

uision, that euery towne ship should keepe all poze people of their owne dwellers, whych might not labour for theyr liuing: with condition, that it moe fell in a towne then the towne might maintaine, than the said almes houles to relieue such towne ships.

And for to beare these charges, they alledged by theyr sayd bil, y^e temporalities, being in the possession of spiritual men, amounted to iij. L. and xxij. M. marke by yeare. wherof they affirmed to be in the see of Cant. with the abbaies of Christs church, of S. Augustines, Shrewsbury, Coggeshale, and S. Dunstons. In the see of Winchester, and abbeyes there xx. M. marke. In the see of London, 10 abbeyes and other houles there, xx. M. marke. In the see of Lincoln, wth the abbeyes of Peterborough, Ramsey and other, xx. M. marke. In the see of Worcester, wth the abbeyes of Wury and other, xx. M. marke. In the see of Ely, Spalding and other, xx. M. marke. In the see of Bath, wth the abbey of Dinkborne and other, xx. M. marke. In the see of Worcester, wth the abbeyes of Euzham, Abingdon & other, xx. M. marke. In the see of Chester with the precinct of the same, with the sees of f. David, of Salisbury, and Exeter, wth their precinctes xx. M. marke. The abbeyes of Ravens or Reuans of Fountains, of Seruous, and diuers other to the number of v. moe, xx. M. marke. The abbeyes of Leicester, Waltham, Colborne, Werton, Victr, Olney and other, vnto the number of vi. mo, xx. M. marke. The abbeyes of Douers, Batil, Lewys, Conentry, Dauntere, & Dourney, xx. M. marke. The abbaies of Northampton, Thort, Wiltow, Billingworth, Wincombe, Hailes, Marchillor, Fridelwilde, Motly, and Brimnily, xx. M. marke.

The which foresaid sommes amount to the full of iij. c. M. marke. And for the odde of xxij. M. marke, they appointed Harford, Rochester, Huntingdow, Swinshed, Crowland, Almelbury, Burton, Teukelbury, Dunstable, Shirborne, Taunton and Biland.

And ouer this they alledged by the sayde bill, that ouer and aboute the said summe of iij. L. and xxij. M. marke, diuers houles of religion in England, possessed as many temporalities might suffice to find perely xv. M. priests and clerks, euery priest to be allowed for his stipend vij. marke by the yeare.

To the which Bill no answer was made, but that the king of this matter wold take deliberation & aduicement, and wth that answer ended, so that no further labor was made.

These things thus hitherto discoursed, touching suche actes and matters as haue bene incident in the lyfe time of this king, followeth next the 13. yeare of his raigne. In the which yeare, the sayd king Henry the 4. after that hee had sent a litle before a certaine company of captaines & souldiours to aide the duke of Burgundy in Fraunce (among whome was the Lord Cobham) keeping his Christenmas at Elicham, fell greenously sicke. From thence, he was conuied to London, where he began to call a parliament, but carped not the end. In the meane tyme, the infirmities of the king more and more increasing, he was takē and brought into a bed in a fair chamber at Westminster. And as he lay in his bed, he asked how they called the same chamber: and they answered and sayde, Jerusalem. And then he sayde it was his prophetic, that he should make his ende in Jerusalem. And so disposing himselfe towardes his ende, in the foresayd chamber he died: vpon what sicknesse, whether of leprosie, or some other sharpe disease, I haue not to affirm. Ex vetust. Chron. Anglico, cuius initium, That all men called, The like prophety we read, that pope Siluester, 2. pa. 180. to whom being inquisitiue for the time and place where he should die, it was answered, that he should die in Jerusalem. who then saying Masse in a Chappel (called likewise Jerusalem) perceined his end there to be nere, and died. And thus H. Henry the 4. succesor to the lawfull R. Richard 2. finished hys life at Westminster, and was buried at Cant. by the tombe of Thomas Becket, &c. An. 1413.

King Henry the fift.

After thys Henry the 4. reigned Henry the 5. yys sonne, which was borne at Monmouth in wailes, of whose other vertues and great victories gotten in Fraunce, I haue not greatly to intermeddle: Especially, seeing the memory of hys worthy prowesse, being sufficiently described in other wycces in this our time, may both content the reader and vnburden my labor herein. Especially, seeing these latter troubles and perturbations of the Church offer me so



much, that vnneth any vacant laiture shalbe left, to intermeddle wth matters prophane,

After the coronatio then of this new king, which was the 9. day of April, called then passion Sunday, which was an exceeding stormy day, and so tempestuous, that many did wonder at the portent thereof: not long after the same, a parliament began to be called & to be holden after the feast of Easter, at Westminster An. 1413. At whych tyme, Thomas Arundel the Archbishop of Canterburie, collected in Pauls church at London, an vniuersal Synode of all the bishops and clergie of England. In that Synode among other weighty matters and ponderous, was determined: that the day of S. George, and also of S. Dunstons should be double feast, called Duplex Festum in holy kitching, in holy Church I would say.

