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A Chronological Abstracke of the History of England

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Vol. 1.

Chapter 1. of the Romans.

The first Inhabitans of Britain seem to have been Gauls or Celtæ, the Antient British Language still retained in Wales, and in the High-lands of Scotland being Celtic.

These Gauls were divided into several little States, which being often at variance with each other, thereby became an easy conquest to invaders.

(27)

An. ant. C.

55 J. Cæsar invades Britain, obtains a victory, makes peace and returns to Gaul.

The conditions of the treaty being but ill observed, he makes a second descent and gains some advantages: upon which the Britons sue for peace and obtain it, on condition of paying an Annual tribute to the Romans.

This tribute was afterwards claimed by and paid to Augustus.

An. post C. 40 Caligula makes his ridiculous expedition against Britain.

p. The Britons having refused to pay the tribute to the Emperor Claudius, he sends Plautius against them by whom they are defeated.

47 Claudius himself arrives and obtains a victory.

45 Plautius conquers the Isle of ~~Wite~~ Wight.

His successor Ostorius Scapula 50
reduces that part of Britain
which lies between the Thames
and the Channel into a province
under the name of Britannia Pri-
-ma.

Caractacus distinguishes him-
-self, but is at length defeated and
delivered up to the Romans by
Queen Cartismandua to whom
he had fled for protection. He is
brought to Rome and makes a
remarkable Speech to the Emperor
Claudius.

The war continues with various 51 ~~to~~ 59
success.

Queen Boadicea raises 60
a general insurrection against
the Romans 80000 of which are
massacred. Upon this Suetonius
Paulinus leaves Mona or An-
-glesey which he had conquered man-

(49)

- ches against and defeats Boudicca who thereupon Poisons herself.

61 — 78 The war continues under different Roman Generals. At length Julius Agricola having made several successful Campaigns and built many forts to guard his conquests, induces the Britons to conform to the Roman laws and customs.

Under the Emperor Domitian,

Agricola invades Scotland and having obtained a great victory over Galgacus, builds a line of Forts between the two Friths of Forth and Clyde.

Domitian rewards Agricola's services by recalling and poisoning him.

Thus by the valour and conduct of Agricola, the greatest and best part of Britain was reduced

to a Roman Province. The Part North of the two Friths before mentio-
-ned was considered as a Country not worth conquering, and the Romans thought it sufficient to have strong Garrisons in the Forts that Agri-
-cola had built to prevent the incur-
-sions of the Savage inhabitans then called Caledonians, and afterwards distinguished by the names of Scots and Picts.

These Caledonians, however harras- 120
-sed the Roman territories so much that the Emperor Adrian who came over in person to subdue them thought it most prudent to leave them all the country between the two Friths and the Tine, in hopes of keeping them quiet by en-
-larging their bounds. And to secure the Roman Province from their incursions he raised a rampart of Earth from the mouth of the Tine to Solway Frith.

But

But upon the retreat of the Roman troops this rampart was found an in-
-sufficient defence. It was destroyed in seve-
-ral places and the country behind it ravage-
-ed by the Caledonians

188 Antoninus Pius here upon sent Sol-
-lius Urbicus into Britain, at whose ap-
-proach the Invaders retired.

140 Sollius confined them by a rampart which he raised on the neck of land where Agricola had formerly built his fortresses.

Notwithstanding these precau-
-tions the Caledonians frequently renew-
-ed their incursions, and they appeared so formidable to the Emperor Severus, that he resolved to go in person and put an end to these commotions by an intire conquest of the North.

He succeeded in his design, tho it cost 206
him 50000 men. But finding he could not
keep the country in subjection without
a great army, he thought it best to relin-
-quish his conquests, and to secure the bet-
-ter part of the Island by a wall of 208, 209
Stone, in the place where Adrian
had made his rampart of Earth.
Severus soon after died at York.

From the reign of Severus to that
of Valentinian I nothing very remarka-
-ble happened in Britain, but under
this Emperor the Island was in a wret-
-ched condition by the attacks of Picts,
Scots, Franks, and Saxons, which in-
-vaded the Roman Province at once,
and made great ravages.

At length, Valentinian was forced 367
to send Theodosius the Elder father to
Theodosius afterwards Emperor against these
Barbarians. He drove them beyond

the

A. C

the two Firths and raised new Forts on the neck of land between the two Seas.

Some time after Maximus being Governor of Britain found means to disunite the Scots and Picts; and the former being attacked by the united powers of the latter and of the Romans were forced to abandon their country and fly into Ireland and the adjacent Isles.

But in the reign of Honorius the Picts finding that the Roman Governor Victorinus treated them more like Subjects than allies, recalled their antient Friends the Scots, who re-entered the Island under the conduct of their King Fergus II

403

408 Stilico having recalled Victorinus with a Roman Legion, the Scots

and Picts soon made themselves masters not only of the forts ~~of the Forts~~ made by Theodosius, but also of Severus's wall and laid waste the country behind it.

The Romans were too much taken up with their own defence against the Goths and Vandals to think of ~~defending~~ protecting Britain. Whoever their affairs being in some degree restored by the victories of the famous Aetius, this General sent a Legion to the assistance of the Britons who were thereby enabled to force their Enemies back into their own country.

But the Emperor having occasion for this Legion, the romans took their last farewell of Britain. 426 or 427

Chap. II. of the Saxons

After the retreat of the Romans the Britons were left in the most miserable condition: they applied once more to Rome; but he sent the word, that the affairs of the Empire would not permit him to assist them. In this distress they agreed at last to choose a Monarch. But Vortigern, the King elected, was by no means qualified to restore their affairs. His vices making him odious and contemptible, he had not authority enough to procure a solid union among his subjects. Being in equal dread of these and of his enemies he thought to secure himself by introducing the Saxons into his kingdom. ~~The original~~

The origin of this people is obscure: but it is certain, that

when the Britons sent to desire their assistance, they were in possession of Westphalia, Saxony, East and West Friesland, Holland, and Zealand.

Their dominions were divided into twelve governments each of which had a Chief accountable to the general assembly of the nation. In time of war they chose a general who was invested with almost Sovereign Power: but at the end of war, his authority, like that of the Roman Dictator ceased. The center of their Empire was at Brunswick.

As to Religion, they were heathens. The British Saxons embraced Christianity about the end of the Sixth or beginning of the Seventh Century. But those that remained in Germany were not converted till the ninth, by the care

(12)

care or rather violence of Charles Main by whom the were subdued. Their principal Gods were the Sun, Moon, Tuisco or the god of war, Woden or Mercury, Thor or Jupiter, Frea or Venus, and Seater or Saturn.

Vortigern's Ambassadors obtained an aid from the Saxons on condition that they should be put into possession of the Isle of Thanet, and that their troops should be paid by the Britons.

The first Saxons under Hengist and Horsa are said to
449 have landed in the Year 449. They defeated the Scots and Picts near Samford, and by degrees forced them to abandon their conquests.

Vortigern highly pleas'd with this success allowed Hengist to build a fort call'd Thong-caster in Lincoln Shire. This gave great disgust to the Britons, But the King in stead of Shewing a regard to their complaints, formed a more strict union with Hengist, who thereupon brought over a fresh body of troops the next Year.

450

To compleat his own destruction and that of his people, Vortigern fell in love with the niece of Hengist, and to induce the uncle to consent to the marriage, he invested him and his brother Horsa with the Soverignty of Kent and gave them leave to people it with Saxons.

Hengist did not fail to send for continual supplies, till thinking himself strong enough, he threw of the Mask, and in in a threatning manner demanded the arrears due to his

(14)

his troops.

The Britons allarmed forced Vortigern to make his son Vortimer partner with him in the government. This Young Prince left his father only the title of King, and assumed the whole Authority to himself.

The consequence of this Step was a bloody war between the Britons and Saxons. But at length Vortimer was totally defeated

457 near Creyford in Kent.

The Britons reduced to extremity applied for assistance to Aldroen King of Armorica or Britany. He sent them ten thousand men under Ambrosius, a british Prince of Roman extraction who had taken refuge at Aldroen's Court. But this aid far from being of any Use to the Britons proved the cause of a civil war, by the jealousy of Vortimer.

This war lasted seven or eight Years, and at length the Wisest of both parties, considering that their dissention must in the end prove their common ruin, made up the breach by dividing the Kingdom. The two British Kings had the eastern, and Ambrosius the western part. These parts were seperated by the Roman highway, called afterwards Watling Street. 465

In the mean time, the Saxons had strengthened themselves in Kent, and in the Year 452 a party of them under Octa and Ebusa the brother and nephew of Hengist, after plundering the Orkney Ilies settled themselves so strongly in the North that the original inhabitants could never afterwards dispossess them. And this seems to be the true reason why the Saxon or English language is universally spoken in the eastern and southern parts, or low lands of Scotland: For in the highlands,

where

where the Saxons never penetrated the language to this day is Celtic.

466 Upon the Union of the two British parties, the Saxons joined their forces also. and the war began again with fresh fury. It lasted several years; but after

475 the death of Vortimer who was (as it is said) poisoned by his mother in law both parties began to shew inclinations for a peace, which was at length concluded on the condition of *uti possidetis*, or that each party should keep what they possessed.

The animosity of the Britons against the Saxons began to diminish after the peace, but it was roused again with greater force than ever by the perfidy of Henry, who having invited Vortigern and three hundred of his principal Subjects to an entertainment,

took him prisoner, and had all the rest murdered.

Vortigern to obtain his liberty delivered up a considerable tract of land to the Saxons, since divided into the counties of Essex, Sussex and Middlesex.

Vortigern had often given his Subjects reason to believe him a friend to the Saxons, and being now considered as an accomplice in the massacre, they all deserted him, and acknowledged Ambrosius for their Sovereign; who thereupon assumed the title of Emperor. 476

In the mean time, Hengist to fortify himself, sent for Ella with fresh troops from Germany. But the Britons who had been so long harrassed by continual wars were not in a condition to act effectually against the Saxons; so that without any previous treaty both sides lay in quiet for nine Years.

N.P.E. This calm was succeeded by the war which Ambrosius made unexpectedly upon Vortigern who had but just time to throw himself into a castle in Wales, where he was besieged.

during the siege the castle took fire, & Vortigern perished in the flames

485

Ambrosius having thus got rid of his rival, renewed the war against the Saxons. the signal victory he obtained over Ella was the first the Britons could indisputably boast of over the Saxon Nation

487

~~N.P.E~~

the next year Hengist died. He was a Prince of great valour and conduct, but his character was indelibly stained by his treachery and cruelty.

488

~~N.P.E~~

during the reign of Ambrosius, the famous British Hero ~~Arthur~~ Arthur appeared and signalized himself on many occasions. He frequently defeated the Northumbrian Saxons; & Pascentius, son of Vortigern, having attempted to succeed his father,

~~N.P.E~~

was defeated by Arthur, and forced to submit his submission procured him Brecknock and Radnor which were erected into a Kingdom and enjoyed by him and his posterity for many years.

But altho Arthur was generally victorious, yet his troops diminished considerably, whereas the Saxon forces were continually increasing by fresh supplies from Germany. Fortunately for Arthur, his nephew Hoël King of Armorica landed at Southampton and brought 15000 men to his assistance. With this aid he routed the Northumbrians and soon after gave Cerdick 501. a great overthrow.

This Saxon General had landed in Britain about six years before, and deserves to be mentioned particularly, not only upon account of his Valour and conquests, but chiefly because from him the Kings of England were descended in the Male line, down to Edward the confessor, and in the Female, down to the Prince now upon the throne.

Cerdick

Cerdick's defeat allarmed the Saxons and made them unite more closely under his comand. Arthur on the other hand improved his victory and triumphed every where, particularly in Cornwall where he gave his enemys a signal overthrow.

But Ambrosius was not so fortunate. For having engaged with Cerdick he was defeated and slain.

508

Arthur was elected Monarch in the room of Ambrosius his usual success attended him. He forced Cerdick to raise the siege of Bath, and defeated him after a very bloody and obstinate engagement near that place.

But an invasion of the Picts prevented Arthur from improving his victory

while he was repelling them and ravaging
their country, Cerdick lay quiet expecting a
supply from Germany, which arrived
under the conduct of his two nephews. 514
Upon this he took the field again
and at length defeated the Britons in 519
such a manner as made them despair
of ever driving out the Saxons.

Athur finding his army
irreparably destroyed thought it most
prudent to conclude a peace. It cost
him the tract of land now known by
the names of Hampshire & Somersetshire.
Cerdick hereupon founded the Kingdom
of Wessex.

From the time that Essex and Middlesex
had been peopled with Saxons they
had been governed by a Deputy under the King of Kent
But

But some years after the death of
Hengist, Erchenwin taking advantage
of the weakness of the Successor assumed
527 the title of King of Essex or of the East
Saxons. This Kingdom contained Essex
and Middlesex and its capital was
London.
It is to be observed that Ella had in 491,
three years after the death of Hengist,
declared himself King of Sussex so that
Essex was the fourth Kingdom founded
by the Saxons.

The foundation of a state was laid by the
the Angles who landed and settled them-
selves on the eastern coast about the 577
under the command of twelve chiefs.

Arthur some time after
he had made peace with

Cerdick passed over into Armorica to assist his nephew Hoel, against his rebellious subjects. Cerdick took this opportunity to break the treaty and make some farther conquests. But upon Arthur's return, matters were again amicably adjusted. 528

The Winifoths threatning Armorica, Arthur again went to the assistance of Hoel, and Cerdick again took advantage of his absence, and conquered the Isle of Wight.

Arthur had left the care of his Queen & Kingdom to Modred his nephew. But the treacherous prince falling in love with that Princess, publicly married her, and made a league with Cerdick to dethrone the injured husband.

But Cerwick did not live to see
534 the success of his treaty. He died in
a very advanced age and left his
son Cenrick to succeed him in the
Kingdom of Wessex and in the
Generalships of the Saxons and
Angles.

536 Arthur returned home the
year after and found his nephew
in the possession of his Throne.
He found means however to raise
an army with which he defeated
the usurper several times. Yet by
the assistance of the Picts and Sax
the war was continued for seven

years. At last it was determined by a bloody battle which proved fatal to both leaders who having met hand to hand Modred was killed on the spot and Arthur mortally wounded died soon after. 542.

The actions of this brave prince have served as a foundation to numberless fables. he is said to have instituted the order of the Knights of the round table so famous in romances.

After the death of Arthur, the Britons were no longer able to resist the Saxons. Seeing no end to their miseries many fled to the Picts and many to Armorica. Some Historians pretend that this Country took the name of Britany from these fugitives

The German Saxons being informed of the defenceless state of Britain great numbers of them resolved to go over and settle there.

547 Ida an Angle and a descendent of Woden landed with many families in the north, and joining with the northumbrian Saxons was acknowledged their King.

559 Ida dying his Kingdom was divided. Adda his son was King of Bernicia or the Northern part and Ella descended from Woden reigned in Deira or the

further part.

Uffa the only survivor of the twelve 571
chiefs of the Angles before mentioned,
founded the sixth Saxon Kingdom
which was called east Anglia, and
the inhabitants east-Angles.

The Britons in the mean time made some
attempts to support themselves and called
Aidan King of Scotland to their as-
sistance, but tho they met with ~~some~~ suc-
cess at first yet they were at length to-
tally defeated. Aidan was forced to return
to his own country; and the Brittons obtained
a short respite only by dividing their remaining
country with the Saxons.

But they were soon deprived even of this rem- 584
nant. For Cridda an Angle landing with a great
force, drove the Miserable Brittons beyond the Severn
and possessed himself of all the Country [illegible]

28 A.

river, the Thames, and the Humber to the west, south, and north, and by the King-doms of East-Anglia and Essex to the east.

Crida formed a Kingdom of his con-quests under the name of the Kingdom of the midle-Angles afterwards more gen-rally called Mercia.

Chap. III

of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy.

By the Heptarchy is meant the government of seven Kingdoms, considered as making but one state. The Angle-Saxons established in England a form of Government not unlike to what they had lived under in Germany; that is conceeding themselves as country men, and baing equaly concerned to support themselves

themselves in their conquests they conceived it necessary to assist one another and act in common for the good of all, To this end they judged it proper to appoint a General in Chief or Monarch; upon whose death an other was chosen by the unanimous consent of the Seven Kingdoms. But long ~~Interregnums~~ some times happened by the Wars and divisions between the Sovereigns who could not agree upon a choice.

Besides this Monarch the Anglo-Saxons had also as the Center of the Heptarchical Government, a general assembly consisting of the Principal members of the Seven Kingdoms or their deputies. This assembly was call'd the Wittenagemot, and the concerns of the whole nation were here consi-

-dered. Each Kingdom had also its perticular Wittenagemot much after the manner practised in the united provinces of the low countries. Each Kingdom was sovereign but they consulted in common upon the affairs that concerned the Heptarchy; and the resolutions of the General Wittenagemot were to be observed, since every King and Kingdom had consented thereto.

But the ambitions of their Kings did not suffer the Anglo Saxons to remain long in that Union, which the form of their Government supposed the most powerfull to advantage of the Weakness of the rest to aggrandize themselves. Hence frequent wars

ensued which ended in the distruction of some of the Seven Kingdoms and at last in the union of all under the Government of one Prince.

It has all ready been observed that when the Saxons arrived in Britain they were all pagans and idolaters. It was 150 years after their first landing before they were instructed in the Christian Religion. Their conversion began in 597 with the Kingdom of Kent, by Austin a Benedictine Monk sent by pope Gregory the First and in about 60 year all England was converted.

