

**From** *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, vol. 7: 1534*, edited by James Gairdner. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 1883, pp. 127-29.

7 March [1534]  
Vienna Archives

**296.** CHAPUYS TO CHARLES V.

When the King's "amyē" went lately to visit her daughter, she urgently solicited the Princess to visit her and honor her as queen, saying that it would be a means of reconciliation with the King, and she herself (*ladite amitie*) would intercede with him for her, and she should be as well or better treated than ever. The Princess replied that she knew no queen in England except her mother, and if the said "amyē" (whom she called madame Anne de Bolans) would do her that favor with her father she would be much obliged. The Lady repeated her remonstrances and offers, and in the end threatened her, but could not move the Princess. The other was very indignant, and intended to bring down the pride of this unbridled Spanish blood, as she said. She will do the worst she can.

Before I spoke to the King about the Queen's affair, one chamber of Parliament had declared that as the divorce had been pronounced by the archbp. of Canterbury, and the Queen therefore deprived of her title, she could neither enjoy the name of queen nor the goods given her on her marriage. The subject had already been proposed two or three times in the other chamber, and since I spoke to the King was pressed more eagerly, and has now passed without much opposition. One cannot be surprised at this, for to oppose it would be directly to oppose the second marriage, a greater crime now than heresy. The proctors of certain cities, such as London and others represented that as they were pledges for the observance of the promises contained in the marriage treaty, their citizens might be badly treated in your majesty's countries, and they were told that the obligation had been abolished, with your majesty's consent, by an alteration of the treaties. [128]

In order to incline the Parliament to his will, the King exhibited a roll of lands which he wished to give the Queen in exchange for the others, and which were worth 3,000 cr. a year more. I wonder he was not much more liberal, for he may be sure that the Queen would rather beg than accept anything as dowager, even if they gave her three kingdoms of England.

Some who have not dared expressly to oppose the Queen's affair oppose as much as they can the proposals against the Pope, considering that the said affair depends upon his authority; but I believe the King will obtain his wishes in the end. There are also many of the party against the Queen who are displeased that the King wishes to renounce his obedience to the Roman Church, as the duke of Norfolk, who said to the French ambassador that neither he nor his friends would consent to it. This came to the King's ears, who has been making inquiry about it. The Duke has been in trouble, and I suppose this is the reason of his dislike to be at Court.

The secretary of Lubeck did not stop long here. The King gave him 100 ducats, or angelots, and a guide to return in all possible haste, perhaps to prevent the conclusion of the diet at Hamburg for a settlement between Holland and Lubeck. The Secretary came by Holland and Flanders, and thinks to return the same way. He has kept his departure as secret as possible, but I have sent word of it to Flanders. He is a native of Westphalia (*Vacsfalle*) and a nobleman. Formerly he had benefices, and I am told the cause of his retreat to Lubeck was Lutheranism (*Lutercrie*). I have tried to find out the cause of his coming through the men of the Steelyard (*Scilliart*), but no one knows anything. The Steelyard complain of the people of Lubeck writing to the King without telling them, which has never been done by any of the allied towns.

Cromwell sent yesterday to tell me of the arrangement he had made about certain Spanish sailors, who, without his favor, would certainly have been badly treated; and told me also that the people of Lubeck made a difficulty about restoring goods which their ships had taken from Spaniards last summer, as the Secretary reported; but the King said and wrote that he did not intend the wrongs of his own subjects to be redressed before those of

the Spaniards. I think the King would rather do the contrary, so as to make the enmity of the Lubeckers more irreconcilable.

I have not been able to find the purpose of the Venetian ambassador's frequenting the Court, unless it was to inform the King of the news from Constantinople of the preparation of the Turkish fleet and the journey of Hybrain Bassa into Asia, and to present to Norfolk, Wiltshire and his son, Cromwell, and the treasurer Fitzwilliam, certain rich brigandines made of scales, which the Signory sent them at the instance of the said ambassador, who was probably asked by some of these persons. The French ambassador is suing for licence to go to the King, his master, or else the king of England wishes to send him, as he finds that he succeeds better by so doing than when he sends his own ambassadors. Every day new books come out against the Pope, the most execrable and foolish possible. They contain nothing but insult and blasphemy against the authority of the Pope and the Holy See. I send some of them to Grandvelle. Threats are uttered of driving the Pope out of Rome; and Cromwell lately advised a friend of his to remove any property he had in Rome soon, for they would destroy the city.

The King, seeing that the bishop of Norwich's nest of crowns could not be found, and that he was wrongly condemned, has caused him to be set free on giving the King 30,000 cr. as a free gift. The holy bishop of Rochester has been sent for. He is in great danger, as he has spoken several times to the Nun of whom I wrote. **More, the late Chancellor, has been examined by the Chancellor and Cromwell, for a letter which he wrote to the Nun, which [129] could not have been more prudent, as he exhorted her to attend to devotion and not meddle in the affairs of princes. As the King did not find, as it seems he hoped, an occasion for doing him more harm, he has taken away his salary.** The persecution of these men is only because of their having taken the Queen's part.

The delay of the Scotch ambassador troubles the King much. He had prepared for him the house lately occupied by the grand master of France, and supplied it with wine and other provisions, which is not usually done for any other ambassadors. Morette is expected from France in a few days. London, 7 March 153[4].

*Fr., pp. 6. From a modern copy.*