of king Richard the third.

That the head be out of danger ere bat. By good lord p. lord Hastings to this met serger, tending my lord, matters to much to such trifles, he had such faith in scenes, which either his own were fatality by po rise in my name. He rely on his cause thoughts: Let his it s plane with shift to believe in such scenes; which if they were tokens or signs to come, why thinketh he that we might be as likely to make the true by our going if we were caught, that brought back as friends ample streets; for then had the boy a cause likely to race to his master, as so she that fled for some false, where is either is there no pery, nor none is in bebe: or if any be, it is rather in one another, and it should were call in peril, one wap; other: pet had I many men should let it were of others false, she think it were either our sons fault of saint harry. And therefore go to the matter, tis commend be to him, tis pay him be merry: I have no use for juster him I am as fast of the man as he worthy of, as I am of all the rest. God send grace by the messenger, and went his way.

Ceris it also, in pride toward a tower, pitch morning in which he was beheld, his house twain: this stable, as he almost to falling, which thing albe, the man were daily happened to the who no such inuchas is toward: pet hath it been of an olde rite & custome, observed as a token often is not to forgoing some great misfortune. Now this: followed was no warning, but an ensnare decease. The same morning at the were by, came a knight unto him, as it were of courtesie to accompany him to the conquest, but of truth sent by the protector to hast him thitherward, with who he was of secret confederacy in that purpose, a mean man at that time, and now of great authority. This knight where it happen the lord Chamberlney by way to stop his horse, and come a while to a piece within under in the tower crete, place his tale said merely to him: what my lord I pay you to come, where to take me long to that piece, you have no need of a this part; there be thereof to be laughed upon him, as though he would say, pe that I shall have done. But to little will I other what he mere, so little mistrust, that he was never metter; no never so full of good hope in his life: which thing is none a sight of change. But I shall rather let it be changeable, then the same sulli of man mind to were his end. Upon the very tower what so were the place where his bed was so lone after, there met he D. Hastings a purveyor of his own name. And of their meeting in a place, he was put in remembrance of an other time, in which it had happened the before, to meet in like manner together in the same place. At which other time the lord Chamberlney had been accur[e]d unto king Edward, by lord Rivers, his quene, brother, in such wise, he was for a while (but it lasted not long) farre fallen into D. Hastings indignation, he stood in great fear of himself. And so; althohe as he now met this purveyor in the same place that uberty so well passed: it gave him great pleasure to walk with them there of whom he had before talked thereof in the same place while he was therein. And therefore he said: D. Hastings, art thou remembred why I met there once with an eye bate: Pea my lord (he that remembred) I wel: I thank be God they gale no god, no person harme thereby. Thou wouldst lose he, I knew much althohe as I know, which I knew els as yet: most that thy are hang over his own head.

In faith man, I was never so happy, no never stood so great dread in my life, as I did when thou and I met her. And so what I would be turned, now had mine enemies in thy sager (as thou maist hap to here more hereafter) I never in my life to merry, no never in great sorrow. O good god, the blindness of our mortal nature, when he most feared, he was in good suert: why he reknok him fell sure, he lost his life, and that win two bowes after. Thus died this honorable man, a good knight and a gentle, of great authority to his prince, of doing some what delude, plain to open to his enemy, to secret to his friend; to beg the, as he that of good hart & courage did use no pettles. A louting man & paper well beloved, very faithful, trust: strong, trust in too much. How flew thy fame of this lords death, swiftly through the city, so forth faster about like a wave in every man's ear. But the protector immediately after dinner, extending to set some colour upon matter, set in all half for many substantial men out of the city into the Tower. And at the coming, himself in the Duke of Buckingham, rode garnished in old sitting shroders, such as no man hold were thy wold greatly safe to have put at their backs, except that some sobaine necessitie had contrived the. And then the protector hadred
The historie.

And the lord chæverlain, other of his confec
spiracy, had formerly to have been in
deed to him the duche, therets same day in
the court. And what they intended farther
was as yet not well known. Of which
their nesses he never had knowledge befo
re of this chæverlain, and none. Which so
bail fore brake the to put on; therfore befo
re such harriers as can nere to bande, and to
have good holpe the, and which of his
mishief turne by the they could have don it.
And this he requi
red the to report. Cueli mā answereth
him.

