

stones in the towne of Shrewsbury, there to be kept w<sup>th</sup> armed men: And after wards to be beheaded and quartered, commanding his head and quarters to be caried vnto diuers cities of the kingdome. wherefore for so detestable a fact neuer heard of in any age before, we pronounce him as in the former articles excommunicate.

8. Eightly, we depose, &c. against y<sup>e</sup> said Lord Henry, for that after his attening to the crowne, he willing y<sup>e</sup> ratified, allowed, and approued a most wicked statute set forth & renewed in y<sup>e</sup> parliament holden at Winchester. The which statute is directly against y<sup>e</sup> Church of Rome, the power, & principalitie therof giuen by our Lord Iesus Christ and vnto blessed S. Peter & his successors Bishops of Rome: vnto whom belongeth by full authoritie the free disposing of all spirituall promotions as wel superiour as inferiour: which wicked statute, is the cause of many mischiefs vid. of simonie, periuic, adultery, incest, misorder, & disobedience, for that many Bishops, Abbots, priors, and prelates (we will not say by vertue, but rather by error of this statute) haue bestowed y<sup>e</sup> benefices vacant vpon yong men, rude and unworthy persons, which haue compacted with them for the same, so that scarce no one prelate is found that hath not couenanted with the partie promoted for the halfe yearely, or at the least the third part of the said benefice to be bestowed. And by this meanes, the said statute is the destruction of the right of S. Peter, the Church of Rome, and England, the cleargie and vniuersities, the maintenance of wars, and the whole common wealthe, &c.

9. Ninthly, we say and depose, &c. against the said Lord Henry, that after he had tyrannously taken vpon him the gouernment of the Realme: England neuer flourished since, nor prospered, by reason of his continuall exactions of money and oppressions, yearely of the cleargie and comminalltie: neither is it knowne how this money so extorted is bestowed, when as neither his souldiours, nor his gentlemen are payed as yet their wages and fees for their charges and wonderfull toile and labour, neither yet the poore countrey people are satisfied for the victuall taken of them: And neuertheles, the miserable clergie, and more miserable comminalltie, are forced still to pay, by menaces and sharpe threatnings. Notwithstanding he swore when he first vsurped the crowne, that hereafter there should be no such exactions nor vexations, neither of the clergie nor laitie. wherefore, as afore, we pronounce him periuicd, &c.

10. In the tenth and last article, we depose, say, and openly protest by these presents, for our selues & all our assistents in the cause of the Church of Rome and England, and in the cause of King Richard his heires, the clergie, and comminalltie of the whole Realme: that neither our entencion is, was, nor shall be, in word nor deed to offend any state, either of the prelates spirituall, Lords temporall, nor commons of the realme: but rather foreseeing the perdition and destruction of this Realme to appoach, we haue here brought before you certaine articles concerning the destruction of the same, to be circumspectlie considered of the whole assentibly, as well of the Lords spirituall as temporall, and the faithfull commons of England: beseeching you all in y<sup>e</sup> bowels of Iesus Christ, the righteous iudge, and for the merits of our blessed Lady the mother of God, and of S. George our defender, vnder whose displayed banner we wish to liue and die, and vnder paine of damnation, that ye will be fauourable to vs and our causes which are three in number. whereof the first is, that we exalt vnto the kingdome the true & lawfull heire, and him to crowne in kingly throne with the diademe of England. And secondly, that we reuoke the wrongs, the Treasons, and all other our enemies vnto perpetuall peace and amitie. Thirdly and finally, that we deliuer and make free our native countrey from all exactions, extortions, & vniuill payments: Beseeching our Lord Iesus Christ to graunt his blessing, the remission of their finnes, & life eueralting to all that assist vs to their power: in this godly and meritorious worke: and vnto all those that are against vs, we threaten the curse of almighty God by the authority committed vnto vs by Christ and his holy Church, and by these presents we pronounce them excommunicate.