The details of the History of the

Heptarchy was in general confused and uninstructive it will be therefore be sufficient to mention only a few of the most celebrated of the Anglo Saxon princes preceeding Egbert under whom the whole heptarchy was united.

In Northumberland we find Edwin remarkable for his merits and the vicissitudes of his fortune From being a fugitive from his native country and a wanderer for many years, and on the point of being delivered up to the usurper of his throne, he became King of Northumberland and Monarch of the Saxons. He reigned with great reputation, but was at length defeated and killed by the Mercians and Welsh 633

In Mercia, among the Successors of Crida we find Penda one of the most restless Princes that ever reigned. After being ingaged

33 thirty years in different wars he was
at last slain, and his kingdom
655 was conquered by Oswy King of Northumberland

Offa King of the Mercians was famous
for his victories over the Welsh and the
Saxon Princes his neighbours. he drove
the former from part of their territories
beyond the Severn and divided his Con-
-quests from the rest of Wales by a ram-
74 -part and ditch 74 miles in length
74 from the mouth of the Dee to the Place
where the Rye runs into the Severn.
The remains of this rampart called
Offa's dike may be seen to this day.

Offa's treachery to Ethelbert King of the East-Angles, who came to the Court of Offa to demand his daughter in Marriage, cast a great and just blemish upon his reputation. He ordered the Young Prince to be murdered, and seized his Kingdom, before the East-Angles had time to prepare for their defence.

But Offa had no sooner committed this crime, than he was tormented with the most cruel remorse. To appease his conscience he resolved upon a journey to Rome, to obtain a pardon from the Pope. The Pontiff granted his request on the usual condition of liberality to the churches and Monastries.

35

Ina King of the West Saxons had founded a college at Rome for the Education of English Youth, and for their maintenance had ordered a penny to be collected yearly of every Family in his dominions. This tax was called Rome Scott and Peter pence. Offa extended it to Mercia and East Anglia. In process of time the Popes pretended that this was a tribute paid by

The English to Saint Peter and 36
his successors, and converted it to their
own use till it was abolished
by Henry the VIII. th

The reign of Offa was also me-
morable on account of a body of
laws published by him under the title of Mercens
leaga that is laws of the Mercians.

These served as a pattern to his successors
and the greatest part of them were
inserted in the laws of King Alfred.

Offa died after a reign of 796
39 years.

The Kingdom of the East-Angles was united to that of Mercia by Offa. The only East Anglian Prince worth mentioning was Redowald grandson of Offa. It was Redowald who at the entreaty of his Queen restored Edwin to the Kingdom of Northumberland, after being upon the Point of delivering him up to the Usurper.

599–624

The Kingdom of Essex does not afford one memorable Prince, after Erchenwin its founder.

— In Kent Ethelbert was one of the most celebrated Kings of the whole Heptarchy. He was the First Christian King of his nation, he was elected Monarch of the Anglo Saxons. He seized the Kingdom of Mercia upon the death of Crida, but fearing a league of all the Anglo-Saxon Princes, he restore Wibba the Son of Crida to his fathers dominions. Ethelbert died after a very long reign.

The Kingdom of Sussex was the most inconsiderable of the whole Heptarchy. Cissa one of the Kings of this country was memorable only for his long reign of 76 years and great

568 – 616

39

which could not be less than 116
(according to Rapin.) He died in
590. Ina King of Wessex united
725 Sussex to his own dominions.

Wessex was one of the most
powerful Kingdoms of the Hep-
-tarchy. Besides Cerdic and
his son Cenric both great Prin-
-ces the West Saxons had Ina
who distinguished himself as
a great Warrior and Legeslator.
The Westsaxon Leaga or West Saxon
Laws published by him were the foun
-dation of those established by Alf

Inas superstition led him at last 40
to turn Monk after he had laid the
tax called Rome-Scot before men
tioned.

But the most famous of the West
Saxon Kings was Egbert who by
his valour and conduct united
the whole Heptarchy into one
Kingdom.

Chap. IV of Egbert and his successors to the reign of Alfred

Egbert was call'd to the crown of Wessex 801
from the court of Charlemain to whom
he had been forced to fly for protection
from the jealousy of Brithrick King
of the West saxons.

Egbert's first care was to gain the affection and confidence of his subjects. This he soon obtained by a wise and just government. He then attack'd the Britons that remained in Cornwal and subdued
809 them entirely. The Year following he attack'd the Welch and conquered the Kingdom of Venedotia one of the three into which Wales was then divided.

Egbert's reputation procured him
819 the dignity of Monarch of the Anglo-Saxons; and this encouraged him in his design of making himself Sovereign of all England.

The Divisions that reigned in the Hep=
tarchy facilitated his success.
The East Angles bore the yoke imposed
by Offa, with impatience. Egbert encou=
raged them to revolt, and joining his for=
ces to their, beat Wiglaph king
of Mercia, and seized his dominions;
but restored them to him on the condition
of his becoming tributary. East Anglia
and Northumberland Submitted
on the same terms; and Egbert having
before made an easy conquest of the
Kingdoms of Kent and Essex, became
Sovereign of England. 828
While Egbert thought of Nothing
but enjoying and fostering his conque

His Kingdom was suddenly invaded
833 and he himself defeated by the Danes
They contented themselves however with plun-
-dering, and reembarked without
attempting any settlement.

835 Two years afterwards, a party of
Danish Pirates landed in Cornwall
and assisted the Britons to rebellion
but they were entirely defeated
by Egbert, after which he remained
in the quiet possession of
838 his Kingdom. He died after
a reign of 37 years. viz. 20 years
as King of Wessex, 7 as Monarch
of the Anglo-Saxons, and 10 as

Sovereign of England which as some say owed its name to him

Egbert was succeeded by his son Ethelwolf whom historians represent as a Pious, Wise and valiant Prince; but superstition and indolence seem to have been his chief characteristics. In those days of ignorance Piety merit no more than Liberality to the Priests and Monks. Ethelwolf extended the tax of Peter pence all over his Kingdom. He sent his Youngest son Alfred, when but five years old to Rome to receive the Popes blessing; nay he even went himself. He established tithes which soon enriched the Clergy, who till then had been but poorly provided for. It is not therefore surprising that the Historians of those times

who were all monks should extol his piety.

His Kingdom was cruelly infested by the Danes during the greatest part of his Reign. Not satisfied with plundering they committed all sorts of barbarities where ever they came.

2A

A Chronological Abstract
of the
History of Ireland

Vol. II.

Ethelwolf and his generals engaged them several times, with various success. Defeats did not discourage them, after pillaging London and Canterbury Ethelwolf and his [illegible]ural son Athelstan, whom he had declared King of Kent, gave them such an overthrow at Okely in Surry that 852
few of them escaped.

Athelstan dying, and Ethelwolf's superstition having induced him to take a journey to Rome, Ethelbald his eldest Legitimate son took that opportunity to conspire

(2)

against him. But matters were accommodated without blood shed, on the King's return by his yielding the Kingdom of Wessex to Ethelbald.

This Prince was very licentious and debauched. His behaviour disgusted his father so much that he left his dominions by will to Ethelbert his second son, and after his decease to Ethelred his third son, and after him to Alfred the Youngest. Ethelwolf died after a reign of twenty years.

857

Young George

During his reign one of the most remarkable events in the History of Scotland happened. Keneth the II King of the Scots, exasperated against the Picts for having slain his father, and inhumanly mangled his corps, took the advantage of the victories which had disabled the Picts from making any resistance, to encourage the Scots to exterminate them. this was done with so much fury, that nothing but the name of that miserable Nation was left.

Ethelbald did not long survive his father. By his death Ethelbert became Sovereign 860
of all England. Soon after his Coronation the Danes invaded his dominions and burnt Winchester. They were indeed beat back to their Ships, but return'd again and

wintered in the Isle of Thanet.

Ethelbert offered them a sum to retire; they accepted his offer but they had no sooner received the money than they ravaged Kent and retired before the King could raise any force to oppose them.

Ethelbert reigned but six years, He left two sons, but they did not succeed him his Brother Ethelred ascending the Throne by virtue of Ethelwolf's will.

866

Ethelred's reign was short and unfortunate. The Northumbrians revolted and placed Osbert on the throne of Northumberland.

But his injustice to Earl Bruern
cost him his Kingdom and his
life. By the Earls management
the Bernicians revolted and chose
Ella for their King. This cause a civil
war. But Bruern not satisfied with
stripping Osbert of half his do=
=minions calld Ivar King of Den=
=mark over to invade the remainder.
Ivar came attended by his brother
Hubba famous for his valour.
Osbert was here upon forced to conclude
a peace with Ella and beg for his assistance.
But having a a led the Danes be=
=fore Ella could join him, he was de=

feated

(6)

-feated and slain; and Ella soon
after met with the same fate.

By these two victories
Ivar became master of all Nor-
thumberland. From thence he
marched into Mercia, but Ether-
red advancing to the assistance
of Buthred King of the Mercians
Ivar did not chose to risk an enga-
-gement, but accepted of the Bribe
offered him by Buthred to retire.

870 Ivar some time after made

a descent on East Anglia, and defeated Edmund King of that Country. And this Young Prince being afterwards taken and brought to Ivar was cruelly murdered by his order. St. Edmunds Bury in Suffolk has its name from his interment.

Ivar's success gave him hopes of becoming master 871
of all England. He attacked Wessex. Ethel-red opposed him with great courage having fought nine pitched battles with the Danes in the compass of a Year. Fortune did not allways prove favorable to Ethelred. In the last battle he fought, he received a wound of which he died after a reign of five Years. 872

(63) D 8

Chapter V. of Alfred & his Successors

872

Ethelred was succeeded by his Brother Alfred, one of the greatest princes and best men that ever adorned a Throne. He found his Kingdom in a deplorable condition by the invasions and ravages of the Danes, and notwithstanding all his brave efforts he was forced to treat with them and abandon the kingdoms of Northumberland Mercia and East Anglia to her Majesty. But these concessions did not procure him any lasting peace. for he had no

sooner treated with one leader than 872
an other with fresh troops from Den-
mark attacked him, And he was at
length so reduced as to be abandoned
by his subjects and forced to fly for refuge
to a meat-herds in the Isle of Athelney 878
in Somersetshire; were he remained for
some time disguised, and was employed in
the work of that poor family.

While Alfred lay concealed Hubba
entered Devonshire, and besieged Kinwith
Castle; but Odda Earl of Devonshire
made so brave an unexpected a sally
upon the Danes, tho he totaly routed
them. Hubba and Hastten their com-
manders

878

manders were slain, and the famous Danish Standard Reafan or Raven was taken.

This victory having reanimated Alfred's subjects he soon found himself in a condition to oppose his enemies. It is said that the better to observe their situation he disguised himself like a Poor Harper and entered their Camp. Perceiving their security and negligence, he assembled his forces and marched against them with so much secrecy and speed that he attacked and defeated them before they had any intelligence of his March.

This victory produced a Peace,
and the Danes settled in Northum-
berland, Mercia, and East Anglia sub-
mitted to Alfred and swore allegiance
to him.
Alfred the more effectually to prevent
the invasions of the Danes for the
future, fitted out a fleet and attacked
successfully the Danish ships wherever
they could be met with.
Having thus secured the Sea Coasts
he fortified the rest of the Kingdom
with Castles and Walled Towns.
But though by this wise
conduct he enjoyed peace
for many yea yet this inveterat ene

(10) 12

893 Enemies the Danes found an opportunity of landing a considerable force which was joyned by the East Anglians.

they committed great ravages, but were at length forced to retire partly by the valour and conduct of Alfred, and partly by the Plague and dearth that then prevailed in the Island.

897 Alfred after this enjoyed a perfect peace and had leisure to think of providing for the security and happiness of his kingdom by wise laws of which he compiled a body

He shewed himself inexorable in punishing corrupt judges. He instituted Juries, the great privilege of English men, and their chief Bulwark against Oppression.

He divided England into Shires, Hundreds, and Tithings; making the Householders answerable for their families, the tithings for the Householders, the Hundreds for the tithings, and the Counties for the Hundreds.

He regulated the Militia keeping in each county a body of troops always ready to march. He also kept a numerous fleet, and built Merchant Ships which he let out to the Principal Merchants.

(12) 14

89

It is said that some of these traded as far as the East Indies.

Alfred established three councils, which bore a near resemblance to those now known by the names of cabinate council privy Council and Parliament.

The Learning of this great Prince was not less conspicuous than his valour, wisdom and justice. He distinguished himself as a Philosopher, Geometer, and Historian, and he also excelled in the ornamental arts of Poetry Oratory and Architecture. He founded the university of Oxford in the year

886 and used his best endeavours to en- 15 891
-courage arts and Science in his Kingdom;
well knowing their tendency to promote
national peace and happiness.

He died in the 52 year of his 900
age after a Reign of twenty eight years
and six months.

Edward the Elder succeeded his father Al-
-fred. His reign was soon disturbed by a Pre- 901
-tender, Etheleward the Eldest son of King
Ethelbert. This Prince to support his pre-
-tentions joyned with the Danes; but with
so little success that he soon forced
to retire to France. 902

Edward defeated the Danes in seve-
-ral battles, and drove them quite out off

912 The Kingdom of Mercia.

He had also some wars with the Welsh in all which he was successfull.

915 The University of Cambridge was founded in his time.

925 He died after a Reign of Twenty four Years and was succeeded by his son Athelstan.

This Prince though a bastard was elected King of England. Some of the Nobility objecting to his birth, endeavoured to deth[illegible] him and set up Edwin in his room; but Athelstan's valour overcame all difficulties, he defeated the Danes Scotch and Welsh, who had

leagued against him. He died after a 941
triumphant reign of 16 years.

The Bible was translated into Saxon during his reign.

Athelstan was succeeded by Edmund I Eldest son of Edward the Elder.

Edmunds reign was disturbed by a almost continual wars with the Danes whom he at length forced to submit. 944

He was the first that made ~~the~~ robbery a capital crime.

Edmund was assassinated in the twenty fifth year of his age and eigth of his reign. 949

Edred

(10)

948. Edred his Brother succeeded him he subdued the Danes who had revolted and then turning his thoughts to religious affairs, he suffered himself to be guided entirely by Dunstan Abbot of Glaston whom he made his treasurer.

The monks having obtained many ecclesiastical Benefices by Dunstans means did not fail to proclaim him a saint.

955 Edred died in the 7th year of his reign.

Edwy the Son of Edmund succeeded 955
him. Not having the same opinion of the Treas-
-rer as his predecessor, Edwy called Dunstan to an
account; but the Saint thought it sufficient to
discharge himself in general by saying that
the money had been employed in Pious uses.

To mortify Dunstan the Monks were stript
of their Benefices which were given to Secular
Priests; and Dunstan himself was banished.
But such was the influence of the Monks
in those days of ignorance that they raised
a Rebellion against Edwy, which was head-
-ed by his Brother Edgar; and Edwy was for-
-ced to deliver up Mercia to him.

Edwy died after a Reign of four 959
Years.

(18) 20

959

His brother Edgar a Prince of Superior genius succeeded him. His reign was remarkable for its tranquillity and he was hence called Edgar the pacific. Like a wise Prince he knew that the surest way of Preserving peace was to be well prepared for war: He had always a strong fleet at Sea and a good army on the North, with which he awed the Kings of Scotland and Wales and kept the Danes in due Subjection.

He forced the Welsh to pay a tribute of three hundred Wolves heads every year, and granted pardons to offenders who brought him a certain number of

Goods

Wolves tongues. By these means, it is 955
said, that he destroyed all the Wolves
in England in less than three years.

Edgar recalled Dunstan and favored
the monks, who in return did not fail to praise
him beyond his deserts. For though he was
a Prince of parts and genius, he had great
vices, of which cruelty was not the Least.

The circumstances of his Marria,
- ge with Elfrida, Daughter to the
Earl of Devonshire were remarkable.
The Subject has lately been treated
of in a dramatic Poem.

Edgar died at the age of 32. 975
he reigned 16 years after the Death
of Edwy

(20)

975 Edgar was succeeded by his son Edward II, called the Mar-tyr.

As his Mother's marriage with Edgar was not certain, disputes arose concerning the succession. But Dunstan determined the mat-ter by crowning Edward of his own Authority.

Great dissentions prevailed during his reign on account of the monks.

979 Edward was assassinated by the procurement of his Mother-in Law Elfrida, to make

way for her son.

Ethelred II was but twelve years of age when he came to the throne he proved a Timorous Idle Avaricious Prince and his affairs prospered accordingly.

The Danes at different times ravaged his Kingdom in a most cruel manner. Ethelred reduced to extremities thought of purchasing peace by giving them £30000 Ster. a vast sum in those days. The tax by which this sum was raised was called Danegelt; and the Danes behaved with so much insolence, that they commonly went by the name of Lordanes.

979 Ethelred having married Emma the daughter of Richard II Duke of Normandy thought himself secure from all danger by this new alliance, In this persuasion he ordered a general

13 Novem. 1002 Massacre of all the Danes in England.

Sweyn King of Denmark resolving to revenge this cruelty, landed in England and ravaged the Country. Ethelred betrayed on all sides, was at last forced to retire into Normandy with all his family;

1013 Whereupon Sweyn was proclaimed King of England.

Chapter VI of the Danes

1013

Swyn imposed a great tax on England for the payment of his Danish troops. But he did not long enjoy his new Kingdom, dying the year after his Coronation.

