Forces comming against him, and not willing that they should finde his Men heauie and laden with bootie, hee returned into Scotland with great Spoyles, deferring further prosecution, till another time. It is said, that PERKIN acting the part of a Prince handsomely, when hee saw the Scottish fell to waste the Countrey, came to the King in a passionate manner, making great lamentation, and desired, That that might not bee the manner of making the Warre; for that no Crowne was so deare to his minde, as that hee desired to purchase it with the bloude and ruine of his Countrey. Whereunto the King answered halfe in sport; that hee doubted much, hee was carefull for that that was none of his, and that

that hee should bee too good a *Steward* for his *Enemie*, to saue the *Countrie* to his vse.

By this time, beeing the Eleuenth yeare of the King, the Interruption of Trade betweene the *English* and the *Flemmish*, beganne to pinch the *Merchants* of both Nations very sore. Which mooued them, by all meanes they could deuise, to affect and dispose their *Soueraignes* respectiuely, to open the *Entercourse* againe. Wherein, time fauoured them. For the *Arch-Duke* and his *Councell* beganne to see, that PERKIN would prooue but a *Runnagate*, and *Citizen of the World*; and that it was the part of children to fall out about *Babies*. And the King on his part, after the Attempts vpon *Kent* and *Northumberland*, beganne to haue the businesse of PERKIN in lesse estimation; so as hee did not put it to accompt, in any Consultation of *State*. But that that mooued him most, was, that beeing a King that loued Wealth and Treasure, hee could not endure to haue *Trade* sicke, nor any Obstruction to continue in the *Gate-veine*, which disperseth that bloud. And yet he kept *State* so farre, as first to bee sought vnto. Wherein the *Merchant-Aduenturers* likewise, (beeing a strong Companie at that time, and well vnderfet with rich Men, and good order) did hold out brauely; taking off the Commodities of the *Kingdome*, though they lay dead vpon their hands for want of *Vent*: At the last, *Commissioners* met at *London*, to Treat. On the Kings part; Bishop FOXE Lord Priuy Seale, Viscount Wells, KENDAL Prior of Saint IOHNS, WARHAM Master of the *Rolles*, who beganne to gaine much vpon the Kings opinion; VRSWICK, who was almost euer one; and RISELY. On the *Arch-Dukes* part, the Lord BEVERS his *Admirall*, the Lord VERVNSSEL *President of Flanders*, and others. These concluded a perfect Treatie, both of *Amitie* and *Inter-*
Y *course,*

course, betweene the King and the Arch-Duke; Contayning Articles both of State, Commerce, and Free-Fishing. This is that *Treatie*, which the Flemmings call at this day, *Intercursus Magnus*; both because it is more compleat, than the precedent *Treaties*, of the Third and Fourth yeares of the King: and chiefly to giue it a difference, from the *Treatie* that followed in the One and twentieth yeare of the King: which they call *Intercursus Malus*. In this *Treatie*, there was an expresse Article against the Reception of the Rebels of either Prince by other; purporting, that if any such *Rebell* should bee required by the Prince whose *Rebell* hee was, of the Prince *Confederate*, that forthwith the Prince *Confederate* should by Proclamation command him to auoyde the Countrey. Which if hee did not within fifteene daies, the *Rebell* was to stand proscribed, and put out of Protection. But neuerthelesse in this Article, PERKIN was not named, neither perhaps contained, because hee was no *Rebell*. But by this meanes his wings were clipt of his Followers, that were *English*. And it was exprelly comprised in the *Treatie*, that it should extend to the Territories of the Duchesse Dowager. After the *Intercourse* thus restored, The *English Merchants* came againe to their Mansion at *Antwerpe*, where they were receiued with Procession and great Ioy.

The Winter following, being the Twelfth yeare of his reigne, The King called againe his Parliament: where hee did much exaggerate both the Malice, and the cruell *Predatory Warre* lately made by the King of Scotland; That that King, being in Amitie with him, and no wayes prouoked, should so burne in hatred towards him, as to drinke of the Lees and Dreggs of PERKINS Intoxication, who was euery where else detected and discarded: And that when hee perceiued it was out of his reach, to doe the King any hurt, hee

hee had turned his Armes vpon vnarmed and vnpro-
 uided People, to spoyle onely and depopulate, contrary
 to the *Lawes* both of *Warre* and *Peace*: Concluding,
 that hee could neither with Honour, nor with the
 safety of his People, to whom he did owe Protection,
 let passe these wrongs vnreruenged. The *Parliament*
 vnderstood him well, and gaue him a *Subsidie*, limited
 to the summe of one hundred and twentie thousand
 Pounds, besides two *Fifteenes*. For his *Warres* were
 alwaies to him as a *Mine of Treasure*, of a strange kind
 of *Ore*; *Iron* at the top, and *Gold* and *Siluer* at the bot-
 tome. At this *Parliament* (for that there had beene so
 much time spent in making *Lawes* the yeare before, and
 for that it was called purposely in respect of the *Scottish*
Warre) there were no *Lawes* made to bee remembred.
 Onely there passed a *Law*, at the Sute of the *Merchant-*
Aduenturers of England, against the *Merchant-Aduentu-*
ners of London, for *Monopolizing* and exacting vpon the
Trade: Which it seemeth they did, a little to saue
 themselues, after the hard time they had sustained by
 want of *Trade*. But those *Innouations* were taken a-
 way by *Parliament*.

But it was fatall to the King, to fight for his mo-
 ney. And though hee auoyded to fight with *Enemies*
 abroad, yet hee was still enforced to fight for it with
Rebels at home. For no sooner beganne the *Subsidie*
 to bee leuied in *Corne-wall*, but the People there began
 to grudge and murmure. The *Cornish* being a Race of
 Men, stout of stomacke, mighty of Bodie and Limme,
 and that liued hardly in a barren Countrey, and many
 of them could (for a neede) liue vnder ground, that
 were *Tinners*; they muttered extreameley, that it was
 a thing not to be suffered, that for a little stirre of the
Scots, soone blowne ouer, they should be thus grinded
 to *Powder* with *Payments*: And said, it was for
 them to pay, that had too much, and liued idly. But

they would eate the bread they got with the sweat of their browes, and no man should take it from them. And as in the *Tides of People* once vp, there want not commonly stirring *Windes* to make them more rough: So this *People* did light vpon two *Ring-leaders*, or *Captaines of the Rout*. The one was one MICHAEL IOSEPH, a *Black-smith* or *Farrier* of *Bodmin*; a notable talking Fellow, and no lesse desirous to bee talked of. The other was THOMAS FLAMMOCKE, a *Lawyer*; who by telling his neighbours commonly vpon any occasion, that the *Law* was on their side, had gotten great sway amongst them. This Man talked learnedly, and as if he could tell how to make a *Rebellion*, and neuer breake the *Peace*. Hee told the *People*, that *Subsidies* were not to be granted nor leuied in this case; that is, for *Warres of Scotland* (for that the *Law* had prouided another course, by seruice of *Escuage*, for those *Iourneyes*) much lesse when all was quiet, and *Warre* was made but a *Pretence* to poll and pill the *People*: And therefore that it was good, they should not stand now like *Sheepe* before the *Shearers*, but put on *Harness*, and take *Weapons* in their hands: Yet to doe no creature hurt; but goe and deliuer the King a *Strong Petition*, for the laying downe of those grieuous *Payments*, and for the punishment of those that had giuen him that *Counsell*; to make others beware how they did the like in time to come: And said, for his part hee did not see how they could doe the ductie of true *English-men*, and good *Liege-men*, except they did deliuer the King from such wicked Ones that would destroy both Him and the *Countrey*. Their ayme was at *Arch-Bishop MORTON*, and Sir REGINALD BRAY, who were the Kings *Skreens* in this Enuy.

After that these two, FLAMMOCKE and the *Blacke-smith*, had, by ioynt and seuerall *Pratings*, found
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tokens of consent in the *Multitude*, they offered themselves to leade them, vntill they should heare of better men to be their *Leaders*; which they said would be ere long: Telling them further, that they would be but their seruants, and first in euery danger; but doubted not but to make both the *West-end* and the *East-end* of *England* to meete in so good a *Quarrell*; and that all (rightly vnderstood) was but for the Kings seruice. The *People*, vpon these seditious *Instigations*, did arme (most of them with *Bowes*, and *Arrowes*, and *Bills*, and such other Weapons of rude and Countrey People) and forthwith vnder the *Command* of their *Leaders* (which in such cases is euer at pleasure) marched out of *Corne-wall*, through *Deuonshire*, vnto *Taunton* in *Somersetshire*, without any slaughte, violence, or spoyle of the Countrey. At *Taunton* they killed, in furie, an officious and eager *Commissioner* for the *Subsidie*, whom they called The *Prouost* of *Perin*. Thence they marched to *Wells*: where the Lord *AVDLEY* (with whom their *Leaders* had, before, some secret *Intelligence*): a Noble-man of an ancient *Family*, but vnquiet and popular, and aspiring to Ruine, came in to them; and was by them (with great Gladnesse and cries of Ioy) accepted as their *Generall*; they beeing now proud, that they were ledde by a *Noble-man*. The Lord *AVDLEY* ledde them on from *Wells* to *Salisbury*, and from *Salisbury* to *Winchester*. Thence the foolish people, who (in effect) led their *Leaders*, had a minde to beele into *Kent*; fansying, that the *People* there would ioyne with them; contrary to all reason or iudgement; considering, the *Kentish-men* had shewed great *Loyaltie* and *Affection* to the King so lately before. But the rude *People* had heard *FLAMMOCKE* say, that *Kent* was neuer Conquered, and that they were the freest *People* of *England*. And, vpon these vaine Noises; they looked for great matters at their hands,

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in a cause which they conceited to be for the libertie of the *Subiect*. But when they were come into *Kent*, the Countrey was so well settled, both by the Kings late kind vsagetowards them, and by the credit and power of the *Earle of Kent*, the *Lord ABERGAVENNIE*, and the *Lord COBHAM*, as neither *Gentleman* nor *Yeoman* came-in to their aide; which did much dampe and dismay many of the simpler sort: Infomuch, as diuers of them did secretly flie from the *Army*, and went home. But the sturdier sort, and those that were most engaged, stood by it, and rather waxed *Proud*, than failed in *Hopes* and *Courage*. For as it did somewhat appall them, that the people came not in to them; so it did no lesse encourage them, that the Kings *Forces* had not set vpon them, hauing marched from the *West* vnto the *East* of *England*. Wherefore they kept on their way, and encamped vpon *Blacke-heath*, betweene *Greenwich* and *Eltham*; threatning either to bid *Battell* to the King (for now the Seas went higher than to *MORTON*, and *BRAIE*) or to take *London* within his view; imagining with themselues, there to finde no lesse *Feare*, than *Wealth*.

But to returne to the King. When first hee heard of this *Commotion* of the *Cornish-men*, occasioned by the *Subsidie*; he was much troubled therewith: Not for it selfe, but in regard of the Concurrence of other *Dangers*, that did hang ouer him at that time. For hee doubted lest a *Warre* from *Scotland*, a *Rebellion* from *Corne-wall*, and the *Practices* and *Conspiracies* of *PERKIN* and his *Partakers*; would come vpon him at once; Knowing well, that it was a dangerous *Triplicitie* to a *Monarchie*, to haue the *Armes* of a *Forreiner*, the *Discontents* of *Subiects*, and the *Title* of a *Pretender*, to meete. Neuerthelesse, the *Occasion* tooke him in some part well provided. For as soone as the *Parliament* had broken vp, the King had presently rayسد a puissant

puissant Armie, to Warre vpon Scotland. And King JAMES of Scotland likewise, on his part, had made great Preparations eyther for defence, or for new assailing of England. But as for the Kings Forces, they were not onely in preparation, but in readinesse presently to set forth, vnder the Conduct of DAWBENEY, the Lord Chamberlaine. But as soone as the King vnderstood of the Rebellion of Cornwall, hee stayed those Forces, retaining them for his owne seruice and safetie. But therewithall hee dispatched the Earle of Surrey into the North, for the defence and strength of those Parts, in case the Scots should stirre. But for the course hee held towards the Rebels, it was vtterly differing from his former custome, and practice; which was euer full of forwardnesse and celeritie, to make head against them, or to set vpon them as soone as euer they were in Action. This hee was wont to doe. But now, besides that hee was attempered by Yeares, and lesse in loue with Dangers, by the continued Fruition of a Crowne; it was a time when the various appearance to his Thoughts of Perils of seuerall Natures, and from diuers Parts, did make him iudge it his best and surest way, to keepe his Strength together, in the Seate and Centre of his Kingdome. According to the ancient Indian Embleme; in such a swelling Season, To hold the hand vpon the middle of the Bladder, that no side might rise. Besides, there was no necessitie put vpon him, to alter this Counsell. For neither did the Rebels spoyle the Countrey; in which case it had beene dishonour to abandon his People: Neyther on the other side, did their Forces gather or encrease, which might hasten him to precipitate and assaile them, before they grew too strong. And lastly, both Reason of Estate and Warre seemed to agree with this course; For that Insurrections of base People are commonly more furious
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in their Beginnings. And by this meanes also hee had them the more at *Vantage*, beeing tyred and harrassed with a long march; and more at *Mercie*, being cut off farre from their *Country*, and therefore not able by any sudden flight to get to *Retrait*, and to renew the *Troubles*.

When therefore the *Rebels* were encamped on *Blacke-Heath*, vpon the *Hill*, whence they might behold the Citie of *London*, and the faire *Valley* about it: the King knowing well, that it stood him vpon, by how much the more hee had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appeare to haue bene no *Coldnesse* in foreslowing, but *Wisedom*e in choosing his time; resolued with all speede to assaile them; and yet with that *Prouidence*, and *Suretie*, as should leaue little to *Venture* or *Fortune*. And hauing very great and puissant *Forces* about him, the better to master all *Euent*s and *Accidents*, hee diuided them into three parts. The first was ledde by the *Earle* of *Oxford* in chiefe, assisted by the *Earles* of *Essex* and *Suffolke*. These *Noblemen* were appointed, with some *Cornets* of *Horse*, and *Bands* of *Foot*, and good store of *Artillerie* wheeling about, to put themselues beyond the *Hill*, where the *Rebels* were encamped; and to beset all the *Skirts* and *Descents* thereof, except those that lay towards *London*; whereby to haue these *Wilde Beasts* (as it were) in a *Toyle*. The second part of his *Forces* (which were those that were to bee most in *Action*, and vpon which hee relyed most for the *Fortune* of the *Day*) hee did assigne to bee ledde by the *Lord Chamberlaine*, who was appointed to set vpon the *Rebels* in *Front*, from that side which is toward *London*. The third part of his *Forces* (beeing likewise great and braue *Forces*) hee retained about himselfe, to bee ready, vpon all *Euent*s, to restore the *Fight*, or
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consummate the *Victorie*; and meane while, to secure the *Citie*. And for that purpose hee encamped in Person in Saint GEORGES *Fields*, putting himselfe betweene the *Citie*, and the *Rebels*. But the *Citie*, of *London* (Specially at the first) vpon the neare encamping of the *Rebels*, was in great Tumult: As it vseth to bee with wealthy and populous *Cities* (especially those, which, for greatnesse and fortune, are *Queenes* of their *Regions*) who seldome see out of their *Windows*, or from their *Towers*, an *Armie* of enemies. But that which troubled them most, was the conceit, that they dealt with a *Rout* of *People*, with whom there was no *Composition*, or *Condition*, or orderly *Treating*, if neede were; but likely to bee bent altogether vpon *Rapine* and *Spoyle*. And although they had heard that the *Rebels* had behaued themselues quietly and modestly, by the way as they went; yet they doubted much, That would not last, but rather make them more hungry, and more in appetite, to fall vpon *Spoyle* in the end. Wherefore there was great running to and fro of *People*, some to the *Gates*, some to the *Walles*, some to the *Water-side*; giuing themselues *Alarmes*, and *Panick feares* continually. Neuerthelesse, both TATE the *Lord Maior*, and SHAW, and HADDON, the *Sheriffs*, did their parts stoutly and well, in arming and ordering the *People*. And the King likewise did adioyne some *Captaines* of experience in the *Warres*, to aduise and assist the *Citizens*. But soone after, when they vnderstood that the King had so ordered the matter, that the *Rebels* must winne three *Battells*, before they could approach the *Citie*, and that hee had put his own *Person* betweene the *Rebels* and them; and that the great care was rather how to impound the *Rebels*, that none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them; they grew to bee quiet and out of feare.

The rather, for the confidence they reposed (which was not small) in the three Leaders, OXFORD, ESSEX, and DAWBENEY; All, men famed and loved amongst the People. As for IASPER Duke of Bedford, whom the King vsed to employ with the first in his Wars, he was then sicke, and dyed soone after.

It was the two and twentieth of *June*, and a *Saturday* (which was the *Day* of the weeke the King fancied) when the *Battaile* was fought; though the King had, by all the Art hee could deuise, giuen out a false *Day*, as if hee prepared to giue the *Rebells* *Battaile* on the *Monday* following, the better to find them vnprouided, and in disarray. The *Lords*, that were appointed to circle the *Hill*, had some daies before planted themselues (as at the Receipt) in places conuenient. In the afternoone towards the decline of the day (which was done, the better to keepe the *Rebells* in opinion that they should not fight that day) the Lord DAWBENEY marched on towards them, and first beat some *Troupes* of them from *Detford-bridge*, where they fought manfully; But beeing in no great number were soone driuen backe, and fled vp to their maine *Armie* vpon the *Hill*. The *Armie*, at that time hearing of the approach of the Kings *Forces*, were putting themselues in *Array*, not without much *Confusion*. But neither had they placed vpon the first high-ground towards the *Bridge*, any *Forces* to second the *Troupes* below, that kept the *Bridge*; neither had they brought forwards their *Maine Battaile* (which stood in array farre into the *Heath*) neare to the ascent of the *Hill*. So that the *Earle* with his *Forces* mounted the *Hill*, and recouered the *Plaine*, without resistance. The Lord DAWBENEY charged them with great furie; Insomuch, as it had like (by accident) to haue brandled the *Fortune* of the *Day*. For, by inconsiderate Forwardnesse in fighting in the head of his *Troupes*,
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he was taken by the *Rebells*; but, immediately rescued, and deliuered. The *Rebells* maintained the Fight for a small time, and for their Persons shewed no want of courage: but beeing ill armed, and ill led, and without *Horse* or *Artillerie*, they were with no great difficultie cut in peeces, and put to flight. And for their three Leaders; the Lord AVDLEY, the *Black-smith*, and FLAMMOCKE (as commonly the Captaines of *Commotions* are but *halfe-couraged Men*) suffered themselves to be taken aliue. The number slaine on the *Rebells* part, were some two thousand Men; their *Armie* amounting (as it is said) vnto the number of sixteene thousand. The rest were (in effect) all taken; for that the *Hill*, as was said, was encompassed with the Kings *Forces* round about. On the Kings part there dyed about three hundred; most of them shot with Arrowes, which were reported to bee of the length of a *Taylors yard*: So strong and mighty a *Bow* the *Cornish-men* were said to draw.

The *Victorie* thus obtained, the King created diuers *Bannerets*, as well vpon *Black-beath*, where his *Lieutenant* had wonne the *Fielde* (whither hee rode in Person to performe the said *Creation*) as in *Saint GEORGES Fieldes*, where his owne Person had bin encamped. And for matter of *Liberalitie*, he did (by open *Edict*) giue the goods of all the *Prisoners*, vnto those that had taken them; either to take them in *Kinde*, or compound for them as they could. After matter of *Honour* and *Liberalitie*, followed matter of *Seueritie* and *Execution*: The Lord AVDLEY was led from *Newgate* to *Tower-hill*, in a *Paper Coate* painted with his own *Armes*; the *Armes* reuerfed, the *Coate* torne, and hee at *Tower-hill* beheaded. FLAMMOCKE, and the *Black-smith* vvere hanged, drawn, and quartered at *Tiburne*; The *Black-smith* taking pleasure vpon the *Hurdle* (as it seemeth by vvords

that hee vttered) to thinke that hee should be famous in aftertimes. The King was once in minde to haue sent downe FLAMMOCKE, and the *Blacksmith*, to haue bene executed in *Cornwall*, for the more terrour. But, being aduertised; that the *Country* was yet vnquiet and boyling, hee thought better not to irritate the *People* further. All the rest were pardoned by *Proclamation*, and to take out their *Pardons* vnder *Seale*, as many as would. So that; more than the bloud drawn in the *Field*, the King did satisfie himselfe with the liues of onely three *Offenders*, for the expiation of this great *Rebellion*.

