

The pope on horsebacke, the Emperour on foote. Why then doth the pope keepe still the olde Jewes ceremonies, if all things be made new.

Anno. 1417.

A yearely memoriall of Iohn Hus & Hierome kept among the Bohemians.

K. Wenceslaus, threatheneth Nicholas,

The death of King Wenceslaus.

The marvellous worke of Gods iudgement to be noted, in defending his people.

Out of Eneas Silvius.

As this Pageant thus with the great grant proceeded, and came to the market place, there the Jewes (according to the maner) offered to him their lawe and ceremonies. Which the Pope receiving, cast behind him, saying: Recedant vetera, noua sunt omnia. i. Let olde thinges passe, all things be made new, &c. Ex hist. S. Alb. ex paralip. Vrserg. This was an. 1417.

Thus the Pope being now confirmed in his kingdome, first beginneth to write his letters to the Bohemians, wherein partly he moueth them to Catholike obedience, partly he dissembleth with them, saying, that if it were not for the Emperours request, he woulde enter proccesse against them. Thirdly and finally he threatheneth to attempt the vttermost against them, and with all force to inuade them, as well with the Apostolicall, as also with the secular arme, if they did still persist, as they began.

Albeit these new threates of the new Bishop, did nothing moue the constant hearts of the Bohemians, whome the inward zeale of Christs word had before inflamed.

Although it had bene to be wished, such bloudshed and waeres not to haue followed: yet to say the truth, how could these Rabines greatly blame them herein, whome their bloudy tyrannie had before prouoked so iustly, if nowe with their glowing letters they could not so easily appease them againe.

Wherefore these foresaid Bohemians, partly for the loue of Iohn Hus and Hierome their countrymen, partly for the hatred of their malignant Papistry, assembling together, first agreed to celebrate a sollemne memoriall of the death of Iohn Husse and Hierome, decreeing the same to be holden & celebrate yearely. And afterwards, by means of their friends, they obtained certaine Churches of the King, wherein they might freely preach and minister the Sacraments vnto the congregation. This done, they suppressed diuers monasteries, pharisaicall temples, and idolatrous places, beginning first with the great monastrie of the blacke Friers, eight miles from Prague, and drining away the wicked and vicious Priests & Monkes out of them, or compelling them vnto a better order. And thus their number more and more encreasing vnder the conduct of a certaine noble man named Nicholas, they went againe vnto the King, requiring to haue more and ampler Churches graunted vnto them. The King seemed at the first willingly and gently to giue eare vnto the said Nicholas intrcating for the people, and commaunded them to come againe the next day.

When the people were departed, the King turning himselfe to y noble man Nicholas, which caried still behynde, said: Thou hast begun a webbe to put me out of my kingdome, but I will make a rope of it, wherewithall I will hang thee. Whereupon he immediately departed out of the Kings presence, and the King himselfe went into the Castle of Wilschgrad: within a while after, into a new Castle, which he himselfe had builded fine stones call fro thence, sending Ambassadors to his brother to require aide.

These Protestants being assembled in the Towne of Prague, holding their communications: the king sent forth his Chamberlaine with C.C. horsemen, to ronne vpd them: but he hauing respect vnto his life, fled, wch newes thereof was brought vnto y King, all that were about him being amazed, vtterly detested the fact: but the Kings cupbearer standing by, said: I knew before that these thynge would thus come to passe. Whom y King in a rage taking hold of, threw him downe before his feete, and with hys dagger would haue slaine him: but being letted by such as were about him, with much ado, he pardoned him his life. Immediately the king being taken with a palsy, fell sicke, and within 18. daies after, whē he had marked the names of such, whom he had appointed to put to death, incessantly calling for aide of his brother, and other his friends, he departed this life before the Princes which he had sente vnto, were come with aide, whē he had reigned 55. yeares, and was about the age of 57. yeares.

* The story of Zisca.

Immediately after the death of Wenceslaus, there was a certaine noble man named Zisca, borne at Trosnoua, which from his youth vnpwarde, was brought vp in the Kings court, and had lost one of his eyes in a battel, wher as he had valiantly borne himselfe. This man being sore grieved for the death of I. Hus, and Hierome of Prague, intending to reuenge the iniuries which the Councell had done, greatly to the dishonour of y Kingdom of Boheme, vpon their complices and adherents: he gathered together a number of me of warre, and subuerted the Monasteries and idolatrous temples, pulling downe, and breaking in

pecces the images and idols, drining away the Priests and Monkes, which he saide were kept vp in their Cloysters, like swine in their styes to be fatted. After this, hys army being increased, hauing gathered together aboute some thousand men, he attempted to take the Castle of Wilschgrad, which was but slenderly warded, wch thence the laid Zisca vnder the conduct of Loanda, went speedely vnto Pelzina, whereas he knew he had many friends of his faction, and tooke the towne into his power, fortifying the same very strongly; and those which carried behynde, tooke the Castle of Wilschgrad.