1014

The Danes hereupon proclaimed his son Canute; and Ethelred being recalled by the English, a war ensued which was chiefly carried on between Edmund son of Ethelred and Canute both brave Princes.

1016

Ethelred died in the 50th year of his age.

1016 Edmund II surnamed Ironside from his strength was proclaimed King by the English; but the Danes declared for Canute.

A bloody war ensued but after many decisive battles between the two Rivals a peace was concluded by which Edmund was to enjoy the Southern parts and Canute the Northern parts of the Kingdom.

Edmunds reign was but short he was assassinated the same Year that he came to the Crown.

Canute upon the death of Edmund called a general assembly at London and was declared King of all England.

To gain the affections of his new subjects he declared, there should be for the

the future no distinction between the English and Danes; and that every county should be governed by the same laws, as under the Saxon Kings, excepting the Northern provinces where the Danes were chiefly settled. 27 1016 25

Canute made two voyages to Denmark on account of his wars with the Goths and Swedes. 1019-1025

He afterwards revived some pretentions to Norway and having invaded that Kingdom he conquered it. 1028

Towards the latter end of his reign, Canute grew superstitious, enriched Churches and Monasteries, went to Rome, and confirmed the grants of his predecessors to the Roman Church, and English colledge. He died in 1036 for the 19th year of his reign.

1036 Canute was succeeded by his son Harold I surnamed hare foot. But the West Saxons proclaimed Hardicanute his brother king of Wessex but he being in Denmark, Harold by his secret practices with Earl Goodwin Regent of Wessex, prevailed upon him to deliver up that kingdom to him.

1039 Harold died in the 4th year of his reign and was succeeded by his brother Hardicanute.

The Inhabitants of Worcester having opposed the levying of a tax, Hardicanute sent an Army against them which plundered and burnt that City.

Hardicanute died in the 2 year of his reign and was succeeded by Edward the second son of Ethelred the II.

1041 Edward III surnamed the confessor obtained the Throne chiefly by the assistance of Earl Goodwin whose daughter he promised to marry.

The English to free themselves from the 1041
oppressions of the Danes and particularly
from the Danegelt which amounted to
£40000, resolved in a general assembly that
no Dane for the future should sit upon the
throne of England, and that the Danes should
be expelled the Kingdom.

Edward was remarkable only
for his weakness and superstition. The
accounts of his reign are full of the
insolence and power of his father in
law, who often opposed his sovereign
by force, and was as often reconciled
to him again.

Harold Goodwin's son had a great
deal of merit and made himself
so many friends that he flattered him-
-self with the hopes of succeeding
to the Crown notwithstanding the un-
-doubted right of Edgar Atheling

(28)

1041 Grand nephew to Edward.

In effect Edward dying Harold
1066 was unanimously elected King by
the general assembly.

The King of Norway invading England
Harold marched against him and entirely routed him. But he did not
long enjoy his victory, for William
Duke of Normandy having landed
in Sussex with an army deprived
Harold of his Crown and his life

William I

William Duke of Normandy 1066
surnamed the Bastard, and, afterwards
the Conqueror, formed the design of
succeeding to the Crown of England af-
-ter the death of Edward the Confessor.
He pretended a right by the Will
of Edward; but it does not appear
that he ever offered to give the least
proof of this Will. If any one had
an hereditary right to the Crown it was
Edgar Atheling, the last of the Saxon
race. But this right was set aside in a
general assembly of the English Nobi-
-lity & Clergy, and Harold Duke of Wes-

1066 -lex & Earl of Kent was chosen King.

The Duke of Normandy sent Ambassadors to Harold, to require him to deliver up the Crown to their Master; & in case of refusal to charge Harold with the breach of his Oath, & to declare War against him. Harold told the Ambassadors, that their Master had no manner of right, even allow-ing Edward's Will, as the Laws would not allow a King to give away the Crown according to his fancy. As for his part he had been elected by those who had a power of placing Kings

William I.

on the throne, and could not resign it without a breach of trust. As for the oath, it was extorted from him when He was in the Duke's power in Normandy, & therefore void. Harold added that He knew how to defend his right against any person that durst dispute it with Him. 1066

Upon this, the Duke prepared for War and after having waited a considerable time for a wind he at last landed safe at Pevensey in Sussex the 29 Sept.r

Ha-

A.D.

William I.

Harold contrary to the advice of his Brother & Friends, resolved to give the Normans battle. The two Armies met near Hastings. The Obstinacy of the fight was so great that it lasted from seven in the morning till Night; but at length, Harold lost the victory with his life.

Altho William had won the battle yet he judged himself far from his ends. He did not at first venture to march to London, but besieged & took Dover, that he might have a

William I.

A.D. 1066.

a place of retreat in case of any reverse of fortune. He then marched to London where the cons„ -ternation and confusion was extre„ - mely great. Morcar & Edwin had retired thither with part of Harolds army, and their design was to place Edgar Atheling on the throne. The Majority of the people approved of the proposal of the two Earls, but the Clergy openly opposed it, not thinking it proper to expose their possessions to the Chance of War besides, William had the name

of being well disposed to the Church, & his enterprise had received the Popes approbation. All these motives concurring the priestly faction raised such an Opposition to Morcar & Edwin, that despairing of success, they retired into the North. The two Archbishops, Bishops & others and among the rest Prince Edgar swore fealty to William; & upon his farther approach to London, the Magistrates presented him the Keys of the City.

Soon after the Prelates & Lords offered him the Crown, which He

William I

accepted & appointed Christmas day for his Coronation. The Ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The new King took the Usual Oath; & tho he be commonly called the Conqueror, it is certain, he never openly pretended to possess the Crown by right of conquest; but took great care that his title should never be explained clearly.

But whatever his Oaths & pretenses were & notwithstanding his moderation at first, he soon convinced the English that He intended to govern in the most arbitrary manner. When he returned

to Normandy, he placed Norman garrisons in all the Castles, and took with him such of the English Lords as were most suspected. He appointed two Regents in absence who oppressed the people, & occasioned a revolt in Kent & other places.

William's return to England soon put an end to these disturbances; but He was far from removing the causes of them. He not only neglected to punish the Regents, but even approved of their conduct, & his own became extremely severe & arbitrary. He was

covetous, and raised money by all manner 1067
of exactions. Among others he restored that
Odians Tax caled Dane-gelt, which had
been abolished by Edward the Confessor.
This Tax was by the Kings orders
levied with all imaginable rigor;
& caused universal murmurings &
complaints, which fooring the Kings
mind made him look upon the En-
-glish as so many Rebels, & they on their
side considerd him in the odious light
of a Conqueror and of a tyrant.

William being under a necessity
of raising money for the payment of
his debts, he sent commissioners

10 B 8 into all the Counties, to inquire who they were that had sided with Harold, & to confiscate their estates. Nothing could be more unjust than this proceeding; but policy not justice was William's object. He gave these forfeited Estates to the Normans that had followed Him. Thereby rewarding them, weakening those he suspected and filling the Counties of England with such as were devoted to Him.

But all these precautions serveded only to alienate the esteem and affections of the English from their

new Sovereign. Edwin Earl of Chester, 1068
and Morcar Earl of Northumberland
raised an army, which was reinforced
by Blethwin King of Wales their
Nephew, with a good number of
troops. But the rest of the Kingdom
not following their example, and the
King marching against them
with great expedition they were
forced to submit, and obtained
a pardon.

But William's clemency
on this occasion seemed very sus-
picious, when he ordered many to
be

be imprisoned who had not any share in the late insurrection. This conduct spread terror throughout the Kingdom, which was increased by the building of a great number of castles. Morcar & several others dreading, that their punishment was only deferred till a more convenient opportunity, retired into Scotland. Prince Edgar soon followed them, with his mother and Sisters.

Malcolm Kenmore, who was then on the Throne received

them

them with the respect due to their 1069
rank, and Maried soon after Mar-
-garet, Edgar's eldest sister. From
this marriage sprung Matilda,
grandmother to Henry II King of En-
-gland, in whose person the Saxon
& Norman royal families were
united.

The severities and oppres-
-sions of William's reign caused
many insurrections among his
subjects, and encouraged the
Scots and Danes to invade
his Kingdom. But his coura-

-ge

and conduct overcame all his enemies. These insurrections furnished him with pretences to strip many of the English of their possessions, and to give them to the Normans and he carried his partiality for them so far, as to order their Language to be used in all Courts of Justice, in stead of the English, which custom remained for many ages.

His excessive love of hunting made him

not

not only convert vast quanti-
-ties of Land into Forests, but by
the severity of his Laws for the
preservation of the game, wild
beasts multiplied so as to becom-
-me a publick nuisance. Among
other arbitrary proceedings he
introduced the curfew, by which
he orderd, that at the sound
of a bell, every one should
put out his fires & lights.

This Prince was engaged
in war to the end of his
life: That against Philip I

of

A.D. William. I.

of France was the last. Robert the eldest son of William took this opportunity of declaring war against his father; and it is said, that in a bloody Battle fought between them, Robert having unhorsed his father,

Henry II.

Henry succeeded without opposition to Stephen according to their agreement; although the latter left a son call'd William. But he was a Prince of so little merit that no body would run any risk for his sake. Henry's chief attention in the beginning of his reign was to put it out of the power of the factious to excite new troubles. He therefore demolished that multitude of Castles which had been fortified in Stephens time, & which served only for sanctuaries to Robbers & other disturbers of the publick peace. The Bishop of Winchester alone had five of most considerable

Henry II

the most considerable, which he forfeited for going out of the Kingdom without leave.

This step was followed by one very popular which was the sending away the foreign Troops entertained by Stephen & known by the name of Brabansons & sometimes by that of Routiers & Cottereaux. These were a mixture of people from several parts of Europe, perticularly from Germany and ye low Countries. The professt themselves independent of any perticular Prince & served any that would employ them, plundering Friend as well as Foe.

Henry soon after this revoked all the the grants predecessor & resumed all the lands alienated from the Crown.

Henry. II.

Among the rest he stripp'd William the son of Stephen of all that had been granted him by his father & left him nothing but what belonged to his family before Stephens accession to the Crown. This was contrary to treaty & a breach of faith: but the sequal of this Princes reign will shew that he paid very little regard to his word when it stood in the way of his interest.

After Henry had settled his affairs in England he crossed the sea to do homage to the king of France for the Provinces he held in that Kingdom which were as to render him almost as power there as the Sovereign himself.

But the desing of doing homa-
-ge to the King of France was far
from being Henrys sole view in
passing the Sea. He chief aime was
to recover Anjou, which his Brother
Geoffroy had seized. This Princes claime
to that Province was founded on his
fathers will by which he was to
have Anjou, tourrin, Main;
& the better to secure the per-
-formance of this will the old
Earl of Anjou caused his Barons
solemnly to swear, that they would
suffer his to be buried, till his
eldest Son had woorn to full
fill his testament. Henry
rather than let his fathers
body lay un buried took

Henry II.

the oath but with great reluctance. But as soon as he saw a proper opportunity he affirmd that his father had no right to alianate any thing from him and that the will was void. As to the obligation of his oath he obtaind a dispensation from the Pope: such was the conscience and religion of those days!

Henry being backed by the Popes authority, immediatly resolved with his Brother and soon became master of all his fortified places and drove him out of the country. fortunately for him the people of Nantz not being willing to submit

to Conan Duke of Britany called in Geoffroy and owned him as their Sovereign. but he did not live long to enjoy his new dignity.

After the reduction of Anjou Henry returnd to England and made a treaty with Malcolm King of Scotland whom in virtue there of restored the place he possessed in England & retain'd only the Earldom of Huntington.

Henry was soon after engaged in a war with the Welch but he forced them to accept of a peace, by which he reserved to himself a liberty of cutting large roads

through their woods & thereby ren-
-dered that Country more accessible.

The coin of the Kingdom having been much debased during the reign of Stephen, Henry ordered a recoinage. It is to be observed that the ideal money consisted of thin peaces of Silver of about the weight, size, & intrinsic va-
-lue of a Queen Elizabeths three-pence which was their penny & from which we still retaine the name of penny weight that is ~~one~~ the twentith part of an ounce. In succeeding reigns larger peaces of four times the weight were minted & from such increase of there size they were called groats & weighed as much as our shilling. The silver pennys after the conquest were much the same with

the Saxon ones: the Kings head is full faced with a scepter in his hand. Stephens penny was the first that was half faced.

Geofroy the Kings Brother being dead the Duke of Britany seized Nantz but Henry claing clame to it as heir to his Brother & passing over into normandy with a powerful army the Duke thought fit to submit.

During this expedition Henry made a visit to the King of France to ingage him to a neutrality and succeeded so well that he not only obtained it but concluded a treaty of mariage between his eldest son Henry & Margrit

the the French Kings daughter.

He likewise concluded another treaty of the same kind with Duke Conan, by which it was agreed, that Constantia his daughter should be married to Geoffrey Henry's third son, who in a few years succeeded his father in law, by virtue of this treaty.

All these successes did not satisfy Henry's ambition.

¶ He undertook to make good his Queen's pretentions to the Earldom of Toulouse. For which purpose he raised an army to besiege the place; and was

in hopes that his alliance with Lewis the Younger would prevent that monarch's giving him any disturbance: but in this he was mistaken. For Lewis threw himself into that City, which made the siege so difficult, that Henry was forced to abandon it. In revenge for his disappointment, he ravaged some parts of the territories of the French King, and got into possession of several Castles in ye neighbourhood of Paris, which cutting off all communication with Orleans forced Lewis to propose a cessation

of arms, and a new treaty of peace confirming that of Paris was hereupon concluded, without any mention of Thoulouse.

Henry upon his return to London orderd the nuptials of his son with the Princess of France to be celebrated, tho the bride, groom was but seven & the Bride but three years old. The knights Templers had been put into possession of Gaisors, which was part of the ~~Princess~~ Princesses dower, ~~to~~ till the mariage was solemnized.

& accordingly after this ~~this~~ ceremony they put Henry in to possession of the place. This occasion'd a new war; Lewis complaining of the mesure as precipitate, & that Henry had bribed the grand Master. The war however was of short duration; and was ended by the mediation of the Pope. The two Kings received him at Torey. When the came near him, they both alighted and each taking hold of one of the reins of his bridle, they conducted him to the Lodgings prepared for him

Henry II.

Henry having settled the af-
-fairs which retained him in France
four years, return'd to England. His
flourishing situation seemed to
promise him lasting tranquill-
-ity. But the pride & obste-
-nacy of one of his own subjects,
backed by the craft power of the
Clergy in those days of ignorance
& superstition, raised a storm,
which was the cause of much vex-
-ation and loss of honour to this
powerful Prince.

The name of this tur-
-bulent Priest was Thomas ~~Bec~~
Becket. In his youth he had made
a figure at the Bar, from whence

he was taken & made Archdeacon of Canterbury. Having had some ability to manage at Court, he became known to the King, & gained his esteem and good will, which in a few years went so far as to procure him the dig-nity of Lord high Chancellor. In this office Becket's pride & haughtiness soon became insupportable. His love of Show was so great that, it is said, he maintained at his own expence seven hun-dred knights and twelve hundred foot, in the way of Thorn House

were he accompanied the King.
but with all Beckets pride, he took
every imaginable way of appearing
submissive and devoted to his Sove-
-reign, which gained this Prince
so entirely that upon a vacancy
of the See of Canterbury
he got Becket elected Arch
Bishop. He was no sooner fixed
in this station than he unexpectedly return-
-the seals to his benefactor & totaly altered
his way of living, retaining only a few
domestichs & wearing the plainest cloaths.
But he soon made it appear that his laing aside
~~pageantry~~ pageantry did not proceed
from humility, but from a view of conceal-
-ing his Priestly ambition & great
design of making the Clergy
independent of their Sovereign

and the State.

Henry had resolved to reduce the power of the Clergy to proper limits; and promoted Becket in hopes of finding great assistance from him who had taught them himself the most obsequious of his servants. But Becket was no sooner made Arch-Bishop than he became quite another Man. He resolved to oppose his prince in the execution of his projects, and pleased himself with the hope of immortal glory for vigorously defending the cause of the Clergy, which Priests of all ages have impiously called the Cause of God.

Henry II.

The Clergy had by degrees acquired the absolute & sole power over all that belonged to their Body; so that when one of them was accused of any crime the matter was tried in the Ecclesiastical Court, from whence lay no appeal. Hence the most enormous crimes often met with very slight corrections. it was made appear to Henry that since his accession to the Crown, there had been above a hundred murders committed by Ecclesiastics, of whom not one had been punished so much as with degradation.

A little after the Kings return a Clergyman committed a murder, he was tried for it in the Ecclesiastical Court, deprived

of his benefice & confined to a Monastery.

The King warmly expostulated with the archbishop for punishing so slightly a crime which was death by the laws of the Land. Becket boldly asserted that an Ecclesiastick ought not to be put to death for any crime whatever. The dispute was carried on with great heat and the King and Archbishop parted extremely dissatisfied with one another. But the archbishops proposition was far from making Henry change his mind that it made him the more eager to reduce

the power of the Clergy within bounds.

For this purpose he assembled the Principal Lords of the Kingdom ~~Spiritu~~ Spiritual as well as Temporal & com-plained of the Archbishop's proceedings. The majority of the Temporal Lords were not displeased at having an opportunity to humble him, & were also very desirous of clipping the wings of the Clergy, who upon all occasions were ~~[illegible]~~ soaring above the rest of the nation.

