came to the throne when he was but eleven years old. The Duke of Lancaster & the Earl of Cambridge his two Uncles took the government of affairs into their hands the parliament should not name the Regents. They are greatly found fault with for their negligence in not preparing for the war with France had been expected for about six months. They are also blam'd for not putting the coast in a state of defence. But nobody conciderd that there must be money to do all this. And there was none because the Parliament had not yet met & voted the King a supply. The Parliament met & made the King's 3 Uncles & a prince by some Bishops & Lay-Lords Regents. They Par. also granted a supply which was put into the hands of 2 citizens for fear the Regents should not spend it in the manner that was requir'd by Par. Violence committed by the D. of Lancaster with regard to 2 knights. Gets the supply into his own hands. Prepares a fleet to defend the D. of Bretagne.

Cherbourgh delivered up
to the English by the King
of Navarre.
Merier a Scotch Pyrate
takes all the Merchant
men out of the port at
Scarborough. He is afterwards
defeated by Philpot.
Schism in the Church.
D. of Lancaster undertakes to
restore the D. of Bretaigne.
But cannot effect it.
D. Bretaigne delivers up
Brest to the English.
The King resolves to fortify it.
The Scots take Berwick
The E. Northumberland
retakes it.
A
Tax upon the Nobility &
Clergy.
Bretaigne is invaded by
the King of France.
Upon which the Bretons
recall their Duke.
The War continues between
England & France.
An act against Alien
Priests
Foreign Monks expelled.
The E. of Warwick sole Gover-
nor of the King.

Richard II.

Richard II. succeeded his Grandfather Edward III. was but eleven years old when he ~~when he was eleven years old.~~

A Parlia. met upon his coming to ye throne, at Westm. in 1377. when ye Archb. of Canterbury ~~made a speech, ye next day~~ & S^r. R. Scrope ~~spoke to y^e~~ requested the Lords & Commons in ye same manner as ye Archb. had ye day before spoke ~~to ye Lds~~, saying y^t. ye K. had summon'd them ~~for~~ to ask their advice how ~~in y^e~~ Nation's Enemies could be resisted, & how ye expence of it was to be borne with ye greatest ease to ye people, & to ye Honor & profit of ye K—m. ye Commons beg'd, & ~~it was~~ would defer y^t. some Lds & Bish. might consult with them on such weighty affairs, y^t. it might be finish'd with dispatch. ye K. agreed to it. Sir P. de la Mare was chosen Speaker of ye Commons, ye first y^t. is on record.

He propos'd several amendments in ye Government. 1°. y^t nine ~~persons should~~ Parliament men be added to ye K. Council on account of the K. Youth, who might be ~~[illegible]~~ ye best able to keep off impending dangers, ~~who would diligently do their duty, & hope [illegible] ye Commons would be ye managers of ye Subsidy to be given for ye War.~~

2°. y^t ~~they would place to place~~ proper men about ye K. ~~who might also~~ might be placed take care y^t his houshold ~~should~~ be kept by ye revenues of ye Crown, & not by ye subsidies granted ~~for~~ carrying on ye war.

3°. y^t all ye laws should be observed, & y^t it should not be in ye power of any about ye K. to alter them, ~~but~~ y^t. the Chancellor ~~[illegible]~~ did not mean to enforce upon ye K. ~~ye prejudice~~ ye liberties or dignity of ye K.

ye Lds & Bish. answer'd y^t they would among themselves consult about it, & in ye mean time commanded ye Commons to retire.

A Council accordingly was appointed during ye K. Minority ~~any~~ ~~Commons had requested, y^t. in y^e~~ all ~~their absence perform their Functions~~ Offices might in ye Lds. did not choose to meddle with their second request, thinking it hard upon ye K. (tho' he was but eleven years old) to place any about him y^t. shou'd not be

agreable to him, & ~~upon any to be remov'd without it was clear they had acted wrong.~~

as to ye other part of ye request they would consult ye Great officers of ye K. Household, & would do it if it was not contrary to ye State & Honor of ye K.

they agreed to ye third petition.

They then granted ye K. a Subsidy of two fifteenths without Cities & Boroughs, & of two tenths within Cities & Boroughs, & desir'd y^t those two as well as ye tenths granted by ye Clergy might be kept in ye hands of particular Treasurers, who should give an account of their receits & disburzements.

Alice Pierce ye last K. Mistress was banish'd & her estate confiscated for having obtain'd a pardon in ye last K. reign for Rd. Lyon who had injured ye Publick money; but with this proviso, y^t this law should not be strained into example against any one else or in any other case.

y^t all ye evil Counsellors of ye last K. should be removed from ye K. Council, & y^t no officers of ye K. should keep any quarrels or suits by Maintenance, nor meddle in any thing but their office.

ye K. agreed to ye first request, as to ye second he enforc'd it still stronger, for he absolutely order'd y^t none of his servants ~~should~~ should uphold any Quarrel by Maintenance upon pain of losing their Office, & of being fin'd & imprison'd during his pleasure.

ye Commons Petition'd y^t during ye K. minority ye first Officers of ye K^m. might be plac'd by Parlia. & y^t if any should be vacant during ye Recess of Parlia. they shou'd be nam'd by ye time by ye K. Council.

This was in part agreed to, for ye Parlia. would name some of ye first officers, & ye others were to be named by ye K. with ye advice of his Council.

ye City of London beg'd y^t in case any Article in any Charter granted by him & his Progenitors to them, should be doubtfull, & could be taken in different ways, y^t ye sense they put to it should be allow'd.

It was answer'd y^t ye interpretation of ye K. Charters belong'd to him, & y^t if any doubt shou'd arise about them, he with ye advice of his Council, would explain them according to Reason & truth.

ye Commons Petition'd, y^t a Parlia. might be held once a year in any convenient place, to redress delays in suits, & to end Causes where ye Judges were of different opinions.

ye Answer made to this was, y^t ye Statutes made for y^t purpose should be observ'd, & y^t ye K. would choose where ye Parlia. should be held.

ye K. summon'd a new Parlia. in 1378. to meet at Westm.

ye Chancellor open'd this Parlia. & said, y^t ye K. desir'd ye Liberties of ye Church might be kept. y^t he had elected several Lds, & others to be of his ~~continuall~~ standing Council; y^t they had consulted with ye Lds. about ye great danger of ye Realm, & as it would require great sums to support it, they did not choose entirely to determine without ye advice of Parlia. yet they had agreed to prepare a Navy & an army, & had lent ye K. great sums for it. ye Chan. ended with saying y^t ye Treasurers were ready to produce their accounts.

ye Parlia. granted ye old Subsidy upon Wool & a Poll tax.

A Parlia. was held ~~at~~ Glocester in 1379. ~~ye reason of their meeting was~~ ~~ye K. was~~ not being able to ~~carry on~~ ~~wars, he could neither endure the mischiefs of great~~ ~~without~~ without ye assistance of Parlia.

Sir J. Pickering was elected Speaker of ye Commons. He rehearsd ye articles given them in charge. ye Commons heartily thank'd ye K. for ye Liberties & Franchises granted to ye Holy Church, & for his promise of keeping ye good Laws & Customs of his R^d m. & ye punishing those who shou'd act against them. y^t as to ye aid he demanded, ~~he would not have great need for it because there~~ there must yet be plenty of money left in ye treasury.

ye K. Council answer'd them, y^t ye Coronation had been a very great expense, & y^t ye taxes were paid but slowly, so y^t if they would grant ye K. as for ye present, they hop'd they should have enough money from time to time to maintain ye war, ~~&~~ without them.

ye Commons told ye K. would excuse their not granting him a subsidy, ~~they plead poverty & offered~~ ~~not be able to bear any further charge of mere provisions~~ y^t ye reason of their having granted him so great a subsidy ye year before, was from the hope ~~they had of being rid~~ of all Tallage for a long time.

It was said in answer y^t. y^e. K. revenues were so small y^t. y^e. honor of y^e. K. could not be maintain'd if it was not for y^e. Customs of Wool &c.

Commons desir'd y^e. K. would shew them how y^e. great sums given for y^e. War had been spent, & y^t. he would please to acquaint them, who ~~he intended~~ ~~the y^e.~~ were the great Officers of y^e. K m. for y^e. next year, & who he intended there for his Counsellors & Governors y^e. next year to this Sir Richard Berope answered y^t. tho y^e. K. had never as yet given in or out of Parlia. accounts of y^e. Subsidies, yet he would of his own accord do it, not as a right, nor as oblig'd to do it but only by reason of their request; & y^t. he had for y^t. purpose order'd y^e. treasurer of y^e. Subsidy to give a clear account of it in writing.

y^e. K. commanded y^e. Lds. desir'd y^e. Commons to consider y^e. great dangers y^t. surrounded y^e. Nation; & how y^e. war might be carried on; & wish'd y^t. they would as soon as possible give an answer, for the ease of the Nation ~~y^e. K. & Lds. themselves, for y^e. prosecuting of the war, & for y^e. good of y^e. poor Commons~~ who were forc'd to pay their expences during y^e. sitting of Parlia.

~~y^e. Commons~~ they were further told, y^t. if they found ~~any~~ fault in any part of y^e. Government, or in y^e. Laws, y^t. they should petition concerning, & y^t. it should be remedied.

They upon this beg'd y^e. K. y^t. they might have a copy of y^e. Enrolment of y^e. Subsidy of y^e. fifteenths & tenths, which y^e. K. granted at his pleasure, & not upon their request.

y^e. Commons beg'd y^t. some Lds. & Bish. might come to them to treat about their charge; but y^e. Lds. refus'd it, & said it should go on in y^e. old way; so y^t. a few Lds & a few of y^e. Commons were to meet together & whatever they agreed upon, they were to report to their Companions.

At last y^e. Lds. & Commons, seeing y^e. great dangers y^e. Nation were in, granted a Subsidy ~~[illegible]~~

Then y^e. Parlia. was dissolv'd.

~~Writs were issued out for a new Parlia. which met at Westm. in 1679 when [illegible]~~

Writs were issued out for a new Parlia. which met at Westm. in 1379. for to correct several abuses, & for the obtaining a farther aid ~~from them~~, because ye Poll tax had not answer'd to what it was expected to bring in.

Sir R. Goldesburg was chosen Speaker, who in ye name of ye Commons beg'd y^t. ye Lds & Bish^ps who had been of ye standing Council might be discharg'd, because ye K. was of ye same age as his Grandfather had been at his Coronation. They also beg'd y^t. ye five Great Officers might not be remov'd till ye next Parlia. ~~they also desir'd~~ y^t certain persons might be empower'd to examine ye State of ye K. Houshold, & ye expences & receipts in all ye Offices. The last Petition was agreed to.

ye Parlia. granted one fifteenth & a half without ye Cities & Burghs, & one tenth & a half within those Places, because ~~[illegible]~~ ye K. & ye K—m. were surrounded with enemies, but at ye same time desir'd y^t. this subsidy & what remain'd of ye one given ye last Parlia. should be applied for y^e ~~[illegible]~~ expedition to Britany, & no where else; & because ye subsidy on Wool wd. be wanted ere Michaelmas, they therefore granted it for another year ~~[illegible]~~ twelve Months; they desir'd ye K. y^t. there might be no other Parlia. for a year to charge ye poor Commons.

~~When ye K. & ye Princes~~ The King & Parl. resolv'd to enlarge ye Power of ye Justices of ye Peace, ye Clergy protested against it, but ye K. said these protestations should have no effect upon him, & y^t he would do as he plea's'd.

A Parlia. met at Gloucester in 1380. when ye Archb. of Canterbury ~~asked~~ demanded a supply for carrying ye war. ye Commons ~~asked how much~~ enquired what would be necessary, ~~they~~ they were answer'd a hundred & sixty thousand pounds, ~~they reply'd it was~~ thought unreasonable; ~~they~~ desir'd ye Lds. & Bish. to treat about it, ~~but~~ hoping they would allow no more than was absolutely necessary, because of ye poverty of ye Commons.

At last they granted a Poll tax of three Groats of every person male or female above sixteen, except Beggars; ye wealthy people to make up for those y^t were indegent, so ~~as~~ no one paid above sixty

groats including himself & Wife. y^t ye whole of this tax was to be employ'd in carrying on ye expedition in Britany. It was also settled y^t no member of Parlia. shou'd be a collector of this tax. Which shews how publick spirited they were, & how well they knew y^t this restriction was necessary, to prevent this tax from being partially gather'd. They proved the Rebellion of Wat Tyler to Jack Straw, which was upon quoth Another Parlia. was summon'd ye next year to meet at West^m. for to redress several abuses, which ye Lawes were not strong enough to take notice of.

~~ye next~~ Sir R. Segrave, Treas. of England spoke to ye Commons by ye K. commands, & acquainted them of y^e ~~late~~ rid Rebellion which had been, & how ye K. had been forc'd to make many promises & grant many Charters to ye chiefs of ye Rebels, which ye K. knew to be against law, & therefore wish'd they wou'd provide some remedy either to confirm them or to revoke them, & he ended with saying y^t ye K. was greatly in debt, & had occasion for money, to keep his court, & to maintain ye war.

Sir R. Waloigrave was chosen Speaker, but desir'd to be excus'd; ye K. insisted upon his allegiance y^t he shou'd accept it, upon which he made ye usual Protestation.

This is ye first time we have met with any Speaker's pleading to be excus'd.

ye Commons entreated ye K. y^t they might have certain Lds. & Bish. to consult with, as the ~~were~~ to be ~~to consult~~ upon matters y^t highly concern'd ye State ~~of ye Realm~~, ~~because they thought their advice would be very much to ye purpose~~.

ye K. answer'd y^t they shou'd give in ye names of those whom they wish'd to consult with, y^t ye K. might consider about it; they did as they were order'd, & their request was granted.

ye Commons also petition'd y^t each order of men should singly ~~consider~~ treat about their charge, & y^t their advice might be reported to ye Commons. It was answer'd y^t ye K. had charg'd ye Lds, & other Wisemen to consult diligently upon this affair, but y^t it had been of old ye usage y^t ye Commons should first give their advice to what ye K. had ask'd them, & therefore, he would have ye old custom remain.

Then ye Commons complain'd of several abuses in ye Government, & also of ye Government of ye K. Court, & of his excessive number of servants.

ye K. granted by ye advice of his Council, y^t certain Bish. Lds & others shou^d examine ye Government of his Court, & find out sufficient Remedies; upon which a Comm^ee was appointed.

ye Comm^ee receiv'd several petitions from ye Commons, but ye answers are not put to them.

~~The Commons petition'd against those Gentlemen, who had Rifled the Commons made a Demand of Justice & Liberty for different kinds of pardons. The Petition & the Trial about the pardon'd~~

ye K. demanded a Supply; but ye Commons answer'd they dd not dare to grant him any tallage, they beg'd ye Parlia. might be adjurn'd till after Christmas, which was granted.

