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THE Bright

# CHRONICLEditheat

OF THE

# KINGS of ENGLAND,

FROM . HE

# NORMAN CONQUEST

UNTO THE

PRESENT TIME.

To which is added, Dodsle R

The Chronicle of the

# DERBY BLUES.



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6. 30. 828.

# PREFACE.

NATHAN BEN SADDI, a servant of God, of the house of Israel, to all and every of his readers, whether Jew or Gentile, greeting.

Notwithstanding that many have taken in hand to write the History of England, it seemed good unto me also, most excellent reader, to set forth in order some, things that have happened since the conquest of William the Norman.

Now this I have chosen to do in the manner of our forefathers, the ancient Jewish historians, as being not only the most concise, but most venerable way of writing.

Howbeit, I would not that thou shouldst be offended, or take in evil part, that I have adventured to imitate those sublime originals: neither let it enter into thine heart, that I have done this thing in sport, or wantonness of wit: for verily I abound not therewith, as thou will undoubtedly perceive.

# PREFACE.

Nevertheless, in perusing this delectable history, thou with meet with abundant matter both for information and anuscement, and peradventure also for instruction.

And it shall come to pass, when thou readest of the soolish kings that have ruled the land, then shall thy soul be troubled, and thou shall say within thyself, how small a portion of sense sufficient to govern a great kingdom!

But when thou readest of the kings that were wife and great, then shall thy heart be glad, and thou shalt compare the pessed times with the present, and rejoice therein, and laugh exceedingly.

Moreover, then wilt find, that the end of the first was bitterness and shame, but the end of the last was glory and honour. These shall be set up as a light unto kings in all ages, but those as a warning from generation.

#### THE

# CHRONICLE.

8c. 8c.

## WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

NOW it came to pass in the year one thousand fixty and fix, in the month of September, on the eighth day of the month, that William of Normandy, surnamed the bastard, landed in England, and pitched his tent in a field near the town of Hastings.

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Then Harold the king, attended by all his nobles, came forth to meet him with a numerous army, and gave him battle. And it was fought from the rifing of the fun even to the going down of the fame.

But Harold was flain, by an arrow flot into his brains, and his army was routed with exceeding great flaughter.

Then William the bastard took on him the royal robes, and the sceptre, and the diadem, and was made king of England, and was called the conqueror. And he seized the coffers of king Harold; and the gold, and the silver, and the precious stones, and all the treasures he distributed to his followers.

And he built a strong cassle, and he fortified it with a wall and a ditch; and it is called the

tower of London unto this day.

And he subdued the land, and subjected it unto him; and that they might not rebel against him, he despoiled his subjects of all manner of instruments of war.

And he caused a survey to be taken of all the lands in the kingdom, and how much appertained to each person, which he wrote in a book called dooms-day book. And he raised a tribute from every one, according to his substance, and

oppreffed them greatly.

Moreover, he made a law, and caused it to be observed throughout the whole kingdom, that, at the ringing of a bell, all his subjects, from the greatest even unto the least, should extinguish their fires, and suffer no light to appear in their houses, upon pain of death. So it was called the Cursew-bell; and at the sound thereof the lights were extinguished, and our fathers slept in the dark.

These are the acts of William the bastard; who, after he had reigned twenty and one years, died, and was buried in his own tomb at Roan in Normandy, and Rusus his son reigned in his

flead.

#### WILLIAM RUFUS.

NOW Rufus was thirty and one years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England twelve years and ten months, and his mother's name was Matilda,

And

And he was a very wicked man, and his heart was fet to do evil continually; and he banished the priests, and converted the facred revenues to his own use. But a dangerous distemper seized him, and his sickness seemed unto death.

Then his heart trembled within him, and he repented him of his fin; and he fent for the high priest, and besought him, saying, I have done evil in the sight of the Lord, in seizing the vacant bishopricks; wherefore now, I pray thee, take back the things which belong to the church, that it may be well with me, and that my soul may live.

Howbeit, when the fickness left him, he forgot all that he had promised, and returned to

his evil ways.

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Nevertheless he was a valiant prince, and he fought against the Welch, and discommed them, and drove them into the mountains, and conquered the southern part of the country.

And Malcolm also, king of the Scots, made war upon him; but he slew him in battle, and

put his army to flight.

And in these days were great divisions in the church, and Urban the pope bethought himself how he might put an end to them; and he sent messengers to all the princes of Christendom, saying, Behold now, O ye Christian princes, the insidels have taken the city of Jerusalem, even the city of our God; they have possessed themselves of the holy land, and profaned the sacred places: wherefore now, I pray ye, let us unite together, and drive them from the sace of the earth, to the end that the holy city may

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be delivered from the pollution of evil doers,

and from the fcorn of unbelievers.

So all the Christian princes united together, and raised a numerous army; and they distinguished themselves by a red cross, which they wore on the upper garment, wherefore this expedition was called the crusade; and they marched into Palestine, and besieged the holy city, and took it.

And it came to pass in those days, that the fea overflowed its banks, insomuch that great part of the lands of Earl Godwin, in Kent, was overwhelmed and lost in the sea; and the place

is called Godwin's fands unto this day.

And Rufus builded a great hall, the like of which had not been feen in England; the length thereof was two hundred and feventy feet, and the breadth thereof was feventy and four feet, and he called it Westminster-hall.

And it came to pass on a certain day, as he hunted in the forest which his sather had made, that he was slain with an arrow; and his body was carried in a cart to the city of Winchester, and was buried there; and Henry his brother reigned in his stead.

#### HENRY I.

NOW Henry was a learned man, and a prince of exceeding great wisdom, insomuch that he was furnamed Beauclerk: and he set himself to enact good laws, and to govern his people wisely.

And he restered to the English the privilege

of having lights in their houses, after the ringing of the Cursew-bell, and he granted a charter, whereby he confirmed the rights of the church, and relinquished his claim to the vacant bishopricks; and forgave all debts due to the crown, all offences committed before his coronation, and confirmed the statutes of Edward the confessor.

Moreover, he ordained that the length of his own arm should be the standard measure throughout the kingdom, and it is called a yard unto this day.

And he infituted the high court of parliament, and affembled them together in the city of Salifbury; he appointed also the watch.

Now the rest of the acts of king Henry, the lampreys that he ate, and the children that he begat, are they not written in the book of Baker the historian?

And Henry reigned over England thirty and five years, and he died, and Stephen, earl of Boloign, reigned in his flead.

#### STEPHEN.

AND Stephen was a goodly man, and a man of great valour; howbeit, as he was not the rightful heir, he bethought himself how he might best obtain the affections of the people; and he sought by all manner of ways to please them

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To the nobles he gave leave to build them forts and castles on their own lands: he won favour with the priess by exempting them from

temporal

temporal authority; the gentry he pleafed with leave to hunt in his forests; and he pleafed the people with freeing them from taxes and impositions.

Nevertheless his reign was full of trouble, the fword was not sheathed, neither ceased he from

war all the days of his life.

And now the fin of lazin is began to prevail in the land, and the great men and the nobles made unto themselves coaches and chariots, and were drawn through the streets of the city with horses; moreover, their pride increased daily, insomuch that in process of time they were carried on the shoulders of men, and blushed not.

And Stephen reigned over England eighteen years and nine months, and he died, and Henry Plantagenet reigned in his ftead.

#### HENRY II.

AND Henry was twenty and two years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England four and thirty years and eight months,

and his mother's name was Maud.

And he chofe unto himself wise and discreet counsellors of state, he appointed learned and able men to reform abuses in the laws, he disbanded also the foreign army which his father had kept, and utterly destroyed the castles and forts which the nobles and prelates had built in his reign.

And it came to pass, that grievous complaints were made unto the king, of divers cruel offen-

ces and enormous crimes committed by the clergy, occasioned by their being exempted, in the former reign, from the civil power, and encouraged, as was said, by the connivance of Becket the high priest.

And the king affembled the priests and the elders together, and he said unto them, Is it not meet that this law should be abolished? and

they answered him and faid, It is meet.

Then Becket the high priest stood up, and opposed the king with great haughtiness, and

refused his affent.

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And the wrath of the king was kindled against him, and he caused him to be accused of divers crimes and misdemeanors, and he was condemned by the priests and the elders, as a perjured man and a traitor.

Then Becket fled from the presence of the king, and became a fugitive in the land of Gaul.

And it came to pass after some time, that the king was reconciled to Becket, and he took him again into favour, and restored unto him all the honours that he before enjoyed. Howbeit the pride of his heart was not a jot abated, he burned with choler, and cast about how he might revenge himself of his enemies. And he suspended some, and some he excommunicated, and became in all respects more insolent than before.

Then certain of the priests and nobles came unto the king, and complained of Becket, saying, O king! the man whom thou sorgavest is now more wicked than he was before, his crimes are increased seven-sold.

Then

Then the king waxed exceeding wroth, and his countenance changed, and he cried out, O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me

from this turbulent priest?

Now this faying was heard by certain of the king's fervants, and they went forth privily, and finding the high priest at the altar, they fell on him and slew him, and dashed out his brains at the foot of the altar, and his blood stained the holy place.

Then the priefts were inflamed with fury, and they fent unto the pope, accusing the king of

the murder of Becket.

And the pope was moved exceedingly, and he fent unto the king, commanding him to purge himfelf of the crime laid to his charge.

And Henry protested his innocence, but it availed not: the words he had spoken testified against him, and he was compelled to expiate his fault by a penance at the tomb of Becket.

Now the penance enjoined was this: he clothed himself in woollen, and journeyed till he came within sight of the church were Becket was slain. Then he alighted from his horse, and pulling his shoes from his feet, he walked barefoot till he came to the tomb where the holy man was laid, and he prostrated himself before the shrine, and prayed, and offered rich gifts.

Moreover, he unclothed himself, and received discipline from the hands of the monks; and they strake him with rods, that the blood

ran from his shoulders.

And the fame of Becket waxed great, and he

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was canonized, and miracles were wrought at his tomb.

And of the miracles that he wrought, is it not recorded, how he rose from the coffin, and lighted the candles at his own burial? and when the funeral ceremony was ended, how he listed up his head and blessed the people?

He that believeth, let him believe still; and and he that doubteth, let him doubt and be

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And Henry was a great prince, and he conquered the kingdom of Ireland, and added it to his dominions.

Now the rest of the acts of king Henry, the concubine that he kept in the bower of Woodstock, and how she was possened by Eleanor the queen, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of England?

And Henry flept with his fathers, and Richard

his fon reigned in his flead.

#### RICHARD I.

AND it came to pass at the coronation of Richard, that certain of the Jews, pressing in to see the ceremony, were set upon by the people, with great rage and sury, and many of them were murdered.

And it was rumoured abroad that the king had commanded that all the Jews should be destroyed; and the tumult increased exceedingly, and the Jews were destroyed in several cities in England, with terrible slaughter.

And Richard the king prepared a great army for

for the holy land; and, to support this expedition, he extorted money from his subjects by all manner of ways, and the priests were instructed to preach up the great merit of this pious undertaking, and the duty of supporting it.

And he fet fail for the holy land, with the richest and most powerful fleet that the English had ever feen; and he came to an anchor at Messina in Sicily, on the three and twentieth

day of the month September.

And Tancred the bastard, then king of Sicily, had imprisoned Joanna the sister of Richard, whom he had taken to wife: king Richard therefore assembled his forces together, assaulted the city, and took it.

And in his way to Jerusalem he conquered

also the island of Cyprus.

And he overcame Saladin the Turk, in many battles, and he took from him three thousand camels, and four thousand horses and mules: he took also the towns of Ascalon, Joppa, and Cæsarea, and behaved in all things with exceeding great courage, infomuch that the glory of the king of England eclipsed the glory of all the Christian princes.