But, as though no ma mistrusted matter
which of troude no ma beleu, he so further appeale of peoples mind, he let
immediat after dinner in al the last, one
ode of armes, a pelamacie to be made
through the citie in kinges name, contain
ning the the last diligenc to divers other
of his propagat purpose, had before con
spired same day, to have claimit the lord
protector, the duke of Buckingham fitting in
the court, after to have take uppe to the rule
kings realm at their pleasure, therby to
pils without the last cirecles. And much
mater was ther in pelamacie devised, to the childe of lord chæverlain, as
he was an ene coullis to kinges father,
intilling hi to many thinges bigly re
describing his marrying of his honoe, to
be vnerable, hurt of his realm, by his sup
pany, finston protest, begracions or
spals, alwet in many other thinges as in
vicious living sinodin abusion of his
body, both in man other, al so specia
li in thes wife, which was one al of his
most secret coullis of this hevenly tre
so, who he lap night, a namet night
last pasted nere before his death, so that it
was late meruel, if begracions living
brought him to an unhappening thing: which
he was now putte by, most red of
coullis of kinges hugeines of his ho
nourable, faithful coullis, both for his de
metries, beig to opelle take in his faild co
ceited tread, al also left by smell of his ex
ccent, might have evo cajed other mishi
ous pas piners of his conspiracy, to ge
ther assemble the selfe together in making
the greet commodis for his delate auaer,
whose hope now beig by his wel becore
beig politel repled, at the realm bode, by
gods grace rel in good quiete and peace.
Now was this pelamacie made ibin, th
hours after he was beheaded, it was so
curiousl invited, to bee in write in march
met in to mel a hard bande, so that in
selfe to leg a preule, yeneu child might be
leu prize, that it was prepared before. For
at the time betweene his death the pelamam
could scarce have suffe ded onto the bare wp
king alone, all had it bene but in paper
of king Richard the third.

A Chamberlen took her, which in the kings
dates, albeit he was soe enamored upon
her, yet he made her, either for reuerece, or
for a certaine tendre affections, sopo
the was soe faire: nothing in her body,y
you would have changed, but you would
have wished her somewhat higher. Thus
dfar ther she knew her in her posture. Albeit
soe that now she (for yet her beauty)
her never to have been viligaged. Whole
ruggemte temeth me somewhat like, as thow
should gelse what bevy of one longe
beard departed, by her scalpe taken out of
the chesel hous: for now is the old tene,
withed, scribed, dried up, nothing left but ry
uline in hardnes.

But

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A own advancement, whereas he was of a proud hard highly beloue, hold frame the cite to their appetite. Of spiritual mee thei take such as had wit, were in authority among the people for opinion of their learning, I had no scruple of collique. Among these there was John Shaa, clerk, brother of the Swaite, G duc of the Archdioces of Durham, both of infinite, both great parts, both of more learning then ordinary, of more fame then learning. For the were before greatly esteemed among the people: but after that neuer. Of these these two alone had a sermon in praise of the protector before the conoration, the other, both of ful of sedious slattery, that no man dare to abide the. Penker in his sermone loke his voice that he was faine to loane of some good doctrine in the mean time. Doctor Shaa by his sermon loke his honestie, I lope after his life, very shame of the world, into which he durst never come abode. But the sermone of no shame, I soro it harmed him yeles. Holbein done dut and many thynker, that Penker was not of countenace of the mater before the conoration, but after the comen man to slattery after. Namely as his sermon was not in continene upon it, but at great holpp call the other. But it was, that Doctor Shaa was of countenace in the beginning, so farre fayth that they determined that he should first brythe the mater in a sermon at Doules Cross, in which he hold by the authentike of his preaching, and the peale to the protectore goodly purpose. But now was at the labour of the Church, by it was of some common pyster, for which the peale should be contene, to bese the prince to accept the protector for king. In which divers things they deuided. But the chiefing thing of the weight of all that insuasion, rested in this they should allege bastardry, either in king Edward himself or in his child: he, or two both. So that he should feme disabled to inherit the crowne by the Duke of Albayse, and the prince by him. To lap bastarde in kings Edward, bowed openly to the rebuke of the protectores own mother, which was mother to the both: for in pointe could be none other colour, but to pretend that his own mother was one aduonteresse which not stadiums to farther this purpose he leeted not: but Nathes by he would point shoulde be lisse: more suauely handled, not even fully directely, but that she matter should be touched: a slope crately, as though me spared in pointe to speke so the trouth for feare of his displeasure. But father point covering the bastarde that they deuided to surmise in king Edwardes child, he would he should be openly declared into the bonfrage. The colour of pretend whereof cannot be well grounded, but if we first repete you for thinges lige before done about king Edwardes marriage.

