

over this, George Broun, late of Beckworth co., Surrey, (and others who are named,) at the the traitorous procurement and stirring of the said duke, the said 18th of October in the year aforesaid at Maidstone as rebels and traitors intended, &c., the king's death, and on that day and on the 20th of the same month at Rochester, and on the 22d at Gravesend, and on the 25th at Guildford, assembled, harnessed and arrayed in manner of war, and made sundry proclamations against the king to execute their said traitorous purpose: and also at the traitorous motion of the said duke, William Noreys, late of Yackenden co., Berks, knight, Sir William Berkeley of Beverston, Sir Roger Tocote, of Bromham, Richard Beauchamp Lord St Amand, William Stonor, knight (and others who are named,) on the said 18th October, at Newbury co., Berks, and John Cheyney (and others who are named), at Salisbury, compassed and imagined the king's death. The parties enumerated were therefore declared to be convicted and attainted of high treason, and their estates to be forfeited."

OOO.

TENOUR OF THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO RICHARD III. ADMINISTERED BY COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

(See p. 321.)

[Harl. MSS., No. 433. fol. 141.]

"I SHALL true and faithfull leigeman be, to our sovereign lord, King Richard the Third, by the grace of God King of England and of France, and lord of Ireland, and to him, his heirs and successors, kings of England, my truth and faith shall bear during my life, nor no treason nor other thing hide that should be hurtful to his royal person, but that I shall open and disclose it to his highness or to some of his noble council in all haste possible that I can, and his part utterly take against all earthly creatures, nor no livery, badge, nor cognizance shall take from henceforth of any person, nor none of his rebels and traitors succour, harborer, nor favour contrary to the duty of allegiance, but put me in my utmost devoir to take them. So help me God," &c.

Given at Sandwich, 16th January, A^o 1 Ric. III., 1484.

PPP.

PLEDGE GIVEN BY KING RICHARD III. FOR THE SAFETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF EDWARD IV.

(See p. 326.)

[Harl. MSS. No. 433. fol. 308.]

MEMORANDUM that I, Richard, by the grace of God King of England and of France, and lord of Ireland, in the presence of you my lords spiritual and temporal, of you mayor and aldermen of my city of London, promise and swear *verbo regio* and upon these Holy Evangiles of God by me personally touched, that if the daughters of Dame Elizabeth Gray, late calling herself Queen of England, that is to wit, Elizabeth, Cecil, Anne, Katherine and Bridget, will come unto me out of the sanctuary of Westminster, and be guided, ruled and demeaned after me, I shall see that they be in surety of their lives, and also not suffer any manner of hurt, by any manner person or persons to them or any of them in their bodies and persons to be done by way of ravishment or defouling contrary to their wills, nor them nor any of them imprison within the Tower of London or other prison, but that I shall put them in honest places of good name and fame, and their honestly and courteously shall see to be found and treated, and to have all things requisite and necessary for their exhibition and finding as my kinswomen. And if I shall, do marry such of them as now be marriageable to gentlemen born and every of them give in marriage lands and tenements to the yearly value of two hundred marks for term of their lives, and likewise to the other daughters when they come to lawful age of marriage if they live; and such gentlemen as shall happ to marry with them I shall straitly charge from time to time lovingly to love and intreat them as their wives and my kinswomen as they will avoid and eschew my displeasure. And over this that I shall yearly from hence-

forth content and pay, or cause to be contented and paid for the exhibition and finding of the said Dame Elizabeth Gray during her life, at three terms of the year, to John Neffeld, one of the esquires for my body, for his finding to attend upon her, the sum of seven hundred marks of lawful money. And moreover I promise to them that if any surmise or evil report be made to me of them by any person or persons, that then I shall not give thereunto faith nor credence, nor therefore put them to any manner of punishment, before that they or any of them so accused may be at their lawful defense and answer. In witness whereof, &c., the 1st day of March in the 1st year of my reign (1484).

QQQ.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE OF ARMS FROM ITS FOUNDATION BY RICHARD III. TO THE PRESENT TIME.

(See p. 329.)

