

The third yere of

from Seuerne and Trent South and Eastward, was assigned to the
erle of Marche: Nor how all Wales and the landes beyond Seuerne
Westward, were appoynted to Owen Glendoz, and all the remnaunt
from Trent Northward to the lozde Percie. But I will declare to
you that whiche was not prophesied, that is the confusion destruction
and perdition of these perlones, not onely geuyng credite to suche a
vain fable, but also setting it forwarde and hopping to attayne to the
effect of thesame whiche was especiall of the lozde Percie and Owen
Glendoz. For the erle of Marche was euer kepte in the court vnder
suche a keper that he could nether doo or attempte any thyng agaynste
the kyng without his knowledge, and dyed without issue, leuyng his
righte title and interest to Anne his sister and heyre, married to Ry-
charde erle of Cambryge father to the duke of York, whose offsprynge
in continuance of tyme, obteygnd the game and gat the garland. O
ye waueryng Welshmen, call you these prophesies, nay call them vn-
profitable practises. Name you them diuinations, nay name them di-
abolicall deuises, say you they be prognostications, nay they be pestife-
rous publyshinges. For by declaryng & credite geuyng to their subtyl &
obscure meanynges, princes haue been deceyued, many a noble manne
hath suffred, and many an honest man hath been begyled & destroyed.

KYNG Henry knowyng of this newe confederacy, and nothyng
lesse myndyng then that, that happened after, gathered a greate armie
too goo agayn into Wales: whereof the Erle of Northumberland
and his sonne wer aduertised, by lozde Thomas erle of Worcester, and
with all diligence raysed all the power that they could make and sene
to the Scottes whiche befoze wer taken prisoners at Hamaldon for
ayde and men, promysing the Erle Douglas the toun of Barwicke
and a parte of Northumberland: and to other Scotische lordes greate
lordshippes and seignories, yf they obteygnd the vpper hande and
superioritee. The Scottes allured with desyre of geyn, and for no ma-
lice that they bare to kyng Henry, but some what desirous to be reuen-
ged of their olde greues, came to the erle with greate compaynie, and
to make their cause seme good and iuste, they deuysed certayn articles
by the aduylse of Richard Scrope Archebithop of York, brother to the
lozde Scrope, whom kyng Henry caused to bee behedded at Bristow
as you haue heard befoze. Whiche articles they shewed to diuerse noble
men and prelates of the realme, whiche fauoryng and consentyng to
their purpose, not onely promysed them ayde and succoz by wordes, but
by their wrytyng and seales confirmed thesame. Howbeit, whether it
wer for feare, either for that they would be lokers on and no deede doers,
neyther promysed by worde or by wrytyng was perfozmed. For all the co-
federates them abandoned, and at the daye of the conflict left alone, the
erle of Stafford only excepte, whiche beyng of a haute corage and hie
stomacke, kept his promise & ioynd with the Percies to his destruccio

THE lozde Percie with the Erle Douglas and other erles of Scotlād
with

Handwritten note: I find a copy against the
end of the world

Kyng Henry the. iiii.

with a greate armie, departed out of the Northparties, leuyng his father
sicke (whiche promysed vpon his amendement and recouery without de-
lay to folowe) and came to Stafford where his vnckle the erle of Worces-
ter and he met, and there began to consult vpo their great affaires and
high attempted enterpryce, there they exhorted their souldiers and com-
paignons to refuse no paine for the auancement of the comon wealch,
nor to spare no trauell for the libertie of their countrey: Protestyng ope-
ly that they made warre onely, to restore the noble realme of Englande
to his accustomed glozy and freedom, which was gouerned by a tyrant &
not by his lawful and ryght kyng. The capitaines sware & the souldiers
promysed to fyght, ye and to die for libertie of their countrey. When all
thynges was prepared, they set forwarde toward Wales, loking euer
houre for new ayde and succours, noysyng abrode that they came to aide
the kyng agaynste Owen Glendoz. The kyng hearyng of the earles ap-
prochyng, thought it pollicie to encoüter with them befoze that the Wel-
shemen should ioyne with their armie, and so include hym on bothe par-
tes, and therfore returned sodaynly to the toun of Shrewelbury. He
was skantely entered into the toun, but he was by his postes aduertys-
sed that the erles with baners displaid and battailes ranged, were co-
mpyng toward hym, and were so hote and obzagious, that they with light
horses began to skirmishe with his hoste. The kyng perceiuing their
dopnges, issued out and encamped hymselfe without the Estgate of the
toun. The erles nothyng abashed although their succours them decei-
ued, embattailed themseltes not farre from the kynges armie. And the
same night they sent the articles wherof I spake befoze, by Thomas Kat-
ton and Thomas Salluaine esquiers to kyng Henry, signed with their
handes and sealed with their seales, whiche articles (because no Chroni-
cler saue one, maketh mention what was the very cause and occasion of
this greate bloody bataille, in the whiche on bothe partes were aboue
fourty thousande men assembled) I worde for worde according to my
copie do here rehetce:

Henry Perce erle of Northumberland, hygh Constable of En-
glande, and Warden of the West Marches of Englande toward Scot-
lande, Henry Percie our eldest sonne Warden of the East Marches
of Englande toward Scotlande, and Thomas Percie erle of Worces-
ter beyng protectours and protectours of the comon wealch, befoze our
Lozde Ihesu Christe our supreme iudge doo allege, saye and entende too
proue with our handes personally this instant date, agaynst the Hen-
ry duke of Lancastre, thy complices and fauourers, vnjustly presuming
and haikned kyng of Englande without title of right, but onely of thy
gyle and by force of thy fauour: that when thou after thyne exile did-
dest enter Englande, thou madest an othe to vs vpon the holy Gospel-
les bodely touched and killed by thee at Banockre that thou wouldest
neuer claime the crowne of Englande or anye royall but onely thyne owne
proprie inheritance, and the inheritance of thy wife in Englande, and
D. i. that

Handwritten note: ay & separation

Handwritten note: & copy of Barwicke

The. iij. parte of

that Rycharde our soueraigne lord the kyng and thynne, should reigne durynge the terme of his lyfe, governed by the good counsaill of the lordes spirituall and tempozall. Thou hast imprisoned the same thy soueraigne lord and our kyng within the Toure of London, vntyll he had for feare of death, resigned his kyngdomes of Englande and Fraunce, and had renounced all his right in the foresaid kyngdomes, and others his dominions and landes of beyonde the sea. Under colour of whiche resignacion and renunctacion by the counsaill of thy frendes and complices, and by the open noysynge of the rascall people by the and thy adherentes assembled at Westminster, thou hast crowned thy selfe kyng of the realmes aforesaid, and hast seized and entered into all the castles & lordshippes pertaining to the kynges crowne, contrary to thynne othe. Wherefore thou art forsworne and false.

ALSO we do alledge, saie and entende to proue, that where thou swore vpon the same Gospelles in the same place and tyme to vs, that thou wouldest not suffre any dimes to be leued of the Clergie, nor fittenes on the people, nor any other tallagies and taxes to be leued in the realme of Englande to the behoffe of the realme durynge thy lyfe, but by the consideracion of the three estates of the realme, except for great nede in causes of importaunce or for the resistauce of oure enemies, onely and none otherwyle. Thou contrary to thynne othe so made, hast done to be leued right many dimes and fittenes, and other impolicions and tallagies, as wel of the Clergie as of the comonalte of the realme of England, and of the Marchauntes, for feare of thy maiestie rovall. Wherefore thou art periured and false.

ALSO we do all, saie and entende to proue, that where thou swore to vs vpon the same Gospelles in the foresaid place and tyme, that our soueraigne lord and thynne, kyng Rycharde, should reigne durynge the terme of his lyfe in his rovall prerogative and dignitie, thou hast caused the same our soueraigne lord and thynne, traiterously within the castell of Boumfrete, without the consent or iudgement of the lordes of the realme, by the space of fittene daies and so many nightes (whiche is horrible among christian people to be heard) with hunger, thirst and colde to perishe, to be murdered. Wherefore thou art periured and false.

ALSO we do alledge, saie and entend to proue, that thou at that tyme when our soueraigne lord and thynne, kyng Rycharde, was so by that horrible murder ded as abovesaid, thou by extorte power, diddest vsurpe and take the kyngdome of Englande, and the name and the honoure of the kyngdome of Fraunce, vniustly and wrongfully, contrary to thine othe, from Edmonde Mortimer, Earle of Marche and of Ulster, then next and direct heire of Englande and of Fraunce, immediatly by due course of inheritaunce after the deceasse of the foresaid Richard. Wherefore thou art periured and false.

ALSO we do alledge, saie and entend to proue, as aforesaid, that where thou madest an othe in the same place and tyme, to suppozte and main- tain

Kyng Henry the. iij.

teine the lawes and good customes of the realme of Englande, and also aiterwarde at the tyme of thy coronacion thou madest an othe, theiaped lawes and good customes to kepe and conserue inuioleat. Thou itau- dulently and contrary to the lawe of Englande and thy sautouts, haue witten almoste through euery shyre in England to chole such knightes for to holde a parliament as shalbe for thy pleasure and purpos, so that in thy parlamentes no iustice should bee ministered againste thy mynde in these oure complaintes nowe moued and shewed by vs, wher- by at any tyme we myght haue any persighe redresse, notwithstanding that wee according to oure conscience (as we truste ruled by God) haue often tymes thereof complayned, as well can testifye and bere witness the right reuerend fathers in God Thomas a tunnel archebischop of Caun- tobury, and Rycharde Scrope, archebischop of Yorke. Wherefore nowe by force and strength of hande before oure Lord Iesu Christ we muste aske our remedy and helpe.

ALSO we do alledge, saie and intende to proue, that where Edmond Mortimer earle of Marche and Ulster, was taken prisoner by Owen Glendore in a pitched and foughten fyeld, and cast into prison and laden with yron fetters, for thy matter and cause, whom falsely thou hast pro- claimed willingly to yelde hymselfe prisoner to the said Owen Glendore and netther wouldest deliuer hym thy self, nor yet suffre vs his kin- men to raunsome and deliuer hym: Yet notwithstanding, we haue not onely concluded and agreed with the same Owen for his raunsome at oure propre charges and expences, but also for a peace betwene the and the said Owen. Why hast thou then not openly published and declared vs as traytours, but also craftely and deceitfully imaged, purposed and conspired the better destruction and confusion of our persones. For the whiche cause we defy thee, thy sautours and complices as commen traytours and destroyers of the realme, and the inuadours, oppzessou- res and confounders of the verie true and right heires to the crowne of Englande, whiche thing we entende with our handes to proue this daie, almyghty God helpynge vs.

WHEN kyng Henry had ouerlene their articles and defiaunce, he answered the equiers that he was redy with dent of swerde and fierce battayll to perse their quatell false and fayned, and not with wyrtynge nor flaunderous wordes, and so in his righteous cause and iust quatell he doubted not but God woulde bothe ayde and assiste hym, againste vni- true persones and false forsworne traytours: with whiche answer the messengers departed. The next daie in the moynge early, whiche was the vigile of Mary Magdalene, the kyng perceyving that the battayll was nere then he either thoughte or loked for, leaste that long tarynge might be a diminishing of his strength, set his battaylles in good ordre: likewise did his enemies, whiche bothe in puissaunce and courage were nothyng to hym inferior. Then sodainly the trumpettes blew, the kyn- ges parte cried saint George vpon them: The aduersaries cried Espe- ranca

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rance Percie, and so furiously the armies toynd. The Scottes whiche had the forwarde on the lordes side, intending to bee reuenged of their olde displeasures done to them by the Englishe nacion, set so fiercelly on the kynges forwarde, that they made them drawe backe, and had almoste broken their arraie. The Welshemen also whiche sithe the kynges departure out of Wales, had lurked and lien in wooddes mountaignes & marishes, hcting of this battaill towarde, came to the aide of the earles, and refrelshed the wery people with new succours. When a fearful messenger had declared to the kyng, that his people were beaten doune on euery side, it was no nede to bid him stirre, for sodainly he appoched with his freshe battaill, and comforted, hartened and encouraged his part so, that they toke their hartes to them, and manly fought with their enemies. The prince Henry that daie holpe muche his father, for although he were sore wounded in the face with an arowe, yet he neuer ceased either to fyght where the battaill was moste strongest, or to courage his men where their hartes was moste danted. This greate battaill continued thre long houres with indifferent fortune on bothe parties. That at the last the kyng cryng saint George, victory, brake the arraie and entered into the battaill of his enemies and fought fiercelly, and auentured so farre into the battaill, that the earle Douglas strake hym doune and flewe sir Water Blonter, and thre other appareled in the kynges suite and clothyng sayng: A maruail to see so many kynges so sodainly arise again, the kyng was reised and did that daie many a noble feate of armes. For as the Scottes wyte and Frenchemen affirme, all though that Englishemen kepe silnce, that he hymselfe flewe with his handes that daie. xxxvi. persones of his enemies, the other of his parte encouraged by his doynge, fought valiantly and flewe the lord Percie called sir Henry hotspurre, the best capitaine on the parte aduerse. When his death was knowen, the Scottes fled, the Welshemen rann, the frassours were ouercome, then neither wooddes letted, nor hilles stopped the fearful hartes of them that were vanquished to flie, and in that sight the erle Douglas, whiche for hast fallng from the cragge of a mountaigne brake one of his genitals and was taken, and for his valiantnes of the kyng stely and frankely deliuered. There was taken also sir Thomas Percie erle of Worcester & diuerse other, on the kynges parte were slaine sir Water Blount and. xvi. C. other persones, but on the parte of the rebelles were slaine the earle of Stafforde, the lord Percie and aboue. vi. thousand other, and as for the Scottes few or none escaped aliue.

AFTER this glorious victory by the kyng obtaigned, he rendered to almightie God his humble and hartie thanks, and caused the erle of Worcester to be drawen, hanged and quartered, and his hed to be sent to London, at whiche place many mo capitaines were executed. After this greate battaill, he lyke a triumphant conqueror returned with greate pompe to London, where he was by the senate and magistrates solemnly receyued,

1700 copy of the prince

1701 copy of the prince

ued; not a litle retoyng of his good fortune and fortunate victorie. But, before his departure from Shrewelbury, he not forgetting his enterprise against Owen Glendour, sent into Wales with a greate army prince Henry his eldest sonne against the said Owen and his sedicious tautours, whiche being dismated and in maner desperate of all comfort by the reason of the kynges late victory, fled in desert places and solitarie caues, where he receiued a finall rewarde mete and prepared by Goddes prouidence for suche a rebell and sedicious seducer. For beyng destitute of all comforte, dreading to shewe his face to any creature, lacking kyng meate to sustaine nature, for pure hunger and lacke of foode miserably ended his wretched lyfe. This ende was prouided for suche as gaue credence to false prophesies. This ende had they that by diabolical deuinations were promised great possessions and seignories. This ende happeneth to suche as belceuinge suche fantastical folies, aspire and gape for honoure and high promotions. When the prince with lytle labour and lesse losse, had tamed and bridled the furious rage of the wild and sauage Welshemen, and lefte gouernours to rule and gouerne the countrey, he returned to his father with great honour & no small prayse. The erle of Northumberland hearing of the ouerthrowe of his brother and sonne, came of his owne fre wil to the kyng, excusing himselfe as one neither partie nor knowing of their doing nor enterprise: the kyng neither accused hym nor held hym excused, but dissimuled the matter for causes, one was he had Berwik in his possession, which the kyng rather desired to haue by policie then by force: the other was that therle had his castelles of Alnewicke, Warkeworth and other fortified with Scottes, so that if the erle were apprehended, all Northumberland were in leopordy to become Scottish. For these causes the kyng gaue hym faire wordes and let hym departe home, where he continued in peace a while, but after he rebelled as you shall perceiue by the sequele of this story.

owen glendour died of hunger.