After king Edwarde had deposet kings Henry the sixt, was in peable poxte and of the reame, determining himself to marry, as it was requisite both for himself: he. In the reame, he set to er in embassate, the Erle of warwike with other noble men in his company unto Spain, to intreate to exclude a marriage betwene king Edward and the kinges daughter of Spain.

In which thing the Erle of warwike found the parties to toward, and willing Example according to his instructions, about any difficulty thought matter to bery good conclusion. How happe that in the mean time, there came to make a fate by petic to the king, dame Elizabeth Gray dame Eliza, which was after his quene, at that time a beth Gray, widow houpe of noble blood, specially by her mother, which was Dukes of Bedford ere he married the lady Wadeby her father. Howbeit this dame Elizabeth her self being in service to nune Margare, wife unto king Henry the sixt, was married unto one Gray a furer whome king Henry made knight upon the field by he had on and against king Edward. And little while stede by knyghtes, for he was at his same field symne. After which done, the Erle of warwike being in his embassate about that he remembrely marriace, this pope Lady made hure fute upon king, w extreme he might be resdue unto such small landes as her late husband had give her in tincture. Whos whe king beheld, gared her speke, as he was both fair, of a good souer, moderate of nature, well made very wife: he not only pithe her, but also warded enamowed on her. And taking her afterward secretly aside, bega to ente in talking more severely. Whole appety whe the perceived, the brestously doped him. But he did the so wele, whe with to good maner, a woode to twel let, that the rather kindled his desire the quished it. And finally after many an meeting, much going and many great promises, the well elpeth the kinges affected to warize her to greatly encreed, whe the brest somewhat more boldly lap her minde, as to hym to whose parte the receivd more firmly let, she to fall of for a woode: And in conclusively she wede him plainlie, as the will hertelf to simphe to be his wife, so thought the her self to good to be his concubine. The king much increaling of her confiance, as he shouf not be wont els where to be so stately lyne, 


of king Richard the thirde.