And because the order and maner of thosē hope holy feastes, either yet is not sufficiently knowen to some rude and grosse capacities, or may peraduenture growe out of vse, and to be straunge & vnknownen to our posterite hereafter: Therefore to geue a litle memoranduin thereof (by the way for eruditiō of times hereafter to come) touching this missicall science of the hopes deepe and secretate diuinitie: here is to be noted, that the feastes of the hopes holy mother Catholique church, be diuided in souerayn members: Like as a plentifull roote in a fruitfull fielde riseth vp and burgeth into manifold armes, and the armes againe do multiply into diuers and sondry brāches, out of the which moouer although no fruite do come, yet both leaues and flowers doe bud and blossom in most copious wise, right beautifull to behold: Such so thys Festum, containing a large matter of great variety of dayes and feastes, groweth to it selfe and multiplieth, being thus diuided: first into Festum duplex, and into Festum simplex, that is into feast double, and to feast simple. Againe, thys Festum duplex brounched foure folde w^{it}, to wit, into Festum principale duplex: into Maius duplex: into Minus duplex, and inferius duplex, that is, in principall double, in greater double, in lesser double, and inferiōr or lower double. Vnto these severall sortes of feasts what daies were peculiarly assigned, it were to long to recue. For this present purpose it shall suffice to vnderstand: that as vnto the principall double feast onely belonged 8. daies in the yere: so the Maius duplex festum, had geuen vnto him by thys conuocation, the day of S. George, and of S. Dunstons, as is afore remembred: albeit by constitution it was so decreed, yet by custome it was not so viced. Item, to be noted, that these two feastes, to witte, Principale duplex, and Maius duplex, did differ and were knowen from all other by foure notes, by seruice in the kitching, and by seruice in the Church, which was both double: by ringing in the steeple, which was with double peale: by copes in the quier, and by thurtyfeng or censing the altars. For in these two principall and greater double feastes, the vij. viij. and ix. lesson must be read wth silkes copes. Also at the said feasts in the time of the lessons, the altars in the church must be thurified, that is, smoked wth incense, &c. And likewise the Minus duplex, and Inferius duplex had also their peculiar seruice to them belonging.

Secondly the Simplex festum, which is the secoude arme springing of this diuision, is thus diuided: Either hauing a triple inuitoriē, or a double, or els a single inuitoriē. Of the which moouer, some haue 2. lessons, some haue 9. &c.

And thus much by occasion for Popish feastes, not that I doe so much deride them, as I lament, that so much and manifest idolatry in them is committed to the great dishonour of our Lord our God, whych is onely to be honoured.

The trouble and perfection of the Lord Cobham.

But to lette this by matter passe, againe to returne to the foresayde vniuersal Synode assembled by Thomas Arundel at S. Pauls church in London, as is before remembred: the chief and principall cause of the assembling thereof (as recorder the Chronicle of S. Albanes) was to repress the growing and spreading of the Gospell, and especially to withstand the noble & worthy Lorde Cobham: who was then noted to be a principall fauourer, receiuer, and maintainer of them, whome the Bishop misnamed to be Lollards, especially in the diocesses of London, Rochester, and Hereforde: setting them vp to preache whome the byshops had not licensed, and sending the about to preach, which was against the constitution prouinciall, before remembred, pag. 24. holding also and teaching opinions of the sacraments, of images, of pilgrimage, of the keyes and church of Rome, contrary and repugnant, to the receiued determination of the Romish church, &c.

In y^e meane time, as therc were in talke amongst them, C. l. iij. conce...

A computation of Church goods, to how much they doe mount.

Great tempest at the coronatio of the new king.

A synode called at London. S. George and S. Dunstons day made double feast.

The feast of the popes church, described and deuded.

Festum duplex. Principale duplex. Maius duplex. Minus duplex. Inferius duplex.

Constitution against councell. Ex tab. sectorum

Simplex festum in the popes church.

Trouble of the Lord Cobham. Ex Chron. Monac. Albanensis.

Vid. pag. 502.

Ann. 1413.

The kyng had a prophetic, that he should die in Ierusalem. Prophecies deceiueable. Ex vetust. Chron. Anglico, cuius initium est. That all men called, The prophetic of pope Syluester. 2.