

**TRANSCRIPTION OF GEO/ADD/43/7.**

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[1]

Windsor the 16<sup>th</sup> of November 1792

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Edward the V<sup>th</sup>.

Edward the IV<sup>th</sup> Died in the Year 1483. He left His Brother Richard Duke of Glocester Regent during His Sons Minority, & he recommended Unanimity of the two Parties Namely that of the Queens, & their opponents.

Earl Rivers Brother to the Queen & the Marquis of Dorset Her Son. Headed Her party. &

The Duke of Buckingham the Queens brother in Law, & L<sup>rd</sup> Hastings the K<sup>gs</sup> Chamberlain headed the other.

Edward the V<sup>th</sup> was at Ludlow Castle at His Father's Death under the Care of His Uncle [2<sup>v</sup>] Rivers. The Queen orders Rivers to levy a body of Troops & to Escort Her Son to London in safety. L<sup>rd</sup> Hastings opposes that measure & threatens to leave the kingdom upon it. The Queen revokes her orders of levying Troops.

The Duke of Glocester accompanied by Buckingham goes ~~go~~ to Northampton to meet the K<sup>g</sup>.

Rivers carries the K<sup>g</sup> to Stony Stratford, & goes himself to Northampton where he is well received by the Duke of Glocester. Next morning all set out together for Stony Stratford, & upon entering the town Earl Rivers, S<sup>r</sup> Richard Grey another son of the Queens. Sir Thomas [3<sup>r</sup>] Vaughan, are arrested by orders of the Regent and carried to Pomfret. The K<sup>g</sup> shows great displeasure at this step.

The Queen upon receiving this intelligence retired with the Duke of York the K<sup>gs</sup> Brother & His five Sisters, & the Marquis of Dorset into the Sanctuary of Westminster for safety. The two Archbishops, Cardinal Bouchier the Primate, & Rotheram Archbishop of York persuade the Queen to deliver up the Duke of York into their Hands.

The Duke of Glocester was installed Protector by the Council without consent of Parliament.

The Duke of Buckingham, & Hastings Consent to the Death of the Prisoners detained at [3<sup>v</sup>] Pomfret without Tryal & Sr Richard Ratcliff was the Person who executed the deed.

The Duke of Glocester gains Buckingham to assist Him in getting the Crown, but does not succeed with Hastings, who is much attached to the Young Kg which He resents, & determining His destruction.

The Protector summons a Council at the Tower, the very ^day^ of the execution of the Prisoners at Pomfret. Hastings was there. The Kg pays some compliments to Morton Bishop of Ely about His Gardening before the business began. He then left the room & returned in a short time at which Hastings was present. The K<sup>65</sup> Protector left the Council room, & then returned with [4<sup>r</sup>] great Anger accusing the Dowager Queen, & Jane Shore the late K<sup>65</sup> Mistress, of plotting against His life, & asking Hastings what Punishment was due to them for so doing? He hesitated to give an answer being Confident of their innocence ~~but the Kg~~ upon which the Kg accused him of being partly Concerned with Jane Shore, & told him His Head shoud answer for it. He was seized & executed immediately & a proclamation read at the Tower enumerating Hastings offences.

L<sup>rd</sup> Stanley, the Archbishop of York, Bishop of Ely & other Counsellors were Coming Prisoners to the Tower.

Jane Shore was tryed but Nothing proved [4<sup>v</sup>] against Her, She was acquitted & ended her life in great Indigence.

After Hastings death He made ~~it~~ His intentions of getting Possession of the Crown no more a Secret & He used the following means to obtain it. He proved the late K<sup>65</sup> Marriage with the L<sup>dy</sup> Elizabeth null & void, by asserting that He was before privately Married to L<sup>dy</sup> Eleanor Talbot Daughter to the Earl of Shrewsbury & that the Ceremony was performed by Shillington Bishop of Bath. He maintained that the act of attainder passed against the Duke of Clarence incapacitated His Children to succeed. ~~& lastly that the late K<sup>6</sup> Edward the VI IV & the Duke of Clarence His [5<sup>r</sup>] Two Brothers were Bastards, that His~~ He declared His Own Mother ^the Dutchess of York^ guilty of Adultery, & that both the late K<sup>6</sup>, & Duke of Clarence were bastards & that He himself was the only Legitimate Son ^of the Duke of York^ which He proved by His likeness to His Father. He got D<sup>r</sup> Shaw to introduce this in a Sermon at St Pauls, but without any Effect upon the People, Then the Duke of Buckingham went into the City where Shaw ^&^ the L<sup>rd</sup> Mayor called an Assembly of the Citizens & the Duke ~~after~~ with great difficulty persuaded the People to chuse the Protector for their K<sup>6</sup>. The Duke & L<sup>rd</sup> Mayor went to Baynards where the Protector was to Carry Him [5<sup>v</sup>] this News. He accepted & acted as Legitimate Sovereign.