The fourth yere.

His yere Walter erle of saint Dole, considring that he had defied kyng Henry, and also that he had made diuerse voyages, and done litle damage to the Englyshenacion, and susteyned muche losse, continuing in his olde malice against the kyng of England, by the assent of the Frenche kyng assembled a greate numbze of men of warre, as. v. C. men of armes. v. C. Genewales with Crosebowes, and a. M. Flemynge on fote, and laied siege to the Castell of Marke thre leages from Caleis, within the territory of the kyng of Englande the syrtten daye of July, wherof was Capitayne Philip Halle elsquter, with. lxxx. archers and. xxiii. other souldiers. The erle raised against the Castle diuerse engines but they preuayled not, for they within shot so ferly, and cast out stones so incessaunly, and toke suche payne that to the hearers it is almoste incredyble. The earle perceiuing that his feate had suche successe as he looked for, retyred with hys men lodged in the towne, fortifying the same for feare of rescous that might issue from

The. iiii. yere

1700 copy against the castle of mark

from Caleis, the next daye he gaue a soze assaute againe, and with great force entered the vtter court of the Castle, and toke therein a great number of horse, kpen and catell, at the whiche assaut sir Robert Barenguile colin to therle was slayn. The same date a hundred archers on horseback compng out of Caleys, sawe and perceiued the doinges and demeanure of the erle and his compaignie, and toward night they sent an Heralde certefying hym that they would dine with him the next daye: to whome he proudly answered, that he would gladly receiue them, and their dinner should at their comynge be ready prepared. The nexte daye ensuyng issued out of Caleis two hundred men of armes two hundred archers, .iii. hundred men on fote with .x. or .xii. Chariottes laden with vitail and artillery, conducted by sir Ri. hard Stone knight, leutenant of the Englyshe pale for the erle of Somerslet capitain generall of those marches: whiche in good order of batall marched toward their enemies, which befoze by their espials were aduertised of their coming, but that notwithstanding they issued not out of their lodgings to encounter with them, but kept them selfe within their closure. The Englishmen note so sharply and so closly together, that the Flemynge and fotemen began to flie, the men of armes feryng the slaughter of their horses ran away with a light gallop the Genowais which had spent the most part of their shot at thassaute made litle defence and small resistence and so all were slayn and put to flight. The hasty and rashe erle of saint Paull and diuerse other without any stroke geuen to their enemies fled to sent Omers, and there were taken of the best of the armie, as the frenche & Duché Chzornicle reporteth thre or foure scoze persones, emongest whom the capitain of Bullayne was one, and many lordes and knightes slayn. After that the Englishmen had taken all the cartes, municions and vitailles that their enemies had brought thither, they returned to Caleis in great triumphe, and within fiue daies after ther issued out of the Englysh pale, about the numbre of .v. C. men toward Arde by nyght tyme, thynkyng to haue xxx. founde the to wne vnprouided, but Sir Mansard de Boys and the lord Pygnie defended it and let the Englishmen of their purpose, and so with losse of fourty men they returned to Caleis: Whiche dedde persones were brent in an old hous, because their enemies should be ignorant of the damage that the Englishmen had by them sustained. The erle of saint Paule beyng at Cerwin, imaginynge how to recouer somewhat of his losse but moze of his honoure sent for a greate compaignie of noble men and valiant personages, and concluded to inuade the Marches of his enemies. But the frenche kyng considering the erles euill fortune and vnfortunate chance, commaunded him to leue of his enterpryse, with which he was soze displeasid. Yet to auoide perelles, the frenche kyng laid in garrison at Bullein and other places, the Marques of Downt sonne to the duke of Barr, and the erle of Dampnay, and sir Ihon Harpadane a knight of greate renoune and hygh estimacion. The kyng of England circumspectly forleing thinges to come, and imagenyng that the

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A number of freynd

the Frenchemen attempted some new enterpryse, against hym or his dominions beyond the sea, sent .iiii. M. men to Caleis and to the sea wherof .iii. M. landed at Sluce, whiche besieged a castle standing at the mouth of the hauen, and made diuerse assautes and lost diuerse of their compaignie, but newes were brought to them, that the duke of Burgoyne had requited licence of the frenche kyng to besiege the toune of Caleis, for which cause they raised their siege, and returned to the defence of that fortrellle and desired praye of the frenche nation.

The lxx. yere.



oute this season Loys Duke of Orliance brother to the frenche kyng, a man of no lesse pryde then haute courage, wrote letters to kyng Henry aduertysyng hym, that he toke the perfighte loue whiche he bare to the noble feates of chivaltrie and marciall actes, in auoidyng the slowe worne and deadely Doynouse called Idolens, the ruine of realmes and confounder of nobilitie, and for the obtaynyng of laude and renoune by deades of armes and manly enterpryses, coulde imagine or inuente nothyng eyther moze honourable or laudable to them bothe, then to mete in the fiede eche parte with an hundred knightes and Esquiers, all beyng Gentlemen bothe of name and armes armed at all pointes and furnyshed with speares, axes, swerdes and daggers, and there to fyghte and combate to the yeldyng, and euery persone to whome God shall sende victory too haue his prisioner, and hym to ransom at his pleasure, offeryng hym selfe with his company to come to his cytie of Angulesme, so that the kyng of Englande woulde come to the laundes of Burdeaux and there defende this chalenge. The kyng of Englande whiche was as graue and wittie as the duke was lyght and couragious, wrote to hym agayn that he not a littell mused but muche moze meruailed that the Duke beyng sworne aswell to hym as to kyng Rycharde to mainteyne the peace betwene his brother the frenche kyng and them concluded, and to that had set his signe and greate seale, woulde nowe for vainglozy vnder colour of doyng dedes of Armes not onely violate the peace and breake the amitie betwene them befoze concluded, but also geue an occasion of displeasure and ingratitude, by the whiche in conclusion myght ryse moztall warre and deadely enemytie, affirmyng farther that no kyng appointed of very dutie was either bound or oblyged to answer any chalenge but to his pere of egall estate and equiuolent dignitie, and that no chrystian Prince either ought or shoulde consent to warre or effusion of chrysten blood but onely for the defence of his realme, or for conquest of his right, or for amplifing of Chrystes faith and Chrystian religion, and not for pryde, worldly fame and baynglozy, declaryng also that when oportunitie of tyme and conuenient leislute letted, he would trausfret and passe the sea himselfe with suche company as he thought moost conuenient into his countrey of Gascoigne, at whiche tyme the Duke myght set forward with his hand for the attaynyng of honoure and ac-

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to answer no

complishyng of his couragious desire and haute enterpryse, promisyng in the woꝛde of a Prince not thence to departe til the duke either by fullyng his awne desyre, or by singuler combate betwene them two, one-ly for auoidyng the effusion of Chyristen blood. Shoulde thynke hymselfe satisfied and fully answered. Howbeit, at that tyme he beyng enbusied with weighty affaires and vrgent causes concorning the publike wealth of his realme could neither appointe tyme nor place, protestyng that the deferryng of tyme was neither for dildayne nor yet for cowardnes, but onely to abate the pride of hym whiche knowyng not hymself, nor feryng reproche, regarded not his othe wytyng nor seale. To this aunswere the duke of Orleans replied and kyng Henry retoynd, whiche doynges what for the vncynclly tauntes and vncharitable checkes in them conteigned, and what for tchersyng agayne thynges to you herebefore declared I omitte and put in obliuion. The duke of Orleans not content with the kyng of England, assembled an armie of. vi. thousand men and entered into Guen and besieged the towne of Mergy, whereof was Capitain Sir Robart Antelfelde a valiaunt knight and an hardy Capitayn, hauyng with hym onely thre hundred Englyshemen. The duke almost euery day assaulted the towne fiercelly, but they within the towne couragiously defended the same: In so much that when he had lien there xx thre monethes and had lost many of his men and nothyng gotten, without honoure of spoyle returned into Fraunce. After this the Admirall of Britayne whiche beyng highly elated and muche encouraged because the laste yere he had taken certaine Englysh Shippes laden with wyne accompanied with the Loꝛde Castyll a valiaunt baton of Britayne, and twelue hundred men of armes, and thirty shippes, sayled fro saint Malowes and came before the towne of Darthmouth and would haue landed, but by the puissaunce of the townsmen and aide of the countrey, they were repulsed and put backe in whiche conflict the Loꝛde of Castell with his two brethren wyth foure hundred other were slayn, and aboue xxx two hundred prysoners taken and raunsoomed, whereof the Loꝛde of Baqueuile high Marshall of Britayne was one, whiche was brought to the kyng and after redemed. The Admirall soꝛy of this infortunate enterpryse with muche losse and no gaine returned hastily into his countrey. Kyng Henry beyng aduertysed of this attempt, sent the Loꝛd Thomas his sonne which after was duke of Clarence to the sea with a great nauie of shippes to the entent either with battayll or depopulation of the sea coastes bothe of Britayne and of Fraunce to reuenge this iniurie and inuasion: He saylyng by the sea coastes landed diuerse tymes & fiered shippes & bent townes and destroied people without fauoure or mercie, and when he thoughte his quarell well reuenged he sayled toward Englande, and in hys retournyng he encountred with two greate Carickes of Jeane laden with ryche matchaundise and substanciall stuffe betwene whome was a greate conflict and a bloudy battaill, but after long fyghtyng, the Englyshemen preuailed and brought bothe the Carickes

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rickes into Camber before Rye, where one of them by misauenture of fier perished to the losse and no gaine of bothe the parties. About this tyme Thon Duke of Burgoyne whiche had long laboured and nowe obtained licence to besiege the towne of Calais, preparyng enginnes, ladders, carres, and all other instrumentes necessary and conuenient for so greate a feate and notozious siege, and assembled at saint Omers sixe thousand men of armes. xv. hundred Crosbowes, beside. xii. thousand footemen, hauyng vitayll Bumbardes and other munitions of warre sufficient and conuenient for his abroad blowne enterpryse. But when all thinges were prepared and the hole army assembled he was by the frenche kyng and his counsaill (whiche put diffidence in the explotte of his glorious bulnes) countermaunded and prohibited farther to procede in that weighty purpose: For the whiche cause he conceiued so great an hatred and deadly malice against the duke of Orleans (as the onely stop and let of his gloꝛy and renoune) that he euer after not onely maligned and grudged against him and his procedinges, but also (as you shall shortly heare) brought hym to death and small destruction.

A page... against... but...

The. vi. yere.

In this yere the Earle of Northumberland whiche bare still a venemous scorpiou in his cankered harte, and coulde not desist to inuent and deuise waies and meanes howe to be reuenged of kyng Henry and his fauours, began secretly to communicate his interior imaginacions and priuie thoughtes with Richard Scrope Archebysshop of Yorke brother to Wyllyam lord Scrope treasurer of England, whom kyng Henry (as you haue hearde) beheaded at the towne of Bystow, and with Thomas Mowbray erle Mar- shall sonne to Thomas duke of Norfolk, for kyng Henries cause before banished the realme of England, and with the lordes, Hastings, Fauconbridge, Bardolfe and diuerse other whiche he knew to beare deadly hate and inward grudge toward the kyng. After long consultacion had, it was finally concluded and determined amongst them, that all they, their frendes and alies with all their power should mete at Yorkes wold at a day appoynted and that therle of Northumberland should be chetaine & supreme gouernour of the armie, which promised to bring with hym a great number of Scottes.

A new... of...

This sedicious conspiracie was not so secretly kepte nor so closely cloked but that the kyng thereof had knowledge, and was fully aduertised, wherefore to preuent the tyme of their assembly, he with suche power as he could sodainly gather together with all diligence marched toward the North parties and vled suche a celeritie in his iourney that he was thither come with all his hoste and power before the confederates hearde any inkelyng of his marchyng forwarde, and sodainly they were apprehended the Archebysshop, the earle Marshal, sir Thon Lamphey and sir Robart Plumpton. These personnes were arraigned, attain-

ted

ted and adludged to die, and so on the Monday in Whitson weke all they withoute the Citie of Yorke were headed. Here of necellitie I oughte not noz will not forgeate howe some folysh and fantasticall personnes have written, howe eronious Apocrites and sedicious Al-les haue endited, howe superstitious Friers and malicious Donkes haue declared and diuulged bothe contrary to Goddes doctrine the honoure of their Prince and common knownen vertie that at the howze of the execution of thys Bishop (whiche of the Executioner desyzed to haue fyue strokes in remembraunce of the fyue woundes of Christ) the kyng at the same tyme syttyng at Dpnet had fyue strokes in his nicke by a pet- gone inuincible, and was incontinently stricken with a leprey, whiche is a manifeste lyc as you shall after playnely perceiue. What shall a man saye of suche wryters whiche toke vpon them too knowe the secrettes of Goddes iudgement: What shall men thinke of suche beastly persones whiche regarding not their bounden dutie and obediunce to their prince and souereigne lord enured the punishment of traiters and torment of offenders: But what shall all men coniecture of suche whiche fauouring their awne worldly dignitie, their owne priuate aucthoritie, their owne peculiar profite, wyll thus tuggle rayle and imagine fantasies agaynst their souereigne Lorde and Prince, and put them in memoire as a m- racle to his dishonoure and perpetuall infamy: Well let wyle men iud- ge what I haue saied. Beside these persones, diuers other of the lato co- spiracye and faccion, the Lorde Hastinges, the Lorde Fauconbrydge, Sir Ihon Coluile of the dale, Sir Ihon Griffith were beheaded at Durham. The erle of Northumberland hearyng his counsayll to be reueled and his confederates to be put to execution and shameful death, fled into Scotland to his olde frende George of Dumbarre earle of the Marche, whiche the yere befoze was reuoked out of exile and restored to his possessions name and dignitie, where he taried till the next Somme and then sayled into fraunce and after into Flaunders desirynge aide & assistance agaynst kyng Henry, but when he sawe littell hope of comfort and that fewe willyngly were ententife to his request, he accompanied with the Lorde Bardolfe muche dismayed and moze desperate returned agayne to his trewe frendes into Scotlande and there made his abode the hole yere abidyng the fauoure of fortune and chaunge of his vnfors- tunate chaunce, durynge whiche tyme the kyng without any difficultie toke into his possession the towne of Barwicke, the castelles of Alnewy- ke and all other fortresses appertaining to the Erle: And liying at Bar- wicke he caused to be put to death the Barons sonne of Greybocke, Sir Henry Bepton, and Ihon Blenkenoppe and fiiue other as fauoures and workes of this newe inuented conspiracy. When the kyng had thus appealed and asswaged that late begonne commocion, he sente his sonne the prince of Wales accompanied with Edward duke of Yorke and a great pussaunce, to encounter with the Scottes which by promise were bound to aide & assiste the confederates and rebelles. But ther hea- ryng

Hayne dyng... of... 23

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ryng that the founders of the warre were apprehended and put to de- athe, made no haste forwarde but taried peaceably at home So that the prince entering into Scotlande and fynding no resistence, brent townes spoyled Villages and wasted the Countrey euery where as he passed, whiche thynge so muche amaied the kyng of Scottes and his counsayll, that notwithstanding that he had gathered and appoynted a greate holte vnder the conducte of the Earles of Douglas and Bowgham to resist the prince and his inuasions, yet they sent Ambassadors to hym requiryng hym of peace and finall concord, whiche requeste he vtterly denated, but at their humble peticion he graunted them a truce for cer- taine monethes, of the whiche they were bothe glad and ioyoule, and so the prince laden with pray and spoyles returned with great game to hys father. While the prince thus infected the countrey of Scotland on the land, sir Robart Umfreuil vice Admirall of Englande bered the coun- treys of fyffe and Loghdian on the sea coast, for he liying in the Scot- tish sea fourteen daies and euery daie landed on the one syde or the other and toke prizes spoyles and prisoners maugre the great powers of the duke of Albanie and the Earle Douglas, insomuche that he brent and toke the towne of Bebles on their faire day and caused his men to mete clothe with their bowes: And with greate gaine retornyng to his shyp- pes brent the Galiet of Scotlande with many other vessels, and sente clothe vitall and diuerse Marchandises to euery towne in Northum- berlande, settyng thereon no great price: Wherfoze the Scottes called hym Robyn mendmarket. The kyng about this tyme was newly vni- quieted and perturbed, for notwithstanding this fortunate successe that he had obteigned in all his outward warres and interiour affayres, yet some of his people bare suche a cankered harte toward hym that to expel hym from his rule and dignitie they left no occasion vnsought nor deu- ce vnattempted. For sodainly sprang out a fame of an vncertain auc- tour that kyng Rycharde was yet liuing in Scotlande, to whiche fable suche credite was geuen, that if prudente policie had not forlone the se- quele, it had kendeled a greater flame then within short space myght haue well bene quenched or extincte.