COLD HARBOUR, the "right fair and stately house" munificently awarded to the College of Heraldry by King Richard III., was anciently styled Coldeherbergh. Stow calls it Cole-herbet, Maitland and Pennant Cold Harbour. It is thus described in the letters patent that perpetuate the grant:—"One messuage with the appurtenance in London, in the parish of All Saints called Pulteney's Inn, or Cold Harbour." This house, which had long been the residence of the princes of the blood, the nobility, and the highest gentry, was built in the reign of Edward III. by Sir John Poultney, who had been Lord Mayor of London four times, whence it was called Poultney's Inn, and which name it long retained after it passed into other hands. Its last owner, John Holland, Duke of Exeter, (who was the first husband of Anne, eldest sister of Edward IV. and Richard III.,) lost it by attainure of Parliament, so that at Richard's accession it was in the crown, and was by him bestowed, as above narrated, on the officers of the College of Arms in the 1st year of his reign. On the death of this monarch at Bosworth Field, all his acts were rendered null; he was attainted, pronounced an usurper, and all his grants were cancelled. That to the Heraldry was declared void, and the officers at Arms were ordered to remove. It was in vain that they pleaded having performed the duties enjoined them, or that Garter king-at-arms claimed it in his private capacity; the mansion was taken possession of by Henry VII., and the Heraldry were compelled to quit their college. They retired to a conventual building near Charing Cross, intitled "our Lady of Ronceval," which had been a cell to the priory of Roncevaux in Navarre, and stood upon part of the site of the present Northumberland House; but having no claim to the property, they were there only upon sufferance of the crown, and in the reign of Edward VI., the place was bestowed upon Sir Thomas Cawarden. During the previous reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. the Heraldry frequently and earnestly petitioned the throne for a grant of some house or place wherein to hold their assemblies, but without success. King Edward VI., however, in a charter in his third year, and by authority of Parliament, endeavoured to make them some amends by exemplifying to them their ancient privileges, but it was not until the reign of Queen Mary that the Heraldry were re-established in a permanent abode. This sovereign, by charter bearing date the 18th July, in the second year of her reign, re-incorporated "the Kings, Heraldry and Pursuivants at Arms;" and their original habitation at Cold Harbour having been taken down, and a number of small tenements erected upon its site, the queen bestowed upon them "a messuage with its appurtenances called Derby House, within the city of London, and in the street leading from the south door of the cathedral church of St. Paul's to a place thence called Paul's Wharf, thentofore parcel of possessions of Ed., Earl of Derby, and to be by the said corporation held in free burgage of the city of London."

In this edifice—and restored to their pristine importance—the Officers of Arms continued to dwell undisturbed during the sovereignty of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I.; but the reign of Charles II. found them once more bereft of a house,—the great fire of London, in the year 1666, having entirely consumed their college. The Heraldry, however, had the great good fortune to save all their muniments and books, except one or two; and the re-building of their college, now in ruins, was, by act of Parliament for re-building the city, directed to be begun within three years. On the site, then, of the former edifice was erected the regular quadrangular building as it

now appears, and which was considered at that time one of the best designed and handsomest brick edifices in London. The hollow archway of the great gate in particular was esteemed "a singular curiosity." In November, 1683, the college part of the building being finished, the rooms were divided among the Officers of Arms by their mutual agreement, and according to their degrees. This arrangement was afterwards confirmed by the earl marshal; consequently the apartments thus selected at the re-establishment of the collegiate body have been ever since annexed to their respective offices.—See *Edmondson's Body of Heraldry*, pp. 143. 154; and *Noble's Colleges of Arms*, pp. 54. 56.

RRR.

DECREE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE IN REQUITAL OF KING RICHARD'S BENEFACTIONS.

(See page 330.)

[Cott. MS. Faustina, ch. iii. 405.]