The first Use he made of His power was to send orders to S<sup>r</sup> Robert Brakenbury Constable of the Tower to put Edward the Vth & the Duke of York His brother to Death which he refused to do. He then sent Sr James Tirrel & ordered the Constable to give up the Keys to him for one Night & Tirrel, Slater, & Dighton, & Forest His three Associates, Suffocated these two Unhappy & innocent Princes in the Night & buried them at the foot of the Stairs deep in the ground under a heap of Stone.

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[6<sup>r</sup>]

### Richard 3<sup>d</sup>

The first acts of Richards Administration were to bestow rewards on those who had assisted Him in Usurping the Crown, Thomas L<sup>rd</sup> Howard was Created Duke of Norfolk, His son S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Howard Earl of Surrey, Lord Lovel a Viscount , & L<sup>rd</sup> Stanley who had become obnoxious to Richard by

opposing His views & also by Marrying the Countess Dowager of Richmond, was set at Liberty & made L<sup>rd</sup> Chamberlain.

The Duke of Buckingham was installed in the Office of Constable, & obtained a Grant of the Hereford Estates which he laid Claim to & had been seized by the Sovereigns of the House of Lancaster.

The Duke of Buckingham ~~Suspected~~ Suspected [6<sup>v</sup>] the K<sup>g</sup> of Ill will towards him, & knowing Himself that the Generality of People were but Ill disposed to the K<sup>g</sup> He began forming a Conspiracy against him. He was encouraged by Morton Bishop of Ely, & the Young Earl of Richmond was the Person they look<sup>d</sup> up to to free the Nation from the Tyranny of the present Usurper.

Henry Earl of Richmond, was at this time detained in a kind of honourable Custody by the Duke of Brittany, & his descent, which seemed to give him some pretensions to the Crown had been a great object of ~~Jealousy~~ ^Jealousy^ both in the late & in the present reign. John the 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Somerset who was Grand Son of John of Gaunt, by a Spurious branch, but legitimated by act of Parliament, had left only one Daughter, Margaret; [7<sup>i</sup>] & his Younger brother, Edmund, had succeeded him in his titles, & in a considerable part of his fortune. Margaret had Espoused, Edmund Earl of Richmond, half brother of Henry 6<sup>th</sup> & son of S<sup>r</sup> Owen Tudor & Catherine of France relict of Henry the 5<sup>th</sup> & she bore him one Son only, who received the name of Henry, & who after his Fathers Death, inherited the honours \* fortune of Richmond. His Mother being a widow, had Espoused in 2<sup>d</sup> Marriage S<sup>r</sup> Henry Stafford, Uncle to Buckingham, & after the Death of that Gentleman, had married the present L<sup>rd</sup> Stanley but had no Children by either of these Husbands & Her Son Henry ~~was~~ became thus the Sole heir of all Her Fortune. But the most Considerable advantage arising from this, was that [7<sup>v</sup>] He would represent the Eldest branch of the house of Somerset: he would inherit all the title of that Family to the Crown, & tho its Claim, while any legitimate branch subsisted of the house of Lancaster had always been much disregarded, the Zeal of faction after the Death of Henry 6<sup>th</sup> & the Murder of Prince Edward, immediately conferred a weight & consideration upon it.

Morton Bishop of Ely suggested that the only means of overturning the present Usurpation, was to unite the opposite factions by contracting a Marriage between the Earl of Richmond & the Princess Elizabeth Eldest Daughter to Edward the 4<sup>th</sup> and thereby blending ~~the op~~ together the opposite ~~parties~~ pretensions of their Families, which had so long [8<sup>i</sup>] been the Source of Public disorders & convulsions. He sent Reginald Bray Steward to the Countess of Richmond with this Proposal, ~~who~~ & met with no opposition from her. D<sup>r</sup> Lewis a Welsh Physician carried the Proposals to the Queen Dowager. Her Confinement & oppressions overcame all Her ~~anger~~ Prejudice to the House of Lancaster. She borrowed a sum of money, sent it to the Earl of Richmond & required his fulfilling the Marriage as soon as he should arrive in England. Meanwhile Buckingham opened his Plan to the Principal Persons of both Parties & found every body ready to forward his Success.