It was a strange thing, to obserue the varietie and inequalitye of the Kings *Executions* and *Pardons*. And a man would thinke it, at the first, a kinde of *Lotterie* or *Chance*. But, looking into it more nearely, one shall find there was reason for it; much more perhaps, than (after so long a distance of time) wee can now discern. In the *Kentish Commotion* (which was but an handfull of men) there were executed to the number of one hundred and fiftie; and, in this so mighty a *Rebellion*, but three: Whether it were, that the king put to accompt the men that were slaine in the *Field*: or that hee was not willing to bee seuerer in a popular Cause; or that the harmelesse behauour of this *People* (that came from the *West* of *England*, to the *East*, without mischief almost, or spoyle of the *Country*) did somewhat mollifie him, and mooue him to *Compassion*; or lastly, that he made a great difference betweene *People*, that did *Rebell* vpon *Wantonnesse*, and them that did *Rebell* vpon *Want*.

After the *Cornish-men* were defeated, there came from *Calice* to the King, an honourable *Ambassage* from the *French King*, which had arriued at *Calice* a Moneth before, and there was stayed in respect of the troubles; but honourably entertained and defrayed.

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The King, at their first comming, sent vnto them, & prayed them to haue patience, till a little *Smooke*, that was raised in his Countrey, were ouer; which would soone bee: Slighting (as his manner was) that openly, which neuerthelesse he intended seriously.

This *Ambassage* concerned no great Affaire; but onely the *Prolongation* of Dayes for payment of Monies, and some other Particulars of the *Frontiers*. And it was (indeed) but a wooing *Ambassage*; with good respects to entertaine the King in good affection: but nothing was done, or handled, to the derogation of the Kings late *Treatie* with the *Italians*.

But, during the time that the *Cornish-men* were in their march towards *London*, the King of *Scotland* (well aduertised of all that passed, and knowing himselfe sure of *Warre* from *England*, whensoever those Stirs were appeased) neglected not his opportunitie; But, thinking the King had his hands full, entred the *Frontiers* of *England* againe with an *Armie*, and besieged the *Castle* of *Norham* in Person, with part of his Forces, sending the rest to Forrage the *Countrey*. But *Fox*; *Bishop* of *Duresme* (a wise man, and one that could see through the *Present*, to the *Future*) doubting as much before, had caused his *Castle* of *Norham* to bee strongly fortified, and furnished, with all kinde of *Munition*: And had manned it likewise, with a very great number of tall *Souldiours*; more than for the proportion of the *Castle*; reckoning rather vpon a sharpe *Affault*, than a long *Siege*. And for the *Countrey* likewise, hee had caused the *People* to withdraw their *Cattell* and *Goods* into *Fast Places*, that were not of easie approach; and sent in Post to the *Earle* of *Surrey* (who was not farre off, in *Yorkeshire*) to come in diligence to the Succour. So as the *Scottish King* both failed of doing good vpon the *Castle*, and his men had but a *Catching Haruest* of their *Spoyles*. And when

when hee vnderstood, that the *Earle of Surrey* was comming on with great *Forces*, hee returned backe into *Scotland*. The *Earle* finding the *Castle* freed, and the enemy retired, pursued with all celeritie into *Scotland*; hoping to haue ouer-taken the *Scottish King*, and to haue giuen him *Battaile*; But not attaining him in time, late downe before the *Castle of Aton* (one of the strongest places, then esteemed, betweene *Barwicke* and *Edenborough*) which in a small time hee tooke. And soone after, the *Scottish King* retyring further into his Countrey, and the weather being extraordinary foule and stormie, the *Earle* returned into *England*. So that the *Expeditions* on both parts were (in effect) but a *Castle* taken, and a *Castle* distressed, not answerable to the puissance of the *Forces*, nor to the heat of the *Quarrell*, nor to the greatness of the *Expectation*.

Amongst these *Troubles* both Ciuill and Externall, came into *England* from *Spaine* PETER HIALAS, some call him ELIAS (surely hee was the forerunner of the good *Hap*, that we enjoy at this day. For, his *Ambassage* set the *Truce* betweene *England* and *Scotland*; the *Truce* drew on the *Peace*; the *Peace* the *Marriage*; and the *Marriage* the *Union* of the *Kingdomes*) a *Man* of great wisdome, and (as those times were) not vnlearned; sent from FERDINANDO and ISABELLA Kings of *Spaine* vnto the King, to treat a *Marriage* betweene KATHERINE their second daughter, and Prince ARTHUR. This *Treatie* was by him set in a very good way, and almost brought to perfection. But it so fell out by the way, that vpon some *Conference* which hee had with the King touching this businesse, the King (who had a great dexteritie in getting sodainely into the bosome of *Ambassadors* of forraine *Princes*, if he liked the men; Insomuch as he would many times communicate with them of his
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owne affaires, yea and employ them in his seruice) fell into speech and discourse incidently, concerning the ending of the *Debates* and differences with *Scotland*. For the King naturally did not loue the barren *Warres* with *Scotland*, though he made his profit of the *Noise* of them. And he wanted not in the *Councell* of *Scotland* those that would aduise their King to meet him at the halfe way, and to giue ouer the *War* with *England*; pretending to bee good *Patriots*, but indeede fauouring the affaires of the King. Onely his heart was too great to beginne with *Scotland* for the motion of *Peace*. On the other side, he had met with an *Allie* of FERDINANDO of *Arragon*, as fit for his turne as could bee. For after that King FERDINANDO had, vpon assured Confidence of the *Marriage* to succeed, taken vpon him the person of a *Fraternall Allie* to the King, hee would not let (in a *Spanish grauitie*) to counsell the King in his owne affaires. And the King on his part not being wanting to himselfe, but making vse of euery mans humours, made his aduantage of this in such things as hee thought either not decent, or not pleasant to proceede from himselfe; putting them off as done by the *Counsell* of FERDINANDO. Wherefore hee was content that HIALAS (as in a matter moued and aduised from HIALAS himselfe) should goe into *Scotland*, to treat of a *Concord* betweene the two Kings. HIALAS tooke it vpon him: and comming to the *Scottish* King, after hee had with much Art brought King IAMES to hearken to the more safe and quiet Counsells, wrote vnto the King, that hee hoped that *Peace* would with no great difficultie cement and close, if hee would send some wise and temperate *Counsellour* of his owne, that might treat of the *Conditions*. Whereupon the King directed *Bishop Fox* (who at that time was at his *Castle* of *Norham*) to conferre with HIALAS, and they both to treat with
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some Commissioners, deputed from the Scottish King. The Commissioners on both sides met. But after much dispute vpon the Articles and Conditions of Peace, propounded vpon cyther part, they could not conclude a Peace. The chiefe Impediments thereof was the demand of the King, to haue PERKIN deliuered into his hands; as a *Reproach* to all Kings, and a Person not protected by the *Law of Nations*. The King of Scotland, on the other side, peremptorily denied so to doe; saying, That he (for his part) was no *Competent Iudge* of PERKINS Title: But that he had receiued him as a *Suppliant*, protected him as a Person fled for *Refuge*, espoused him with his *Kinswoman*, and aided him with his *Armes*, vpon the beleefe that hee was a *Prince*; And therefore that hee could not now with his Honour so vnrippe and (in a sort) put a *Lye* vpon all that hee had said and done before, as to deliuer him vp to his Enemies. The *Bishop* likewise (who had certaine proud instructions from the King, at the least in the *Front*; though there were a pliant clause at the *Foot*, that remitted all to the *Bishops* discretion, and required him by no meanes to breake off in ill tearmes) after that he had fayled to obtaine the deliuerie of PERKIN, did mooue a second point of his *Instructions*; which was, that the *Scottish King* would giue the King an *Enteruiew* in Person at *Newcastle*. But this being reported to the *Scottish King*, his answer was; That he meant to treat a Peace, and not to goe a begging for it. The *Bishop* also (according to another Article of his *Instructions*) demanded *Restitution* of the *Spoyles* taken by the *Scottish*, or *Damages* for the same. But the *Scottish Commissioners* answered; That that was but as *Water spilt vpon the ground*; which could not bee gotten vpon againe; and that the *Kings People* were better able to beare the losse, than their Master to repaire it. But in the end (as Persons capable of reason)

on both sides they made rather a kinde of *Recessse*, than a *Breach of Treaty*, & concluded vpon a *Truce* for some moneths following. But the King of *Scotland*, though hee would not formally retract his iudgement of *PERKIN*, wherein he had engaged himselfe so farre; yet in his priuate opinion, vpon often speech with the *English-men*, and diuers other aduertisements, began to suspect him for a *Counterfeit*. Wherefore in a Noble fashion hee called him vnto him, and recounted the Benefits and fauours that he had done him, in making him his *Allie*, and in prouoking a Mighty and Opu- lent King by an *Offensue Warre* in his *Quarrell*, for the space of two yeares together. Nay more, that he had refused an Honourable *Peace*; whereof he had a faire Offer, if he would haue deliuered him; and that to keepe his promise with him, he had deeply offended both his *Nobles* and *People*, whom he might not hold in any long discontent. And therefore required him to thinke of his own *Fortunes*, and to choose out some fitter place for his *Exile*: Telling him withall, that he could not say, but the *English* had forsaken him before the *Scottish*; for that vpon two seueral *Trials*, none had declared themselues on his side. But neuerthe- lesse hee would make good what he said to him at his first receiuing, which was; *That hee should not repent him, for putting himselfe into his hands*; For that he would not cast him off, but helpe him with *Spipping* and meanes, to transport him where he should desire. *PERKIN*, not descending at all from his *Stage-like* Greatnesse, answered the King in few words; *That he saw his time was not yet come; But whatsoever his For- tunes were, he should both thinke and speake Honour of the King*. Taking his leaue, hee would not thinke on *Flanders*, doubting it was but hollow ground for him, since the *Treatie* of the *Arch-Duke* concluded the yeare before; but tooke his *Ladie*, and such Followers

as would not leaue him, and sailed ouer into Ireland.

This Twelfth yeare of the King, a little before this time, Pope ALEXANDER (who loued best those Princes that were furthest off, and with whom he had least to doe) taking very thankfully the Kings late entrance into League, for the defence of *Italie*, did remunerate him with an *Hallowed-Sword*, and *Cap-of-Maintenance* sent by his *Nuncio*. Pope INNOCENT had done the like, but it was not receiued in that *Glory*. For the King appointed the *Maïor* and his *Brethren* to meet the *Popes Orator* at *London-Bridge*, and all the *Streets* between the *Bridge-foote* and the *Palace of Paules* (where the King then lay) were garnished with the *Citizens*, standing in their *Liueries*. And the *Morrow* after (being *All-hallowes day*) the King, attended with many of his *Prelates*, *Nobles*, and *Principall Courtiers*, went in *Procession* to *Paules*, and the *Cap* and *Sword* were borne before him. And after the *Procession*, the King himselfe remaining seated in the *Quire*, the *Lord Archbishop* vpon the greece of the *Quire*, made a long *Oration*, setting forth the greatness and *Eminencie* of that *Honour*, which the *Pope* (in these *Ornaments* and *Ensignes of Benediction*) had done the King; and how rarely, and vpon what high deserts they vsed to bee bestowed. And then recited the Kings principall *Acts* and *Merits*, which had made him appeare worthy in the eyes of his *Holinesse* of this great *Honour*.

All this while the *Rebellion* of *Cornewall* (whereof wee haue spoken) seemed to haue no relation to PERKIN; saue that perhaps PERKIN'S *Proclamation* had stricken vpon the right *Veine*, in promising to lay downe *Exactions* and *Payments*, and so had made them now and then haue a *Kind-thought* on PERKIN. But now these *Bubbles* by much stirring began to meete, as they

they vse to doe vpon the top of *Water*. The Kings lenitie (by that time the *Cornish Rebels*, who were taken and pardoned, and (as it was said) manie of them sold by them that had taken them, for twelue pence and two shillings a-peece, were come downe into their Countrey) had rather imboldened them, than reclaymed them. Insomuch, as they stucke not to say to their Neighbours and Countrey-men, that *The King did well to pardon them*, for that hee knew hee should leaue few Subiects in England, if hee hanged all that were of their minde: And beganne whetting and inciting one another to renew the *Commotion*. Some of the subtillest of them, hearing of PERKINS being in *Ireland*, found meanes to send to him, to let him know, that if hee would come ouer to them, they would fertie him.

When PERKIN heard this Newes, hee beganne to take heart againe, and aduised vpon it with his *Councell*, which were principally three; HERNE a *Mercer*, that had fledde for Debt; SKELTON a *Taylor*, and ASTLEY a *Scriuener*: for, *Secretarie FRION* was gone. These told him, that hee was mightily ouerseene, both when hee went into *Kent*, and when hee went into *Scotland*: The one being a place so neare *London*, and vnder the Kings Nose; and the other, a Nation so distasted with the People of *England*, that if they had loued him neuer so well, yet they would neuer haue taken his part in that *Companie*. But if hee had beene so happie, as to haue beene in *Cornewall* at the first, when the People began to take *Armes* there, hee had beene crowned at *Westminster* before this time. For, these Kings (as hee had now experience) vwould sell poore *Princes* for shooes: But hee must relye wholly vpon *People*; and therefore aduised him to sayle ouer with all possible speede into *Cornewall*. Which, accordingly hee did; hauing in his *Companie*

four small *Barks*, with some sixe score or seuen score fighting men. Hee arriued in *September* at *Whit-sand-Bay*; and forthwith came to *Bodmin*, the *Black-Smiths Town*: Where there assembled vnto him to the number of three thousand men of the rude People. There he set forth a new *Proclamation*, stroaking the People with faire Promises, and humouring them with *Inuectiues* against the King and his *Gouernment*. And, as it fareth with *Smoke*, that neuer loseth it selfe till it bee at the highest, hee did now before his end raise his *Stile*, intituling himself no more *RICHARD, Duke of York*; but *RICHARD the Fourth, King of England*. His *Councell* aduised him, by all meanes, to make himselfe *Master* of some good walled *Towne*; as well to make his Men finde the sweetnesse of rich *Spoyles*, and to allure to him all loose and lost *People*, by like hopes of *Bootie*; as to bee a sure *Retrait* to his *Forces*, in case they should haue any ill *Day*, or vnluckie *Chance* in the *Field*. Wherefore they tooke heart to them, and went on, and besieged the Citie of *Excester*, the principall *Towne* for Strength and Wealth in those *Parts*.

When they were comne before *Excester*, they forbare to vse any Force at the first; but made continuall *Shouts* and *Out-cries*, to terrifie the *Inhabitants*. They did likewise in diuers places call and talke to them from vnder the Walls, to ioyne with them, and be of their *Partie*; telling them, that The King would make them another *London*, if they would bee the first *Towne* that should acknowledge him. But they had not the wit to send to them, in any orderly fashion, *Agents* or *chosen Men*, to tempt them, and to treat with them. The *Citizens* on their part shewed themselves stout and loyall *Subiects*. Neyther was there so much as any *Tumult* or *Diuisiō* amongst them: but all prepared themselves for a valiant *Defence*, and making good

good the *Towne*. For, well they saw, that the *Rebels* were of no such Number or Power, that they needed to feare them as yet : and well they hoped, that before their *Numbers* encreased, the Kings *Succours* would come in. And, howsoever, they thought it the extreamest of Evils, To put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly People. Wherefore, setting all things in good order within the *Towne*, they neuertheless let-downe with Cords, from severall parts of the Walls priuily, severall *Messengers* (that, if one came to mischance, another might passe-on) which should aduertise the King of the State of the *Towne*, and implore his aide. PERKIN also doubted, that *Succours* would come ere long; and therefore resolved to vse his utmost Force to assault the *Towne*: And for that purpose, hauing mounted *Scaling-Ladders* in diuers places vpon the Walls, made at the same instant an *Attempt* to force one of the *Gates*. But, hauing no *Artillery* nor *Engines*, and finding that hee could doe no good by ramming with Logges of *Timber*, nor by the vse of *Iron Barres* and *Iron Crowes*, and such other meanes at hand, hee had no way left him, but to set one of the *Gates* on fire : which hee did. But the Citizens, well perceiving the Danger, before the *Gate* could bee fully consumed, blocked vp the *Gate*, and some space about it on the inside, with Fagots and other Fuell : which they likewise set on fire, and so repulsed fire with fire; And, in the meane time, raised vp *Rampiers* of earth, and cast vp deep *Trenches*, to serue in stead of *Wall* and *Gate*. And for the *Escaladaes*; they had so bad successe, as the *Rebels* were driuen from the *Wals*, with the losse of two hundred men.

The King, when hee heard of PERKINS Siege of *Excester*, made sport with it, and said to them that were about him, that *The King of Rake-bells was landed in the West*, and that hee hoped now to haue the honour

to see him, which hee could neuer yet doe. And it appeared plainly to those that were about the King, that he was indeed much ioied with the newes of PERKINS being in *English Ground*, where hee could haue no retreat by Land; thinking now, that hee should be cured of those priuie Stitches, which hee had long had about his *Heart*, and had sometimes broken his *Sleeps* in the middest of all his Felicitie. And, to set all mens hearts on fire, hee did by all possible meanes let it appeare, that those, who should now doe him seruice to make an end of these troubles, should bee no lesse accepted of him, than hee that came vpon the *Eleuenth* *Hour*, and had the whole *Wages* of the *Day*. Therefore now (like the end of a *Play*) a great number came vpon the *Stage* at once. He sent the *Lord Chamberlaine*, and the *Lord BROOK*; and Sir RICE AP THOMAS, with expedite Forces to speed to *Excester*, to the Rescue of the *Towne*, and to spread the Fame of his owne following in Person with a *Royall Army*. The *Earle of Deuonshire*, and his Son, with the *CAROES*, and the *FVLFORDES*, and other principall Persons of *Deuonshire* (vncalled from the *Court*, but hearing that the Kings heart was so much bent vpon this Seruice) made haste with *Troupes*, that they had rayfed, to bee the first that should succour the *Citie of Excester*, and preuent the Kings Succours. The *Duke of Buckingham* likewise, with many braue *Gentlemen*, put themselues in *Armes*, not staying eyther the Kings or the *Lord Chamberlaines* comming on, but making a *Bodie* of Forces of themselues, the more to indeare their merit; signifying to the King their readinesse, and desiring to know his pleasure. So that according to the *Prouerbe*, *In the comming downe, euerie Saint did helpe.*

PERKIN, hearing this Thunder of *Armes*, and Preparations against him from so many Parts, raised his
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his Siege, and marched to *Taunton*; beginning already to squint one eye vpon the *Crowne*, and another vpon the *Sanctuarie*: Though the *Cornish-men* were become, like *Metall* often fired and quenched, churlish, and that would sooner breake than bow; swearing and vowing not to leaue him, till the vttermost drop of their blood were spilt. Hee was at his rising from *Excester* betweene sixe and seuen thousand strong, many hauing come vnto him, after he was set before *Excester*, vpon fame of so great an *Enterprise*, and to partake of the *Spoyle*; Though vpon the rayling of his *Siege*, some did slippe away. When hee was come neare *Taunton*, hee dissembled all feare, and seemed all the day to vse diligence in preparing all things ready to fight. But about Midnight, hee fled with threescore Horse to *Bewley* in the *New-Forrest*, where hee and diuers of his *Companie* registered themselues *Sanctuarie-men*, leauing his *Cornish-men* to the *Four Windes*; But yet thereby easing them of their *Vow*, and vsing his wonted *Compassion*, Not to bee by when his *Subiects blood* should bee spilt. The King, as soone as he heard of *PERKINS Flight*, sent presently five hundred Horse to pursue and apprehend him, before hee should get either to the *Sea*, or to that same little *Island*, called a *Sanctuary*. But they came too late for the latter of these. Therefore all they could doe, was to beset the *Sanctuary*, and to maintaine a strong *Watch* about it, till the Kings pleasure were further knowne. As for the rest of the *Rebels*, they (being destituted of their head) without stroke stricken, submitted themselues vnto the Kings *Mercie*. And the King, who commonly drew *Bloud* (as *Physitians* doe) rather to saue life than to spill it, and was neuer *Cruell* when he was *Secure*; now he saw the *Danger* was past, pardoned them all in the end, except some few desperate persons which hee reserued

referred to be executed, the better to set of his *Mercie* towards the rest. There were also sent with all speede some horse to Saint MICHAELS Mount in Cornwall, where the *Ladie* KATHERINE GORDON was left by her Husband, whom in all Fortunes shee entirely loued; adding the vertues of a *Wife*, to the vertues of her *Sexe*. The King sent in the greater diligence, not knowing whether she might be with *Childe*; whereby the businesse would not haue ended in PERKINS person. When shee was brought to the King, it was commonly said, that the King receiued her not onely with *Compassion*, but with *Affection*; *Pitie* giuing more *Impression* to her excellent *Beautie*. Wherefore comforting her (to serue as well his *Eye*, as his *Fame*) he sent her to his *Queene*, to remaine with her; giuing her very honourable *Allowance* for the support of her *Estate*: which shee enioyed both during the Kings life, and many yeares after. The name of the *White-Rose* (which had beene giuen to her Husbands *Falſe-Title*) was continued in common speech to her true *Beautie*.