"To all the faithful in Christ who shall inspect these letters. The most reverend father in Christ, the Lord Thomas Rotherman, by the grace of God Archbishop of York, Primate of England, Legate of the Apostolic See, and Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and the unanimous assembly of the Regents and Non-regents of the same University, greeting in the Saviour of all. Whereas the most renowned prince, the King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, Richard, after the Conquest, the Third, has conferred very many benefits upon this his University of Cambridge, and especially has lately, liberally and devoutly founded exhibition for four priests in the Queen's College. And now also the most serene Queen Anne, consort of the same lord the king (that most pious king consenting and greatly favouring), has augmented and endowed the same college with great rents. Whereas, also, the same most fortunate king has, with the greatest kindness, bestowed and expended not a little money for the strength and ornament of the university, both in most graciously ratifying the privileges of the university, as also with most devout intention founding and erecting the buildings of the King's College, the unparalleled ornament of all England. These, and many designs considering in our minds, we, the aforesaid chancellor and the unanimous assembly of the masters of the said university, embracing with gratitude such great and royal munificence, and desiring, as far as we can, to bestow spiritual recompense, decree, that for all time to come whilst the renowned prince shall continue in this life, on the second day of May, the mass of Salus Populi shall be celebrated by the whole congregation of regents and non-regents of the aforesaid university, for the happy state of the same most renowned prince and his dearest consort Anne. And after the aforesaid most renowned King Richard shall depart this life, we appoint and decree, that when that shall first come to our knowledge, exequies for the dead, and a mass of requiem, diligently and devoutly we will perform for the soul of the same most illustrious Prince Richard, and the souls of all the progenitors of the same. And that every of the premises granted and decreed may obtain strength and virtue, these our present letters concerning them we have caused to be sealed with the common seal of our university, and also with the seal of the chancellor affixed to fortify the same.

"Given in the year of our Lord 1843, in the 1st year of the reign of the said most renowned king, on the 16th day of the month of March."
Printed in *Cooper's Cambridge*, p. 228.

SSS.

LETTER FROM JAMES THE THIRD, KING OF SCOTLAND, TO KING RICHARD THE THIRD, THE SOVEREIGN OF ENGLAND.

(See p. 350.)

[See Harl. MS. 433. fol. 246.]

By the King of Scots.

"Right excellent high and mighty prince, and right trusty and well-beloved cousin,

we commend us unto you in the most heartily-wise. And howbeit that oft time afore, certain ruption, break and disturbance has been betwixt the realms of England and Scotland by the workings and means of evil-disposed persons in contrary our mind and intention, as God knows. Nevertheless, we remain in the same purpose as afore, like as we write to the right noble prince your brother, whom God assoil, to observe and keep love, peace, concord and amity with all Christian princes, and above others, with our neighbors and realms next approaching to the borders of our realm of Scotland."—Dated 16th August, 1484.

He desires to be informed of the king's mind and intention herein.

LETTER FROM RICHARD THE THIRD TO THE KING OF SCOTLAND, DATED 16TH SEPTEMBER, WHEREIN HE ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF THE PRECEDING LETTER, BY THE KING OF ENGLAND.

"COUSIN, we ascertain you our mind and disposition is, and ever shall be, conformable to the will and pleasure of God our Creator, in all reasonable and convenient peace, without feigning that, should be desired of us by any nation; and if that your desire and pleasure be to send hither such personages to treat for the accomplishing thereof, we having knowledge from you of their names, shall give unto them our sure safe conduct for a reasonable number and season."

Harl. MSS. 433, fol. 247.

TTT.

COPY OF THE LETTER TO BE DELIVERED TO THOSE FROM WHOM THE COMMONS REQUESTED LOANS IN THE KING'S NAME.

(See p. 356.)

[See Harl. MS. No. 433. fol. 276.]

"SIR,

"THE king's grace greeteth you well, and desireth and heartily prayeth you, that by way of loan ye will let him have such sum, as his grace hath written to you for. And ye shall truly have it again at such days as he hath shewed and promised to you in his letters. And this he desireth to be employed for the defence and surety of his royal person, and the weal of this realm. And for that intent his grace and all his lords thinking that every true Englishman will help him in that behalf, of which number his grace reputeth and taketh you for one. And that is the cause he this writeth to you before other, for the great love, confidence and substance that his grace hath and knoweth in you which trusteth undoubtedly that ye, like a loving subject, will at this time accomplish his desire."

UUU.

