

to this second power, the Prelates are in an higher Maie-
stie, and regiment.

16. It is lawfull for Princes and Kynges (in cases by the law lim-
ited) to withdraw temporall commodities, from Church men a-
busing the same, habitualiter.

20 The reason thereof is playne for that temporall Lordes
ought rather to leane to spirituall almes, which byngeth
with it greater fruite, then to corporall almes the care to
standyng, that some tyme it were a necessary worke of spiri-
tuall almes, to chastise such Clerkes by taking from them
their temporall livinges, which vie to abuse the same to the
damnyfying both of their soule and body. The case, which
the law doth limite in this matter, were the defect of corec-
tyng his spirituall head or elles for lacke of corectyng the
sayth of the Clerke which so offendeth, as appeareth, 16. q.
7. filijs. Dist. 40. cap. Si Papa.

27 Whether they be temporall Lordes, or any other men what-
soeuer, which haue endued any Church with temporalities. &c.

28 The truth thereof is evidently linne, for that, nothing
ought to stoppe a man fro the principall workes of charitie
necessarily, because in euery action and worke of man is to
be vnderstand a priuy condition necessary of God his good
will concurring with all, as it is in the ciuill law de c. Con-
radi cap. 5. in fine collat. x. And yet God forbid, that by these
wordes occasion should be geuen to the Lordes temporall
to take away the goodes of fortune from the Church.

18. An Ecclesiasticall minister, yea the Byshop of Rome may law-
fully be rebuked of his subiectes, and for the profite of the Church
be accused, either of the Clergie, or of the laytie.

29 The prouise of this is manifest hereby, because the sayd
Byshop of Rome is subiect to fall into the linne agaynst
the holy Ghost, as may be supposed, sayng the sanctitude,
humilitie and reuerence due to such a Father. For so long
as our brother is subiect vnto the infirmitie of fallyng, he
lyeth vnder the law of brotherly correction. And when the
whole Colledge of Cardinals may be slouthfull in mini-
stryng due correction for the necessary prosperitie of the
Church: it is apparent that the residue of the body of the
Church, which possibly may stand most of lay men, may
wholesomely correct the same accuse and bypug him to a
better way. The possibilitie of this case is toucht. Dist. 40.
Si Papa. If the Pope doe erre from the right sayth, &c. For
like as such a great fall ought not to be supposed in the
Lord Pope without manifest euidence: so agayne such an
obstinacie ought not to be supposed in hym, possibly beyng
fallen, but that hee will humbly receaue the wholesome
medicine of his superiour, correctyng him in the Lord.
The practise of whiche conclusion also is testified in ma-
ny Chronicles. Faere be it from the Church of Christ that
veritie should be condemned, which soundeth euill to tra-
ditiones and other slouthfull persons, for then the whole
sayth of the Scripture were in a damnable case.

Thus John Wickliffe in geuyng his Exposition vnto
his foresayd propositions and conclusions, as is aboue
prefixed, through the fauour and diligence of the London-
ers, either blisified of the Byshops, or elles satisfied them
so, that for that tyme he was dismissed and scaped cleerly
away, onely beyng charged and commaunded by the sayd
Byshops, that he should not teach or preach any such do-
ctrine any more, for the offence of the lay people.

Thus this good man beyng escaped from the Bishops,
with this charge aforesayd, yet notwithstanding, ceased
not to proceede in his godly purpose, labouryng and pro-
fityng still in the Church as he had begun.

Vnto whom also (as it happeneth by the prouidence of
God) this was a great helpe and stay, for that in the same
yeare, or in the begynnyng of the next yeare folowynge, the
foresayd Pope Gregory xi. whiche was the spryng vp of
all this trouble agaynst hym, turned by hys heeles and
died. After whom insued such a schisme in Rome, be-
tweene two Popes, and other succeeding after them, one
stryng agaynst an other: that the schisme thereof endu-
red the space of xxxiij. yeares, vntill the tyme of the Coun-
cell of Constance.

The occasioner of whiche schisme first was Pope Ur-
bane the 6. who in the first begynnyng of hys Popedom
was so proude and insolent to his Cardinals, and other,
as to Dukes, Princes, and Queenes, and so let to ad-
uaunce his prophete and kyndred, with iniuries to other
Princes, that the greatest number of his Cardinales and
Courtiers by litle and litle shonke from him, and set vp
an other Frenche Pope agaynst hym, named Clement,
who reigned xi. yeares. And after hym Benedictus the
12. who reigned yeares 26. Agayne of the contrary side
after Urbanus the sixth succeeded, Boniface the ninth,
Innocentius the viij. Gregorius the xij. Alexander the
fift, John 13.

Papæ, yeares. month. Antipapæ. yeares.