The King went forwards on his Iourney, and made a ioyfull entrance into *Exceſter*, where hee gaue the *Citizens* great commendations and thankes: and taking the *Sword* hee wore, from his side, he gaue it to the *Maior*, and commanded it should bee euer after carried before him. There also hee caused to be executed some of the *Ring-leaders* of the *Cornish-men*, in sacrifice to the *Citizens*, whom they had put in feare, and trouble. At *Exceſter* the King consulted with his *Councell*; whether he should offer life to PERKIN, if hee would quit the *Sanctuarie*, and voluntarily submit himselfe. The *Councell* were diuided in opinion. Some aduised the King to take him out of *Sanctuary* perforce, and to put him to death, as in a case of *Necessity*, which in it selfe dispenseth with *Conſecrated Places* and things

things. Wherein they doubted not also, but the King should find the *Pope* tractable to ratifie his *Deed*, either by *Declaration*, or (at least) by *Indulgence*. Others were of opinion (since all was now safe, and no further hurt could bee done) that it was not worth the exposing of the King to new *Scandall* and *Enuy*. A third sort fell vpon the opinion that it was not possible for the King euer, either to satisfie the world well touching the *Imposture*, or to learne out the bottome of the *Conspiracie*, except by promise of *Life* and *Pardon*, and other faire meanes, hee should get PERKIN into his hands. But they did all in their *Preambles* much bemoane the Kings Case, with a kind of *Indignation* at his *Fortune*; That a *Prince* of his high *Wisedome* and *Vertue*, should haue beene so long, and so oft exercised and vexed with *Idols*. But the King said; that it was the *Vexation* of GOD *Almightie* himselfe, to be vexed with *Idols*, and therefore that that was not to trouble any of his *Friends*. And that for himselfe, hee alwayes despised them; but was grieved that they had put his *People* to such trouble and misery. But (in *Conclusion*) hee leaned to the third opinion, and so sent some to deale with PERKIN. Who seeing himselfe *Prisoner*, and destitute of all hopes, hauing tried *Princes* and *People*, *Great* and *Small*, and found all either false, faint, or vnfortunate, did gladly accept of the *Condition*. The King did also (while hee was at *Excester*) appoint the Lord DARCIE, and others, *Commissioners*, for the *Fining* of all such, as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aide or comfort of PERKIN or the *Cornish-men*, either in the *Field* or in the *Flight*.

These *Commissioners* proceeded with such strictnesse and seueritie, as did much obscure the Kings mercie in sparing of *Bloud*, with the bleeding of so much *Treasure*. PERKIN was brought vnto the Kings Court,

but not to the Kings presence; though the King (to satisfie his *Curiositie*) saw him sometimes out of a window, or in passage. Hee was in shew at libertie, but guarded with all care and watch that was possible, and willed to follow the King to *London*. But from his first appearance vpon the *Stage*, in his new person of a *Sycophant* or *Jugler*, in stead of his former Person of a *Prince*, all men may thinke how he was exposed to the derision, not onely of the *Courtiers*, but also of the *Common-People*, who flocked about him as hee went along; that one might know a farre off, where the *Owle* was, by the *Flight of Birdes*. Some mocking, some wondring, some cursing, some prying and picking matter out of his *Coutenance* and *Gesture*, to talke of. So that the false *Honour* and *Respects* which hee had so long enjoyed, was plentifully repaied in *Scorne* and *Contempt*. As soone as hee was come to *London*, the King gaue also the *Citie* the solace of this *May-Game*. For hee was conueighed leasurly on Horsebacke (but not in any ignominious fashion) through *Cheape-side*, and *Cornwall*, to the *Tower*; and from thence backe againe vnto *Westminster*, with the *Churme* of a thousand taunts and reproches. But to amend the *Show*, there followed a little distance of *PERKIN*, an inward *Councillour* of his, One that had benee *Ser-ieant Farrier* to the King. This Fellow when *PERKIN* tooke *Sanctuarie*, chose rather to take an *Holy-Habit*, than an *Holy-Place*, and clad him selfe like an *Hermite*, and in that weede wandered about the *Countrie*, till hee was discovered, and taken. But this Man was bound hand and foote vpon the Horse, and came not backe with *PERKIN*, but was left at the *Tower*, and within few dayes after Executed. Soone after, now that *PERKIN* could tell better what himselfe was, he was diligently examined; and after his *Confession* taken, an *Extract* was made of such parts of them,

as were thought fit to be divulged, which was Printed and dispersed abroad. Wherein the King did himselfe no Right. For as there was a laboured *Tale* of particulars, of PERKINS *Father*, and *Mother*, and *Grandfire*, and *Grand-mother*, and *Unckles*, and *Cosens*, by *Names* and *Sirnames*, and from what places hee trauailed vp and downe; so there was little or nothing to purpose of any thing concerning his *Designes*, or ony *Practises* that had beene held with him; nor the *Duchesse* of *Burgundie* her selfe (that all the World did take knowledge of, as the *Person* that had put *Life* and *Being* into the whole *Businesse*) so much as named or pointed at. So that men missing of that they looked for, looked about for they knew not what, and were in more doubt than before. But the King chose rather not to satisfie, than to kindle *Coales*. At that time also it did not appeare by any new *Examinations* or *Commitments*, that any other Person of qualitie was discouered or appeached, though the Kings closenesse made that a *Doubt-Dormant*.

About this time, a great *Fire* in the night time suddenly began at the kings *Pallace* of *Shyne*, neare vnto the kings owne Lodgings, whereby a great part of the Building was consumed, with much costly *Houfhold-stuffe*; which gaue the king occasion of Building from the ground that fine *Pile* of *Richmond*, which is now standing.

Somewhat before this time also, there fell out a memorable Accident. There was one SEBASTIAN GABATO, a *Venetian*, dwelling in *Bristow*, a man seene and expert in *Cosmografie* and *Nauigation*. This Man seeing the Successes, and emulating perhaps the enterprise of CHRISTOPHERVS COLVMBVS in that fortunate discouerie towards the *Southwest*, which had beene by him made some sixe yeares before; conceited with himselfe, that *Lands*

might likewise bee discovered towards the *Northwest*. And surely it may bee hee had more firme and pregnant Coniectures of it, than COLVMBVS had of this at the first. For the two great *Islands* of the *Old* and *New world*, beeing (in the shape and making of them) broad towards the *North*, and pointed towards the *South*; it is likely, that the discouerie first beganne where the *Lands* did nearest meet. And there had beene before that time a discouerie of some *Lands*, which they tooke to bee *Islands*, and were indeed the *Continent of America*, towards the *Northwest*. And it may bee, that some Relation of this nature comming afterwards to the knowledge of COLVMBVS, and by him suppressed, (desirous rather to make his Enterprize the *Child* of his *Science* and *Fortune*, than the *Follower* of a former *Discouerie*) did giue him better assurance, that all was not *Sea*, from the *West* of *Europe* and *Africke* vnto *Asia*, than either *SENECA'S Prophecie*, or *PLATO'S Antiquities*, or the Nature of the *Tides*, and *Land-winds*, and the like, which were the *Coniectures* that were giuen out, whereupon hee should haue relyed. Though I am not ignorant, that it was likewise laid vnto the casuall and wind-beaten *Discouerie* (a little before) of a *Spanish Pilot*, who died in the house of COLVMBVS. But this *GABATO* bearing the King in hand, that hee would find out an *Island* endued with rich *Commodities*, procured him to man and victuall a Ship at *Bristow*, for the discouerie of that *Island*, With whom ventured also three small Shippes of *London-Merchants*, fraught with some grosse and sleight *Wares*, fit for *Commerce* with barbarous people. Hee sayled (as hee affirmed at his *Returne*, and made a *Card* thereof) very farre *Westwards*, with a *Quarter* of the *North*, on the *North-side* of *Tierra de Labrador*, vntill hee came to the *Latitude* of sixtie seuen Degrees and an halfe, finding

finding the *Sea*: still open. It is certaine also, that the *Kings* Fortune had a tender of that great *Empire* of the *West-Indies*. Neither was it a *Refusall* on the kings part, but a *Delay* by accident, that put by so great an *Acquest*. For CHRISTOPHERVS COLVMBVS refused by the king of *Portugall* (who would not embrace at once both *East* and *West*) imploied his Brother BARTHOLOMEVS COLVMBVS vnto king HENRY, to negotiate for his *Discouerie*. And it so fortun'd, that hee was taken by *Pirats* at *Sea*, by which accidentall impediment hee was long ere hee came to the king. So long, that before hee had obtained a *Capitulation* with the King for his Brother, the *Enterprise* by him was atchieued, and so the *West-Indies* by *Providence* were then reserued for the *Crowne* of *Castilia*. Yet this sharpned the king so, that not onely in this *Voyage*, but againe in the sixteenth yeare of his *Raigne*, and likewise in the Eighteenth thereof, hee granted forth new *Commissions*, for the *Discouerie* and inuesting of vnknowne *Lands*.

In this Fourteenth yeare also (by GODS wonderfull prouidence, that boweth things vnto his will, and hangeth great *Weights* vpon small *Wyers*) there fell out a trifling and vntoward Accident, that drew on great and happie effects. During the *Truce* with *Scotland*, there were certaine *Scottish* young *Gentlemen*, that came into *Norham Towne*, and there made merrie with some of the *English* of the *Towne*. And hauing little to doe, went sometimes forth, and would stand looking vpon the *Castle*. Some of the *Garrison* of the *Castle*, obseruing this their doing twice or thrice, and hauing not their minds purged of the late ill bloud of *Hostilitie*, either suspected them, or quarrelled them for *Spies*. Whereupon they fell at ill *Words*, and from *Words* to *Blowes*; so that many were wounded of either side, and the *Scottish-men* (beeing stran-

strangers in the *Towne*) had the worst. In so much as some of them were slaine, and therest made haste home. The matter beeing complained on, and often debated before the *Wardens* of the *Marches* of both sides, and no good order taken, the *King* of *Scotland* tooke it to himselfe, and beeing much kindled, sent a *Herald* to the king to make protestation, That if Reparation were not done, according to the *Conditions* of the *Truce*, his king did denounce *Warre*. The king (who had often tryed *Fortune*, and was inclined to *Peace*) made answer; That what had been done, was vtterly against his will, and without his *Pruiitie*. But if the *Garrison-Souldiers* had been in fault, he would see them punished, and the *Truce* in all points to bee preferued. But this answer seemed to the *Scottish king* but a *Delay*, to make the *Complaint* breathe out with time; and therefore it did rather exasperate him, than satisfie him. *Bishop Fox*, vnderstanding from the king, that the *Scottish king* was still discontent and impatient, beeing troubled that the occasion of breaking of the *Truce* should grow from his men, sent many humble and deprecatorie Letters to the *Scottish King* to appease him. Whereupon King *IAMES*, mollified by the *Bishops* submisse and eloquent Letters, wrote back vnto him; That though he were in part moued by his Letters, yet he should not bee fully satisfied, except hee spake with him; as well about the compounding of the present differences, as about other matters, that might concerne the good of both *Kingdomes*. The *Bishop* aduising first with the king, tooke his Ioueney for *Scotland*. The meeting was at *Melrosse*, an *Abbey* of the *Cestersians*, where the king then abode. The king first roundly vttered vnto the *Bishop* his offence conceiued for the insolent Breach of *Truce*, by his men of *Norham Castle*. Whereunto *Bishop Fox* made such an humble and smooth answer, as it was like *Oyle* into the

the wound, whereby it began to heale. And this was done in the presence of the King and his Councell. After, the King spake with the *Bishop* apart, and opened himselfe vnto him, saying; That these temporarie *Truces* and *Peaces* were soone made, and soone broken: But that hee desired a straiter Amitie with the King of *England*, discovering his mind; that if the King would giue him in *Mariage*, the *Ladie MARGARET*, his eldest *Daughter*, That indeede might bee a *Knot* indissoluble. That hee knew well what Place and *Authoritie* the *Bishop* deseruedly had with his *Master*. Therefore, if hee would take the businesse to heart, and deale in it effectually, hee doubted not but it would succeed well. The *Bishop* answered soberly, that hee thought himselfe rather happie, than worthy, to bee an Instrument in such a matter; but would doe his best endeauour. Wherefore the *Bishop* returning to the King, and giuing account what had passed, and finding the King more than well disposed in it, gaue the King aduice; first to proceed to a Conclusion of *Peace*, and then to goe on with the *Treatie* of *Marriage*, by degrees. Hereupon a *Peace* was concluded, which was published a little before *Christmasse*, in the Fourteenth yeare of the Kings *Raigne*, to continue for both the Kings liues, and the ouer-liuer of them, and a yeare after. In this *Peace* there was an *Article* contained, that no *English-man* should enter into *Scotland*, and no *Scottish-man* into *England*, without *Letters Commendatorie* from the Kings of eyther *Nation*. This at the first sight might seeme a meanes to continue a strangenesse betweene the *Nations*; but it was done, to locke in the *Borderers*.

This yeare there was also borne to the King a third *Sonne*, who was christned by the name of *EDMUND*, and shortly after dyed. And much about the same time came newes of the death of *Charles the French-King*;

King; For whom there were celebrated Solemne and Princely *Obsequies*.

It was not long, but P E R K I N (who was made of *Quick-silver*, which is hard to hold or imprison) began to stirre. For deceiuing his *Keepers*, hee tooke him to his heeles, and made speede to the *Sea-coasts*. But presently all Corners were laid for him, and such diligent pursuit and search made, as hee was faine to turne backe, and get him to the House of *Bethleem*, called the *Priorie of Shyne*, (which had the priuiledge of *Sanctuarie*) and put himselfe into the hands of the *Prior* of that *Monasterie*. The *Prior* was thought an *Holy Man*, and much reuerenced in those dayes. Hee came to the King, and besought the King for P E R K I N S life only, leauing him otherwise to the Kings discretion. Many about the King were againe more hot than euer, to haue the King to take him forth, and hang him. But the King (that had an high stomacke, and could not hate any that hee despised) bid, *Take him forth, and set the Knaue in the Sockes*. And so promising the *Prior* his life, hee caused him to bee brought forth. And within two or three daies after, vpon a *Scaffold*, set vp in the *Palace-Court at Westminster*, he was fettered and set in the *Stockes*, for the whole day. And the next day after, the like was done by him at the *Crosse in Cheape-side*, and in both places he read his *Confession*, of which we made mention before; and was from *Cheape-side* conueighed and layed vp in the *Tower*. Notwithstanding all this, the King was (as was partly touched before) growne to be such a *Partner* with *Fortune*, as no body could tell what *Actions* the *One*, and what the *Other* owned. For it was beleued generally, that P E R K I N was betrayed, and that this *Escape* was not without the Kings priuitie, who had him all the time of his *Flight* in a *Line*; and that the King did this, to picke a *Quarrell* to him to put him to death, and to beridde

of

of him at once. But this is not probable. For that the same *Instruments* who obserued him in his *Flight*, might haue kept him from getting into *Sanctuary*.

But it was ordained, that this *Winding-Iuie* of a PLANTAGENET, should kill the true *Tree* it selfe. For PERKIN, after hee had beene a while in the *Tower*, began to insinuate himselfe into the fauour and kindnesse of his *Keepers*, Seruants to the *Lieutenant* of the *Tower*, Sir IOHN DIGBIE, being foure in number; STRANGVVAIES, BLEVVET, ASTVVOOD, and LONG-ROGER. These *Varlets*, with mountaines of *promises*, hee sought to corrupt, to obtaine his *Escape*. But knowing well, that his owne *Fortunes* were made so contemptible, as hee could feede no mans *Hopes* (and by *Hopes* hee must worke, for *Rewards* he had none) he had contriued with himselfe a vast and tragicall Plot; which was, to draw into his Companie EDVVARD PLANTAGENET Earle of *Warwicke*, then Prisoner in the *Tower*; whom the wearie life of a long *Imprisonment*, and the often and renewing Feares of being put to *Death*, had softened to take any impression of *Councell* for his *Libertie*. This young *Prince* hee thought these Seruants would looke vpon, though not vpon himselfe. And therefore after that by some *Message* by one or two of them, hee had tasted of the *Earles* Consent; it was agreed, that these foure should murder their *Master* the *Lieutenant*, secretly in the night, and make their best of such Money and portable Goods of his, as they should finde readie at hand, and get the *Keyes* of the *Tower*, and presently let forth PERKIN and the *Earle*. But this *Conspiracie* was reuealed in time, before it could bee executed. And in this againe the Opinion of the Kings great *Wisedome* did surcharge him with a sinister *Fame*, that PERKIN was but his *Bait*, to entrap the *Earle* of *Warwicke*. And in the very Instant while

this *Conspiracy* was in working (as if that also had been the Kings industrie) it was fatall, that there should breake forth a *Conuerfeit Earle of Warwicke*, a *Cordwainers Sonne*, whose name was RALPH WILFORD; a young man, taught and set on by an *Augustine Friar*, called PATRICKE. They both from the parts of *Suffolke*, came forwards into *Kent*, where they did not onely priuily and vnderhand giue out, that this WILFORD was the true *Earle of Warwicke*, but also the *Friar* finding some light Credence in the People, tooke the boldnesse in the *Pulpit* to declare as much, and to incite the People to come in to his Aide. Whereupon they were both presently apprehended, and the young *Fellow* executed, and the *Friar* condemned to perpetuall *Imprisonment*. This also hapning so opportunely, to represent the danger to the Kings Estate, from the *Earle of Warwicke*, and thereby to colour the Kings seueritie that followed; together with the madnesse of the *Friar*, so vainely and desperately to divulge a *Treason*, before it had gotten any manner of strength; and the sauing of the *Friars* life, which neuerthelesse was (indeed) but the priuiledge of his *Order*; and the *Pitie* in the Common People (which if it runne in a strong *Streame*, doth euer cast vp *Scandal* and *Enuie*) made it generally rather talked, than believed, that all was but the Kings deuice. But howsoeuer it were, hereupon PERKIN (that had offended against *Grace* now the third time) was at the last proceeded with, and by *Commissioners of Oyer and Determiner*, arraigned at *Westminster*, vpon diuers *Treasons* committed and perpetrated after his comming on land within this Kingdome (for so the *Judges* advised, for that he was a *Forreiner*) and condemned, and a few dayes after executed at *Tiburne*. Where hee did againe openly read his *Confession*, and take it vpon his *Death* to be true. This was the end of this little *Cockatrice* of

of a King, that was able to destroy those that did not espie him first. It was one of the longest *Playes* of that kind, that hath beene in memorie; and might perhaps haue had another end, if hee had not met with a King both wise, stout, and fortunate.

As for PERKINS three *Councillors*, they had registred themselues *Sanctuarie-men* when their *Master* did. And whether vpon pardon obtained, or continuance within the *Priviledge*, they came not to bee proceeded with.

There was executed with PERKIN the *Maio*r of *Corke*, and his Sonne, who had beene principall Abettors of his Treasons. And soone after were likewise condemned eight other Persons, about the *Tower-Conspiracie*, whereof foure were the *Lieutenants* men. But of those Eight but two were executed. And immediatly after was arraigned before the *Earle of Oxford* (then for the time *High-Steward* of *England*) the poore *Prince* the *Earle of Warwicke*; not for the *Attempt* to escape simply (for that was not acted; And besides, the *Imprisonment* not beeing for Treason, the *Escape* by Law could not bee Treason) But for conspiring with PERKIN, to raise sedition, and to destroy the King. And the *Earle* confessing the *Inditement* had *Iudgement*, and was shortly after beheaded on *Tower-bill*.