EXTRACTS FROM SIR HARRIS NICOLAS'S MEMOIR OF "ELIZABETH OF YORK," pp. 42—46.

(See p. 359.)

"The question whether Richard intended to marry Elizabeth in the event of the death of his wife is important to his character; and the truth of the assertion that before Queen Anne's decease he was not only accepted, but eagerly courted by Elizabeth, is no less material to her fame. Richard's detractors have insisted that after he discovered the intentions of the friends of Elizabeth and of the Earl of Richmond to blend their respective pretensions to the crown by their marriage, he was impressed with the policy of strengthening his own title by making her his queen; that this became apparent in the similarity of her costume to the dress of her majesty, as early as Christmas, 1488, and that to promote his wishes he actually poisoned his wife."

"That it was not his [King Richard's] interest to marry the Princess Elizabeth, and consequently that the strongest testimony is necessary to prove that he intended to do so, is apparent from the following circumstances:—It was the act of the first parlia-

ment which he summoned to bastardize the children of his brother, because their legitimacy would have been an insurmountable bar to his right to the throne 'by inheritance,' which was the title he pretended to possess. In the only document which has been discovered relative to them, dated in March, 1484, they are treated as illegitimate, and on the death of the Prince of Wales, in April, the Earl of Lincoln was declared heir to the crown. It is certain that they were still considered in the same light so late as August in that year, when, with the view of strengthening the alliance with Scotland, Richard promised his niece Anne, the daughter of the Duchess of Suffolk, to the Prince of Scotland, she being his nearest female relation whose blood was not bastardized or attained. These acts occurred many months after he became aware of the design of marrying the Earl of Richmond to Elizabeth of York, and there seems no greater reason why he should have thought it politic to marry Elizabeth after August, 1484, than previous to that time. Independent of his relationship to her, there were other obstacles to their union. His title to the crown would not have been strengthened by marrying a woman whom the law had declared a bastard; and to have repealed that declaration would be to call into existence his right to the crown, and to proclaim himself an usurper. A measure so inconsistent with his safety, so contradictory to the whole tenor of his policy, seems incredible; and can it for a moment be believed that he endeavoured to effect it by the murder of a wife who was fast hastening to the tomb with disease, and by a marriage which even the authority of the Pope could not, it is said, reconcile to the feelings and manners of his subjects? "There is no difficulty in supposing that Richard would commit any crime which his interest might dictate, but it is not easy to imagine that he would imbrue his hands in the blood of his wife to gain an object, which, so far from promoting his interests, must have materially injured them. The worst enemies of the usurper have contended themselves with representing him as an atrocious villain, but not one of them has described him as a fool."

VVV.

LETTER FROM KING RICHARD III. TO THE MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF YORK, IN ALLUSION TO THE REPORT OF HIS INTENDED MARRIAGE WITH HIS NIECE.

(See p. 370.)

[Drake's Eboracum, p. 119.]

"BY THE KING.

"TRUSTY and well-beloved, we greet you well. And where it is so that divers seditious and evil disposed persons both in our city of London and elsewhere within this our realm enforce themselves daily to sow seeds of noise and slander against our person, and against many of the lords and estates of our land, to abuse the multitude of our subjects and avert their minds from us, if they could by any mean attain to that their mischevous intent and purpose; some by setting up of bills, some by messages and sending forth of false and abominable language and lies; some by bold and presumptuous open speech, wherewith the innocent people which would live in rest and peace and truly under our obeissance as they ought to do, bene greatly abused, and oft times put in danger of their lives, lands and goods as oft as they follow the steps and devices of the said seditious and mischevous persons to our great heavyness and pity. For remedy whereof, and to the intent the truth openly declared should suppress all such false and contrived inventions, we now of late called before us the mayor and aldermen of our city of London, together with the most sad and discreet persons of the same city in great number, being present many of these lords spiritual and temporal of our land, and the substance of all our household, to whom we largely showed our true mind of all such things which the said noise and disclander run upon in such wise as we doubt not all well-disposed persons were and be therewith right well content. Where we also at the same time gave straitly in charge as well to the said mayor as to all other our officers, servants and faithful subjects wheresoever they be, that from henceforth as oft as they find any person speaking of us or any other lord or estate of this our land, otherwise than is according to honour, truth and the peace and rightfulness of this our land, or telling of tales and tidings whereby the people