The King perceiving them in this temper, proposed a regulation consisting of Five articles, which

Henry II.

he called the customs of Henry I his grand father, because they had been observed in the reign of that Prince. These articles were.

1 That no one should appeal to Rome without the King's consent.

2 That no Archbishop or Bishop should go to Rome even tho' summoned by the Pope, without the King's Leave

3 That no immediate vassal of Crown, or Kings officer should be excommunicated without the Kings knowledge.

Henry II

4 That all Clergymen tried for capital crimes should be tried in the King's courts.

5 That such Ecclesiastical affairs as all the nation should be concerned in, as the repairing of Churches, Tithes & the like, should be decided in the Civil Courts.

These articles were approved of by the Temporal Lords; but the Bishops and abbots refused to subscribe them, unless this clause, which rendered them of no effect, were added, saving the rights & privilages of the clergy & church.

The King provoked at their refusal quitted the assembly, & threatned that he would take

effectual measures to set bounds to their pride. The prelates terrified resolved to send deputies to the King to beg his pardon, & promise a compliance with his will. Becket alone stood out for some time but at last yielded to admit the articles without the saving clause.

Henry fearing that some objections might be started against the authority of the convention to make laws, resolved to get them ratified in a general assembly or parliament. for this purpose, he convened one at Clarendon, where the articles were confir-

-med, after some fruitless opposition by Becket & his adherents.

The Laws made in this assem-
-bly declared the chief prero-
-gatives and privileges that
were claimed as well by the
King as by the clergy. These laws
were called the constitutions of Clarendon. Of sixteen articles they contained ten were declared void by the Pope. This gave Becket an opportunity of declaring his repentance for having signed the constitutions. He said that he thought it so heinous a crime that he had nothing to trust to for pardon but the Pope's mercy; & he suspended

himself from his archiepiscopal functions till that pardon was obtained it was soon granted to so zealous son of the church; & the Pope added a promise of protecting Becket.

This promise made the archbishop every day more & more obstinate. The King on the other hand, resolved to prosecute him to the utmost, & had various actions brought against him. Becket remained inflexible, even after he had been condemned to imprisonment

Henry II.

by the Barons; & when the Earls of Chester and Cornwall were sent to summon him to appear and hear his sentence, he refused to come, declaring, that the peers had no authority to judge him, & that he appealed to the Pope. The two Earls represented to him in vain, that by refusing to submit to the Laws of the Realm he incurred the guilt of treason. he replied, that were it not for the restraint of his Character, he would vindicate himself in single combat against those who should charge him with that crime. However, he did not think proper to wait the issue, but privately made off that very night in disguise, in order to retire into

Flanders.

The King of France heard ye news with joy, hoping to make some advantage by the quarrel. he sent to offer Becket his protection & a refuge in his Dominions. He also endeavoured to stir up the Pope against Henry, & was so blinded by his desire of involving this Prince in troubles, that he imprudently insisted on the Popes being a competent judge of the difference between the King of England and his subject, thereby wounding himself through Henrys sides.

The Pope more clear sighted immediately seized this opportunity of enlarging his authority. When he heard that Becket had been condemned he fell into a great passion against Henry & the Barons of England, & threatned to make them repent of their rash proceedings. Henry in the mean time, sent an embassy to the Pope to endeavour to accommodate matters.

The Ambassadors accused Becket with warmth; & who was present endeavoured to defend himself. But his chief view was to engage the whole

Church in his ~~quarrel~~ quarrel, by representing to the Pope and Cardinals, that they ought not to look upon this affair as a contest between a subject and his sovereign but as the cause of the universal Church since it was certain, that the Kings intent was to strip the Clergy of their privileges.

The Ambassadors on the other hand, insisted that the King had no design against the Church, since he was willing to abide by her judgement,

Henry II

and therefore desired that the affair ~~might~~ be tried in England by the Legates of the holy See. But the Pope refused this seemingly reasonable demand, & said, he would try the affair himself. Perhaps he feared that his Legates might be bribed.

Henry being exceedingly in-
-censed at Alexander's proceedings,
forbid all appeals to Rome under
the severest penalties. He imprison-
-ed the relations of those who accom-
-panied Becket in his flight, or
had joined him since. He seques-

- tred the Revenues of all the Ecclesiasticks who had openly sided with the Archbishop. He enjoined the Magistrates to punish upon the spot as traitors all persons that should be taken either with the Popes or Beckets mandates, importing the excommunication of any pri-vate person, or an interdict upon the Kingdom. He ordered likewise the revenues of the See of Canterbury

to be seized, and lastly, forbid all per-
-sons to pray for Becket in the
Church, & banish'd all his relations,
even the most distant.

Becket on the other side excom-
-municated all that ~~had been~~ adhered to
the constitutions of Clarendon, &
sent a threatning Letter to the
King; which apeared so insolent even
to Beckets suffragans that they wrote
a Letter remonstrating to him his pri-
-de and ingratitude; & gave him notice
that they appealed to the Pope as a
remedy against what ever he should
act for the future against them.

or the Kingdom.

The King in the mean time was resolved to let his holiness see that he neither feard him nor his support the King of France. he levied a great army, & put him-self in so good a posture that the pope began to fear that Henry might enter into an alliance with the Emperor, in which case the King of France might not be willing or able to protect him. Alexander there-fore thought it most advisable to send his legats to decide the affair in England but he tied them

up from giving a decisive senten-
-ce; & Becket refused to put his cause
into their hands unless the King would
first restore all that he had taken
from him or his Friends, & he insisted
upon so many other things that he might
as well have pretended that the Kings
should condem himself.

The Legates tried in vain
to accomodate matters. Becket was
inflexible; & Henry more than ever
incensed against him, sent to ac-
-quaint the Abbot of Pontigni where
Becket resided, that if he did not
send him away, all the monks
of the Abbots order should be

driven out of the King's dominions & their Estates confiscated. Becket was there-fore forced to quit the abbey, but found a refuge at Sens by the King of France's favour.

Richard I.

Henry II was succeeded by his son 1189

Richard I surnamed Coeur de Lion from his great valour.

This Prince infatuated with the superstitions of the times, under took an expedition to the holy land, in concert with Philip Augustus King of France.

In his Voyage Isaac King of Cyprus having affronted the Princess Berenguela betrothed to Richard, he attacked the Island with so much courage that he soon conquered it. 1190

The two Kings being arrived in Palestine continued the Siege of Acre.

2 Kings

or ~~Tolmais~~ Ptolemais which had been begun by Guy of Lusignan they Prefsed the place with so much Vigour, that they forced it to surrender. Here it was that Richard affronted Leopold Duke of Austria by ordering the Standard he had set up on one of the towers of the City to be ignominiously pulled down.

Dissentions soon arose between the two Kings, who had been long jealous of each other.

1192 Philip at length resolved to return home and leave Richard to carry on the war by himself.

This he did with great valour, and gave the brave Sultan Saladin a terrible overthrow. But not withstanding Richard's success he was glad to make a truce with the Sultan, being appre-

-hensive that Philip might take the oppor- 35 (3)
tunity of his absence to invade his dominions. 1129

In his return home, he was 1193
shipwrecked in the Adriatic Sea, between
Aquilea and Venice he hoped to pass in
cognito through the territories of the Duke
of Austria; but being discovered, he was
seized detained a prisoner and at length
forced to take some steps much beneath
his dignity, as also to pay a large ransom
before he could obtain his liberty.

Upon Richards return home 1194
he found his affairs in great confusion.
The King of France had overrun a great part
of Normandy, and his brother John had formed
Schemes to rob him of his crown. However the 1195
King forgave John upon his submission
and soon repulsed the French and made a
truce with Philip.

(4)

1195 A Limosin Gentleman having found a treasure, Richard pretended to the whole as Sovereign Lord. The Gentle-man offered part; which not satisfying the King the Gentleman applied to the Viscount of Limoges for protection; who gave him shelter in the Castle of Chalus. The King went to view the place in order to besiege it; but approaching too near, he received a wound by a cross-bow of which

1199 he died.

Richard had many vices, and scarce any virtues, except valour. His subjects suffered much by his taxes and oppressions.

Richard was succeeded by his brother John 1199
surnamed Sans Terre or Lackland, notwith-
standing the Sister right of Arthur son
to Geoffry John's elder Brother.

Philip King of France took Arthur
under his protection, but John being
in alliance with the Emperor Otho
and the Earl of Flanders, Philip was
forced to sue for peace which was granted 1200
him.

John soon after this divorced his Queen
Avisa and married Isabella of Angouleme
who was betrothed to Hugh Earl of March.
the Earl in revenge prevailed upon the Poit-
evins to revolt; And Arthur went and put 1201
himself at their head; but being defeated by
John, he was sent a prisoner to Rouen and
privately assassinated.

His Mother Constance and the
Bretons upon this complained to Phil.

Philip, who sitting John as his vassal to appear and answer to what was laid to his charge and upon John's refusal, he was sentenced to forfeit all his dominions in France; and Philip made
1203 himself Master of Normandy, which had been severed from the Crown of France above three hundred years.

The French afterwards conquered Anjou, Touraine, Maine, and Poitou. John in the mean time minded
1214 nothing but luxuriousness, and the means of extorting money from his subjects.
1206 At length however he passed over into Poitou with an army, reduced the greatest part

of that Province and concluded 1206
a truce of [illegible] years with Philip.

The King having taxed the Clergy by his own authority drew upon himself the enmity of that body and of the Pope. The Pontiff on the other hand justly incurred the Kings indignation by his arbitrary proceedings with respect to the election of Langton to the See of Canterbury.

The consequence of the quarrel was that the kingdom was laid under an interdict and that the King confiscated the estates of all the ecclesiasticks who obeyed the interdict and ordered them to be expelled the kingdom 1208

John himself was at last excom-
municated by the Pope, but this did
not hinder him from raising an ar-
1210 my and going to Ireland which
he soon reduced to obedience.

At his return, he again laid a
tax upon the Clergy for the Main-
tenance of his army and he forced
1211 the Welsh to Submit.

But John was at last forced
to submit to the Pope and resign
his crown and Scepter which he
accordingly laid at the Legates feet
1213 who kept them ~~three~~ five days.

His holiness was appeased by John's sub-
mission; but it rendered him odious
and contemptible to his people. The
Pope had deposed John, and em-
ployd the King of France to exe-
cute the Sentence. ~~But~~ upon John's

submission the Legate went to Phillip and told him, that the King of England being now a dutiful son of the Church it was no longer necessary to put the Pope's decree in execution. Phillip who had made great preparations and had flattered himself with the hopes of an entire conquest of England refused to obey the Pontiff's orders and proceeded in his design. But his fleet having been surprised and destroyed by the English, he was forced to relinquish his undertaking.

John's courage being raised by this success, he resolved to carry the war into France: but his barons refused to attend him unless he was first absolved from his Excommunication.

This was but a pretence: for when Langton came over and absolved him, the Barons still refused to follow him. He resolved to chastise them; but Langton threatening him and his adherents with excommunication he was obliged

10. 42

to desist.

1213 The Barons soon formed a League against the King: and Langton having shewn them the Charter granted by Henry I. they resolved to make it the foundation of their demands.

John had no resource left but that of imploring the Popes protection.

1214 The Pontiff sent a Legate into England who demanded a second resignation of the Crown to which John consented; But Langton solemnly protested against it.

The Pope was extremely incensed to see a Cardinal so directly contrary to the interests of the Holy See. To mortify Langton he empowered his Legate to fill up the vacant benefices; which he did with great partiality to Italians his Relations and creatures, and

Anjou. But his progress was stopt
1214 by Prince Lewis sent to Philip;
and John being informed of
Philip's success at Bouines, thought
it proper to beg a truce of five years
which he obtained by the Pope's
mediation.

The latter part of John's reign
was not less full of troubles than
the former. His ~~hurtiness~~ tyranny and bas-
-ness had produced a general dis-
-content among his subjects. This
1215 encouraged the Barons in a
body to demand a restitution
of their privilages, and upon
the Kings rejecting their petition,
they chose a general and began hos-
-tilities. They soon became mas-

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-tilities. they soon became mas-

ters of London and besieged the 1215

King in the Tower. This forced him to grant their demands, and he signed the great charter or the charter of liberties, and the charter of the forests.

But though John had confirmed these charters by oath, he soon shewed that he did not intend to bind himself with chains of parchment. He secretly sent Emissaries into France, Germany, and Flanders, to raise Men. Having no money to pay an army, he promised the estates of the Rebellious Barons, as he called them, to those who should engage in his service. He likewise applied to his friend Pope Innocent III. Who thereupon annulled the charter, absolved King John

1215 46 Oath and threatned the Barons with all the thunder of the Vatican. But they regardless of these menaces seized Rochester.

The King upon the arrival of the foreign adventurers retook that City, and ravaged his own Kingdom in the most merciless manner.

The Confederate Barons reduced to a deplorable condition made an offer of the crown to Prince Lewis of France. His father Philip did not require much entreaty to accept of this offer, and he soon made great preparations to invade Engl

1216 The Pope being informed of this sent a legate to Philip to forbid him to carry his dem

into England as being part of
St. Peters Patrimony. The Popes
prohibition did not interrupt
the French armament, and
Lewis set sail for England
and landed at Sandwich
without opposition.
He soon made a great progress
and John unable to withstand
him was forced to move from
place to place suspitious even
of his best frends. He ravaged
Norfolk and Suffolk and then
retired into Lincolnshire where
he fell into a fever and died.

Henry III

by a Squadron fitted out by the
Cinque Ports he was forced to sue
for Peace. The Earl of Pembroke
immediately rejected his demands
wisely seeing that a Moderate
use of his success would be the
Surest way of restoring and
settling the Peace of the
Kingdom

The Regent order'd King John's
two Charters to be strictly observ
ed and had those who succeeded
declaren his post and credit with
the King followed the same
Maxim and instilled them
into the mind of the young
Prince, it would have been
happy for him and his

People. But unfortunately for
the King the Pope died the
next year. The Bishop of 1219
Chester was made Regent, and
Hubert de Burgh, who had
bravely defended Dover against
Lewis was made Chief Justicier.
Henry's reign was disturbed
by the rebellion of the Earl of Chester
and after him of other Barons
who were encouraged in the imperious
he had met with. These Barons
acted like petty Sovereigns and
tyranized over the weak and
Neighbours in the most
Violent manner. and when
they were condemned by the Kings
courts it was not unusual for them
to treat the Sentence with contempt
and resist its execution by force of arms

1219 The Sovereignty and artifices of Hubert
de Burgh, and the influence he
had over his Master, soon made
him extremely odious. By the advice
of this wicked Minister, the King
attempted to make himself absol-
ute. he raised money in a tyra-
nny manner, and annulled King
John's Charters, though confirmed
by his own oath, pretending that
he was not obliged to perform what
he had promised during his mino-
1227 rity. Hubert as a reward for such
services was made Earl of Kent.
1229 The King having raised mo-
ney by all the unjust methods
he could think of, made an
expedition into Guienne and
from thence into Britany but
without success. He spent his
money in diversions, and upon

the approach of the French fleet, 1229
shamefully fled into England.
Henry had scarce been crowned with the Irish
and Welsh infested his kingdom
to his military genius.
Hubert de Burgh was at last 1232
disgraced, and his enemies hoped
he would lose his head; but after
much noise and uncertainty he
was only confined to the castle
of the Devizes.
Hubert was no sooner removed
than the Bishop of Winchester
formed the Project of Governing
absolutely. He introduced
Foreigners into the most consi-
derable Posts, and gave them
the wardships of the Young Nobility.
He also brought over above two thousand

Knights from Gascony and Poitou; and upon the Earl of Pembroke's remonstrance against these measures, the Bishop told him, that his inconsiderate conversation in thus pretending to abridge the King of the liberty of employing whom he pleased for the defence of his crown; and that if the Foreigners now in the kingdom were not sufficient to reduce his rebellious subjects to their duty a greater number should be sent for.

This answer raised a general discontent. the Barons began to withdraw from Court, and form a conspiracy; and upon the King summoning a Parliament, they refused to meet; and being informed that a fresh body of foreigners were landed in England, they sent deputies to the King, to let him

[illegible] that if he did not [illegible] the Bishop of
of Winchester [illegible] Petitioners from
his Person [illegible] they resolved
to place a [illegible] the Mine,
who should [illegible] the Lains
of the realme.

Henry upon this unpunadvised-
ly resolved to have recourse to vio-
lence. He ordered the Estates of
some of the Barons to be con-
dered and the Spoils to be dis-
tributed among the Partaking.

The Earle of Pembroke took
arms, surprised and defeated the
King's forces but was himself soon
after taken prisoner in an
ambuscade. He had the good
fortune to escape, as he was
carrying to the Castle of Mon-
mouth. Hubert de Burgh a bout
the same time made his escape

and joyned the Earl; who soon made a contribution against the progress of the King's collections.

The Bishop of Chester on the Northerne order[illegible] Earls Estate in Ireland to be [illegible], thinking thereby to draw him over into that country. This happen[illegible] accordingly and he was there betrayed by his pretended Friends, who engaged him in a battle in which he lost his life, by a stab [illegible] with a dagger.

Abstract of the History
of England

By Mr Lyttleton

Edward 3d

(1)

The Pope having haughtily demanded the arrears of tribute promised by King John, Edward laid the affair before his parliament, who declared John's engagement void as being contrary to his Coronation oath.