As much as esteemed her comeliness and countenance, he set her never in the flede of passion either, and thus taking serving of his desire, determined in all possible haste to marry her. And after he was thus appointed, she had between them so far secured her; the alke be counsel of his other friends, and she in such a manner, as they might the more perceive it not greatly to be a hay. But with standing the Dutchess of York his mother was so set about thereof, for she divorced the marriage as much as the possible might alleging it was his honor, profit, and surety also, to marry in a noble personage out of his realm, whereupon depending by an inheritance as great as his name of the possessions. And if he could, too, make that his art of war and had so far moved already. Which were not likely to take it, if all his choice were in such wise to frustrate, and his appointment was desired. And the said also if it was not principal to marry by own subject, no gree could lead them, no to possessions, or other commodities, depending thereon, but only as a were a rich man that would marry his may, only for a little which was to be expected her pardon. In which marriage many more comed a maidens fortune, then their master with. And yet therin she staid was more honestly, the honor of this marriage. For as much as there is betwixt no merchant and his own maid, so great be the difference, as between king and this wofudain. In whose part although there was nothing to dislike, yet there the fault nothing to excite, but it might be found in duties other, were more meekly to the grossest estates, a maidens also, what as and wowed of Elizabeth Gray though the liver in all other things concerning her, I hold yet justice as me seemeth to relish you from her marriage, but it is an unsetting thing, a beastly, a big dissapage, to the sence majesty of a prince, I ought as right to approach, preach the doctrine in the same as he hath in the same, to be disposed to bigamism in his first marriage. The king with his mother had said, made her answer part in earnest part in play merely, as he that it is the self, as the more he would gladly she had taken it, yet was now a prince in his own mind, the lie the wife otherwise. So what is such is sate her he had, albeit marriage being a spiritual thing, ought rather to be made for respect of God where his grace called the parties to love together as he trusted it was in his the good regard of any temporal advancement; yet none of them learned this marriage could be closed, was not unprofitable. For he reckoned the amity of no earthly needy to be necessary for his, as friendship of his own. Which he thought likely to bear him so much more than to impose in he had abased not to marry to one of his own land. And yet put forward alliance ever thought to requisite, he would find his means to enter therein, much better at other of this kin, where all parties could be ceded, that to marry himself, whom she should have none, less and so possibility of more possessions, lest the pleasure of the be had already. For small pleasure, such a man of all the more he had beside, the place wonted against his appetite. And I doubt he but there were as much as other, be in every point capable of he, and therefore I let not the like the to wed the. So more it is real it is real like any man, I marry where it doth like me. And I am sure my cousin of war shall neither love me to little, to grudge at I love, nor is so unreasonable to love I hold in choice of a wife, rather be ruled by my eye, the by mine own: as though I were a ward y wer how to marry by that point of a garden. I hold not be a king to that which is, to forebear mine own liberty in choice of my own marriage. As for possibility of more inheritance by new abstinence in estrange lands, to off his occasion of more trouble the people. And we have already title by means, so much as to sufficiency to get and hope for one more days. What she is a widow hath already child, by gods blessed lady I am a bachelor a horse to; so ech of us hath a profet neither of is like to be a barren. And therefore madam I pray you be costs, I trust in god the shall big forth a young prince, that pleases me. And as for bigamy, let the bishop hastily lay it in my law, who for to take others. For I understand it is forbidden a prince, but I never will it yet it was forbidden a prince. The Duchesse by these words nothing appeared, and seeing the king to let thereon that the could not pull him back, so he shewed the desired it, I under pretence of other business, to Godward, he desired to disturb this marriage, and rather to help that he hold marry one name Elizabeth Luce, who is king had also not beg before god. Elizabeth, the king's mother. Wherefore, she kings mother obviated
A obtested opdy against his marriage, as it were in discharge of her conscience, that the king was sure to dame Elisabeth Lucy and her husband before god, by which it was made the matter that either or both would not proceed to the solemnities of this wedding, till these same were clearly purged, the truth were openly recited. Otherwise, dame Elisabeth Lucy was set free. And albeit she was by her husband, a brother to many other in god's good grace, to assure that she was entered into the king's grace, yet she was solamente to make to the truth, as we considered that they were never entered. However, she was provided for without words, and the order he said she had been married. And if it had not been, such kind words, she would never have been provided for such kindness to him, to let him to kindly get her cost in charity, this examination so openly taken, where it was clearly perceived that there was none impediment; the king to great loss, to honorable persons, married dame Elisabeth, and her crowned queen was by his enemies wife, many times had praised for her loth, in which god loved her better, then to grant her her bone.

But when the Earle of Warwick understood of this marriage, he took it to highly that his emblemate was beloved, that he was very angry and disdainful, he at his returne assembled a great puissance against the king, and came to fall upon him, as he could be able to resist, that he was say, to boister the realms, that he became to his court, after he was remanaged for the space of six, seven, tenning his new wife in westminster in sanctuary, where she was delivered of Edward the prince, of whom we before have spoken. In which mene time was of warlike toke out of yez and let by againe king Henry, by which was before by king Edward deposited and that what was by the power of the Earle of warlike. He was a welsman, a courageous warior, of such strength, what for his lands he allience and laver with all the people, that he made kinges and put down kinges almost at his pleasure, not impossible to have attained it himselfe, if he had not rehened it a greater thing to make a king then to be a king. But nothing lasteth alway, so in conclusion king Edward returned, and so much effect that the he had, at Barnet on the seare daye feffe, acuse the Erle of warlike to many other great states of company, that he plainly attained the crowne there, in his own time, till his diuing day, and in such plight left, that it could not be lost, but by the dishonore of his perfet friends, or faileth of those same friends.