might be stirred to commotions and unlawful assemblies, or any strife or debate arise between lord and lord, or us, and any of the lords and estates of this our land, they take and arrest the same person unto the time he hath brought forth him or them of whom he understood that that is spoken, and so proceeding from one to other unto the time the first author and maker of the said seditious speech and language be taken and punished according to his deserts. And that whosoever first find any seditious bills set up in any place he take it down and without reading or shewing the same to any other person bring it forthwith unto us or some of the lords or other of our council. All which charges and commandments so by us taken and given by our mouth to our city of London we notify unto you by these our letters, to the intent that ye shew the same within all the places of your jurisdiction, and see there the due execution of the same from time to time, as ye will eschew our grievous indignation and answer to us at your extreme peril.

"Given under our signet at our city of London the 5th day of April.

"To our trusty and well-beloved the Mayor and his Brethren of the City of York."

WWW.

LETTER ADDRESSED BY KING RICHARD III. TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF ARRAY FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK.

(See p. 376.)

[Harl. MSS. 433. fol. 220.]

"BY THE KING.

"TRUSTY &c. And forasmuch as certain information is made unto us that our rebels and traitors associate with our ancient enemies of France, and other strangers intended hastily to invade this our realm and disheriting of all our true subjects. We therefore will and straitly command you that on all haste possible after the receipt hereof, you do put our commission heretofore directed unto you for the mustering and ordering of our subjects in new execution according to our instructions, which we send unto you at this time with these our letters. And that this be done with all diligence as ye tender our surety, the weal of yourself and of all this our realm.

"Given at Nottingham the 22d day of June.

"To our trusty and well-beloved our Commissioners of Array, appointed within our County of York."

Like letters to all other commissioners in every shire in England.

XXX.

INSTRUCTIONS SENT BY KING RICHARD III. TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF ARRAY THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM.

(See p. 376.)

[Harl. MS. 433. fol. 220.]

"FORASMUCH as the king's good grace understandeth by the report of his commissioners and other the faithfull dispositions and readiness that his subjects be of to do him service and pleasure to the uttermost of their powers for the resisting of his rebels, traitors and enemies, the king's highness therefore will that the said commissioners shall give on his behalf especial thanking unto his said subjects, exhorting them so to continue.

"Item, that the said commissioners in all haste possible review the soldiers late mustered before them by force of the king's commission to them late directed, and see that they be able persons well horsed and harnessed to do the king service of war, and if they be not, to put other able men in their places, &c.

"Item, that the said commissioners on the king's behalf give straitly in command-

ment to all knights, esquires and gentlemen to prepare and array themselves in their proper persons to do the king service upon an hour's warning, when they shall be thereunto commanded by proclamation or otherwise. And that they fail not so to do upon peril of losing of their lives, lands and goods. And that they be attending and waiting upon such captain or captains as the king's good grace shall appoint to have the rule and leading of them, and upon none other.

"Item, that the commissioners make proclamation that all men be ready to do the king service within an hour's warning whenever they be commanded by proclamation or otherwise.

"Also to shew to all lords, noblemen, captains, and other, that the king's noble pleasure and commandment is that they truly and honorably all manner quarrels, grudges, rancours, and unkindness, lay apart and every of them to be loving and assisting to other on the king's quarrel and cause, shewing them plainly that whosoever attempt the contrary, the king's grace will so punish him that all other shall take example by him."

YYY.

TENOUR OF THE LETTERS DIRECTED TO ALL SHERIFFS THROUGHOUT ENGLAND AND WALES,
BY COMMAND OF KING RICHARD III.

(See p. 377.)

[Harl. MS. 433. fol. 221.]