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The seuench yere.

In this sommer, the Pestilencfall plage so infected the Citie of London and the coutrey round about, that the kyng durst not repaire thither noz yet nere to the confines of the same, wherfoze he departyng from the castell of Ledes, determined to take shyp at Quinboroughe in the Isle of Shepey, and to sayll ouer to Aye in Essex and so to Blakney, there to passe his tyme till the plage were sealed: And because certaine pyrates of Fraunce were luyking at the Temmes mouthe waytyng for their pray, Thomas Lorde Camois with certaine shippes of warre was appointed to warte ouer the kyng. When the kyng was on the sea, in the middelt of his tourney, whether the

The .vij. yere.

the winde turned, or that the Lorde Camois kept not a directe course, or that his shippe was but a slugge. The Frenchemen whiche by all similitude had knowledge of the kynges passage entered amongst the kynges nauie and toke fowze vesselles nexte to the kynges shippe and in one of them Sir Thomas Rampton knight the kynges vicechamberlain with all his chamber stuffe and apparrell, and folowed the kyng so nere that if his shippe had not bene swift he had landed soner in Fraunce then in Essex, but by Goddes prouision and fortunat chauce he escaped the daunger and arriued as his appointed porte. The kyng beyng soze moued with the lorde Camois, caused him to be attached and ended that he condiscended and agreed with the Frenchemen that the kyng in his tourney should be intercepted and taken. On this point he was arraigned in the last day of October befoze Edmond earle of Kent that day high stuard of the realme, on which day were he gilty or giltyles, faultie or clere, culpable or innocent of that fact and doing, he was by his peres founde not gilty and dismissed at the barre, hauing restitution bothe of his landes gooddes and offices. In this yere kyng Henry not onely desirynge newe affinitie with forein princes but also the preferment of his line and progery, sent the Lady Philyp his younger daughter to Ericke kyng of Denmarke, Norway and Swethen whiche was coueighed thither with great pompe and there with muche triumphe married to the saied kyng, where she tasted bothe welthe, and wo, ioye and pain. About this season died Sir Robert Knolles knyght a man of greute policie, wysdome and experience in warre, whiche had bene a Capitayn from the tyme of kyng Edward the fourth till his latter dayes, in the whiche he beyng gouernour of aquitaine encombrd with age, relygned hys office to Sir Thomas Belfozde a valiaunt Capitayne and returned to London, where he diseased and was honourably buried in the Church of the White Fryers.

The kyng fledde from the place & was almost taken in the front

The lorde Camois knyght by godd prouision

Lady philip marys daughter the kyng of Denmarke

The eight yere.

xxx

The viij. yere



You haue heard befoze how kyng Robert of Scotlande beyng very aged and impotent, was not able to rule and gouerne his realme, and howe Walter his brother beyng by hym created duke of Albanie, (whiche was the firste duke that euer was in Scotlande) was made gouernour of hys brothers countrey and dominion. After whiche office and prehemynence by hym obtayned; he so soze thirsted after the crowne and scepter royall that he cared little though the kyng his brother, and his two sonnes had bene at Chrestes fote in heauen. And somewhat to further his purpose, it vnfortunatly chaused that Daup of Rothelay prince of the realme and eldest sonne to the kyng, was accused to his father of diuers heynous crimes, and in especiall of lasciuious and dissolute lyfing, as rauyng of wyues, deflouring of virgins, and defilng of maidens, wherefoze the kyng deliuered hym to his brother the gouernour, trustyng that by

Walter kyng of Scotland aged made godd brother the first Duke of Albanie gouernour of Scotland

A f. top of wallt & Sifroyer the kyngs son

his godd counsaill and discrete aduertisement he would not onely amend his life, but also so fall to wisdom prudence & grauitie. When the duke had possessed part of his desired pray, he sent his nephewe from castle to castle, from prison to prison, from place to place, and in conclusion lodged hym in a touce within the castle of Franckeland, where with fawne he caused hym miserably to ende his life, puttyng a pore woman to painfull death, whiche gaue to the Prince the mylke of her brestes by a rede into the prison. His death was long hidden from the kyng his father, but in conclusion, the gouernour shewed to the kyng how diuersely perfores traiterously had murdered hym whiche were apprehended and iudged to die, and yet in their liues they neuer knew nor yet saw hym. The kyng notwithstanding his brothers excuse, doubted much the end of his other sonne named James, wherfoze he priuely prouided a ship, in the whiche he put the chyld beyng then of the age of ix. yeres, vnder the tuicid of the lorde Henry Senclere erle of Orkeney, willing hym to conuey the prince into the Realme of Fraunce if by any possibilitie he could thither attain: And if fortune should driue hym on the cost of England, he wrote letters to the kyng of England, the tenor wherof insueth.

walter gouernour of Scotland younger brother of the kyng & his sonne a woman that gaue the mylke of her brest to a child

signifying for the off of James of Scotland

ROBERT kyng of Scottes, sendeth greetynge to kyng Henry of Englande, although by relation of other persones I haue knowen befoze this tyme, what magnanimitie, what clemencie, and other infinitie vertues be planted and roted in your royall persone, yet in the voyagethat you your self personally last made into Scotland, I haue had manifest and open experience of thesame. For when you like our enemy inuaded our countrey, bent our toynes, and destroyed our people, yet by the fauour that you shewed to suche places and people whiche receyued and fostered your noble father when he fled out of England (for feare of rebelles whiche then soze afflicted his lande) we haue receyued almost as muche profit and aduantage as we did hurte and damage, by your terrible warres and bloody inuasions. Wherefoze I cannot but laude and praisse your highnes & iudge your noble hart mete for a kyngdome, but also I doo loue and will not cease to loue you durynge my naturall lyfe. And notwithstanding that Realmes and nacions daily contend and make warre for glozy rule and empite, yet to vs bothe beyng kynges, no suche occasion is geuen to do as they do, or to folowe their stepes of progression, but we (whiche is the dutie of a kyng) oughte to stonde who shall prosecute othes: with moste humane fauour and continual clemencie, and as muche as we may to be felowes, companions and allies, in syngular loue and perpetuall amitie. And as for suche causes as now be different and in discencion betwene vs and our Realmes for my part I shall endeavour my self to byng all thynges to a good conclusion and mutual conformitie. And because that I now am in thesame trouble and perplexitie for my chyldren, that your father was with the rebelles of Englande; I am compelled of very necessitie to desyre and seeke comforte of forain princes and strang nacions. And although that by the helpe of God and power of my people, I am able enough to

E. i. heps

kepe thesame against all outwarde powers and forain attemptes. Yet
 from the secrete malice of suche as lurke and bee dayly notified in my
 very bosome, I cannot kepe them in suertie within myne owne domi-
 nion. And yet in no other place they can bee from that pestiferous con-
 spiracy put in any sure defence oz perfight sauegarde, except they be pro-
 tected by the faith and fidelitie of good and iust men. The worlde this
 tyme is so full of malice, so replenyshed with rancor, that wheresoever
 that golde oz syluer (whiche bee instrumentes of mischief) maie entre oz
 penetrate, there shalbe founde ministers prone and redy to do and per-
 petrate all detestable crimes and mischeuous inuencions: But because
 I knowe and perceiue your persone to be endued with so many notable
 vertues, and to be adozned with suche Magnanimitie, fidelitie, iustice,
 clemencie, and finally, not onely to be replenyshed with the whole com-
 paignie and felowship of the vertues whozall, but also to be of that po-
 wer, riches & puissaunce that no prince in our tyme, maie to your hygh-
 nes be either compared oz assimuled, I beyng by your noble and nota-
 ble qualittes allected and encouraged, mozte hertely requyre your helpe
 and humbly desire your ayde, relete and comfort. For myne eldest sonne
 David, (as I suspecte and as the same runneth, although I cannot yet
 thereof make a perfight profe) is murdered, by no comon murtherer, by
 no open thefe, by no notozious malefactor nor by no furious persone,
 but by my brother his vnclie whiche ought to haue protected and saued
 him, to whom I committed the gouernance of me, my chylden, my whole
 realme and all that I had, whiche vnnaturall kynseman hath not onely
 killed my chyld, but hath shamefully slayn and murdered hym with the
 mozte cruell and miserable kynd of death, whiche is fampne. And so he,
 whiche ought & whose duettie was to haue aduoyded and put fro me the
 iniuries of all other persones, hath afflicted me with the mozte contu-
 melie, the greatest iniury and manyfest damage, that euer subiecte dyd
 attempt against his Prince, oz brother against brother, oz encmy against
 kynseman. For he whom I made gouernour to withstande the power
 and malice of myne outward enemies, compasseth and imagineth howe
 to destroy myne issue, and consequently myne owne persone. Wherfore
 for the fauor that you beate to iustice sent by God to mankynde, and for
 the naturall loue and fatherly affection that you bere to your chylden
 and posteritie, I humbly requyre and hertely desire your magnificence,
 that this myne onely chyld, not onely may safely and surely liue vnder
 your defence and proteccion, but also that you of your accustomed good-
 nes wyl vouchesaue to preserue and defende this the onely heire of my
 posteritie from the malicious attemptes of his cruell kynred and am-
 bitious consanguinitie. And this the rather, for the remembraunce bothe
 of your fathers chaunce, whiche in his necessitie founde muche humanite
 in our nacion, and also of the frailtie of worldly suertie, whiche assone
 chaungeth from good to euill, and from euill to worse, as the fayre and
 redolent flower this daie flourisheth, and to morow withered and sodainly
 vadeth, Requyryng you to haue in remembraunce, that if Princes put
 there

their whole confidence only in their comon people, which be moze varia-
 ble then the weathercocke oz wynd, and haue no outward frendes nor
 forain amittie, their empire is falling and their regiment very bzitel. But
 if princes be coupled in the chames of indissoluble amite, and wyl mu-
 tually and faithiully defende their comen enemies, and aduoude their ma-
 nifest iniuries, there is no power oz strength of the comen people, that
 either can hurte oz cast them from the thzone: in suche a suertie is a king
 that so is garnished with the loue, fauor and amittie of outward princes
 and louyng neighbours. Wherfore, if it may seme expediet to your high
 wisdom, to here this my lowly requeste and louyng sute (whiche I thin-
 ke your clemencie will not reiect nor refell) my desire is, that accordyng
 to the last truce concluded betwene you and vs, in the whiche is contig-
 ned that all men conueighyng letters from the one of vs to the other,
 should surely and sauely passe and repasse without any contradiccion:
 That it would please you not to bzeake nor deny thesated libertie to this
 heret out only sonne, but for your honoure to kepe your promise sincerly
 inuotated and faithfully obserued. And thus the gracious God prefer-
 ue your noble person in your royall estate long to continue.

WHEN all thynges necessary were prepared, the martners halled
 by their ankets and departed from Was castell with this young prince
 and Henry Percie sonne to the Lozde Percie slayn befoze at Shrewel-
 bury, and by rigoz of tempest were dyuen on the colt of Holocernes cal-
 led flambozough hed the. xxx. daie of Marche, where the young prince
 for to refreshe hymself toke lande. He wrougte not so priuely, but he
 was knowen and taken with all his company, and conueighed to the
 kyng beyng at Wyndsoze where he with dew reuerence deliuered hys
 fathers letter. When the letter was redde and vnderstand, the kyng as-
 sembled his counsaill to knowe what should be done with this noble en-
 fant. Some to whom the continuall warres and daily battail was both
 displeasent and odious, affirmed that there could not happen a better oz
 a moze surer occasion of peace and amittie betwene bothe the realmes,
 whiche being so offred, they would in no wise should be reiectet but take,
 consideryng that this prince was sent thither, in trust of sauegarde, in
 hope of refuge, and in request of aide and comfort against his cuill wil-
 lers and malicious enemies: other (whose opinton toke place) affirmed
 hym to be a prisoner and so to bee ordered, for asmuche as he was taken
 the warre beyng open, and that hys father dyd not onely maintayne
 therle of Northumberland and other rebelles within his countrey and
 gaue them great honours, but also sent a greate number of hys nobilitie
 against the kyng at the battail of Shrewelbury. Wherfore it was a-
 greed that he should be deteined as a prisoner, lawfully taken and due-
 ly apprehended. When tidinges of this difinitive sentence was shewed
 to his father, he tooke suche an inwarde conceit and so soze a penite-
 nes, that he ended his naturall lyfe within a fewe monethes after. Al-
 though the takyng of this young prince, was at the first tyme displea-
 sant to the realme of Scotlande: yet surely, after he and all his region

note for the love of
 Henry the. iiii. 1547
 in the first part of
 the history.

A very true & full
 history.

The year of the
 conquest.

The King of
 Scotland.

had greate cause to reioyse and thanke God of their fortunat chaunce and good lucke that insued. For where befoze that tyme the people of Scotlande were rude, rustical, without any vtbanitie, hauyng litle learnyng and lesse good maners, a good qualittes least of all. This prynce being xviii. yeres pryncer within this realme, was so instructed & taught by his scholemasters and pedagoges appointed to hym by the onely clemencie of the kyng, that he not onely flozshed in good learnyng & fresh litterature (as the tyme then serued) but also excelled in all poyntes of Marciall feates, Musycall instrumentes, Doctricall artes and lyberall sciences. In so muche that at his retorne from captiuite, he furnished his realme both wity good learnyng and ciuill policie, whiche befoze was barbarous, sauage, rude and without all good nurtur.

The nyne yere.