I have recited this butine about this marriage somewhat at length, because it might therby be appare that it were slipper a grounde the protector to build his colour, by which he proceeded king Edward's children to be bastards. But that inuocation simple as it was, it liked them to whom it sufficed to have something to say, while they were sure to be compelled to no larger profit then themselves left to make, now the as I began to say, it was by the protector and his counsellor concluded, that this doctour Saue should in a sermon at Poules croste, chosen to the people, that neither king Edward himselfe, nor the Duke of Clarence, were lawfully born, nor were not the very children of the duke of York, but gotten by other parties by hethe of the bache their mother. And also dame Elisabeth Lucy was hereby the wife of king Edward, and the prince and all his children bastards were gotten by the queen. According to this sentence, doctour Saue the longue after at Poules croste in a great audience (in always assembled great multitude he toke over his name) didinuma non agent dixit. That is to say, the king of the isle of York, neuer take beke roode. Ther upo when he had thowed the great grace that god granted secretly in the aisle of generacy after the lawes of marriage, then declared that comedy these children lacked that grace. For the punishment of their partes were for the more part unluckie, which were gotten in base and specially in aduertise. Of which, though some by the ignorance of the world to the trouth his fore knowledge entertained; for the reason other mennes landes, yet god alwaie so prouideth, it continued not in their blood long, but the trouth coming to light, the rightful inheritors were restored, the bastard slip pulled by, ere it can be rosted beke. And this he had laid for the proue and confirmation of his sentence, these examples taken out of the old testament and other ancient historyes, he began to defend into the praise of the lord Richard, the duke of York, calling him farther to the lord protector, declared by title of his
of king Richard the third.

A pestes unto the crostowe, to whom it was after the bearde of king Henry the firste entailed by autrourte of parliament. The thence by his very right heire of his body lawfully begotten, was onely his lord protector. For he declared the, that king Edward was never lawfully married, unto his quene, but was before god, husband unto dame Elizabeth Lucre, to his childe haffardes. And belove, neither king Edward himself, nor the duke of Clarence among those wer secretr in his hauhold, wer reckoned very sorely for a childe of noble Duke, as those by their favours more reemled other know me the him. From whose benefi cions, he said also whyng Edward was so far. But his lord protector he said, very noble prince, special patron of knightly provost, as well in all princely behavious as in liamantescs savoy of his visage, re-presenting the berse face of noble Duke his father. This is the, his fathers done figure, this is his own viserence, very propre of his visage, sure undouted image, playne expres giones of that noble Duke.

Nowe was it before deuiled, that in speaking of these wroedes, the protector should have come in amonge peopler to the sermon forarde, to thende those wroedes meting in this presence, might have beene taken among the heares, as though he holpe hyste had put the in the preachers mouth. He would have mowe the people even ther, to cere king Richard king Richard, it might have beene after said, he was specially chosen by god in matter by miracle. But this deuile qualified either by his protector's negligence or the preachers over murde diligence. For while his protector found by his way tarrying left he should puere those wroedes, the doctor sauing he should come his sermons could come to those wroedes hated his matter there; he was com to the part them, entered into other matters ere his protector came. Wherefore when he beheld coming, he sawly left the matter, with which he was in hand, and without and deduccion therunto, out of all order, out of all frame, began to repeate those wroedes again; this is the very noble prince, special patron of knightly provosts, which aswell in all princely behavious as in liamantescs savoy of his visage, representing the berse face of the noble duke of pock his father. This is his fathers own figure, this his own countenance, very print of his visage, sure undouted image, plain expres giones of noble duke, whose remembrance can never be while he liveth. While those wroedes were in speaking, the protector accompanied to the Duke of Buckinghame, whyng the peopler into his place where the doctores commonly stand in the upper storow, where he spoke to haere the sermon. But the people were so farre fro crying king Richard, the stede as they had bene turned into thones, for stede of this shameful sermon. After while the sermon ended, the preacher gat them home never after durste look out for shame, but he rate it out of sight; heke an owle.