"TRUSTY and well-beloved, we greet you well. And forasmuch as we have commanded our commissioner of array within our counties of Nottingham and Derby to put our commission to them heretofore directed for mustering and ordering our subjects in new execution according to our instructions to them directed. We therefore will and straitly command you that incontinently upon the receipt hereof ye fully dispose you to make your continual abode within the shire town of your office or your deputy for you, to the intent that it may be openly known where you or he shall be surely found for the performing and fulfilling of such things as on our behalf or by our said commissioners, ye shall be commanded to do, &c.

"Given, &c., at Nottingham the 22d day of June."

ZZZ.

PROCLAMATION OF RICHARD III. MADE TO EVERY SHIRE UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF
ENGLAND BY A WARRANT UNDER THE SIGNET, CALLING UPON HIS SUBJECTS TO RESIST
HENRY TUDOR, AS A TRAITOR.

(See p. 377.)

[See Paston Letters, vol. ii. p. 319; also Harl. MS. 433. fol. 221.]

Ric. Rex.

"FORASMUCH as the king our sovereign lord hath certain knowledge that Piers, Bishop of Exeter, Jasper Tydder, [Tudor,] son of Owen Tydder, calling himself Earl of Pembroke, John, late Earl of Oxon, and Sir Edward Wodeville, with other divers his rebels and traitors disabled and attainted by the authority of the high court of Parliament, of whom many be known for open murders, advoutres [adulterers], and extortioners contrary to the pleasure of God, and against all truth, honour, and nature, have forsaken their natural country, taking them first to be under th' obeissance of the Duke of Bretagne, and to him promised certain things which by him and his counsell were thought things greatly unnatural and abominable for them to grant, observe, keep, and perform, and therefore the same utterly refused.

"The said traitors, seeing the said duke and his council would not aid nor succour them nor follow their ways, privily departed out of his country into France, and there taking them to be under the obeissance of the king's ancient enemy Charles calling himself King of France, and to abuse and blind the commons of this said

realm, the said rebels and traitors have chosen to be their captain one Henry Tydder, son of Edmund Tydder, son of Owen Tydder, which of his ambitiousness and insatiable covetous encroacheth and usurpeth upon him the name and title of royal estate of this realm of England, where unto he hath no manner, interest, right, or colour, as every man well knoweth, for he is descended of bastard blood, both of father's side and of mother's side; for the said Owen, the grandfather, was bastard born, and his mother was daughter unto John, Duke of Somerset, son unto John, Earl of Somerset, son unto Dame Katherine Swynford, and of their indouble avoutry* gotten, whereby it evidently appeareth that no title can nor may in him which fully entendeth to enter this realm proposing a conquest; and if he should achieve his false intent and purpose, every man's livelihood and goods shall be in his hands, liberty and disposition, whereby should ensue the disheriting and destruction of all the noble and worshipful blood of this realm, for ever, and to the resistance and withstanding whereof every true and natural Englishman born must lay to his hands for his own surety and weal. And to the intent that the said Henry Tydder might the rather achieve his false intent and purpose by the aid, support and assistance of the king's said ancient enemy of France, hath covenanted and bargained with him and all the counsell of France to give up and release in perpetuity all the right, title and claim that the King of England have had, and ought to have to the crown and realm of France, together with the duchies of Normandy, Anjou and Maine, Gascoign and Guyne Cascell [Castle] and towns of Calais, Guynes, Hammes, with the marches appertaining to the same, and dissever and exclude the arms of France out of the arms of England for ever.

"And in more proof and shewing of his said purpose of conquest, the said Henry Tydder hath given as well to divers of the said king's enemies as to his said rebels and traitors, archbishopricks, bishopricks, and other dignities spirituel, and also the duchies, erledomes, baronies, and other possessions and inheritance of knights, squires, gentlemen, and other the king's true subjects within the realm, and intendeth also to change and subvert the laws of the same, and to induce and establish new laws and ordinances amongst the king's said subjects, and over this, and besides the alienations of all the premises into the possession of the king's said ancient enemies, to the greatest anyntishments, shame and rebuke, that ever might fall to this said land, the said Henry Tydder and others, the king's rebels and traitors aforesaid, have extended at their coming, if they may be of power, to do the most cruel murders, slaughters, and robberies, and disherisons, that ever were seen in any Christian realm. For the which and other inestimable dangers to be eschewed, and to the intent that the king's said rebels, traitors and enemies may be utterly put from their said malicious and false purpose, and soon discomfited, if they enforce to land, the king our sovereign lord willeth, chargeth and commandeth all and every of the natural and true subjects of this his realm to call the premises to their minds, and, like good and true Englishmen, to endower themselves with all their powers for the defence of them, their wives, children and goods, and heriditaments ayenst the said malicious purposes and conspiracions which the said ancient enemies have made with the king's said rebels and traitors for the final destruction of this land as is aforesaid.