And it came to pass after he returned from the holy land, that, as he sat at meat in his palace, word was brought unto him, that Philip king of France had laid siege to one of his

towns.

Then Richard the king was exceedingly enraged, and he fware in his wrath, that he would not turn his face till he came to the army of Philip.

And

And he caused the wall of the room where he was sitting to be broken down, and he assembled his army together, and came up with the French; and he discomsted them, and put them to slight, and he overthrew, with his own hand, three of the most hardy knights of France. Wherefore he took for his motto these words, Dieu & mon droit; and this device is used by the kings of England unto this day.

And a certain outlaw, named Robin Hood, infested the forest of Sherwood in those days, infomuch that none might pass that way without his leave. Howbeit, he was a charitable thief, giving unto the poor what he took from the rich; and the blood of man he did not shed.

And Richard reigned over England nine years and nine months, and he was wounded with an arrow, at the fiege of the castle of Chalons, and the wound mortified, and he died thereof, and John his brother reigned in his stead.

## JOHN.

AND John came not to the crown by hereditary right; he received it from the hands of Hubert, the high priest; who, in his oration before the assembly of the people, declared, that, by all reason, divine and human, none ought to succeed in the kingdom, but who should be, for the worthiness of his virtues, universally chosen by the people, as was this man.

Nevertheless, his virtues are not recorded, neither do we read of his election; peradventure it was a lie, B And And it came to pass that Hubert the high priest died, and Grey, bishop of Norwich, was

elected by king John to fucceed him.

But this election was opposed by the pope, in favour of Stephen Langton, a cardinal, whom when John refused to admit, a quarrel ensused betwixt the pope and the king; infomuch that the whole nation was laid under an interdict, the king was excommunicated, his subjects were absolved from their obedience, and all divine ordinances ceased; the burying-places were shut up, the dead were cast out as dogs, and remained unburied upon the face of the earth.

Howbeit, this feverity brake not the spirit of John, nor humbled him a jot. And in his wrath he sware, by the teeth of God, he would be revenged on the pope, and on all that took part with him Accordingly he banished the bishops from the kingdom, and confiscated the lands and goods of all the priess that obeyed the interdist.

Now when the pope perceived the stubbornness of John, and that the roaring of his bulls availed not, he fent messengers unto Philip the king of France; and they addressed him, saying, O Philip, thus faith the pope: As thou regardess the remission of thy sins, assemble now thy army together, and drive out king John from the throne of England; and thou and thy sons after thee shall possess it for ever.

And Philip raised an army, and prepared to

invade England.

Then John was fore troubled, and his heart fmote

fmote him; and he humbled himfelf before Pandolphus, the legate of the pope, and he took the crown from off his head, and laid it at the feet of Pandolphus.

He refigned also his kingdom unto the pope; and he took an oath, that he and his successors fhould hold it from the fee of Rome, at the annual tribute of a thousand marks of filver.

Thus ended the contest between the temporal and spiritual sword; and John returned to the bosom of the church, and continued a dutiful

fon all the days of his life.

Wherefore the holy father supported him against his subjects, in all manner of wickedness and oppression. And he vexed them daily with new taxes and impositions, infomuch that the barons and great men of the kingdom at length made war against him, in behalf of their rights and liberties.

Now these were called the barons' wars; and the fword of juffice prevailed, and they compelled the king to confirm their ancient privileges, and he figned a charter of rights, which

is called Magna Charta unto this day.

Thus wicked princes are fometimes the inftruments of good to a people whom the Lord.

loveth.

Now the rest of the acts of king John, and all that he did, are they not recorded in the book of Baker the historian?

And John reigned over England eighteen years and five months, and he died, and Henry.

his fon reigned in his flead.

#### HENRY III.

AND Henry was nine years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England fifty and five years, and his mother's name was Isabel.

Now the acts of king Henry, and all the foolish things that he did, behold they are written in the book of Speed the historian. He that hath patience to read, let him read.

And Henry lived all the days of his life, and he died, and Edward his fon reigned in his

flead.

#### EDWARD I.

AND Edward became a great prince, and he was called Long-shanks. And he conquered the kingdom of Wales, and overthrew Lewellin the king in battle, and slew him, and cut off his head, and crowned it with ivy, and set it upon the tower of London as a terror to Wales.

And great fear came upon all Welchmen, and they submitted themselves unto Edward, and the two nations became as one people unto

this day.

And it came to pass that Alexander, king of Scotland, died, and great contention arose between the lords Baliol and Bruce who should be king. And the matter was referred unto Edward, and he gave it in favour of Baliol; and Baliol was made king, and did homage to Edward for his whole kingdom

And Edward the king treated king Baliol with great haughtiness, and summoned him to appear before

before him on every little complaint. Wherefore the anger of Baliol was kindled against him, and his heart swelled with indignation, and he fought how he might shake off the yoke which galled his neck. And he sent messengers unto the pope, and got himself absolved from the oaths he had taken to king Edward, and renounced his sovereignty.

Then Edward the king raifed an army, and marched against him, and Baliol was taken prisoner, and carried to the tower of London.

And Edward conquered the kingdom of Scotland, and fubjected it unto him; and he burnt the records of the kingdom, and he feized the crown and the fceptre, and the regalia, and brought them away: And the flone also which was Jacob's pillar, and the chair of wood which enclosed it, and it is the coronation chair unto this day.

And Edward the king enacted divers good laws and useful ordinances: and he laid great fines on many of his judges and other magiftrates for their corruption; and he raised from their crimes two hundred and thirty-fix thousand marks. He banished also the Jews, to the number of fifteen thousand, and conficated their goods.

And Edward reigned ever England thirty and four years, feven months, and twenty days, and he died, and Edward his fon reigned in

his stead.

#### EDWARD II.

NOW Edward was a wicked prince, and B3 did

did that which was evil in the fight of the Lord.

And he made unto himself two idols: and the name of the one was Gaveston, and the name of the other was Spencer. And he set them up in his high places, and commanded them to be worshipped.

Howbeit certain of the nobles and great men of the kingdom refused to bow down before the idols, which Edward the king had set up.—
Moreover they plucked them down from their high places, and dashed them in pieces, and

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utterly defroved them.

Nevertheless the king repented not, neither turned he from the evil of his ways; wherefore they took from him the crown, and the sceptre, and the royal robes, and they deposed him from the government of the kingdom, after he had reigned over England nineteen years, fix months, and fifteen days; and Edward his son reigned in his stead.

#### EDWARD III.

AND Edward was fourteen years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England fifty years, and his mother's name was Ifabella. And fhe took upon her the government of the kingdom during the infancy of her fon: and her heart lufted after idols, and after all the abominations of her hufband.

And the made unto herfelf an idol, and called its name Mortimer; and the fell down before it, and worthipped it with great zeal, day and night. Howbeit, when Edward the king became of age, he was greatly offended at the abomination of his mother; wherefore he put her in prison, and he plucked down the idol which the had fet up, and he hung it on a tree.

even the tree of Tyburn.

And Edward became a great and mighty king, and begat a fon, and called him after his own name: moreover he was afterwards furnamed the Black Prince, and he waxed ftrong and valiant, and became a mighty warrior in the land.

And he fought the battles of his father, and he conquered the kingdom of France, and took prisoner the king thereof, with his fon and

many of the nobles.

And Edward the king took on him the fovereignty of France, and he quartered the arms of the kingdom; and his fucceffors are called kings of France unto this day.

And the Black Prince reftored also to his kingdom Peter king of Castile, and defeated

his enemies.

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And his name became great over all the earth, and the princes thereof fought his frienthip.

Howbeit, as it is written of old, the race is not to the fwift, nor the Battle to the firong, a distemper took him, and he died in the forty and fixth year of his age, and the glory of Edward his father from that time forth diminished.

In these days lived thilk grete poet, hight Geoffrey Chaucere, the fader of Inglish poefie. whose workis been ritten in rime, and im-

printed

printed in a boke, yeleped the workis of maister Geoffery Chaucere; and he smoothed the tongue of his contrie, and his same is woxen grete in the land.

And Edward reigned over England fifty years, and he died, and Richard his grandfon reigned

in his ftead.

#### RICHARD II.

AND Richard was a wicked prince, and did that which was evil in the fight of the Lord, oppressing the people, and loading them with

grievous impositions.

And he laid a tax on the heads of all his fubjects, from fifteen years old and upwards, of what fex or condition foever which was called the poll-tax, and it was collected with great firsteness and feverity.

And it came to pass, that one of the taxgatherers came to the house of a certain tyler, at the town of Dartford, in Kent, commonly called Wat the tyler, and demanded the tax

for one of his daughters.

And Wat the tyler faid unto him, Nay, verily, but thou shoulds not demand the tax of my daughter, for the maiden is not yet sisteen years old. Howbeit, the tax-gatherer believed not the words of her father, for the virgin was fair and comely to look on.

Wherefore he stooped down, and put his hand beneath the garments of the maiden, to fee if paradventure the figns of her womanhood might not appear; and he discovered her

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nakedness. And the virgin was covered with shame, infomuch that she spake not a word.

But the impudence of the thing incenfed her father, and his indignation kindled against the officer, and he had a hammer in his hand, with which he strake him on the head, that his brains came out.

And immediately a great tumult arofe, and all the people defended the action of Wat the tyler, and praifed his courage: moreover they chofe him for their captain, and determined to abolifh the tax. And they marched in a body and encamped on Black-Heath, and he was joined there by Jack Straw, and their number increased to an hundred thousand men.

And a certain priest named Ball, was chaplain to the army, and he preached to the multitude from these words:

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When Adam delv'd and Eve span, Who was then a gentleman?

From hence he taught them that all men were born equal, that it was never the defign of heaven that one part of mankind should be the flaves and vassals of the other; and therefore exhorted them to destroy the nobility, the clergy, the magistrates, and all who pretended to lord it over them.

With there pious refolutions they marched to London, and encamped on Tower-Hill, plundering and burning the houses of all whom they thought their enemies.

And they fet fire to the Temple, and burnt

and destroyed the writings of all the lawyers; they burned also the palace, and all the rich furniture of the Duke of Lancaster and Savoy. And they dragged from the churches, and from the altars, many who had fled for refuge, and slew them in the streets.

And they strake off the head of Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, and Hales the high-treasurer, and many more, on Tower-

Hill.

Then the king fent messengers unto them, desiring to know what they would have: and Wat the tyler demanded to speak with the king

in person.

Then Richard the king, attended by many of his nobles, and the mayor and the aldermen of London, went forth to meet him, and they met him in Smith-field. And he behaved with great arrogance, and his demands were fo extravagant that the king knew not what answer to make unto him. Moreover, he commanded the 'fquire who held the sword of the king, to deliver it to them: howbeit the 'fquire took courage and resulted to deliver it, saying, The sword of a king would ill become the hand of a knave.

Now Wat the tyler was vexed at this faying, and he advanced with his fword to flay the

'fauire.

Then William Walworth, the mayor of London, was exceedingly enraged at the infolence of the tyler, and he finote him with a dagger that he died: wherefore the digger was added to the arms of the city.

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Thus ended the infurrection of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw; and all the rabble returned each to his own house.

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And Richard the king made unto himself idols, as Edward the Second, his predecessor, had done: and the thing which he did displeased the people, and they took the crown from off his head, and put it on the head of Henry, duke of Lancaster, the son of John of Gaunt.

#### HENRY IV.

AND Henry was thirty and three years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England thirteen years, five months, and one and twenty days. And he did that which was evil in the fight of the Lord, as most of his fathers had done.

Howbeit, he made an act for the burning of heretics; and they that could not believe as the church commanded, were tied to a flake till the flames confumed them; and for this he was called, by the priefts and the monks, the writers of that time, a pious and religious prince.

And he was feized with an apoplexy, and he died, and Henry his fon reigned in his flead.

#### HENRY V.

AND Henry was a valiant prince, and a great warriour.