This was also the end not onely of this Noble and Commiserable Person EDWARD the *Earle of Warwicke*, eldest Sonne to the *Duke of Clarence*, but likewise of the *Line-Male* of the PLANTAGENETS, which had flourished in great Royaltie and Renowne, from the time of the famous King of *England* King HENRIE the Second. Howbeit it was a *Race* often dipped in their owne *Bloud*. It hath remained since onely transplanted into other *Names*, as well of the *Imperiall Line*, as of other *Noble Houses*. But it was

neither guilt of *Crime*, nor reason of *State*, that could quench the *Enuie* that was vpon the King for this *Execution*. So that hee thought good to export it out of the Land, and to lay it vpon his new *Allie* FERDINANDO King of *Spaine*. For these two Kings vnderstanding one another at halfe a word, so it was that there were Letters shewed out of *Spaine*, whereby in the passages concerning the *Treatie* of the *Marriage*, FERDINANDO had written to the King in plaine termes, that hee saw no assurance of his *Succeſſion*, as long as the *Earle* of *Warwicke* liued; and that hee was loth to send his *Daughter* to *Troubles* and *Dangers*. But hereby, as the king did in some part remoue the *Enuie* from himselfe; so hee did not obserue, that hee did withall bring a kind of *Malediction* and *Infauſting* vpon the *Marriage*, as an ill *Prognosticke*. Which in euent so farre proued true, as both *Prince* ARTHUR enioyed a verie small time after the *Marriage*, and the *Ladie* KATHERINE, her selfe (a sad and a religious woman) long after, when King HENRIE the Eight his resolution of a *Diuorce* from her was first made knowne to her, vsed some words; *That shee had not offended: but it was a Iudgment of GOD, for that her former Marriage was made in bloud*; meaning that of the *Erle* of *Warwicke*.

This fifteenth yeare of the king there was a great *Plague*, both in *London* and in diuers parts of the *Kingdome*. Wherefore the king after often change of *Places* (whether to auoide the danger of the *Sickenesse* or to giue occasion of an *Enteruiew* with the *Arch-Duke*, or both) sayled ouer with his *Queene* to *Calice*. Vpon his comming thither, the *Arch-Duke* sent an honourable *Ambassage* vnto him, aswell to welcome him into those parts, as to let him know, that (if it pleased him) hee would come and doe him reuerence. But it was said withall; That the King might bee pleased to

appoint some place, that were out of any *Walled Towne* or *Fortresse*, for that hee had denied the same vpon like occasion to the *French* king. And though hee said, he made a great difference betweene the two kings, yet hee would bee loth to giue a *President*, that might make it after to bee expected at his hands, by another whom hee trusted lesse. The king accepted of the *Courtesie*, and admitted of his *Excuse*, and appointed the place to be at *Saint PETERS Church* without *Calice*. But withall hee did visit the *Arch-Duke* with *Ambassadors* sent from himselfe, which were the *Lord Saint IOHN*, and the *Secretarie*; vnto whom the *Arch-Duke* did the honour, as (going to *Masse* at *Saint Omers*) to set the *Lord Saint IOHN* on his right hand, and the *Secretarie* on his left, and so to ride betweene them to Church. The day appointed for the *Enteruiew*, the king went on Horse-backe some distance from *Saint PETERS Church*, to receiue the *Arch-Duke*. And vpon their approaching, the *Arch-Duke* made hast to light, and offered to hold the kings *Stirrope* at his alighting; which the king would not permit, but descending from Horse backe, they embraced with great affection, and withdrawing into the *Church* to a place prepared, they had long *Conference*, not onely vpon the *Confirmation* of former *Treaties*, and the freeing of *Commerce*, but vpon *Crosse Marriages*, to bee had betweene the *Duke of Yorke* the *Kings* second Sonne, and the *Arch-Dukes* Daughter; And againe betweene *CHARLES* the *Arch-Dukes* Sonne and Heire, and *MARIE* the *Kings* second Daughter. But these *Blossoms* of vnripe *Marriages*, were but friendly wishes, & the *Aires* of louing *Entertainment*; though one of them came afterwards to *Conclusion* in *Treatie*, though not in *Effect*. But during the time that the two *Princes* conuersed and communed together in the *Suburbs* of *Calice*, the *Demonstrations*

tions on both sides were passing heartie and affectionate, especially on the part of the *Arch-Duke*. Who (besides that hee was a Prince of an excellent good nature) beeing conscious to himselfe, how driely the King had beene vsed by his *Councell* in the matter of *P E R K I N*, did striue by all meanes to recover it in the Kings Affection. And hauing also his eares continually beaten with the Councels of his *Father* and *Father-in-law*, who (in respect of their ieaious hatred against the *French King*) did alwayes aduise the *Arch-Duke* to anchor himselfe vpon the Amitie of King *H E N R Y* of *England*; was glad vpon this occasion, to put in vre and practice their precepts, calling the King *Patron*, and *Father*, and *Protector*, (These very words the King repeates; when he certified of the louing behauiour of the *Arch-Duke* to the Citie) and what else hee could deuise, to expresse his loue and obseruance to the King. There came also to the King the *Gouernour* of *Picardie*, and the *Bailiffe* of *Amiens*, sent from *Lewis* the *French King* to doe him honour, and to giue him knowledge of his victorie and winning of the *Duchie* of *Millan*. It seemeth the king was well pleased with the honours hee receiued from those parts, while hee was at *Calice*. For hee did himselfe certifie all the *Newes* and *Occurrents* of them in euerie particular, from *Calice*, to the *Maïor* and *Aldermen* of *London*, which (no doubt) made no small talke in the *Citie*. For the King, though hee could not entertaine the good will of the *Citizens*, as *E D V V A R D* the fourth did; yet by affabilitie and other Princely Graces, did euer make very much of them, and apply himselfe to them.

This yeare also did *JOHN MORTON*, *Arch-Bishop* of *Canterburie*, *Chancellor* of *England*, and *Cardinal*. He was a Wise man, and an Eloquent, but in his nature harsh, and haughtie; much accepted by the King, but enuied by the *Nobilitie*, and hated of the

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People. Neither was his name left out of PERKINS Proclamation for any good will, but they would not bring him in amongst the Kings Casting-Counters, because hee had the Image and Supercription vpon him of the Pope, in his Honour of Cardinall. Hee wanne the King with Secrecie and Diligence, but chiefly because hee was his olde Seruant in his lesse Fortunes: And also for that (in his affections) hee was not without an inueterate malice against the House of YORKE, vnder whom hee had beene in trouble. He was willing also to take Enuie from the King, more than the King was willing to put vpon him. For the King cared not for Subterfuges, but would stand Enuy, and appeare in any thing that was to his mind; which made Enuie still grow vpon him more vniuersall, but lesse daring. But in the matter of Exactions, time did after shew, that the Bishop in feeding the Kings humour, did rather temper it. He had beene by RICHARD the third committed (as in Custody) to the Duke of Buckingham, whom hee did secretly incite to reuolt from King RICHARD. But after the Duke was engaged, and thought the Bishop should haue beene his chiefe Pilot in the Tempest, the Bishop was gotten into the Cocke-boat, and fled ouer beyond Seas. But whatsoeuer else was in the Man, hee deserueth a most happie Memorie, in that hee was the principall Meane of ioyning the two Roses. Hee died of great yeares, but of strong health and Powers.

The next yeare, which was the Sixteenth yeare of the King, and the yeare of our Lord one thousand fue hundred, was the yeare of Iubile at Rome. But Pope ALEXANDER, to saue the Hazzard and Charges of mens Iourneys to Rome, thought good to make ouer those Graces by Exchange, to such as would pay a conuenient Rate, seeing they could not come to fetch them. For which purpose was sent into England

IASPER PONS, a Spaniard, the Popes Commissioner, better chosen than were the Commissioners of Pope LEO, afterwards imployed for Germanie; for hee carried the Businesse with great wisdome, and semblance of Holinesse. In so much as hee leuied great summes of Money within this Land to the Popes vse, with little or no Scandall. It was thought the King shared in the Money. But it appeareth by a Letter which Cardinall ADRIAN, the Kings Pensioner, wrote to the King from Rome some few yeares after, that this was not so. For this Cardinall, beeing to perswade Pope IULIUS on the Kings behalfe, to expedite the Bull of Dispensation for the Marriage betweene Prince HENRIE and the Ladie KATHERINE, finding the Pope difficile in granting thereof, doth vse it as a principall Argument concerning the Kings merit towards that Sea, that hee had touched none of those Deniers, which had beene leuied by PONS in England. But that it might the better appeare (for the satisfaction of the Common people) that this was Consecrate Money, the same Nuntio brought vnto the King a Briefe from the Pope, wherein the King was exhorted and summoned to come in Person against the Turke. For that the Pope (out of the care of an Uniuersall Father) seeing almost vnder his eyes the Successes and Progresses of that great Enemy of the Faith, had had in the Conclau, and with the Assistance of the Ambassadors of forraine Princes, diuers Consultations about an Holy Warre, and a Generall Expedition of Christian Princes against the Turke. Wherein it was agreed, and thought fit, that the Hungarians, Polonians, and Bohemians should make a Warre vpon Thracia; The French and Spaniards vpon Grecia; and that the Pope (willing to sacrifice himselfe in so good a Cause) in Person and in Companie of the King of England, the Venetians, and such other States as were great in maritime

ritime Power, would saile with a puissant Nauie through the *Mediterrane* vnto *Constantinople*. And that to this end, his *Holinesse* had sent *Nuncio's* to all *Christian Princes*; Aswell for a *Cessation* of all *Quarrels* and *Differences* amongst themselues, as for *speedie Preparations* and *Contributions* of *Forces* and *Treasure* for this *Sacred Enterprize*.

To this the King, (who vnderstood well the Court of *Rome*) made an *Answer* rather *Solemne*, than *Serious*. Signifying,

That no Prince on Earth should bee more forward and obedient, both by his Person, and by all his possible Forces, and Fortunes, to enter into this sacred *Warre*, than himselfe. But that the distance of Place was such, as no Forces that hee should raise for the Seas, could be leuied or prepared, but with double the charge, and double the time (at the least) that they might be from the other Princes, that had their Territories nearer adioyning. Besides, that neither the manner of his Ships (hauing no *Galies*) nor the Experience of his Pilots and Mariners could bee so apt for those Seas, as theirs. And therefore that his *Holinesse* might doe well, to mooue one of those other Kings, who lay fitter for the purpose, to accompany him by Sea. Whereby both all things would be sooner put in readinesse, and with lesse Charge, and the Emulation and Diuision of Command, which

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might

might growe betweene those Kings of France and Spaine, if they should both ioyne in the VVarre by Land vpon Grecia, might bee wisely auoyded. And that for his part, hee would not bee wanting in Aydes and Contribution; Yet notwithstanding, if both these Kings should refuse, rather than his Holinesse should goe alone, hee would waite vpon him, as soone as hee could bee readie. Alwaies provided, that hee might first see all Differences of the Christian Princes amongst themselues, fully laide downe and appeased (as for his owne part hee was in none.) And that hee might haue some good Townes vpon the Coast in Italie put into his hands, for the Retrait and safeguard of his Men.

With this Answer IASPER PONS returned, nothing at all discontented. And yet this Declaration of the King (as superficiall as it was) gaue him that Reputation abroad, as hee was not long after elected by the Knights of the Rhodes, Protector of their Order; All things multiplying to Honour in a Prince, that had gotten such high Estimation for his Wisedome and Sufficiencie.

There were these two last yeares some proceedings against Heretiques, which was rare in this Kings Reigne, and rather by Penances, than by Fire. The King had (though hee were no good Schooleman) the Honour to conuert one of them by Dispute at Canterburie.

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This yeare also, though the king were no more haunted with *Sprites*, for that by the *Sprinckling* partly of *Bloud*, and partly of *Water*; hee had chased them away; yet neuerthelesse hee had certaine *Apparitions*, that troubled him, still shewing themselues from one *Region*, which was the house of *Yorke*. It came so to passe, that the *Earle of Suffolke*, Sonne to ELIZABETH, eldest Sister to king EDWARD the fourth, by JOHN Duke of *Suffolke*, her second Husband, and Brother to JOHN Earle of *Lincolne*; that was slaine at *Stocke-field*, being of an hastie and *Cholericke* Disposition, had killed a man in his furie; whereupon the king gaue him his *Pardon*. But either willing to leaue a *Cloud* vpon him, or the better to make him feele his *Grace*, produced him openly to plead his *Pardon*. This wrought in the *Earle*, as in a haughtie stomacke it vseth to doe; for the *Ignominie* printed deeper than the *Grace*. Wherefore hee being discontent, fled secretly into *Flanders*, vnto his Aunt the *Duchesse* of *Burgundie*. The king startled at it. But being taught by *Troubles*, to vse faire and timely *Remedies*, wrought so with him by *Messages*, (The *Ladie MARGARET* also growing by often failing in her *Alchymie*, wearie of her *Experiments*, and partly being a little sweetned, for that the king had not touched her name in the *Confession* of *PERKIN*) that hee came ouer againe vpon good termes, and was reconciled to the king.

In the beginning of the next yeare, being the seuenteenth of the king, the *Ladie KATHERINE*, fourth Daughter of *FERDINANDO* and *ISABELLA*, King and *Queene* of *Spaine*, arriued in *England*, at *Plimouth*, the second of *October* and was married to *Prince ARTHUR* in *PAVLES*, the foureteenth of *November* following. The *Prince* being then about fiftene yeares of age, and the *Ladie* about eightene. The manner of her receiuing, the manner

of her Entrie into *London*, and the Celebritie of the *Marriage* were performed with great and true Magnificence, in regard of *Cost*, *Shew*, and *Order*. The chiefe man that tooke the care was *Bishop Fox*; who was not onely a graue *Councillor* for Warre or Peace, but also a good *Surueyour* of Workes, and a good *Master* of *Ceremonies*, and any thing else that was fit for the *Actiue* part, belonging to the seruice of *Court*, or *State* of a great King. This *Marriage* was almost seuen yeares in *Treatie*; which was in part caused by the tender yeares of the *Marriage-couple*, especially of the *Prince*. But the true reason was, that these two *Princes*, being *Princes* of great *Policie* and profound Iudgement, stood a great time looking one vpon anothers *Fortunes*, how they would goe; knowing well that in the meane time, the verie *Treatie* it selfe gaue abroad in the *World* a Reputation of a straitte *Coniunction*, and *Amitie* betweene them; which serued on both sides to many purposes, that their seuerall *Affaires* required, and yet they continued still free. But in the end when the *Fortunes* of both the *Princes* did grow euerie day more and more prosperous and assured, and that looking all about them, they saw no better *Conditions*, they shut it vp.

The *Marriage* Monie the *Princesse* brought (which was turned ouer to the King by Act of *Renunciation*) was two hundred thousand *Ducats*. Whereof one hundred thousand were payable ten dayes after the *Solem-nization*, and the other hundred thousand at two payments *Annually*, but part of it to bee in *Iewels* and *Plate*, and a due course set downe to haue them iustly and indifferently prized. The *Ioynture* or *Aduancement* of the *Lady*, was the third part of the *Principality* of *Wales*; and of the *Dukedome* of *Cornewall*, and of the *Earledome* of *Chester*, to be after set forth in seueraltie. And in case shee came to bee *Queene* of *England*, her *Aduance-*

uancement was left indefinite, but thus; That it should bee as great, as euer any former *Queene of England* had.

In all the *Deuises* and *Conceits* of the *Triumphs* of this *Marriage*, there was a great deale of *Astronomie*. The *Ladie* being resembled to *HESPERVS*, and the *Prince* to *ARCTVRVS*, and the old King *ALPHONSVS* (that was the greatest *Astronomer* of Kings, and was *Ancestor* to the *Ladie*) was brought in to bee the *Fortune-teller* of the *Match*. And whoso-euer had those *Toyes* in *Compiling*, they were not altogether *Pedanticall*. But you may bee sure that King *ARTHVR*, the *Britton*, and the descent of the *Ladie* *KATHERINE* from the House of *LANCASTER*, was in no wise forgotten. But (as it should seem) it is not good to fetch *Fortunes* from the *Starres*. For this young *Prince* (that drew vpon him at that time, not onely the *Hopes* and *Affections* of his *Countrie*, but the *Eyes* and *Expectation* of *Forreiners*) after a few *Moneths*, in the beginning of *Aprill*, deceased at *Ludlow Castle*, where he was sent to keepe his *Resiance* and *Court*, as *Prince of Wales*. Of this *Prince*, in respect hee died so young, and by reason of his *Fathers* manner of *Education*, that did cast no great *Lustre* vpon his *Children*, there is little particular *Memorie*. Onely thus much remaineth, that hee was very *studious* and *learned*, beyond his *yeares*, and beyond the *Custom* of great *Princes*.

There was a *Doubt* ripped vp in the times following, when the *Diuorce* of King *HENRIE* the *Eighth* from the *Ladie* *KATHERINE* did so much busie the world, whether *ARTHVR* was bedded with his *Ladie* or no, whereby that matter in fact (of *Carnall Knowledge*) might bee made part of the *Case*. And it is true, that the *Ladie* her selfe denied it, or at least her *Counsell* stood vpon it, and would not blanch that

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Advantage, although the Plenitude of the Popes power of Dispensing was the maine Question. And this Doubt was kept long open, in respect of the two *Queenes* that succeeded *MARIE* and *ELIZABETH*, whose *Legitimations* were incompatible one with another, though their *Succession* was settled by *Act* of Parliament. And the times that fauoured *Queene MARIE'S* *Legitimation* would haue it beleued, that there was no *Carnall Knowledge* betweene *ARTHVR* and *KATHERINE*. Not that they would seeme to derogate from the *Popes* absolute power, to dispence euen in that *Case*; but onely in point of honour, and to make the *Case* more fauourable and smooth. And the Times that fauoured *Queene ELIZABETH'S* *Legitimation* (which were the longer, and the latter) maintained the contrarie. So much there remayneth in *Memorie*, that it was halfe a yeares time betweene the *Creation* of *HENRY* *Prince of Wales*, and *Prince ARTHVR'S* death; which was construed to bee, for to expect a full time, whereby it might appeare, whether the *Ladie KATHERINE* were with *Child* by *Prince ARTHVR*, or no. Againe, the *Ladie* her selfe procured a *Bull*, for the better *Corroboration* of the *Marriage*, with a *Clause* of (*vel forsan cognitam*) which was not in the first *Bull*. There was giuen in *Euidence* also, when the cause of the *Diuorce* was handled, a pleasant passage, which was; That in a *Morning* *Prince ARTHVR*, vpon his vp-rising from *Bed* with her, called for drinke, which hee was not accustomed to doe, and finding the *Gentleman* of his *Chamber* that brought him the drinke to smile at it, and to note it, hee said merrily to him; That hee had been in the middest of *Spaine*, which was an hot *Region*, and his *Journey* had made him drie, and that if the other had beene in so hot a *Clime*, hee would haue been drier than hee. Besides, the *Prince* was
 vpon

upon the point of Sixteene yeares of Age when hee died, and forward, and able in Bodie.

The *Februarie* following, HENRY Duke of Yorke was created *Prince of Wales*, and *Earle of Chester and Flint*. For the *Dukedome of Cornewall* deuolued to him by *Statute*. The King also beeing fast handed, and loath to part with a second *Dowrie*, but chiefly being affectionate both by his Nature, and out of Politicke Considerations to continue the Alliance with *Spaine*, preuailed with the *Prince* (though not without some Reluctation, such as could bee in those yeares, for hee was not twelue yeares of Age) to bee contracted with the *Princesse* KATHERINE. The secret *Providence* of GOD ordaining that *Marriage*, to bee the Occasion of great Euent and Changes.

The same yeare were the *Esposals* of IAMES King of Scotland, with the *Ladie* MARGARET, the Kings eldest Daughter; which was done by *Proxie*, and published at PAULES *Crosse*, the five and twentieth of *Ianuarie*, and *Te Deum* solemnly sung. But certaine it is, that the *Ioy* of the *Citie* thereupon shewed, by Ringing of *Bells*, and *Bon-fires*, and such other *Incence* of the People, was more than could be expected, in a Case of so great and fresh Enmitie betweene the *Nations*; especially in *London*, which was farre enough off from feeling any of the former calamities of the *Warre*. And therefore might bee truely attributed to a *Secret Instinct* and *Inspiring* (which many times runneth not onely in the *Hearts* of *Princes*, but in the *Pulse* and *Veines* of *People*) touching the happinesse thereby to ensue in time to come. This *Marriage* was in *August* following consummate at *Edenborough*. The King bringing his Daughter as farre as *Colli-Weston* on the way, and then consigning her to the Attendance of the *Earle of Northumberland*; who with
a great

a great Troupe of *Lords* and *Ladies* of *Honour*, brought her into *Scotland*, to the *King* her Husband.