They then desir'd to know whether ye K. intended to pardon those who had been in ye late Rebellion, upon which ye K. answer'd, y^t it was not customary for Parlia. to have a general pardon, & such a favour from ye K. when they would do nothing with regard to Pardons till they should do their part; ~~they~~ it was only customary to grant Pardons ye Last day of ye Parlia., when their Petitions were ~~answered~~ heard.

ye Parlia. then continued ye subsidy of Wool &c. till Candlemas, upon which ye K. order'd a declaration to be made of his Pardon.

ye Lds & Commons upon ye meeting of Parlia. granted ye K. a subsidy of Wool &c. to ye feast of St. John ye Baptist; & from thence for four years more

~~ye K. by ye advice of his Council set aside ye determinations of ye Parlia.~~

Another Parlia. was summon'd at Westm. in 1382. when it was declar'd y^t ye reason of their meeting was for ye better defence of ye Nation against its Enemies, & to provide means for y^t Purpose.

ye Parlia. granted ye K. a tenth & a fifteenth, for to carry on ye war with France.

ye Clergy ~~got a~~ Statute of Heresy pass'd without ye consent of ye Commons, upon which ye latter petition'd y^t it might be repeal'd, which was accordingly done.

~~Another~~ Parlia was call'd at Westm. in 1383.

ye Commons petition'd ye K. y^t he would appoint certain Lds. so to settle his Houshold, y^t he might live on ye revenues of ye Crown, & y^t ye Subsidy on Wool, might be wholly employ'd to support ye war.
He answer'd y^t he would take a sufficient number of Lds & others about his person & advise with them about it.
A Parlia. met at Westm. 1384, for to assist ye K. in a treaty of peace, then upon ye anvil with Scotland, & also for other difficult Business.
ye Lds & Commons granted two half fifteenths, upon condition y^t ye Clergy would give what was proper for them, which they accordingly did, considering ye great expence ye K. was at, on account of Warr on all sides of him.
Soon after a Parlia. was call'd at Salisbury, where ye K. acquainted them, y^t a treaty of Peace had been prepar'd between him & France, which he would communicate to them at a proper time, altho' he might have concluded it without consulting them, but yet he rather chose to have their consent.
ye Parlia. granted ye K. a tenth of a fifteenth; but if ye war should continue any longer, the remaining part of ye fifteenth.
ye Commons afterwards being very much press'd by ye K. to say which they chose peace or war, declar'd for peace.
ye same year another Parlia. met at Westminster when a further supply was granted of two fifteenths, ye one to be pay'd at Lady Day, & ye other at Midsummer, upon condition y^t ye half fifteenth shou'd be given up, & in case ye K. did not go against his enemies or y^t a peace or truce should be made, the latter of ye two fifteenths was not to be pay'd.
A Parliament met in 1385. when they granted a subsidy of a tenth & fifteenth, & of half a tenth & fifteenth, ye former to be paid at Midsummer.
~~They said y^t ye Expedition into Spain was by ye agreement of ye K. Bishops Lds & Commons in full Parliament~~
ye Commons petition'd ye K. y^t ye State of his Houshold might be examin'd by some of his principal Officers every year. & y^t ye antient Statutes concerning ye Houshold might be kept.
to ye first part of it ye K. answer'd, y^t he would order it when he please'd, & to ye second, le Roy le voet.

after the dissolution of the Cork, the bale were taken from S. Rich: Scrope, which was the first unpopular act that gave the people a dislike to this K— government

ye Commons begd to know, who ye K. intended to be ye Chief Officer of State of ye Realm.

He answerd yt he had a sufficient number at yt time, & would change when he chose it.

In 1386. a Parlia. met at Westm. where it was said yt ye K. was resolvd to get a Hack his enemies abroad as thinking it would be cheaper for ye Nation, than if he should stay & defend them.

ye two Houses joind together in an Address to ye K. at Eltham, for the removal of ye Chancellor & Treasurer ~~ought to be removd from their office, because they were not for ye advantage of him~~ & his Realm.

ye K. was greatly provoked at this message, & forbad them for ye future ever to mention such things, & orderd them to proceed in ye Business for which they had met, & rashly added yt he would not for them remove ye meanest Scullion in his Kitchen.

ye Lds & Commons return'd a joint answer yt they ~~would~~ neither could, nor would proceed in any Parlia. business or dispatch any article of it, till ye K. should come & show himself in person, & remove ye Chancr from his Office.

ye K. ~~answerd to this demand by saying yt they should~~ orderd forty Knights of ye most substantial Commons to come & declare ye opinion of ye rest to him.

ye Parlia. sent ye D. of Glocester & ye Bish. of Ely to him at Eltham with a Remonstrance

It begun with wishing him success against his Enemies, & ye strongest bonds of peace & love between him & his subjects, yt ye ancient constitution had settld, yt ye K. ought to assemble ye Lds Nobles, & Commons once a year, which is ye highest court of ye Realm, which ~~ought to be dmistered justly~~ yt the poor & rich ~~ought~~ equally receive ye Law, yt all publick Grievances & errors ought to be redressd ~~that~~ yt ye State & Government of ye Realm ~~ought~~ was there to be prudently treated of; & it ought to be considerd how ye necessary burthens of ye K. & Rm. might with ye greatest Ease, ~~ye publick wants being considerd~~ be supplied; yt they ought to have satisfaction ~~ye supervisal~~ how their Goods & fortunes were to be spent, as they were to support all publick charges;

it was farther say'd, y^t. by their ancient Constitution if y^e. K. absented himself from his Parlia. for forty days, not regarding the vocation of his People, nor their their grievous expences; they had y^e. Priviledge of returning home.

y^e. K. answer'd, y^t. he plainly saw y^t. his People & y^e. commons intended to resist, y^t. nothing seem'd more advisable to him than y^e. calling y^e. K. of France, for to ask his advice & aid, y^t. he would rather submit to him, than truckle to his Subjects.

y^e. Parlia. reply'd, y^t. this was y^e. worst step he could take, for it would end in his certain ruin. they then beg'd him to call to mind his Grand Father to ~~remembr~~ mind, & his Father, how they had all their lives strove for y^e. Conquest of France, & how they had recie'd immense treasures from y^e. Nation to carry on y^t. war. y^t. y^e. Whole Nation was brought to a state of poverty by y^e. number of taxes y^t. had been granted, all which had happen'd by y^e. ill management of y^e. Ministers which if it was not soon redress'd, y^e. Nation would ~~soon~~ be subverted. They farther added, y^t. they beseech'd him to remove those from his presence ~~they~~ gave him such foolish & pernicious counsel for y^t. by ancient constitution it was settled, y^t. if a K. should alienate himself from his people & refuse to govern by y^e. Laws & Statutes of y^e. Realm it was Lawfull for them, by their free consent to depose him, & to place some other of y^e. Royal race upon y^e. throne.

y^e. K. after this promis'd y^t. he would come in three days to Parlia. & with mature advice would willingly aquiesce in their petitions. accordingly great alterations were made in y^e. Ministry. y^e. E. of Suffolk who had been Chancellor, lat lately turn'd out, was impeach'd. & afterwards sent close Prisoner to Windsor Castle, but after being there some time y^e. K. relea's'd him. Eleven Lds, were appointed to regulate y^e. affairs of y^e. K-m.

y^e. K. took an oath y^t. he would not revoke any article of their power but confirm them. He also settled y^t. any six of them with his chief three Officers should make a Quorum.

It was further agreed y^t if any one should advise ye K. to revoke their power, ~~the should~~ they did not do it, yet they were to forfit all their lands & goods, & if they attempted it a second time, they should be drawn & hang'd. But not thinking ye authority of Parlia. strong enough, they got ye K. to grant Letters Patents, on which Statutes were afterwards made to render it as irrevocable as possible.

After these great concessions from ye K. ye Parlia. granted him half a tenth on spiritals & half a fifteenth on all temporals.

~~When ye Parlia. was dissolv'd, ye K.~~

ye day y^t ye Parlia was dissolv'd ye K. repented of ye concessions he had made, for he came in full Parlia, & declar'd with his own mouth, y^t he would not any Prejudice should come to him or his Crown from any thing y^t had been done y^t Parlia. but y^t y^e ~~Prerogative~~ Prerogative should be preserved.

Soon after this ye K. ~~proposed~~ ye Judges several questions ~~to answer~~ at which plainly shew'd they were ~~entirely attach'd to ye K. & as they were ought to have been~~ offended.

Upon this ye Lds ~~took alarm & came to~~ fac they ~~without declaring themselves, they then~~ sent a deputation to ye K. for to acquaint him y^t they had taken arms ~~for his Welfare~~ ~~& y^t they might~~ y^t they demanded, those traitors might ~~be punish'd~~ who had ill advis'd him, ~~y^t they might~~ & made an example to succeeding Ministers.

ye K. was forc'd to agree y^t all Grievances shou'd be refer'd to ye decision of ye next Parlia.

Upon this a Parlia. met at Westm. in 1388. where ye Bish. & Lds. claim'd as their right, y^t any thing to be mov'd concerning ye Peers of ye Land either in y^t or any subsequent Parlia. shou'd be judg'd by course of Parlia. & not by ye Common or Civil Law of ye K^m. us'd in Lower courts.

A subsidy of half a tenth & a half a fifteenth was granted, but they desir'd they should not be dissolv'd upon this but might continue sitting as if ye grant had not been made. which ye K. agreed to. They granted also a subsidy upon Wool &c. upon condition y^t y^e ~~K. should~~ should receive 20,000 £ for ye great ~~service~~ they had done their country.

ye Commons beg'd, y^t no one should meddle with ye Business of ye Adm or ye K. Council without being appointed by Parlia. except by order of ye Continual Council, & y^t they might ~~put~~ strike out, or place in whomever they pleas'd.

ye K. agreed to ye first; but he said as to ye second, y^t if any Ld. of ye K-m. whether of his council or no would inform him of any person about him being insufficient or dishonest, & y^t upon proof he would remove him & place a ~~proper~~ fitter in his room.

Then all ye Bish. Lds & Commons took an oath to support ye Lds. Appellants.

ye Parlia. was adjourn'd for a few days on account of Easter; but when they met again ye five Lds. Appellants produc'd their articles of Impeachment against ye Abp. of York, ye D. of Ireland, & ye E. of Suffolk.

Which having been read, ye Bish. D. & E. were summon'd to come & answer ye Appellants; but upon their not appearing ye Lds. Appel. beg'd it might be recorded. ye K. & Lds. being convinc'd they did not appear ~~because~~ they knew of ye appeal, agreed y^t the wilfull fault shoul^d be recorded. then ye Lds. Appel. beg'd ye K. & Lds. y^t they might be convicted of ye treasons contain'd in ye articles. Then ye K. commanded ye Lds. to examine ye Articles seperately.

During which time ye K. order'd those Judges & Ge[illegible] eminent in ye Law to advise ye Lds. how they ought to proceed in ye appeal. ~~But [illegible] the Ill procedure~~ contrary ~~either to~~ ye Common & Civil Law.

But ~~it was declar'd~~ it was agreed by ~~ye a part of ye K. & by ye Common~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Parlia. y^t Crimes of that Nature committed by Peers & others, could be tried ~~any~~ nowhere but in Parlia. nor by any Law, or Court, except y^t of Parlia. & y^t Peers had a Right to be judges in such Cases.

After which ye Abp. of Canterbury, & his Suffragan Bish. with ye Abbots, Priors, & other Prelates, withdrew but first enter'd their Protestation, for ye saving of their Right of Peerage & voting in Parlia, tho they could not then remain there ~~[illegible]~~, because certain things were in agitation, which they could not be present at by ye Canons.

They were permitted by ye Lds, to enter it in ye Rolls of Parlia.

ye Bish. of Durham, & Carlisle made also ~~such a~~ Protest.

* manifestly tending to destroy liberty & overturn his former Constitutions, to all which the Judges assented as they thought most likely to gain the Ch. favour

He brought to Justice

* 5 Lords Treasurers of the late Ministry.

When ye Parlia. met again ye Lds. Appel. beg'd y^t ye last default of ye Archb. D. & C. might be recorded. Then ye accus'd were summon'd a third time & not appearing they were declar'd guilty, & culpable in those articles which were as yet not declar'd Treason.

Then ye Lds. Appel. pray'd ye K. & Lds. y^t they should be convicted of ye High Treason contain'd in ye appeal. whereupon ye Lds. with ye assent of ye K. declar'd, y^t they were guilty of High Treason, y^t they should be drawn & hang'd as Traitors & Enemies of ye K. & K m. & y^t their Heirs were disinherited, & their Lands & Tenements forfeited to ye K. & y^t ye Temporalities of ye Archb. of York should be taken into ye K. hands. Sir R. Tresilian, & Sir N. Brembre were hang'd. & several more were afterwards executed.

ye Parlia. came to a Resolution to save ye K. honour; ✠

ye Bish. of Chichester & ye Judges were banish'd to Ireland.

Upon a Petition of ye Commons ye Ordinance & Commission made ye last year were confirm'd; & ye D. of Gloucester & other Lds having taken arms was deem'd to have been done, for ye Honor of God, ye Safety of ye K. & Support of ye whole Com. An act of Grace was also made at ye desire of ye Commons, by which all were pardon'd except those particularly mention'd.

A third Petition was deliver'd by them, y^t ye appeals pursuited & made & given in this Parlia. should be approv'd, tho' ye Bish. were absent.

Another Petition was y^t none of ye attainted who were then alive, should ever be restor'd to ye Law by Pardon, or any other means except ye Pardon y^t was made in this Parlia. & y^t any one y^t should attempt to have any such thing done, should be judg'd & Executed as a Traitor.

ye K. answer'd all these Petitions by saying y^t he with ye assent of ye Lds & commons granted their Petitions in all points.

then ye Commons begg'd ye K. yt for ye better securing peace & quiet in all parts of ye Nation he would be pleas'd to renew his Coronation oath, & yt ye Bish might renew their fealty, & ye Lds. their Homage notwithstanding what they had done before, which was agreed to.

& accordingly after ye K. had renew'd his Coronation oath, ye Bish. swore fealty to him, & ye Lds. did homage, then ye Bish. Lds. & Commons took an oath to support all ye Laws yt had been made in that Parlia.

All ye Principal persons in the K m. were requir'd to take ye same oath by ye Brokers or else were excommunicated.

This famous Parlia. having set with a short adjournment near five months, which is longer than any Parlia. we have as yet met with, parted seemingly in good humour ye Lds. & Commons thank'd they K. for ye great Justice he had done, & ye K. by ye Chancel. thank'd them for their liberal Grants.

ye K. call'd another Parlia ye same year at Cambridge, at which they granted half a tenth from ye Clergy & half a fifteenth from ye Laity, for to carry on ye war against Scotland.