And he laid claim to the crown of France, and marched into the kingdom with an army

of thirty thousand men, taking the town of

Harfleur, with many other firong towns.

And he defeated the French army at the battle of Agincourt, and flew to the number of fixty thousand men. And the Lord fought for him, and the whole kingdom was given into his hands, and he appointed John Duke of Bedford the regent thereof.

And it came to pass that the doctrines of Wickliffe, the preacher, who had been condemned as an heretic, began now to spread over

England, and prevailed much,

And the tenets he taught were these: That the bread and wine in the sacrament of the altar, still continued to be bread and wine after the consecration of the priest; and that the worship of images was idolatry, and a great sin; that pilgrimages, penances, and consessions to the priests were not at all necessary to salvation, but only a good life. Now these were esteemed detestable doctrines, and damnable hereses.

And great fear came upon all priefts, left the eyes of the people fhould be opened, and their craft exposed: wherefore they befought the king that he would join with them in extirpating out of the land all who should teach or pro-

feß these dangerous truths.

And Sir John Oldcassle, lord Cobham, a man of virtue and great reputation, with Sir Robert Acton, and many others, were hanged and burnt in Smith-field for professing the same.

Thus truth was defeated, and ignorance again prevailed in the land; the priests and the levites triumphed, and the minds of the people were clothed with darkness, and fed with error.

Now the rest of the acts of king Henry, and all that he did, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of England?

And Henry reigned over England thirty and four years, and he died, and Henry his for

reigned in his ftead.

#### HENRY VI

AND Henry was eight months old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England thirty and nine years, and his mother's name was Catherine.

And in him was fulfilled what was written of old, wee to that mation whose king is a child; for he proved a weak and unfortunate prince, losing by his misconduct all that Henry his father had won.

And in these days there appeared a salse prophetes named Joan of Arc; and she called herself, the maid of God, and pretended to be sent from heaven to deliver the kingdom of France from the English yoke.

And she wrought miracles, and performed

many wondrous things.

She raised also the siege of Orleans, and defeated the English wherever she came, informuch that the French believed her to be conducted by the singer of God; but the English thought her sent from the devil, and the soldiers began to be terrished at her presence.

Howbeit, she was at length taken by the English at the city of Roan, in Normandy; and she was convicted of witchcrast, and they

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again evites were burnt her there, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, Thou fhalt not suffer witch to live.

In this reign began the cruel war betwixt the two houses of York and Lancasier, where brother sought with brother, the father against the son, and the son against his father, till the rivers slowed with the blood thereof, and rage and slaughter made desolate the land.

At length Edward Plantagenet duke of York, having overthrown the king in many battles, and taken him prisoner, deposed him from the government, and was crowned king of England.

#### EDWARD IV.

AND Edward was nineteen years old when he came to the crown, and he was tall and well favoured, and of an exceeding graceful prefence.

Moreover he was a prince of great courage and wifdom, and he fet himself to enact good laws, and reform the abuses in his government.

And he fat in the court of justice three days himself, that he might be a witness how his laws were executed.

And many more good qualities had Edward, howbeit he lusted after women exceedingly.

And it came to pass that Matthew Shore, a goldsmith in London, had taken to wise the most beautiful virgin in all the city.

And the fame of her beauty reached the ears of the king, and he difguifed himfelf as a merchant, and went to the house of Shore, pretending to buy jewels.

And

And when he faw how exceeding fair fhe was, he discovered himself, and took her home to his bed, and she lived in adultery with him all

the days of his life.

In his reign was born Thomas Parr, of the county of Salop, who lived during the reign of ten kings, even to the days of King Charles I. when he died, being an hundred fifty and two years.

And Edward reigned twenty and three years, and he died, and was buried in his own tomb at Windfor, and Edward his fon reigned in his

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#### EDWARD V.

AND Edward was eleven years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England nine weeks and three days, and was murdered in the tower by his uncle Richard, the crooked Duke of Gloucester.

#### RICHARD III.

AND Richard took on him the government of the kingdom, and fet the crown upon his own head

And in order to clear his way to the throne, and to fecure to himself the possession thereof.

he murdered all who flood in his way.

Wherefore the anger of the Lord was kindled against him, and he smote him by the hand of Henry earl of Richmond, of the house of York, and he died in the field of battle, even Bosworth field.

C2 Thus

Thus ended the war betwixt the two houses of York and Lancaster, after twelve pitched battles had been fought, in which there were slain two kings, one prince, ten dukes, two marquisses, twenty-one earls, twenty-seven lords, two viscounts, one lord prior, one judge, one hundred and thirty-three knights, four hundred and forty-one 'squires, and eighty-sour thousand nine hundred ninety and eight private soldiers.

And they took the crown from the head of king Richard, and put it on the head of Henry earl of Richmond: and all the army shouted for joy, and they cried out, Long live King Henry the seventh.

And they laid the body of Richard on a horse, and brought it to the city of Leicester, and it was buried there, and Henry of Richmond

reigned in his flead.

#### HENRY VII.

NOW Henry was a wife and politic prince, and he fet himself, by all manner of ways, to secure the throne to himself and his successors for ever.

And he extorted from his fubjects great fums of money, and filled his coffers, and the whole fludy of his life was to heap up riches.

To this end he made use of two men, and the name of the one was Empson, and the name

of the other was Dudley.

And he gave them authority to plunder and oppress his subjects: and they exercised all manner

manner of injustice upon them, accusing the innocent of crimes, and amercing and fining them in great sums, without trial, converting law and justice into rapine and cruelty.

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Now whether it were out of an affectation of flate and grandeur, or, peradventure, that he feared fome sudden attempt upon his person, (for he was not beloved of the people,) he appointed a band of tall men to attend him, called the yeomen of the guard, which all the kings of England since have kept unto this day.

And in his reign there arose two impostors, one after the other, laying claim to the crown of England. And the name of the one was Simnel, a baker's son; and the name of the other was Perkin Warbeck; each pretending to be Richard duke of York, brother to King Edward the fifth.

Howbeit the first was quickly suppressed, and after having been crowned king in Dublin, had the honour to be made king Henry's turnspit.

As to the other, after many honours done him in the courts of France, Spain, and Scotland, as a prince of the royal blood, he was at last advanced to the pinnacle of Tyburn.

In these days a strange disease arose, and was called the sweating sickness; and it continued for the space of a month, and swept away great numbers.

And Henry reigned over England twenty and three years and eight months, and he died, and Henry his fon reigned in his flead.

C 3 . HENRY

#### HENRY VIII.

AND Henry was eighteen years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England thirty and eight years, and his mother's name was Elizabeth.

And he gat the love of his subjects at the beginning of his reign by causing to be executed, as traitors and oppressors, those wicked instruments of his father, Empson and Dudley.

Moreover he won favour in their eyes by fpending among them, in balls and shows, and fumptuous feasts, those immense treasures which had been drained from them, and

hoarded up in the coffers of his father.

And in these days the iniquity of the popedom was arrived at its full height, insomuch that indulgences for all manner of crimes were publicly sold for money; and all kinds of people, how vile and profligate soever, were promised everlasting happiness on purchasing them.

Now the impiety of these things provoked the indignation of Martin Luther, and he exposed the absurdity of them in many books — Moreover, he censured the usurpation of the pope, and made a mock of his authority.

Then Henry the king wrote an answer to Martin Luther, defending the pope, and from henceforth he and his fuccessors are honoured

with the title of Defender of the faith.

Howbeit he afterwards threw off the pope's authority, and departed from many of the errors of the church of Rome

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Wherefore the thunder of the pope was levelled against him, and he was excommunicated; his subjects also were absolved from their obedience, and all the princes of Europe were excited to make war upon him.

But Henry was beloved at home, and feared abroad; wherefore the thunder of the pope was despifed, neither was he terrified with all

the fiery bolts of his wrath.

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And Henry made unto himself a great idol, the likeness of which was not in heaven above, nor in the earth beneath. And he reared up his head unto the clouds, and extended his arm over all the land.

His legs also were as the posts of a gate, or as an arch stretched forth over the doors of all the public offices in the land; and whosoever went out, or whosoever came in, passed beneath, and with idolatrous reverence lift up their eyes, and kissed the cheeks of the postern.

And all the people, both small and great, fell down before him and worshipped; for they

feared his power.

Priests also and bishops brought him water to wash, and dukes and nobles held the towel.

Howbeit he fell down from the pinnacle of his greatness, and was dashed in pieces even as a potter's vessel. Wherefore let him that stand-

eth, take heed lest he fall.

And Henry was a gracious king, but a tyrannical hulband. And he took unto himfelf fix wives, but they pleased him not; wherefore he accused them of incontinence, and divers crimes, and put them away More-

over,

ever he beheaded fome, and fome he put in

prison, and he dealt cruelly with them.

And it came to pass, when a certain priest, in one of his fermons, defended the king in this matter, that all the women of the town rose up against him, and they stoned him with stones, and drove him from amongst them.

And Henry was a man of great parts and much experience, and could penetrate very far into hidden things; yea, fo great was the opinion of his capacity, that the measure of his abilities is preferved in the tower of London unto this day; and it behoveth all men to humble themselves before him, and consess his superior greatness.

Now the ref: of the acts of king Henry, and all that he did, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of England?

And Henry flept with his fathers, and Edward his fon reigned in his flead.

#### EDWARD VI.

NOW Edward was nine years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England fix years and five months.

And he was a pious prince, and he loved the truth, and promoted the reformation which

Henry his father had begun.

Howbeit, he was cut off as a flower in its bud, or as a rose in the morning sun; his days also were as a span, and the years of his reign as a shadow that passeth away; but his memory smelleth sweet for ever.

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And he appointed for his fuccessor the lady Jane Grey, and the was proclaimed queen ; but the party of Mary prevailing, Jane was beheaded in the tower of London, and Mary his fifter reigned in her stead.

#### MARY.

AND Mary adhered to the church of Rome. and the revived the errors thereof, and reftored all the ancient forms and foolish ceremonies.

Moreover the was of a cruel nature, and the perfecuted unto death all who opposed her doctrines, and her reign flinketh of blood unto this day.

Old men and children, young men and maidens, they also that gave suck, with the infant at the breaft, the burned at the flake; and the fire of perfecution was not quenched all the days of her life.

But the vengeance of the Lord overtook her, and the was torn from the face of the earth as a bramble that choaketh the field, and her name

is an abomination.

And from the time that fhe was crowned, to the day when the Lord smote her with sickness. was five years and four months; and fhe died, and Elizabeth her fifter reigned in her fle.....

#### ELIZABETH.

NOW Elizabeth was twenty and five years old when the began to reign, and the reigned over England forty and four years, four months,

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and feven days; and her mother's name was

And the chose unto herself wise and able ministers; and governed her kingdom with power and great glory.

The fea also was subject unto her, and she reigned on the ocean with a mighty hand.

Her admirals compassed the world about, and brought her home treasures from the uttermost

parts of the earth.

The glory of England she advanced to its height, and all the princes of the earth sought her love; her love was fixed on the happiness of her people, and would not be divided. The æra of learning was also in her reign, and the genius of wit shone bright in the land. Spenser and Shakespeare, Verulam and Sidney, Raleigh and Drake, adorned her court, and made her reign immortal.

And woe unto you Spaniards! woe unto you, ye haughty usurpers of the American seas; for she came upon your armada as a whirlwind, and as a tempest of thunder she overwhelmed

you in the fea.

Wisdom and strength were in her right hand and in her lest were glory and wealth.

She spake, and it was war; she waved her hand, and the nations dwelt in peace.

Her ministers were just, her counsellors were fage; her captains were bold, and her maids of honour ate beef-stakes for their breakfast.

And Elizabeth flept with her fathers, and was buried in the chapel of king Henry the feventh, and James of Scotland reigned in her flead.