This *Marriage* had beene in *Treatie* by the space of almost three yeares, from the time that the *King* of *Scotland* did first open his mind to *Bishop Fox*. The Summe giuen in *Marriage* by the *King*, was ten Thousand pounds. And the *Jointure* and *Aduancement* assured by the *King* of *Scotland*, was two Thousand pounds a yeare, after *King IAMES* his Death, and one Thousand pounds a yeare in present, for the *Ladies* Allowance or Maintenance. This to be set forth in *Lands*, of the best and most certaine Reuenue. During the *Treatie*, it is reported, that the *King* remitted the matter to his *Counsell*; And that some of the *Table* in the *Freedome* of *Connfellors* (the *King* being present) did put the *Case*; that if *GOD* should take the *Kings* two *Sonnes* without *Issue*, that then the *Kingdome* of *England* would fall to the *King* of *Scotland*, which might preiudice the *Monarchie* of *England*. Whereunto the *King* himselve replied; That if that should bee, *Scotland* would bee but an *Accession* to *England*, and not *England* to *Scotland*, for that the *Greater* would dravv the lesse. And that it was a safer *Vnion* for *England*, than that of *France*. This passed as an *Oracle*, and silenced those that moued the *Question*.

The same yeare was fatall, as well for *Deaths*, as *Marriages*, and that with equall temper. For the *Ioyes* and *Feasts* of the two *Marriages*, were compensated with the *Mourning*s, and *Funerals* of *Prince ARTHUR* (of whom wee haue spoken) and of *Queene ELIZABETH*, who died in *Child-bed* in the *Tower*, and the *Child* liued not long after. There dyed also that yeare *Sir REGINOLD BRAY*, who was noted to haue had with the *King* the greatest *Freedome* of any *Counsellor*; but it was but a *Freedome*, the better to set off

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Flatterie. Yet hee bare more than his iust part of *Enuie*, for the *Exactions*.

At this time the Kings Estate was verie prosperous, Secured by the Amitie of Scotland, strengthened by that of Spaine, cherished by that of Burgundie, all Dometticke Troubles quenched, and all Noyse of Warre (like a Thunder as farre off) going vpon *Italie*. Wherefore *Nature*, which many times is happily contayned, and refrained by some Bands of *Fortune*, beganne to take place in the King; carrying (as with a strong *Tide*) his affecti- ons and Thoughts vnto the gathering and heaping vp of *Treasure*. And as Kings doe more easly find Instruments for their *Will* and *Humour*, than for their *Seruice* and *Honour*; Hee had gotten for his purpose, or beyond his purpose, two Instruments, EMPSON and DV DLEY, (whom the people esteemed as his *Horse-Leeches* and *Shearers*) bold men, and carelesse of *Fame*, and that tooke *Toll* of their Masters *Grist*. DV DLEY was of a good Family, Eloquent, and one that could put *Hatefull Businesse* into good *Language*. But EMPSON, that was the Sonne of a *Sieue-maker*, triumphed alwayes vpon the *Deede done*, putting off all o- ther respects whatsoeuer. These two Persons beeing *Lawyers* in *Science*, and *Priiue Councillors* in *Authoritie* (as the *Corruption of the best things is the worst*) turned *Law* and *Iustice* into *Worme-wood* and *Rapine*. For first, their manner was to cause diuers *Subiects* to bee indicted of sundrie Crimes, and so farre forth to proceed in forme of *Law*; But when the *Bils* were found, then presently to commit them. And neuerthelesse not to produce them to any reasonable time to their *Answer*, but to suffer them to languish long in *Prison*, and by sundrie artificiall *Deuices* and *Terrours*, to extort from them great *Fines* and *Ransomes*, which they termed *Compositions* and *Mitigations*.

Neither did they (towards the end) obserue so much as the *Halfe-face of Iustice*, in proceeding by *Indictment*; but sent forth their *Precepts* to attache men, and conuent them before themselues and some others, at their priuate Houses, in a *Court of Commission*, and there vsed to shuffle vp a *Summarie Proceeding* by *Examination*, without *Tryall of Iurie*; assuming to themselues there, to deale both in *Pleas of the Crowne*, and *Controuersies Ciuill*.

Then did they also vse to enthrall and charge the *Subiects Lands* with *Tenures in Capite*, by finding *False Offices*, and thereby to worke vpon them for *Wardships*, *Liueries*, *Primier Seisines*, and *Alienations*, (being the fruites of those *Tenures*) refusing vpon diuers *Pretexts* and *Delays*, to admit men to trauerse those *False Offices*, according to the *Law*. Nay, the *Kings Wards* after they had accomplished their full Age, could not bee suffered to haue *Liuerie* of their *Lands*, without paying excesssiue *Fines*, farre exceeding all reasonable Rates. They did also vex men with *Informations* of *Intrusion* vpon scarce colourable *Titles*.

When men were *Out-lawed* in *Personall Actions*, they would not permit them to purchase their *Charters of Pardon*, except they paid great and intolerable summes; standing vpon the strict Point of *Law*, which vpon *Out-lawries* giueth *Forfeiture of Goods*. Nay, contrarie to all *Law* and Colour, they maintained, the King ought to haue the halfe of mens *Lands* and *Rents*, during the space of full two yeares, for a *Paine* in *Case of Out-lawrie*. They would also ruffle with *Iurors*, and inforce them to finde as they would direct, and (if they did not) Conuent them, Imprison them, and Fine them.

These and many other Courses, fitter to be buried than repeated, they had of *Preying* vpon the *People*; both like *Tame Hawkes* for their Master, and like *Wild Hawkes*

Hawkes for themselves; in so much as they grew to great Riches and Substance. But their principall working was vpon *Penall Lawes*, wherein they spared none, great nor small; nor considered whether the *Law* were possible, or impossible, in *Vse* or *Obsolete*. But raked ouer all old and new *Statutes*, though many of them were made with intention rather of *Terrour*, than of *Rigour*; hauing euer a Rabble of *Promoters*, *Questmongers*, and leading *Iurors* at their Command, so as they could haue any thing found either for *Fact*, or *Valuation*.

There remayneth to this Day a *Report*, that the King was on a time entertained by the *Earle* of *Oxford* (that was his principall *Seruant*, both for *Warre* and *Peace*) nobly and sumptuously, at his *Castle* at *Henningham*. And at the Kings going away, the *Earles* *Seruants* stood (in a seemely manner) in their *Liuerie Coats*, with *Cognisances*, ranged on both sides, and made the King a *Lane*. The King called the *Earle* to him, and said; *My Lord, I haue heard much of your Hospitality, but I see it is greater than the speech. These handsome Gentlemen and Yeomen, which I see on both sides of me, are sure your Meniall Seruants. The Earle* smiled, and said; *It may please your Grace, that were not for wine ease. They are most of them my Retainers, that are come to doe me seruice at such a time as this, and chiefly to see your Grace. The King* started a little, and said; *By my faith (my Lord) I thanke you for my good Cheare, but I may not endure to haue my Lawes broken in my sight. My Attourney must speake with you.* And it is part of the *Report*, that the *Earle* compounded for no lesse than *fifteene thousand Markes*. And to shew further the kings extreme *Diligence*; I doe remember to haue seene long since a *Booke* of *Accompt* of *EMPSONS*, that had the kings hand almost to euery *Leafe*, by way of *Signing*, and was in some places *Postilled* in the

Margent with the Kings hand likewise, where was this Remembrance.

Item, receiued of such a one, five Markes, for the Pardon to be procured; and if the Pardon doe not passe, the Monie to bee repaiued; Except the Partie bee some other-wayes satisfied.

And ouer against this Memorandum (of the Kings owne hand)

Otherwise Satisfied.

Which I doe the rather mention, because it shewes in the king a *Nearenesse*, but yet with a kind of *Iustnesse*. So these little Sands and Graines of Gold and Siluer (as it seemeth) helped not a little to make vp the great Heape and Banke.

But meane while (to keepe the king awake) the Earle of Suffolke hauing beene too gay at Prince ARTHURS Marriage, and sunke himselfe deepe in Debt, had yet once more a mind to bee a *Knight-Errant*, and to seeke *Aduentures* in Forraine parts. And taking his Brother with him, fled againe into *Flanders*. That (no doubt) which gaue him Confidence, was the great *Murmur* of the People against the Kings *Gouernement*. And beeing a Man of a light and rash Spirit, he thought euerie *Vapour* would bee a *Tempest*. Neither wanted hee some Partie within the *Kingdome*. For the *Murmur* of People awakes the *Discontents* of Nobles, and againe, that calleth vp commonly some *Head of Sedition*. The King resorting to his wonted and tried Arts, caused Sir ROBERT CURSON, Captaine of the Castle at *Hammes* (beeing at that time beyond Sea, and therefore lesse likely to bee wrought vpon by the king) to flic from his *Charge*, and to faine himselfe a seruant of the

the Earles. This Knight, hauing insinuated himselfe into the Secrets of the Earle, and finding by him vpon whom chiefly hee had either *Hope* or *Hold*, aduertised the King thereof in great secrecie. But neuerthelesse maintained his owne Credit and inward trust with the Earle. Vpon whose Aduertisements, the King attached WILLIAM COURTNEY, Earle of *Deuonshire*, his Brother-in-Law, married to the Ladie KATHERINE, daughter to King EDWARD the Fourth; WILLIAM DE-LA-POLE, Brother to the Earle of *Suffolke*; SIR JAMES TIRREL; and SIR JOHN WINDHAM, and some other meaner Persons; and committed them to Custodie. GEORGE, Lord ABERGAVENNIE, and SIR THOMAS GREENE, were at the same time apprehended; but as vpon lesse Sulpition, so in a freer Restraint, and were soone after deliuered. The Earle of *Deuonshire*, being interess'd in the bloud of *Yorke*, that was rather Feared than No-cent; yet as One, that might bee the Obiect of others Plots and Designes, remained Prisoner in the Tower, during the Kings life. WILLIAM DE-LA-POLE, was also long restrained, though not so straitly. But for SIR JAMES TIRREL (against whom the Bloud of the Innocent Princes, EDWARD the Fifth, and his Brother, did still crie from vnder the Altar) and SIR JOHN WINDHAM, and the other meaner ones, they were attainted and executed; The two Knights beheaded. Neuerthelesse, to confirme the Credit of CURSON (who belike had not yet done all his Feates of Actiuitie) there was published at PAVLES Crosse, about the time of the said Executions, the Popes Bull of Excommunication and Curse; against the Earle of *Suffolke*, and SIR ROBERT CURSON, & some others by name, and likewise in generall against all the Abettors of the said Earle. Wherein it must be confessed, that Heauen was made too much to bow to Earth, and Religion

ligion to Policie. But soone after, CVRSON (when hee saw. time) returned into *England*, and withall into wonted *Fauour* with the King, but worse *Fame* with the *People*. Vpon whose returne the *Earle* was much dismayed, and seeing himselfe destitute of hopes (the *Ladie MARGARET* also by tract of *Time*, and bad *Successe*, being now become coole in those Attempts) after some wandering in *France*, and *Germanie*, and certaine little *Proiects*, no better than *Squibbs* of an *Exiled man*, being tired out, retired againe into the Protection of the *Arch-Duke PHILIP* in *Flanders*, who by the death of *ISABELLA* was at that time King of *Castile*, in the right of *IOAN* his Wife.

This year (beeing the Nineteenth of his Raigne) the King called his *Parliament*. Wherein a man may easily guesse, how absolute the King tooke himselfe to bee with his *Parliament*, when *DVDLEY* that was so hatefull, was made *Speaker* of the *House of Commons*. In this *Parliament*, there were not made any *Statutes* memorable, touching publike *Gouernement*. But those that were, had still the *Stampe* of the Kings *Wisedom* and *Policie*.

There was a *Statute* made for the disanulling of all *Patents of Lease*, or *Grant*, to such as came not vpon lawfull *Summons*, to serue the King in his *Warres*, against the *Euemies* or *Rebels*, or that should depart without the kings license; With an Exception of certaine Persons of the *Long-robe*. Prouiding neuertheless, That they should haue the kings *Wages*, from their *House*, till their *Returne* home againe. There had beene the like made before for *Offices*, and by this *Statute* it was extended to *Lands*. But a man may easily see by many *Statutes* made in this kings time, that the king thought it safest, to assist *Martiall Law*, by *Law of Parliament*.

Another *Statute* was made, prohibiting the bringing

ing in of *Manufactures* of *Silke* wrought by it selfe, or mixt with any other *Threed*. But it was not of *Stuffs* of whole piece (for that the *Realme* had of them no *Manufacture* in use at that time) but of *Knit-Silke*, or *Texture* of *Silke*; as *Ribbands*, *Laces*, *Caules*, *Points*, and *Girdles*, &c. which the *People* of *England* could then well skill to make. This *Law* pointed at a true *Principle*; That where *forraine materials* are but *Superfluities*, *forraine Manufactures* should bee prohibited. For that will either banish the *Superfluitie*, or gaine the *Manufacture*.

There was a *Law* also of *Resumption* of *Patents* of *Gaoles*, and the *Reannexing* of them to the *Sherifficks*; *Priuledged Officers* beeing no lesse an *Interruption* of *Iustice*, than *priuledged Places*.

There was likewise a *Law* to restrain the *By-lawes* or *Ordinances* of *Corporations*, which many times were against the *Prerogative* of the *King*, the *Common-law* of the *Realme*, and the *Libertie* of the *Subiect*, beeing *Fraternities* in *Euill*. It was therefore *Provided*, that they should not bee put in *Execution*, without the *Allowance* of the *Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, and the two *Chiefe-Iustices*, or three of them, or of the two *Iustices* of *Circuit* where the *Corporation* was.

Another *Law* was (in effect) to bring in the *Siluer* of the *Realme* to the *Mint*, in making all clipped, minished, or impayred *Coines* of *Siluer*, not to bee current in payments; without giuing any *Remedie* of weight, but with an exception onely of a reasonable wearing, which was as nothing in respect of the *incertaintie*; and so (vpon the matter) to set the *Mint* on worke, and to giue way to *New Coines* of *Siluer*, which should bee then minted.

There likewise was a long *Statute* against *Vagabonds*, wherein two things may bee noted; The one the *Dislike* the *Parliament* had of *Gaoing* of them, as that

that which was chargeable, pestiferous, and of no open Example. The other, That in the Statutes of this Kings time, (for this of the Nineteenth yeare is not the onely Statute of that kind) there are euer coupled, the punishment of Vagabonds, and the Forbidding of Dice, and Cards, and vnlawfull Games vnto Seruants and meane people, and the putting downe and suppressing of Ale-houses, as Strings of one Rote together, and as if the One were vnprofitable, without the Other.

As for Riot and Retainers, there passed scarce any Parliament in this time without a Law against them, The King euer hauing an Eye to Might, and Multitude.

There was granted also that Parliamemt a Subsidie, both for the Temporaltie and the Clergie. And yet neuerthelesse, ere the yeare expired, there went out Commissions for a generall Beneuolence, though there were no Warres; no Feares. The same yeare the Citty gaue five thousand Markes, for Confirmation of their Liberties; A thing fitter for the Beginnings of Kings Raignes, than the latter Ends. Neither was it a small matter, that the Mint gained vpon the late Statute, by the Recoinage of Groats and Halfe-groats, now Twelue-pences and Six-pences. As for EMPSON and DVDDLEY'S Mills, they did grinde more than euer. So that it was a strange thing, to see what Golden Showres powred downe vpon the Kings Treasurie at once. The last payments of the Marriage-money from Spaine; The Subsidie; The Beneuolence; The Recoinage; The Redemption of the Cities Liberties; The Casualties. And this is the more to bee marueiled at, because the King had then no Occasions at all of Warres or Troubles. Hee had now but one Sonne, and one Daughter vnbestowed. Hee was Wise; Hee was of an High Mind; Hee needed not to make Riches his Glorie. Hee did

did excell in so many things else; saue that certainly *Auarice* doth euer finde in it selfe matter of *Ambition*. Belike hee thought to leaue his Sonne such a *Kingdome*, and such a *Masse of Treasure*, as hee might choose his *Greatnesse* where hee would.

This yeare was also kept the *Serieants Feast*, which was the second *Call* in this Kings *Dayes*.

About this time ISABELLA, *Queene of Castile*, deceased; a right Noble *Ladie*, and an Honour to her *Sexe*, and *Times*, and the *Corner-stone* of the *Greatnesse* of *Spaine*, that hath followed. This Accident the King tooke not for *Newes* at large, but thought it had a great *Relation* to his owne *Affaires*; especially in two points. The One, for *Example*; the Other for *Consequence*. First, hee conceiued that the *Case* of FERDINANDO of *Arragon*, after the death of *Queene ISABELLA*, was his owne *Case*, after the death of his owne *Queene*: and the *Case* of IOAN the *Heire vnto Castile*, was the *Case* of his owne Sonne *Prince HENRY*. For if both of the Kings had their *Kingdomes*, in the right of their *Wiuers*, they descended to the *Heires*, and did not accrew to the *Husbands*. And although his owne *Case* had both *Steele* and *Parchment*, more than the other (that is to say, a *Conquest* in the *Field*, and an *Act* of *Parliament*) yet notwithstanding, that *Naturall Title* of *Descent* in *Bloud*, did (in the imagination euen of a *Wife-man*) breed a *Doubt*, that the other two were not safe nor sufficient. Wherefore he was wonderfull diligent, to inquire and obserue what became of the King of *Arragon*; in holding and continuing the *Kingdome* of *Castile*. And whether he did hold it in his owne *Right*, or as *Administrator* to his *Daughter*; And whether he were like to hold it in *Fact*, or to bee put out by his *Sonne-in-Law*. Secondly, hee did reuolue in his minde, that the *State of Christendome* might by this late Accident haue a turne. For whereas before time *Himselfe*, with

the Coniunction of *Arragon* and *Castile* (which then was one) and the Amitie of MAXIMILIAN and PHILIP his Sonne the *Arch-Duke*, was farre too strong a *Partie* for *France*; hee beganne to feare, that now the *French King* (who had great *Interest* in the Affections of PHILIP the young King of *Castile*) and PHILIP himselfe, now king of *Castile*, (who was in ill *Termes* with his *Father-in-law* about the present *Gouernment* of *Castile*) And thirdly MAXIMILIAN, PHILIP'S *Father* (who was euer variable, and vpon whom the surest *Aime* that could bee taken, was that hee would not be long, as hee had beene last before) would, all three being potent *Princes*, enter into some strait *League* and *Confederation* amongst themselves. Whereby though hee should not be endangered, yet hee should be left to the poore Amitie of *Arragon*. And whereas he had beene heretofore a kind of *Arbiter* of *Europe*, he should now goe lesse, and bee ouer-topped by so great a *Coniunction*. Hee had also (as it seemes) an inclination to marrie, and bethought himselfe of some fit *Conditions* abroad. And amongst others, hee had heard of the *Beautie* and vertuous *Behaviour* of the young *Queene* of *Naples*, the *Widdow* of FERDINANDO the younger, being then of *Matronall* yeares of seuen and twentie. By whose *Marriage* he thought that the *Kingdome* of *Naples* (hauing beene a *Gole* for a time betweene the king of *Arragon*, and the *French King*, and being but newly settled) might in some part be *Deposited* in his hands, who was so able to keepe the *Stakes*. Therefore hee sent in *Ambassage* or *Message* three *Confident* Persons, FRANCIS MARSIN, JAMES BRAY-BROOKE, and JOHN STILE, vpon two severall *Inquisitions* rather than *Negotiations*. The One, touching the *Person* and *Condition* of the young *Queene* of *Naples*. The Other touching all particulars of *Estate*, that concerned the

the *Fortunes* and *Intentions* of FERDINANDO. And because they may obserue best, who themselues are obserued least, hee sent them vnder *Colourable Pretexts*, giuing them Letters of Kindnesse and Complement from KATHERINE the *Princesse*, to her Aunt, and Neece, the Olde and Young Queene of Naples, and deliuering to them also a *Booke* of new *Articles* of Peace; which notwithstanding it had beene deliuered vnto Doctor de PUEBLA, the *Leigier Ambassadour* of Spaine here in England, to be sent; yet for that the King had beene long without hearing from Spaine; hee thought good those *Messengers*, when they had beene with the two Queenes, should likewise passe on to the Court of FERDINANDO, and take a Copie of the *Booke* with them. The *Instructions* touching the Queene of Naples were so curious and exquisite, being as *Articles* whereby to direct a *Suruey*, or framing a *Particular* of her *Person*, for *Complexion*, *Fauour*, *Feature*, *Stature*, *Health*, *Age*, *Customes*, *Behauour*, *Conditions*, and *Estate*, as if the King had beene young, a Man would haue iudged him to bee *Amorous*; but being ancient, it ought to be interpreted, that sure he was verie *Chaste*, for that hee meant to finde all things in one Woman, and so to settle his *Affections*, without ranging. But in this *Match* hee was soone cooled, when hee heard from his *Ambassadors*, that this young Queene had had a goodly *Ioynture* in the Realme of Naples, well answered during the time of her Vnckle FREDERICKE, yea, and during the time of LEVVIS the *French King*, in whose *Diuision* her Reuenue fell; But since the time that the Kingdome was in FERDINANDO's hands, all was assigned to the *Armie*, and *Garrisons* there; and shee receiued only a *Pension* or *Exhibition* out of his *Coffers*.