Herle of Northumberlande, whiche had bene in Fraunce and other regions to obteigne aide against kyng Henry, and had milled of his putpose, now putte his whole confidence in the Scottes, and in especiall in his olde frende George Earle of Warthe, and so assembled a greate power of the Scottishe nation to invade Northumberland, and recouered diuerse of his owne castels and seigniozies, to whom the people without nombre dayly resorted. Wherfoze he entending to be reuenged of his olde greues, accompaigned with the lorde Bardolffe and diuerse other Scottes and Englyshmen entred into Yozke shire and there began to destroy and depopulate the countrey. Wherof the kyng beyng aduertysed, caused a greate army to be assembled and marched toward his enemies, but oz the kyng came to Northingham Raufe Bekesbie Chrife of Yozke shire, in the myddest of February with the power of the countrey, sodainly set on therle and his compaignie, at a place called Bramham Hoze, where after long fightyng, the erle and the lorde Bardolffe and many other were taken and brought to Yozke and there executed, and their heddes sent to London.

AFTER this the kyng hauyng knowledge that diuerse pirates were wanderyng on the coast of Englande, prepared a greate armie furnished with men, bitaile and municions of warre mete and conuenient for such an enterprize, and in the begynnyng of Marche sent to the sea, lorde Edmond Hollande erle of Kent, chieftain of that crewe and armie. Wher the erle had searched all the coaste of Fraunce, and had founde not one pirate oz sea robber, he was aduertysed by his espials that they hearpyng of his armie, were diuerted to the partes of Britayn. Wherfoze the said erle entending to be reuenged on them whiche he sought for, made hys course thether, befoze his actiuall they had conueighed their shyppes in to the hauens, so that he could not fight with them on the sea, wherefoze he launched out his botes and with his fierce souldiers rooke lande and fiercely assaulted the towne of Briake standyng on the Sea syde. The cytezens threwe out darteres, cast stones, shotte quatelles and manfully defended their walles. In whiche conflict the Earle receiued suche a wound in his head that he departed out of this worlde the. v. day after.

The

The assatlantes not dismayed but set a fire with the death of their captaine like men desperate styll assaulted the towne and by fine force entered into the same and set it a fier and slewe all that would make any resistance, and for lacke of a capitayn, the men of warre laden with prayes and prisoners returned againe into Englande.

THIS Edmond erle of Kent was in suche fauour with kyng Henry that he not alonely aduanced and promoted him to highe offices and great preheminences, but also by his meane and no small coste obtayned for him the eldest doughter and one of the heires of the Lord Barnabo of Millaine brother to Lord Galeace whose sone also called Gallice murderpyng his vncle Barnabo made himselfe first duke of Millaine, for which marriage Lord Barnabo paid to him an hundred M. Ducattes at the churche of saint Marie Querpes in Southwarke at the day of the solempnite, by doer Alphos de Cantola. This Lucie after the death of her husband by whom she had no issue, was moued by the kyng to mary with his bastard brother the Earle of Bozret a man very aged and il visaged, whose person nether satisfied her fantasy nor whose face pleased her appetite, wherfoze she preferryng her own mind moze then the kynges desire, delityng in hym the whiche shoulde moze satisfie her wanton pleasure then gayne her any profite, for very loue toke to husband Henry Mortimer a goodly youg Esquier and a bewaitefull Bachelet. For whiche cause the kyng was not onely with her displeased but also for maryng withoute his licence he leased and fined her at a great some of money, whiche fine kyng Henry the. v. bothe released and pardoned and also made hym knight and promised hym to great offices both in England and Normandy, whiche sir Henry had issue by this Lady, Anne married to sir John Arbemond mother to Elizabeth Chandos mother to Whillis married to sir Dauid Halle capitayne of Caen, she had also issue Mary married to John Cheddur and Lucie espoused to sir John Cressy. This yere by reason of Frost, sheps and birces died without number, whiche continued siften weekes.

The. x. yere.

Boute this time John duke of Butgoine a man of a quick witte, desirous of rule, & of an haute courage, being of great auctozitic amongst the frenche nacion to whome ciuill discord was moze pleasure then paternall amittie and mutuall concorde, began soze to grudge and maligne against Lewis Duke of Orleans brother to the french kyng, because that he was chiefe of the kynges counsell and ordered al thinges by his discrecion, because the king his brother was (as you haue heard) fallen into a frensy and therfoze medled in nothyng. The duke of Orleans on the other side beyng highly set by in pride, began to disdain and froune at the duke of Butgoine, because he perceiued that he aspired & gaped to haue the supremie regimente in the publike affaires and weightie causes, thus the one would haue no superioz, and the other would haue no yere. This carcard disdain in shorte space grewe to suche a hate, that all the realme of Fraunce

The. iiii.

Fraunce

James King of Scotland was 18 years prisoner when he was taken in burning in martiall hall. Scotland was thereby rid of the bad barons & barons.

A new rebellion of the north coast of northfolke & taking by the French of northfolke & the Strand.

A speech of a Frenchman in Britayne.

a day. Swabian paid to the court of France at his marriage as a dowry.

A frost rotting the sheep & birces.

The. x. yere.

The King of France.

A grudge between the Duke of Burgoyne & the Duke of Orleans.

The tenth yere of

France was deuyded into two faccions, thone parte fauoyng the duke of Orleans, and the other enclinyng to the duke of Burgoyne, whiche deuytion had almoste brought the realme of France to vtter ruyne and perpetuall confusion. The frenche kyng beyng somewhat amended of his disease, heryng of this controuersie betwene these two princes, sent for them bothe to Paris; where he reproved their pryde, rebuked their malice, and raunted their vngodly dooynges, in so muche that all the nobilitie beyng present, iudged the displeasure to haue been bothe forgotten and forgeuen. But high cozages are not so sone abated, nor rooted malice is not in hast plucked vp, for the duke of Burgoyne still compassyng the destruccion of the duke of Orleans, appoynted a secreete frende called Raufe of Actouille to byng his purpose to passe. This Raufe forgettyng not his enterpryse, assembled together a compaignie of suche persons as he moste trusted, & as a Wolfe greedy of his pray, when the duke of Orleans was comyng from the court in the nyght season, he fierly set vpon hym and shamefully slewe hym. When this murder was published, the kyng lamed, the nobles grudged, and the comon people cried to God for vengeance. The duke of Burgoyne iustificed this act by the mouth of Master Ihon Petit doctor in deuinite, whiche wrested scripture and doctours so fat out of course, that his iustification within fewe yeres after was adiudged hereby by the whole vniuersite of Paris. The frenche kyng, lest that greater mischief should ensue, was compelled to hide and cloke his inward affection and dolorous herte, and to dissimule the matter, doubtyng lest the duke of Burgoyne whose herte and haute cozage he had well knowne before, (if he would procede agaynst hym for this euill acte) would ioyne and take part with the English nation agaynst the realme of France. Wherefore after long consultation had by the entreatie of the kyng and other Princes of the bloud royall, Charles duke of Orleans sonne to duke Lewis lately murdered, and Ihon duke of Burgoyne were reconciled and brought to a fauored concord and a sainte agremente, eche of them takyng a cozpoall othe vpon the holy Euangelistes, neuer after to dissaiege or renewe any displeasure for any thyng before passed. But what preuaileth an othe where hertes still burne & malice continually smoketh, who careth for perjury whē appetite of reuegyng daily entreateth. In this case was the duke of Orleans whiche perceuyng the kyng his vnckle to beate with the duke of Burgoyne, and to let the detestable murder of his father so lightly passe without pain or punishment, alied and confederated hymself with the dukes of Berry and Burbon, & the erles of Auanson and Arminacke, whiche veiled a greate puissance of people, and defied the duke of Burgoyne and his coplices as their mortal fo and deadly enemy. The duke of Burgoyne feryng the sequel of the matter (because ther was a motio of marriage to be had betwene the prince of Wales and his doughter) was somewhat the bolder to send to the kyng of England for aide and succors agaynst his enemies. Kyng Henry no lesse forseyng then that whiche after ensued, whiche was that

Dimpyoy had almoste brought France to vtter ruyne

In Duke of Orleans shamefully slain & the Duke of Burgoyne iustificed by the mouth of Master Ihon Petit a doctor

any othe taken & not regarded

for the separation betwene the Duke of Burgoyne and the Duke of Orleans

Kyng Henry the.iii.

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the discord of these two great princes might turne his realme to profit and honoz, sent to the duke of Burgoyne, Thomas erle of Arundell, sir Gilbert Umfreuile lord of Ryne, sir Robert Umfreuile, and sir Ihon Grey with .xii. C. archers, whiche toke shipping at Bouer and landed at Sluce. When the Englishmen wer arriued in Flaunders, the duke of Burgoyne with the Englishmen and all his power, rode date and night til he came nere to Paris, and ther the next date after with hard fightyng and coragious shotyng, the Englishmen gat the bydge of saint Clow, whiche passed ouer the riuer of Saine, and toke and slewe all the soldiers whiche the duke of Orleans had left there in garrison to defend the bydge. Amongest whom sir Hansard de Boys a valiant capitaine was taken prisoner by the Englishmen & highly ransomed. But the duke of Orleans and his compaigny whiche wer like to haue been compassed with their enemyes, so that almost al their wayes of refuge were stopped and enclosed, in the nyght tyme made a bydge ouer the riuer on the part of saint Denys strete, & so escaped & fled into the highe countrees. And after this conflict the duke of Burgoyne beyng now in hys russe thinkyng no man ether in aucthorite or bloud equiualente to hys person, and blinded with a kalle of baingloze before his eyes, toke vpon him the hole rule and gouernance of the realme and ordered the kyng as pleased him, and not to the kynges wil, and thinkyng that in so troublesome a season he had vnbait the knot of all ambiguities & doubtes perceuyng all thynges to haue better succeeded for his purpose then he before imagined, dimissed the Englishmen into their countrey geuyng to them hartty thankes and great rewarde. Which dooyng kyng Henry much disallowed, consideryng that he had sent away his defence before the great byunt of the war wer ouerpassed, & should haue taken hede before what policie his enemyes had practised or what puissance they had assembled. For he well remembred that one faire day assureth not a good Sommer, nor one flyng Swallow pronosticateth not a good yere.

The English were not so muche fully vnder

The eleue yere

Kyng Henry now beyng quiet & not molested with ciuil discion nor domesticall faccions, called his high court of parliamente, in the whiche after he had concluded diuerse Actes mete and expedient for the publike welch of hys realme and people, he exalted and promoted his thre yonger sonnes to his honozs, as lord Thomas to the Duchie of Clarence, lord Ihon to the duchie of Bedford and lord Humfrey to the duchie of Glocester, and lord Thomas hys halfe brother erle of Dorset he made duke of Exeter. Howbeit some writers saye he was erected to that estate and dignitie by kyng Henry the. v. in the first yere of his reigne, whiche thyng is nether materiall nor disputable consideryng he had none issue.

The xi. yere King Henry the third made duke of Exeter

The twelfth yere

The thirteenth yere

While these thynges wer thus dooyng in England, Iho duke of Burgoyne which ruled the rost and gouerned both kyng Charles the frenche kyng and his whole realme, so muche stomaked

The xii. yere and

and enuted the duke of Orleans & his fautoz that he caused the French kyng in person to arme himself against them and their adherentes, as traitozs to hym and aparrant enemies to the comon welth, & sent diuerse capitaines to inuade their landes and tetricozies in the countrees of Doytters and Angulelme, & other seigniozies aperteignyng and belongyng to the homage and obeissance of the duchie of Aquitain & Guien. Wherfoze the dukes of Orleans, Berry, and Bourbon with their frēdes and alies, sepyng that now their onely hope consisted in the kyng of England, sent to hym Alberte Submound a man of no lesse lernyng then audacite, & yet of no lesse audacitie, then wit and politic whiche in the name of the confederates offered certain condicions as you shall here after accozdyng to myne aucthor truly reported, whiche wer made & concluded in the yere of our Lozde. M.CCCC.xii.the. viii. daie of Maie.

FIRST, the said lordes offered that fro thece furth they should expose and set furth their owne persons, finances and landes to serue the kyng of England his heires and succelloz, when soeuer they wer required or called in all iust quarelles: whiche iust quarelles the kyng of Englade shall take to aperteigne to the duchie of Guyen with the appurtenantes, affirmyng how the said duchie perteigneth and ought to apertain to hym of righte by lineall heritage and lawfull succession, manifestyng from thence furth, that they should not blemishe nor spotte their truche nor fidelite to assist and aide hym in recoueryng the same duchy.

ALSO the said lordes offered their sonnes, doughters, nephewes and neces, parentes and all their subiectes, to contract marriage accozdyng to the discrecion of the kyng of Englande.

ALSO they offered tounes, castles, treasures, & generally al their goodes to ayde the kyng his heires and succelloz for the defence of their rightes and quatels, so that the bonde of their allegiaunce might be saved, the which in another secrete apointment they befoze had declared.

ALSO they offered to the kyng of Englad generally al their frēdes adherentes alies and well willers to serue him in his quarel for the recouery of the hole Duchie of Guien.

ALSO to cease al fraude, the said lordes recognised that they were ready, to affirme the sated Duchie of Guien to belong to the kyng of England in like and semblable wise in liberty and franchises, as euer any of the said kynges predecessozs held or possessed the same.

ALSO the said lordes knowledged that al the towne, castles, and fortresses that they had within the Duchie of Guien, to holde them of the kyng of England as the very trewe duke of Guien, promisyng all seruite and homages after the best maner that in suche case myght be.

ALSO they promysed to deliuer to the kyng as much as laie in the all towne and castles apperteinyng to the roialtie and seigniozie of England, whiche are in number. cc. what towne and castles, and as to the regarde of other towne and fortresses whiche were not in their puissaunce and seigniozy, they would helpe the kyng of England his heires and deputies to winne them with men in sufficiente number at their

John Duke of Burgoyne had a baron the French kyng in June 1412...

offer made to Henry...

offer made to Henry...

marriage offered...

land & treasure offered...

offer of friends...

offer of friends to...

offer of friends...

deliuerance of towne...

their propre charges and expences.

ALSO the kyng of Englande was agreed that the duke of Berry his trewe Uncle and * bassalle and the duke of Orleans his subiecte and bassalle and the Earle of Arminacke should holde of hym by homage and fealtie the landes and seigniozies here after folowynge, that is to say the Duke of Berry to holde the Countie of Montieu duryng his lyfe, and the duke of Orleans to holde the Countie of Auguiesme duryng his lyfe onely, and the Countie of Berrygot for euer, and the Earle of Arminacke to holde. iiii. castles upon certayn luerities and condicions as by indenture should be appointed.

assal, is offe that holdeth landes or ptes benintees by fealtie or homage

two dukes one sayth...

FOR the whiche offers couenantes and agrementes they affirmed that the kyng of England as Duke of Guien, ought to defend and succour them against all men as their very Lozde and souereigne, and not to conclude any treatie of leage with the Duke of Bourgoyne, his brethren, childzen, frēdes or alies.

FURTHERMORE, the kyng of England ought to aide the said Lozdes as his trewe bassalls in all their iuste quatels for recoueryng of damages for iniuries to them wrongfully done.

ALSO they required the kyng of England to send them. viii. thousand men to aide them against the Duke of Bourgoyne, whiche daily prouoked the French kyng to make open warre on them, their landes and seigniozies, promisyng farther to disbource and paye all the costes and charges whiche the said armie of Englishmen should expend duryng their warre, whiche letter was wrytten the. viii. day of May.