Peter the cruel King of Castille having been expelled his dominions, applied to the Prince, who undertook to restore him. He accordingly marched through Navarre towards Castille and gave Henry the competitor of Peter a great defeat at Nejara, which 1368
reestablished Peter on his Throne. He repaid the Prince with the blackest ingratitude suffering his army to perish for want of necessaries; and the Prince was forced to retire after selling his plate to supply his troops. Peter did not long enjoy the fruits of his perfidy. For the French

(2)

1368 under Bertrand du Guesclin having joined Henry, he reentered Castille with a fresh army. Peter was defeated; and hoping to obtain favorable terms, du Guesclin he went to him in his tent, where he found Henry. The two Princes immediately reproached each other, & then came to blows, and Henry having thrown his antagonist to the ground stabbed him with his Dagger. Henry was soon after acknowledged King of Castille without opposition.

The Prince of Wales in order to pay the arrears due to the troops he had levied for the Spanish war, laid a Tax upon Guienne. This disgusted several Lords of that Country who appealed to Charles, King of France as if he had still been their Sovereign Lord. Charles made use of this pretence to summon the Prince of Wales before the Court of Peers to answer

for his pretended Tyranny.
The Prince with his usual
Spirit replied he would not
fail to appear but it should
be at the head of 60000
men.
Upon this Charles decla-
red war against the English
his Conduct in this affair
is much commended by the
French Historians who call
him Carles la Sage but
there seems to have been
more of cunning and perfidy
in his behaviour than of true wisdom
for he acted in direct violation
of the treaty of Bretigni
& had he not been successful
in the war he undertook
he would justly have been
blamed for the Miseries
he must have brought
upon his people the truth
is that Charles would not have

taken so bad a step had
he not known that Guien-
ne was ready to revolt from
Edward which accordingly
1370 happened.
but notwithstanding
this misfortune the English
under the Black Prince carried
on the war in Poitou against
the French But this brave
General having been slain
Edward's affairs began to
decline in that Province
He was not more fortunate
in Poitou (Guienne), The Prince of
Wales incensed at the perfidy
of the Citizens of Limoges,
who had admitted the French
took the town by storm & put all
the inhabitants to the sword.
This was the last exploit
of that brave Prince; who fin-
ding the illness under which

he had laboured for some time, 1371
increase, returned to England,
in hopes that his native air
might be of service to him.

His departure entirely ruined the affairs of the English in Guienne. Du Guesclin 1372
beat them every where, and laid
siege to Rochelle. The English
fleet sailing to its assistance was
met with & defeated by that
of Spain after a fight of two
days. Upon this the town surren-
dered. Du Guesclin then
turned his arms against Poi-
tou, where he took several towns,
& at length besieged Thouars,
& pressed it so vigorously
that the besieged promised
to surrender, if the King of
England, or one of his sons did
not come before Michaelmas
with an army strong enough

to give the French battle.
Edward failed to the relief
of the place; but after ha-
ving been six weeks at sea
he was forced by the contrary
winds to return to England
where he was soon infor-
med that the French were
masters of all Poitou.

1374 Edward made an other
effort to recover Guienne,
by sending 30000 men into
that Country, under the
command of his son the
Duke of Lancaster, who
called himself King of
Castille, because he had
married Constantia, Eldest
daughter of Peter the Cruel.
But this expedition ended
in a truce, which was
soon after prolonged
to the year 1377.

The end of Edward's reign 1376

was not pitiable to the end. In his old age he indulged a passion for Alice Pierce, which hurt his reputation. This and his trusting the management of affairs to the Duke of Lancaster gave great disgust, so that when he summoned a Parliament and demanded a supply they would grant him none, till he had removed the Duke & Alice Pierce.

The death of the Great Prince of Wales, this year, caused an universal grief. His excellent qualities had endeared him to the whole nation as well as to the King. He is generally known by the name of the Black Prince, from the colour of his armour.

The death of this Prince was followed by the return of the

Duke of Lancaster and Alice Pierce to Court. This occasioned discontents and even disturbances; the Duke being the avowed Protector of Wicklift who had differed from the Doctrines of the Popish Priests in some points, a crime which these Gentlemen never forgive.

The King falling ill this year, found himself abandoned by all that were about him. Alice Pierce seized every thing of Value she could find even the rings on his fingers, and with drew; his Courtiers and Chaplains were not more generous, not one of the latter paid to give him absolution.

Thus died this Illustrious Prince, at Shene or Richmond in the 65 year of his

age and 51 year of his reign.

Richard II.

Edward was succeeded by his Grand-son Richard II who being but eleven years old, his Uncles the Duke of Lancaster, the Earl of Cambridge afterwards Duke of York, & the Duke of Glocester; took the administration of affairs till the meeting of the Parliament. 1377

Althothe truce with France had been expired for some time when Richard came to the Crown, yet no preperations had been made on the part of England to renew the war: The King of France did not fail to take advantage of this negligence. When he heard of Edwards death he was ready to bring five armies into the field to compleat the Expulsion of the English out of France he also equipped a strong fleet which infested the coast of England. The French landed and burnt Hastings, Portsmouth, Dartmouth,

Plymouth, and defeated some troops assembled by the Prior of Lewes to try to put a stop to their ravages. They were repulsed at Winchester, but they landed in the Isle of Wight and plundered it, & after a fruitless attempt on Carisbrook Castle they retire with their booty.

The People loudly complained of the negligence of the King's Uncles in guarding the coasts; and the Scots having by surprize taken the Castle of Roxborough, the ill will against those Princes & particularly against the Duke of Lancaster, was increased.

These clamours had no doubt a considerable influence on the resolutions of the Parliament when it met. They appointed the King's three Uncles Regents,

but joined with them some
Bishops and Lay Lords, to the great
disappointment of the Duke of
Lancaster, who had flattered himself
with the hopes of being Sole Regent.
This Prince had certainly talents
& merit, but his proud and haughty
temper had created him many
Enemies, who were glad of any oppor-
tunity to mortify him.
The war with France & Scotland
did not ~~pro~~ produce any considerable
events but a Pole tax imposed by
the Parliament to supply the Publick
exigencies, almost proved fatal to the
King and kingdom. The rigour with
which this tax was levied added
to the ferment raised by the frequent
decents of the French, the Laws
of Villainage, the oppressions of
the Nobility and Gentry, and the
partiality of judges, exasperated
the common People of ~~Kent~~
& Sussex so much, that they chose

Wat Tyler of Deptford who had killed one of the Collectors of the Poll Tax for their Leader, & marched under his command to the number of 100000 men towards London. In their way they cut off the heads of all the Lords, Gentlemen, Judges, and Lawyers, that fell into there hands.

Wat Tyler reviewed his army on Blackheath; & the King having sent to know what they wanted they replied the had affairs of Great moment to communicate to him and ~~desired~~ desired him to come & talk with them in person. There request having been rejected with threats they had marched with great fury to London; where the mob sided with them & the ~~Palaces~~ Palaces of the

Duke of Lancaster & others with
the Temple and all the Writings
preserved there were reduced
to ashes by these wretches, who
had sworen to abolish all
distinctions of rank and fortune.
Having fired the Tower they
beheaded the Archbishop
& Treasurer. They then devided
into three bodies. Wat Tyler remained
about the Tower with 20000 men.
Jack Straw at the head of 60000
rebels of Essex advanced into
the City, and the rest posted
themselves at Mile end green.
The King & Council were
in the utmost perplexity
but at length resolved to offer
the Rebels a charter abolishing
villainage. Those of Essex accepted
the offer & returned home. But
Wat Tyler was not so tractable.
However, as he appeared willing
to treat the King himself with a
few attendance went to meet him & had
a conference with him in Smith field.
Wat made the most extravagant proposals
& behaved with so much insolence, that Walworth
mayor of London losing patience struck him to the earth

The Rebels were preparing to re-
venge their Leaders death; but
Richard prevented the danger
by a bolder and more prudent
action than could be expected
from his age instead of flighing
he resolutely called to them "what
"My Liges will You kill your King
"be not concerned for the loss of your
"Leader I myself will now be your
"General; follow Me into the field
"and you shall have what ever
"you desire". The Young King's
resolution altered their minds
so much that they followed him
out to St. George's fields where mea-
ting Sir Robert Knowles an Officer
of great reputation with some
armed Citizens a part of them
them & they threw down their arms
and begged for mercy. This pro-
ceeding terrified the rest every
one of which hastened to follow
the Example; so that in a few

moments the whole multitude was dispersed without bloodshed.

It was not only in the counties of Kent and Essex that rebellious Spirit possessed the common People. John Ball and John Wraw two Seditious Priests assembled 50000 men in Suffolk; where they committed numberless barbarities among other things Sir John Cavendish, Chief Justice, fell a Sacrifice to their rage. An Alehouse keeper called Litterstar headed an other body of Rebels in Norfolk, and put to death all the Judges & Lawyers that fell into his hands. But the Bishop of Norwick put in himself at the head of a few Loyal Subjects attacked the Rebels and made a great Slaughter of them.

In the mean time the King having raised an army of 40000 men divided it into two bodies; one of which marched into Kent, & the other into Essex. The Rebels having had no time to take just measures were easily defeated. Many were slain and several reserved for a publick example. The Kilian was their judge and had full opportunities of shewing his cruel temper. The applause Richard had acquired by his behaviour in Tyler's Rebellion, was not of long duration. He soon shewed a high conceit of his own abilities & became the dupe & tool of his flatterers, & his affairs prospered accordingly.

1382 When the parliament met they resolved to remedy

a very great inconvenience which had long subsisted; this was the a Power given to Bishops to imprison heretics. Accordingly that power was taken away, and Richard who wanted money was forced to comply with his Parliament. But it is said that by the artifices of the Clergy, the revocation was raised out of the Parliament rolls, where it is not to be found.

England in the mean time 1393 was in a defenceless state, suffered by the frequent descents of the French, & by the incursions of the Scots. The conduct of the war being committed to the Duke of Lancaster he ravaged Scotland to the gates of Edinburgh which forced the King of Scotland

to desire to be included in
the truce with France.
1384 The Duke was not beloved
by the People and left by
the King's favourites; & the
King, who unhappily saw nothing
but with their eyes soon
conceived suspicions of
his Uncle so much as ideas
sent to a resolution of
accusing him of High Treason.
& the Wicked judges Instituted
offered to draw up the articles
& manage the Evidence.
But the prudence of the
Prince of Wales reconciled
all differences & convinced
the King that his suspicions
were groundless.

The French having made great 1385
preparations for war, and sent troops
into Scotland, the Court of England
resolving to be upon its guard armed with
such diligence, that Richard
soon found himself at the head
of 300 000 men. This formidable
army made the French lose
hopes of succeeding against En-
gland. Richard had detached
the Duke of Lancaster with
60000 men into Scotland and
he himself followed with his
choicest troops. If the Scots had
no force to oppose him, he might
have conquered their country;
but the jealousy of his favourites
with respect to the Duke of Lan-
caster was such that they persuaded
Richard that the Duke only
intended to expose him to
danger, and they elude all
the Duke's endeavours to persuade
the King to a vigorous resolution
he not only did nothing in
Scotland, but even he ~~had~~ that

body of Scots which had
invaded Cumberland
escape. So that he returned
to England after an inglorious
Expedition; and was consi-
dered by his Subjects as a weak
Prince who had not the least
regard for the Publick good.
1386 The Duke of Lancaster
having set Sail for Spain to pro-
secute his right to the crown of
Castille the French thought
this a favourable opportunity
to invade England. However
the Preparations of the English
to receive them were so great
& so speedy, that the King of
France laid aside the thought
of his expedition.
As putting the Kingdom in
a proper state of defence
could not be effected without
money, Richard was forced
to call a Parliament and

demand a subsidy. But the Parliament united in a Preliminary address to the King to remove his favourite, & confiscate their ill gotten estates, & apply them to the Publick service. Richard very rashly replied that to please the Parliament he would not turn out the meanest scullion off his kitchen. And a few days afterwards, he sent the Chancellor to order the commons in an imperious manner to grant the Subsidy. But instead of obtaining what he desired, the two houses joined in a resolution not to proceed to any business till his Ministers were punished according to their deserts. After a great deal of warmth on both sides, the King last thought fit to repair to the Parliament & grant what they desired. The favourite were turned out & their estates were confiscated and

the two houses appointed 14 Commissioners to take Care of the Publick affairs jointly with the King.

But the Parliament was no sooner broke up, than Richard recalled his favourites. Their chief attention was to stir him up to revenge & to prejudice him against several of the principal persons in his kingdom. They persuaded him to attempt to make himself absolute. For this purpose he endeavoured to gain the Sheriffs to raise an army for him and to return such members of Parliament as he pleased; but in vain. On the other hand, the Duke of Gloucester and the disconten-ted Lords raised 40000 men and marched directly to London. Their diligence broke all the King's measures. He had formed

1397

a Project to restore Calais and Cherbourg to the King of France in order to obtain assistance from him. This scheme could not be executed, and Richard's only resource was the army raised in Wales by his favourite the Duke of Ireland. But this army being defeated the King took refuge in the Tower. He had a conference with the Lords, and was forced to consent to the banishment of his favourites with others who had forwarded the designs of the Court.

The Parliament met and several were accused of High Treason before them. Tresilian and some others were hanged. Others were banished, their Estates were confiscated. The favourites

were not shared and this
Parliament was called
necile so from the severity
of its proceedings.

1389 This year Richard being entred
into the twenty first year of his
age took the Government upon
himself and changed the Ministry
But he shewed so much want
of judgment in the choice of
his new Ministers that confusion
soon became visible in the
publick affairs; and contempt
of the King and his counsellors
soon followed this added
to his excessive Expences
sunk his Credit so low that
the City refused to lend £1000
to revenge himself he made
a pretence of a riot to
take away the Charters

of London and he removed the
Courts of Judicature to York;
and he did not restore the
Charters but upon receiving
£100000 in gold crowns. This
procedure extinguished all
remains of affection in the
Citizens, and the sequel
shewed how dangerous it is
for a King to have that power
full body for his enemies.

The Irish having attempted 1399
to shake off the English yoke 4-5
Richard went over to Ireland
to suppress the Rebels, and
made some progress against
them but he was recalled
by the English Clergy who
were under great apprehension
from the Progress of the
Lollards, the followers
of Wickliff were called

Richard's extravagance drove him into many illegal ways of getting money. Under the pretence of borrowing it he extorted it from all ranks of People. He also disgusted his subjects very much by restoring Cherbourg and Brest and the money he received for these places was lavished away in needless expences.

The Kings measures were so detrimental to himself and to his Kingdom, that his Uncle the Duke of Glocester could not help upbraiding Him upon that account. Richard who did not love remonstrances resolved to get rid of this Monitor. For this purpose having enticed the Duke from his house he

had him seized and carried to Calais where he was immediately strangled.

In the mean time Richard by gaining the Sheriffs and Magistrates of Boroughs got a Parliament entirely to his mind; that is one not to be deterred by any iniquity. The Chief of those who opposed the Kings arbitrary measures were put to death or banished. But all these violent steps served only to lull Richard into a deceitful security and to make him more odious than ever to his people. This Weak and unhappy Prince mistook the voice of his flatterers for that of the Nation. But he found when it was too late that his placemen and Pensioners were a weak

defence against
an enraged People.

1398 Among the many oppressive
acts exercised by Richard to get
money one of the most extor-
dinary was his getting the Par-
liament to annul the Pardon
he had granted to the adherents
of the Duke of Glocester
in 1386 and then bringing
in accusations against
them. By the judgments
given upon these accusations
17 Counties were condem-
ned as guilty of Treason and
the Estates of all the Inhabi-
tants were adjudged to the
King. The Richer sort
to prevent their estates from
being seized were forced to
give blank bonds, which
the King ordered to be

filled up with such Jurors as he pleased to exact. Moreover, by what was cited in these bonds which were called ragmans, every one bound himself under great penalties to stand by the Statutes of the Parliament the Visible tendency of which was to make the King absolute.

A Government so tyrannical could not last long. The English made consents taking the opportunity of Richard going to Ireland to quell a general insurrection of the Irish, formed a conspiracy, and called in the Duke of Hereford Eldest son of the late Duke of Lancaster to put himself at their head. The Duke of Hereford was generally

esteemed and beloved,
I had been banished and
otherwise ill used by
Richard. He set sail
from Brittany with about
80 men and hovered for some
time about the coast of En-
gland. This was no soon
known that the People
took arms in several parts.
The Duke encouraged
by these appearances landed
at Ravenspur in Yorkshire, where the Earl of
Northumberland and Henry
Percy his son immediately joyned
him; and the concourse
of People to list under
his banner were so great
that in a few days his
army was 60000 strong

The Duke of York whom Richard had left Regent and the Council, retire from London to St. Albans. They were no sooner gone than the City declared for the Duke of Hereford, who took the title of Duke of Lancaster, & published a manifesto setting forth that he had taken arms purely to obtain satisfaction for all the injustices done him. He then marched with all expedition to London where he was received in triumph.

~~He~~ From thence he marched to Bristol and attacked the Castle where the Kings Counsellors were retired. In

four days they were obliged to surrender at discretion; and the Peoples fury against them was so great, that the Duke was forced to behead some of them.