The other part of the *Inquirie* had a graue and diligent

ligent Returne, informing the King at full of the present State of King FERDINANDO. By this report it appeared to the King, that FERDINANDO did continue the Government of *Castile* as *Administrator* vnto his Daughter IOAN, by the Title of Queene ISABELLA'S Will, and partly by the Custome of the *Kingdome*, as he pretended. And that all *Mandates* and *Grants* were expedited in the name of IOAN his Daughter, and himselfe as *Administrator*, without mention of PHILIP, her Husband. And that king FERDINANDO, howsoever hee did dismisse himselfe of the Name of King of *Castile*, yet meant to hold the *Kingdome*, without Accompt, and in absolute Command.

It appeareth also, that hee flattered himselfe with hopes; that king PHILIP would permit vnto him the Governement of *Castile* during his life; which hee had layed his plot to worke him vnto, both by some *Councillors* of his about him, which FERDINANDO had at his deuotion, and chiefly by Promise, that in case PHILIP gaue not way vnto it, hee would marrie some young *Ladie*, whereby to put him by the *Succession* of *Arragon* and *Granada*, in case hee should haue a Sonne. And lastly, by representing vnto him that the Governement of the *Burgundians*, till PHILIP were by continuance in *Spaine* made as Naturall of *Spaine*, would not bee indured by the *Spaniards*. But in all those things (though wisely layed downe and considered) FERDINANDO failed; But that PLVTO was better to him, than PALLAS.

In the same Report also, the *Ambassadours* beeing meane men, and therefore the more free, did strike vpon a String which was somewhat dangerous. For they declared plainely, that the People of *Spaine*, both *Nobles* and *Commons*, were better affected vnto the part of PHILIP (so hee brought his wife with him) than

than to FERDINANDO; And expressed the reason to bee, because hee had imposed vpon them many Taxes, and Tallages, which was the Kings owne Case betweene him and his Sonne.

There was also in this Report a Declaration of an Overture of Marriage, which AMASON the Secretarie of FERDINANDO had made vnto the Ambassadors in great secret, betweene CHARLES Prince of Castile and MARIE the Kings second Daughter; assuring the king, that the Treatie of Marriage then on foot, for the said Prince and the Daughter of France, would breake; and that shee the said Daughter of France should bee married to ANGOLESME, that was the Heire apparant of France.

There was a touch also of a speech of Marriage betweene FERDINANDO and Madame de FOIS, a Ladie of the Bloud of France, which afterwards indeed succeeded. But this was reported as learned in France, and silenced in Spaine.

The King by the returne of this Ambassage, which gaue great light vnto his Affaires, was well instructed, and prepared how to carrie himselfe betweene FERDINANDO King of Arragon; and PHILIP his Sonne-in-law, King of Castile; resolving with himselfe, to doe all that in him lay to keepe them at one within themselues; But howsoever that succeeded, by a moderate Carriage and bearing the Person of a Common-friend, to loose neither of their Friendships; but yet to runne a Course more entire with the King of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the King of Castile. But hee was much taken with the Overture of Marriage with his Daughter MARIE; Both because it was the greatest Marriage of Christendome, and for that it tooke hold of both Allies.

But to corroborate his Alliance with PHILIP, the Windes gaue him an Enter-view. For PHILIP choo-

choosing the *Winter-Season*, the better to surprize the King of *Arragon*, set forth with a great *Nauie* out of *Flanders* for *Spaine* in the Moneth of *Ianuarie*, the one and Twentieth yeare of the Kings Raigne. But himselfe was surprized with a cruell *Tempest*, that scattered his Ships vpon the seuerall Coasts of *England*. And the Ship wherein the King and *Queene* were (with two other small *Barkes* onely) torne, and in great perill to escape the Furie of the weather, thrust into *Waymouth*. King PHILIP himselfe, hauing not bene vsed (as it seemes) to Sea, all wearied and extreame sicke, would needs land to refresh his Spirits, though it was against the Opinion of his *Councell*, doubting it might breed *Delay*, his Occasions requiring *Celeritie*.

The Rumour of the Arriual of a puissant *Nauie* vpon the Coast, made the Countrie Arme. And Sir THOMAS TRENCHARD with Forces suddenly raised, not knowing what the matter might bee, came to *Waymouth*. Where vnderstanding the Accident, hee did in all Humblenesse and Humanitie inuite the King and *Queene* to his House; and forthwith dispatched *Posts* to the *Court*. Soone after came Sir IOHN CAROE likewise, with a great troupe of Men well armed; vsing the like Humblenesse and Respect towards the king, when hee knew the Case. King PHILIP doubting that they, being but *Subjects*, durst not let him passe away againe, without the Kings Notice and Leau, yeelded to their Entreaties, to staie till they heard from the *Court*. The king as soone as hee heard the *Newes*, commanded presently the *Earle* of *Arundell*, to goe to visite the king of *Castile*, and let him vnderstand; That as hee was verie sorrie for his Mishap, so hee was glad that hee had escaped the Danger of the Seas, and likewise of the Occasion himselfe had to doe him Honour; and desiring

desiring him, to thinke himselfe as in his owne Land; and that the king made all hast possible to come and imbrace him. The Earle came to him in great Magnificence, with a braue Troupe of three hundred Horse; and (for more State) came by Torch-Light. After hee had done the Kings Message, King PHILIP seeing how the world went, the sooner to get away, went vpon speed to the King at *Windsore*, and his Queene followed by easie iourneys. The two kings at their meeting vsed all the *Caressees*, and louing Demonstrations, that were possible. And the king of *Castile* said pleasantly to the King; *That hee was now punished, for that he would not come within his walled Towne of Calice, when they met last.* But the king answered, *That walles and Seas were nothing, where Hearts were open; and that hee was here no otherwise, but to bee serued.* After a Day or two's refreshing, the kings entred into speech of renewing the *Treatie*; The King saying, *That though King PHILIP'S Person were the same, yet his Fortunes and State were raised.* In which Case a Renouation of *Treatie* was vsed amongst *Princes*. But while these things were in handling, the king choosing a fit time, and drawing the king of *Castile* into a Roome, where they two onely were priuate, and laying his hand ciuilly vpon his arme, and changing his Countenance a little from a Countenance of *Intertainment*, said to him; *Sir, you haue beene saued vpon my Coast, I hope you will not suffer mee to wracke vpon yours.* The King of *Castile* asked him, *What hee meant by that speech? I meane it (saith the King) by that same Harebraine wilde Fellow, my subiect, the Earle of Suffolke, who is protected in your Countrie, and begins to play the Foole, when all others are wearie of it.* The King of *Castile* answered; *I had thought (Sir) your Felicitie had beene about those thoughts. But if it trouble you, I will banish him.* The King replied; *Those*
Horuets

*Hornets were best in their Nest, and worst then when they did flie abroad, that his desire was, to haue him deliuered to him. The King of Castile here with a little confused, and in a studie, said; That can I not doe with my honour, and lesse with yours; for you will bee thought to haue vsed mee as a Prisoner. The King presently said; Then the matter is at an end. For I will take that dishonour vpon me, and so your honour is saued. The King of Castile, who had the king in great Estimation, and besides remembred where hee was, and knew not what vse hee might haue of the kings Amitie, for that himselfe was new in his Estate of Spaine, and vnsettled, both with his *Father-in-Law*, and with his People, composing his Countenance, said; Sir, you giue Law to mee; but so will I to you. You shall haue him, but (vpon your honour) you shall not take his life. The king embracing him, said; Agreed. Saith the king of Castile, Neither shall it dislike you, if I send to him in such a fashion, as hee may partly come with his owne good will. The king said; It was well thought of; and if it pleased him, hee would ioyne with him, in sending to the Earle a Message to that purpose. They both sent seuerally, and meane while they continued Feasting and Pastimes. The King beeing (on his part) willing to haue the Earle sure before the king of Castile went; and the king of Castile beeing as willing to seeme to bee enforced. The King also with many wise and excellent Perswasions, did aduise the king of Castile, to bee ruled by the Councell of his *Father-in-Law*. FERDINANDO; a Prince so prudent, so experienced, so fortunate. The King of Castile (who was in no verie good termes with his said *Father-in-Law*) answered; That if his *Father-in-Law* would suffer him to gouerne his Kingdomes, hee should gouerne him.*

There were immediatly Messengers sent from both Kings to recall the Earle of Suffolke: Who vpon

vpon gentle wordes vsed to him was soone charmed, and willing enough to returne; assured of his *Life*, and hoping of his *Libertie*. Hee was brought through *Flanders* to *Calice*, and thence landed at *Douer*, and with sufficient *Guard* deliuered and receiued at the *Tower of London*. Meane while King HENRY (to draw out the time) continued his *Feastings* and *Entertainments*, and after hee had receiued the king of *Castile* into the *Fraternitie* of the *Garter*, and for a *Reciprocall* had his Sonne the *Prince* admitted to the *Order* of the *Golden-Fleece*, hee accompanied King PHILIP and his *Queene* to the *Citie* of *London*; where they were entertayned with the greatest *Magnificence* and *Triumph*, that could bee vpon no greater warning. And as soone as the *Earle* of *Suffolke* had bene conueyed to the *Tower* (which was the serious part) the *Iollities* had an end, and the Kings tooke leaue. Neuerthelesse during their being heere, they in Substance concluded that *Treatie*, which the *Flemings* terme *Intercursus malus*, and beares Date at *Windfore*; for that there bee some things in it, more to the *Aduantage* of the *English*; than of them; especially, for that the *Free-fishing* of the *Dutch* vpon the *Coasts* and *Seas* of *England*, granted in the *Treatie* of *Undecimo*, was not by this *Treatie* confirmed. All *Articles* that confirme former *Treaties* being precisely and warily limited and confirmed to matter of *Commerce* onely, and not otherwise.

It was obserued, that the great *Tempest* which draue PHILIP into *England*, blew downe the *Golden Eagle*, from the *Spire* of *PAULES*, and in the fall it fell vpon a *Signe* of the *Blacke Eagle*, which was in *PAULES Church-Yard*, in the

place where the Schoole-House now standeth, and battered it, and brake it downe. Which was a strange stooping of a Hawke vpon a Fowle. This the People interpreted to bee an Ominous Prognosticke vpon the Imperiall House, which was (by Interpretation also) fulfilled vpon PHILIP the Emperours Sonne, not onely in the Present Disaster of the Tempest, but in that that followed. For PHILIP arriuing into Spaine, and attaining the Possession of the Kingdome of Castile without resistance, (insomuch as FERDINAND, who had spoke so great before, was with difficultie admitted to the speech of his Sonne-in-Law) sickned soone after, and deceased. Yet after such time as there was an Observation by the wisest of that Court, That if hee had liued, his Father would haue gained vpon him in that sort, as hee would haue gouerned his Councells, and Designes, if not his Affections. By this all Spaine returned into the power of FERDINAND in state as it was before; the rather, in regard of the infirmitie of IOAN his Daughter, who louing her Husband (by whom shee had many Children) dearely well, and no lesse beloued of him (howsoeuer her Father, to make PHILIP ill beloued of the People of Spaine, gaue out that PHILIP vsed her not well) was viable in strength of minde to beare the Griefe of his Decease, and fell distracted of her Wittes. Of which Maladie her Father was thought no wayes to endeouour the Cure, the better to hold his Regall Power in Castile. So that as the Felicitie of CHARLES the Eighth was said to bee a Dreame; so the Aduersitie of FERDINAND was said likewise to bee a Dreame, it passed ouer so soone.

About

About this time the King was desirous to bring into the House of LANCASTER *Celestiall Honour*, and became Suitor to Pope IULIVS, to Canonize King HENRY the Sixt for a *Saint*; the rather, in respect of that his famous *Prediction* of the Kings owne Assumption to the *Crowne*. IULIVS referred the matter (as the manner is) to certaine *Cardinals*, to take the verification of his *Holy Acts* and *Miracles*. But it died vnder the Reference. The generall Opinion was, that Pope IULIVS was too deare, and that the King would not come to his *Rates*. But it is more probable, That that Pope (who was extremely ieaious of the Dignitie of the *Sea of Rome*, and of the *Actes* thereof) knowing that King HENRY the Sixth was reputed in the world abroad but for a *Simple Man*, was affraide it would but diminish the Estimation of that kinde of *Honour*, if there were not a distance kept betweene *Iunocents* and *Saints*.

The same yeare likewise there proceeded a *Treatie of Marriage* betweene the King and the *Ladie MARGARET Duchesse Dowager of Sauoy*, onely Daughter to MAXIMILIAN, and Sister to the King of *Castile*; a *Ladie wise*, and of great good *Fame*. This Matter had beene in speech betweene the two Kings at their meeting, but was soone after resumed; and therein was employed for his first piece the Kings then *Chaplain*, and after the great *Prelate THOMAS WOLSEY*. It was in the end concluded, with great and ample *Conditions* for the king, but with promise *De Futuro* only. It may be the king was the rather induced vnto it, for that he heard more and more of the *Marriage* to goe on betweene his great *Friend* and *Allie FERDINANDO* of *Arragon*, and *Madame de FOIS*, whereby that King beganne to piece with the

French King, from whom hee had beene alwayes before seuered. So fatall a thing it is, for the greatest and straitest Amities of Kings, at one time or other to haue a little of the *Wheele*. Nay there is a further *Tradition* (in *Spaine*, though not with vs) That the King of *Arragon*, after hee knew that the *Marriage* betweene CHARLES, the young *Prince* of *Castile*, and M A R I E the Kings second Daughter went roundly on (which though it was first mooued by the King of *Arragon*, yet it was afterwards wholly aduanced and brought to perfection by M A X I M I L I A N, and the Friends on that side) entred into a ieaousie, that the King did aspire to the *Gouernment* of *Castilia*, as *Administrator* during the *Minoritie* of his *Sonne-in-Law*; as if there should haue beene a *Competition* of *Three* for that *Gouernment*; FERDINANDO, *Grand-father* on the *Mothers* side; M A X I M I L I A N, *Grand-father* on the *Fathers* side; and King H E N R I E, *Father-in-Law* to the young *Prince*. Certainely, it is not vnlike, but the Kings *Gouernment* (carrying the young *Prince* with him) would haue beene perhaps more welcome to the *Spaniards*, than that of the other *Two*. For the *Nobilitie* of *Castilia*, that so lately put out the King of *Arragon*, in fauour of King P H I L I P, and had discouered themselues so farre, could not bee but in a secret *Distrust* and *Distaste* of that King. And as for M A X I M I L I A N, vpon *Twentie* respects hee could not haue beene the Man. But this purpose of the Kings seemeth to mee (considering the Kings safe *Courses*, neuer found to bee enterprizing or aduenturous) not greatly probable, except hee should haue had a *Desire* to breathe warmer, because hee had ill *Lunges*. This *Marriage* with M A R G A R E T was protracted from time to time, in respect of the *Infirmities* of the King, who now in the two
and

and Twentieth of his Raigne beganne to bee troubled with the *Goute*. But the Defluxion taking also into his Brest, wasted his *Lungs*, so that thrice in a Yeare (in a kinde of Returne, and especially in the *Spring*,) hee had great Fitts and Labours of the *Tissicke*. Neuerthelesse, hee continued to intend Businesse with as great diligence, as before in his Health. Yet so, as vpon this warning, hee did likewise now more seriously thinke of the World to come, and of making himselfe a *Saint*, as well as King HENRIE the Sixth, by *Treasure* better imployed, than to bee giuen to Pope IVLIVS. For this Yeare hee gaue greater *Almes* than accustomed, and discharged all *Prisoners* about the *Citie*, that lay for *Fees* or *Debts*, vnder fortie shillings. Hee did also make haste with Religious *Foundations*; and in the Yeare following (which was the Three and Twentieth) finished that of the *Sauoy*. And hearing also of the bitter *Cryes* of his *People* against the *Oppressions* of DV DLEY and EMPSON, and their Complices; partly by Deuout Persons about him, and partly by publicke *Sermons* (the *Preachers* doing their Dutie therein) Hee was touched with great Remorse for the same. Neuerthelesse, EMPSON and DV DLEY, though they could not but heare of these Scruples in the Kings Conscience; yet as if the Kings Soule and his *Money* were in seuerall *Offices*, that the One was not to intermeddle with the Other, went on with as great rage as euer. For the same three and Twentieth Yeare was there a sharpe Prosecution against Sir VVILLIAM CAPEL now the second time; and this was for Matters of Misgouernment in his *Maioraltie*. The great Matter beeing, that in some Payments hee had taken knowledge of *False Moneys*, and did not

not his diligence to examine, and beate it out, who were the Offendours. For this and some other things layed to his Charge, hee was condemned to pay Two Thousand Pounds; and being a Man of stomacke, and hardened by his former Troubles, refused to pay a Mite; and hee likewise used some vntoward Speeches of the Proceedings, for which hee was sent to the *Tower*, and there remained till the Kings Death. **KNESVORTH** likewise, that had beene lately *Maio*r of *London*, and both his *Sheriffes*, were, for Abuses in their Offices, questioned, and imprisoned, and deliuered, vpon one Thousand foure hundred pounds payed. **HAVIS**, an *Alderman* of *London*, was put in Trouble, and died with Thought, and Anguish, before his Businesse came to an end. **SIR LAURENCE AILMER**, who had likewise beene *Maio*r of *London*, and his two *Sheriffes*, were put to the Fine of one Thousand Pounds. And **SIR LAURENCE**, for refusing to make payment, was committed to Prison, where hee stayed till **EMPSON** himselfe was committed in his place.

It is no marueile (if the *Faults* were so light, and the *Rates* so heauie) that the Kings Treasure of store, that hee left at his death, most of it in secret places, vnder his owne Key and keeping, at *Richmond*, amounted (as by Tradition it is reported to haue done) vnto the Summe of neare Eightene hundred thousand pounds Sterling; a huge Masse of *Money*, euen for these times.

The last *Act* of *State* that concluded this kings Temporall Felicitie, was the Conclusion of a Glorious *Match* betweene his Daughter **MARIE**, and **CHARLES** Prince of *Castile*, afterwards the
great

great *Emperour*, both being of tender yeares. Which *Treatie* was perfected by *Bishop FOXE*, and other his *Commissioners* at *Calice*, the yeare before the Kings Death. In which *Alliance*, it seemeth hee himselte tooke so high Contentment, as in a Letter which hee wrote thereupon to the *Citie of London* (commaunding all possible demonstrations of ioy to bee made for the same) hee expresseth himselte, as if hee thought hee had built a *Wall of Brasse* about his Kingdome. When hee had for his *Sonnes-in-law*, a *King of Scotland*, and a *Prince of Castile and Burgundie*. So as now there was nothing to bee added to this great Kings Felicitie, being at the top of all worldly *Blisse*, (in regard of the high *Marriages* of his Children, his great *Renowne* throughout *Europe*, and his scarce credible *Riches*, and the perpetuall *Constancie* of his prosperous Successes) but an opportune *Death*, to withdraw him from any future blowe of *Fortune*. Which certainly (in regard of the great *Hatred* of his *People*, and the *Title* of his *Sonne*, being then come to Eighteene yeares of age, and being a bold *Prince*, and liberall, and that gained vpon the *People* by his very *Aspect* and *Presence*) had not beene impossible to haue come vpon him.

To crowne also the last yeare of his Raigne, as well as his first, hee did an *Act of Pietie*, rare, and worthy to bee taken into Imitation. For hee granted forth a *Generall Pardon*, as expecting a second *Coronation* in a better *Kingdome*. Hee did also declare in his *Will*, that his minde was, that *Restitution* should bee made of those *Summes*, which had beene vniustly taken by his *Officers*.

And thus this *SALOMON* of *England* (for *SALOMON* also was too heauie vpon his *People* in
in

in *Exactions*) hauing liued two and fiftie yeares,
 and thereof Raigned three and twentie yeares, and
 eight Moneths, beeing in perfect *Memorie*, and in
 a most Blessed *Minde*, in a great *Calme* of a *Consuming*
Sickenesse passed to a better World, the two and
 twentieth of *Aprill*, 1508. at his *Palace*
 of *Richmond*, which himselfe
 had built.