KYNG Henry louingly receiued and gently enterpyned this messenger Alberte, and when he had well debated and consydered the case, he fyrste detestynge the abhominable murder of the late Duke of Orleans and sepyng no Justice ministred nor no Punishment done for so shamefull an acte, haupyng also approued experience that the Duke of Bourgoyne would kepe no longer promyse then he hym self lysted. And secondarily consyderyng what large offers these Princes had made to hym bothe greatly to his honour and to the hygh profyt and commoditie of his realme and subiectes, though that he was bounde by the office of a kyng to ayde and succoure theym whiche cryed for Justice and could haue none, and in especiall because they in that point beyng his subiectes and bassalles ought to be defended in maintenance of hys superiozitie and seigniozie: Wherfoze he louyngly promised them ayde and relese. This returne of the messenger was to them as pleasaunt as is the deliuerance of a captiue from his sore imprisonment, or of a marshall chaunt passyng by the way beset about by Cheues, beyng relkewed by his frēdes or companions. And not without cause, for the French kyng not of his owne courage animated, but maliciously entensed by the duke of Bourgoyne, persecuted the faction of the Orleanses from cite to cite from towne to towne, with suche power and extremitie that they were bothe of force and necessitie compelled to repaire to the Citie of Bourges in Berry, and there to appoynte theym selies either to rendze or defend

offer of friends...

* Argus, the defend. Ye must vnderstand that p[ri]nces somtyme haue * Argus eyes
son of Arilloz and 1 Hydus eares. For this feate was not so secretly wrought in Eng-
the. v. king of land but it was apparantly espied in Fraunce; wherfore the Frenche
the Argus, kynges counsaill sent the Earle of saint Paule the olde cankered enemy
p[ro]p[er]ties faim hym to haue to the Englishmen into the parties of Picardy with fiften hundred hoz-
had an hun- semen and a great number of fotemen, he ordeined certain of his men to
dred eyes, sp[er] gnifing ther by hys wyfe- geue assaule to the toune of Guines while he stode in a skale to lie in
dome and cir- camsp[er]cion. waite for the relefe that might come from Calais. The furious French-
1 Hydus, the men brake a fewe old pales about poze mens gardens of Guines, but
Poetes faim to haue longe the men of warre of the Castell shotte so fiercelly at them with arrowes
eares, signif- and cast out wyldestier in suche abundaunce that the assailantes were
yng therby, p[ro]p[er]ties hcare fayne to retire. And so the Earle of saint Paule which neuer wonne gain
farr of. but lost honour at the English mens handes, returned not onely wyth
losse of his people but deprauded of his desyred pray, returned to the
toune of saint Quintins.

The. xiii. yere



The Frenche kyng in the meane season by the enticement of the
duke of Burgoine laid sege to the cite of Bourges in Berry
where the duke of Orleans and his confederates had inclu-
ded and fortified themselves. When the kyng of Englande
was thereof aduertysed, he with all diligence sent forthe his sonne Tho-
mas duke of Clarence, and Edward duke of York with. viii. C. horse-
men and nine thousand Archers whiche toke land in the bay of Hogges
in Normandy by saint Wasse in the territory of Constantine. Then-
Englishmen swarmed lyke Bees rounde aboute the Countrey, robbing
Marchauntes, spoyling husbandmen and brennyng townes, and were
ioyously receiued of the Erles of Maunson and Richemond fauours of
the Orleantall part. The counsaill of Fraunce not willyng that the En-
glishmen should ioyne or concurte with the Dukes of Orleans and
Berry or their complices, caused a common fame (although it were not
trewe) to be diuulged abrode that there was a finall peace and a perfit
amitie concluded betwene the Frenche kyng and his lordes whiche late-
ly were to hym aduersaries. When this fable was notified to the En-
glishmen whiche were by hastie iourneis passed the ryuer of Leste, they
spoyled the toune and Monastery of Beaultew, and wasted with fyre
and swerde the countreis of Touraine and Maine. Against whome the
duke of Burgoyne sent the lord of Rambures with a great armie, whiche
in short time was befoze vanquished. The Dolphyn of Fraunce fe-
aryng the doynges of the Englishmen concluded a fayned peace be-
twene the dukes of Orleans and Burgoyne and their adherentes, so
that the duke of Orleans should without delay dispatche out of the
dominions of Fraunce all the English armie. The duke was not ryche
to paie, and the Englishmen were greedy to haue, in so muche that they
marchyng toward Guen in good order what by lackyng of townes and
what with raunsomyng of ryche perlones, gat greate treasure and ma-
ny good prayes. Besyde this to the aide of the duke of Orleans kyng
Henry

it began to be brought by
the French king against
the English.

The English
in the bay of
Hogges.

A fayned peace
was concluded
abrode.

The Dolphyn
of France
feared the
doings of the
Englishmen.

The. xiii. yere.

Henry sent to Calais thelces of Kent and Warwicke with. ii. thousande
fichtyng men whiche spoyled and defaced the countie of Bullenois, and
brent the towne of Samer de Boys and toke with assaule the fortresse
of Bussalte with diuers other. The duke of Orleans which was dai-
ly called on to dispatche the Englishmen out of Fraunce, came to the
duke of Clarence and his army tending to them a. M. gramercies and
distributed to them as muche money as either he or his frendes myght
easily spare: And for two hundred and. ix. M. Frankes whiche remay-
ned unpai'de he deliuered in gage his second brother Ihon erle of An-
guleme whiche was Grandfather to Fraunces afterward French kyng
and sir Marcell of Bourge, sir Ihon of Samoures, sir Arthebault of
Uiliers and diuers other, whiche earle long continued in Englande as
you shall perceiue hereafter. When this agreement was taken, the dukes
of Clarence and York with greate pray (tyche prisoners, and welthy
hostages) came to Burdeaur making warre on the frontiers of Fraunce,
to their greate gayne and profitable lucre. So by the onely comyng
of the Englishmen into Fraunce the duke of Orleans was restored
not onely to peace and quietnes with al perlones save the duke of Bour-
goyne: But also fell in suche fauour with the kyng and the realme, that
he was of all men welbeloued, muche honoured and hyghly esteemed, and
so continued tyll waueryng Fortune turned her variable whele. For af-
ter this he beyng enemy to the English nation was vanquished and
taken prisoner and so remayned in England aboue. xxiii. yeres, tyll the
flower of his age was passed or soze blemysed.

The. xiiii. yere.



After these greate and fortunat chaunces happened to kyng
Henry, he perfectly remembryng that there could be no more
praple geuen to a Prince then to execute his office in admini-
stryng Justice whiche aboute all thyng is the very necessary
minister to all people, entending to lyue in quietnes, beyng now deli-
uered of al Ciuill deuision and intestine discencion, with the whiche al-
moste all Christendom was infected and disturbed, not onely to the grete
decay of Chyistes religion and Christian creatures but to the greate ex-
altation of Dainym princes, by the dilating of the pestiferous sect of the
false counterfeit prophete vainglorious Mahomet: called a great coun-
saill of the thre estates of his realme, in the whiche he deliberately con-
sulted and concluded aswell for the politike gouernaunce of his realme
as also for the warre to be made against the Infidels, and especially for
the recovery of the holy Citie of Jerusalem, in whiche Christian warres
he entended to ende his transitory life, and for that cause he prepared a
great army, and gathered muche treasure, entending to set forwarde in
thesame spryng tyme. But se the chaunce, whatloever man intendeth
God sodainly reuerleth, what princes will, God wil not, what we thynke
stable, God sodainly maketh mutable, to the entent that Salomons
sayng might be found trewe, whiche wrote that the wysdome of men is
but folishnes befoze God. When this Prince was thus furnished with
treasure

The Duke of Orleans
was restored to
peace and quietnes
with all perlones
save the duke of
Bourgoyne.

The Duke of Orleans
was restored to
peace and quietnes
with all perlones
save the duke of
Bourgoyne.

After he was
vanquished and
taken prisoner
he remained in
England.

The. xiiii. yere.

A parliament
was called
to consult
warre
against
the Infidels.

The number
of the army
was
great.

The. xiiij. yere of

treasure sufficient, with valiant capitaines and hardy souldiers, with tall shippes furnished with vitayles munitions and all thynges necessary for suche a iourney voyall, he was taken with a soze todayn disease and laied in his bed: whiche disease was not Lepzy stryken by the handes of God as folysch friers befoze declared, for then he neither would for shame, noz for debilitie was able to enterpryse so great a iourney as into Jewrie in his own person, but he was taken with a soze Apoplexie of the whiche he languished tyll his appointed howze, and had none other grete noz malady. Durynge which sekenes as Auctozs write he caused his crowne to be set on the pillowe at his beddes heade and sodainly his pange so soze troubled hym that he lay as though all his vital spirites had bene from hym departed: suche chamberleins as had the cure & charge of his body thynkyng hym to be departed and deade covered his face with a linnen cloth. The pryncie his sonne being therof aduertised, entered into the chamber and toke away the crowne and departed: the father beyng todaynly reuiuied out of his traunce quickly perceyued the lacke of his crowne, and hauyng knowledge that the pryncie his sonne had possessed it, caused hym to repaite to his pzesence, requiryng of hym for what cause he had so mistused hymselfe. The pryncie with a good audacitie answered, sit to myne and all mennes iudgements you seme deade in this worlde, wherefoze I as your next and apatant heyre toke that as mine owne and not as yours: well saye son sated the kyng (with a great sigh) what right I had to it and how I enjoyed it God knoweth, well of the pryncie if you die kyng I will haue the garland and crest too kepe it with the swerde against all mine enemies as you haue done: well said the kyng I comit al to God & remeber you to do well, and with that turned himself in his bed & shortly after departed to God, in a chamber of the Abbottes of Westminster called Ierusalem the .xx. day of Marche in the yere of our lord. M. lxxxv. and in the yere of his age. xlvi. whiche he had reigned. xliij. yeres. v. monethes & odde daies in muche perplexitie and littell pleasure. whose body with all funeral pompe was conueighed to Canterbury, and there solemply buried, leuyng behind hym by the lady Mary daughter to lord Humfrey erle of Hereford & Northampton, Henry pryncie of Wales, Thomas duke of Clarence, John duke of Bedford, Humfrey duke of Glocester, Blanche duchesse of Bautey, & Phillip Quene of Denmarke, for by his last wyfe Quene Jane he had no children. This kyng was of a meane stature wel proportioned and formally compact, quicke and deliuer & of a stout courage. After that he had appeased all ciuile discensions he shewed hym self so gently to all men that he gat hym moze loue of the nobles in the latter daies then he had malice & ill will of them in the begynnynge. When tidynges of his death was related to the duke of Clarence beyng in Aquitayn, he with all diligent celeritie toke ship with therle of Angulesme, and other his hostages & returned into Englande to the great comfort of his brethren.

The ende of the ynquiet tyme of kyng Henry the fourth,

A table into the hystory of Kyng Henry the fourth.

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* Apoplexie is a sekenes engendered of grete humours whiche fill the vessels of the heade from whence the flyng of the body cometh. And therefore they whiche haue this disease are depriued of felynge speache & moouyng.

From Henry's flight to the battle of Barnet in 1471.

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f 3 2 3 3.

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of Kyng Henry the fifth



Henry Prince of Wales, Conne
and heire to kyng Henry the. iiii. bozne
at Donmouth on the Riuer of Wyne,
after the obsequies of his noble pater
solely celebrare and sumptuously sint-
Med, toke vpon him the high power &
regiment of this realme of Englande
the. xx. daie of Marche in the yere. af-
ter that Christ our sauioz had entered
into the immaculate wōbe of the holy
uigin hys naturall mother a thou-
sande foure hundred and. xii. and was

crowned the. ix. daie of April then next ensuyng, and proclaimed kyng
by the name of kyng Henry the fifth. Before whiche royall possession
so by hym obteyned, diuerse noble men and honorable personages did
to hym homage, liege and sware dewty obedience (whiche thyng had not
been before experimēted) as to hym in whom they conceiued a good ex-
pectacion bothe of his verteous begynnynge and also of his fortunat
successe in all thynges whiche shoulde be attempted or begonne durynge
the tyme of his prosperous reigne and fortunat Empire.

THIS kyng, this man was he, whiche (accozdyng to the olde Pro-
uerbe) declared and shewed that honors ought to change maners, for
incontinent after that he was staled in the siege royall, and had recey-
ued the crowne and scepter of the famous and fortunat region, deter-
mined with hymself to put on the shape of a new man, and to vlie ano-
ther sorte of liuyng, turnyng insolencie and wyldnes into grauitie and
sobernes, and waueryng vice into constant vertue. And to thentent that
he would so continue without goyng backe, & not therunto bee allured
by his familer compaignions, with whom he had passed his young age
and wanton pastime & riotous misorder (in so muche that for imprison-
mente of one of his wanton mates and vnyustie plaisaiers he strake
the chiete Justice with his fiste on the face. For whiche offence he was
not onely committed to streyght prison, but also of his father put out of
the prey counsaill and banished the courte, and his brother Thomas
duke of Clarence elected president of the kynges counsaill to hys great
displeasure and open reproche) he therfore banished and seperated from
hym all his old flatterers and familer compaignions, (not vnreuer-
ded nor yet vnpreferred) inhibityng them vpon a greate pain not once
to appoche ether to his speche or presence, nor yet to lodge or souerne
within ten miles of hys courte or mansion. And in their places he elec-
ted and chose men of grauitie, men of witte, and men of high policy, by

*of ap. 1405. from
St. B. game & re*

*honour brought to
by his new good man*

*kyng Henry the fifth
but for strale
first Justice of the
for imprisonment of
country company of
the*

*all flatterers & dis-
persed banished
miles from the court
whole*

a. j. whole

*Capitulum 11. de
Hystoria*

The first yere of
whole wile counsayll and prudente instruccion he mighte at all tymes
rule to his honoz and gouerne to his profite. This prince was almost
the Arabicall Phenix, and amongest his predecessors a very Paragon:
For that he amongest all gouernors, chiefly did remembre that a kyng
ought to bee a ruler with wit, grauitie, circumspeccion, diligence and
constancie, and for that cause to haue a rule to hym comitted, not for an
honoz, but for an onozartus charge and daily burden, and not to looke
so muche on other mennes luynges; as to consider and remembre his
owne doynges and propre actes. For whiche cause, he not to muche tru-
styng to the readinesse of his owne witte, nor to the iudgements of his
owne waueryng will, called to his counsayll suche prudent and politi-
que personages, the whiche should not onely help to ease his charge &
payn in supporting the burden of his realme and Empire, but also in-
cense and instruct hym with suche good reasons and fruitefull perswa-
sions, that he mighte knowe hymselfe a synguler mirroz and manifest ex-
ample of mozaill vertues and good qualities to his comen people and
louing subiectes. For it is daily seen, that a vicious prince doth muche
more hurte with his pernicious exaple to other, then to hymselfe by his
owne peculier offence. For it is not so muche euill as Cicero saith (al-
though it bee euill in it self) a prince to do euill, as he by his euill doynges
ges to corrupte other, because it is daily seen, that as princes change, the
people altereth, and as kynges go, the subiectes folowe. For certainly
he that is preferred to high authoritee, is therefore muche exalted and
had in honoz, that he should rule, ouerse and correct the maners and con-
ditions of the people; and bigilantly to forsee and dayly study how to
acquite to hymselfe lande and glozy, and to other profite and comodite,
and not to delight in worldly pleasures whiche are comen amongest
the lowest sorte of the vile and rustycall people. And he that wyll do no
thyng nor can do nothyng is more worthy to be called a seruant then a
ruler, & a subiect rather then a gouernor. For what can be more shame
or reproche to a prince, then he whiche ought to gouerne and rule other
shall by cowardnes, slouth and ignorance as a pupille not of viii. or x.
yeres of age, but beyng of xx. or xxx. yeres and more, shall be compelled
to obey and folowe the willes of other, and be ruled and beare no rule,
like a ward and not lyke a garden, like a seruant and not like a Master.
Suche a gouernor was kyng Richard the seconde, whiche othymselfe
beyng not of the mooste euill disposicion, was not of so symple a
mynde, nor of suche debilitie of witte, nor yet of so litle herte and corage,
but he might haue demaunded and learned good and profitable coun-
sayll, and after aduys taken, kept retayned and folowed the same: But
howsoeuer it was, vnprofitable counsayllers wer his confusion and fi-
nall perdicion. Suche another ruler was kyng Edward the seconde,
whiche two before named kynges fell from the high glozy of fortunes
whele two extreme misery and miserable calamitee. By whose infortu-
nate chance (as I thynke this kyng Henry beyng admonished, expul-
sed

*Quia pueri sunt
prophetae*

*Two Kinges for
of Edward the
second. 2.*

sed from hym his old plaie felowes, his pteupe Scophantes and vn-
gracious gard as authozs and procurers of al mischies and riot, and
assigned into their places men of grauitie, persones of actiuitee, and
counsayllers of greate witte and pollicie.