Several new Statutes were made which were very necessary for ye people, & others were renew'd which had been made in ye reign of Edward III.

ye K. upon his coming of age thank'd ye Council for ye pains they had taken, & acquainted them yt he intended to take ye Government into his own hands, & to remove such Officers or Ministers as he should think fit, & appoint others in their room. He accordingly turn'd out ye Chancel. & some other Ill plac'd men in their room who were not so capable, which soon after brought things into confusion.

He summon'd a Parlia at Westm. in 1389. where ye Chancel. by his command declar'd, yt he was of full age, & yt he intended to do Justice to all yt both Clergy & Laity should enjoy all their Liberties.

*That these proposal being acted during his minority they could in ways prejudice them

He further ~~told them how~~ mentioned y.e K. ms. being environd with Enemies on all sides: y.t it was their business to consult how peace might be obtain'd, or how defence was to be made; & also how an aid was to had to sustain y.e expences, without which nothing could be done.

y.e two Arch B. & y.e rest of y.e Clergy declar'd y.t they never would agree to any Statute made against y.e authority of y.e Pope, which Protestation at their request was enter'd upon y.e Roll.

y.e Statute of Provisors was reviv'd.

& a Subsidy was also granted of forty Shillings on every sack of Wool, of which ten Shillings were to be paid for y.e present wants of y.e K. & y.e other thirty were to be kept in y.e hands of Commissioners appointed by Parlia. not to be spent unless y.e necessity of y.e war requir'd it.

another Parlia. was summon'd in 1390 at Westm. when it said y.t they met on account of y.e truce with France; & to grant y.e K. an aid for carrying on y.e war with Scotland for there was no hopes of a truce from thence. upon this they granted a half tenth from y.e Clergy, & a half fifteenth from y.e Laity.

There was an act made to strengthen y.e act of Mortmain & to hinder y.e Clergy from using y.e many quirks they had inverted to evade y.t Law.

y.e Parlia. beg'd y.e K. y.t his Prerogative & y.t of y.e Crown might always be preserv'd inviolable, y.t if any thing had been done to y.e contrary it might be redress'd; & y.t he might be as free as ever any of his ancestors had been.

Thos. perpetual animosity opposed to the Peace & Good Order of y.e Kingdom y.e K. seiz'd upon y.e Liberties of y.e City of London, & sent y.e Mayor Prisoner to Windsor Castle & y.e rest of y.e Aldermen with y.e Sheriffs to other Prisons tho' he ~~dismissed~~ released them soon afterwards, yet he made y.e Citizens pay a fine of 10,000 L. & by that lost their affection.

for supporting the war —

A Parlia met at Westm. in 1392. to consider how ye price of Wools cou'd be rais'd, which were then very cheap; & how ye wars were to be carried on after ye expiration of ye truce, & lastly y^t ye Pope with regard to ye Statute of Provisors, might no longer be deprive'd of what was his right.

ye Commons granted y^t ye K. with ye advice of his Lds. might alter any thing in ye Statute of Provisors till ye meeting of ye next parlia. So y^t ye Statute might not be repeal'd in any article, nor no one disturb'd in his lawfull possessions. To this extraordinary grant they made a protest, y^t as their agreeing to this was a novelty, they beg'd it might be no Example.

ye Lds. & Commons then granted a halfTenth & a fifteenth, with one other whole tenth & fifteenth, conditionally, y^t if ye K. did not go into France or Scotland, or y^t peace was made it should be employ'd upon ye defence of ye Realm. ye last day of ye setting of Parlia. they desir'd ye K. to enjoy ye prerogative as largely as any K. had ever done, notwithstanding any Statute to ye contrary, & particularly ye Statute made at Glocester in ye time of Edward II. which they repeal'd.

Another Parlia was summon'd at Winchester in 1393. where they granted a halfTenth & a half fifteenth for ye debts of ye K. & continued ye same dispensing power as ye last parlia. had done.

ye Bish. Lds. & Commons in full Parlia. agreed y^t ye K. & his Heirs, & Successors of England might Lawfully make their last will, & y^t execution should be done of ye same.

ye last day of Parlia. ye Archb. of Canterbury protested against ye power of ye Pope.

A Parlia met at Westm. in 1394.* ~~where it was said y^t they met ye all Bish. & Commons should enjoy their liberties, how ye wars should be carried on, which was begun by ye Speaker of Parlia.~~

ye D. of York being Guardian of ye K. in. whilst ye K. was in Ireland, call'd another Parlia at Westm. in 1395. to which ye D. of Glocester came from Ireland & declard ye K. great necessity for money, upon which they granted him a tenth & a fifteenth, but protested y^t they were not forc'd to do it, but purely out of their affection to ye K.

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A Parlia. met at Westm. in 1397. ~~for to regulate what seem'd to require it.~~

wherein Commons brought in a bill for ye continuance of Sheriffs, for ye avoiding of ye extravagant expences of ye K. Houshold, & for several things ~~not agreeable~~ of the support

ye K. highly resented ye bringing in of this bill, & commanded ye Bish. of Lds to charge ye Speaker to acquaint him with the name of the person who had brought it into Parlia. upon this ye Commons ask'd pardon.

ye K. order'd ye Chancell. to tell them y^t he excus'd them. They tried ye member who had brought in ye bill & sentence'd him to die, but ye K. at ye desire of ye Bish. pardon'd him.

What ye Parlia. had nine years before done against ye prerogative was revers'd, & ye Judges who had been banish'd to Ireland were allow'd to return.

A great Council of Peers met at Nottingham where ye D. of Glocester, ye E. of Arundell, & Warwick, were brought a a day appointed them when they were to answer in ye next Parlia. which was held at Westm. ye crimes they had against ye K.

When ye Parlia. met, ye Chancell. made a speech by which he commended absolute Monarchies here. all ye proceedings of ye Commission of ye 11th of this K. were revers'd.

ye Pardons granted to ye D. of Glocester, & to ye E. of Arundell & Warwick in ye 11th of his reign, were made void.

ye Archb. of Canterbury was impeach'd by ye Commons & some time afterwards banish'd ye K^m. & his lands & tenements forfeited to ye K.

ye D. of Glocester, ye E. of Arundel, & Warwick, & Tho. Mortimer were impeach'd.

ye E. of Arundel was brought from ye Tower to Westm. was convicted, & soon after beheaded.

ye D. of Glocester was order'd to be brought over but dying there, he was nevertheless dell'r'd guilty of Treason ~~this he was dead.~~

ye E. of Warwick was convicted & banish'd, & Tho. Mortimer escap'd.

ye Bish. as well as ye Lds, & commons took an oath to support ye resolutions of y^t Parlia.

thy laid to her charge; tho undoubtedly this Venale
Parli: was false as guilty

* nearly.

ye same Parlia. met at Shrewsbury in 1398.
ye Parlia. held ye answers of ye former Judges made in ye 11th year of ye K. to be good & sufficient
All ye proceedings of ye Parlia. in ye 11th year of ye K. were declar'd void.
Sentence was given against Tho. Mortimer, who had been impeach'd tho he did not appear.
ye Speaker petition'd ye K. in ye name of ye Commons yt. ye greatest security should be given for ye proceedings of this parlia. as different Parlia. had often reverse'd what had been done in former ones.
ye Lds. said yt they had sworn to keep all ye Statutes yt had been made, which as much as lay'd in their power, they intended to keep.
They then granted ye K. a half tenth, & a half fifteenth, with a whole tenth & fifteenth, & ye duty on Wool, for life.
Then an act of Grace was pass'd.
ye Commons ~~[illegible]~~ ye K. yt as there were many petitions & other things to be mov'd before him which ye shortness of ye time could not well permit, they therefore desired yt a certain number of Lds & others might be nam'd to answer ye Petitions, & other things.
ye K. agreed to it, & twelve Lds, & six Commoners were appointed for this purpose.
ye D. of Norfolk & Hereford, having long had a quarrel, they were at last to have ended it by fighting before ye K. at Coventry, but he thought it would be better to banish them, & therefore with ye assent of ye Commons of Parlia. they were banish'd.
ye K. & Commons upon their meeting agreed yt any man yt should offer to repeal or reverse any of ye Statutes made by them should be executed as a Traitor.
ye K. & Commons upon offer they had performed many violent & arbitrary proceedings, which ended in his ruin, & ye not upon ye D. of Hereford, then D. of Lancaster landed in England & claim'd ye Crown.
ye K. return'd, but finding himself deserted ~~[illegible]~~ ~~to save his own~~, he left ye Castle of Conway in Wales, sent for ye Archb. & E. of Northumberland & offer'd to give up his crown, upon condition his life might be secur'd to him, & he might have an Honourable Provision for himself, & eight persons whom he should name.

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He was confin'd in ye tower till ye Parlia. met. ~~a Parlia~~ which was summon'd in his name at Westm. in 1399. wherein a Comm^ce was sent to Richard to demand the deliver^ce of ye Crown which he accordingly did.

Henry IV. may be reckon'd K. from ye time Richard was confin'd in ye Tower.
ye Parlia. being met a commee was sent to Richard with an instrument for him to resign ye Crown. which he sign'd at ye same time abolish'd all ye Nation from their oaths of allegiance to him, & desir'd yt ye D. of Lancaster might succeed him. Then ye articles were drawn out in full against him. Upon which sentence was passed yt he should be deposed. publickly declar'd.

ye D. of Lancaster then stood up & laid claim to ye Crown, as being descended in Right line from Henry III.
Upon this all ye Prels. & Lds, & all ye States present agreed yt he should be K. He was plac'd on ye throne & ye Archb. of Canterbury made a speech on ye occasion, after which, ye K. thank'd them for their choice of him.
yt publick business might not stop he plac'd several Officers, & Justices, & it was proclaim'd yt He would have ye Parlia. meet ye Monday after ye feast of St. Michael. & yt he would be crown'd on ye next Monday.
He made a Protestation for ye shorting ye day assign'd for ye meeting of Parlia. yt he did not mean yt thereby any prejudice shou'd come to ye state of ye Kingdom yt it shou'd be look'd upon as an Example for future, but yt it was done for ye profit of ye Realm, for to save ye labour & expence of people, & yt ye grievances might be ye sooner remedied.
Certain persons were sent to Richard to acquaint him yt ye Parlia. admitted of his demission, & yt they came to resign him hom age & fealty, which they had formerly made to him.

Richard made a Speech to them by which he gave up his crown.

Then Henry was crown'd.

ye Parlia. granted fifty Shillings on every sack of Wool from Denizens & four pound from Aliens; & also a tenth & one fifteenth, for four years.

They then pass'd an act of indemnity for ye K. adherents when he was D. of Lancaster.

They repeal'd all ye proceedings of ye 21st. of Richard II. at Shrewsbury, & confirm'd y^t. Parlia. which was held ye 11th of ye K. except ye effect of ye pardon granted by ye 21st. of Richard II.

It was also enacted y^t nothing for ye future should be esteem'd treason except what was call'd so by ye 25th of Edward III. & y^t all ye blank charters & ye which ye City of London, & several counties had been force'd to seal & deliver to K. Richard ought should be declar'd void.

Henry, son to ye K. was by ye desire of Parlia. create P. of Wales, & declar'd Successor to his Father.

ye next day ye Arch B. of Canterbury mov'd in ye Hse. of Lds. y^t. ye Lds. should not disclose any thing y^t should be put to them, which they all promis'd. Upon which ye E. of Northumberland, ask'd what they would advise should be done with Richard ye Late K. in order to his being safe kept, for ye K. would have his life sav'd.

They said y^t. he ought to be securely guarded, where there was no great concourse of people, y^t. none of those who had been familiar with him should be about him, & y^t. it should be done in ye most secret manner.

It is very remarkable, y^t. when all these things were settled, ye Bish. of Carlisle was ye only man who openly defended ye deposd K. Nothing but his Gown which was held too sacred, would have sav'd him from dying ye death of a Traitor.

He made a speech to ye Lds. wherein he ~~spoke~~ appeared too much like a friend of absolute Monarchy & pretended y^t Richard was yet K. but y^t if he could have been remov'd ye Son of ye D. of Clarence ought to have succeeded & not Henry. For which speech he was charg'd with High Treason.

ye Dukedom of Lancaster with all it's liberties was granted to ye P. of Wales, which should remain to him & his Heirs, ~~distinct from~~ ye Crown of England, upon which ye K. delivered a Charter made thereof in Parlia. to his Son.

ye K. rec'd several Petitions from ye Commons, most of which he granted.

An inquiry was soon after made with regard to ye Murder of ye D. of Glocester, Richard's Queen, ~~being a Daughter of ye K. of~~ Fr. of France, ~~& join'd against Henry~~ wherefupon ye K. call'd a Council of Bishops & Lds because he did not choose to ~~summon a Parliament~~ summon a Parliament, nor to lay any tax upon them for carrying on ye War.

ye Lds rais'd Soldiers at their own expence.

ye Scots broke their truce & made several inroads with great devastations.

Richard II. was put to death as ye unhappy occasion of these disasters in ye beginning of 1401. ~~the author of himself~~.

A Parlia. was summon'd to meet at Westm. ye same year, when it was said y^t it had been call'd by ye Holy Church & other Corporations & persons should enjoy their Liberties & y^t Justice should be truly administer'd. & it was further said ~~upon~~ what great charges ye K. had been at how he was to send ye Queen into France with all such Jewels & Riches as K. Richard had with her in Marriage.

ye Commons thank'd ye K. for his promise of maintaining ye Catholick faith. & desir'd he would not believe what was said against them, but let ye event shew.

A Subsidy was granted of a tenth, & fifteenth two Shillings on every tun of Wine, & eight pence in ye pound on Merchandize.

an Act was made this Session for putting Heretiks to death; another against ye provisions from Rome, a third to hinder ye coin from being carried out of ye K m. & a fourth y^t. ye Chirographer of ye Common Pleas, ye Clerk of ye Crown &c. should take no greater fees than were prescrib'd & limited by by ye Statutes.

ye Commons beg'd ye K. to pardon them incase they had ignorantly offended him, which ye K. readily agreed to.

a Parlia. met at Westm. in 1403. for to preserve ye Rights of ye Church & of all Corporations &c.

ye Chancellor acquainted ye K. y^t. ye Commons beg'd to have certain Lds. sent to them; which request ye K. granted; but said y^t. it was done out of favour not duty.

They then granted ye usual Supply

another Parlia. was call'd at Westm. in 1404.

Some of ye K. officers were remov'd upon ye Address of Parlia. & Several regulations were made in ye K. Household.

ye Sheriff of Rutland was fin'd for for making a false return of a Knight for ye same Shire.

ye Record of a Subsidy burnt by ye same Parlia. y^t made it, because it was new & very pernicious to ye Country.

