

time, to Croisy whosoever would go wth him into Fraunce, to destroy the Antipope which named himselfe Licmet, & to make warre agaynst all those that took his part. which Bulles, for that they gaue vnto him such great authority, he caused to be published in the Parliament house, & caused the coppes of the same to be sent all about, & to be set vp & fastened vpon all the church doores & monastery gates that al men might read the. In the which Buls these priuiledges were graunted, the copy whereof here foloweth,

The very fruites of Antichrist.

1. In primis, that the sayd Bishop of Norwich may vse his sword against the Antipope, & all his adherents, fauourers, and counsellors, and with violence put them to death.
2. Item, that he hath full power to inquire of all & singular such schismatikes, and to put them in prison: & to confiscate all their goods moucable and immoucable.
3. Item, that he hath power and authority to depriue all lay men that are such schismatikes of all maner secular offices whatsoeuer, and to geue theyr offices to other fit and conuenient persons.
4. Item, that he may depriue all such clerks, and declare them to be schismatikes, and in this behalfe to geue & bestow their benefices either with cure or without cure, their dignities personages or offices, to other persons moze meet for the same.
5. Item, he hath power & authority ouer lay persons that are exempt, and Clerkes both secular and regular, yea although they be Friers mendicantes, or maisters & professors of other houles or hospitals of S. Iohns of Ierusalem, or S. Mary of Flaunders, or professors of what orders soeuer els.
6. Item, he hath power to dispense with what secular Clerkes soeuer, being beneficed either with cure or without cure, and also with such as haue dignities, personages or offices, being regulars either exempt or not exempt, that euery one of them may be absent with him from their dignities & benefices, &c. vnder the shadowe of the crosse, without licence of any of thier Prelats required, and yet to receive and take the intire comodities of their benefices, as though they had bene personally resident vpon the same.
7. Item, there is graunted to all that passe the seas in this quarrel, either at their own expences or at the expences of any other, full remission of their sins: & as large priuiledges are graunted to all those that go ouer the sea with him, as to any that pay their money, or go to fight for the holy land.
8. Also, all such as with their proper goods & substance shall geue sufficient stipend to able souldiours, at the discrecion of the foresayd Lord Bishop mustered, or by any other his deputy, although he himselfe be not personally at this businesse foresayd: yet shall he haue like remission, & indulgence, as they which haue bene personally with him in this expedition.
9. Item, all they are partakers of this remission, which shall geue any part of the sayd goods to the sayd Bishop to fight agaynst the sayd schismatikes.
10. Item, if any shall chaunce to dye in the iourney, that are souldiours vnder the sayd standard of y^e crosse, or els before the quarrell by some meane be finished: shall fully & wholly receive the sayd grace, and shall be partakers of the foresayd remission and indulgence.
11. Item, he hath power to excommunicate, suspend, and interdict what persons soeuer be rebellious or disturbers of him in y^e execution of his power & authority committed vnto him: of what dignity, state, degree, prebeminence, order, place, or condition soeuer they shall be: whether they shall be either of regal, queene, or imperial dignity, or of what dignity els soeuer either ecclesiasticall or mundane.
12. Item, he hath power and authority to compell and enforce what religious persons soeuer, to appoynt them and send them ouer Sea, if it seeme good to him: yea although they be professors of the Friers mendicants, for the execution of the premises.

¶ The Popes absolution by the Bishop pronounced.

By the authority Apostolicall to me in this behalfe committed, we absolute the A.B. from all thy sinnes confessed with thy mouth, and being contrite with thy hart, and wherof thou wouldst be absolved if they came vnto the meane: & we graunt vnto thee, plenary remission of all maner of sinnes, and we promise vnto thee thy part of the reward of all iust men, and of euerlasting saluation. And as many priuiledges as are graunted to them that go to fight for the holy land, we graunt vnto thee: & of all the prayers & benefices of the church the vniuersall Synode, as also of the holy Catholike Church, we make thee partaker of.