In the mean time the King remained in Ireland in perfect security. The wind having been contrary, prevented his receiving any intelligence for above three weeks; when the news of the Duke of Lancaster's descent came, Richard instead of setting out immediately for England, sent the Earl of Salisbury to levy troops in Wales. The Earl with great expedition drew together 40000 men and had Richard

joyned him he might have
had the chance of a battle
for his crown. But the
Wind turning to the East
detained him in Brittaine.
But the mean time a rumour
was spread in the Earls
army that the King was
dead. This report had such
an effect that in spite
of all the Earls endeavours his
troops abandoned him.

Richard landed a few days
after in hopes to meet an army
ready to receive him; but finding
that the troops had disbanded
themselves, that the nobility
had declared against them
that his Ministers had lost their heads at
Bristol, that the people warmly
took the Duke of Lancaster's
part, and that he had none
about him of Courage or
capacity enough to fall upon
any resolution, he privately
withdrew from the forces

he was brought over from Ireland
& shut himself up in Conway
Castle, which was extremely strong
but at that time unprovided
with every thing in this extremity.
Richard saw no other remedy
than to submit to the generosity
of his Enemy he offered to resign
his crown if his life was secured
with a pension for himself &
Eight persons he should
name. The Duke met him at
Flint, and they went together
to London; where the King
was received with execrations
& the Duke with the highest
applause.
Richard was confined to the
tower and a Parliament was
summoned in his name. The
Dukes friends were in some
perplexity as the manner
in which they were to place
him upon the throne es-
pecially as there was near heir
to the Crown, supposing

Richard dead or deposed than
the Duke was Edmund Mor-
timer Earl of March descen-
ded from Lionel Duke of
Clarence second son to
Edward the third. After many
debates the Duke of York pro-
posed, 1° that Richard should
be obliged to make an absolute
resignation. 2° that the Parliament
should proceed to depose him
before the Crown was disposed of.
Lastly that the throne being
declared vacant the two
houses of Parliament in consideration
of the great services the Duke
of Lancaster had done the
State should adjudge him
the Crown, by the supreme
authority which in extra-
ordinary cases was lodged
in them paramount to
all laws the advise being
approved of the Duke repaired
to the tower, where in the
presence of a great number
of Lords Richard delivered

up the Crown and Scepter with the other ensigns of Royalty and by an instrument signed by his own hand, confessed himself unworthy and unfit to govern the kingdom any longer.

The Parliament met the next day, and approved of the resignation. The gathering drew up 35 articles of accusation against Richard to serve for grounds for deposing him; He having deposed him accordingly they sent notice of his deposition and annulled the Oath and Homage of the People of England.

The Duke of Lancaster then rose up and claimed the crown. The Parliament did not examine his claim very narrowly, but approved it as consentaneous and decreed that he should,

be proclamed King: which was done that very day being the 30th of September.

Thus ended the reign of Richard the Second a Prince whose natural good dispositions were entirely distroyed and who was brought to ruin by his corrupt flatterers.

Henry 4th 1399

Henry 4th surnamed Bullingbroke. the place of his birth, was proclaimed the 30th of September and Crowned the 13th of October. not choosing to run the risk of a new election of members of Parliament, he empowered the same representatives to make with the house of Lords a new Parliament under his authority. So that after a few days interruption, the same Parliament

met again as if called by the
new King.

1399 Besides passing an act of in-
demnity to screen those who had
taken up arms in favour of the
King, then Duke of Lancaster,
the Parliament repealed
several Acts injurious to the
liberty of the subject made
during the reign of Richard
and they revived the statute
of the twenfifth of Edward
3d and enacted that nothing
should be adjudged treason
but what was contained
therein.
The Parliament also called
Richard's advisers and
favourites to an account,
and punished several
of them. some having
alleged by way of ex-
cuse, that Richard had

compelled them to act, the
Parliament took this occasion 1399
to declare, that for the
future compulsions should
be no excuse to justify
actions contrary to law.

After this the Parliament came
to a very extraordinary determi-
nation with regard to Richard.
It was resolved, that he should
be kept in confinement during
life and maintained like a
great Prince. But in case
any attempt were made for
his deliverance, he himself
should be put to death ~~himself~~
the first.

Thus the beginning of Henry's
reign passed in a deceitful calm
which was soon followed by
violent storms. The ensuing year 1400
begun with a conspiracy to
assassinate the King and
restore Richard. The scheme

1400 was to invite the King to a tournament at Oxford and their to murder him. The invitation being made by the Duke of Exeter the Kings half brother took off all suspicion. The Conspirators had set down the particulars of their intended proceedings on paper which was signed and sealed by the Principal parties each of which got a Copy. By great accident the Duke Albermarle one of the Conspirators and son to the Duke of York going to see his father, the Old Duke perceived a paper in his bosom and insisted on seeing what it was, it proved to be one of the copies and the whole being thus found out, the Duke of York set out to acquain the King

but the Duke of Albermarle got before him and throwing himself at his masters feet ~~and~~ discovered the whole.

The conspirators soon guessed by the Kings not coming to Oxford, that they were discovered, & they hereupon resolved to accomplish by force what they had not been able to do by fraud.

Having assembled 10000 men, they marched to Windsor, hoping to surprize the King. but he had gone to London the night before, and he having ~~assembled~~ formed an army of 20000 men,

He boldly marched to Hounslow to give them Battle. But they, not choosing to fight, marched to Circnester. The generals took up their quarters in the town; but were so negligent in their guards, that the Mayor having assembled the Townsmen

in the Night time, seized the Duke of Surrey and the Earl of Salisbury in their Houses & beheaded them on the Spot. The Duke of Exeter & the Earl of Gloucester escaped out of the Town to their Camp; but found that the troops had taken a panic & deserted.

These Lords had soon after the misfortune to be taken & beheaded.

This unsuccessful plot probably hastened Richard's end. Some say he was starved to death; others, that One Sir Thomas Percy with eight men came to Pomfret & there assassinated him, not without a vigorous resistance on his side; for having battled a Battle Axe from one of the Assassins he slew four of them before he was killed him with a Club.

This year proceeded [illegible] war 1400
with Scotland [illegible] being
defeated by the Earl of Northum-
berland they desired a truce which
was readily granted by Henry because
he apprehended a revolt from the Welsh.

His fears proved just. Owen
Glendowr a private Gentleman
of Wales had credit enough among
his countymen to engage them
with one consent to renounce
their allegiance to the Crown
of England & acknowledge him
for their Sovereign. He ravaged 1401
the counties bordering upon
Wales, and when Henry marched
against him he retired to his
mountains. All that Henry could
do was to ravage Wales in his
turn.

When Henry returned to London
he had almost lost his life by an
Iron instrument with sharp spikes
treacherously placed in his bed
which he perceived he was
on the point of lying down

1402 The King made an
[illegible] into Wales ~~but~~
with [illegible] success and the Scots
[illegible] England, but were again
defeated by the Earl of Northum-
berland.

1403 The consequence of the Earl's
victories was a quarrel between the King and
him. Henry demanded the
Prisoners taken by the Earl
which he refused so highly
that he formed the project
of dethroning the King and
of setting the Crown upon the
head of Edward Mortimer
Earl of March at that time
the Prisoner of Owen Glen-
dowr.

The Earl of Northumberland
retired into the north and took
up arms. But falling sick
his Brother and Son mar-
ched as far as Shropshire
to join the Welsh.

Henry on the 4th hand assembled his forces with great expedition and marched towards the Rebels who were encamped near Shrewsbury. He offered them advantageous terms; but these not being accepted, a bloody Battle ensued, and Henry obtained a complete victory. Young Percy was killed on the spot, and his uncle the Earl of Worcester being taken was beheaded.

The Earl of Northumberland having heard of this misfortune, dismissed his troops

and threw himself
at the King's feet, who
raised & advanced to York
Henry pardoned him and
left him all his estate
except the Isle of Man.
1404 & The King having re=
presented to the Parlia=
ment which met this year the
necessity of an extraor=
dinary aid, the Commons
petitioned him to sei=
ze the Revenues of the
Clergy, alledging that
they were possessed
of the third part of the
lands of the King=

dom and that in not doing
the King any personal
Service, it was but just
that they should contribute
out of their revenues
towards the pressing
necessities of the Pub-
lick; that it was
evident that the
Riches of the Eccle-
siastics made them ne-
gligent; and that
the lessening of their
incomes would
be an advantage
to both to the Church
and to the State

1404 This proposal did not seem to displease the King; but the Bill for this purpose being thrown out by the House of Lords, the Commons were obliged to find other ways and means of Supply.

1405 The Welsh persisting in their revolt, Henry sent the Prince of Wales against them, who beat them twice, and took Glendowr's Son Prisoner. But all this was not sufficient to make them submit; the situation of their country, and the hopes of assistance from France keeping up their Spirit. This year the Arch Bishop of York, the Earl of Northumberland, and several other Lords entered into a conspiracy to dethrone the King.

But the Arch-Bishop having been
seized by the Earl of Westmoreland,
who feigned an inclination to
join with his the rest of the
Conspirators fled and their troops
banded themselves. The Earl of
Northumberland in particular
took refuge in Scotland.

In the mean time the French
landed in Wales under the command
of the Marshal de Mommorency;
but upon Henry's marching towards
them they re-imbarked and left
Glendowr to shift for himself.
Fortunately for him the Sea-
son proved so bad that
Henry could make no
progress against him.

1406 The King not thinking himself safe so long as the Earl of Northumberland was not in his power entered into a negociation with some ~~both~~ Scotch Lords about delivering him up in case they agree to the King's proposal he was to set their relations who were prisoners in England at liberty without ransom. This offer was received with joy; but the Lord Flemming with whom the Earl had taken refuge having informed him of the design, he fled to Wales, and put himself under the protection of Owen Glendowr. The Earl had still numerous friends in the North, and being conniv'd at by the Duke of Albany Regent of Scotland he returned to that Country

and from thence marched into
England at the head of some 1407
forces where he was joyn'd
by his friends. he at first made
some progress. but Sir Thomas
Rokesby Sheriff of Yorkshire having
raised troops gave battle to the
Earl and defeated him. The
Earl was killed on the Spot, and
the Lord Bardolf the compa-
nion of his misfortunes was taken
prisoner, But some added that
he died in a few days.
The death of the Earl of Nor-
thumberland gave a great
turn to Henry's affairs. The
Malecontents in England
were disinherited and the Welsh
despairing of any good effects
from Owen Glendowr's promises
by degrees abandoned him

Henry 4th

At the same time the French who had shewn great disposition to break with Henry, and who had frequently [illegible] by annoying the [illegible] and Commerce of England, by assisting the Welsh and by taking [illegible] places in Guienne either by fraud or force notwithstanding the truce, the French Ministry were divided by the two factions of Orleans and Burgundy so as to be in no condition to hurt Henry. Both the factions courted him in their interests. He at first assisted the Duke of Burgundy But the faction of Orleans or of Armagnac as it was

called, having made very advantageous offers, Henry concluded a treaty with them, and sent his son the Duke of Clarence with troops to their assistance. But when the Duke arrived in France found a peace concluded between the two parties, so that he was forced to retire into Guienne.

Henry made use of the Peace he enjoyed to efface the bad impressions which his severity and his frequent attempts to raise his prerogative had made. He affected popularity with success; but did not long enjoy the fruits

of it; for he was seized with
a dangerous distemper of
which he died in a few Months
the twentieth of March 1413 / 1413

We meet with high com-
mendations of this Prince
in Historians; but it is hard
to say wherein he deserved
them. He certainly wanted
neither sense nor courage.
In other respects, he seems
to have been of a jealous
severe and tyrannical
temper, aiming at arbitrary
power as much at least
as his Cousin Richard.
His joining Prince James
of Scotland who was driven
by stress of weather upon
the coast of England in his
intended Voyage to France,
and keeping him a prisoner

in the Tower cannot be justified. His persecution of the Lollards and now and then burning one of these unhappy People to please the Popish Clergy, the constant Enemies of truth and liberty can not be remembered without horror. In short Henry the fourth may be said to have been a brave Prince with very few if any other good or amiable Qualities. Notwithstanding the popularity he had acquired towards the end of his reign, his people saw him die without regret.

Henry 5.

Henry the fifth was twenty six years of Age when he came to the Crown. He was naturally of an elevated and enterprizing genious & had given early proofs of his valour against the Welch, whom he defeated twice, when he was but 18 years old. The Old King soon grew jealous of his son's reputation, and therefore removed him from all employment. Idleness and the company of trifling and corrupt flatterers the common bane of Young Princes, led him into such irregular

courses, that he greatly
impaired his character,
and gave but too much ground
to fear that his subjects would
be unhappy under his govern-
ment. But he no sooner came
to the crown, but he convin-
ced the world that though
the sparks of virtue had
been smothered in his breast
they had not been extingui-
shed. He immediately dis-
carded his old companions
and made choice for his
council of the persons
of the greatest reputation
for ability and integrity.
He observed the same
rule in the choice of
the judges and other ma-
gistrates, as also of such

Clergymen he promoted
to vacant benefices. And when
the Parliament met, he
very freely gave his assent
to several acts tending to
the preservation of the publick
peace and of the liberties
~~of the publick peace and~~
~~of the liberties~~ of the peo-
ple; and particularly to
an act to prevent abuses
in the elections of Members
of Parliament, which was
the more necessary, that
both Richard the second
and the late King had
been notoriously guilty
of wrong practices in this
respect. Henry resolving to take
advantage of the divisions
that disturbed France,
made several demands

at that Court, and entre
into a negotiation with the
Duke of Burgundy. The
French in hopes of amusing
Henry proposed a treaty of Mar=
riage between him and the
Princess Catharine. He did
not shew any dislike to the
match, but insisted that
every thing taken from
England since the Treaty
of Britigny should be res=
tored. His Demands and the
Question about the Prince=
sses portion protracted
the Negotiations, till
Henry obtained aid from
his Parliament and their
approbation for engaging

in a War with France.

When all things were
ready he set sail for Nor-
mandy and lan ded near
Harfleur which he took,
and peopled with English.
From thence he marched
towards Calais. But the
French having assembled
a great army, six times, as
it is said, more numerous
than that of Henry, which was much
diminished by sickness, met him
near Azincourt; where he ob-
tained one of the most sig-
nal victories recorded in
history. The loss of the French
was very considerable particularly
on account of the great
number of persons of the
first rank killed or taken

5

1415

prisoners that day; where as the English on the Side of the Duke of York and the Earl of Suffolk were only a few hundered Soldiers

Notwithstanding this great victory Henry was obliged to fly to England; and the French instead of uniting against the common Enemy, ran more than ever into the violence and fury of Faction. Both parties applied to Henry, who thinking it meet for his interest to join with the Duke of Burgundy, entered into a private negotiation with him under the publick pretence of a treaty of commerce. Henry therefore for a time prudently declined

wishing his ad[illegible] stages in war
and shewed an inclination for
peace; which the Emperor Sigis=
mund endeavoured to promote
in person, by a journey to
Paris and a voyage to England:
but in vain. Peace was not Henry's
real intention unless upon
very advantageous terms, which
the Constable of Armagnac
who had got the government
of France into his hands
was no[illegible] to grant.
On the contrary having amused
Henry for some time by a ne=
gociation, he unexpectedly
laid siege to Harfleur, but was
forced to raise it by the Duke of
Bedford who threw supplies into
the place, after he had defeated the Genoese
fleet which invested it by Sea.

In the meantime Henry
continued his negotiations
with the Duke of Burgundy
who finding no other way to be
revenged of his Enemies
agreed to meet Henry at
Calais and there con-
cluded a treaty of alli-
ance with him, by which
he acknowledged his right
to the Crown of France.

Henry having fortified
himself by this alliance
thought it time to
renew the war. The wretched
state to which faction had
reduced France gave him
great advantages. He
1417 landed in Normandy and
took Caen and several other

plaid. The Duke of Burgundy did him great services by making a diversion about Paris and by increasing the troubles of France. Isabella Charles VI Queen had hitherto been the Duke's Enemy; but having been banished to Tours by the Dauphin and Constable, her desire of to be revenged of them made her join with the Duke, who with a chosen body of Horse, as it had been agreed between them, carried her off from Tours to Troye in Champagne. Here she took the title of Regent pretending that the King her husband was captive on the Lands

of the Dauphin and
of Armagnac.
Soon after this the Burgun-
dians having found means
to get into Paris made a dre-
ffible massacre of the op-
posite party. The Constable
perished among the rest.
The Dauphin narrowly es-
caped; and the Queen and
Duke of Burgundy having
made a triumphant Entry
into the City and having
got the King into their
power issued what orders
they pleased. In the mean
time, Henry pushed
his conquests and laid
siege to Rouen. The besie-
ged applied to the Duke
of Burgundy for assistance.

but in vain. Nor were they
more successful in their
applications to the Dauphin
who indeed was in a
condition to give lists then.
This Prince thought of ter-
minating differences by
a treaty and offering an
alliance to Henry, who
on his side consented to
a congress. But all these
projects came to nothing.
And Henry having continued
the Siege with all possible
vigour notwithstanding
the severity of the Season,
the City was forced
to surrender the 19th
of January. The Duke 1419
of Burgundy finding him-
self master of Paris and
of the King of France's person

thought that he stood in
farther need of Henry's
assistance and therefore
attempted a reconciliation
with the Dauphin; which
after many difficulties was
accomplished in appearance
But the treacherous Young
Prince preferring the gratifi
cation of his hatred and de
sire of revenge, to his own
interest and to the good of
his people had the Duke as
sassinated at their first meeting
on the Bridge of Pont
Monteau
The Union of the Dauphin
and Duke might have pro
ved a very bad consequence
to Henry's affairs, but
Philip, the Son and Successor

of the Duke of Burgundy
transported with the desire
of revenging his father's death,
made a League with Henry
and with Queen Isabella
the mortal Enemy of her
own Son. This League produced
the Treaty of Troye between
Henry and the King of France; 1420
by which it was settled,
that Henry should marry the
Princess Catharine, and that
the crown of France should
descend to him and his heirs
after the death of Charles.
The Marriage was solemnized
accordingly, and the two
Courts made their entry into
Paris, where the States of France
confirmed the treaty.
Henry having settled his affairs
in France in so glorious a manner
returned to England; where he 1421

called a Parliament and receive
a subsidy.
In the meen time the me=
sselly news was brought him
That his brother the Duke
of Clarence had been defeat
and slain by the Earl of
Buchan who commanded
7000 Scots in the Service of
the Dauphin. This has
tened Henry's return to France.
He carried James the King
of Scotland with him
in hopes that his pre=
sence and commands
would prevent the Scots
from giving any further
assistance to his Enemy.
But the Earl of Buchan
gave James to understand

that he considerd him as a Prisoner
and therefore was not
bound to obey him. Henry ex-
asperated at this answer, treated
all the Lords that fell into
his hands as Rebels.