A Parlia was summon'd at Coventry in 1405. which granted two tenths & two fifteenths & ye subsidy on Wool &c. on condition y^t. it should be only employ'd for carrying on ye War, & ye defence of ye realm.

ye Commons by their Speaker advis'd ye K. to supply his wants by seizing ye Revenues of ye Church.

ye Arch. of Canterbury made a very strong speech upon ye Subject, & said he thought ye greatest crime a P. could commit, was ye seizing ye Patrimony of ye Church.

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ye K. said y^t his fears were ill grounded, for y^t he made a firm Resolution to support ye Church.

ye Archb. then tol'd ye Commons y^t their demand was wholly built on Irreligion & Avarice.

ye Commons made several Petitions to ye K. which he answer'd favourably.

A Parlia. met at Westm. in 1406.

A Subsidy of a tenth & fifteenth was immediatly granted.

ye Commons Petition'd y^t they might at any time send for any of their Bills from ye Lds. to amend them, which was granted.

ye Speaker propos'd several Regulations in ye Government.

A comm^ee of both Houses was appointed to treat about ye Safe guard of ye Sea; they agreed upon these Articles

I. y^t ye Merchants shou'd provide a sufficient number of Ships for 2000 fighting men & 1000 Mariners for a year & half; & y^t they shou'd be allow'd a certain on all Merchandizes &c. & y^t these Merchants should have Warrants under ye Privy Seal for levying ye sums when necessary

II. y^t they shou'd enjoy all ye Prizes they took giving a proper consideration to ye K. Captain wherever he shou'd appoint one.

III. y^t whenever ye K. shou'd send his fleet out against ye Enemy they shou'd have a Moathonshie.

IV. y^t they shou'd have a reasonable warning when peace or a truce was to be made.

V. y^t they shou'd name two persons ye one for ye N. & ye other for ye S. who by commission shou'd have ye same power as Admirals had on y^t occasion.

Lastly ye Merch. demanded 4000 L. for ye present; but ye K. answer'd he had it not.

An Act pass'd by which ye Crown was entail'd upon ye present K. & ye Heirs Male lawfully begotten

ye Commons requir'd y^t persons should be appoint'd to audit ye accounts of Ld. Furnival, & Sir J. Pelham.

they also requir'd y^t three parts of ye subsidy granted ye Merch. for keeping ye Sea should be paid them & ye fourth employ'd for ye Defence of ye Nation.

ye Act of Settlement was repeal'd, & another made, by which ye Crown was entail'd upon ye K. & his Sons in general tail.

ye Act of Settlement was made null & another made, by which ye Crown was fix'd to go in general tail.

ye Lds subscrib'd ye articles of it, & Sr J. Tibetot gave his assent to them in his own & in ye name of ye Commons.

ye Speaker & Commons came before ye K. & Lds. & desir'd yt ye Lds. of Council should swear to keep certain Articles, they had made. Upon this ye K. made ye Counsellors take it & also all ye Officers of his Houshold, & all ye Courts of Justice.

A Parlia. met at Gloucester in 1407.

They granted ye K. ~~with the Subsidy~~ ye same Subsidy for Staples & other Merchandizes as was granted in ye last Parlia. for two years. Upon this ye K. promis'd yt he would require no other Subsidy on his Subjects for two years, & desir'd yt it might pass into an Act & yt every member might have a Copy of it.

An order was made to prevent ye Lds. from communicating ye Private debates of ye Commons to ye K.

Another Parlia. was summon'd in 1410. when ye K. agreed yt certain of ye most learn'd Bish. & worthy Lds. should be assign'd to ye K. Council, & yt they & ye Judges should swear to give good Counsel.

Several Acts were pass'd for ye securing ye K. m. ye Commons renew'd their project for reducing ye Revenues of ye Clergy.

But ye K. answer'd, yt he forbad them to meddle any more with ye Church's concerns.

ye K. demanded a power of levying every year a certain Subsidy which was a tenth from ye Clergy, & a fifteenth from ye Laity without a meeting of Parlia. but it was refus'd him.

ye Commons so highly resented this yt they would have never refus'd ye Supply for his necessary occasions if he had not forc'd them to it, by prolonging ye Session till he got what he wish'd.

ye Speaker in ye name of ye Commons requir'd ye certain knowledge of ye Councellors names, upon which two of them were chang'd.

They then granted ~~yt the~~ Subsidy, ~~yt~~ they had in ye 9th of his reign, whereof they gave twenty thousand Marks to him to dispose of at his Pleasure.

A. Parlia. was summon'd at Westm. in 1411.

~~A~~ S. Th. Chaucer was chosen for ye third time Speaker, but desir'd to be excus'd, which was refus'd him. He then beg'd y^t he might make ye usual protestation, & it was granted y^t he might speak as others had done before him; but y^t ye K. would have no novelties introduc'd & would confer his prerogative. Upon this ye Speaker desir'd a Respite for three days to give his answer in Writing which was, y^t he desir'd no other Protestation than what former Speakers had made, & y^t if he should say any thing y^t should displease ye K. he beg'd it might be imputed to his own ignorance, & not to ye body of ye Commons, which ye K. granted.

They granted ye same Subsidy on Tonnage & Poundage as ye two former Parlia. had.

~~They~~ also granted, y^t every person possess'd of twenty pounds a year shou'd pay six Shillings & eight pence, except lands purchas'd by Mortmain before ye 20th of Edward I. & Lands purchas'd in Frank Almoigne since ye said 20th year. This is ye first Land tax we have upon record.

An act was made for regulating ye Coin.

A Law was made ye same Parlia. for prohibiting Galley-Half Pence.

An act was also made against Riots.

As also an Act of Grace, from which only Owen Glendour & Th. de Trumpyngton were excepted.

Henry died soon after this. It shows plain that tho he depos'd Richard for stretching the Prerogative, he himself attempted to govern as an arbitrary King, as appears from his desire to Levy Money without Consent of Parl: by his haughty manner of answering the Speaker; & by commanding the Sheriffs to make false Returns to prevent ~~their~~ duly severe laws were passed on such returning officers in the 7th of this Reign & amended afterwards.

ye D. of Bedf. being Reg. in ye Absence of ye K. call'd a Parl. at West: in 1427. When a tenth & fifteenth was granted.
Sir J. Oldcastle, Ld. Cobham was executed for being a Heretick
an. Parl. at West: in 1429. they gave a tenth & fifteenth, & half of
them both, & a loa lo an.
It was enacted y^t ye Ld^s. of ye Council might give orders concerning ye Coin:
& also y^t all necessaries of ye K. hold. should be sent to them & y^t Wools
should be sent to Normandy, all ho' any Statute for ye Staple to ye Contrary.
It was order'd y^t ye Qu: Dowa: Lancaster ye Duchess of Yorke & Pembroke should be sent to ye K. y^t
Her Confessor had accus'd Her of conspiring ye Death of ye K.

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ye K. came from France & met a Parlia^t at West: in 1421.

They granted him a fifteenth to finish ye War.

ye Convocation gave ye K. a tenth on condition y^t his Purveyors should not meddle with ye goods of ye Clergy.

An Act was made y^t none should receive Gold but by ye K. weights appointed for ye purpose y^t ye Gold not of due Weight should be sent to ye Mint to be new coin'd at ye K. at his own charges making up ye deficiences.

ye D. of Bedford (ye K. being France) call'd a Parlia^t at West: in ye same year.

They granted a tenth & a fifteenth.

An Act was made for regulating ye Coin.

Several more were made this Parlia^t relating to ye Coinage.

A Convocation at York gave a tenth.

Soon after Henry V. died at Vincennes in France.

This was a glorious reign; Heavy conquerors France, but had he & his Ancestors kept A-Britain, had been now a Gallick Province, & notwithstanding the Glory accruing to the King & Nation from their Lucrative & certain this conquest was by no means an equivalent for the vast Sums expended in it, & the quantity of Blood spilt, & this; the Barons notwithstanding their aversion to France, seem'd to be sensible of

As soon as Henry VI. was proclaim'd K. a commission was directed to his Uncle ye D. of Glocester empowering him to begin a Parlia. which was summon'd to meet at West: in 1422.

ye D. of Bedford one of ye K. Uncles was made Protector by ye K. Letters Patent confirm'd by Parlia. but as he was abroad it was enacted y^t ye D. of Glocester should act as such during his absence, but he protested y^t it should be no Prejudice to his Brother.

ye Parlia then appointed ye D. of Lester & ye Bish. of Winchester Governors of ye K. person & Education, who were both his Uncles.

A Subsidy was granted on Woolen or Staple Wares, Tunnage, & Poundage as formerly for two years.

They then Establish'd ye Government during his Minority.

Several Good Laws were pass'd.

A Parlia. met at West: in 1423 at which an Ordinance was made y^t ye Master of ye Mint should keep ye exchange allow'd by ye last Parlia. during ye K. pleasure & it was enacted y^t a Coinage should be at York during ye K. pleasure, & y^t all persons should bring there Gold to be new Coin'd, which was not of full weight.

Several Petitions from private persons.

They granted a Subsidy upon Tonnage & Poundage as ye last.

It was also enacted y^t ye foreign Merchants shou'd only pay 43^s & 4^d duty on every sack of Wool notwithstanding ye Grant made in ye last K. reign.

Another Parlia. was summon'd at West: in 1425.

They granted ye former Subsidy on Wools for three years longer, & Tonnage, & poundage for one year. on condition y^t for ye Merchants should be strictly look'd to for their duties

Several Acts were made for ye benefit of ye Nation

A Parlia. was call'd at Leicester in 1426. orders were given yt no one should come thither with any warlike Weapons, ~~which order was ill by observ'd~~ upon ye pt they came with Batts & clubs which got it ye name of ye Parlia. of Batts.

There had been a long dispute between ye D. of Glocester & ye Bish. of Winchester ye K. two Uncles which came to such a height yt ye Parlia. interfear'd & they were directed to produce articles of accusation against each other.

After ye D. had ~~preferred~~ his Articles against ye Bish. & yt ye latter had made his answer it was referr'd to a comm^ee, who acquitted ye Bish: they were enjoin'd to be firm friends for ye future, upon which they shook hands & parted with ye outward signs of friendship.

They granted ye subsidy on Wools &c. with Tonnage & Poundage for two years as in preceeding Parlia.

ye Pope wrote a menacing letter to ye Parlia. to repeal ye Statute of Provisors

ye two Archb. & some other Bish. went to ye Commons, & ye Archb. of Canterbury made a Speech to them in favor of ye Pope's demand but it had no weight with them

Another Parlia. met at West: in 1428. a subsidy was granted of three Shillings on every tun of Wine imported, & twelve pence in ye pound for all Merchandizes, besides a Poll Tax which was not lay'd upon every Parish worth ten marks a year but ten of ye Chief Parishioners in it were to pay six Shillings & eight pence a head. & in every one yt was worth ten pounds a year ye like number were to pay a mark.

several other Acts were pass'd.

another Parlia. was summon'd at West: in 1429.

During ye sitting of Parlia. ye K. was crown'd, at 9 years old & ye Protectorship dissolv'd.

They granted a tenth & fifteenth.

Before ye Parlia. was dissolv'd certain Articles were made for ye Regulation of ye K. council.

an act ~~was made~~ y^t Bish. & ye inferior Clergy coming to attend Parlia, should have ye same priviledge of protecting their servants as ye Peers.

also one with regard to Weights & Measures

~~also one~~ another, y^t no man should vote for knights of Shires except they had a Freehold of 40^s per annum, & were residentiary ye County, which Statute is in force to this day.

~~some petitions were made~~

There Parlia. met at West: in 1431.

They granted a tenth & a fifteenth, & a third of both, & also ye Tonnage & Poundage for two years.

ye Commons granted twenty Shillings from every Layman holding a Knights Fee.

& also a Land tax was granted, so y^t every one y^t had twenty pounds per an. was to pay twenty Shillings & so according to Rate.

several Petitions were deliver'd by ye Commons

a Parlia. was call'd at West: in 1432.

They granted a tenth & a fifteenth, & ye Subsidy on Wools, Tonnage, & Poundage for a year.

Some Petitions were brought to ye K. by ye Commons, by one of which ~~there was one by which~~ they beg'd y^t he would give up ye Land Tax which he agreed to.

a Parlia met at West: in 1433, but did not

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sit long, for ye plague broke out.

Least ye K. should by y^t adjournment be streighten'd for money, ye Parlia. order'd y^t ye Treasurer of England should keep 2000 L. in his branche for ye service of ye Houshold.

ye Lds & Bish. swore to observe ye ordinance, by which it was establish'd y^t no Nobleman or other person, should retain in his service any offender against ye Law, or maintain any title or quarrel.

After this ye Commons ~~swore it~~

& then ye whole Nation swore to ye observance of it.

ye Commons thank'd ye D. of Bedford for his conduct in France.

& desir'd ye K. to insist upon his staying with him which ye D. agreed to.

He then ask'd a less sum than had been customary to be given for ye attendance of ~~his & ye D. of Glocester~~, which was granted him as a Salary.

They ~~granted~~ gave a tenth, & a fifteenth, & Tonnage & Poundage, & a Subsidy on Wools for three years.

~~Also a Vote of credit was given to ye K. for 100,000 Marks~~

~~Several Laws were made in ye Parlia. which were greatly for ye good of ye Country.~~

ye next Parlia. was summon'd in 14 35 at West: An unusual large Subsidy was granted, y^t every person holding any Frank Tenant in Land &c. above ye yearly Value of five pounds should pay six pence for every pound, upon his oath; also a tenth & fifteenth was granted on ye Laity, of which 400 L. was deducted for ye relief of decay'd Towns & Villages, & also a Subsidy on Wools, with Tonnage & Poundage.