And while he once anot one had bene his old friend, what the people talked of him, al wer he his own confience well heuvin him that they talked no god, per were the other answered him that there was in every mans mouth spoke of him much shame, to sake him to haere, that in five daies after he was whiter consumd away. The on the tuesday following this sermon, there came unto the yeld hall in London the duke of Buckinghame, accompanied by his dukes loyes and knightes, mo the happily he came message that they brought. And there in the east ende of the hall where the mater kepeth the hulnesse, the mater as all the aldermane being assembled about him, all the comons of the citie, gathered before the after silence commanded upon greate pain in the protector's name: the Duke stode by, and (as he was neither unlearned, and of nature maruellously well spoken) he saide unto the people with a clere and a loud voice in this maner of tyme. Frenshes, for the reale a heartjie. The duke of savoir that we hear you, we comen Buckinghame to awake you, of a matter, ye shall know, great an weight, and no lesse weightes, then pleasing to God and profita to al the realm, not to no part of the realm more profita, the to the citizens y of this noble citie. For why, that thing that we wrote well we haue long time taucted and faide longed for, that ye shoulde have gien great good for, ye shoulde have gone farre to fetch, that thinge was to come asher to bringe you, without youre labour, pape, coffer, adventure or searaparte. What thinge is this? certes the surpery of yourown bodyes, the quiete of yourown bodyes and yout daughters, the safegarde of your goodes, of all which thynges in tymest passed ye stode ever more in doubt. For that was there of you all, that woulde reckyn hem false. Lord of his own good, among to many grines and
The historie

And trapses as was set thersore among to much pilling and pollling, among to many tares & tallages, of which there was never ende, often times no newes: if any were, it rather grew of more & more, and resonable wast, then any necessarie or honorable charge. So that there was daily pilled to good men & honest, great substance of goods to be lathed out among thetites so far thy fiftenes suffiled not, nor any usual names of known tares; but under an easie name of benevolence god will the emissaries so much of every man take, as nought would be his good will have guie. As though by name of benevolence, had signified that every man hold pay, not what himself of his good will list to grannt, but what the king of his good will list to take.

Which never asked little, but every thing was balled above the measure: amongst others, things were turned into fines, fines into raifomes, small trepas to mispitly, mispitly into treton. Where I think no man was sooth that we should remember you of examples by name, as though Burdet were forgotten, that was so a word spoken in that, cruelly beheaded, by the mistake of the lades of this realm for the princes picture: with no les honour to hartham then chief justice, that left his office rather than he would assent to that judgment, then to the dishonesty of the, either for fare or flatterie gave that judgment. What Coke your own worshipful lordour alderman, paper of his noble estate, who is of you either so negligent that he knoweth not, or so forgetful that he remembreth not, or so hard of hearted that he piteth not, that worshipful man loseth. What spoke we of lose? his better spoil and undeserved displeasure, only for that it happened there to favour him, shone the prince favored not. We neede not suppose to recover of these any more by name, lither be I doubt not many here present, that in themself of their nightcrees, have known as well their goodness as their passions greatly endangeryed, either by fained quarles, or small matters agrieved with brieve names. And also there was no crime so great, of which there could lack a pretert. For shite the king presenting the time of his entertainment attained the crown by battle: it sufficed in a rich man for a pretert of treton, to have one of kinned of alliance mere familiaritee or leger acquaintance with any of those that were at any time the kings enemies, which was at one time such that all the half the realm.

Thus were neither your goodes in surety yet brought your bodies in subordi.

Open warre

Belike it is ever so will a occasion of much michief? yet is it never so mi-

cheneuse, as where any people at dis-

tauce among thetself, no in none earthly

nacion so deepely to petition, as when

it happeneth among this or among his ne-

ner to long continued defection, so to

many barrioles in this season, no to cruel

and deadly fought, as then in kings

dayes. But in this foule, is god forgive

it his foul.

In whose time by whose occassio, what

about the getting of the garland, keeping

it, letting it winning againe, hath col-

more englishe blood then hath twice the

winning of France. In which inward

warre among our self, hath ben to gret

effusion of the ancient noble blood of

this realm, to pleaseth and his remain-

s, to the gret infulding of this noble

lard, besede many a good town raifed

spoiled, by the that have ben going to y

field of coming from thence. And peace

long after not much later the war.

So that no time was therin which rich for their money, gret me for their ladens, so some other for some fare or so for despise

were not out of peryll. For whom trusted he mistrusted his own brother who spared he killed his own brother or who could partely love him, if his own brother could not what manner of folk be most favoured, we shall for his honour ypare to speke of, howbeit this wrote you was all, that all was as he sered, bare allway left rule, more fate was in his dapes into Sabres wise a biche an

abominable trumpeter, then to all the

lopes in England, except unto those he

made her the princour, which simple

woman was well named a honest, sally the

lyng for his warre of stilful affeciton

by rert her from her husband and a right

honest substanstial young man amongyn.