Urbanus. 6.	11.	8.	Clement.	11.
Bonifacius. 9.	14.	9.	Benedictus. 13.	26.
Innocentius. 8.	2.	0.		
Gregorius. 12.	2.	7.		
Alexander. 5.	0.	11.		
Iohannes. 13.	5.	10.		

As touching thys pestilent & most miserable schisme,
it would require heere an other Pleade to comprehend in
order all the circumstances and tragicall partes thereof,
what trouble in the whole Church, what partes taking in
euery Countrey, what apprehending and imprisoning of
prieests & prelates, take by land and sea, what sheddyng of
bloud did folow thereof. How the Duke of Burglewyke
& Prince of Tarrnum, was taken and murdered. How
Joane Queene of Hierusalem and Sicilia his wife, who
before had sent to Pope Urbane, beide other gifts at hys
coronation, pl. 20. Duckets in pure gold: after by the sayd
Urbane was committed to prison, and in the same pylson
strangled. What Cardinales were racked, and miserably
without all mercy tormentted on gibbettes to death, what
slaughter of men, what battails were fought betwene the
two Popes, wheretof 5000. on the one side were slaine, be-
side the number of them which were taken prisoners. Of
the beheading of 5. cardinales together after long countes,
and how the bishop Aquilonensis, being suspected of pope
Urbane, for not ridyng faster with the Pope, his horse be-
ing not good, was there slaine by the Popes commande-
ment, sending his soldours vnto him, to slay him, and cut
hym in peeces. All whych things, with other diuers moe
acts of horrible cruelty, happening in the tyme of thys ab-
hominable schisme, because they are abundantly discour-
sed at full, by Theodorike Niem, who was neare to the sayde
Pope Urbane, and present at all his doings: therefore as
a thing needlesse, I here pzetemit, referring them who co-
uet to be certified more amply herein, vnto the 3. bookes of
the sayd Theodorike aboue mentioned.

About the same tyme, also about 3. yeres after, there fel
a cruell dissension in England, betwene the common peo-
ple and the nobilitie, the which did not a little disturbe and
trouble the common wealthe. In thys tumult, Symon of
Sudbury Archbyshop of Canterbury, was taken by the
rustical & rude people, and was beheaded. In whose place
after, succeeded William Courtney, which was no lesse di-
ligent then his predecessor had ben before him, in doing his
diligence to rote out hereticke. Notwithstanding, in the
meane season Wickliffes secte increased pryncely, and daily
grew to greater force, vntill the tyme that William Bar-
ton Chanceller of Oxford, about the yeare of our Lord
1380. had the whole rule of that vniuersitie: who callyng
together 8. monastical doctors, and 4. other, with the con-
sent of the rest of hys assenitie, putting the common seale of
the vniuersitie vnto certayne wytyngs: he set forth an Ed-
ict, declaring vnto euery man, and threameing them vnder
a greuous penaltie, that no men should be so hardie,
hereafter to associate themselves with any of Wickliffes fau-
tors or fauourers: and vnto Wickliffe himselfe, he threat-
ened the greater excommunication, and farther imprison-
ment, and to all his fautors, vntles that they after 3. dayes
canonical admonition or warning, or as they cal it, peremp-
tory, did repent & amend. The which thing whē Wickliffe
vnderstood, forsaking the pope & all the clergy, he thought
to appeale vnto the kings maiestie: but the Duke of Lan-
caster comming betwene, forbade hym that he shoulde not
hereafter attempte or begin any such matters, but rather
submit himselfe vnto the censure and iudgement of his or-
dinary, whereby Wickliffe being beset with troubles and
vexations, as it were in the midst of the waues, he was
forced once againe to make confession of his doctrine: in the
whych his confession, to auoid the rigor of thynge, he an-
swered as is aforesaide, making his declaration, and qua-
lifying his assertions after such a forte, that he did mitigate
and allwaie the rigor of hys enemies.

The next yere after, whych was 1382. by the comman-
dement of William Arch. of Cant. there was a conuocati-
on holden at London, wher as John Wickliffe was also
commaunded to be present. But whether he there appeared
personally, or not, I find it not in story certainly affirmed.
The mandate of the Arch. wil. Courtney (sent abroad for
the conuocating together of this counsell) heere followeth
vnder wytyten, truly copied out of his owne registers.

Memorandum, that where as well amongst the no-
bles as commons of this realme of England, there hath a
certain byure ben spread of diuers conclusions both errone-
ous,

16. q. 7. filijs.

Was not here a ioly agreement?

Theodorikus a Niern. de schismate.

Rebellion in england by Iacke Strawe, Simon the Archb. beheaded. W. Courtney Archb. of Cant.

Barton Chanceller of Ox-ford. Anno. 1380.

An edict against the Wickliffes.

Anno. 1382.

The man- date of the Archb.

The death of Pope Grego- ric. 11.

Vibanus. 6. Pope.

A schisme in Rome.