These Articles being scene and read, much concourse of people daily resorted more and more to y<sup>e</sup> archbishop. The Earle of Westmerland being then not far off, with Iohn the kings sonne (hearing of this) mustered his souldiours with all the power he was able to make, & went toward the Archbishop: but seeing his part to beake to encounter with him, vseth practise of policie, where strength would not serue. And first comming to him vnder colour of friendship dissembled, labourerth to seeke out the causes of that great strife: To whom the Archbyshop againe

answering, no hurt to be entended thereby, but profite rather to the kyng and common wealthe, and maintenance of publicke peace: but for so much as he stood in great feare, and danger of the king, he was therefore compelled so to doo: And withall shewed vnto him the contents of the Articles aforesaid, which when the Earle had read, setting a faire face vpon it, seemed highly to commend the purpose and doyngs of the Bishop: promising moreover that he would helpe also forward in that quarrell, to the uttermost of his power. And required vnto the same, a day to be set, when they with equal number of men, might meete together, in some place appointed to haue farther talke of the matter. The Archbishop easilie perswaded, was content, although much against the counsaile of the Earle Marshall, and came where the Articles being openly published and read, the Earle of Westmerland with his companie, pretended well to like vpon the same, and to ioyne their assents together. which done, he exhorted the Archbishop, that for so much as his garrison had bene now long in armour, and from home, he would therefore discharge the needles multitude of his souldiours, and dismisse them home to their worke and busines, and they would together drinke and ioyne hands in the sight of the whole company. Thus they shaking hands together, the Archbishop sendeth away his souldyers in peace, not knowing himselfe to be circumcised, before he was immediately acced by the handes of the foresayd Earle of Westmerland, and shortly after the kyng comming with his power to Yorke, was there beheaded the monday in whitsonteweke, and with him also Lord Thomas Mowbray Marshall, with diuers other moreouer of y<sup>e</sup> cite of Yorke, which had taken their parts. After whose slaughter, the kyng proceedeth farther to persecute the Earle of Northumberland, & Lord Thomas Bardolph. who then did flie to Barwicke. From thence they removed to wales. At length within two yeares after, fighting against the kyngs part, were slayne in the field, an. 1408. In the which yeare, diuers other also in the Northparts, for fauouring the foresayd Lords, were likewise condemned by the kyng and put to death. Among whom, the Abbot of Hales, for the like treason was hanged.

The kyng after the shedding of so much blood, seeing himselfe so hardly beloued of his subiects, thought to kepe in yet with the Clergy, & with the Bishop of Rome, seeking alwaies his chiefest stay at their hands. And therefore was compelled in all things, to serue their humour, as did appeare as well in condemning William Sawice before, as also in other, which consequently we haue now to intreat of. In the number of whom commeth now by y<sup>e</sup> court of rime to write of one Iohn Badby a Tailor and a lay man, who by the crueltie of Thomas Arundel Archbishop, and other Prelates, was brought to his condemnation in this kyngs reigne, an. 1409. according as by their owne registers appareth, & followeth by this narration to be scene.

¶ Iohn Badby Artificer.

In the yeare of our Lord, 1409. on Sunday being the first day of March, in the after none: The excommunication following of one Iohn Badby Tylour, being a lay man, was made in a certaine house or hall within the precinct of the preaching friers in London, in an bitter cloister: vpon the crime of heretic & other articles, repugnant to the determination of the erroneous church of Rome, before Thomas Arundel Archbishop of Canterbury and other his assistants, as y<sup>e</sup> Archbishop of Yorke, of London, of Winchester, of Oxford, of Norwich, of Salisbury, of Bath, of Bangor, Et meneuensis Episcopi, and also Edmund Duke of Yorke, Thomas Bewford, the Chancelour of England, Lord de Roos, the clerke of the robes, & a great number of other Lords, both spirituall and temporall being then at the selfsame time present: Maister Morgan read the articles of his opinions to the hearers, according as it is contened in the instrument read by the foresayd M. Morgan, the tenour whereof followeth and in effect is such.

In the name of God, Amen: Be it manifest to all men by this present publicke instrument, that in the yeare after the incarnation of our Lord, according to y<sup>e</sup> counle and cōputation of the Church of England, otherwile in the year 1409. in the second indictio, in the third yeare of the Pope-dome of the most holy father in Christ & Lord, Lord Gregoy xi. by y<sup>e</sup> diuine permission Pope, the scido day of January, in the Chappell Caruarix of S. Thomas Mawry, nigh vnto the Cathedral Church of Worcester, being triate in the said Dioces, in the presence of me the publicke Notary, and of the witnesses vnder written: the foresayd

Falschood in telowship

The Archb. of Yorke cr. tely circumcised.

The Archb. of Yorke, L. Tho. Mowbray with many Yorke shire men executed, The Earle of Northumberland, L. Tho. Bar. dolfe slaine. { Anno. } 1408. } Abbot of Hales haged

{ Anno. } 1409. }

Iohn Badby martyr. Ex Regist. Tho. Arundel.

The articles read.

The K. charged with euill gouernement.

K. Hen. charged with oppression and periuic.

Three causes declared.

Earle of Westmerland against the Archb.