Henry ruled with absolute
sway in France, but he
dions long enjoy his power:
for being seized with a dysen-
tery he dies the 31 of August
1422 after a Glorious Reign
of 9 years and 5 months.

This Prince had un-
questionably a great deal
of Merit; though he was
not without blemish.
His persecution of the Lollards
and his consenting to the burning
of Lord Cobham, against his own
inclination and the dictates
of his reason, purely to please
the Clergy, cann not be justified.

His courage and conduct
were remarkably shewn
at the battle of Azincourt
in other respects the conquests
he made in France were
chiefly owing to the intes-
tine division in that
kingdom. It must also be
remembered in Henry's praise
that he also shewed a readiness
to pass such laws as tended
to settle the liberty
of his subjects on
a more solid foundation.
French historians have
taxed him with cruelty,
pride, ambition, and
avarice; and perhaps
he was not quite guiltless
[illegible] all these respects
though many circumstances might be
urged in his favour.

Hen VI

Hen V 1422.

The Death of Henry V & the tenderage of his Son, who was but nine months old, were very discouraging circumstances to the English yet the great merit and abilities of the Dukes of Bedford, and Glocester, revived the hopes of the Nation, and made them think their late loss not irreparable they resolved to support Young Henry's title to France, who was therefore proclaimed heir of France, as well as King of England, and soon after King of France, upon the death of Charles the Sixth which happened in less than two months after that of Henry V. Several French Lords swore

allegiance to the Young King; And the Duke of Bedford took upon himself the title of Regent of France agreeably to the will of his Brother.

On the other hand the Dauphin resolving to maintain his right immediately upon his father's death took the title of King, and was crowned at Poitiers, Rheims being in the hands of the English. The war between these two Rivals lasted 30 years, with various success. Henry had greatly the advantage of his Enemy, in point of Treasure

since besides the great
dominions he possessed
in France, he had England
and the Duke of Burgundy
on his side, not to mention
the great character of
the Regent, in comparison
of that of Charles 7th
who by his excessive
love of pleasures, his
cruelty and treachery
even in an early age
had given very disadvantageous
impressions of himself.

This year the Duke of 1423
Bedford concluded an alli-
ance with the Duke of
Britany and his brother
the Earl of Richmond against Charles.
The war was renewed with vigour.
The Earl of Salisbury beat the French at Crevant

This defeat was very prejudicial to Charles's affairs, as he thereby lost many officers of distinction. On the other hand De la Pole, brother to the Earl of Suffolk, was defeated in Maine. This and the arrival of 5000 Scots under the Earls of Douglas and Buchan, with some assistance sent by the Duke of Milan, revived Charles's hopes, and the war continued for some time with various success. But the Regent having obtained a complete victory over the French
1424 at Rotot Verneuil, where the Earls of Douglas and Buchan, with many

Elder Brother of Charles the Seventh, being by the Death of Her father become heiress of his Dominions, contains Hainault, Holland, Zeland, and Friesland, Married John Duke of Brabant her Cousin. But the new married Couple having soon quarrelled their dissentions grew to that height, that Jaqueline ran away with some English Knights, who carried her to London, here she got her marriage annulled by the Antipope Benedict the Thirteenth and Married the Duke of Gloucester.

other noblemen were slain
or taken Prisoners; and the
Earl of Salisbury having
conquered Main, Charles's
affairs were reduced so
low on ebb, that he
must have been ruined
in a few months had
not an unexpected event
given him time to
breathe.
This event was the
quarrel between the
Dukes of Gloucester and
Brabant which in
the End proved fatal
to England. The Ground
of their difference
was this. Jq. heiress
of Hainault, widow
of the Dauphin John

The Duke set out for the
Netherlands in order to take
possession of his Wife's dominions.
Bouchain and all the other
towns of Hainault submitted
to him and the Duchess, and swore
fealty to them. The Duke 14
of Burgundy being informed
of this, prepared to assist
his Cousin the Duke of
Brabant, and reproached the
Duke of Glocester in a
Manifesto for not putting an
end to the quarrel in the man-
ner that both parties had agreed
to, which was by referring the
affair to the Pope's determination.
The Duke of Glocester
in a letter to the Duke
of Burgundy denied any
such agreeme. t, whereu-
pon the Duke of Burgundy
in return gave him the lie,

1425 Schallenged him. The other accepted the challenge & appointed a day for the combat. in the mean time a truce was agreed upon between the Dukes of Glocester and Brabant.

This war of Hainault was a very lucky incident for Charles. The ~~number~~ of troops the Duke of Glocester was forced to place in Garrisons made it impossible for him to send any supplies to the Duke of Bedford, who after having reduced Charles to the greatest extremities, found himself no more able than that Prince to bring an army in the field this year, that nothing considerable was done on either side.

But Charles was not idle in the way of negotiation. He gained the Earl of Richmond and by his means the Duke of Bretagne. He likewise sounded the Duke of Burgundy; but found him not so tractable, though extreamly incensed against the Duke of Glocester. It seems that these two Dukes put off their single combat by common consent, since it was not fought on the day appointed, nor any notice taken of it. The Duke of Glocester had returned to England some time before, where his quarrel with his uncle the Bishop of Winchester disturbed the Court and Parliament. the latter obliged the parties to agree at least in appearance & the Duke of Bedford after having done his utmost to procure a sincere reconciliation, in order to prevent farther disputes took the Bishop with him to France

upon his return to that Country
which he had left for some
time in order to take upon
himself the Protectorship
of England. In the mean time
the Duke of Burgundy ma-
naged matters so, that
he got the people of Mons
to deliver up Jaqueline
to him. But she found
means to escape in Mens
cloaths and fled to
Holland, where she was
well received; and the
Duke in revenge carried
a war which lasted some
time into that country.

The Duke of Glocester
was not in a condition to
give an great assistance to
his Dutchess. The few men he
sent were immediately defeated
and Jaqueline was soon

reduced to a very weak condition.
By the Duke of Bedford's in-
tercession he obtained a
truce; during which the
Duke of Glocester was brought
to consent, that the dispute
between him and the Duke
of Brabant should be submitted
to the Pope. The consequence
was that some time after
the Pontiff annulled Jaqueline's
marriage with the Duke
of Glocester, and confirmed
her marriage with the
Duke of Brabant, who
hurried this determination 1427-1428
by a few months. By his
death Jaqueline might
have obtained the peaceable
possession of her dominions.
But the Duke of Burgundy

managed matters so that
her subjects refused to
her, and then he made
self mediator between
them. The result of his
mediation was that he obl-
iged Jaquelina to com-
mit to him the govern-
ment of her dominions, appoint
him her heir, and promise
never to marry again without
out his consent. But
Jaquelina notwithstan-
ding this forced promise
married one Borsel a
Zealander, on which
the Duke made war upon
her, and having taken
Borsel prisoner, Jaquelina
was forced, in order to
free him, to agree, that
her Children should be
incapable of inheriting
her dominions and to deliver up all
her towns to the Duke. The Duke died
& the succeeded her. This succession. Duke

brought him upon a level
with Crowned Heads.

In the mean time the
Regent marched against the
Duke of Britany with a con
siderable army who there
upon submitted to his terms.
the Regent like a Wise
and good man preferring
the interest of his Nephew
and of his Country to the gra
tification of his revenge, chose
rather to make a Friend of the
Duke of Britany by treating
him civilly, than a Secret
Enemy by using him rigou
rously. He therefore required
nothing more of him than
to swear to the Peace of
Troy pursuant to his
Engagements to Henry V
and promise upon oath to

do homage to Young Henry
when required. This mode-
ration made so great an im-
pression on the Duke of
Bri~~tain~~ that he ever
after proved a friend
to the English.

This treaty gave a favou-
rable turn to the English
affairs they were Masters of the
field they laid siege
to Orleans. This siege
was equally remarkable
for the vigour with
which the place was
attacked and with which
it was defended. The
brave Earl of Salisbury
was killed before it by a
Cannon Shot. The Ven-
tromi sent a convoy
of Salt fish to the Be-
siegers it was attacked
by a superior body of

1429

French, but they were
defeated by the Bat ar commander
and Conduct of Talbot, the english
This action was called
the battle of Herrings,
and dejected Charles so much
that he offered to deliver
up Orleans to the Duke
of Burgundy to be kept
in trust to the end of
the war. The Regent
treated this offer with
contempt; and Charles in despair
began to think of retiring
into Dauphine; when
one of the most extraordi-
nary revolutions ever men-
tioned in history revived
his hopes and gave new strength
to his party.

The cause of this change was no
more than a poor country
Girl called Joan d'Arc,
from a village in Lorraine

who declared that She had received orders from God to go and raise the Seige of Orleans and Crown Charles at Rheims. This Prince having heard of her said that one Marie d'Avignon a Nun had formerly told him that Heaven would arm one of her Sex in defence of France, and that perhaps this Girl might be the person God had made choice of. This was enough to satisfy the Courtiers that Joan's calling was miraculous. And to establish this opinion the stronger, when she arrived, Charles ordered her to be examined by Doctors in Divinity who declared that her Mission was Divine. The Parliament of Poitiers

concurre in this opinion
& the King to confirm it
the more gave out, that
she had told him secrets
which no mortal knew
but himself. that
the persuasion of this
Girl called la Pucelle
d'Orleans was inspired
gave such a sudden
turn to the Spirits
of the French that they
who had before been
defeated every where
now became victorious
on all occasions; the
English thinking her a
Witch were seized with
a surprising panic.
After having been seven months
before Orleans the raised the
Siege with great loss. Charles
pursued them and retook
a vast number of places.

He surprised and be[illegible]
Talbot at Patay. The Regent
discouraged by these losses
was forced to shut himself
up in Paris, and there
being no army in the Field
to oppose Charles he went &
was crowned at Rheims.
Here Joan pretending that
she had accomplished
her Mission desired leave
to retire; but upon Char-
les's pressing instances she
remained with him. The
Regent having received
a reinforcement from Eng[land]
marched to stop the pro-
gress of his Enemy. But
though the armies were wit[hin]
sight of each other
no action ensued. The

Regent retreated himself,
hoping that the French
would be rash enough
to attack him. But Charles
was advised not to run any
risk he therefore contented
himself with taking several
places, after which he encam-
ped near Paris, hoping that
some commotion might
happen in his favour. But
the Regent had given so
good orders, that no distur-
bance happened. Charles
ordered the faubourg St
Honore to be attacked
but his troops were repulsed
and the Duke herself
was wounded and tumbled
into the ditch. however
she escaped recovered,
but it was to meet with
a greater misfortune.

1430 For the Duke of Burgundy having entered France and besieged Compiegne, the Pucelle threw herself into it, where she was taken Prisoner in a Sally; and delivered to the English who cruelly burnt her under the pretence that she was a Witch.

It being thought necessary for Young Henry's affairs to have him crowned King of France, he went over to that Country. The Ceremony was performed at Paris the 17th of December this year. He returned to England in the beginning of 1432.

The French notwithstand

their late Fine Seas were in
a great state of weakness
almost as their Enemies;
so that the war went on very
languidly on both sides for
a considerable time.
But the Duke of Burgundy's
secret treaty with Charles
gave a great turn to the
affairs of that Monarch.
The Negociation was carried
on in the most treacherous
manner by the Duke;
he being in a secret
correspondance with
the French all the time
that he was pretending
to act the part of first
plenipotentiary for
England at Arras. The
English had been drawn
into this congress by the
great hopes of advantageous

terms given him by the
Duke of Orleans; but
when the plenipotentia-
ries met, the French
only offered Normar-
dy and Guiene, on
condition that Henry
should renounce all
title to France and
do homage for those
two Dutchies. These
offers were so different
from those that had
been made before
that the English
Embassadors withdrew
without making any
Reply & the Duke of Burgun-
dy made this a pretext
for breaking with England
& concluding a separate
treaty with Charles.
The desertion of the Duke
of Burgundy was soon follow-
ed by an irreparable loss to Henry,
which was the death of his Uncle
the Duke of Bedford. The grief of his
nephews affairs gave the great man wound & th

hasten his death [illegible] the Queen

dowager of France died also
about this time of the vexation
and despair arising from
her son's success whom she hated
mortally.
The Duke of Burgundy sent 430
two Heralds to England to
excuse his conduct & to offer
his mediation. But his Heralds
were received with great
indignity and his subjects
residing in London had
like to have been torn
to pieces by the Populace
The Duke desired no better
pretext to join his forces
to those of France. Paris
which was attacked by
the English no farther
than the Duke of Burgundy
was submitted to Charles.
The Duke of York was
named Regent of France
in the Room of the Duke

of Glocester was appointed
to go with fifteen thousand
men to the assistance of
Calais which was threat-
ned with a Siege by the Duke
of Burgundy who in effect
did attack it with a great
force by sea and Land
& had been six weeks before
the place when the Duke
of Glocester arrived. His
approach allarmed the
Burgundians so much that
they retired in great disorder
notwithstanding all the
efforts of their Duke to en-
courage them.

1437 The Earl of Warwick was appoin-
ted Regent of France in the Room
of the Duke of York who was
removed by death. The
war in France went on with very
little spirit by the weakness
of the English, the indolence of Charles

In the winter time in Flanders
which engaged a great part of the
Duke of Burgundy's forces, which
ever Talbot took Dieppe which
alarmed Paris and Charles moved
by the exortations of the Duke
of Burgundy put himself at the
head of his army, signalized
his courage at the siege
of Montereau which he took
by storm. On the other hand
the Duke of Burgundy
attacked Crotoy in Picardie
with a considerable
but Talbot at the head
of five thousand men
passed the River in sight
of the Burgundians with
so much intrepidity that
they fled with the utmost
precipitation taking
the English for Devils
not men, coming to attack them.

1438 This year was remarkable for
nothing but a plague and
a famine which raged in
France & England.
1439 These calamities having
ceased the warlike opera-
tions began again on
both sides. Talbot distin-
guished himself on all
occasions & left the French
nothing in Normandy but
Dieppe.
New disturbances in the
Netherlands employed
the Duke of Burgun-
dy sufficiently. This Prin-
ce perceiving that the King
of France's affairs were
again upon the decline
began to fear for him-
self. He therefore resol-
ved to endeavour at a
peace between the two

things; & if he could not succeed
in this to protect himself from
the storm by a neutrality. These
intentions were seconded by
those of the Pope, the Dukes
of Bretagne and Orleans.
Negotiations for a peace
were begun, & the conferences
held between Calais & Gravelin,
but they broke off
without effect.
The Earl of Warwick being 1440
dead, the Duke of York was
again sent to France as Regent.
He forced Charles to 1441
raise the Siege of Pontoise,
with a good deal of disgrace;
but this prince to repair
his honour returnd unex-
pectedly attacked the town
& took it by storm, & was himself
among the first who mounted
the Breach sword in hand.

By the earnest endeavours
of the Dutchess of Burgundy,
the two Kings agreed to
plenipotentiaries to treat
about a peace at St. Omer,
but with no better success,
than before.

In the mean time there happened
a most extraordinary instance
of the malice of the Duke
of Glocester's Enemies the
principal of which was
the Cardinal Bishop of
Winchester. These intriguers
greatly lessened the Duke's
credit in the council, & with
the King; but as his conduct
was so irreproachable that they
could not hurt him personally
by, they resolved to hurt him
in the person of the Dutchess
whom they accused of witch-
craft & of a design to kill the
King by diabolical arts.
Upon this absurd and wicked
accusation she was condemned

to do publick penance three
times & then to be imprisoned
for life.

Nothing remarkable happened 1442
this year, but the next, a negotiation was begun between 1443
Henry & the Duke of Burgundy; who having given his Duchess full power to conclude a treaty it was signed in April.

This treaty was followed 1444
by a truce between the English and French who were both extremely tired of the war.

During this truce Henry married Margaret of Anjou by the advise of the Earl of Suffolk. The Duke of Glocester opposed the Match to the utmost of his power but in vain.