Zisca getteth Pelzina.

Then the Quene Sophia being very carefull, sente letters and messengers vnto the Emperour Sigismund, and other nobles adjoining vnto her, requiring aide and helpe: but the Emperour made preparation against the Turke, which had then lately wonne certaine Castles of him. Whereupon the Quene seeing all ayde to faffe off, together with Jenko Wartenberge, gathered an host with the kings treasure, and fortified the Castle of Prague, and the lesser Citie which ioineth vnto the Castle, making gates and Towers of wood vpon the bridge, ouer the Riuer Miltane, to stoppe that the Protestants should haue no passage that way. Then it hapned that at the Ile of S. Benedict, one Peter Streymburge fought an equall or indifferent battaile with them.

The quene sendeth for Sigismund the Emperour.

In the meane time the number of the Protestantes being increased in Prague, they fought for y bridge. In which battaile many were slaine on both parts, but at the length the Husites wanne the bridge, and the neather part of lesser Prague, the Quenes part fleeing into the vpper parte thereof: whereas they turning againe fierly, reuencd the battaile, and fought continually day and night by y space of fine daies. Many were slaine on both parts, goodly buildings were rased, and the counsell-houle, which was in a low place, was vtterly defaced and burned.

During the time of this troublous estate, the Ambassadors of the Emperour Sigismund were come: whyche taking vpon them the rule and gouernace of the Realme, made a truce or league with the Citie of Prague vnder this condition, that the Castle of Wilschgrad being rendred, it should be lawfull for the said Ambassadors to y Emperour Sigismund to intreat as touching their estate, and that Zisca should render Pelzina & Bielska, with the other forts which he had taken. These conditions thus agreed vpon and receiued, all the fortrine Protestantes departed out of the Citie, and the Senate of the Citie began to gouerne againe according to their accustomed maner, and all things were quieted. Howbeit, y Papists which were gone out of y Towne, durst not returne againe: but still looked for the Emperour, by whose presence they thought they should haue bene safe. But this their hope was frustrated by means of certaine letters which were sent from the Emperour, wherein it was writen that he would shortly come and rule y Kingdome, such after the same order and maner as his father Charles had done before him. Whereby the Protestantes vnderstode that their sect and Religion should be vtterly banished, which was not begun during the reign of the sayd Charles.

The Emperours Ambassadors agree with the citizes of Prague

About Christmasse, the Emperour Sigismund came to Brimna a Citie of Moravia, and there he pardoned the Citizens of Prague, vnder condition that they woulde let downe the charnes and barres of the City, and receive his rulers and magistrates. Whereunto the whole city obeyed, and the Magistrates thereof lifting vp their handes vnto heauen, reioiced at the coming of the new King. But the Emperour turned another way, and wet vnto Warclawia, the head city of Slesia, where as a little before, the comanalty of the City had slaine in an insurrection, the magistrates, which his brother Wenceslaus had set in authority: the principals wherof he beheaded. The newes wherof when they were reported at Prague, the Citizes being feared by the example of the Warclawians, distrusting their parld, rebelled out of hand, and hauing obtained Cenchon their part, which had the gouernance of the Castle of Prague, they sent letters into all the Realme, that no man should suffer y Emperour to enter, which was an enemy vnto Boheme, and sought nothing else, but to destroy the kingdome: which also bound the ancient citie of the Prutenants, vnto order by pledges, and put the Marques of Brandenburge from the Bohemian crowne: and had not onely suffered Iohn Hus & Hierome of Prague to be burned at y Councel of Constance, but also procured the same, & with all his endeauor did impugn the doctrine & faith which they taught and followed. Whilist these things were thus done, Zisca hauing giuen ouer Pelzina by coposition, was twice assaulted by his enemies, but through policy he was alwaies victor. The places wher they fought, were

The citie of Prague fell from the Emperour.

The complainte of the citie of Prague against Sigismund.

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