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# JAMES I.

AND Jamie thought himself a bonny king, and a mickle wife mon. Howbeit he was a

fool and a pedant.

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But the spirit of flattery went forth in the land, and the great men and the bishops offered incense unto him, saying, O most facred king! thou art wiser than the children of men! thou speakest by the spirit of God! there have been none equal to thee before thee, neither will any arise after thee like unto thee.

Thus they abused him daily with lying, and

fulfome adulation.

And the ear of James was tickled therewith, and he was puffed up, and he thought himself wise; whereupon he began to dispute with the doctors, and to decide controversies, and to write books; and the world was undeceived.

Howheit, a new translation of the bible was fet on foot in his reign, and it was executed with great care and exactness, and the same is

read by the people unto this day

In this reign also the two kingdoms of England and Scotland were united together, and he gave unto them the name of Great Britain; and the two nations became as one people.

Moreover, he iffued a proclamation to enforce the act of uniformity; and of ten thousand pious ministers that dispensed the word, but forty and nine were found that did not conform.

And the forty and nine who had confciences were fulpended; but the nine thousand fifty and one who had no confcience, were continued as faithful ministers of the word.

And it came to pass in the third year of his reign, that a most grievous plot was contrived, to destroy him with gunpowder.

And the pope faid unto the devil, Wherewith shall we defiroy him? and the devil faid

unto the pope, I will do it with gunpowder.

Howbeit the wisdom of James was greater
than the wisdom of the contrivers, and he
smelled out their plot, and prevented it.

And James was glad that he was alive, therefore he appointed the fifth day of the month November as a day of thankfgiving for ever.—
And bonfires are made, and fquibs and crackers are let off in the fireets, in derifion of the gunpowder plot unto this day.

Now James the king was of a fociable and loving nature, and he could not be without a bosom friend, with whom he might communicate his internos fensus, and upon whose shoulders he might sometimes lay a burthen which

he was not willing to bear himfelf.

Wherefore he cast an eye of savour upon Sir Robert Carr, a gentleman of Scotland, of such exquisite beauty, and so delicate a compofure of body, as if nature had framed him on purpose to be a king's savorite.

And the king loved him, and he pleased the king; nor was any man partaker of the royal influence like unto him; all matters of grace and favour passing from the king by him, info-

much that the queen was jealous.

Moreover it came to pass, that on Easter Monday, in the year 1611, for his great service done unto the king, he was created Vis-

count

count Rochester; on the two and twentieth of April, 1612, he was fworn a privy councellor, on the fourth of November, 1613, he was created Earl of Someriet; and on the tenth of July following, he was made lord chambertain; to true is that faying,

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Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pestora cogis?

But this funshine of fortune lasted not long. Whether the king grew weary of him, as not being so agreeable as when he was first taken into favour, or whether the machinations of the jealous queen wrought his destruction, we cannot say; but being suspected of contriving the death of Sir Thomas Overbury by poisson, he was arrainged and condemned for the same; and though, through the elemency of the king, his life was spared, he was never after suffered to see the king's face, nor to come near his court.

Howbeit the king could not be long without an older idem; wherefore he took unto himfelf a beautiful youth, named George Villiers; and he loaded him with honours, and used him in

all respects like unto the other

And James believed himself a great king, and conceived high notions of the royal prerogative; insomuch that he looked upon the parliament as a troublesome and unnecessary thing; and thought it extremely hard, that so great a king should be bound by the laws of the tand, or his coronation oath; or that he should be obliged to call a parliament to make laws,

when he might do it alone by his absolute

power.

Moreover, he approved the book of Dr Black-wood, which laid it down as a principle, that the English were all slaves by reason of the Norman conquest.

With these notions he poisoned himself and his son, and laid the soundation of those treubles which ended in the ruin of his family.

And it came to pass in these days that a certain impostor, named Richard Hadock, pretended to preach in his sleep, in such fort, that though he were called aloud, or stirred and pulled by the hands or feet, yet he seemed not to hear or to feel.

And he continued to do this in the prefence of many perfons who reforted to hear him; infomuch that in a fhort time his fame was spread through the land, by the name of the fleeping preacher; and many were brought to believe that these mighty preachings were by inspiration from heaven.

# Tantum religio potuit fuadere foolorum !

But the king discovered the cheat, and commanded him in all places to declare himself an impostor

Howbeit the race of reverend fleepers continue, and infest the land with large long-taboured volumes of heavy and somniferous lumber unto this day.

And it came to pass in the seventeenth year of the reign of king James, that the wise of

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his bosom fell fick, and her sickness was unto death.

Then James the king was fore troubled, and he put on fackcloth and bewailed himfelf; and fo great was his forrow, that he spake not,

neither did he eat for many days

Howbeit he was a wife man, and he faid within himself, Why should I be any longer troubled, or why should my spirit be sunk within me? Our tears avail not to the dead, neither do they hear our cries.

Sorrow dimneth the eyes and grief withereth the countenance, but the finile of a friend re-

viveth the heart.

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So the king arofe, and washed himself, and

Now the rest of the acts of king James, and his wisdom, and his learning, and all the books that he wrote, behold thou mayest find them in the chandlers' shops unto this day.

And James flept with his fathers, after he had reigned over England twenty and two years; and Charles his ion reigned in his flead.

#### CHARLES I.

AND Charles was twenty and five years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England twenty and two years, and ten months, and his mother's name was Anne.

And he was a pious and religious prince, and wrote many good books; hymns also and prayers, and fundry meditations were the works of his han d.

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Howbeit he did that which was evil in the fight of the Lord, in following the steps of his father, and afpiring to absolute power.

And the anger of the Lord was kindled against him, and he caused a spirit of discontent to go forth among the people, and they came unto

the king and befought him, faving :

Most gracious fovereign! incline thine ear, we befeech thee, unto the voice of thy people, and let their cry come unto thee : behold we are a free people, we and our fathers have been free men unto this day.

Wherefore now then are we oppressed with arbitrary power, with forced loans, with tonnage and poundage, with ship-money, and with divers taxes imposed upon us without the

authority of Parliament?

Wherefore is the yoke of bondage laid upon us? a voke which we nor our fathers were

able to bear. Howbeit this remonstrance pleased not the king, neither was he moved therewith, except unto wrath; moreover he dissolved the par-

liament, and continued in his evil ways.

Then the anger of the people waxed great, and they faid among themselves, The king is ill-advised, his counsellors are nought; let us remove the wicked from before the king, and his throne shall be established in righteousness.

So they accused Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who was the king's prime favorite and chief minister, of divers crimes and misdemeanors; namely, That he engroffed into his hands by evil means a great number of

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offices and employments, fome whereof could hardly be executed by a fingle person: That he favoured and promoted the worship of Rome: That he neglected to guard the seas and protect the merchants: That he constrained several persons to purchase titles of honour, particularly the Lord Robartes of Truro, whom he inforced to pay ten thousand pounds for the title of baron: That he procured to his kindred and allies, and other unworthy persons, many titles and honours without their having done the state any service: With divers notorious crimes and henious offences.

Wherefore they most humbly befought the king, even for his own honour, and the honour of Almighty God, for the safety and welfare of his kingdom, and for the love which as a kind sather he bore unto his people, that he would be graciously pleased to remove this person from access to his sacred presence, and that he would not balance this one man with all these things: protessing, that until this great man was removed from intermeddling with the affairs of state, they were out of all hopes of any good success.

Nevertheless their petition was rejected.

Moreover the king was exceeding wroth, and he commanded the petition to be confumed with fire, and all the copies thereof to be defiroyed. And he protected his favourite from the public rage.

Howbeit he escaped not the hand of justice: for the anger of the Lord was kindled against him, and he stirred up the zeal of Felton the

D 3 lieutenant

lieutenant, who smote him to the heart that he died.

And it came to pass in these days, that great troubles arose in England on account of religion; many being smitten with the tinsel beauties of the church of Rome, went a whoring after her gods, and gave up their hearts unto the lusts thereof

And forafmuch as many tokens of his love appeared, it was thought that Laud the archbithop was corrupted by her fornications, that he had bowed the knee unto her idols, and lusted in his heart after her abominations.

Certain it is, he was very punctual in observing all the supersitious gestures, the bowings, the washings, the vestments, and all the painted ornaments in which the scarlet whore delighteth.

And he drew many after him, and occasioned much trouble in the land, and much nonfense,

and many triffing difputes.

Moreover he was suspected of debauching the king into this lewd amour, and imposing on his royal affections with the paint and patches of this inveigling harlot. Wherefore the people rose up against Laud, and in the sury of their zeal they put him to death.

Now these things were done that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, Blessed is he that watcheth and keepeth his garments, less he walk naked and they see his

fhame.

And it came to pass that the whole kingdom
was possessed by two evil spirits, the spirit of
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prelacy and the spirit of fanaticism. And the two spirits strove together with great fury, and the land was involved in blood and consusion.

Howbeit the spirit of fanaticism prevailed, and the king was discomsitted, and taken prisoner, and committed to the prison of Carisbrook Castle in the 1sle of Wight.

Then Charles lift up his voice unto the Lord, faying, Judge me, O God, and plead my cause

against an ungodly nation.

Mine enemies have pursued and overtaken me, but do thou deliver me out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of unrighteous and cruel men: deliver me in thy righteousness, and cause me to escape; incline thine ear unto me and save me.

Cast me not off in the time of old age, forfake

me not when my firength faileth:

Mine enemies speak evil against me, and they that lay wait for my soul take counsel together, saying, God hath forsaken him let us persecute and take him, for there is none to deliver him.

But let them be confounded and confumed that are adverfaries to my foul, let them be covered with reproach and dishonour that seek my

hurt.

of

Howbeit the prayer of Charles availed not, he was delivered up into the hands of his enemies; and they erected a new court of justice for the trial of the king, and they brought an accusation against him, saying,

He hath endeavoured to defiroy the rights and liberties of the people, and to rule with

an unlimited and tyrannical power; for which end he hath levied war against the parliament of England and the people thereof, and hath been the cause of all the blood which hath been shed in the land.

Now Charles denied the jurisdiction of this court, and demanded to know by what authority he was brought before them, or by what law of England he could be tried. But they answered him not a word

Howbeit a folemn fast was appointed, to feek the Lord, and beg his direction in the murder of the king.

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Moreover an infpired virgin was brought out of Hertfordshire, who pretended a revelation from heaven to encourage the faints in their pious work.

So they proceeded to this trial, and condemned him as a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and a public enemy to the commonwealth of England, to be put to death by fevering his head from his body.

Moreover, during the time of his trial, the head of his cane fell off, and no man knew why; wherefore it was thought the cane prophefied of what should come to pass.

And they treated him with great infolence, fpitting upon him, and puffing tobacco in his face, which they knew was nateful unto him: howbeit, he bore with patience their infults, neither opened he his lips against them.

And on the thirtieth day of the first month, which

which is called January, a scaffold was built before the gates of his palace, and he was brought thereon, and his head was cut off and showed unto the people. And some rejoiced, but many suppressed the greans which they durft not utter.

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

AND it came to pass after the death of king Charles, that the commons passed an act for annulling the house of lords, and abolishing the regal power as useless, burthensome, and dangerous; and the government of England was changed into a commonwealth.

And the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, the Lord Capel, and many others, who had been of the king's party, were put to

death.

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Moreover it was enacted, that all who posfessed any public post, should take out fresh grants, and new oaths, to qualify themselves

for holding the fame.

This grand alteration in the government occassoned also many others. The oaths of allegiance and supremacy were abolished: justice was no longer administered in the king's name, but in the names of the keepers of the liberties of England: A new council of state, consisting of thirty-nine persons, was chosen for the administration of public affairs under the parliament: New money was coined, and a new great seal was made; on one side of which was seen the parliament sitting, with this inscription, tion, The great feal of the Parliament of the common wealth of England; on the other side, the arms of England and Ireland, with these words, The first year of freedom, by God's blessing restored. And this seal was committed to a certain number of persons, who were stilled Keepers of the liberties of Great Britain.