Some publick Acts were made, chiefly to regulate abuses in others, or to explain them better.
another Parlia. met at West: in 1436.
They granted a tenth & fifteenth; & also ye same Subsidy on Wools &c. was ~~granted~~ given for three years.
Authority was given to ye K. Council to make Assurances to ye K. Creditors for ye sum of 100,000 L.
Several other Acts were pass'd.
~~Some Petitions were given in Parlia.~~
After this a general pardon was granted.
ye next Parlia. did not summon'd till 1439, at West: then
A tenth & fifteenth; & half a fifteenth was granted ~~by ye Parlia.~~ & Tax on Wool was given for three years.
They gave authority to ye Treasurer & others, to make Security for 100,000 L. as in former Parlia.
ye Parlia. was Prorogu'd to Reading.
Several Acts were pass'd. &
~~Some~~ petitions were made by ye Commons.
An act was made yt ye fourth part of ye tenth & fifteenth should be paid to ye Trea. of ye K. houshold for to make ready payment for ye K. purveyance
ye Revenues of ye Dutchies of Lancaster & Cornwal were also appropriated to yt use.
No Parlia. was summon'd till 1442. at West: where some Acts were made but of no great consequence.
ye Next Parlia. met at West: in 1445.
They granted a Subsidy of a tenth & fifteenth, & half a tenth, & half a fifteenth reserving 5000 L. out of it for poor towns which had been wasted; & also a Subsidy on Wools &c. with Tonnage & Poundage of Denizens, & double aliens, for four years.
ye Statute was repeal'd by which peace could not be made with ye then Reigning K. of France, without ye assent of Parlia. & yt no

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no person should hereafter be impeach'd for having given counsel to bring about peace with France. This was followed by a
Peace ~~made~~ with France
Several Acts made ye. Session
~~ye. D. of Glocester, contrived to draw ye. D. of Glocester's Enemies into a Snare by which he was put to death.~~
Enemies tried to draw him into a Snare but he came off very honorably
A Parlia. met at St. Edmundsbury in 1447.
Authority was given to ye. K. Council for 100,000 L.
ye. K. gave some grants to his new Colleges of Eaton & Cambridge.
It was enacted by ye. K. yt. Eleanor late Wife of ye. D. of Glocester should be utterly barr'd from claiming any dower of any of ye. Hereditaments &c. of ye. said D.
When ye. Parlia. met again after their adjournment ye. D. of Glocester was arrested & privately murder'd.

A Parlia. call'd at West. in 1449.
They granted a tenth & fifteenth, & also Tonnage & Poundage, for five years.
ye. K. Council had authority given them to borrow 100,000 L. as well upon ye. K. Revenues as his Jewels.
They then granted half a tenth, & a fifteenth, besides a Poll-tax.
Normandy ~~retaken~~ by ye. French.
The Clergy attempted to get ye. Act of Præmunire repeal'd but it prov'd ineffectual.
A Parlia. was call'd to meet at Leicester but they refus'd to meet anywhere but at West.
Upon which one was summon'd at West. in 1450. but they were prorogu'd to London; & from thence again to West. & soon afterwards to Leicester
They granted a Subsidy, by which every person having clear ye. value of 20s. in Frank tenement were to pay 6d. & from 20s. to 20L. from 20L. to 200L. 1s. in ye. pound; from 200L. & upwards 2s. in ye. pound as well Laity as Clergy.

ye D. of Suffolk at ye Speaker's request was committed to ye Tower because he said ye D. had sold ye Nation to France, & had put ye Castle of Wallingford in a state of defence for his own security ye Commons produced a bill against him upon which he was banish'd for five years. But in his passage he was murder'd by a Captain who had laid in wait for him.

A Parlia: met at West: in 1451.

They granted 20000 L. to ye K. out of ye customs of London & Southampton by hundred pound payments to relieve his wants. & on account of some Genoese Merchants having given him 4000 L. in Allom, it was enacted y^t they might ship any staple Ware out of ye South of England till y^e ~~they~~ were repaid ye sum, & it was also enacted y^t some Merchants of ye L. should have all y^t allom on advancing 8000 L. & y^t no man shou'd for two years be allow'd to bring buy or sell any other Allom, on pain of forfeiting it. This was a strange Monopoly & shews in what want ye K. & Nation were for money.

ye Commons desir'd ye removal of most of ye K. servants, & y^t they should be banish'd from his presence during their lives, & not come within twelve miles of ye Court, because ye people spoke ill of them.

ye K. answer'd y^t he should be contented y^t they should go, except 2 Lds. & ~~some~~ other whom he could not well spare, but they only ~~& wd therefore absent~~ for a year to see if any man could really lay anything to their charge.

A Rebellion happen'd in Kent about this time which was headed by Jack Cade, but was soon quell'd.

Soon after ye D. of York had a meeting with his Friends; & upon y^t sent a letter to ye K. complaining of Grievances in ye Government.

ye K. return'd a mild answer to it, but ye D. rais'd an army upon it, & march'd to Burnt Heath, ye K. encamp'd with his army on Black heath.

Then ye L. Kept to know ye D. reasons for taking arms, w^ch ~~which was opposed in ye Pol^ce of~~ a shew of ~~upon this~~ and accommodation ~~soon~~ followed.

A Parlia. met at Reading in 1453
They granted a tenth & a fifteenth, & also Tonnage & Poundage for ye K. life. ye Subsidy on Woolsw^d also granted for ye same term.
ye Parlia. was prorogu'd to West:
They granted another tenth & fifteenth, for which ye K. thank'd them.
ye same Parlia was prorogu'd back to Reading, & then to West: again.
ye D. of York was by ye K. patent appointed President in ye said Parlia.
ye K. being sick at Windsor, a Commee of ye H. of Lds was appointed to go to ye K. & ask him 1. who he intended shoud succeed Kemp who was lately dead, in ye See of Canterbury & w^o shoud be Chancellor.
2. Whether certain Lds. there named to be of ye priby Council were agreable to him or not.
When they return'd they said y^t after having been three times there, & having earnestly sollicitated to speak with ye K. they had always been told of ye K. sickness.
ye Lds appointed ye D. of York Protector & Defender of ye realm as long as it shoud please ye K.
ye D. was afterwards appointed by ye K. patent to be Protector till his Son Edward shoud be of age.
Soon after Edward was created P. of Wales, & E. of Chester.
a Dowry was settled for ye Queen of 1000 L. a year.
ye D. of York rais'd an army & beat ye K. at St. Albans, & took him Prisoner.

Soon after this a Parlia. was summon'd at West: in 1455.
a long Charter was made by which ye K. acquitted ye D. of York &c. of any disloyal Practices, & declared them a faithfull subject.
ye D. of York was again appointed Protector.
But he was soon after remov'd.
a general Act of resumption of all Lands, Offices & Fees &c. from ye first day of that Reign was passed, with several provisions.
ye Queen &c. were blam'd for ye K. conduct, & not him.
ye D. of York became once more Protector, ye E. of Salisbury Chancellor, & ye E. of Warwick Governor of Calais.
ye Queen & her party again got ye better.
but things were growing very bad, when ye Queen's party & ye Confederate Lds. made an Agreement.
however ye Quarrel was renew'd & ye K. got a Victory by ye D. of York's Souldiers throwing down their arms.
He then call'd a Parlia. at Coventry in 1460.
ye D. of York & others were attainted
It was enacted y^t all Patents or Grants of any office to any person y^t was against ye K. at St. Albans, Blore heath, & Ludlow should be void. & y^t all Grants made to ye D. of York & any others in those fields should be void. But all Grants made to persons with him in those fields might stand good.
Some private Acts were made & one Act was made greatly in favor of ye Prerogative by that all Knights of ye Shire return'd to this Parliament by the Kings Letter without other election should have their Seats & that no Sheriff for Responding them should incur ye penalty of the statute Hanaps [illegible] King's reign.

* which was confirmed by Parl.t, & undertook
declaring the Duke right heir to ye Crown;
& granting him power to ride over ye whole
Kingdom, to suppress rebellious, & all Sheriffs &
Subjects were ordered to obey him as King:
the Duke's party immediately sent for him then in
Holland on account of their Success, upon
which he came over.

* to proceed;

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Not long after ye D. of York's party beat ye K. at Northampton & took him Prisoner

a Parlia. met at West: in 1461.
all ye Acts made at Coventry were repeal'd.
ye D. of York laid claim to ye Crown &
ye Parlia. determin'd yt ye D. of York & his Heirs should succeed after ye death of ye K.
ye D. & his two sons promis'd & swore to keep ye said award provided ye K. would do ye same on his part; which ~~ye~~ He promis'd.
Then ye K. granted ye D. lands in Wales & elsewhere to ye yearly value of 10,000 Marks
~~ye D. came from Ireland~~ took possession of ye K. apartment in ye Palace, went to ye H. of Lds. & ~~took possession~~ plac'd himself on ye Throne, & made a speech to them ~~by which he~~ demanding ye crown as his right.
after he had done speaking & was retir'd, there arose ~~was~~ a great Debate about ~~who should be K.~~ the succession.
ye Lds. at last made an agreement between them, the principal part of which was that the K. should reign for life, after that the D. & his Heirs
Upon this ye Queen took up arms to save ye crown for her son, & ye D. rais'd also an army.
They engag'd at Wakefield where he was slain. But his son Edward ~~prov'd victorious~~ prov'd victorious & ~~he~~ he was proclaim'd K.

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Edward IV.

After Edward had been at London he went to York, to prevent Queen Margaret ~~&c~~ making too strong impressions on the Yorkshire men ~~&c~~ ~~&c~~ two armies met & fought at Towton ~~from the Lord~~ where Edward came off victorious. He then return'd to London & was crown'd, & summon'd a Parlia: to meet at Westm: 1461. An Act pass'd by which ye Reign of Henry IV was declar'd to have been an Usurpation, his family were disinherited, and K. Henry was pardon'd ~~&c~~ ~~&c~~ broke ye Contract which he had made with ye D. of York. Edward was discharg'd from y^t agreement. Several persons were attainted for ye death of ye D. of York. Jacobite Party & Other got Restitution ~~after~~ they. the Bar C: was prorogued ~~Edward &c~~ ~~speech to Parlia:~~ by which he ~~thank'd them for ye pains they had taken~~ ~~&c~~ & he distributed ye forfeited Estates amongst his own friends.

On some Fresh commotions ~~&c~~ not being able to meet ye Parlia: ~~at y^e~~ time appointed, it was dissolv'd by ye Archb. of Canterbury. ye next Parlia: met at Westm: 1463. ~~&c~~ where a subsidy was granted of 37000l. to be levied in ye Counties, Cities & Towns according to ye Rate express'd.

but. ye Archb. ~~by y^e &c~~ in ye name of ye Parlia: ~~&c~~ ~~&c~~ ~~&c~~ release'd them of 6000l. part of ye foregoing grant upon which it was enacted, that ~~&c~~ ~~levied~~ as a fifteenth & tenth which they were adjourn'd ~~&c~~ ~~&c~~ ~~Parlia:~~ when were they dissolv'd ~~&c~~ ~~ye Uncertainty of ye times was ye reason that ye Parlia: was so often adjourn'd.~~

no date Queen Margaret ~~was~~ defeated ~~&c~~ by Edward at Hedgeley-Moor & ~~beat~~ Henry at Hexham in Northumberland, the date. who soon after was ~~Henry was not long after~~ taken by surprise at Waddington-Hall in Lancashire, ~~&c~~ brought to London, & committed to ye Tower.

ye next Parlia: met at West: in 1464. ~~after four adjournments.~~

They granted Edward during his life a subsidy on Tonnage & Poundage; on Wool &c.
It was order'd y^t ye Trea. of Calais should be oblig'd to account yearly with ye exchequer & y^t he might dispose of all ye offices under him in ye town.
Other several Lds & others were attainted.
An act of resumption, by which Edward took all ye demesnes of ye Crown into his own hands.
a Parlia: was summon'd ~~at~~ West: in 1467.
~~[illegible]~~
An act of resumption was pass'd by which ~~he~~ was to enjoy all ye hereditaments of his father ye D. of York, notwithstanding any grant to ye contrary.
ye Parlia: was prorogu'd & met at Reading ~~where it was again prorogu'd~~ to West: in 1468.
ye Commons granted a subsidy of two tenths & two fifteenths, reserving only 12,000 to be taken out of it for ye relief of poor decay'd towns & Villages.
An act was made to confirm ye K. grant of a Dower to ye Queen.
Edward was forc'd to leave ye K-m on account of ye Civil War.
& ye E. of Warwick rellea'd Henry out of Prison & restor'd him.
A Parlia: was summon'd to meet in 1470.
Edward was declar'd an Usurper.
But ~~[illegible]~~ soon after return'd was join'd by his Brother ye D. of Clarence, march'd to London, & peaceably Henry once more fell into his hands. Edward beat ye E. of Warwick at Barnet & ye latter died there.
~~not long~~ after ~~he~~ defeated Queen Margaret ~~& her son~~ at Tewkesbury, ye Young Prince was put to death.
Henry was soon after y^t kill'd, by ye hands of ~~the~~ ye D. of Glouceter ~~his~~ Edwards Brother
a Parlia: call'd in 1472. at West:
ye Commons voted 14,000 Archers to serve ye K. at their cost ~~for~~ a year.
ye Lds & Bishs tax'd by way of grant to ye K. for furnishing ye above forces, ye tenth part of their Revenues for one year.

Edward immediately march'd to Yorke to Meeting Margaret at ye. head of Henry's troops near Towton, entirely defeated her, return'd to London, was crown'd & summon'd a Parl. at Westm. in 1461.

~~Where it was declar'd by an Act~~ in which ye. Act of Henry IV. was declared a usurpation, & his descendants disinherited.

Ye. Edward was discharg'd from ye. Contract made betwixt Henry & his Father, ye. former having broke it.

Several attainders were also made & some restitutions.

ye. Next Parl. ~~met~~ assembled in 1463. where a subsidy of £37,000. was granted; ye. K. ~~relead~~ s'd £6000. of it to ye. Commons, & ye. remaining £31,000. was ~~to be levied & called~~ levied as a fifteenth.

ye. next year Edward defeated Margaret at Hegeley-Moor, & Henry at Hexham in Northumberland, who soon after was taken by surprise at Waddington-Hall in Lancashire, brought to London, & confin'd in ye. Tower.

~~Ye. Parl.~~ in 1464 a Parl. met & granted ye. K. for his life a Subsidy on Tunnage, Poundage, Wool, Hides &c. ~~Order'd ye.~~ they directed the Treasurer of Calais ~~shou Deputy~~ to account yearly with ye. Exchequer, & permitted him to dispose of all ye. offices ~~under him~~ in ye. Town; in this Session several more persons were attainted, & ye. K. ~~got all ye.~~ by an act of Resumption recovered all the demesnes of ye. Crown ~~into his own possession~~.

~~A~~ another Parl. was call'd at Westm. in 1467. ~~where~~ ~~ye. K. should~~ ~~where a Marriage was made~~ who granted the K. ~~for ever to ye.~~ all ye. Hereditaments of ye. D. of York.

ye. Next was at ye. same place in ye. ensuing year when a Subsidy of two tenths & two fifteenths was granted, ~~of~~ £12,000. ~~was~~ reserved out of it for ye. relief of decay'd Towns & Villages. ~~& was taken~~ ~~the Act also~~ ~~an Act was made~~ to confirm ye. ~~K. grant of Dower for ye. Q.~~ Q. Dowry.

~~Edward became~~ ~~of ye. Civil Wars left ye. K. m. & ye. E. of Warwick relead Henry out of Prison.~~

& the D. of Glocester was attainted & severall of their adherents
all the Abbotes & attainders of Edward reversed, & lastly
the Crown rested on the D. of Clarence; in failure of
K. Henry & his heirs male

Then a Parl. was summon'd in 1470. which declar'd Edward in his
Farm an Usurper; who ~~soon return'd~~ come back, was join'd by his Bro. ye D.
of Clarence they march'd to London, beat ye E. of Warwick at Barnet,
& they fell in the battle & Margaret at Tewkesbury, & ~~he~~ ye Prince was murder'd in ye Tower
by ye K. own Bro. Richard D. of Gloucester.