This contagious or rather outragious bishop armed

thus with the Popes authority, and prompt with his priuiledges, in the yeare aforesayd, 1283, about the time of let, came to the Parliament, where great consultation & contention, & almost no lesse schisme was about the voyage of this Popish Bishop in the Parliament, the was betwene the Popes themselves. In the which Parliament many there were, which thought it not safe to commit the kings people & subiectes, vnto a rude and vniuersall Priest. So great was the diversity of iudgements in that behalfe, that the voyage of the sayd Bishop was protracted vnto the latter daye afoze Passion Sunday. In the which Sunday was song the solenne Anthem Ecce cruce Domini, fugite partes aduersa. That is, Beholde the crosse of the Lord: & flye away all you aduersaries. After which Sunday, the parties to agreed amongst themselves by common decree, that the Bishop should set forward in his voyage, hauing to him geuen the sicken which was graunted to the king in the Parliament before. Which thinges thus concluded in the Parliament, this warlike Bishop preparing before all thinges in a readinesse set forward in his Pope holpe iourney, who about the month of May; being come to Canterbury, and there tarrying for the winde, in the Monastery of S. Augustin, receiued a writ from the king that he should returne to the king, and to know further of hys pleasure. The Bishop fearing that if he turned agayne to the king, his iourney should be stayd, and so all his labor & preparation lost with great derision and shame vnto him: thought better to commit himselfe to fortune with that little army he had, then by tarrying to be made a ridicule to his aduersaries, wherfore, he sent word backe agayne, to the king, that he was now ready prepared, well forward on his iourney. And that it was not expedient now to protract the time for any kinde of talke which peraduenture should be to no maner of purpose: and that it was moze conuenient for him to hasten in his iourney to Gods glory, & also to the honor of the king. And thus he calling his men vnto him, entred forthwith the seas, & went to Calis: where he wayting a few dayes for the rest of his army, after the receipt of them, took his iourney first to the towne of Brauencid which he besieged, so desparately without any preparation of engines of warre or counsell, or of politicke men skilfull in such assayes: that he seemed rather to flye vpon them, then to invade them. At length though the supplication of our men, trusting vpon the Popes absolutiō, he so harshly approached the walles and invaded the enemies, that a great number of them were pitiously slayn with shot & wild fire: till at the end (the inhabitants being oppressed and vanquished) our men entred the towne with their Bishop, where they at his commandement destroyed both man, woman and childe, left not one aliue of all them, which remayned in the whole towne. Sicq; crucis beneficio factum, yt crucis hostes ita delerentur, quod vnus ex eis non remansit: That is. And so it came to passe by the vertue of the crosse, that our men crosfed so pcurayled against the enemies of the crosse, that not one of them remained aliue.

Ex Chron. Mon. D. Albani.

From Brauencid this warlike Bishop set forward to Dunstonske, where not long after the Frenchmen meeting with him, toynded with them in battell: in which battell (if the Roys be true) 12. thousand of the Frenchmen were slain in the chase, and of our men but seven ouerly missing. It would require a long tractatiō here to discourse all thing done in these popish warres. Also it would be no lesse ridiculous to view & behold the glorious temerity of this new vpstart captain. But certes, lamettable it is to see the pitifull slaughter & murder of Christs people, by y^e meane of these pitifull Popes, during these warres in Fraunce: As when the Bishop comming fro Dunstonske to the siege of Ypres a great number of Englishmen there were lost, and much money consumed, and yet nothing done effect, to the great shame and ignomy of the Bishop. Agayne, after the siege of Ypres (thus with shame broke vp) the sayd Bishop proceeding with a small power, to fight with y^e French kings campe, contrary to the counsell of his captaynes, which counted him rash & vniuersall in his attempt, was fayne to breake company with them, whereby part of the army wet vnto Burburgh, & the bishop with his part returned to Brauencid, which both towncs shortly after were besieged by the french army, to the great losse both of the English and french men. In fine, when the Bishop could keepe Brauencid no longer, the sayd Bishop with his crosfies, crossing the seas, came home agayne as wife as he wet, & thus making an end of this pontificall war, we will returne agayne from whence we digressed, to the Roys and matter of John wickliffe.

Which John wickliffe returning againe within thort space, either fro his banishment, or from some other place where

O bloudines of Antichrist.

Ex Chron. Mon. D. Albani in Vita Rich. 2.

Christs passion hath here no place.