This



THis King (to speake of him in Tearmes equall to his Deseruing) was one of the best sort of Wonders ; a Wonder for Wisemen. Hee had parts (both in his Vertues, and his Fortune) not so fit for a Common-place, as for Obseruation. Certainly hee was Religious, both in his Affection, and Obseruance. But as hee could see cleare (for those times) through Superstition, so he would be blinded (now and then) by Humane Policie. Hee aduanced Church-men ; hee was tender in the Priuiledge of Sanctuaries, though they wrought him much mischief. Hee built and endowed many Religious Foundations, besides his Memorable Hospitall of the Sauoy. And yet was hee a great Almes-giuer in secret ; which shewed, that his VVorkes in publique were dedicated rather to G O D S Glorie, than his owne . Hee professed alwaies to loue and seeke Peace ; and it was his vsuall Preface in his Treaties ; That when C H R I S T came into the World, Peace was sung ; and when H E E went out of the World, Peace was bequeathed. And this Vertue could not proceede out of Feare, or Softnesse ; for he was Valiant and Actiue, and therefore (no doubt) it was truely Christian and Morall. Yet hee knew the way to Peace, was not to seme

to bee desirous to auoyde VVarres. Therefore would he make Offers, and Fames of VVarres, till hee had mended the Conditions of Peace. It was also much, that one that was so great a Louer of Peace, should be so happie in VVarre. For his Armes (cyther in Forraine or Ciuill VVarres) were neuer Infortunate; neyther did he know what a Disaster meant. The VVarre of his Comming in, and the Rebellions of the Earle of Lincolne, and the Lord AWDLLEY were ended by Victorie. The VVarres of France and Scotland, by Peaces sought at his hands. That of Brittain, by accident of the Dukes death. The Insurrection of the Lord LOVEL, and that of PERKIN at Excester, and in Kent, by flight of the Rebels, before they came to Blowes. So that his Fortune of Armes was still Inuiolate. The rather sure, for that in the quenching of the Commotions of his Subiects, hee euer went in Person. Sometimes reseruing himselfe to backe and second his Lieutenants, but euer in Action; and yet that was not meerely Forwardnesse, but partly Distrust of others.

Hee did much maintaine and countenance his Lawes. Which (neuerthelesse) was no Impediment to him to worke his VWill. For it was so handled, that neyther Prerogatiue, nor
 Pro.

Profit went to Diminution. And yet as hee would sometimes straine vp his Lawes to his Prerogative, so would hee also let downe his Prerogative to his Parliament. For Minte, and Warres, and Marshall Discipline, (things of Absolute Power) hee would neuertheless bring to Parliament. Iustice was well administred in his time, saue where the King was Partie: Saue also, that the Councill-Table intermedled too much with Meum and Tuum. For it was a very Court of Iustice during his time, especially in the Beginning. But in that part both of Iustice and Policie, which is the Durable Part, and cut (as it were) in Brasse or Marble (which is The making of good Lawes) he did excell. And with his Iustice, hee was also a Mercifull Prince. As in whose time, there were but three of the Nobilitie that suffered; the Earle of Warwicke, the Lord Chamberlaine, and the Lord AWDLEY. Though the first two were instead of Numbers, in the Dislike and Obloquie of the People. But there were neuer so great Rebellions, expiated with so little Bloud, drawne by the hand of Iustice, as the two Rebellions of Black-heath and Excester. As for the Seueritie used vpon those which were taken in Kent, it was but vpon a Scumme of

*People. His Pardons went euer both before, and after his Sword. But then hee had with- all a strange kinde of Interchanging of large and inexpectcd Pardons, which seuerer Executions. Which (his Wisedome considered) could not bee imputed to any Inconstancie, or Inequalitye; but either to some Reason which we do not now know, or to a Principle hee had set vnto himselfe, That hee would varie, and try both ways in turne. But the lesse Bloud hee drew, the more hee tooke of Treasure. And (as some construed it) hee was the more sparing in the One, that hee might bee the more pressing in the Ocher; for both would haue bene intollerable. Of Nature assuredly hee coueted to accumulate Treasure, and was a little Poore in admiring Riches. The People (into whom there is infused, for the preservation of Monarchies, a naturall Desire to discharge their Princes, though it bee with the vniust charge of their Councillours and Ministers) did impute this vnto Cardinall MORTON, and Sir REGINALD BRAY. Who (as it after appeared) as Councillours of ancient Authoritie with him, did so second his Humours, as neuerthelessse they did temper them. Whereas EMPSON, and DUDLEY that followed, being Persons that had no Reputation with him (o-
ther-*

therwise than by the seruile following of his Bent) did not giue way onely (as the first did) but shape him way to those Extreanities, for which himselfe was touched with remorse at his Death, and which his Succ: flour renounced, and sought to purge. This Excesse of his, had at that time many Glosses and Interpretations. Some thought the continuall Rebellions where-with hee had beene vexed, had made him grow to hate his People. Some thought it was done to pull downe their Stomackes, and to keep them low. Some, for that hee would leaue his Sonne a Golden-leece. Some suspected he had some high Designe vpon Forraine parts. But those perhaps shall come nearest the truth, that fetch not their reasons so far off; but rather impute it to Nature, Age, Pease, and a Minde fixed vpon no other Ambition or Pursuit. Whereunto I should adde, that hauing euery day Occasion to take notice of the Necessities and Shifts for Money of other great Princes abroad, it did the better (by Comparison) set of to him the Felicitie of full Co-fers. As to his expending of Treasure, he neuer spared Charge which his Affaires required; and in his Buildings was Magnificent, but his Rewards were very limited. So that his Liberality was rather vpon his owne State and Memorie, than vpon the Deserts of others.

Hee

Hee was of an High Minde, and loued his owne Will, and his owne Way; as One that reuered himselfe, and would Reigne indeed. Had hee beene a Priuate-man, hee would haue beene termed Proud. But in a wise Prince, it was but keeping of Distance, which indeede hee did towards all; not admitting any neare or full Approach, neither to his Power or to his Secrets. For hee was gouerned by none. His Queene (notwithstanding shee had presented him with diuers Children, and with a Crowne also, (though hee would not acknowledge it) could doe nothing with him. His Mother hee reuerenced much, heard little. For any Person agreeable to him for Societie (such as was HASTINGS to King EDWARD the Fourth, or CHARLES BRANDON after to King HENRY the Eight) hee had none: Except wee should account for such Persons, FOXE, and BRAY, and EMPSON, because they were so much with him. But it was but as the Instrument is much with the Worke-man. Hee had nothing in him of Vaine-glorie, but yet kept State and Maiestie to the height; Being sensible, That Maiestie maketh the People bow, but Vaine-glorie boweth to them.

To his Confederates abroade he was Constant

stant and Iust, but not Open. But rather such was his Inquirie, and such his Closenesse, as they stood in the Light towards him, and hee stood in the Darke to them. Yet without Strangenesse, but with a semblance of mutuall Communication of Affaires. As for little Enuies, or Emulations vpon Forraine Princes (which are frequent with many Kings) hee had neuer any; but went substantially to his owne Businesse. Certaine it is, that though his Reputation was great at home, yet it was greater abroad. For Forrainers that could not see the Passages of Affaires, but made their Iudgements vpon the Issues of them, notcd that hee was euer in Strife, and euer a Loft. It grew also from the Aires, which the Princes and States abroad receiued from their Ambassadors and Agents here; which were attending the Court in great number. Whom hee did not onely content with Courtesie, Reward, and Priuatenesse; but (vpon such Conferences as passed with them) put them in Admiration, to finde his Vniuersall Insiight into the Affaires of the World. Which though hee did sucke chiefly from themselues; yet that which hee had gathered from them all, seemed Admirable to euery one. So that they did write euer to their Superiours in high tearmes, concerning

cerning his Wisdome and Art of Rule, Nay, when they were returned, they did commonly maintaine Intelligence with him. Such a Dexteritie hee had to impropriate to himselfe all Forraine Instruments.

Hee was carefull and liberall to obtaine good Intelligence from all parts abroad. Wherein hee did not onely vse his Interest in the Leigers here, and his Pensioners which hee had both in the Court of Rome, and other the Courts of Christendome; but the Industrie and Vigilancie of his owne Ambassadors in Forraine parts. For which purpose, his Instructions were euer Extreame, Curious, and Articulate; and in them more Articles touching Inquisition, than touching Negotiation. Requiring likewise from his Ambassadors an Answer, in particular distinct Articles, respectiuely to his Questions.

As for his secret Spialls, which hee did imploy both at home and abroade, by them to disco- uer what Practices and Conspiracies were against him, surely his Case required it: He had such Moles perpetually working and casting to undermine him. Neither can it bee reprehended. For if Spialls bee lawfull against law- full Enemies, much more against Conspira- tors, and Traitors. But indeede to giue them
Cre-

Credence by Othes or Curses, that cannot bee well maintayned; For those are too holy Vestments for a Disguise. Yet surely there was this further Good in his employing of these Flies and Familiars; That as the vse of them was cause that many Conspiracies were reuealed, so the Fame and Suspition of them kept (no doubt) many Conspiracies from being attempted.

Towards his Queene hee was nothing Vxorious, nor scarce Indulgent; but Companiable, and Respectiue; and without lealousie. Towards his Children hee was full of Paternall Affection, Carefull of their Education, aspiring to their High Aduancement, regular to see that they should not want of any due Honour and Respect, but not greatly willing to cast anie Popular Lustre upon them.

To his Councell hee did referre much, and sate oft in Person; knowing it to bee the Way to assist his Power, and informe his Iudgement. In which respect also hee was fairely patient of Libertie, both of Aduise, and of Vote, till himselfe were declared. Hee kept a strait band on his Nobilitie, and chose rather to aduance Clergie-men and Lawyers, which were more Obsequious to him, but had

lesse Interest in the People ; which made for his Absolutenesse, but not for his Safetie. In so much as (I am perswaded) it was one of the Causes of his troublesome Raigne : for that his Nobles, though they were Loyall and Obedient, yet did not Co-operate with him, but let euery man goe his owne Way. Hee was not affraid of an Able Man, as LEWIS the Eleuenth was. But contrarivise, hee was serued by the Ablest Men that were to bee found ; without which his Affaires could not haue prospered as they did. For VVarre, BEDFORD, OXFORD, SVRREY, DAWBENEY, BROOKE, POYNINGS. For other Affaires, MORTON, FOXE, BRAY, the Prior of Lanthony, WARHAM, VRSVICKE, HVSSEY, FROWICKE, and others. Neyther did hee care how Cunning they were, that hee did imploy ; For hee thought himselfe to haue the Master-Reach. And as hee chose well, so hee held them vp well. For it is a strange thing, that though hee were a Darke Prince, and infinitely Suspicious, and his Times full of Secret Conspiracies and Troubles ; yet in Twentie foure yeares Raigne, hee neuer put downe, or discomposed Counsellor, or neare Seruant, saue onely STANLEY, the Lord Chamberlaine.

As

As for the Disposition of his Subiects in Generall towards him, it stood thus with him; That of the Three Affections, which naturally tye the hearts of the Subiects to their Soueraignes, Loue, Feare, and Reuerence; hee had the last in height, the second in good measure, and so little of the first, as he was beholding to the other Two.

Hee was a Prince, Sad, Serious, and full of Thoughts, and secret Obseruations, and full of Notes and Memorials of his owne hand, especially touching Persons. As, whom to Employ, whom to Reward, whom to Enquire of, whom to Beware of, what were the Dependencies, what were the Factions, and the like; keeping (as it were) a Journall of his Thoughts. There is to this day a merrie Tale; That his Monkey (set on as it was thought by one of his Chamber) tore his Principall Note-Booke all to pieces, when by chance it lay forth. Whereat the Court (which liked not those Pensive Accompts) was almost tickled with sport.

Hee was indeed full of Apprehensions and Suspitions. But as he did easily take them, so hee did easily checke them, and master them: whereby they were not dangerous, but troubled himselfe more than others. It is true, his Thoughts were so many, as they could not well

alwayes stand together; but that which did good one way, did hurt another. Neither did hee at some times waigh them aright in their proportions. Certainly, that Rumour which did him so much mischief (That the Duke of Yorke should be saued, and aliue) was (at the first) of his owne nourishing; because hee would haue more Reason not to raigne in the Right of his Wife. Hee was Affable; and both Well and Faire-spoken; and would vse strange Sweetnesse and Blandishments of Words, where hee desired to effect or perswade any thing that he tooke to heart. He was rather Studious than Learned; reading most Bookes that were of any worth, in the French-tongue. Yet he understood the Latine, as appeareth in that Cardinall HADRIAN, and others, who could very well haue written French, did vse to write to him in Latine.

For his Pleasures, there is no Newes of them. And yet by his Instructions to MAR-SIN and STILE, touching the Queene of Naples, it seemeth hee could Interrogate well touching Beautie. Hee did by Pleasures, as great Princes doe by Banquets, come and looke a little upon them, and turne away. For neuer Prince was more wholly giuen to his Affaires, nor in them more of himselfe. In somuch, as

in Triumphs of Iusts, and Tourneyes, and Balles, and Masques (which they then called Disguises) hee was rather a Princely and Gentle Spectator; than seemed much to be delighted.

No doubt, in him as in all men (and most of all in Kings) his Fortune wrought vpon his Nature, and his Nature vpon his Fortune.

Hee attained to the Crowne, not onely from a private Fortune; which might indow him with Moderation; but also from the Fortune of an Exiled Man, which had quickned in him all Seedes of Obseruation and Industrie.

And his Times being rather Prosperous, than Calme, had rayfed his Confidence by Successes, but almost marred his Nature by Troubles.

His Wisedome, by often euading from Perils; was turned rather into a Dexterity to deliuer himselfe from Dangers, when they pressed him, than into a Prouidence to preuent and remoue them a farre off.

And euen in Nature, the Sight of his Minde was like some Sights of Eyes; rather strong at hand, than to carrie a farre off.

For his Wit increased vpon the Occasion; and so much the more, if the Occasion were sharpened by Danger.

Againe, whether it were the shortnesse of his Foresight, or the strength of his Will, or the dazeling of

of his Suspitions, or what it was; Certaine it is, that the perpetuall Troubles of his Fortunes (there being no more matter out of which they grew) could not haue beene without some great Defects, and maine Errours in his Nature, Customes, and Proceedings, which hee had enough to doe to saue and helpe, with a thousand little Industries and VVatches. But those doe best appeare in the Storie it selfe. Yet take him with all his Defects, if a Man should compare him with the Kings his Concurrents, in France and Spaine, he shall finde him more Politique than LEWIS the Twelfth of France, and more Entire and Syncere than FERDINANDO of Spaine. But if you shall change LEVVIS the Twelfth, for LEVVIS the Eleuenth, who liued a little before; then the Consort is more perfect. For that LEVVIS the Eleuenth, FERDINANDO, and HENRY, may be esteemed for the Tres Magi of Kings of those Ages. To conclude, If this King did no greater Matters, it was long of himselfe; for what he minded, he compassed.

Hee was a Comely Personage, a little aboue Iust Stature, well and straight limmed, but slender. His Countenance was Reuerend, and a little like a Church-man: And as it was not strange or darke, so neyther was it

Winning or Pleasing; but as the Face of one well disposed. But it was to the Disadvantage of the Painter; for it was best when he spake.

His VVorth may beare a Tale or two, that may put vpon him somewhat that may seeme Diuine. When the Ladie MARGARET his Mother had diuerse great Sutors for Marriage, shee dreamed one Night, That one in the likenesse of a Bishop, in Pontificall habit, did tender her EDMUND Earle of Richmond (the Kings Father) for her Husband. Neyther had she ever any Child but the King, though shee had three Husbands. One day when King HENRY the Sixth (whose Innocencie gaue him Holines) was washing his hands at a great Feast, and cast his Eye vpon King HENRY, then a young Youth, he said; This is the Lad, that shall possesse quietly that, that wee now striue for. But that that was truely Diuine in him, was, that hee had the Fortune of a True Christian, as well as of a Great King, in liuing Exercised, and dying Repentant. So as hee had an happie Warrefare in both Conflicts, both of Sinne, and the Crosse.

Hee was borne at Pembroke Castle, and lyeth buried at Westminster, in one of the Statelyest and Daintiest Monuments
of

of Europe, both for the Chappell, and for the Sepulchre. So that hee dwelleth more richly Dead, in the Monument of his Tombe, than hee did Aliue in Richmond, or any of his Palaces. I could wish he did the like, in this Monument of his Fame.

FINIS.





An Index Alphabetically, directing to the most observable passages in the foregoing Historie.

<i>A</i>	
A <i>Accident</i> , in it selfe triuiall, great in effect. pag.	189
<i>Advice</i> desired from the Parliament.	53.57.98
<i>Emulation</i> of the English to the French, with the reasons of it.	61
<i>Affabilitie</i> of the King to the Citie of London.	198
<i>Affection</i> of k. Henry to the king of Spaine.	105
<i>Affection</i> of the king to his children	241
<i>Aide</i> desired by the Duke of Brittain.	53
<i>Aide</i> sent to Brittain	62
<i>Aiders</i> of rebels punished.	37
<i>Almes</i> deeds of the king.	229
<i>Ambassadors</i> to the Pope.	38
into Scotland.	39
<i>Ambassadors</i> from the French King.	41
<i>Ambassadors</i> in danger in France.	49
<i>Ambassadors</i> into France.	94
<i>Ambition</i> exorbitant in Sir William Stanley.	135
<i>Answer</i> of the Archduke to the kings Ambassadors.	129
<i>Appeach</i> of Sir William Stanley.	132
<i>Armes</i> of king Henries still victorious.	234
<i>Arrows</i> of the Cornishmen, the length of them.	171
<i>Articles</i> betwene the King and the Archduke.	162
<i>Arthur</i> Prince married to the Ladie Katherine.	203
<i>Arthur</i> Prince dyes at Ludlow.	218
<i>Aton</i> Castle in Scotland taken by the Earle of Surrey.	174
<i>Attainted</i> persons in Parliament, excepted against.	12
<i>Attaindur</i> and corruption of blood reacheth not to the Crown.	13.24
<i>Auarice</i> of king Henry.	236
<i>Audley</i> Generall of the Cornish rebels	165
<i>B</i>	
B <i>Banishment</i> of Flemings out of the kingdome.	130
<i>Battaile</i> at Bosworth field.	1
at Stokefield.	35
at S. Albans in Brittain.	62
at Bannocks bourne in Scotland.	70
at Blacke Heath.	168
<i>Behaviour</i> of king Henry towards his children.	205
<i>Beneuolence</i> to the king for his warres.	100
<i>Beneuolence</i> , who the first author.	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Beneuolence</i> abolished by Act of Parliament.	<i>ibid.</i>
K k	<i>Bene-</i>

THE TABLE.

<i>Beneuolence</i> reuiued by Act of Parliament. 100	the king of Castile, by casualtie landing at Waymouth. 233
A <i>Beneuolence</i> generall to the king. 216	<i>Conquest</i> , the Title vnpleasing to the people, declined by William the Conq. 5. and by the king. 7
<i>Birth</i> of Hen. 8. 95	<i>Conspirators</i> for Perkin. 121
<i>Bishops</i> why employed by the king. 16	<i>Contraction</i> of Prince Hen. and Lady Katherine. 207
<i>Bloud</i> not vnreunged. 196.213	<i>Conditionall</i> speech doth not qualifie words of Treason. 134
<i>Brittain</i> Duchie distressed. 62	<i>Commissioners</i> into Ireland. 138
Three causes of the losse of the Duchie of <i>Brittaine</i> . 63	<i>Commissioners</i> about trading. 161
<i>Brittaine</i> vnited to France by marriage. 95	<i>Coronation</i> of king Henry. 10
<i>Brackenbury</i> refused to murder king Edw. 2. sonnes. 123	<i>Coronation</i> of the Queene. 38
<i>Broughton</i> Sir Thomas, ioyned with the rebels. 32	<i>Counsell</i> the benefite of good. 40
A <i>Bull</i> procured from the Pope by the king, for what causes. 39	<i>Counsell</i> of what fort the French king vsed. 51
<i>Bulloigne</i> besieged by king Henry. 110	<i>Counsell</i> of meane men, what and how different from that of Nobles. <i>ibidem</i> .
C	Lord <i>Cordes</i> enuie to England. 79
<i>Cardinall</i> Morton dyeth. 198	<i>Cottagers</i> but housed Beggars. 74
<i>Capel</i> Sir William fined. 139. 229	<i>Counterfeits</i> .
<i>Capp</i> of maintenance from the Pope. 178	Lambert proclaimed in Ireland. 24
<i>Ceremony</i> of Marriage new in these parts. 80	Crowned at Dublin. 31
<i>Chauncery</i> power, and description of that Court. 64	Taken in battell. 35
<i>Clifford</i> Sir Robert flies to Perkin. 122	Put into the Kings Kitchin. 36
Reuolts to the king. 125	Made the Kings Fawlcener. <i>ibid</i> .
<i>Clergie</i> priuiledges abridged. 66	Duke of Yorke <i>counterfeit</i> . See <i>Perkin</i> .
<i>Cbristendome</i> enlarged. 106	Wilford another <i>counterfeit</i> , Earle of Warwick. 194
<i>Columbus</i> Christopher & Bartholomeus inuite the king to a discouery of the West Indies. 189	<i>Courage</i> of the English, when. 62
<i>Confiscation</i> aymed a by the king. 133	<i>Court</i> , what pleas belong to euerie Court. 64
<i>Conference</i> betweene king Henry and	<i>Court</i> of Starre-chamber confirmed. <i>ibid</i> .
	<i>Creations</i> . 10
	<i>Crowne</i> confirmed to king Henry by Parliament. 11
	<i>Cursing</i> of the kings enemies at Pauls Crosse, a custome of those times. 125.213
	<i>Dam</i>

THE TABLE.