A Parl. met in 1472. at West. where ~~to~~ 14,000. Archers ~~at their cost~~
were voted ~~to ye K.~~ ye Lds. & Bish-s gave ye K. the part of their Revenues
to ye K. for maintaining them ~~ye maintaining the above forces~~.

During ye sitting of Parl. ye K. created his son P. of Wales; & several
Attainders were reversd.

another Parl. at West. in ye next year, when a tenth & fifteenth
with a reserve of ~~only~~ £6000. for distress'd Towns was granted ye K.

By another Act of Resumption in ye 2d. Session of this Parl. ye K.
got all ye Hereditaments of ye Crown, with ye D-s. of Lancaster &
York.

ye same Parl. met in 1473. when ye K. gave Grants to ye D.s
of Clarence & Gloucester.

& a subsidy of a tenth & fifteenth with £51,117,14,7½. was voted for the
Support ~~ye expence~~ of ye ~~more~~ 14,000. Archers was granted ye K.

~~For ye war in France~~ after ye dissolution of ye Parl.
a new & dangerous imposition, call'd a Benevolence was invented to support the war in France, whereby
People were prevail'd to do at liberty to offer what they thought fit to the K. But in reality
~~every man might give or not as they pleas'd, yet they were~~
~~forced to pay the sums demanded.~~
~~for if they would not willingly agree to it.~~

Edward after ye Peace with France having exhausted
all his treasure, & not daring to call a new Parl. ~~fill his~~ poor Commons
~~methods to fill his Coffers.~~ ~~Resumption of ye~~ first under ye force of a Statute he took
all ye Revenues of ye Crown into his own hands; he plac'd
Collectors of ye Customs in different ports of ye K-m. who
were very hard on ye Merchants; ~~he like a meer Merchant traded~~ & traded himself
with Italy & Greece; tho' by M. Ch. he could not sell any vacant
Bish-s, yet he did not restore ye Temporalties till ye new Bish. paid for it

the Civil wars that had never entirely ceas'd now broke
out with fresh violence & fortune at last frowning upon
Edward forced him to abandon ye Kingdom, upon which
the E of W. releas'd Henry out of prison & restored him to the throne

y. K. created his Eldest Son P. of Wales.
Several of y. Attainders were reversd.
y. Parlia: met again at West: 1473. y. Commons granted a tenth & fifteenth, reserving only 6000£ to be distributed to certain decayd towns.
A new act of redumption by which Edward took all y. Hereditaments of y. Crown, with y. Ds. of Lancaster & York into his own hands.
y. same Parlia met in 1474.
y. K. gave grants to y. Parlia: to y. D. of Clarence & Gloucester his two Brothers.
y. same Parlia: met again & granted a tenth on all Revenues granted in y. 12th of y. Reign.
y. Parlia: was entirely taken up with attainders & reboking them, with grants of forfeite Estates &c.
They also granted a tenth & a fifteenth with a third of each of them.
A new imposition, call'd a benevolence for carrying on a War against France, which prov'd a great burthen to y. Nation in y. accepting of it, y. King spent all y. money he had got in an interview with y. K. of France.
Not daring to call a Parlia: & demand a fresh supply he thought of other methods of raising money, & put in practice all y. Snares he could think on.
A Parlia: was summon'd in 1477. at West: where several usefull Acts were made of a Publick Nature.
A quarrel between y. K. & his Brother y. D. of Clarence, which ended in y. condemnation & execution of y. latter said to have been entirely by y. King's procure of their Bro. y. D. of Glocester
A Parlia met at West: in 1482.
They granted a tenth & a fifteenth; & a yearly subsidy on Strangers as well as Denizens as others.
y. All y. Statutes concerning Weights, Measures, Labourers, Beggars, & Vagabonds should be duly Observd.
A Rent out of y. Customs & other revenues amounting to 11,000£. was settled for yearly paying y. K. Houshold.
He call'd another Parlia: y. same year, but did not ask any subsidy of them. But demanded one of y. clergy, who granted him a tenth.
Edward died soon after this.

3. ~~bin~~ a fix'd price; ~~with such Increase in a few Years fill'd his~~ &c.

~~Coffers.~~

however ~~yet in~~ 1477. He summon'd a Parl. when several useful Acts were made, & a dispute arising between y. K. & y. D. of Clarence ~~Duke~~ ended in y. latter's being executed, by the machinations supposed ~~to have been adopted~~ of y. D. of Gloucester.

No Parl. met till 1482. when a tenth & fifteenth was granted ~~were granted~~ with y. reservation of £6000. for decayd Towns, & a Yearly Rent of £11,000. for y. Expences of y. K. Household.

another Parl. met y. same year ~~but~~ y. K. ask'd a supply of them, but ~~one of y.~~ demanded one from the Clergy who granted him a tenth.

Edward Died soon after.

Edward succeeded his Father, but by ye. intrigues of his Uncle ye. D. of Gloucester, he did not live to be crown'd, for he & his Brother were smother'd in ye. Tower.

Richard III.

Richard came to ye. Throne after having spilt much innocent Blood; 'tis unknown how long he had form'd his ambitious designs; but most authors seem to lay ye. D. of Clarences death & attainder (which disabl'd his Children from succeeding to ye. Crown) to Richard's door, as well as ye. having Edward IV. children declar'd illegitimate, & afterwards murder'd.

When these acts of cruelty were committed he was ye. only remaining Male Heir of ye. York family, ~~and~~ Edward IV. had left a daughter whom Richard, to secure all things, intended to marry, but was first forc'd to put his Wife out of ye. Way.

ye. 1st. year of his Reign was chiefly taken up in quelling a very great Rebellion which was raised by ye. D. of Buckingham (who had been his chief assistant in getting ye. Throne, & either broke with him on being refus'd ye. Earldom & Possessions of Hereford, or on his putting ye. two Young P.s to death.) & others to dethrone him & put ye. E. of Richmond, ye. last of ye. Lancastrian family, ~~of France~~ in his place. But this was soon put an end to ye. D. of Buckingham being taken & beheaded at Salisbury.

A Parl. was soon after assembl'd at West. where contemporary Historians say, y.t to strengthen y.e K. title to y.e Crown, they examin'd into matters concerning matrimonial contracts, tho' laymen had nothing to do with those affairs; this shew how they were prodigiously frighten'd for him.

Then they declar'd y.e Petition several Lds. & Comm. had given him, tho out of Parl., when only D. of Gloucester, valid as if presented in Parl. y.e purport of it had been to declare Ed. IV. marriage with Lady Gray void, & consequently their Children illegitimate, & y.e D. of Clarence's incapable of succeeding to y.e Crown, their Father having been attainted; & therefore Richard was undoubted Heir to y.e Crown; which they then settl'd on him & his Heirs, & declar'd his Son Heir apparent, who died before his father's unhappy End.

y.e next Act made was y.e attainder of of y.e E. of Richmond & his adherents.

Several useful Acts were also made at this meeting viz. to declare y.t no benevolence should ever for y.e future be laid on y.e people; y.t those arrested for felony might be bail'd, & their goods not seiz'd, till attainted; y.t no one should be impannell'd on Juries, y.t has not either 20l. freehold or 26s. 8d. Copyhold, & also some relating to y.e quantity Wine & Oil Vessels ought to contain.

1485.

The Battle of Bosworth which ended with the flight of the Royal Army and death of Richard left the Earl of Richmond ~~without difficulty~~ a plain Road to the Throne; his Army instantly proclaimed him King.

He had three titles to the Crown, the first his descent from the House of Lancaster by Margaret his Mother, Daughter of Duke of Somerset; the second his intended marriage with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. the third his ~~late victory~~; he preferred the first ~~accepted~~ the title offered him by his Soldiers as Heir of the House of Lancaster though his Mother still lived.

~~Whilst~~ ~~He seemed unconscious of~~ the goodness of his title, he privately ~~his mother~~ ~~if a pretended~~ ~~had of~~ ~~the whole course of his life~~ ~~betrayed~~ the Hopes of York actuated him during ~~his~~ ~~those Begin~~

The day after the battle he ordered the Earl of Warwick to be removed from the Castle of Sheriff-Hutton in Yorkshire to the Tower of London.

When Henry arrived at London he ~~renewed~~ ~~refused~~ his oath to Mary Elizabeth.

In the Autumn the Sweating Sickness broke out which swept off a great multitude.

He instituted a Guard of fifty Archers at his Coronation, and assembled a Parliament the Week after for which

He

He had four reasons; 1: to be declared King de jure, as he had already de facto, and secure the Crown to his posterity; 2: to reverse the Attainders of all his party. 3: to Attaint those who had shewn most animosity against him and zeal for the late King; and 4: to shew he meant to govern as his Predecessors by Parliaments not despotic power.

The Parliament settled the Crown on him, in the following ambiguous words suggested by himself, "that it should rest, remain and abide in the King, and the Heirs of his body perpetually so to endure and no other way," which left it undecided whether he had prior right, and whether the House of York was entirely excluded or might inherit after his Heirs.

It was then moved to reverse the Attainders of his Followers; as many of them were already Members of both Houses a question arose whether they could vote in this affair, it was referred to the Judges who gave it as their opinion that they ought to absent themselves till their attainders were reversed.

A question still more delicate came next under consideration with respect to the King who was also of the number of the Attainted; the Judges unanimously declared, "that the Crown takes away all defects and stops in blood, and that from the time the King assumed the Crown the fountain was cleared, and all attainders and corruption of blood discharged." but this seems more political than legal, and might be attended with terrible consequences.

An act against attainder against Richard III. and his principal adherents procured him so many forfeited Estates, that rendered any Subsidy unnecessary.

Henry then published a General Pardon by proclamation and

Upon the dissolution of the Parliament repaid King Charles of France the money he had lent for his expedition to England and borrowed the money of the City of London, which he paid again on the day fixed; by which he kept his credit in that powerful City.

Morton ~~Bishop~~ of ~~Ely~~ his chief Minister the former in time became Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, prime Minister and at last a Cardinal; the latter Lord Keeper Bishop of Exeter, then of Bath and Wells, of Durham, and lastly of Winchester; he chose to employ Ecclesiastics as he could reward them with Church preferments; his chief Objects seems to have been to amass riches.

Jan. 18th. 1486. The King espoused princess Elizabeth which spread an universal joy in the Kingdom, ~~which~~ this hurt Henry much, and inspired him with a coldness for her that subsisted as long as she lived.

Henry saluted K. in Bosworth field, might have claim'd ye. throne by conquest, but yt. was rather too violent a step; He had pretensions to it of another nature, descended from John of Gaunt source of ye. Lancastrian family; He could have made yt. ye. foundation of his right, there however he felt great difficulties, great lameness in his descent; ye. only true claim therefore he had, was in right of ye. P-ss. who he was oblig'd to Marry; but this would have acknowledg'd ye. superiority of ye. House of York, & therefore of all other Ideas ye. most hateful; thus situated, He chose to take ye. benefit of all three, & put his title principally on ye. blood of Lancaster; & made use of ye. other two as collateral supports.

Eight days after his Coronation, He summon'd a Parl. with a view to ye. following things, 1°. to secure ye. succession to himself & his family, 2°. to get ye. Attainders reversd of all his followers, 3°. to pass Acts of Attainder against all those who had been found in Richard's party, 4°. to shew to ye. people as soon as possible yt. tho' he made his way to Empire by ye. sword, yet he intended to govern by ye. laws.

Some few Laws were made ~~after his Coronation~~, but mer'ly for preserving forms.

ye K. did not ask any supply this Parl. ye many Estates confiscated answering yt purpose.
He instituted a Body Guard of 50. Archers under ye command of a Capt, this was by ye people look'd on with a jealous Eye, for till then English Kr. had only been guarded by ye love of their Subjects, & ye Lawes.
Soon after Henry Married Elizabeth Edward IV. daughter, & Heiress of ye House of York, so yt from yt time ye two Roses have been united, notwithstanding this ye K. continu'd jealous of ye House of York yt he was two years married before he would let Elizabeth be crown'd; nor would have been prevail'd on then, had not ye many Rebellions yt broke out one after another shewn him his error in neglecting ye York Party.
In 1488. Another Parl. was summon'd where ye Archb. of Canterbury Morton, then Chan. demanded their advice in ye affair of Bretagny, ye K. wanting to support yt D. who was in danger of being destroy'd by ye French; ye Parl. not only advis'd a War with France, to protect ye D. of Bretagny, but also granted an aid to yt purpose; however this business was soon at an end, for Ld. Brooke was sent over to his assistance with 8,000. men, lost a battle & soon after his life, upon which ye English troops were recall'd & Bretagny annex'd for ever to ye Crown of France.

ye domestick business of this Parl. consisted in some of ye following Acts.

ye Star Chamber establish'd by Common Law had its authority confirm'd in certain cases by Act of Parl. NB. this Court ye most oppressive & held in ye highest detestation, & therefore taken away in a future Reign, is said by Ld. Bacon to be one of ye noblest & sagest institutions of this K-m.

another Act made it capital to conspire ye death of any Peer or K. Counsellor.

another Act made ye carrying away Women forceably capital.

Other Laws were made against Murders, Riots, Usury, & in defiance of ye priviledges of ye Clergy, Clerks convicted were to be burnt in ye hand.

at ye end of ye 4th year of this K. another Parl. was call'd when several other good Laws pass'd; one about Inclosures, where it was declar'd ye all Houses of Husbandry with 20 acres & upwards should be kept up forever & a proper proportion of Land to be inseperable from them; French Wines also were to be brought in English bottoms. Exportation of Wool was prohibited; & Laws pass'd against counterfeiting ye Coin; & by another Act, benefit of Clergy was reserv'd to ye 1st offence.

ye next Parl. met in 1492. where ye K. himself made a very warm speech for a war with France; which ye Parl. went into with such alacrity yt they voted a benevolence, an odious tax invented by Ed. IV. without consent of Parl. & abolish'd by Rd. III. by this ye K. rais'd great sums ye City of London alone furnishing 10,000.

Very little pass'd in this Parl except military laws, & others relating thereto; amongst which was ye famous Act permitting all those who would accompany ye K. to France to mortgage their Lands without fine or alienation to procure money for yt purpose; this has given occasion to many Writers to assert yt this was ye 1st cause of ye downfall of ye Nobility & of ye increase of ye Commons by ye change of property; but by ye Act this permission was confin'd solely to those who went to ye French & of these we have very few examples; so yt ye proper origin of this will appear in ye next Reign.

ye K. no sooner went to France, but He concluded a peace, & put ye whole supply in his Pocket.