Richmond was apprized of what was going forward. He put himself in a posture [8<sup>v</sup>] of defence in the North & Summoned the Duke of Buckingham to appear at Court but he took up Arms in Wales & gave a signal for a general insurrection in all Parts of England, but a Violent Fall of Rain which made the Roads, & Crossing the River Severn impassable frustrated the hopes of Buckingham & His party. He was obliged to ~~take shelter~~ take refuge in the house of Bannister an Old Servant. There he was detected & brought to the K<sup>g</sup> at Salisbury, where He was instantly tried, Condemned, & executed. The Marquis of Dorset & Bishop of Ely made their Escape beyond Sea & the Earl of Richmond who came too late owing to Contrary Winds was obliged to return to the Court of Brittany.

[9<sup>r</sup>] 1484. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of January the K<sup>g</sup> summoned a Parliament. ~~The~~ It recognized ~~[2]~~ his authority, & acknowledged his right to the Crown, granted him the Duties of Tonnage & Poundage for life & created His only Son Edward 12 Years old Prince of Wales.

The K<sup>g</sup> now grew sensible of the Necessity to gain the Confidence of the Yorkists. He lost the Prince of Wales at this time & as He had no other Children by his Queen who was Anne 2<sup>d</sup> Daughter to the Earl of Warwick & Widow of the Prince of Wales whom He had Murdered, He poisoned Her, & Courted the Dowager Queen by making Proposals of Marrying Her Daughter Elizabeth. The Queen left her retirement, & Scrupled [9<sup>v</sup>] not ~~to give H~~ to accept of His proposal if the Popes leave could be obtained. She went further in ~~[2]~~ desiring Her Son the Marquis of Dorset & the rest of Her partizans to withdraw from the Earl of Richmond.

But the Crimes of Richard were so horrible, & shocking to humanity, that every person of ~~honesty~~ <sup>honesty</sup> ^honor^ & probity was earnest to prevent the Sceptre from being further polluted by that bloody & treacherous hand which held it. The Exiles flocked to the Earl of Richmond & exhorted him to prevent the Union between the K<sup>g</sup> & the Princess Elizabeth.

The Earl succeeded in escaping from Brittany. He went ~~[2]~~ ^ straight^ to the French Court [10<sup>r</sup>] where He asked & obtained assistance for His Enterprize from Charles 8<sup>th</sup> Kg of France. He went to Harfleur ^ in Normandy ^ where He met the Earl of Oxford who had also Escaped his Prison in England. He ~~set~~ Sailed with a retinue of 2000. Persons, & after a Navigation of six days ~~arrived~~ landed at Milford Haven in Wales the 7<sup>th</sup> August 1484. He Marched immediately to Shrewsbury where He was joined by S<sup>r</sup> Gilbert Talbot, S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Bouchier, S<sup>r</sup> Walter Hungerford & all their Friends.

The K<sup>g</sup> ignorant where to expect the invader took Post at Nottingham & gave orders to Several People in the different Counties to oppose the Enemy's approach, whilst He himself would go the Place the most exposed to Danger. [10<sup>v</sup>] S<sup>r</sup> Rice Ap Thomas, & S<sup>r</sup> Walter Herbert were entrusted with the defence of Wales. The ~~latter~~ former deserted to Henry & the latter made but a feeble resistance, & all the Pretended Friends of Richard left him except the Duke of Norfolk. ~~L<sup>rd</sup> Stanley & His Brother never the~~

The two Rivals at last approached each other at Bosworth near Leicester on the 22<sup>d</sup> of August 1485. Henry at the Head of 6000 men ^ & ^ Richard with double that Number. Richmond accompanied by the Earl of Pembroke placed Himself in the Main body & Richard did the same. After the battle was begun L<sup>rd</sup> Stanley declared for the Earl of Richmond, which event dismayed Richard's Army, but He Himself sensible of his des- [11<sup>r</sup>]perate situation drove against His rival whom he perceived at no great Distance in order to come to a Single Combat, which His Antagonist did not decline but S<sup>r</sup> William Stanley broke in with His Troops Surrounded Richard who Fighting bravely to the last Moment was overwhelmed by the Number of his Enemies & perished.

On the K<sup>g</sup>'s side the Duke of Norfolk the L<sup>rd</sup> Ferrars of Chartley S<sup>r</sup> Richard Ratcliff, S<sup>r</sup> Robert Piercey & S<sup>r</sup> Robert Brakenbury were killed. The loss was inconsiderable on the Side of the Victors. S<sup>r</sup> William Catesby great instrument of Richards Crimes was taken & beheaded at Leicester.