AFTER that he had laied this prudent and polletique foundacis,
he entenyng in his mynd to do many noble and notable actes, and re-
membryng that all goodnes cometh of God, and that all worldly thyn-
ges and humayn Actes bee moze weaker and poozer then the celesti-
all powers & heuently rewardes, determined to begyn with some thyn-
g pleasaunt & acceptable to God. Wherefore he fyrst commaunded the
Clergie sincerley and truly to preache the worde of God and to lyue as
ter the same; so that they to the tempoaltpe might be the Lanternes of
light and nitroz of vertue. The laye men he willed to serue God and
obey their prince, prohibiting to them aboue all thynge bzeche of ma-
trimony ble of sweryng & wiltull perury, exhortyng bothe to loue toge-
ther as man with wyfe or brother with brother. Besyde this he elected
the best learned men in the lawes of the realme to the offices of iustice,
and men of good liuyng he preferred to high degrees and aucthorite.

*Henry to reform
the King & his
Clergy.*

St. Germaine's Hamlet

THE madnes of the Welshemen and Scottes (whose often incur-
sions and robberyes he wel had in his fathers daies experimented and
assaied) he studied to assuage and repress, to the intent that he beeyng
quiet in his owne regions, might ether make outward warre without
doubte or dangier, or els for the comen wealth of his realme to study
how to encrease the glozy of his seigniozy, & so both kepe & conserue it.

VVHEN all thinges were thus settled and framed to his purpose,
he caused the body of kyng Richard the seconde to be remoued with all
funerall pompes conueniente for his estate, from Langeley to West-
minster, where he was honozably entereed with Quene Anne his firste
wife in a solempne tombre erected and set by at the costes and charges
of this noble prince kyng Henry.

*King Richard the
second.*

ALTHOUGH this prudente prince & this polletique gouernor
had set and established all thinges beyng in difference and variaunce
within his owne peculier realmes, countrees and territories and confi-
nes of the same: yet he nothyng lesse forgetting nor no one thyn-
g moze myndyng or desiryng, then the ceasyn-
g of the long scisme and deuision
sprong & continued in the catholyke church of Christian religion by the
mooste ambitious desire and auaricious appetite of certayn persones
callyng themselfes spirituall fathers, but in deede carnall coueteours
and greedy glottons aspyryng for honoz and not for vertue to the proud
see of Rome, desiryng moze to pylle then to profite Christes flocke or
Christian religion, hauyng knowledge that a generall counsayll was
somoned to bee celebrate and kept at the faire citee of Constance vpon
the riuier of Reyne, thought that it was not his honoz nor yet his duetie,
beyng thereof warned by the Emperoz Sigismond to bee as a hearer
and no partaker in so high a cause, and in expectall in so high an assem-
ble

*Constance
1418*

The firste yere of

ble. Wherefore he sent thither Richard erle of Warwicke and thre bi-
shoppes with other famous prelates and doctozs, besides knyghtes and
esquires to the numbze of eight hundred hozles. They wer men so well
appareled and their hozles so richely trapped, and all the compaignie
so well furnisied, that the Alwames wondzed, the Italians galed, and
all other nacions were astonned to se suche an honozable compaignie
come from a countree so farre distant. At this Synody were assembled
(as one authoz writeth) CCC. xli. bishoppes, Abbotes and doctozs
v. C. lxiii. noble men, knyghtes and esquires. xvi. M. beside teruauntes
whiche (not accomptyng the townes men) wer numbzed. lxxv. M. perso-
nes. These Ambassadors were highly receued of the Emperoz Sy-
gismund and of the Romishe bishop called Ihon the. xliii. whiche in
thelame counsayll for greate and abhominable crimes and detestable
offences by hym perpetrated and comitted (of the whiche he could not
pouрге hymself noz make any defence) was by thesame Synody accor-
dyng to his demerites put doune, and of his estate depztued. Gregory
the. xii. was one of the Scismatical numbze, fearyng Gane moze then
regardyng his worldly affeccion did putte doune hymself of his owne
propze mocion from his foolishe vsurped name and Popishe dignitee.
But Benedict the. xiii. still and stidy affirmyng hym self to be the very
Aiker of God, so muche desired honoz, and so muche was wrapped in
his owne folishe and fantasticall opinion, that no frend could perswade
hym, noz argumēt entice hym, noz no reason retrayn hym from thesame,
and so accorpyng to his desert by open iudgement, agaynst his wil, lost
bothe name and honestie. And thze yeres after Dtho Columbe a noble
Romaine bozne was elected to the bishopricke of Rome and named
Martyne the fift.

In this counsaill Ihon Wicliffe bozne in England, and Ihon Hulle
and Iherom of Prage wer condempned to death. Durpyng this firste yere,
sic Ihon Old Castle, whiche by his wyfe was called lorde Cobham, a
balaunt capitain and an hardy gentelman, was accused to the Archbi-
shop of Caunturbury of certayn poyntes of heresy. Whiche bishoppe
knowyng hym to be highly in the kynges fauoz, declared to his high-
nes the whole accusacion. The kyng first hauing compassion of the no-
ble man, required the prelates that if he were a strayed shepe, rather by
gentelnes then by rigoure to reduce hym to his olde flocke. After that
he sendyng for hym, godly exhorted and louyngly admonished hym to
reconcile hymself to God and his lawes. The lorde Cobham not onely
thanked the kyng of his moste fauozable clemencye, but also declared
firste to hym by mouthe and afterwarde by writyng the foundation of
his faith, the ground of his belefe and the botome of his stomacke, af-
firmyng his grace to be his supzeme hed and competent iudge & none
other persone, offeryng an hundred knyghtes and esquyres to come to
his purgaciō, or els to fight in open listes with his accusozs. The kyng
not onely knowyng the lawes of the realme, but also perswaded by his
counsaill

Henry the firste sent
to the romishe at
rompau

Henry the firste sent
to the romishe at
rompau

Henry the firste sent
to the romishe at
rompau

Kyng Henry the. v.

Fol. iiii.

counsayll, that hereticall accusacions ought to be tried by the spirituall
prelates, sente hym to the tower of London there to abide the determi-
nacion of the clergie accorpyng to the statutes in and for that case pro-
uyded. After whiche tyme the. xxiii. daye of Septembze, a solemne ses-
sion was appoynted in the Cathedrall church of saincte Paule, and an-
other the. xxv. daye of the said moneth in the hal of the Friers prechers
in London, in whiche places the sayed lorde was examined, apposed and
fully heard, & in conclusion by the Archbyschop denounced an hereticke
and so remitted agayn to the tours of London: fro whiche place, either
by help of frendes or corruption of keepers, he preuely escaped and cam
into Wales, where he remayned by the space of thze yeres and moze.

AFTER this tyme in a certayn vnlawfull assemble was taken the
Robert Acton knight, a man of greate wit & possessions, Ihon Brouns
Esquire, Ihon Beuerley clerke and a greate numbze of other whiche
were brought to the kynges presence, and to hym declared the cause of
their commocion and risyng: and accused a greate numbze of their lord
and societie (whiche confessio because I haue not seen, I leaue at large.)
After this folishe acte, so many persones were appzehended that all the
prisons in and about London wer teplenysied with people. The chief
of them whiche wer. xxix. wer condempned by the clergie of heresy, and
attaynted of high treason as mouers of warre agaynst their kyng by
the tempoꝛall lawe in the Gylde hall the. xii. daye of December, and ad-
iudged for treason to be drawen and hanged, and for heresy to be consu-
med with fyze galowes and all: Whiche iudgemente was executed in
Januer folowyng on the sayed Robert Acton and the. xxviii. other.

SOME saye that the occasion of their death was the conueighance
of the Lorde Cobham out of prision. Other write that it was bothe for
treason and heresy as the recoꝛd declareth. Certayn affirme that it was
for feyned causes surmysed by the spiritualltie moze of displeasour then
truth: the iudgement wherof I leaue to men indifferent. For surely all
coniectures be not true, noz all writynges are not the Gospel, and therof
foze because I was nether a witnes of the facts, noz present at the deede
I ouerpasse that matter and begyn another.

The se. onde yere.



Kyng Henry continually studyng for the honoz of hym self
and advancement of hys people, called his high courte of
parliament the last daye of Aprill in the toune of Leicester
In the whiche parliamente many profitable lawes were
concluded: and many petitions moued wer for that tyme
deferred. Amongest whiche requestes, one was, that a bill exhibited in
the parliamente holden at Westminster in the. xi. yere of kyng Henry
the fourth (whiche by reason that the kyng was then vexed and trou-
bled with ciuill deuision & domesticall dissention, came to none effect)
might now bee well studied, pondered, regarded and brought to some
good

and Cobham
out of his prison

finished & transfer
Jungid & Girard

A parliament at Leicester

and

good

good conclusion. The effect of whiche supplicacion was, that the ten^r porall landes deuoutely geue, and disordnatly spent by religious and other spirituall perlones, might suffice to maynteyn to the honoz of the kyng and defenee of the realme, xv. erles, xv. C. knyghtes. vi. D. ii. C. elquires, and C. almose houses for relief onely of the poore impotent and neddy perlones, and the kyng to haue clerely to his cofers twentie thousande poundes, with many other prouisions and valewes of religious houses whiche I ouerpaste.

THIS befoze remembred bill was muche noted and feared emogest the religious sort whom in effect it muche touched, in so muche that the fat Abbotes swet, the proude Bishops frowned, the poore Fryers cursed the sely Nonnes wept, and al together wer nothyng pleased nor content. Now to finde a remedy for a mischief and a tent to stop a wounde, the Clergy myndyng rather to bowe then breake, a greed to offere to the kyng a greate some of money to stave this newe moued demaund. The cause of this offere leined to some of the wise prelates nether Decente nor conuenient, for they well forsaue and perfightly knewe that yf the commons perceiued that they by reward or offere of money would resist their request & peticio, that they stirred & moued with a fury would not onely rayle and despise them as corruptours of Princes and enemyes of the publique wealthe, but would so crye and call on the kyng and his temporary lordes that they were lyke to lese bothe worke and oyle, cost and liuyng: wherfore they determined to cast all chaunces whiche mighte serue their purpose, & in especiall to replenishe the kynges bryne with some plesante study that he should nether phantasy nor regard the leetous petition of the importunate commons.

VVHERFORE on a daie whē the king was present in the parliament, Henry Chicheley Archebishop of Canturbury therto newly preferred, whiche befozetime had been a Monk of the Carthusians, a man whiche had professed wilfull pouertie in religion, and yet commyng a brode muche desired honoz, & a man muche regardyng Godes law, but moze louyng his owne lucre. After lowe obeysaunce made to the kyng he sayd after this maner in effect. Whē I consider our most entierly beloued and no lesse drad souereygne lord & naturall Prince, the louyng mynd, the daily labor and continuall study whiche you incessantly implore bothe for thaduancemēt of the honoz of your realme and also profite of your people: I cannot nor ought not, except I would bee noted not onely ingrate to your royall person beyng my patrone & preferer, but also a neglecter of my dutye, a secrete mummer of suche thynges whiche touche both the inheritance of your crowne & the honoz of your realme ether holde my peace or kepe silence. For all authozs agree that the glory of kynges consisteth not onely in high bloud and haute progeny, not in habundant riches and superfluous substaunce, nor in pleasant pastyme & ioyous solace: But the very tye of the magnificence of a prince resteth in populous riche regions, wealthy subiectes & beautiful cities

...the first a bill was framed against the poore land of the small and.

The oracion of Henry Chicheley Archebyschoppe of Canturbury

cities and townes of the whiche thanked be God, although you be conveniently furnished both within your realmes of England & Ireland and principallite of Wales, yet by lineal discent, by progeny of blud and by very inheritance, not onely the duchy of Normandy and Aquitaine with the counties of Antows and Mayne and the contrey of Gascoyn are to you as true and vndubitate heir of the same laulfully deuoluted and lineally discented from the high and most noble prince of famous memozy kyng Edward the third your great grandfather, but also the whole realme of Fraunce with all his prerogatiues and prehemynences, to you as heire to your great grandfather is of right belongyng and apperteynyng. In whiche realme, to reherse what noble perlones, what beautiful cities, what fertile regions, what substantial marchantes, and what plentiful rivers are conteigned and included, I assure you that tyme should rather fayle then matter should wax skant. The fraudulent Frenchmen to defraude and take away your ryght and title to the realme of Fraunce, in the tyme of your noble progenitor kyng Edward the thirde, alledged a lawe, vntuly sayned, falsely gloled and Sophistically expounded, wherof the very wordes are these, *Interam salicam mulieres ne succedant*, which is to say, let not womē succede in the land & Salicque. This land Salicque the deceitful glosers name to be the realme of Fraunce. This lawe the Logically interpretours assigne to directe the crowne and regalitie of the same region, as who would say that to that prehemynence no woman were hable to aspire, nor no heire female was worthy to inherite. The French wyters affirm that Pharamond kyng of the Frenche Gaules, first instituted this lawe which neuer was, should or might be broken. See nowe howe an euell glose confoundeth the text, and a perciall interpretour marreth the sentence, for first it is apparantly knowen and by an hundred wyters sonfirmed that Pharamond whom they alledge to be aucthou of this lawe was Duke of Francouia in Germany, and elected to be kyng of the Sicambres, whiche calling them selves Frenchmen had gotten a parte of the Gaule Celtike betwene the riuers of Marne and Seyn. This Pharamond disceased in the yere of our Lord. iiii. C. and. xxvi. long after whose death, Charles the great beyng Emperoure and many yeres makyng warre on the Saxons dyd in bluddy battaile disperse and confounde the whole puissaunce of that nacton in the yere of our Lord. viii. C. and. liue, and broughte them to the catholique faith and chrystian conformity. After whiche victozy certayne souldiers as the Frenche Cronographers affirm, passed ouer the water of Sala and there inhabited, betwene the riuers of Elue and Sala, and wer commonly called Salic Frenchmen or saly Gaules, whiche countrey nowe is the lande of Wislme. This people had suche displeasure at the vn honest fashions of the Germain women, that they made a law that the females shuld not succede to any inheritance within that land.

NO VVE with indifferent eares yf you will note these two pointes you

...the right by the do normandi Aquitaine Angre, mayne Gascoyn & all fraunce to the kyng apperteynyng.