Another Parl. was call'd in 1497. when many Acts pass'd of a private nature but no Supply granted, only y^e. sums people had agreed to pay by y^e. former benevolence act were now made leviable by course of Law, which brought in great arrears.

y^e. Next Parl. was in 1498. where y^e. K. demanded their assistance against y^e. Scotch, who assisted Perkin Warbeck; this produc'd a Subsidy of £120,000. & 2. fifteenths.

Another Parl. in 1505. where a Subsidy was demanded for y^e. K. Eldest Daughter's dowry which amounted as Fabian tells us to £30,000. There was also granted a Subsidy for y^e. Temporality & Clergy & towards y^e. end of y^e. year, commissions went out for a general benevolence; & y^e. City was forc'd to redeem their Charter, by a present of 500. marks.

No other Parl. was call'd till y^e. K. death which happen'd 3. years after in April 1508.

Henry VIII. came to the throne with all the advantages a Prince could have, ~~He was the heir of~~ In him the two houses of York & Lancaster were united. The Barons had by the Act pass'd in his father's reign obtain'd leave to sell their lands, this was the true reason why the ~~commons~~ House of Commons became powerfull. The commonsat large on account of their great numbers had allways great weight, but their repre

Henry VIII. came to the crown with greater advantages than any Prince before him & most probably than any Prince since him, for

1. In him the two Roses were united.
2. The Barons by the Act which was pass'd in his father's reign had parted with great part of ~~their power~~ ~~that they might part with their lands~~ by wh. means they had lost great part of their power.
3. He was very handsome which pleas'd the eyes of the vulgar & demanded their respect.
4. His learning made him very much esteem'd by gentlemen.
5. His father having left immence wealth this enabled him to bring about many things which he could not else have done.
6. ~~He had a very imperious & willfull mind~~ was very imperious & willfull & had ~~been~~ executed which

All this he had all these advantages yet being very fond of diversions he spent in a very short time all the money that his father had been years ~~in~~ getting together by all ~~the~~ of injustice & violence. so that when he moved the parliament grant him some subsidies they would not agree to it. When that would not do he sent Cardl. Wolsey to ask it of them; which they would not hear of it W. had the impudence to say he would debate it with them & give his reasons why it would be proper. They allowed the K. a subsidy but not so great a one as he demanded

Henry VIII. came with great advantages to the Crown.

1.° In him the two Roses were united.

2.° He had no competitor, which had not happen'd for several ages.

3.° He had a good person, which plead the vulgar & demanded their respect.

4.° He was a very good scholler for those times, which made him be esteem'd by all men of sense.

5.° The Barons having sold some of their lands, they had lost great part of their power.

6.° His father left immence riches which were of great use to him, in bringing many things about which without it he could never have done.

7.° He had Empson & Dudley, his father's Ministers tried & Executed, which was a very popular measure.

Tho there were great advantages yet his love of diversions put him for some time under great difficulties. For in a few months after he came to the Crown, having spent all the money his father had left, he was forc'd to ask a subsidy of the Parliament, which was not agreed. He then sent Wolsey to the House of Commons, but they would not hear him. This haughty Prelate had the impudence to say that he would debate it with the House if they would not agree to his request. They at last granted a subsidy but not so great a one as the King had asked.

Grow tir'd of his Queen, he resolv'd to be divorc'd, his pretence was that his conscience would not allow him to be married to his Brother's Widdow. He ask'd Adrian VI. to divorce him, but the Pope dying he was forc'd to ask it of the new Pope Clement VII. But this Pope was afraid of disobliging Charles V. if he gave Henry absolution. At length Henry being tir'd out

out, ~~to~~ call'd together an assembly of Peers divines, ~~by~~ the advice of Arch Bishop Cranmer, for to examine into the matter & to divorce him.

When this great step was done without the advice of the Pope, he resolv'd to go on further, he therefore denied the infalibility of the Pope, & declar'd himself head of the Church of England. He also drove all the Monks & Nuns out of the kingdom. He could not have done all this if the People had not gone hand in hand with him. This was so popular a measure that he gain'd so much upon the people, that he became entirely absolute & the very Parliament which had in the beginning of his reign refus'd him the subsidy were now ready to do whatever he chose.

Henry VIII. came with great advantages to the Crown.

For 1.° To him the two Roses were united.

2.° He had no competator, which had not happen'd for many ages.

3.° He was handsome, which plead the people, & demanded their respect.

4.° He was a very good scholler considering the times, which made him be esteem'd by men of sense & learning.

5.° The Barrons having sold great part of their land, their power was greatly diminish'd.

6.° His father left an immence riches ~~sum of money~~ which were of great use to him in bringing many things about.

7.° He had Empson & Dudley, his father's to flagitious ministers tried & executed, which was a very popular measure.

Altho these are great advantages yet his love of diversions put him for some time under great difficulties. For in a few months after he came to the throne, having spent all the money his father had heap'd together he was forc'd to ask a subsidy, which the Parliament would not hear of. He then sent to Sir Thomas Lovell whom they would not hear. This haughty Prelate had impudence enough that if they would not grant his request, he would debate it with them. They at last granted the King a subsidy but not so great a one as he requir'd. Grown tired of his Queen he resolv'd to be divorc'd; His pretence was that she was his Brothers widow therefore he ought not to have married her. He sends to the Pope Adrian VI. to obtain a Divorce but the Pope dying he was forced to ask it of his successor Clement VII. The Pope was very much afraid of the Emp. Charles V. which made him very carefull of what he did with regard to Catharine. At length Henry's patience being tir'd out by the advice of Archbishop Cranmer he call'd together an assembly of Peers & Divines & was divorc'd.

When he had done this great step without the Pope he was forc'd to go a step further & not to allow of the infallibility of the Pope, & to make himself head of the Church of England. He also drove

drove all the Monks & Nuns out of the Kingdom, & put their revenues into his own pocket. He could not have done any part of this, if the people had not join'd with him in every step of it.

This was so popular a measure that he gain'd so much upon the people, that he grew quite absolute & the very Parliament which had in the beginning refus'd him the subsidy were now ready to do whatever he chose.

Henry VIII.

Henry succeed his Father, An. 1509. his Bro. Arthur being dead. ye same year he assembl'd a Parl. when a Subsidy of two tenths & fifteenths was granted; & Empson & Dudley ye inventors of all H. VII. illegal methods of raising money were attainted & executed without their Crime being mention'd. Rapin very wisely remarks yt this was a very bad President, but often follow'd in this Reign by K. & Parl. tho' seldome practis'd before.

another Parl. in ye next year, at which ye K. acquainted them yt he intended to join ye Pope in his quarrel with France; they approv'd it & for it granted two tenths & fifteenths.

Several acts were also made each a-one to reverse ye attainder of Sir Edmund Dudley, & to restore his possessions ~~[illegible]~~ to his heir. another yt those who serv'd ye K. in his wars might alienate their lands holden in Capite without Licence, & if they should die in them, yt their Heirs Executors &c. should have ye Wardship & marriage, to perform ye Will. yt Capt-s. should be punish'd who either did not keep their complement compleat, or did not pay their soldiers, & also soldiers were to be punish'd yt left their command without leave. & those who sent their money, Plate &c. abroad were to pay double its value.

ye Next Parl. was summon'd in 1512. where two tenths & fifteenths besides a Poll-Tax (by which every D. was to pay 10. marks; Every L. 5s; every D. 4s; every Knight 4. marks; every man worth £200. in goods ye same; all who had 40s wages 12d. & all other above fifteen 4d.) was given.

& an Act was pass'd for ye defence of ye Coasts by erecting Castles & Walls along them.

Another Parl. in 1513. when all were to be pardon'd yt would accept it on certain conditions; this was made soon after ye K. had routed ye Scotch in Flodden Field.

About ye same time Margaret ye D. of Clarence's Daughter petition'd ye all her Bro. ye E. of Warwick's Estate who had ~~begg'd it in ye 19th H VIII~~ might be restor'd to her & her Heirs, & she be stil'd Cs. of Salisbury; which was granted.

3d year next Parl. met ~~[illegible]~~, when Tonnage & Poundage was granted, & several Acts made, such as, ~~concerning~~ Apparel, for ~~continuing~~ ye use of ye bow tho' Hand Guns were customary; but those yt had not 500. marks pr. an. were forbid ye use of either Hand Guns or Cross bows; ye wages of Artificers & Watermen was regulated; & it was made penal to turn arrable into Pasture land, &c. & ye House of Commons order'd yt those of their Members yt did not attend ye House without their leave & yt of ye Speaker should lose their Wages

A Parl. in 1516. at which a general pardon was granted with few exceptions; ye most remarkable Acts were, one to prevent tillage from being turn'd into Pasture; to repeal licence given Merchants to import Gascony Wines & Thoulouse Woad; to appoint a time after which all Suits & indictments were either to be sued for ye K. or Party; & ye Act regulating Labourers wages was repeal'd.

In 1520. Martin Luther 1st attack'd ye. Papal Power, & was answer'd by Henry VIII. who got from ye. Pope in ~~recompence of it~~ return, ye title of Defender of ye. faith.

Henry continu'd some years without a Parl. trusting to Card. Wolsey his Minister, who ~~form'd~~ took various ~~arbitrary methods~~ ways of raising money; such as ordering ye. Sheriffs to send lists of all above 16. ~~&~~ with an account of their Estate, which was follow'd by a tax of a tenth ~~fom~~ upon Laymen, & a fourth ~~from~~ upon ye. Clergy according to ye. true value of their Estates, besides 20000 £. borrow'd of ye. Condrad City of London; this ~~caus'd ye. Card. being much blam'd by ye. whole Kdm.~~ brought ye Carriage of the whole kingdom upon ye. ~~but he to rectify it order'd it to be~~ which indaed him by ~~levy'd so gently, ye. it did not answer the end he was intended, & therefore~~ giving in the sum intended so that ye. K. was oblig'd to call a Parl in 1523. when ye. Card. to fix themselves to ye. half of their Revenues ~~regular & ye. following~~ to be paid in five yearly payments. Then ye. Card. went to ye. H. of Com. & demanded a subsidy, but being little attended to, he retir'd in some degree of heat. After some debate they agreed ye. all those who had 20 £ & more pr. An. should pay 2s. in ye. £; ~~propos~~ 20 £. down to 40s, 1s. in ye. £. & under 40s. all of 16. & upwards should pay 4d. in 2. years.

When ye. Card. found no great subsidy was propos'd, he return'd to ye. H. of Com. & said he came to reason with those who oppos'd his demands, but was answer'd ye. Com. heard, but never reason'd except among themselves, upon this he left them, & ye. subsidy was encreas'd, those of 50 £. pr. An. & upwards paying 3s. in ye. £. ~~for~~ 3. years, but afterwards prolong'd for a 4th, & extended to those worth 5 £. in goods.

Several Acts were also made, such as, one to enable our Merchants 8. days preference to Strangers buying White Woolen cloth brought to Blackwell-Hall in London, except in Sorts, Fairs &c. Others concerning foreign Handicrafts; a College of Physicians erected; ye. those of 100 m. an. might have than Ships or Ships boats. Other relating to ye. Coin; ye. those w. Tenures in ye. K. wards might alienate their Lands without fine or alienation.

ye. D. of Buckingham attainted, who had been tried by his Peers & executed a. years before; yt. ye. K. might by his letters Patent repeal all attainders of H. Treason.

Tho' a sufficient time had been allow'd for raising ye. Subsidy, ye. French & Scotch War had so exhausted ye. K. treasures, yt. he requir'd it to be pay'd in one year instead of 4. which occasion'd great clamour.

Not withst. being call'd for between the 7. year other methods of raising money was necessary; one of which was ye. sending commissions to every County for levying ye. 6th. part of every Laymans & ye. 4th. of ye. Clergy's goods; this was ye. foundation of great murmur, which made ye. K. disavow ye. project & demand a benevolence

Soon after ye. Card. was disgrac'd, Indicted in ye. K. bench, his wealth forfeited, afterwards examin'd by ye. Star Chamber, & lastly ye. whole remitted to Park in 1529. where by ye. management of Cromwel he was acquitted of any charge of Treason, & died in 1530. at Leicester.

Before ye death of ye Lord. Pope Clement VII. having refus'd to divorce ye K. from Catherine his Bro. Arthur's Widdow, Henry resolv'd to examine ye Pope's Power in his Dominions, & the doctrine gain credit upon this & m. were accordingly pass'd for reforming abuses in ye Clergy, such as non Residence, pluralities &c. as well as one to discharge ye K. from paying his Creditors, in getting instrements from foreign Universities concerning his Divorce, but Henry to prevent the ambrage that might be taken at this granted a General Pardon, & insisted upon ye Clergy paying the above debt, their refusal serv'd as a prelude to ye Storms yt afterwards broke out against them.

A Parl. assembl'd in 1530. When they wrote a letter to the Pope in favour of Henry's divorce, & ye Pope's answer not being agreeable to them, they took but little notice of it.

They met again in 1531. & were by ye Kings order acquainted with ye proceedings on ye Divorce, & ye following Laws were enacted, yt none should buy Wool out of a principal Shire, except to make Cloth or Yarn, which was to continue in force for 10 years, & ye following Ordinances four only, this last was to continue for two years, & orders for abolishing exactions on apprentices, by Masters &c, for ye mending bridges & Highways, & how ye money was to be rais'd, till then uncertain, not horses to be carried abroad except to Calais; Denizens to pay ye Customs as before, for which reason Officers in those Cities & Boroughs where such customs were due, were in some open place to erect a table giving ye particulars of ye said customs &c.

+ for yt. K. upon this ask'd yt. opinion of yt. Judges & ablest lawyers whether by yt. custom of yt. Common Law land could be bequeath'd by will, they answerd in yt. negative, therefore an Act was made yt. no man should bequeath his Estate.