Many also were the changes that were made in religion. Episcopacy was abolished, the common prayer despised; canting and hypocrify, and doing all kinds of wickedness in the name of the Lord, were the figns of grace; and every one worshipped God after the dictates

of his own heart.

Howbeit the fon of king Charles, who had fled beyond the feas, was invited into Scotland where he was proclaimed king; and he raifed an army of eighteen thousand men, and marched into England to the city of Worcester, and encamped there.

And Cromwell with an army of thirty thousand men pursued him to the gates of the city, where he pitched his tents, and prepared

to give him battle.

Now Cromwell was a valiant man, and his ambition was great, and behold he was tempted of the devil to fell himfelf unto him, on condition that he should have success in all his undertakings for twenty and one years.

But the devil is a cheat and a liar from the beginning; and it shall come to pass, that whosoever putteth his trust in him shall be deceived. He that hath ears to hear, let him ear.

At forme distance from the army of Cromwell

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was a very thick wood, in the middle of which the devil appointed Cromwell to meet him,

and to fign the contract.

And it came to pass on the third day of the month September, early in the morning, that Cromwell arose from his bed, and took with him one of his stoutest captains, whose name was Lindsey, and they entered the wood.

Howbeit the heart of Lindsey was seized with terror, his hair stood up, he turned pale, and

his knees knocked together.

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And he spake unto Cromwell, saying, Behold now my heart is smitten with dread, my spirit saileth, and I am even as a dead man, yet I know not for why.

And Cromwell upbraided him with cowardice, and faid unto him, Fear not, come on.

But Lindsey the captain answered and said, thou knowest-I am no coward; yet verily, verily, I say unto thee, my joints at this time are frozen with terror and assonishment, insomuch, that it is impossible for me to stir a step.

Then Cromwell faid unto him, Stand fill, and attend to what thou feeft. And he went a few paces from him, and lo, the devil rose up before him in the likeness of an ancient man,

with a roll of parchment in his hand.

His horns were in his pocket, his tail also and his hoof were concealed beneath his garment; wherefore Lindsey the captain refumed his courage, and he listened unto them with great attention.

And Cromwell faid unto the devil, Satan, why hast thou deceived me? The contract I

made was for one and twenty years, and behold thou hast drawn it for feven.

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And the devil faid unto Cromwell, Seven years is the utmost that I can allow unto thee, take it or leave it.

Then the anger of Cromwell was kindled against the devil, and he spake unto him with great serceness, saying, Fourteen years thou shalt allow me; deny it if thou darest.

Howbeit the devil was obstinate, and they scolded together with great fury; and the devil faid unto Cromwell, If thou likest not the bar-

gain, another shall have it.

But Cromwell fnatching the parchment from his hand, figned the contract for feven years; whereupon the devil in a cloud of finoke and fulphur vanished from his fight.

Then Cromwell returned to Lindsey in triumph, saying, The battle is our own; let us engage this day, for the devil hath given them

into mine hand.

But the heart of Lindsey was smitten within him, and he fled from the presence of Cromwell, and he rode day and night till he came to the house of a certain priest, whose name was Thorowgood, unto whom he told all that he had seen.

Moreover he prophefied, faying, Mine eyes have feen it, the hand of death is upon him, and at the end of feven years he shall furely die

And Thorowgood the priest was a man of great faith, and he believed the tale, and he caused it to be written in a book, and the book is preserved unto this day. Yet I would not that

that thou shouldest look for it, lest peradventure it should be hard to find.

And Cromwell returned to his army, and he drew them up in battle array, and he affaulted the city and took it; and the army of the king was discomfited, and many were flain by the edge of the sword.

Nevertheless he fell not into the hands of his enemies, neither was he taken in their snares: He was beset with dangers round about, but the hand of the Lord conducted him in safety.

And it came to pass that he was pursued into the middle of a wood called Boscobel, and he got up into a tree and concealed himself, that his pursuers passed by, and saw him not.

And the tree is called the royal oak unto this

day.

In a barn also he hid himself; two days and two nights concealed he himself from the rage of his enemies; straw only was his bed, and he was fed by the hand of a poor woman with buttermilk and bread.

Moreover he firipped off his royal robes, and difguifed himfelf in poor array; his hands also and his face he dyed with walnuts; a hempen shirt was next his skin, and his outward garment was a leathern doublet: in the night also he fled; in the darkness of the night he escaped.

And he walked from the going down of the fun even till the morning fiar appeared, infomuch that his feet were galled with blood.

Many other disguises put he on, and many other perils did he encounter; now on a miller's

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try dame on horseback: till at last arriving at the sea-side, he escaped to France in a small vessel belonging to a poor sisterman.

Mean time the power of Cromwell encreased, and his glory grew unto the height; infomuch that he set himself at the head of the Commonwealth, and was called the Protector thereof.

# OLIVER CROMWELL,

#### PROTECTOR.

NOW Crowwell was a valiant man, but a great hypocrite; and he humoured the times, pretending to piety, and to confult the Lord in all his doings.

Howbeit is character is doubtful, whether he was a righteous man or a rogue; neither is it determined by which appellation to call him unto this day: Peradventure he was a mixture of both.

Those who speak evil of him say, that he set up himself as an idol, and made the very streets of London like unto the valley of Hinnom, by burning the bowels of men as a facrifice to his Molockship: that his pretence was steedom for all men, and that by the help of that pretence he made all men his slaves, setting up himself above all that were ever called sovereign in England: that he summoned parliaments with a word of his pen, and dispersed them again with the breath of his mouth: that he took arms against taxes of scarce two hunthem

dred thousand pounds a-year, and raised them a himself to above two millions: that, under the pretence of reforming religion, he robbed it even to the skin, and then exposed it naked to the rage of all sects and herefies: that he fought against the king under a commission for him, and then took him forcibly out of the hands of those for whom he had conquered him, and butchered him in the open sace of all the whole world, with as little shame as conscience or humanity.

Thus he is made a monster of baseness, ingratitude, hypocrify, rebellion and usur-

pation.

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Howbeit there are others who defend him; faying, He was an illustrious warrior, a great politician, a man of the most consummate prudence, and who had the art of making himfelf both feared and respected: that if his government be compared with those of the two last kings, there will appear a very great disparity with regard to the glory and reputation of the English nation: that he made himself equally dreaded by France and Spain, and the United Provinces, who all courted his friendihip with fuch ardour, that they may be faid to have cringed to him beyond what was becoming; that if his ambition led him to aggrandize himfelf, it also led him to advance the glory of the English name, and the terror of their arms, even to the pitch of Roman greatness: that as to his morals, he was guilty of few of the vices to which men are commonly addicted: gluttony, drunkenness, gaming, luxury, and avarice, were crimes with

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with which he was never reproached: and as to his religion, his principle was, to leave every man at liberty, and to perfecute no one on that account: In fine, that by his great capacity, and uncommon abilities, he raifed himself to the supreme dignity, supported himself in it with great glory, and dying in peace, bequeathed it to his posterity.

And now behold, he that was a monster is become an hero! Wherefore, gentle reader, out of the two characters here given, thou mayest form such a one as seemeth best in thine

eyes, and call him Oliver Cromwell.

And it came to pass on the third day of the month September, the day on which he had signed the Devil's contract, that day his life was required of him; that it might be suffilled which was spoken by Lindsey the prophet, The hand of death is upon him, and at the end of seven years he shall surely die.

Now the rest of the acts of this ruler, and the surprizing things that he did, behold they are written in the books of the chronicles of the

kings of England.

And Cromwell flept with his fathers, and was buried in the chapel of Henry the Seventh, and Richard his fon was protector in his flead.

# RICHARD CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.

AND it came to pass that the man Richard was incapable of the reins of government; he had

had neither capacity to manage, judgment to guide, nor resolution to hold them; wherefore the parliament took from him the protectorship.

and deposed him from the government.

And now the commonwealth was left to drive at random, the government being fometimes administered by a council of officers, and fometimes, by a thing called a committee of fafety, and great confusion enfued in the land.

And there dwelt a man in the northern part of the ifland which is called Scotland, whose name was Monk: moreover he was the go-

vernor thereof, and a grear warriour.

Now this man, taking advantage of the public diffractions, affembled an army and marched to London declaring for the restoration of the

king.

And the people were terrified at his prefence, or peradventure they were wearied with perpetual changes and commotions; wherefore they agreed to his propofals, and fent meffengers unto the king, who was then in Holland. defiring his return.

And it came to pass on the twenty-ninth day of the fifth month, which is called May, that the king was conducted in great flate to his palace at Whitehall, and all the people shouted,

faying, Long live the King.

#### CHARLES II.

NOW as many enormous crimes had been committed by men of all degrees, infomuch that it was apprehended great numbers, not E3 thinking

thinking themselves safe, would depart out of the land; the first thing the king set himself to

do was to publish an act of indemnity .

Howbeit, he excepted out of it forty and nine persons, who had been principally concerned in the murder of his father Nevertheless only ten of them were executed.

And the king repealed all laws that had been made in favour of a popular government; moreover he restored the ancient discipline of the church, and replaced the bishops in their former dignity and jurisdiction.

About this time an infurrection happened in London, fet on foot by a small remnant of enthusiasis, not more than fifty, in order to de-

flioy all the monarchies of the earth.

These mad religionists were called fish monarchy men, who by reading the prophecies of Daniel, and the revelation of John, had perfuaded themselves that the time of our Saviour's visible reign on earth was come; and therefore it was their duty to take up arms for king Jesus against the powers of the world, and that no weapon formed against them should prosper, but that one should chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to slight.

In confidence of this prophecy being fulfilled, they declared they would rife up against the carnal, and possess the gate of the world; that they would never sheath the sword till Babylon (as they called monarchy) should become a hissing and a curse, and there were lest neither remnant, son, nor nephew: and that when they had led captivity captive in England, they

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would then go into France, Spain, and Germany, and bind their kings in chains, and their nobles in fetters of iron.

Howbeit these miserable men were deluded, being cut off in the city by the edge of the sword, even by the train-bands of the city were

they destroyed.

Now it came to pass that Charles gave a loofe to his appetites, and indulged himself in all manner of delights; and he sent forth his pimps and his nobles throughout all the land to search for the most beautiful women that could be found.

And they ministered unto the king according to his wishes: \*One brought him eyes that melted with a dying softness, another lips that seemed to say come kiss me: this brought him snowy breasts whose heaving softness swelled with love, and that a shape whose wanton motions seemed to promise bliss luxuriant.

Now the king was pleafed therewith, and he was enamoured of them all; and he put forth his fceptre unto them, and the land was filled

with roval bastards.

Moreover the nation taking example from the court, ran headlong into all manner of licentiousness and immorality. And having seen in the former reign all kinds of wickedness committed under the mask of piety, the least appearance thereof was now thought hypocrify.

All the wit of the nation was turned to the ridicule of religion and morality. The flage became a school of debauchery; and even the pul-

pit, fearing to be too grave for the times, abounded with wit: And whereas before, they used to seek the Lord, and implore his direction even in the most trifling affairs, it was now deemed almost superstitious to believe in him.

Howbeit the religion of the king, fays a noble author, § was that which is vulgarly, though unjustly, called none at all, namely

deifm.

But the anger of the Lord was kindled against the king and against the people of England, and he smote the land with a dreadful pestilence, infomuch that there died in one year upwards of fixty and seven thousand persons — Moreover in the following year a terrible fire fell on the city of London, which in four days time consumed the greatest part thereos.