...the landes Salicque.

The second yere of

you shall easily perceyue that the lawe Salique was only fayned and inuented to put your noble progenitours and you from your lawfull ryght and true inheritaunce. For they saye that Pharamond made the lawe for the land Salique, whiche the glose calleth Fraunce. Then I demaunde of master Glosier or rather master Doctoz commenter, yf I may call a commenter an open lyer, whether Pharamond whiche died .iiii. C. xlii. yeres befoze the Frenchemen possessed the Gaule Salique and neuer sawe or knewe it, made a lawe of that thyng whiche at that tyme was not his nor inhabited by his people. Beside this, the realme of Fraunce whiche is your patrimony is compact of .iiii. Gaules, Belgique, Celtique and Aquitayn, and no part of Salique: then may the glosier expounde aswell that Gaule Belgique is the countrey of Bzptayn, as to glose that the lande Salique is the whole realme and Dominion of the crowne of Fraunce. Wonder it is to see how the Frenchmen Juggle with this phantasticall lawe, folowynge the crafty halatders which vse a play called seest thou me or seest thou me not. For whē Kyng Pepyn whiche was Duke of Brabant by his mother Begga, and Master of the palayce of Fraunce coueted the crowne and Scepter of the realme, the frenche nation not remembryng this infringible lawe, deposed Chylderyck the .iii. the very heyze male and vndoubted chyld of the line of Pharamond and Clouis kynges of Fraunce by the counsayll of Zachary then Bishop of Rome, and set vp in trone thys Pepyn as nexte heyze generall descended of lady Blithyld daughter to kyng Clothayze the first. Hugh Capet also whiche vsurped the crowne with out ryght or reason on Charles duke of Lozayne the sole heyze male of the lyne and stocke of Charles the great, after that he had shamefully murdered and in pitifull prison by the procurement of the Bishop of Orleans destroyed the sayd Charles, to make hys title seme true and apere good, where in dede it was bothe euell and vnttrue, to blynd the opinions of the common people and to set a glasse befoze their eyes, conueyghed hym selfe as heyze to the lady Lyngard daughter to the kyng Charlemayne sonne to Lewes the Emperoz whiche was sonne to Charles the great kyng of Fraunce. Kyng Lewes also the ninth whome the Frenchmen call Saint Lewes beyng very heyze to the sayd vsurper Hugh Capet, coulde neuer be satisfied in hys conscience howe he might iustely kepe and possesse the crowne & regalitye of the realme of Fraunce tyll he was perswaded and fully instructed that Duene Isabell hys graundmother was lineally descended of Lady Ermengard daughter & heyze to the aboue named Charles duke of Lozayn, by the foresayd Hugh Capet of lyfe and realme wrongfully depzied: by the which marriage the bludde and line of kyng Charles the great was agayne vnted and restozed to the Crowne and Scepter of Fraunce, so that it more clearet then the sonne, openly appeareth the title of Kyng Pepyn, the clayme of Hugh Capet, the possession of kyng Lewes, ye and of all the French kynges to this day, are deriued, claymed and conueyghed from the

*The four parts of Fraunce
Belgique Celtique
Aquitaine
France*

*King Capet was
of the realme of France*

Kyng Henry the .v.

Fol. 67

the heyze female; and yet they would barre you as though your great graundmother had bene no woman nor heyze female, but a painted Image or faded shadowe. It so many examples, yf suche copie of preiudices collected out of your owne histories and gathered oute of your owne writers suffice not to confounde your simple Salique lawe inuented by false fablers and crafty ymaginers of you fablyng Frenchmenne; then here what God sayeth in the booke of Numeri. When a man dieth withoute a sonne, let the inheritaunce descend to the daughter: If your princes call them selves most Christian kynges, let them folowe the lawe of God befoze the lawe of the Dampin Pharamond. Are not all lawes discrepant from Goddes lawes euell, and to al Christian eares odious and noysome? Are frenche women descended of the blud royall no Christians, and not worthe to inherite in the realme of Fraunce? Is the realme of Fraunce more noble then the kyngdome of Iuda of whom Christ descended by a woman? When God sayed to Abraham that in one of his seede all nacions shuld be blessed, how came Christ of the seede of Abraham but onely by that immaculate Virgyn his glorious mother? Arke wyse, when the Prophet Miches sayd, thou tribe of Iuda art not the leaste of estimation amongst the Princes of Iuda, for oute of the shall come a capitayne whiche shall rule and direct my people of Istraell. Howe descended Christ from the tote of Jesse, and howe was he duke and capitayn of the Istraelites, and how descended he of the line of Dauid: But onely by his mother a pure virgin and a married wyfe. Beholde by goddes lawe, women shall inherite Behold in Fraunce; Frenchemen haue inherited by the onely lyne of the women, and yet Englishmen be prohibited to clayme by the heyze female contrary to the lawe of God and man. Wherfoze regarde well my soueraygne Lord your iust and true title to the realme of Fraunce, by Goddes lawe and mannes lawe to you lawfully dyuoluted as very heire to Duene Isabell your great graundmother daughter to kyng Philip the faire and suster and heire to .iii. kynges discealyng without any issue. Whiche inheritaunce of the woman is declared to be iuste by the Moisaicall lawe and vled and approued by the Gallican descent as I haue befoze declared. Therfoze for Goddes sake leese not your patrimony, disherite not your heires, dishonour not your selfe, diminish not your title, whiche your noble progenitours so highly haue esteemed, Wherfoze auance forth your banner, fight for your ryghte, conquere your inheritaunce, spare not swerde, blud, or fyre, your warre is iuste, your cause is good, and your claim true: and therfoze couragiously set forward your warre agaynst your enemyes. And to the entent that we your louyng chapleins and obedient subiectes of the spiritualtie would shewe our selves willyng and desirynge to ayde you for the recouery of your auuncient right and true title to the crowne of Fraunce, we haue in our spirituall conuocation graunted to your highnes suche a some of money as neuer by no spirituall persons was to any prince befoze your daies

*In lawe in the Bible
of Numeri for Princes*

*Queen Isabell
to King Philip
to King Henry
to King Henry*

The firste yere of

daies geuen or aduanced, beside our daily praies and continual pze-
cations to God and his saintes for prosperus successe to ensue in your
merciall exployte and royall passage. When the Archebishop had fini-
shed his prepared purpose, Raufe Erle of Westmerland, a man of no
lesse grauntie then experience, and of no moze experience then stomach,
whiche was then high Warden of the marches toward Scotland, and
therfoze thinkyng that yf the kyng shuld passe ouer into Fraunce with
his whole puissaunce, that his power should be to weake to withstand
the strength of Scotland if they shuld invade duryng the kynges ab-
sence. Wherfoze he rose vp, & making hys obeysance to the kyng sayd.

The Dyaco
of Banke erle
of Westmer-
land.

SVRELY sir, as my lord of Canterbury hath clerkely declared, the
conquest of Fraunce is very honozable, and when it is gotten and ob-
teigned very profitable and pleasant: But sayyng your graces refoze-
macion, I say and affirme, that to conquere Scotland is moze necessa-
ry, moze apparante easie, and moze profitable to this realme: then is
the gayne of Fraunce. For althoughe I am not so well learned as my
lord Archebishop is, nor haue not proceded to degre in the Vniuersitie,
yet I haue red, and heard great clarkes say, that strengthe knitte and
combined together is of moze force and efficacye then when it is seue-
red and disperfed. As for an example, sprinkle a vessell of water and it
moisteth not, but cast it out wholly together and it bothe washeth and
nozteth. This notable sayyng before this tyme hath encoraged Em-
perors, animated kynges and allured princes to conquere realmes to
them adioynyng, to vanquy the nacions to their dominions adiacent,
and to subdewe people either necessary for their purpose, or beyng to the
daily enenies or continuall aduersaries. For yf we beholde
what was the chiefe cause and occasion why rulers and gouernours so
soze laboured, thirsted and coueted to byyng all regions to them adioy-
nyng into one rule or Monarchy: Was it not done to this entent that
the conquerors might haue the onely power & entier gubernacion of all
the landes and people within their climate, and gouerne the in tyme of
peace and also haue their aide in tyme of war: Whiche monarchie was
of that maiestie and estimacion in the world, that no other foreyn prince
or exteriour potentate ether had audacitie or was able to attempte any
thyng within the territory or region of the monarchiall prince and ad-
ourned kyng. Let the kyngdome of the assiriens be your example, and
yf that suffile not, then loke on the Percians, after on the Grekes and
lastly on the Romaines, whiche euer desired and coueted moze to haue
the litle Ile of Sicile, the territory of the Numidians and the mean
Citie of the Samnites beyng daiely within their kennyng and smell,
rather then to obteyn populous Gaule, plenteous Hannony, or manly
Macedony lyng farre from sight and out of their circle or compasse.
This desire semeth to rise of a great prudent and vigilante policy, for
as a prince is of moze puissaunce when his countreis toyne, so is he of
moze strength when his power is at hande. And as men lackyng com-
fort

Kyng Henry the. v.

Fol. 61.

forte be moze releued by frendes whiche be presente, then by knisfolke
dwelling in foreyn countreys & regions farre of. So princes haue comonly
coueted and euer desired to se and beholde their dominions lyng nere
about them, rather then to here by repute from the countreis farre di-
stant from them. If this hath bene the polley of conquerours, thap-
petite of purchasers and the study of gouerners, why doth your grace
desire Fraunce before Scotlande, or couet a countrey farre from your
sight, before a realme vnder your nose? Do you not remember how the
hole Ile of Britayn was one entier Monarche in the tyme of your no-
ble auncetoz Kyng Brute first kyng and ruler of your famous Emptre
and gloriouse region: whiche deuidyng his realme to his thre sonnes
gaue to Lothryne his eldest sonne that part of Britayn that your high-
nes now enioyeth, and to Albanact his second sonne he gaue the coun-
treys of Albany nowe called Scotland, and to Camber his thirde sonne
he gaue the countrey of Cambria nowe called Wales: referuyng al-
waies to him & his heyres homage, lige and feaultie to all for the same
countreys and dominions. By this deuision, the glozy of the monarchie
of Britayne was clerely defaced, by this seperacion the strength of the
Brittish kynges was soze diminished, by this dispercion intestine war-
re began, and Ciuill rebellion sprange first within this region. For while
all was vnder one, no nacion durste ether once invade or attempte
warre agaynst the Brittons: but when the land was once deuided and
the monarchie vndone, outward enimitie or foreyn hostilitie not halfe
so muche infested, greued or troubled the valiaunt Brittons as their
owne neyghbours descended of one parent, and come of one progeny:
For the Albanactes otherwise called the false fraudulent Scottes, and
the Cambers otherwyse called the vnstable Welshemen, did not a lon-
gly withdrawe their fealtie, denie their homage, and refuse their allegi-
ance due to the kynges of this realme, but also made continuall warre
and destroyed their townes and stowe the people of their neyghbours
and Brittons. For whiche cause, diuers of your noble progenitours
haue not onely made warre and subdewed the Scottes for the denyng
of their homage and stirryng of rebellion, but also haue deposed their
kynges & princes and erected and set vp other in their estates and dig-
nities. Scater kyng of Scottes, for his rebellion was by Dunwallo
Molunius your noble predecessoz slayn and extincted. Kyng Arthure
also the Glozy of the Brittons erected Angosile to the scepter of Scot-
land and receaued of hym homage and fealtie. Yf I shuld reherse how
many kynges of Scotland haue done homage to your auncient prede-
cessors, or reherse howe many Scottishe kynges they haue corrected
and punished for their disobedience and denyng of homage, or declare
what kynges they as superior lordes and high Emperoures ouer the
vnderkinges of Scotland, haue elected & made rulers to thentent that
all people might manifestly perceue that it was moze gloriouse, moze
honourable and moze famous to a kyng to make a kyng then to be a
kyng

Grant King of England
deuider the kingdom
of...

King of Scotland
for...

The second yere. of

kyng by natural descent, I assure you, your eares woulde be moze we-
ryp or hearyng, then my toungue woulde be fatigate with open truth tel-
lyng. Your noble progenitour kyng Edward the firste couetyng to be
superior and to surmount in honour, or at the least to be equiuolent in
fame with his noble ancestours and famous progenitozs, daily studi-
ed and hourely compassed howe to byng the whole Isle of Briteygne
whiche by Brute was deuided into thze partes into one monarchy and
one dominton. After longe studie and greate consultacion had, he
subdewed Wales, and tamed the wylde people and broughte that vni-
tuly parte to hys olde home and aunciente degree, whiche thynge done
he likewyse inuaded Scotlande and conquered the countreye to the
towne of Berche called Sainte Thons towne standyng on the ryuer
of Tay, whiche he walled, diked and forted, rulyng that part with
Englyshe lawes, Englyshe customes and by Englyshe Judges, and
was all mozte at a poynte thereof to haue made a perfighte conqueste
and a complete Monarchie. But Oh Lorde, hasty deathe whiche ma-
keth an ende of all mortall creatures, sodeynly berefte hym of hys lyfe
and toke a waye his spirite, and so all thynge whiche he had deuyled,
whiche he had ymagined and seriously pretended, the small momente
of an houre turned vpside doune and sodaynly labuerted. Sith whose
deathe your greate Graundfather, ye and your noble father haue at-
tempted to byng that runnegate region into hys auncient counse and
former lyne, as a thynge bothe necessary, conueniente and mete to bee
topned and vnited to this realme, and so not only to reuiue the old em-
pire and famous Monarchie, but also to vnite and cobine that vertue
and strenght whiche from the tyme of Brute was disperfed and seuered,
in one body, in one hed and one corporacion. Wherfoze, if to your high
wisdom it seemeth not necessary takyng this terme necessary for nede-
full to conquere the realme of Scotlande as a thynge that nedes muste
be doen, yet will I not flye from my first sayng, but proue it necessary
(as the logicall paraphrastan and Philosophicall interpreters) do by a
distinction expoude this terme necessary to signifie a thynge conueni-
ent: That the conquest in Scotlande befoze the inuadyng of Fraunce
is mozte expedient, for experience teacheth and reason agreeth that e-
uery persone entredyng a purposed enterprize, or a determinate voyage
shoulde not onely prouide and make preparacion for al thinges requisite
and nedefull for his purpose or exployte, but also ought diligently to
fozsee with * Auncis eyes, and prouer and study with the serpentyne poli-
licie how to aduoyde and refell all thynge whiche might ether bee an
impediment to his progression and settyng forward or occasion of his
returne and losse of his enterprize, least he leuyng behynd hym an euill
neighbour, a continuall aduersary & a secrete enemy, maye assone lese
his owne propre realme, as conquere and gayne the dominion of ano-
ther: wherfoze the trite and common adage saith, leaue not the certayn
for the vncerteyn. Wherfoze it is necessary that I enucleate and open
to you

Edward the firste
broughte wales to fraunce
& subdued all most
all Scotland.

Edward the firste
broughte wales to fraunce
& subdued all most
all Scotland.

* Lyne is a
braide like to a
wyffe, whose
sighte dooeth
perce all thin-
ges.

Kyng Henry the. v.

to you certain articles cōteined in the old league and amitie betwene the
realmes of Fraunce and Scotlande, wherof the wordes be these.

THE warre or iniurie moued or done by the Englyshemen to one of
thesaid nacions, to be as a common wrong to bothe.

IF the Englyshemen make warre on the Frenche nation, then the
Scottes at the costes and charges of the Frenche kyng, shall minister
to them succours.