& one for boiling those to death who were guilty of poison.
ye Parl. assembl'd again in 1532. where ye Com.
remonstrated against ye Clergy, & beg'd ye K. to dissolve
them, because of ye great charge they had been at since
ye beginning of ye Parl.
ye K. answer'd yt as to their complaint against ye Clergy
he could not give judgement without hearing both
sides, & yt they must set some time longer if they wanted
redress; he further added yt he sent them a bill pass'd by
ye Lds. concerning Wards & premier seisin.
ye reason of this bill was, yt many people made
feofment of their lands to their own uses, & by their Wills
so settled their lands with the remainder, yt not only
ye K. but all ye Lds. lost ye Wards, Marriages &
Reliefs. & Hall says, yt ye K. had this bill drawn
up so yt he might get half, but ye Com. threw it out
Hotley & heartily repented it afterwards; ~~yt ye Act com~~
~~passed, yt no man should dispose his Estate~~ ~~to~~ ~~something~~
They granted a fifteenth for ye defence of ye
Northern borders, & pass'd several Acts ye most
remarkable of which were, yt no Clerk should
be deliver'd to ye ordinaries for Petty Treason,
murder or felony except in holy Orders, but yet
they were to find security for their good behaviour;
how Perjuries & false verdicts were to be punish'd;
ye duty of Commissioners of sewers declar'd. all
Statutes of Staple were for ye future to be us'd by
all ye K. Subjects as well as Merchants; None were
to be cited into Archb. Courts, except for cases

declar'd in y. Act.

y.t y. 1st fruits of Bish-cks, should not be paid to y. Pope, but only 5.t in y. 100.li y.t if a Person presented to a Bish-ck by y. K. finds any hinderance at Rome in y. granting of y. Bull, he may be consecrated by y. Archb. without it; but was not for two years put into force.

y.e same Parl. met in 1533. When y. Com. made a motion to beg y. K. to take his Q. back again, whom for some time he had not cohabited with, but he sent for y. Speaker & pleaded conscience for his excuse.

~~y. K. [illegible] y. Clergy, that their oaths determined he throw off y. Popes supremacy two years after.~~

Several Laws were pass'd at this meeting ~~in y. latter end of y. year~~ one concerning y. weight & price of butchers meat; y.t those who kill'd a Robber or House breaker should be acquitted; also to prohibit Appeals to Rome, & all acts against y. Excess of Apparel were repeal'd. During y. sitting of Parl. Q. Catherine was cited to appear before y. Archb. & other Delegates at Dunstable, who refusing but not appear was adjudg'd a mensa & thoro, & Ann Boleyn Crown'd.

y. Next Sess. was in 1534. at which an act was made for retrenching Ecclesiastical Power.

Others, about y. Price of Provisions; y.t all indicted of Murder, Buglary, or Felony, if standing Mute, should be proceed against as if he had pleaded, ~~Peppery made felony~~; at this time also Ann Barton & her accomplices were attainted of High Treason for attacking y. K. divorce, y.e Statute of H. IV. concerning Heretics repeal'd.

ye. Statute of R. III. permitting free importation of all books repeal'd; convocations to be call'd by ye. K. writ; Annates & Peter Pence forbid to be paid to ye. Pope; ye. K. marriage with Q. Catherine declar'd void, & yt. with Ann Boleyn confirm'd; ~~A Bastard~~ Man marrying his Brother's widdow prohibited; & ye. Crown settl'd on ye. K. Children by Ann.

To these Ld. Herbert has added some other acts such as to confirm ye. dower of Q. Catherine P. Arthur's Widdow, for Abrogating ye. usurp'd power of ye. Pope of Rome; to settle a jointure for Q. Ann; to deprive ye. Bishops of Salisbury & Worcester of their Sees; to confirm to ye. K. & his Heirs ye. Lands belonging to ye. Priory of Christ Church in London; for declaring ye. Kg's confirmation of Archb-s. & Bish-s.

It is evident by ye. K. so often assembling ye. same Parl. how well he approv'd of them, & yt. he would not part with them, till ye. Reformation was compleated, for tho' he had made alterations yet many more were necessary.

At their ~~coming~~ meeting again ~~together~~ in 1535. ye. K. ~~made~~ declar'd ~~that~~ the Kg was Supreme Head of ye. Church; it was made treason to speak evil of ye. K. Q. or their Heirs, or to attempt depriving them of their dignity; yt. no traitor should have ye. benefit of Sanctuary, & should be tried, tho' gone abroad; a new oath prepar'd for declaring ye. Ann's Issue ye. K. ~~Q.~~ Successors, & for making all former oaths of succession void; ye. 1st. fruits & tenths ~~granted~~ given ye. K. & a subsidy of a tenth & fifteenth ~~was granted~~ voted the Clergy ~~& Laity~~ ~~which yet subsisted & equal to three~~ ~~tenths yet subsisted~~ Sess. ~~& yet~~ having been granted before for six years.

yt. same Parl. was again summon'd in 1536. where many Laws concerning Civil matters were pass'd; but yt. Act for which this Parl. principally call'd, was for abolishing yt. lesser Monasteries, & by another their Revenues granted to yt. K. & a Court of Augmentations erected, to receive yt. Revenues of those then exempt which yt. K. by Patent did not continue in their former state; thus about 370. Abbies were suppress'd, by which yt. K. got 32,000. £ pann & 100,000. £ by their goods & chattels; this Parl. having now settl'd all things to the K. satisfaction were dissolv'd after 6. year continuance.

Soon after yt. K. growing tir'd of his Q. accus'd her of Incest & Adultery, & had her & those reputed her accomplices, tried & executed.

A new Parl. met in 1537. when Sir Thomas Audley Ld. Chan. by a Speech acquainted yt. Parl. with yt. trial & execution of Ann & her accomplices. upon this an Act was pass'd declaring yt. K. divorc'd from Q. Ann, she being contracted to another when he married her, & it was declar'd yt. Catherine's & Ann's Children were illegitimate & yt. his Children by Jane were to succeed to yt. Crown, but if yt. K. should die without Children, then he by his last will was to name a Successor, who was to be look'd on by yt. Nation as his Heir; yt. if yt. K. left male Heirs they should be of age at 18 in case of his decease, but if a female at 16, but proper if married, & yt. till then they should be under yt. tutelage of their Natural Mother, & such a Council as in his last will he should appoint; & those who should refuse to take an oath made for yt. purpose, were to be deem'd guilty of Treason. yt. K. was impowered to give to any of his family any title, Estate or castle either in fee simple, fee tail, or for life or lives, saving

ye. rights of all others to ye. Crown.

~~Let the reader say ye. reason he gives for long a relation of this Act of succession, to shew with what a high hand ye.~~ By all this appears how despotick a power this K. acted.

Soon after ye. Pope attempted ~~to be~~ a reconciliation with Henry but in vain, & an Act was Pass'd entirely to abolish ye. Papal Authority.

By another Act ye. ~~K. Act~~ none were to remain at ye. Universities after 40. except those who were heads of Colledges or Public Readers; this was made to ~~correct~~ prevent ye. evading a Statute in ye. 21st. of ye. said K. by which all ye. Clergy were to reside at their livings except those holding at ye. university; some other acts ~~were made but~~ passed ~~so~~; for ~~disposing~~ bestowing on Q. Jane a Jointure; for attainting Tho. Fitzgerald & his 5. Uncles; for attainting Tho. Ld. Howard; ye. all acts made during ye. Minage of ye. K. Successors, shall if they Please when of age be void; this was a dreadful increase of ye. K. prerogative, & in my opinion unworthy of a British Parl. ~~to make~~ of a British K. to consent to; It was also declar'd High treason to contract or marry ye. K. lawful daughter or repeated so, his sisters, aunts, or Nieces without his consent under ye. Great Seal, & ye. Woman also to suffer. After this ye. Parl was dissolv'd.

A new Parl. in 1540. when a Comm. of Religion was appointed, who were during their business, not expected to attend ye. House.

ye. Marquis of Exeter, ye. C-ps. of Salisbury & others were attainted & executed, as Ld. Herbert relates, but this is not mention'd in ye. Journals.

An Act was pass'd for ye. total suppression of Monasteries &c.

Some Historians say ye. ye. number of Monasteries abolish'd amounted to 645. among which 27. Mitr'd Abbots who had Votes in ye. H. of Lds; ye. Colledges dissolv'd were to 90. ye. Chanteries & Free Chappels 2374. & Hospitals 110. ye. yearly income of all these amounted to £60,000. reckon'd to be about a third of ye. wealth of ye. Clergy in this K-m. to this must also be added their stock of Corn, Cattle &c. & of Jewels, Plate & Church ornaments, ~~which [illegible] very considerable [illegible] yre [illegible] to ye K. [illegible]~~.

This & ye. act pass'd in ye. same Reign to permit those who would follow ye. K. in his wars to sell & mortgage their Estates without paying fines, is the base of the great share of property now in the hands of the commons ~~are ye. cause of ye. Com. now [illegible] ye greatest share of property~~.

ye. D. of Norfolk soon after reported from ye. Comrs. of Religion, ye. they not being able to determine any thing to their ~~minds~~ satisfaction, had thought it best to propose ye. 6. following Arts. to ~~ye. House~~ the house ye. every one might give their opinion concerning them.

I. Whether ye. Sacra. was ye. real body of our Lord without Transubstantiation.

II. Whether ye. Laity might receive ye. Sacra. in both kinds.

III. Whether men & women's oaths of chastity ought to be kept jure divino.

IV. Whether Masses ought to be observ'd by ye. same Law.

V. Whether by ye. same Authority Priests ought to marry.

VI. Whether by ye. same Law Auricular confession was necessary.

In consequence of this 6. Art. were agreed on & an Act drawn up, ye. all should be penally punish'd who dissented from them.

Several other Acts were pass'd, such as, ye. Religious persons put out of ye. monasteries might buy lands, sue & be sued, but not claim any estate as descending to them, & ye. oaths of Chastity if they had made after 21. they were always to keep them; ye. ye. K. might by ye. advice of his Council issue Proclamations which should have the same force with Acts of Parl. but ye. this should not be prejudicial to any man's goods, life, Estate &c; 6 new Bish-ks were erected viz. Westminster, Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, Chester, & Gloucester & endow'd with some of ye. Revenues of ye. dissolv'd Monasteries; all of which except ye. 1st. are in being. another Act was made for settling ye. Precedency of ye. Peers, by which Cromwell ye. K. Vicar General was to have rank before all except ye. Royal family, & others for exchanging abbey lands; for preserving Fish & Folds.

Latimer Bish. of Worcester & Shaxton of Salisbury chose rather to resign their Bish-ks, than to consent to ye. 6 Acts.

Q. Jane Died soon after in child bearing deliv'd of a Son, who was nam'd Edward.

ye. Parl. again assembl'd in 1541. ~~When Cromwell was made Vicar General, he took place next ye. Royal family.~~ when a fifteenth was granted & ye. order of St John of Jerusalem suppress'd.

Soon after ye. K. married Ann of Cleve but disliking her, never consummated it; & Cromwell who had propos'd the match lost ye. K. favour by it & was attainted & Executed.

a Jointure was fix'd for Q. Ann, who soon after was divorc'd from Henry, ye Parl. having offer'd to examine into ye Validity of ye marriage, ye K. had refer'd it to ye Convocation, who declar'd it invalid, upon which they were divorc'd, & Henry Married Catherine Howard.

ye other Acts pass'd were, for determining what marriages were Lawful; concerning Wills, for repealing ye Act by which ye Clergy were to suffer death on marrying, & for ye future they were to be fin'd; ye number of Soncharies were lessen'd; a Court of 1st Fruits & tenths erected, & also a Court of Wards; a general Pardon with some exceptions granted, besides some others.

a new Parl. in 1542. when Q. Catherine was attainted of High-Treason for incontenency, & executed with her accomplices.

several other Acts were made such as, ye making forgery Capital; ye declaring who might use Guns & Cross Bows, how murder was to be punish'd; ye Authority of ye Court of Wards & Liveries settl'd; ~~& there to be trial for treason might be in certain cases~~ Treals for treason, might in certain cases be carried on in any County ye K. should appoint; y^t Roman should be a justice of assize in his own County; ye power of ye Court of Surveyors of ye K. lands establish'd; & Witchcraft made felony.

Some time after ye two Sheriffs of London were sent to ye Tower & Bailiffs to others Jails for arresting a member of Parl.

a War soon after Broke out with Scotland & France, which made supplies, & consequently a Parl. necessary; & therefore one met in 1543. when a Subsidy was granted

an act for reformation in Religion, & one ye. said ye. foundation of abolishing Colleges & Hospitals.
ye. K. married Catherine Parr Ld. Latimer's Widow much about this time.
ye. Parl. again assembl'd in 1544. where ye. K. got ye. title of K. of Ireland.
an act of succession was pass'd, by which if P. Edward died without Children, & ye. K. left no issue by his Q. then Ds. Mary was to succeed, & if she left no Heirs, or did not keep ye. Conditions ye. K. should make & pass under ye. Great Seal, or by his Will sign'd by his own hand appoint, then Ds. Elizabeth was to have ye. Crown, on default of whose Heirs, ~~or keeping ye. conditions Mary was to have~~, any one whom ye. K. by his Letters Patent or will sign'd by his own hand should appoint, ~~should~~ was to be deem'd ~~his~~ Heirs to ye. Crown
Upon this a new oath against ye. Pope's supremacy, & for ye. maintenance of ye. succession, was fram'd; & those to be deem'd traitors ye. refus'd to take it, or wrote, or spake against it.
Several other Acts were made such as. ye. no man should be tried on being accus'd of any offence nam'd in ye. Statute of ye. 6. Act 1, ~~exception~~ ye. Oath of 12. men before commissioners authoris'd; ye. no man should be arrested for such offence before indicted; ye. no Preacher should be tried for any thing in his Sermon contrary to ye. 6. Act 1. except accus'd within 40. days; ye. certain tenures on Houses & Lands having been Abbey Lands under 40l. should be kept at ye. K. pleasure; ~~concerning founding Cambridge~~; ye. ye. K. should appoint for his life 32. persons viz. 16. Spiritual & 16. Temporal

to settle such Ecclesiastical Laws as ye K. & they should think necessary; this expir'd with ye K.; ~~for~~ otherwise provide for ye Preservation of Woods for ye use of ye Navye &c.

ye War cost ye K. great sums for ~~the~~ was greatly enrich'd by ye Revenues of ye Abbies, & ye great subsidy he had got; his expences were so great, yt ~~the encreas'd~~ ye encreas'd value of Gold from 45s. to 48s. pr. oz. & Silver from 3s. 9d. to 4s. He also coin'd bad money & make it current, tho' ye People greatly murmur'd at it. He then tried to raise money by a benevolence, but this did not bring in so much as he expected; upon this he summon'd a Parl. in 1546. when a Subsidy was granted & an act passed ~~be made~~ for dissolving all ~~Colleges~~ & Hospitals ~~[illegible]~~ ye 37th of H. 8. Chap. 4. ~~[illegible]~~ Frea. ye Pres. of ye Council, Privy Seal, & ye two Chief Justices, or any three of them might fix ye prices of Wines between ye 20th of Nov. & Last of Dec. & yt if ye Wine sellers should sell it at any other price, then ye Ld. Mayor, Bailiffs & Aldermen might enter ye House, & sell at ye rate appointed &c.

When ye Sess. was ended ye Universities of Oxford & Cambridge petition'd they might not be dissolv'd, which ye K. agreed to.

ye Parl. met again in 1547. at which time ye D. of Norfolk & his son ye E. of Surry were attainted; & ye Father executed, ~~as would ye same if ye King had not died~~ the King dyeing before the Father

here wants the kings death his last sickness &c