D

DAm, a towne in Flanders, taken by a slight. 103

Lord *Dawbeny*. 170

Denices at Prince Arthurs marriage. 203

Denice of the King to diuert enuie. 111

Decay of trade doth punish merchants 161

Decay of people, how it comes to passe. 73

Declaration by Perkin to the Scottish King. 148

Desires intemperate of Sir William Stanley. 136

Dighton a murderer of K. Edw. 2. children. 124

Dilemma, a pleasant one of Bishop Morton. 101

Diligence of the King to heap Treasures. 211

Displeasing of no Councillers, nor Seruants in all K. Henries Reigne saue of one. 242

Disimulation of the French King. 46.48.81

Disimulation of k. Henric in pretending warre. 99

A Doubt long kept open, and diuersly determined, according to the diuersitie of the times. 206

Dowry of L. Katherine. how much 204

Dowrie of Lady Margaret into Scotland, how much. 208

Draperie maintained, how. 76

Dudley one of the kings horseleeches. 209

Duke of Yorke counterfet. See *Perkin*.

E

Earle of Suffolke flies into Flanders, 212. Returns. 225

Earle of Northumberland slaine by the people in collecting the Subsidie somewhat harshly. 68

Earle of Warwick executed. 195

Earle of Warw. counterfeit. 21.194

Earle of Surrey enters Scotland. 174

Edmund a third sonne borne to king Henry, but died. 191

Edward the fift murdered. 149

Enuie towards the king, vnquencha- ble: the cause of it. 196

Enuie of Lord Cordes to England. 79

Enteruiew between the king & Arch- Duke, with the respectiue carriage of the Arch-Duke to the king. 197

Enteruiew betweene the king and the king of Castile. 223

Embleme. 167

Empson one of the kings horseleeches 209

Errors of the French king in his busi- nesse for the kingdome of Naples. 143

Errors of king Henry, occasioning his many troubles. 264

Escuage seruice. 164

Espials in the Rebels campe. 33

Espousals of James king of Scotland and Lady Margaret. 207

Exchanges vnlawfull prohibited. 66

Exeter besieged by Perkin. 181

The loyaltie of the Towne. *ibid*

The Towne rewarded with the kings owne sword. 184

Execution of

Humphrey Stafford. 18

Iohn a Chamber, and his fellow rebels at Yorke. 68

Sir Iames Tyrril, murderer of king Edw. 2. sonnes. 124

Of diuers others 131

Sir William Stanley 134

For Rebels 138

THE TABLE.

Perkins companie	141
Audley and Cornish Rebels.	171
Another <i>counterfeit</i> Earle of Warw.	194
Perkin Warbeck.	<i>ibid</i>
The Mayor of Corke and his sons.	195
Earle of Warwick.	195

F

F ame ill affected.	172
<i>Fame</i> entertained by diuers: the reasons of it.	121
<i>Fame</i> neglected by Empson & Dudley	209
<i>Fear</i> , not safe to the king.	137
<i>Fines</i> .	72
Without <i>Fines</i> , Statute to sell land.	101
<i>Flammock</i> a Lawyer, a rebell	164
<i>Flemmings</i> banished	130
<i>Flight</i> of king Henry out of Brittain into France, wherefore.	55
<i>Forfeitures</i> and confiscations furnish the kings wants.	14.27
<i>Forfeitures</i> aimed at	75.133
<i>Forfeitures</i> vpon penall lawes taken by the king, which was the blot of his times	139
<i>Fortune</i> various	26.36
<i>Forwardnesse</i> inconsiderate.	170
<i>Foxe</i> made priuie Counsellor	16
Made L. Keeper of the priuie Seal.	<i>ibid.</i>
His prouidence	173
<i>Free fishing</i> of the Dutch	225
Title to <i>France</i> renewed by the king in Parliament	98
<i>Frion</i> ioynes with Perkin	118
<i>First fruits</i>	16
In <i>forma pauperis</i> , a law enacted for it.	146

G

G abato Sebastian makes a voyage for discouerie	187
Gordon Lady Katherine, wife to Perkin	153
Granado vindicated from the Moores	105
Guard Yeomen first instituted	10
Gifts of the French king to king Henry	111
Gratitude of the Popes Legat to king Henry	70

H

H allowed sword from the Pope.	178
Hatred of the people to the king, with the maine reason of it.	19
Heartie acclamations of the people to the king	7
K. Henry his description.	233. &c.
His pietie	1.105
Hee hath three titles to the kingdom	3
Hereticke prouided against, a rare thing in those times.	202
Herne, a Counsellor to Perkin.	179
Hialas, otherwise Elias to England, how	174
Holy warre	200
Hopes of gaine by warre	111
Hostages redeemed by the King.	15
Houses of husbandry to be maintained to preuent the decay of people	75
Histories, defects in them, what.	76

I

I ames the third, king of Scotland, his distresse and death.	70
Idols vex God and king H.	185
John Egremond leader of the rebels.	68
Incllosures, their manifest inconueniencies, and how remedied.	73

THE TABLE.

<i>Ingratitude</i> of women punished.	146
<i>Innovation</i> desired	20
<i>Incense</i> of the people, what	207
<i>Instructions</i> of Lady Margaret to Perkin	115
<i>Intercursus Magnus.</i>	162
<i>Intercursus Malus</i>	<i>ib.</i> 225
<i>Inuectives</i> of Maximilian against the French king	95
<i>Inuectives</i> against the king and Council	137
<i>Imprudence</i> of k. Henry to prevent his troubles	20. 23
<i>Imprudence</i> of the French	142
<i>Joynture</i> of La. Katherine, how much	204
<i>Joynture</i> of Lady Margaret in Scotland, how much	208
<i>Joseph</i> a rebell	164
<i>Ireland</i> fauoureth Yorke Title.	23
<i>Ireland</i> receiueth Simon the Priest of Oxford, with his counterfeit.	23
<i>Irish</i> adhere to Perkin	117
<i>Jubile</i> at Rome.	199
<i>Iuno</i> , i.e. the Lady Margaret, so called by the kings friends	113

K

K atherine Gordon Perkins wife, royally entertained by k. Henry.	184
<i>Kent</i> loyall to the King	141. 166
The <i>king</i> the publick Steward.	60
<i>Kings</i> , their miseries	83
<i>King</i> of Rakehels, Perkin so called by king Henry	181
The <i>kings</i> skreene, who	164
<i>King</i> of France protector of k. Henry in his trouble	54
<i>Kingdome</i> of France restored to its integrity	40

<i>King</i> of France buyes his peace of K. Henry	111
<i>King</i> of Scots enters England.	153.
Againe	173
<i>Knights</i> of the Bath	132
<i>Knights</i> of Rhodes elect king Henry Protector of the Order.	202

L

L ancaster Title condemned by Parliament	4
<i>Lancaster</i> house in possession of the Crowne for three descents together.	6
Lambert Simnel, 20. See <i>Counterfeit</i> .	
<i>Lanes</i> enacted in Parliament.	63
Diners <i>Lanes</i> enacted	215
<i>Law</i> charitable enacted	146
A good <i>Law</i> enacted	145
A <i>Law</i> of a strange nature	144
A <i>Law</i> against carrying away of women by violence, the reasons of it.	65
<i>Law</i> of Poynings	138
<i>Lanes</i> penall put in execution.	139
A <i>Legate</i> from the Pope Preferred to be Bishop in England by king Henry	<i>ibid.</i>
His gratitude to K.H.	70
<i>Lenitie</i> of the K. abused	179
<i>Letters</i> from the king out of France to the Mayor of London.	112
A <i>Libell</i>	94
<i>Libels</i> , the causes of them	137
<i>Libels</i> , the femals of sedition	<i>ibid</i>
<i>Libels</i> , the authors executed	138
A <i>Loane</i> from the Citie to the king, repaid	76
<i>London</i> entred by king Hen. in a close chariot, wherefore	8
<i>London</i> in a tumult because of the rebels.	169

THE TABLE.

<i>London</i> purchase confirmation of their liberties. 216	<i>Murmuring</i> 22
<i>M</i>	<i>Murmurs</i> of the people against the K. 121
<i>Male</i> Contents, their effects. 67	<i>Murther</i> & manslaughter, a law concerning it, in amendment of the common Law 65
<i>Margaret</i> of Burgundy the fountaine of all the mischiefes to k, Henry 29	<i>Murther</i> of king Edw. 5. 149
Shee entertains the rebels. 68. 119	<i>Murther</i> of a Commissioner for the Subsidie 165
Shee a Iuno to the king 113	<i>N</i>
Shee instructs Perkin 115	<i>Nauigation</i> of the kingdome, how aduanced 75
Lady <i>Margaret</i> desired in marriage by the Scottish king 191	<i>Neighbour</i> ouerpotent, dangerous, 56
<i>Manufacture</i> forraine, how to bee kept out 60. 215	Bad <i>Newes</i> , the effect thereof in soulers 109
<i>Marriage</i> of king Henry with Ladie Elizabeth 16	<i>Nobilitie</i> neglected in counsell, the ill effects of it 51
Of the French king with the Duchesse of Brittain 95	<i>Nobilitie</i> , few of them put to death in king Henries time 235
Of Prince Arthur 203	<i>North</i> , the kings iourney thither, for what reasons 17
<i>Mart</i> translated to Calice, the reasons of it 130	<i>O</i>
<i>Maintenance</i> prohibited by law 64	<i>Oath</i> of Allegiance taken 14
<i>Merchants</i> of England receiued at Antwerpe with procesion & great ioy 162	<i>Oath</i> enforced vpon Maximilian by his subiects 77
A memorable <i>Memorandum</i> of the King. 212	<i>Oath</i> kept <i>ibid.</i>
<i>Military</i> power of the kingdome aduanced, how. 73	<i>Obedience</i> neglected, what followes. 70
<i>Mills</i> of Empson and Dudley, what, and the gains they brought in. 216	First <i>occasion</i> of a happy vnion 191
<i>Mitigations.</i> 209	<i>Obsequies</i> for the French King, performed in England 192
<i>Money</i> , bastard employments thereof repressed 59	<i>Obsequies</i> to Tyrants, what 2
<i>Money</i> left at the kings death, how much 230	An <i>ominous</i> answer of the king. 208
<i>Morton</i> made priuie Councillor. 16	An <i>ominous</i> prognostick 226
Made Archbish. of Canterbury. <i>ib.</i>	<i>Opinions</i> diuerse what was to be done with Perkin 184
His speech to the Parliament 57	<i>Orator</i> from the Pope met at London bridge by the Mayor 178
<i>Mortons</i> Forke 101	<i>Order</i> of the Garter sent to Alphonso. 112
<i>Morton</i> authour of the vnion of the two Roses 199	<i>Ostentation</i> of Religion by the king of Spaine 105
<i>Moores</i> expelled Granado 106	<i>Ouer</i>

THE TABLE.

<i>Over merit preiudicial to Sir Willia</i>	By him discarded	119
Stanley	Fauoured by the Scottish king.	47
<i>Outlawries</i> how punished	He yeeldeth, and is brought to the	
Oxford Earle fined for breach of the	Court	186
law	Set in the stockes	192
P	Executed at Tiburne	194
P acificator, K Henry betweene the	A pleasant passage of Prince Arthur.	206
French king & Duke of Brittain		
	<i>Policie</i> to prevent warre	42
<i>Pardon</i> proclaimed by the king.	A point of <i>policie</i> to defend the Du-	
	chie of Brittain against the French	47.56
A Parliament called speedily	<i>Policie</i> of State	41
A Parliament called for two reasons.	Pope sowes seeds of warre	94
	Pope, Ambassadour to him	38
Another	Poynings law in Ireland	118
Parliaments aduice desired by the K.	Priest of Oxford, Simon	20
	Pretence of the French king.	45.46
<i>Passions</i> contrary in K. Henry, ioy and	Prerogative how made vse of	235
- sorrow, with the reasons of both.	Price of cloth limited	75
	<i>Prisoners</i>	
<i>Peace</i> pretended by the French king.	Edw. Plantagenet	6
	Prince of Orange & Duke of Or-	
<i>Peace</i> to be desired, but with two con-	leance	62
ditions	Maximilian by his subiects	77
<i>Peace</i> concluded betweene England	<i>Priniledges</i> of Clergie abridged.	66
and France	<i>Priniledges</i> of Sanctuary qualified in	
<i>People</i> , how brought to decay, the re-	three points	39
dressse of it by the king	<i>Proclamation</i> of Perkin, what effect.	160
<i>Pensions</i> giuen by the king of France.		
	<i>Protection</i> for being in the kings ser-	
A <i>Personation</i> somewhat strange.	uice limited	101
A great plague	<i>Prouerbe</i>	182
Edw. <i>Plantagenet</i> sonne and heire of	<i>Providence</i> for the future	72
George Duke of Clarence		
Edw. <i>Plantagenet</i> shewed to the peo-	2	
ple.	Q ueene Dowager, 21. enclosed in	
<i>Plantagenets</i> race ended	the Monastery of Bermondsey	
Perkin Warbeck.	26. Her variety of fortune	26
History of him	<i>Queenes</i> Colledge founded in Cam-	
His parentage	bridge.	27
Godsonne to king Edw. 4.	<i>Queene</i> Elizabeth crowned after two	
His crafty behaiour	yeares	38
Fauoured by the French king.	<i>Queene</i> Elizabeths death	208
	<i>Rebellion</i>	

THE TABLE.

R

Rebellion of Lord Louel and Staffords 17

Rebellion in Yorkshire. 68

Rebellion how to be prevented 59

Rebellion how frequent in k. Henries time 68

Rebellion of the Cornishmen 163

Rebels but halfe couraged men. 171

Religion abused to serue policie. 213

Remorse of the king for opprefion of his people 229

Restitution to be made by the Kings Will. 231

Returne of the King from France. 112

Retribution of k. Henry for treasure receiued of his subiects 71

Reuenge diuine 1

Reuenge of bloud 213

Reward proposed by Perkin 159

Richard the third a Tyrant 1

Richard slaine at Bosworth field. *ibid.*

His ignominious buriall 2

Murder of his two Nephews. *ib.*

Jealous to maintaine his honour and reputation 3

Hopes to win the people by making lawes *ibid.*

His vertues ouerswayed by his vices. 2. yet fauoured in Yorksh. 67

Riches of k. Henry at his death 230

Riches of Sir William Stanley 133

Richmond built, vpon what occasion. 187

Riot and retainers suppressed by Act of Parliament. 216

Rome euer respected by king H. 70

A *Rumour* false, procuring much hatred to the king 19

Rumour false enquired after to be punished 37

Rumour that the D. of York was aliue, first of the K. own nourishing. 244

S

Sanctuary at Colneham could not protect Traytors 18

Sanctuary priuiledges qualified by a Bull from the Pope in three points. 39

Saturday obserued and fanfied by K. Henry 7.170

Saying of the king when hee heard of Rebels 69

Scottish men voyded out of England. 101

Service of escuage 164

Simon the Priest 20

Skreenes to the king, who A sleight ingenuous, and taking good effect in warre 164 103

Sluce besieged and taken *ibid.*

Southsayers prediction mistaken. 71

Speeches 51.82.91

Speech of the king to Parliament 96

Speech of Perkin 148

Speech conditionall doth not qualifie words of Treason 134

Speeches bitter against the king. 111

Sparkes of rebellion neglected, dangerous 20

Spies from the king 124

Sprites, of what kinde, vexed k.H. 112

Stanley

Sir William Stanley crownes K. Henry in the field 5

Motiuues of his falling from the K. 135

Sir Will. Stanley appeached of Treason 132. is confined, and examined, and confesseth, 133. is beheaded, 134. Reasons which alienated the kings affections. 136

Starre Chamber Court confirmed in certaine cases. 63

Starre Chamber Court described, what causes belong to it. 64

THE TABLE.

<i>Statute of non claime</i>	72	<i>Trade, the increase therof considered</i>	59
<i>Steward publick the K.</i>	60	<i>Trade in decay pincheth</i>	161
<i>Strength of the Cornishmen</i>	171	<i>Traitors taken out of Sanctuary,</i>	18
<i>Spoyles of Bosworth field</i>	135	<i>Tower the kings lodging, wherefore.</i>	132
<i>Spoyles as water spilt on the ground.</i>	176	<i>A Triplicity dangerous</i>	166
<i>Subsidie denied by the inhabitants of</i> <i>Yorkshire and Durham, the reason</i> <i>wherefore.</i>	67	<i>Triumph at the marriage of the Ladie</i> <i>Elizab.ro k.H.</i>	16
<i>Subsidies denied by the Cornishmen</i>	163	<i>Truce with Scotland</i>	40
<i>Subsidie Commisfioner killed.</i>	165	<i>Tyrants, the obsequies of the people</i> <i>to them</i>	2
<i>Subsidie, how much</i>	163	<i>V</i>	
<i>Swart Martin</i>	30	<i>Victory wisely husbanded by the</i> <i>French</i>	62
<i>Sweating sicknesse</i>	9	<i>Victory at Black Heath</i>	171
<i>The maner of the cure of it.</i>	9	<i>Union of England and Scotland, its</i> <i>first originall</i>	174
<i>Sweating sicknesse, the interpretation</i> <i>the people made of it.</i>	36	<i>Voyage of k. Henry into France.</i>	109
<i>T</i>		<i>Voyage for discouerie</i>	188.189
<i>A Tale pleasant concerning the K.</i>	243	<i>Wrswick Ambassador</i>	112
<i>Terror among the kings seruants and</i> <i>subiects</i>	137	<i>Wsfury</i>	66
<i>Tirrill Sir Iames, a murderer of K.</i> <i>Edw.2. sonnes.</i>	123	<i>W</i>	
<i>Tirrill executed</i>	213	<i>W Alingham Lady vowed to by</i> <i>k. Henry</i>	32
<i>Thanks of the king to the Parliament</i>	52	<i>wards wronged</i>	210
<i>Thanksgiving to God for the vltorie</i> <i>1.36.38.106</i>	106	<i>warre betweene the French king and</i> <i>the Duke of Brittain</i>	48
<i>Three Titles to the kingdome meete</i> <i>in king Hen.</i>	3	<i>warre, the fame thereof aduantageous</i> <i>to king Henry</i>	49.50
<i>Title to France stirred</i>	93	<i>warre gainfull to the king</i>	163
<i>By the king himfelfe</i>	98	<i>warre pretended to get money</i>	99
<i>Treasure to bee kept in the kingdome</i>	75	<i>warre of Fraunce ended by a peace,</i> <i>wherat the souldiers murmur,</i>	111
<i>Treasure raised by the King, how.</i>	37	<i>White Rose of England</i>	120.184
<i>50.209</i>	209	<i>Wilsford counterfeit Earle of Warw.</i>	194
<i>Treasure inordinately affected by the</i> <i>king</i>	211	<i>A Wifes affection</i>	226
<i>Treasure how increased</i>	216	<i>Wooduile voluntarily goes to aide the</i> <i>Duke of Brittaine</i>	49
<i>Treasure left at the kings death, how</i> <i>much</i>	230	<i>Wooduile flaine at S. Albans in Brit-</i> <i>taine</i>	62
		<i>Wolfey employed by the king.</i>	227

THE TABLE.

<i>Women</i> carried away by violence, a law enacted against it: the reasons.	65	<i>Teomanrie</i> how maintained.	73
<i>Womens</i> ingratitude punished by law.	146	<i>Torke</i> house and title fauoured by the people.	4.19
		<i>Torke</i> Title and Line depressed by k. Henry	6.16
		<i>Torke</i> Title fauoured in Ireland.	23
Y <i>Women</i> of the Guard first instituted.	10	<i>Torkeshire</i> and Durham deny to pay the Subsidie.	67

FINIS.