1445-6-7 When the Queen arrived in England
She soon found out the Character
of her husband & gained an absolute
She liqued herself with the Car-
dinal of Winchester & the Earl
late by made Marquis of Suffolk
in order to ruin the Duke of
Glocester this prince had lost
all credit at Court, but the peo
ple loved & esteemed him. His
Enemies therefore resolved toge
rid of him Clandestanly they ac
cused him of treason & impri
soned him & the next day he was
found dead in his bed, with
out any marks of violence on
his body; but the people
were not the less persuaded
of his having been murdered
which drew such an universal
odium on the Queen & the Mi
nistry that nothing could
efface it. The Cardinal
did not long enjoy the fruit
of his treachery for he died

not more than the Duke above
a month.

The ill will of the people
to the Queen who governed
absolutely began to give the
Duke of York hopes of reviving
his right to the Crown. He was
by his Mother the only Heir
to the family of Mortimer
or March, which
descended from Lionel the
second son of Edward the III.;
whereas the family on the
throne were only descendants
of John Duke of Lancaster
Edward's third son.

The many rumours that gained
ground in the Publick, gave
the Queen some suspicion
of the Duke's Designs. To mortify
& discredit him the Regency
of France was taken from him
given to Edmund Duke of
Somerset. The Duke of York
was extreamly sensible of the
affront but he was forced
to dissemble for some time.

1448-50 By the Queen's recommendation the Marquis of Suffolk was made a Duke. The promotion of a man so odious to the People encreased the hatred they all ready conceived for the Queen; which was also farther aggravated by the Lession of the Province of Maine to Charles of Anjou the Queens uncle.

The truce with France has been continued from time to time but has lately been prolonged to the first of April 1449; but Charles seeing the weakness of the English took the pretext of an injury done to the Duke of Bretagne by one of Henrys Officers to invade the whole Normandy. As all the places of this

Provinc: were all provided they were soon forced to submit. A reinforcement under Sir Thomas Kiriel was sent to the Duke of Somerset; but being attacked by a superior number of French at Formigni the were defeated notwithstanding there brave defence; & their commander was taken Prisoner. After this victory Charles met with little or no opposition & soon found himself master of all Normandy.

The illsuccess of affairs abroad, increased the discontents at home. The Queen & the Duke of Suffolk were conceived as the cause of all. The House of Commons presented an address to the King requesting him to punish those who had delivered Normandy to the French. The Queen seing by this that the Commons resolved to proceed the Duke of Suffolk

to the utmost, yet not very able to protect him, without entirely breaking with them persuaded the King to banish him for five years. The Duke glad to get off at so cheap a rate, immediately embarked for France but being met at sea by an English man of war, the Captain served him, cut off his head without any ceremony.

By the death of the Duke of Suffolk the Duke of York was freed from a powerful Enemy. This prince had some time before been sent to Ireland with a very small force to suppress a Rebellion there. The Queen was in hopes that he would perish, and his reputation in the attempt. But the

for by his mild & gentle behaviour,
he brought the Irish back
to their Duty without force;
and made them them
from friends to himself
and his family.

Though the King's
incapacity and the
Queen's arbitrary manage=
ment encreased the number
of malecontents daily, and
with them the party of
the Duke of York, yet
he thought it proper
to try the dispositions of
the People before he
ventured upon any
attempt in person.
For this purpose he
sheriffe upon Jack
Cade an Irishman to

assume the na. 87
Mortimer & to go into
Kent where the Duke
had many friends. Cade
soon assembled a conci-
derable body & marched
to Blackheath declaring
that his intention was
to petition the Parliament
to punish bad minis-
ters. The King marched
against him where Cade
retired & having
thereby drawn some
of the King's forces
into an ambush, he cut
them to pieces & then Marc-
ched to London where find-
ing the Lord Treasurer & Lord

GEO MAAL MSS
32
(2172)

be rather with him. But a quarrel happening between his followers and the Citizens and a general pardon being published, he found himself bested by all, and was forced to fly into Judea where a price having been set upon his head he was soon killed

Minutes of the

History of England

Henry VII

You are just now come

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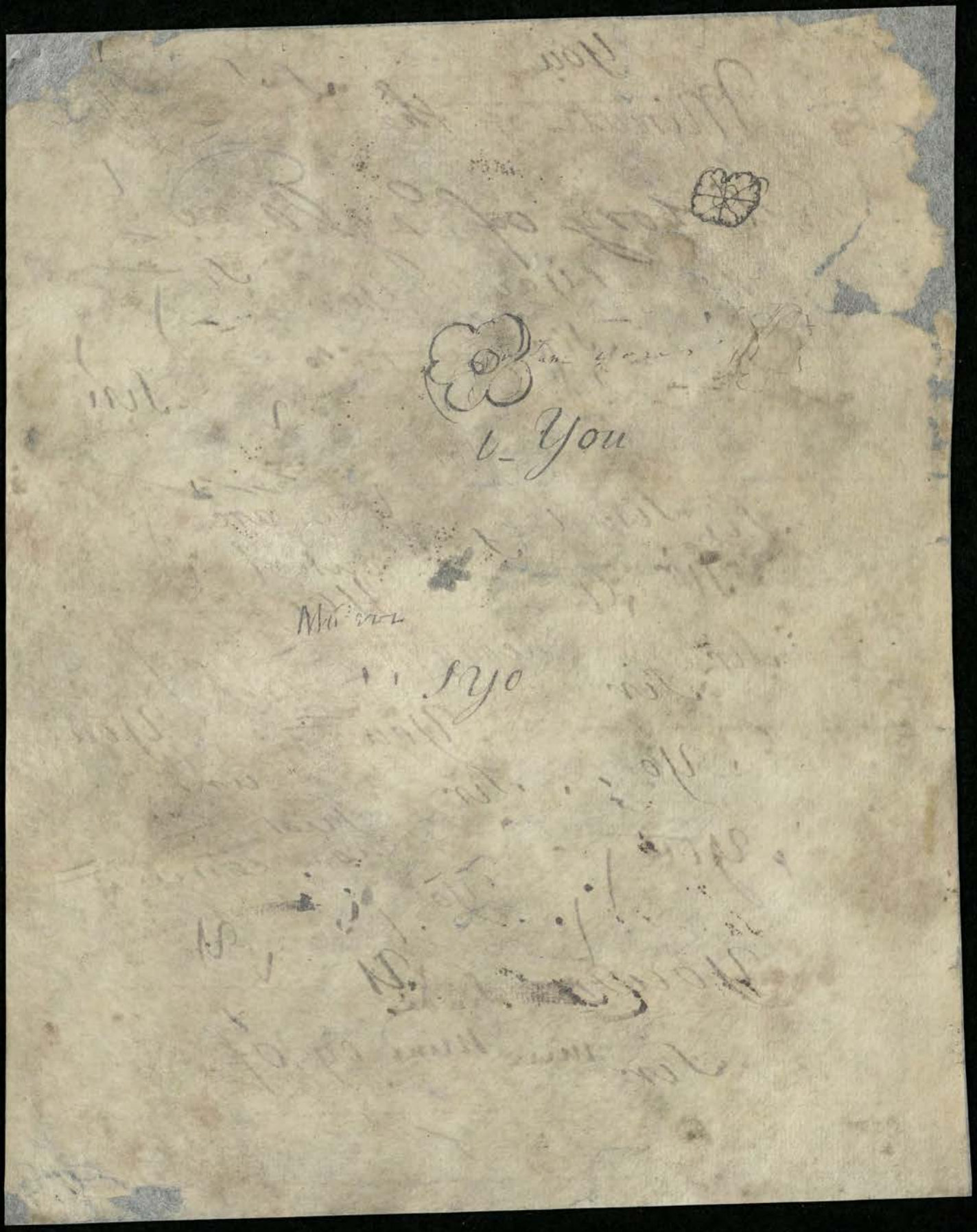

Henry VII

1485 Henry Earl of Richmond
lands in Wales.
Battle of Bosworth.
Henry proclaimed King.
Henry marries Elizabeth
daughter of Edward IV.th
thereby unites the two Roses,
or the two houses of York
and Lancaster.
Intestine commotions.
1mo by Lambert Symnel.
2do by Perkin Warbeck
1501, 2 Marriage of James IVth King
of Scotland with Margaret
daughter of Henry VII.th and of Prince
Arthur with Catharine
daughter of Ferdinand
the Catholic.
Arthur dying The Pope
grants a dispensation for

the

Henry VII

the Marriage of Catha[illegible]
with Prince Henry.

1509 Henry dies

Henry VIII

Henry marries his Brother's
Widow.
Joins with the Pope and
Ferdinand against
France.
Ferdinand deceives
him.

1513 Invades Flanders takes
Terouenne and Tournay.

1514 Comes to an accommodation
with France and gives
his sister Mary in Marriage
to Lewis XII.
James IVth invades England,
but is defeated and slain.

Henry VIII

Renews the war with France 1522

but makes little or no progress and concludes a Peace after the battle of Pavia.

Henry falling in love with Anna Bullen begins to have scruples concerning the Lawfulness of his Marriage with his brother's Widow.

Applies to the Pope for a divorce, who being affraid of the Emperor Charles, protracts the affair.

Henry impatient divorces his Wife by the advice of his Parliament and Marries Anna Bullen. 1532

He

Henry VIII

He annulls the Pope's authority and declares himself head of the Church.

Origin of the title of Defender of the Faith.

Dissolution of Monasteries; their revenues seized.

The worship of Images abolished.

He persecutes both Protestants and Papists.

1543 the Scotch repulsed.

Henry enters into a league with the Emperor against France and takes Boulogne.

1547 He dies.

Edward VI.

Duke of Somerset protector.

Duke of Northumberland.

Mary Queen of Scots married to the Dauphin.

The Protestant Religion establishe.

The Crown settle upon Lady Jane Grey.

Edward dies. 1553

Mary.

Lady Jane Grey proclaimed by the Duke of Northumberland.

The greatest part of the Nobility and the

of

6

Mary

of London declared
for Mary.

She persecutes the
Protestants.

She marries Philip
King of Spain.

Lady Jane Grey and
others beheaded.

Elizabeth saved by
Philip.

She engages in a war
with France and loses
Calais.

1558 She dies.

Elizabeth

She refuses Philip's offer of Marriage.

Episcopacy established in England.

Puritans and Papists kept under.

She is excommunicated by the Pope.

Conspiracies against her.

Intrigues of Mary Queen of Scots.

Elizabeth assists the Earl of Murray.

The reformed religion introduced into Scotland.

Mary marries Lord Darnley, and afterwards has him assassinated.

Mary retiring into England is made prisoner by Elizabeth

The

(8)

Elizabeth.

The Duke of Norfolk's conspiracy and death.

1587 Death of Mary Queen of Scots

Elizabeth supports the Protestants in France.

Makes an alliance with Henry IV.

She Aids the Netherlanders.

1588 She destroys the Invincible Armada.

She amuses several Foreign Princes with the hopes of Marriage.

Trade and manufactures improved.

The Navy of England encreased.

1602 She dies

James. 1 Sir

Conspiracy in favour of Lady Arabella Stuart.

The Gunpowder Plot.

Peace with Spain. 1604

Title of Great Britain

James contemptible for his ~~Love of Peace~~ Dread of War and Prowess

Neglects the interest of his Son in Law

Flourishing state of Trade.

1625 He dies. 1625

Charles I

Charles marries Henrietta of France.

1626 War with Spain.

Attempts to relieve Rochelle

Peace

Charles I.

1629-30 Peace with France and Spain.

Aims at arbitrary Power.

Raises money without consent of Parliament.

The Puritans oppressed.

Attempts to establish Episcopacy in Scotland

1637 Insurrection in Scotland.

He revokes the Grants of his Predecessors in Scotland.

The Covenant. Confirmed by the Parliament of Scotland.

The Scotch enter England and begin hostilities.

Charles I.

The King marches against them but is forced to make a truce and disband his army for want of money.

A new Parliament called. 1640

It agrees to pay the Scotch army.

Act that the Parliament should not be dissolved without their own consent.

Impeachment and death of the Earl of Strafford.

Bishops excluded the House of Lords.

The Irish massacre.

The

Charles II

The King goes to the House of Commons and demands six Members to be delivered up to him.

Insurrections in London.

He leaves it.

Attempts to enter.

Hull refused admittance.

The Civil War begins and is carried on with various success for some time.

He is defeated at Marston Moor and at Naseby.

He surrenders himself
to the Scotch who
deliver him up
to the English.
Differences between the
Presbyterians and In-
-dependants.
Cromwell head of the
latter.
Stirs up the army against
the Parliament.
Defeats Duke Hamilton
and takes him
Prisoner.
Many Members
turned out of the
House of Commons
the remainder called
the Pumps.

The

14.

Charles I

The Supreme power voted to be in the Commons.

A Court erected to try the King.

1648 His condemnation and death Jan. 30th 1648-9

Commonwealth

1648-9 Conquest of Ireland by Cromwell.

Charles II Crown'd in Scotland.

Battle of Dunbar.

Charles enters England.

Battle of Worcester.

Commonwealth

Charles escapes.

Cromwell turns the
Parliament out of doors.

Cromwell declared Pro-
Protector.

Dutch war.

War with Spain.

Conquest of Jamaica.

Dunkirk delivered up.

Death of Cromwell. 1658.

Richard Cromwell
made Protector.

His deposition.

Confusions in the Govern-
ment.

Restoration of Charles
by General Monk.

First

Charles II.

1665 First Dutch war.

Ships burnt at Chatham.

1667 Peace with the Dutch.

1672 Second Dutch war.

Separate peace with the Dutch.

1678 Treaty of Nimeguen.

Fears of the Duke of York.

Popish plot.

Bill of Exclusion.

Death of Lord Russell and others.

Banishment of the Duke of Monmouth.

1685 Charles dies.

Rebellion of Monmouth and Argyle.

Cruelties of Jeffreys.

General Toleration.

James claims a dispensing power.

Seven Bishops sent to the Tower.

The Queen ~~being~~ brought to bed of a Son.

Prince of Orange invited over.

He lands at Torbay.

James retires into France.

William & Mary.

James lands in Ireland. 1690

Is forced to raise the Siege of Londonderry.

Battle of the Boyne

James

William & Mary

James returns into France.

1691 Battle of Aghrim near Athlone.

Alliance against France.

1692 Battle of La Hogue.

Battle of Steenkirk.

1693 Battle of Landen.

1694 Attempt upon Brest.

Bombardment of several on the Coast of France.

Mary dies Dec 28.

William III.

1695 Bombardment of St Malo.

Namur taken.

Assassination Plot, 1695-6
Recoinage. 1696
Peace of Ryswick. 1697
Partition Treaty. 1699
Death of the Duke of Glocester. 1700
The Protestant Succession established. 1701
Death of James II.
William dies March 8th 1701-2

Anne

Port St Mary plundered. 1702
Attack of Vigo.
Battle of Cadiz. 1703
Great Storm Nov. 26.
Battle of Schellenberg 1704

Gibraltar

Anne

1704 Gibraltar taken.

Battle of Hochstett.

Aug. 2.

Battle of Malaga.

1705 Disapointment of the Duke of Marlborough on the Mosselle.

Barcelona taken.

1706 Battle of Ramillies.

Battle of Turin.

1706-7 Act of Union.

1707. Battle of Almanza.

Attack of Toulon.

Sir Cloudesly Shovel lost.

1708 Attempt of the Pretender upon Scotland

Battle of Villaciosa.

1711 Duke of Marlborough passes the French lines.

Bouchain taken.

Duke of Marlborough dismissed.

The Duke of Ormond made General.

The British troops separate from the Allies.

Dun~~kirk~~kirk delivered to the English.

1712 Battle of Denain.

Siege of Landrecy raised.

Negotiations for a Peace.

Anne.

21

Battle of Oude

Naval

(2) Fight of Wynendale.

(1) Siege of Lisle.

Death of Prince George of Denmark.

Battle of Malplaquet 1709

Doctor Sacheverell's Sermon.

~~Sacheverells~~ His Trial 1709-10

Doway and other Towns taken in Flanders. 1710

Battle of Almagara.

Battle of Saragosa.

King Charles enters Madrid

General Stanhope taken at Brihuega.

Battle

Anne.

Peace of Utrect 1713
Signed.

Princess Sophia 1714
dies.

Anne dies Aug.

George I

Impeachment of Lord
Oxford and attainder
of the Duke of Ormond
and Lord Bolingbroke.

Rebellion.

Light at Preston. 1715

Battle of Dundee.

Pretender lands
in Scotland and
reimbarks without
doing any thing.

Treaty with France 1717
and the States
General

Coun

George I

Count Gyllenburg
secured.

1718. Quadruple Alliance.
The Spanish Fleet
destroyed.
War with Spain.

1719 The Spaniards
land in Scotland
are defeated and
taken Prisoners.
Treaty with the Sweden.

1720 South Sea Scheme.

1723 Atterbury's Plot.
Duke of Marlborough
dies.

1724 Ostend Company
established

George I

Gibraltar besieged 1727

Spanish Galleons blocked up.

Differences with the Court of Spain on account of their Guarda Costas.

~~He~~ Dies June 11th

George II

Coronation, Oct. 11th

Congress of Soissons 1728

Treaty of Seville 1729

Don Carlos conveyed 1731 to Italy by the British Fleet.

Sir

26 GEO. ADDL MSS 32 (2186) George II.

1735 Sir John Norris sent to Lisbon with a Fleet.

1739 The Convention.
Reprisals granted.
Portobello taken,

1741 Attack of Carthagena.

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