Nevertheless these judgments made no impression on the spirit of Charles, who abandoned himself to his pleasures, and was carried away so violently by his lusts, that his whole time and his treasures were spent amongst harlots; and all matters relating to the government of his kingdoms were lest unto the management

of his brother the duke of York.

And Charles was guided by his brother in all things, infomuch that the people murmured greatly. Wherefore Killigrew the jefter reported unto the courtiers, faying, The king is very ill, and hath got a fore nose.

Then went the courtiers in unto the king and condoled with him, faying, We are forry to

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hear your majesty hath got a fore nose. Whereat the king marvelled greatly, asking who told them so? And they answered and said,

Killigrew told us.

Then the king fent meffengers unto Killigrew, commanding him to come before him: and when he was come, the king faid unto him, Why faideft thou, Killigrew, that I had got a fore nose? And Killigrew answered and faid, I concluded it must be fore, because your ma-

jesty hath been led so long by it.

Howbeit, the king liked not the jest; more over he reproved his jester very severely. And (whether it was thought that majesty was too ferious a thing to be laughed at, lest peradventure it should be made ridiculous; or that it was of too dangerous example, as it might sometimes set the whole nation a laughing at the king's expence; but) from that day no jester hath been kept in the king's court, only plain and solemn fools.

Now the rest of the acts of king Charles the Second, and his wit, and his gallantries, and all his intrigues, behold thou mayest find them

in bawdy novels unto this day

And Charles flept with his fathers, after he had reigned over England from the time of his reforation twenty and four years, eight months and nine days, and James his brother reigned in his flead.

# JAMES II.

NOW James was a woshipper of the church of Rome, he bowed the knee unto her idols, and

and went a whoring after all her abominations: her bowings, her washings, her sprinklings, her holy vestments, her incense, her ointments, her absolutions, her masses, her crosses, her idols, her miracles, her lies.

Moreover he was a zealous bigot to all abfurd and foolish tenets, which the cunning of her priests have invented to delude the ignorant and

enflave the mighty.

Nevertheless, when he ascended the throne of England, he made a speech to the people, declaring he would support the constitution both in church and flate, as it was by law effablifhed.

Howbeit, he afterwards thought fit to act contrary to this declaration, in every infrance; peradventure he made it with a mental referva-

tion for that very purpose.

And it came to pass that the Lord stirred up the heart of the duke of Monmouth, and he rebelled against him, and entered the land with an army; but he was defeated and taken prisoner, and his head was smitten off on Tower-Hill.

Many of his foldiers also were taken, infomuch that the prisons of the West were filled

therewith.

And Jefferies the judge was appointed to try them: and behold it was judgment without mercy; he looked on them, and they were condemned; he opened his lips, and it was death unto them.

Yea, so great was his cruelty, that when their eyes rolled in the agonies of death, then

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he mocked, and when their legs quivered in the air, then he fent for music, and called it dancing. Wherefore let his name perish from the face of the earth, and let all his generation be

hanged by the neck.

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But woe unto thee, O Kirk! || woe unto thee, thou barbarous infulter of wronged innocence! let thy fin be detefted in all ages and let thy name be accurfed from generation to generation! for behold thou hast done iniquity in the fight of the Lord, the cry of thine abomination is gone up unto heaven; and it shall come to pals, that whosoever heareth thy tale shall curse thee.

Now the thing which he did was this:

It came to pass in the town of Taunton, that he had condemned an ancient man unto death, and he was to be executed on the fign-post of the house where Kirk was fitting.

Then came the daughter of the poor old man, a lovely maiden, her cheeks were washed with tears as a rose in the morning-dew, and the look

of her eye was innocence distressed

And the threw herfelf at his feet, and embraced his knees for fome time in filent grief, and in the utmost agony of heart.

Major-general Kirk was appointed to attend on Jefferies, in this bloody business, with a troop of soldiers, to keep the people in awe, who hanged several by his own authority, without any trial. It was not possible for the king to find in the whole king dom two men more destitute of religion, honour, and humanity. They were two cruel and merciless tygers, that delighted in blood.

At length, when words could find a paffage, the lift up her eyes, fill dropping with tears,

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and befought him, faying,

O, fave my father! let not his grey hairs be dishonoured by a violent death! alas! he is an old man, and hath not many days to live: fuffer him to go down to the grave in peace,

that my foul may blefs thee.

Then Kirk commanded the virgin to arife, and he looked on her, and his heart was smitten with her beauties, infomuch that he burned to enjoy her. And he spake unto the maiden, saying, Behold now the life of thy sather is in mine hand, and I can do unto him whatsoever seemeth good in mine eyes: howbeit, thy beauty hath softened mine heart; if therefore thou wilt hearken unto my voice that I may enjoy thee, I swear unto thee his life shall be safe, not a hair of his head shall be in danger.

Then fell the maiden down at his feet, and bedewed the ground with her tears, and her anguish was very great; and she said unto him, O take my life, my life I will give for my father's willingly; but let not my lord desire this thing, do not this evil unto thine handmaid: alas! I am a poor virgin, mine innocence is mine only portion. I am besides my father's only child, and his heart is fond of me, he hath no other; and if I do this thing, what benefit shall I have of his life? for behold he will die with forrow.

And her tears flowed fo fast, that she could speak no more; and she continued with her sace towards the ground weeping.

But the heart of Kirk was hardened, and his foul was fet in him to do evil; and he fpake unto the virgin, faying, If thou do not inflantly comply, thy father dieth; nay, I will hang him up before thy face, and thine eyes shall behold his agonies; and he feemed to be going.

Then the damfel caught hold of the skirt of his garment, and she wept bitterly; and so moving was her grief, that it would have melted any human heart. And she cried out, Kill not my father! O let me speak! I cannot see him die, indeed I cannot. Here grief once more stopped her voice, and for some time she could not speak or weep; at length, listing up her eyes, Forgive me, heaven, she cried; father, forgive me, I will saye thy life, but I will not survive mine honour.

So she yielded unto him and was undone.— For no sooner had he satisfied himself with her ruined innocence, than he brought her to the window, and with an insulting smile showed

her her father hanging on the fign-post.

Transfixed with grief and horror, fhe fuddenly cried out—My father! O my father! what have I done! Then fhe funk upon the ground fpeechlefs and without motion: but life, unhappily for her, returned; fhe awaked from her trance all wild and diftracted, nor did her fenfes ever return to her any more.

Many other cruelties did they commit, and many other barbarities; infomuch that the land flunk of blood, and the face of the earth looked dreadful with the quarters of men, which they hanged up in eyery place, as a terror to all that

should oppose the measures of this violent and

bigotted prince.

But it came to pass that James was so eager in his advances to popery and arbitrary power, that the great men and the nobles, and all the people, were alarmed at his proceedings:—Wherefore they sent over messengers privily unto William the Prince of Orange, who had married the king's daughter, desiring his assistance to preserve the religion and the liberties of the people.

Then William raifed an army, and came over to England; and great fear came upon James because of his misdoings. Wherefore James fled from the presence of William, and became a fugitive all the days of his life.

Moreover his throne was declared vacant, and William his fon-in-law reigned in his ftead.—
This is the grand revolution, this is the epocha of English freedom.

## WILLIAM III.

AND William was called the deliverer, in as much as by him the land was delivered from popery and arbitrary power, and the liberties of the people, both civil and religious, were fettled and established upon a new soundation: the prerogatives of the crown were limited and the rights of the subject were ascertained.

For the lords and the commons of England, on the day that they offered him the crown, explained also the conditions on which he must

accept it, faying,

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Thou shalt not suspend or dispense with laws, or the execution of laws, by royal authority, without consent of parliament, it is illegal.

Thou shalt not levy money for the use of the crown, by pretence of prerogative, it is illegal.

Thou shalt not infringe the right of the subjects to petition the king, neither shalt thou persecute or commit any one for such petitioning, it is illegal.

Thou shalt not keep a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with

confent of parliament, it is illegal.

The election of members of parliament shall be free; and no freedom of speech and debate in parliament shall be impeached or questioned in any place or court out of parliament.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual

punishments inflicted.

Jurors shall be duly impannelled and re-

turned:

And finally, for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening, and preferving of the laws, parliaments shall frequently be held.

And we the people of England do claim, demand, and infift upon all these things as our

undoubted rights and liberties.

And William was a wife prince, and he ruled the kingdom with power and great glory; howbeit he had many oppositions, and it was with great trouble that he managed the haughty spirits of the English.

Moreover he made war upon the French,

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and he led on his armies himself; and the hand of the Lord was with him, and he discomfited them by land and by sea in many battles.

Now the rest of the acts of king William, his courage at the Boyne, the grand alliance that he made, the projects that he formed, and the battles that he sought, behold they are written in the books of the chronicles of the kings of England.

And William reigned over England thirteen years and one month, and he died; and Anne

his fifter-in-law reigned in his flead.

#### ANNE.

NOW Anne was thirty and feven years old when the began to reign; and the reigned over

England twelve years and five months.

And she pursued the measures which William her predecessor had begun, in order to oblige King Lewis of France to recal his grandson Philip, whom he had seated on the throne of Spain, and to place the crown on the head of Charles, the emperor Leopoid's second son.

Wherefore war was declared by the confederate powers of England, Holland, and Germany, against France and against Spain; and Marlborough the general was made commander of their armies; and he marched into Flanders,

and encamped there.

And the arm of the Lord was with him, and he was mighty in battle, and he defeated the French wherefoever he came: In all the battles that he fought he conquered; and what-

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foever town he befieged, it furrendered unto him.

Let Ramillies confess the wonders of his courage, let the siege of Lisle proclaim his conduct; Blenheim shall speak aloud the glory of his arms, and Oudenarde declare his invincible prowess; Tournay shall also remember him for ever, and bloody Malplaquet shall tremble at his name.

And great fear came upon all Frenchmen, and upon Lewis their king; wherefore he fought unto queen Anne for peace, and in an evil hour she hearkened unto him: A shameful peace was concluded at Utretcht, and the conquests of Marlborough were made in vain.

Now it came to pass in these days, that the land was divided between two samous giants! and the name of the one was Whiganza, and the name of the other was Toribundos. And there was enmity between the partizans of Whiganza, and the partizans of Toribundos, informuch that they spake of each other with great bitterness and many reproaches.

And the giant Toribundos fent forth an evil spirit in the shape of a priest, and he called his name Sacheverel; and when he was strongly possessed, he would rave of Fasse Brethren, of Evil Communication, of Passive Obedience, of Non-resistance, and many other absurdities.

Now the party of Toribundos adored him as a God; many pictures of him were taken, and prints of his face were dispersed in every corner; yea, so worthily was he distinguished, that the very piss-pots of the land displayed his counte-

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nance at their bottoms, and showers of honour were daily poured upon him.

Many hardy champions also enlisted themfelves beneath his banners, and fought his bat-

tles with a desperate and zealous surv.

Howbeit there arose from the tribe of Whiganza, a valiant hero whose name was Benjamin, and he buckled on him the shield of reason, and grasping in his hand the sword of truth, he marched into the host of Toribundos, and the whole army fled from before him, or fell by his hand: yea, so totally were they deseated, that they turned not again unto this day.

Now the rest of the acts of queen Anne, and all her glorious conquests; her piety also to the clergy, and the fifty churches that she built, behold, if thou livest to see them, thou mayest

die an old man.

And Anne flept with her fathers, and was buried in the chapel of Henry the Seventh, and George of Hanover reigned in her flead.

## GEORGE I.

AND George was fifty and fix years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over England twelve years and ten months, and his mother's name was Sophia.

Now it came to pass that the son of king James the Second, who had been abroad since his father's abdication, attempted to set himself

on the throne of Great Britain.

And there were great commotions in the land, and the spirits of the people were sirred up to rebellion in many places. And

And the friends of James affembled an army and marched to Prefion: and they were encountered there by the king's forces under the command of Wills and Carpenter, and entirely defeated.