LIKEVVYSE if the Scottes be molested by the Englysh warres, the
Frenche nation hauing their costes allowed, shall be to them ayders &
assistens.

AND that none of bothe the nacions shall either contracte or make
peace with the realme of England without the consente and agrement
of the other.

AND to thentent that this league and amitie should be kept inuo-
late Robert le Bruce the usurper of Scotlande willed by his testament
two thynge in especiall to be obserued, the one, neuer to breake the
treatie concluded with Fraunce: The second neuer to kepe peace or pro-
mes with Englyshemen lenger then the keepyng therof were to them
ther profitable or necessary. Yet Thon Dayer and other Scottysh wy-
tters coloure this cause, sayng that he would haue no peace concluded
with Englande aboue thze yeres. But whatsoeuer wyters wryte or tal-
kers saye, they be to hym mooste faythfull executozs and haue neuer yet
broken his testament but daily kepe his precept and commaundement.
And for the perfourmaunce of this wyl and keepyng of this league, none
of your auncetours euer inuaded Fraunce, but incontinent the Scot-
tes troubled and vexed Englande. None of your progenitozs euer pas-
sed the sea in iust quarell against the Frenche nation, but the Scottyche
people in their absence entered your realme, spoyled your houses, slewe
your people and toke great prayes innumerable, only to prouoke your
auncetours for to returne from the inuading of Fraunce. If I should de-
clare to you their comen breakyng of leagues, their craftie and subtyll
dissimulacion, their false faise promises often sworne and neuer kept, I
doubt not but you would ten tymes moze abhorre their doying, then I
would bee ashamed of the tellyng. Therefore I saye still, and affirme it
necessary and conuenient to foze, that you leaue no enemies behynd at
your backe when you go to conquere aduersaries befoze your face. Be-
syde this, if you consider the dayly charges & the inconstant chanches that
maye happen, I thynke, yea and litle doubte but Scotlande shall bee ta-
med befoze Fraunce shall be framed. For if you will inuade Fraunce, ac-
cōpt what number of Myppes must transporzte your armie, recon what
charge of Ancors, what a multitude of Cables, and what innumerable
thynge apperteigne to a nauie. When you be there, if your men decay
by spykenes or by sword, if vitail faile, or if money waxe skante, if the
wynde turne contrary or an hideous tempeste aryse, you shall bee desti-
tute of aide, prouision and treasure, which in a strange region are the cō-
b. i. fusion

Robert le Bruce
willed by his testament
two thynge in especiall
to be obserued, the one,
neuer to breake the
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Fraunce: The second
neuer to kepe peace or
promes with Englyshemen
lenger then the keepyng
therof were to them
ther profitable or necessary.

The second yere of

fation & defacing of an armie. On the other syde, if you inuade Scot- lande, your men bee at hande, your vitall is nere, your aide is euer at your backe, so that in that voyage you shall haue haboundance in all thynges, and of nothyng you shall haue wante. See what an occasion fortune hath offered vnto you, is not their kyng your captiue and pris- oner? Is not the realme in greate deuision for the crueltie of the Duke of Albany, rather desiring to haue a foran gouernour, then a naturall ty- raunt. Wherefore my counsayll is, firste to inuade Scotlande, and by Gods grace to conquect and ioyne that region to your Empire, and to restoze the renoumed Monarchy of Britayn to her old estate and pre- heminence, and so beautified with realmes and furnished with people, to entre into Fraunce for the recoueryng of your righteous title and true inheritance, in obseruing the old auncient prouerbe vied by our forfa- thers, whiche saith, he that will fraunce wyne, muste with Scotland firste beginne.

In Oration
of the Duke of
Excester.

No of the Duke of Excester vncl to the Kyng, (whiche was well learned, and sent into Italy by his father entending to haue bene a prieste) he th; a: wyll Scotland wyne, let hym with fraunce firste begin. For if you call to remembraunce the common sayng of the wyle and ex- pect Philicions, whiche bothe write and teache, that if you will heale a malady you muste firste remoue the cause: If you wyll cure a soze, you muste firste take awaie the humour that fedeth the place: If you wil de- stroye a plante, plucke away his sap whiche is his nozillhyng and lyfe: Then if fraunce be the nozillher of Scotlande, if the frenche pencios be the sustainers of the Scottishe Nobilitee, if the educacion of Scot- tes in fraunce be the cause of practise and pollicie in Scotlande, then plucke away fraunce and the courage of the nobles of Scotlande shall be sone daunted and appalled: Take away fraunce and the herites of the comen people wil sone decay and waxe faint: Plucke away fraunce and neuer looke that Scotlande wyll resiste or withstande your power. For when the hed is gone, the body sone falleth, and when the sap say- leth the tree sone withereth. Let men reade the Chyonicles and peruse our Englyshe Chyonographers, & you shall sone fynde that the Scot- tes haue seldom of their owne mocion inuaded or vered Englande, but onely for the obseryng of the league in the whiche they bee bounde to fraunce: For the Scottes are the shaft and dart of the frenchemen to shote and cast at their pleasure against the Englyshe nation. And where they haue inuaded, as I can not deny but they haue done, what glozy or what profite succeeded of their enterpyre, I repute me to their peculiev histories. Kyng Malcolyn inuaded Englande, when kyng Wilyam the second was makynge warre in Normandy. Dauid le Brusse also en- tered Englande, your greate graundfather kyng Edwarde the third li- yng at the siege of Caleis. Was not Malcolyn slayne beside Cinnouth and kyng Dauid taken besyde Durham. Let the gouernours of Scot- lande, (for the kyng is sure ynough) entre into Englande on that price and

It was with Scotland
wyne let you to fraunce
is bygn.

malcolyn inuaded
england.
Dauid le Brusse
did england
malcolyn kyng of
scotlande
kyng of england
was with
scotlande
in the
of
scotlande
in the
of
scotlande

Kyng Henry the 8th

Fol. viij.

and so whiche shall gaine the ch; What notable gate were Scottes e- uer able to do out of their awne countrey and propre climate? Or when were they able to conuigh an armie ouer the sea at their awne costes & expences? Redeth their auncient histories and you shall fynde fewe or none. These nature and condicion is to stary at home in idleness, ready to de- fende their countrey like brute beastes, thinking their rusticall fashion to be high honestie, and their beggerly living to be a welfare. Besyde this, what auncient writer or auncient histoyographer ether write of them honoure or once nameth them, except Iherom, whiche saith that when he was yong, he sawe in fraunce certain Scottes of the Ile of Britayne eate the fleshe of men, and when they came into the woodes, fudyng there greate heardes of beastes and flockes of shepe, lette the beastes and cut of the buttockes of the heardmen and the pappes and brestes of the sheperdes women, extempng this meate to be the grea- test delities. And Sabellicus saith that Scottes muche delighte and reioyce in lying. You may nowe apparantly perceiue what puissance Scotland is of it selfe, litle able to defende, and lesse able to inuade, lyke a nozill adiectiue that cannot stand without a substantiue. If fraunce be taken from them, of whom shall they seke aide? Denmarke will them refuse because the kyng is your brother in lawe: Dortyngall and Castell will not them regarde, bothe the kynges beyng your cosyns getmayn and auncles sonnes: Italy is to farre: Germany and Hungary be with you in league. So that of necessity they in conclusion destitute of al aide, deprived of all succoure, bereued of al frendship (if fraunce be conque- red) muste without warre or dent of sword come vnder your subiection and due obseuance. And yet I would not in this your conquest, fraunce should bee so muche mynded, that Scotlande should bee forgotten, nor that your entier power should be sent into fraunce and no defence left against the inuasions of Scotlande. For of that might ensue this mis- chief, that if your whole power were vanquished in fraunce, the Scot- tes beyng elated by the victory of their frendes myght do more displea- sure to your realme in one yere then you should recouer agame in fyue. But lithe God hath sent you people, ryches, munitions of warre and all thynges necessary, either to inuade bothe, or defende the one and pene- trate the other. Pass the sea your selfe with an armie royall, and leue my Lorde of Westmerlande and other greue Capitaynes of the North with a conuentent nombze to defende the Marches if the subtile Scot- tes encouraged by the frenchemen will any thing attempt during your voyage and absence. And this is to be remembred, if you get Scotland if you haue a countrey barayne almoste of all pleasure and goodnes, you gayne people sauage, waneryng & in constant, of ryches you shall haue litle and of pouertie muche: But if you get fraunce, you shall haue a countrey fertile, pleasaunt and plentifull, you shall haue people, Ciuill, witty and of good ordre. You shall haue ryche cities, beautifull townes innumerable Castles, xxxiii. puyssaunt Duchies, lxxx. and odde popu- lous

Scotles in fraunce
did eate myn & was
so fassy for saynt

Scotles delight in lying

Scotland a contrary
barren of pleasure
& goodnes

Fraunce plentiful

29 Inquisit in fraun
b. ii. lous

The second part of

tois of sundreys, and in hundred and thredreding... the weaker will bowe... Subdue the riche and the poore will yeld... the frenchemen and the Scottes be ramed... This counsayll of Cato...

80. populace... 103. by... 1000. Cato...

by... of...

a... of...

cont...

Kyng Henry the. v.

to gayne the Bannonians adioynung to Italy, sayng breake the strouge... the weaker will bowe... Subdue the riche and the poore will yeld... the frenchemen and the Scottes be ramed...

July... a...

not...

THE kyng like a wise pynce and pollittique governour, entending to... obferue the auncient ordres of famous kynges and renoumed potentates...

Embassadours...

Solymone...

The...

WHEN this greate triumphe and marciall disport was fynished, the... Englyshe Ambassadours according to their commission, requiered of the...

The second yere of

with the aide of God and help of his people he would recouer his right and inheritaunce wrongfully with holden with moztall warre and dent of sworde. The Frenchemen were muche abashed at these demaundes thynkyng them very vnrasonable and farre excessive, and yet not wyl- lpng to make any determinate aunswere till they had farther bzyethed in so wighty a cause, praid the Englysh Ambassadors to sale to the kyng their matter that they now hauing no opportunitie to conclude in so hie a matter would shortly send Ambassadors into Englande which should certefie & declare to the kyng their whole mynde, purpose and aunswere.

THE Englysh Ambassadors nothing content with this doynge de- parted into Englande makynge relation of euery thyng that was sayed or done. Here I ouerpasse howe some wyters saye that the Dolphyn thynkyng kyng Henry to be geuen still to suche plaics and lyght folyes as he exercised & vled befoze the tyme that he was exalted to the crowne sent to hym a tunne of tennis balles to playe with, as who saied that he could better skill of tennis then of warre, and was moze expert in lyght games then marciall pollicy. Whether he were moued with this vnwise presente, or espyng that the Frenchemen dalted and vayne-ly delayed his purpose and demaunde, was moued and pricked forwarde I cannot iudge, but sure it is that after the returne of his Ambassadors, he be- yng of a haute courage and bold stomake, lyuyng now in the pleasaun- test tyme of his age, muche despyng to enlarge and dilate his Emprye and dominion, determined fully to make warre in Fraunce, conceyving a good truste and a perfight hope in this poynte whiche he had befoze experimented, whiche is, that victozy for the moste part foloweth where right leadeth, auanced forwarde by Justice and sette furth by equitie. And because many Frenchemen were promoted to Ecclesiastical digni- ties, some to benefices, some to Abbeies and Bishops within his realme and sent dayly innumerable somes of money into Fraunce for the relefe and syde of their naturall countreymen and lincall kynsmen, he therfoze for the publique wealth of his realme and subiectes, or designed that no straunger hereafter, should bee promoted to any spirituall dignitee or Degree within his realme without his expectall licence and royall con- cent, and that all they that should so be admitted, should fynde sufficient suretie not to disclose the secretes of this realme to any forain or straunge person, noz also to minister to them any aide or succour with money or by any other meane. Beside this he assembled a great puissaunce and gathe- red a greate hoste through all his dominions, and for the moze furny- ture of his naute, he sent into Holand, Zeland and Frizeland to conduct and hire shippes for the transportyng and conueighyng ouer hys men and munitions of warre, and finally provided for armure, bitaile, mo- ney, artillary, carriages, tentes and other thinges necessary for so hie an enterpryse: Whiche prouisions were sone blown into Fraunce & quick- ly knowen in Paris. Wherefoze the Dolphyn who had taken on him the gouernaunce of the realme, because his father was fallen again into his old

R. thought ambassador to the embassadours

Comes of France called sent at 76

of France of

of France of

of France of

Kyng Henry the. v.

olde infirmittle, sent for the dukes of Berry and Alaunson and all the counsaill of Fraunce, to conclude what should be done in so great a mat- ter and so weightie a cause. After long consultacion, it was determined to assemble people through the whole realme of Fraunce, to resist and repulce the kyng of Englande and his puissaunce whensoever he would arriue or let roote into Fraunce, and also to fortifie their townes & stiffe them with garrisons and men of warre, and farther by taxes & subsidies to leuy as muche money as by wit or policie could be deuised or imagi- ned. Howeuer to staie the kyng of Englad at home, it was polletiquely deuised to send to hym a solempne Ambassade to make to hym some of- fers atcozding to the demaundes befoze reherced. The charge of this Ambassade was committed to the earle of Wandolme, to master Wyl- lyam Boutatier Archebyschop of Bourgues and to master Peter Fremell byshoppe of Lisieux and to the lord of Pury and Braquemot and to master Gaultier Cole the kynges secretozy and dinerse other. These Ambassadors accompanied with thze hundred and fitty horses passed the sea at Calys and landed at Douer, befoze whose arriual the kyng was departed from Wyndsoz to Winchester, intending to haue gone to Hampton and to haue vewed his naute, but hearpyng of the Ambassa- dours appzochyng, tarted styl at Wyndchester, where the said Franche lordes shewed them selues very honozably befoze the kyng and the nobli- tie. And in the byshoppes hal befoze the kyng, lityng in his throne im- petiall and his lordes spirituall and tempozal and a great multitude of the commons there for that entent assembled. At a tyme prefixed, the Ar- chebyschop of Bourgesse made an eloquent and a long Oration, dissua- dyng warre, and praisyng peace, offering to the kyng of Englad a great some of money with diuerse base and poze countreis with the Lady Ca- tharine in mariage, so that he would dissolue his armie and dismitte his souldiours whiche he had gathered and made ready.

When this Oration was ended, the kyng caused the Ambassadors to be highly feasted, & set them at his awne table And at a daye assigned in the forsaide hal, the Archebyschoppe of Cauntorbury made to their O- ration a notable aunswere: The effecte wherof was, that if the Franche kyng would not geue with his daughter in mariage, the duchies of Ac- quitain, Normandy, Aniove, & al other scignoties and dominions som- tyme apperteyning to the noble progenitours of the kyng of England, he would in no wise retire his armie noz bzeake his iozney but would with all diligence entre into the realme of Fraunce & destroy the people, depopulate the countrey & subuert the townes, with sworde bloud fyre & ne- uer cease till he had recouered his auncient right & lawfull patrymony. The kyng auowed the archebishops sayng & in y word of a prince pro- mised to pccourme it to the vttermost. The byshop of Bourgesse being inflamed with anger that his purpose toke none effect, desityng licence & pardon of the kyng that he might speake: whiche once attained he verpe- rashly and vntreuerently said. Thyngest thou to put downe and destroy wrongfully

A policie of the French in paye offered made

Embassadours of France

supper of the king

by answer to the duke of Burgundy