"And our said sovereign lord, as a well willed, diligent and courageous prince will put his most royal person to all labour and pain necessary in this behalf for the resistance and subduing of his said enemies, rebels and traitors, to the most comfort, weal and surety of all his true and faithful liege men and subjects.

"And over this our said sovereign lord willeth and commandeth all his said subjects to be ready in their most defensible array to do his highness service of war, when they by open proclamation or otherwise shall be commanded so to do, for resistance of the king's said rebels, traitors and enemies. Witness myself at Westminster, the 22d day of June, in the second year of our reign."

* Double, or perhaps indubitable adultery.

AAAA.

LETTER FROM HENRY, EARL OF RICHMOND, BEFORE HE WAS KING, TO HIS FRIENDS HERE IN ENGLAND FROM BEYOND THE SEAS.

(See p. 378.)

[Harl. MS. 787. fol. 2.]

"RIGHT trusty, worshipfull, and honourable good friends, and our allies, I greet you well. Being given to understand your good devoir and intent to advance me to the furtherance of my rightful claim due and lineal inheritance of the crown, and for the just depriving of that homicide and unnaturall tyrant which now unjustly bears dominion over you, I give you to understand that no Christian heart can be more full of joy and gladness than the heart of me your poor exiled friend, who will, upon the instance of your sure advertise what powers ye will make ready and what captains and leaders you get to conduct, be prepared to pass over the sea with such forces as my friends here are preparing for me. And if I have such good speed and success as I wish, according to your desire, I shall ever be most forward to remember and wholly to requite this your great and most loving kindness in my just quarrel.

"Given under our signet. H. R.
"I pray you give credence to the messenger of that he shall impart to you."

BBBB.

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF NORFOLK TO JOHN PASTON, ESQ., WRITTEN A FEW DAYS PREVIOUS TO THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH.

(See p. 385.)

[Paston Letters, vol. ii. p. 334.]

"WELL beloved friend, I commend me to you, letting you to understand that the king's enemies be a land, and that the king would have set forth as upon Monday, but only for our Lady day,* but for certain he goeth forward as upon Tuesday, for a servant of mine brought to me the certainty.

"Wherefore I pray you that ye meet with me at Bury, for by the grace of God I purpose to lie at Bury as upon Tuesday night, and that ye bring with you such company of tall men, as ye may goodly make at my cost and charge, besides that ye have promised the king, and I pray you ordain them jackets of my livery, and I shall content you at your meeting with me,

"Your lover,
"J. NORFOLK.

"To my well-beloved friend
John Paston be this bill
delivered in haste."

CCCC.

"Part of their names shall you hear that came to Kynge Richard."

(See p. 393.)

[See Harl. MS. No. 542. fol. 34.]

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| The Duke of Norfolk | Sir John de Grey |
| The Earl of Surrey, his heir | Sir Thomas de Mingumbre |
| The Earl of Kent | Sir Roger Standfort |
| The Earl of Shrewsbury | Sir Robert Brackenbury |
| The Earl of Northumberland | Sir Harry Landringham |
| The Earl of Westmoreland | Sir Richard Chorwelton |
| Robbert Ryddysh | Sir Raffe Rolle |
| Sir Robert Owlrege | Sir Thomas Marcomfeld |

* The Assumption of the Virgin.