Foster also, their general, with the lords Derwentware, Witherington, Nithisdale, Wintourn, Kenmure, and many others, were taken captive, and committed to the Tower of London; and the heads of some were smitten off on Tower-Hill, but some escaped.

The Earl of Marr also attembled an army in Scotland, but he was discomfitted and put to

flight by the Duke of Argyle.

And now the crown of Great Britain began to fit firm on the head of king George; his virtues also began to appear, and those that spake evil of him were consounded and put to thame.

And behold it came to pass in these days, that a firong delusion was sent amongst them, and all the people of the land were stricken with madness.

They looked towards the Southern fea, and behold a furprifing bubble arose on the furface of the water; its circumference filled the firmament of heaven, and its height reached unto the clouds.

And in the midft of the bubble were feen the appearance of fumptuous palaces, fine gardens, gilt chariots, gold, filver, and precious flones, and whatfoever the heart of man could defire.

And the people ran together in crowds, faying, ing, We will be rich; we will be all lords and

princes of the earth.

Many also disposed of their lands and their houses, their goods and their merchandize, their plate, their jewels, and their cloaths, in order to purchase the shadows in the bubble.

Howbeit the delufion began to abate, and whilft they were looking, lo! the bubble brake, and all the gay appearances vanished

into fmoke!

Then were heard weepings and wailings, and bitter lamentations: he whose delusive dreams had flattered him with delicious gardens and a sumptuous palace, awakes and finds himfelf in a wretched garret, or sweeping those walks which he had planted for himself: He whose gilt liveries had glittered in his imagination, is compelled for want to wear one himfelf; and he who sed on venison at five guineas a haunch, now dines in Pudding-lane on a two-penny chop.

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But woe unto you managers, woe unto you jobbers, woe unto you the directors thereof! for the miferies of the land are at your doors; the cries of the poor are against you; the ruin of thousands compel them to curse you, and the vengeance of heaven shall fall heavy on

your heads.

Now the rest of the acts of king George, and all that he did, are they not written in the books of the chronicles of the kings of England?

And George flept with his fathers, and was buried in his own tomb at Hanover, and George his fon reigned in his stead. GEORGE

### GEORGE II.

AND George was forty and four years old when he began to reign, and he reigned over Britain thirty and four years, and his mother's name was Sophia.

And he was a great warrior, and a wife politician. By the wifdom of his ministers, the courage of his generals, and the bravery of his admirals, Britain was brought to the highest

pinnacle of her glory.

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In these days her old enemy the king of the French sought to compass her about, and to place Charles Edward, the Bastard, upon the throne; but he was discomfited, both he and his army, and they were obliged to run to and fro, and to hide themselves in caves by day, and disguise themselves in women's apparel, to save them from the sury of William of Cumberland and his army. Nevertheless many of them were taken; and the nobles they beheaded on Tower-Hill, but all those of low estate were hanged on a tree.

But though their counfels were brought to nought, yet was not their enmity against England and against her king abated; for they foon after began to encroach upon her provinces,

and to carry away her fubjects captive.

Therefore was the fury of George and the nation kindled against that deceitful nation, and he seized her thips, and made proclamation of war against her.

And appointed William Pitt to be his minister; and the favour of the Lord was with William, for whatfoever he devifed did presper, and his name filled France with terror, and

Spain with difmay.

The generals that he appointed over the ar mies, and the admirals to whom he gave the command of the fleets, obeyed his voice, and

acquitted themselves valiantly.

And all the world was filled with the fame of their victories: The cities which they took, the islands which furrendered to their arms, and the ships which they destroyed, shall be an enfample to all future generals and admirals.

And the rest of the acts of king George, and the foolish peace which followed a successful war, are they not written in the book of Smol-

lett the hifforian.

And George slept with his fathers, and was buried in the chapel of Henry the Seventh, and George his grandson reigned in his stead.

### GEORGE III.

GEORGE the Third was twenty and two years old when he began to reign, and his father's name was Frederick Prince of Wales.

He was a good and virtuous prince, and went not a whoring after firange women; but did that which is right in the fight of the Loid, by

taking unto himf-If a wife.

And the was adorned with that which furpasseth jewels and rubies; she cloathed herself with virtue as with a garment, and from the poor and needy she turned not away.

And George loved her above all women, and

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they begat many fons and daughters; fo that from the days of Noah even unto this day, no king had so great a family, and wherewithal so

comely to look upon.

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And it came to pass that George dismissed the wife men in whom his grandfather confided; and preferred the counfel of a Scotchman; and put ministers over the people who laid grievous obnoxious taxes upon them; and because they murinured, therefore fought they the more grievously to vex them. Some they put in prifon, others were punished with heavy fines; and the laws and liberties of the kingdom they fought utterly to change: wherefore the wrath of the nation was flirred up, and there was great and violent murmurings against them. And many provinces, even all America, raifed up the flandard of rebellion; and after long wars, wherein the hands of fons were raifed against their fathers, and fathers against fons, the arms of the Americans prevailed; and they became a separate state. Then these wicked ministers were turned from their places, and others put in their stead, who called themselves the Coalition; nevertheless they changed not their measures, but sought to exalt themselves both against the king and his subjects; and to firengthen themselves they called to their affiftance those wicked ministers whom they had formerly bitterly condemned, faying, "We " shall divide the spoil, we shall posses all the " posts and pensions, and none shall be able to " pluck them out of our hands."

But the council of the wicked did not stand;

for William Pitt, the fon of that William whom all Britain before did honour, raifed up his voice against them and prevailed; for both the king and the people clave unto him, and they brake the yoke which these wicked ministers had made to bind all the land, and the king banished them from all posts for ever.

After those days a great and wonderful madness broke out among a people in France; so wonderful was it, that from being worshippers of kings, they became in the twinkling of an eye king killers and queen murderers. And all that had the blood of royalty in their veins they

did cruelly defiroy.

So great was the destruction through the land, that many thousand gullotines could not clear the prisons of their innocent victims; wherefore they drowned them in hundreds, and butchered them in thousands; and he who could invent the most speedy method to destroy the human race, was accounted worthy of all honour.

And every good man, and every virtuous woman, were obliged to fly out of the land, or to hide themselves in rocks and caves from the fury of Roberspierre, and the infernal monfiers with whom he overspread the land.

And they made the house of God a repository for the engines of their destruction, and banished all priests and religion from the land; and set up a whore in its stead, to whom they gave the name of Liberty and Equality.

And many were drunk to madness with her abominations, and faid, we will exalt her through

through all kingdoms of the earth; their kings will we bind in chains, and their princes with fetters of iron. And they fought out the most wicked men they could find, and sent them through all the earth, to pollute it with the poison of their words, and to get all men to worship the whore whom they set up.

And many of them came into England, and with their forceries beguiled many shallow and foolish men: especially a stay-maker, whose

name was Thomas Paine.

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And they made Thomas their apostle in Britain, and he began to exhort all men to rebellion, by telling them they were galled with tyranny and loaded with taxes, saying, "Come" unto us all ye who are laden with crimes and debts, hearken unto us, and we will gorge you with fat things. The rich bishopricks, the fat livings of the priests, the great estates of the nobles, and the full coffers of the merchants and tradesmen of London, &c. shall be divided among you, for LIBERTY and EQUALITY shall be established throughout the land."

And rogues and vagabonds opened their ears and liftened to his words; and they began to make pikes and daggers, and other infruments of war, and appointed them captains of fifties, and captains of hundreds to train them to arms.

And fear began to fpread itself among all good men and peaceable citizens, and sleep almost departed from their eyes, because of the horror of the pikes and daggers.

But one Edmund Burke, a feer, being en-

dued with wisdom and knowledge, made proclamation to the king, to his ministers, and to all the people, saying, "Rouse ye, rouse ye, "Britons and fellow-subjects! rouse ye from "your lethargy before ye be utterly destroyed! "even as the people of France are at this day. "A legion of devils are come over, their eyes "are already glutted with your fat livings and sair estates, and except ye exert yourselves, and banish them from the land, their daggers will drink your blood, and the blood of your fons and daughters, and leave you neither root nor branch."

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And all wife men hearkened unto his word, and William Pitt and other ministers of the king followed his counsel; and they banished Thomas Paine their apostle out of the land, and some of his followers they put in prison, some they sent to Botany Bay, and some they hanged

on a tree.

And of the other acts and occurrences of his reign; how a certain class of men, who called themselves reformers and patriots, were conflantly preaching up reforms and changes, and prophecying deftruction and ruin under the administration of William Pitt, to get him out, and themselves in, and of the padlocks that were clapped on their mouths, &c. &c. &c. are they not recorded in the history of Belsham, (and other historians of a day,) and circulated by the Corresponding Society. Howbeit in them there are many things recorded which we ought not to cledit, because they wrote these things to please a party, and not to record the truth. He He that is wife let him refrain from treafon, and his mouth from speaking feditious words; then shall he dwell in fasety, and his seed after him.

But he that is foolish and obstinate, that plotteth mischief against his king and country, to kindle the slames of war in our bosoms, Botany Bay will be his dwelling-place, or the New Drop his portion.

And behold the sceptre continueth in George's hand, the crown is also on his head; and he sitteth on the throne of his majesty unto

this day.

Where that he may long continue, let us pray, That his ministers be just, and his counsellors be wife, and his captains courageous; so shall he become the terror of France, and the wonder of Europe,

Take away the wicked from before the king, and his throne shall be established in righte-

oufnefs.

Then we will come before his presence with thanksgiving, and enter into his court with praise; we will be thankful unto him, and speak good of his name.

And now behold these are the names of the kings of England, and these are their genera-

tions.

Royal

### Royal Genealogies.

George the Third, was the grandfon of George the Second, who was the fon of George the First, who was the coufin of Anne, who was the fifter-in-law of William the Third, who was the fon-in-law of James the Second, who was the brother of Charles the Second, who was the fon of Charles the First, who was the fon of lames the First, who was the cousin of Elizabeth, who was the fifter of Mary, who was the fifter of Edward the Sixth, who was the fon of Henry the Eighth, who was the fon of Henry the Seventh, who was the cousin of Richard the Third, who was the uncle of Edward the Fifth, who was the fon of Edward the Fourth, who was the cousin of Henry the Sixth, who was the fon of Henry the Fifth, who was the fon of Henry the Fourth, who was the coufin of Richard the Second, who was the grandfon of Edward the Third, who was the fon of Edward the Second, who was the fon of Edward the First, who was the fon of Henry the Third, who was the fon of John, who was the brother of Richard the First, who was the fon of Henry the Second, who was the coufin of Stephen, who was the cousin of Henry the First, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the fon of William the Conqueror, who was the fon of a Whore.

Thus endeth the Chronicle of the KINGS

of ENGLAND.

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Chronicle having met with a copy of The Chronicle of the Derby Blues, which on account of its similarity of sile with the above, and the many droll incidents that it contains; has here inserted it for the entertainment of the Reader.

N. B. The acts which it records are true, and are

(by many) remembered even unto this day.

# THE CHRONICLE OF THE

## DERBY BLUES.

### CHAP. I.

1. The French King and the Pope confult about the invasion of Britain. 4. The destruction of the Hereticks resolved on. 6. Charles vows to bring the three Kingdoms under the Pope's Authority; the King of Spain agrees to affist them in thrir attempts. The Pope blesses Charles: he departs and lands in Caledonia, and is joined by many of the malcontents in that Kingdom.

1. NOW it came to pass, that in the 19th year of the reign of George the son of George, King of Great Britain, that Charles the son of James, who was said to be the son of James, who was the son of Charles, who was the son of James, who was descended from Retrio the Fidler, invaded the Kingdom of Great Britain.