And in that point which in good saftey I am forse to speke of, saing that it is in Y

dain to hope in coost that thing that al

me know, y kings grete appetite was

infacable, and every where over all the

realm intollerable. For no woman was

there anywhere where yong, olde, riches of

poys, whom he left his eipos, in whom he

any thingly lyked either person or fa-

avour, speche, pace, or contenence, but

out any fare of god, in respect of his ho-

mour, murmure or grudge of y wozle,
of king Richard the thirde.

A he would imprudently pursue his appetite, and have her, to the great destruction of many a good woman, a great delight to their snakebands, and they other friends, which being honest people of themselves, to much regard their estimes of their house, the halliott of their wives and their children, that them were less all that they had beside, then to have such a disham done them. And all were it that with this and other impossible dealing, the realm was in every part apprised, and specially where the citizens of his noble city, as well for that among you is most plenty of all such things as minister matter to such injuries, as for that you were mercat at hand, sith that here abroad was commonly his most abyding. And yet bare ye the people which he had as singulercause and kingly to entree, as any part of his realm, not only for the prince by this noble estye, as his special chamber and the special kingly estye of his realm, much honorable fame receiveth among all other nations; but also for that ye not without your great costs and sundry perilis and losses in all your waives, bare ever your special fauour to his part where your kynde chyndes borne to the house of Pole, sith he hath nothing woefully acquired, ther is of that house that now by gods grace better that, which thing to the blood is the whole fame and effect of this our present erreane. It shall not I were well nede that I rehearse you againe that ye have already barde, of him that e better tell it, and of whom I am sure ye will better believe it. And reason is that it be, I am not to prove to losethere, that ye shoulde recur my woordes of as great authority as the preachers of the woordes of god, namely a manne so cunning and to wise that no manne better wtother what he should say, and thereto so good and verious that he would not say the thing where he told he should not say, in pulpit namely, into which none honest man commeth to lie, which honorable preacher ye well remember stenially declared unto you at Polles crose on sunday last past, the right and title that the most excellent Prince Richard, duke of Gloucester now protector of this realm, hath unto his crown and kingdom of fame. For as worshipful and ground made open unto you, the chyldes of king Edward the fourth were never lawfully begotten, so as much as the king (living his very wise dame Eliabeth Lucy) was never lawfully married unto his uncles their mother, whose bloode lasting that he set his voluptuous pleasure before his honor, was full but insensibly to be matched with his, and the mingling of whose bloods together, hath bene the esulation of great part of the noble bloode of this realm. Whereby it made well some marriage not well made, of which ther is too much mischief grown. For lack of which lawfull accounting, and all other things, which the said worshipful docter rather lifted then fully explained, sith which bynges that not be spoken for me as thing wherein every man for heere to say that he knoweth in audicinge displeasure of my noble lord protector, bearing as nature required a filial reverence to the duchess his mother, for these causes I say before remembred, is to wit for lack of other idle lawfully comming of the late noble prince Richard duke of Pole to whose total bloode the crown of England and of Francia, is by the high authority of parliament entailed, right and title of the same, is by full course of inheritance accounting to the common law of this lande, declares come unto his most excellest prince his lord protector, as to be very lawfully begotten sonne of the for rememberd noble duke of Pole. Which thing well consider, the great knighthly poade, to many noble barneres which in his noble parts singularly abound, is noble and comman also of this realm, especially of both partes, not willing any barke blood to haue the rule of the land, nox aubities before in fame vled any longer to continue, have considered fully determined to make his magestie unto his most pulisst prince, his lord protector; which many like his grace at our humble request, to take upon him guidyng of governance of this realm, to welch escrease of the fame, according to his bery right stuff title. Which thing I wote it were well lobt to take upon him, as he who wilbe well perceyved, and all and all both of mindes of bodye that come therewith, to whom so ever to wel occyp y roume, as I dare say he well will be take it. Which roume I wone you well is no childes office. And that the great wise manne well perceyved. When he sayde; Yeh regno coius rex quer esto. Yoe is that Yeanle, that haide a chyldes to thyre Prynge. Where soye muches the more cause have