Sir John Huntynghdon
Sir John Wilynn
Sir John Smally
Sir Bryan of Stapleton
Sir William, his cousin
The Lord Bartley
The heirs of Bartley
The Lord Fryn, so gray,
The Lord Lovell, chamberlain of England
The Lord Hugh, his cousin
The Lord Scroop, of Upsall
The Lord Scroop, of Bolton
The Lord Dacres, raised the North Country
The Lord Ogle
The Lord Bower
The Lord Graystoke, he brought a mighty many;
Sir John Blekynson
Sir Raffe Harbottle
Sir William Ward
Sir Archibald, with the good Ridley;
Sir Nicholas Nabogay was not away;
Sir Oliver of Chaston
Sir Henry de hynd Horsay
Sir Raffe of Ashton
Sir Roger Long in Arpenye
Sir John Pudsey
Sir Robert of Middleton
Sir Thomas Strickland
Sir Robert, his brother
Sir John Nevill of Bloodfallhye

Sir Roger Sandyll
Sir Christopher Ward
Sir William Beckford
Sir John Cowburne
Sir Robert Plumpton
Sir William Gascoye
Sir Marmaduke Constable
Sir William Conyers
Sir Martin of the Fee
Sir Robert Gilbard
Sir Richard Heaton
Sir John Lothes
Sir William Ratcliffe
Sir Thomas, his brother
Sir William, their brother
Sir Christopher de Mallyre
Sir John Norton
Sir Thomas de Malleveray
Sir Raffe Dacres of the North
Sir Christopher the Morys
Sir William Musgrave
Sir Alexander Haymor
Sir George Martynfield
Sir Thomas Broughton
Sir Christopher Awayne
Sir Richard Tempestout of the Dale
Sir William, his cousin
Sir John Adlyngton
Sir Roger Heron
Sir James Harryngton
Sir Thomas Pilkington.

"All these sware that King Richard should wear the crown."

[From an ancient cotemporary manuscript preserved in the Harleian Library, supposed to have been written by a follower of Lord Stanley, and entitled, "Narrative borrowed of Henry Savyll."]

DDDD.

CONTRACT FOR THE MARRIAGE OF DAME KATHERINE PLANTAGENET, DAUGHTER OF KING RICHARD THE THIRD.

(See p. 406.)

[Harl. MS. 258. fol. 11^b.]

"THIS endenture, made at London the last day of Februaire, the first yere of the raigne of our souverain lord King Richard Third, betwene oure said souverain lord on the oon partie, and the right noble Lord William, Erle of Huntingdon, on the other partie, witnesseth, that the said erle promiseth and graunteth to our said souverain lord, that before the fast of St. Michael next commyng by God's grace he shall take to wiff Dame Katerine Plantagenet, daughter to oure saide souverain lord, and before the day of their marriage to make or cause to be made to his behouff a sure, sufficient, and lawfull estate of certain his manoirs, lordships, lands and tenements in England to the yerely valeue of cc^o over all charges, to have and hold to him and the said Dame Katerine, and to their heires of their two bodies lawfully begotten remayndre to the right heires of the said erle, for the whiche oure saide souverain lord graunteth to the said erle and to the said Dame Katerine to make or cause to be made to them before the said day of mariege a sure, suffisaunt, and lawfull estate of maniors, lordships, lands and tenements of the yerely value of a M. marc over all reprises to have to them and to their heires masles of their two bodyes lawfully begotten in maner and fourme folowing, that is to wit, lordships, manoirs, lands and tenements in possession at that day to the yerely value of vj^o. marc, and manoirs, lordships lands, and tenements in reversion after the decesse of Thomas Stanley Knight, Lord Stanley,

to the yerely value of iiij^s. marc; and in the mean season oure said souverain lord graunth to the said erle and Dame Katerine an annuite of iiij^s. marc yerely to be had and perceyved to them from Michelmasse last past during the life of the said Lord Stanley of the revenues of the lordships of Newport, Brekenok, and Hay in Wales by the hands of the receyvours of them for the time being, and overe this oure said souverain lord granteth to make and bere the cost and charge of the said mariage at the day of the solemnizing thereof.

"In witesse whereof oure said souverain lord to that oon partie of these endentures remaynyng with the said erle hath set his signet, and to that other partie remaynyng with oure said souverain lord the said erle hath set his seal the daye and yere above-said."

THE END.