2. For Lewis the French king had communed with Benedict the pope, faying, I am thy eldeft fon O Benedict, wherefore now if I have found G 3 fayour

favour in thy fight grant unto me a flore of indulgencies, and I will furnish unto Charles the fon of the Pretender, who abideth under thy roof, flore of men of war, money also, and ammunition will I furnish unto him.

3. And it thall come to pass that he shall invade the Kingdom of Britain, and many of the

men called Jacobites shall join him.

4 And he shall utterly destroy many of the hereticks thereof, and others shall he bring into bondage, for they spurn at thy Holy Church,

and deny thy authority, O Benedict.

5. And the faying pleafed Benedict, and he answered and faid unto him, thou art my beloved fon O Lewis, and thou shalt have store of indulgences! and what soever seemeth good unto thee do it with all thy might, for the keys of heaven are in my hands, and if thou doest amiss I will abundantly pardon thee.

6. And Charles made obeisence, and sware unto them, even by the seven facraments, saying, I will fulfil all your desires, O Benedict and Lewis, Great Britain and Ireland shall bow the knee unto thee, O Most Holy Father, and kiss thy toe with reverence, neither shall they evermore endeavour to frustrate the design of

Lewis my beloved coufin.

7. And Philip, King of Spain, wrote letters unto them, faying, Your defigns, O my friends, are righteous, therefore will I concur therein, with all my might and with all my firength, yea, my men of war and my treasures also shall be subservient unto ye.

8. And benedict lift up his eyes, and bleffed Charles Charles, and faid unto him, The Lord profper thy undertaking, go forth, my fon, and do thou cause thy three kingdoms to be reconciled unto our Holy See; so shalt thou, in some fort, atone for the fins of Henry the Eight, thy wicked predecessor.

9. So Charles took leave and departed, and landed in Caledonia, and many reforted unto

him.

#### CHAP II.

- I. Devonshire requests leave of the King to raise a regiment in Derbyshire; it is granted, and he is appointed Colonel thereof. 5. He comes to Derby, and collects the subscriptions. 10. Officers appointed, many of those recommended by Nathan not men of valour. Captain Lowe raifes a Company, he brags of their attachment to him. 18. The regiment comes to Derby, and are reviewed by Devonshire. 22. Tidings brought of the approach of Isfachar; Devonshire is determined to fight, but the regiment refuses. 30 They march to Nottingham; that place is much terrified A remarkable instance of valour in standard-bearer Mills. 49. The regiment affrighted at a drove of cattle; Captain Lowe runs away, and his men follow him. 54. Lieutenant Gretton burfts a drum. and his flung from his horfe. 59. They return to Derby, and are discharged.
  - 1. AND whilft these things were doing, Devonshire arose, and said unto the King, O King live for ever! let thy throne be established in righteousness, and thine enemies made to see from the sace of thy mighty men.

2. But behold now, if I have found favour in thy fight, grant unto thy fervant thy royal commission, that I may raise thee a regiment in the province where I dwell, for why should thy servant be idle, when the enemies of the king are conspiring against him.

3 And the faying pleased the king, and he answered and said unto him, thou hast our leave, do has thou hast said, and of the regiment so to be raised, be thou Colonel. So Devonshire

took leave and departed.

4. Now this Devenshire was a mighty man, honoured of his king and beloved of his country, he had been twice Viceroy of the kingdom of Ireland, more over he was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby.

5. And he came unto Derby, and faid unto the rulers thereof, and to the mighty men of the neighbouring villages, come near unto me all ye that are loyal and flout of heart, and

hearken unto my voice.

6. For Islachar is approaching, he hath taken the capital of Caledonia, and threateneth to bring us into bondage, to put a yoke upon our necks, and to cause us to bow down unto idols.

7 Now therefore, be ye fledfaft and immoveable, gird every man his fword upon his thigh, and let us behave ourfelves valiantly, that George the king may know that the men of Derby are good and true.

8. Moreover, he faid unto them, unfiring your purfes, that ye may raife unto us a regiment, and I will largely contribute thereto.

my fon alfo fhall lay on a helping hand.

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9. And he began to collect, albeit, many of those who had large possessions were poor in spirit; and the money collected amounted unto fix thousand talents.

10. And he began to appoint captains over tens, and captains over fifties. Lieutenants

alfo, and flandard-bearers appointed he.

of Nathan, a man of power, who were not men of valour, ferving only for the fake of pay.—
And the thing grieved Devonshire forely, for he said, surely we shall become a scorn and derision before the sace of our enemies

12. And when the regiment was raifed, they numbered it, and the number thereof was 720

men.

13. And these men were arrayed in blue, according to the tradition of Samuel; albeit, it was a colour of no repute, for the men of that garb had fled before their enemies in Germany.

14. Now there was among the captains a man named Lowe, of the tribe of Hazlewood, he was a mighty hunter, he faid unto the men of his company, verily, lffachar and his men are rebels, therefore will we purfue them unto the uttermost corner of the land, until we have destroyed them, for he said in his heart, they will see before us, even as the timorous hare before my dogs.

15. And he made great boasting among his kinsfolk and acquaintance, faying, my company are all brave men, for behold, if I ascend into Heaven above, or go down into the lowest chambers of Hell, these men will sollow me,

yea, they will attend me wherever I go.

16. And the faying of this man was in part verified.

17. And Devonshite sent letters unto the several officers, saying, gather yourselves together, both ye and your men, that I may review ye.

18. And they affembled themselves together and came unto Derby, even as Devonshire had

faid unto them.

19. And they drew out into a place called the Holmes, the fame is encompassed by the River Derwent, and there were they reviewed

20. And when Devonshire came to behold them, he perceived that many of their officers were stripplings, who tottered under the weight of their cockades, neither were they able to wield the sword.

21. And he shook his head, and said, are these thy mighty men, O Derby, the Lord protect thee! for surely vain is the help of these men.

22. And whilft they were yet in the field, forrowful tidings were brought them, faying, Isachar is at Ashburn, and will be with you on the morrow.

23. And when Devonshire heard these things, indignation and wrath came upon him, and he said, surely their Van Guard cannot exceed fix hundred, therefore why should we sear? go to, let every man be of good cheer, and prepare himself for battle, let us meet them on the plains of Shirley, for I trust in the Lord, we shall discomsit them.

24. Albeit fear came upon them, fo they hearkened

hearkened not unto the voice of Devonshire, for they said one to another should we be slain, our wives would grieve, our damsels also would make great lamentation.

25. So each man took up his weapon, and

prepared to flee.

26. And when Devonshire saw that he prevailed not with them to tarry, he reasoned with them, saying, if ye are determined to go hence, let us join ourselves unto William the King's son, who now lieth in Staffordshire, or unto Wade, the general, whose abiding was in the province of York, peradventure we may be of service to our country.

27. And they communed among themselves, faying, if we join ourselves unto William, then shall we be in great danger, but if we join ourselves unto Wade we shall surely be safe, for

he is a peaceable man.

28. So they resolved to march unto Nottingham, under covert of the night, and Devonshire said unto them, go to, restress yourselves, lest ye faint by the way, or lest ye be slain on an empty stomath.

29. And there was given unto every man a portion of bread and cheefe, moreover they

had firong drink in abundance.

30. And about the 10th hour they departed, fome whooping and hollowing, others curing and fwearing, others weeping and wailing, and gnathing of teeth, and of these were numbers, and the cry of them was great.

31. And they journeyed and came to Burrowash, a village as thou goest to Nottingham

there

there they made war upon the poultry, moreover they drank much firong drink, and departed,

forgetting to pay.

32. And as they drew nigh unto Nottingham, word was brought unto the men of that place, faying, Issachar is coming, verily he is on this side Staplesord; and the men of Nottingham were fore assaid, and their hearts sailed them.

33. And they fent forth messengers to spy out the road, and to bring them intelligence.

34. And the messengers returned, saying, it is even so, for the young man approacheth swiftly, moreover his army is ten thousand

ftrong.

35. And the rulers of that place, arose and laid their heads together, and said one to another, surely the young man cometh for money, therefore let us give it him, and it shall come to pass that he will be merciful unto us, and unto our wives, and to our little ones.

36. And they gave unto Smith, the usurer, twelve thousand talents, saying, give this unto Islachar, in the name of the men of Nottingham: so shall his wrath be assuged, and shall

have mercy upon us.

37. Albeit, he came not for the money, for

he was otherways employed.

38: And Devonshire came unto Nottingham, and it came to pass that when the men thereof faw how they had been deceived, and that they had been afraid where there was no danger, they flung up their hats, faying, "God bless George the King, and may all the devices of Islachar come to nought"

39. Albeit

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39. Albeit Islachar was at Derby, and heard them not.

40. And when the men of Devonshire had again refreshed themselves, they said one to another, this is no abiding place for us, neither

is there fafety in Nottingham.

41. And they took their journey northwards, by the way of Sherwood, the fame is a forest, of George the King: and they came safe to Mansfield, though every man was forely affrighted.

42. Now there was among them a ftandardbearer, named Mills, of the tribe of St-Giles, he was a man of war from his youth; but he was a great boafter, moreover he was a publican

and a finner.

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43. And he vaunted much, and faid, in the days of my youth I was deemed a man of valour, for a drunken man offended me, and I fmote him with the edge of the fword, I will do so likewise to Islachar, for what is he, that he defieth the armies of George our King?

44. And while they journeyed, there came unto them a messenger, saying, Islachar cometh with speed, and he will be with you in

half an hour.

45 And Mills cried with a loud voice, faying, "Halt we men in the front, or the rear will

inevitably be cut off!"

46. And they laughed him to fcorn, faying, how is the mighty fallen, and his honour laid in the dust; but they slacked not their pace, for happy was the man who was swiftest of foot.

47. But the messenger was a liar, and the

the truth was not in him; yet nevertheless

they were fore affrighted.

48. And they fent out parties to fpy out the land, lest peradventure they might be furprised unawares.

49. And they returned in the night, having heard much talking and a great noise, like unto the trampling of an army, and they made their report unto Devonshire, saying now of a truth the young man approacheth, we are not deceived, for we have seen him with our eyes, and their van-guard is two thousand.

50. And when the men of Captain Lowe heard this, they cried out, faying, Captain what must we do to be faved? and he answered them, 6. Run Lads Ru; and he turned his back and fled, and his men followed him.

51. This was done that the prophecy of the captain might be fulfilled which he fpake unto Cope the 'fquire, faying, my men will follow

me wherefoever I go.

52. And they fled in great confusion, and many were forely affaulted by the sumes of the liquor within, and being sick with fear they spued hideously, albeit it was a false alarm, for they were only a herd of cattle which the owners were driving to a place of security.

53. And one of these men lost in the flight a warlike instrument called a Drum, yet he turned not back to look after it, neither unto

the right hand, nor unto the left.

54. And Gretton the Lieutenant came riding furiously, and he whipped his horse cruelly, saying, "Flee swiftly, for on thy speed dependent my itse."

55. And

55. And he saw not the drum, but rode upon it and burst it, and the noise thereof was like unto the report of a great gun, and the beast was affrighted and threw his rider to the ground, and he roared out terribly, saying, "I am stain," and the smell of this man was grievous.

56. And they came unto Retford, and there they abode till word was brought that the young man was returned from Derby by the

way which he came.

57. And they returned with joy, and when they came righ unto Derby, they gave a shout saying, "Hail! Derby, happy are we to behold thee, for we feared never to see thee again!"

58. And they came into Derby, albeit they were foon discharged, for Islachar had taken with him the money which should have main-

tained them.

59 So they were discharged, and each man went his way, some unto their labour, (sore against their wills,) but others said, we are gentlemen, neither will we ever more do any service work, and these adhered to Granby the Marquis.

60. Now the rest of the acts of the Blues are they not well known? and the money that was expended by them: is it not written in the Book of Samuel the Scribe? And these men are called beast drivers, even unto this day.

NOTTINGHAM:

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