[11<sup>v</sup>]

Henry the 7<sup>th</sup> 1485.

After the Success of Arms at Bosworth the joy of the Soldiers was so great that they immediately bestowed the Title of K<sup>e</sup> Henry the 7<sup>th</sup> upon him, ~~S<sup>r</sup> William Stanley put~~ the Earl of Richmond, & S<sup>r</sup> William Stanley put the Crown of Ornament upon His Head which ~~was found among~~ the late K<sup>e</sup> wore & was found in the Field of battle.

Henry ~~found~~ was under great difficulty to prove His Title to the Crown. He was the only heir of the Somerset Family, but the tho the Duke of Lancaster's Children had been legitimated by Parliament ~~they were~~ the line of Sommerset was excluded to the succession of the Kingdom. As the Countess [12<sup>v</sup>] of Richmond his Mother was still alive, She ~~had a prior~~ preceded him in the Succession.

The People in general were much attached to the House of York & by Henry's Concluding a Match with the Princess Elyzabeth all Obstacles would have been removed, but His Personal hatred to that line & His Ambition of having no obligation to that party made him put of the alliance for the moment & the right of Conquest He did no dare to make for fear of giving Umbrage to the Nation. ~~There remained Nothing else for him.~~ The last Claim was that of Present Possession & that He availed himself of in which He was not to be blamed, had not His prejudice against the House of York directed [12<sup>v</sup>] all his Measures & Councils. His wish was to exalt His party, & to depress the Yorkists, ~~in which~~ by which means He rendered them His Enemies & taught them to discuss that right to the Crown which He so carefully kept Separate and to perceive its Weakness and invalidity.

^Two days after the battle of Bosworth ^ He sent Sr Robert Willoughby to Sherrif Hutton where Edward Plantagenet Earl of Warwick Son to the Unfortunate Duke of Clarence was detained, & brought him up to London to Confine Him in the Tower which gave great Offence to the People.

He was however well received upon His arrival in London, with great acclamation of joy by the People. The Mayor & Companies received Him at His approach to London, Henry [13<sup>v</sup>] went first to St Pauls Church to offer up the Standards taken in Battle & from there to the bishop of London, & also renewed his promise of Marrying the Princess Elyzabeth.

He was Crowned on the 30<sup>th</sup> of October by Bouchier Archbishop of Canterbury, & upon this Occasion He Created His Uncle L<sup>rd</sup> Pembroke Duke of Bedford. His father in law L<sup>rd</sup> Stanley Earl of Derby, & Edward Courtenay Earl of Devonshire, & instituted a band of Archers who were denominated Yeomen of the guard.

On the 7<sup>th</sup> of November the Parliament assembled at Westminster. All the Lancaster Party were Successful in their Elections & upon a question arising whether they could take their Seats being mostly under the [13<sup>v</sup>] act of attainder, the judges to whom it was referred determined that the Members should forbear taking their Seat till an act were passed for the reversal of their attainder which was easily obtained. The next question arising was ~~whether the K<sup>e</sup> who himself had been~~ whether ~~or not~~ the K<sup>e</sup>s Succession to the Crown was not exposed to some doubt as He Himself had been attainted. The Judges extricated themselves from this difficulty by declaring That the Crown takes away all the defects & stays in blood & that from the time the K<sup>e</sup> assumed Royal authority the fountain was cleared. After all these difficulties being got over, the K<sup>e</sup> obtained without trouble whatever act of Settlement he pleased to require. The Entail of the Crown [14<sup>v</sup>] was drawn according to the sense of the K<sup>e</sup> it was Voted That the inheritance of the Crown should rest, remain and abide in the K<sup>e</sup> & the Succession secured to the heirs of his body. The attainders which has passed against the Partizans of the house of Lancaster were reversed. But on the Contrary the Parliament at his instigation passed an act of attainder against the late K<sup>e</sup> & all the York Party. The Parliament granted him during life the Duties of Tonnage & Poundage. The K<sup>e</sup> offered on his Side Pardon to all who had

taken Arms against or conspired against him excepting the Earl of Surrey who was sent prisoner to the Tower.

Edward Strafford Eldest Son to the Duke of Buckingham was restored to all the honors of [14<sup>v</sup>] his family. Chandos of brittany created Earl of Bath, Sr Giles Daubeny L<sup>rd</sup> Daubeny, & S<sup>r</sup> Robert Willoughby L<sup>rd</sup> Broke.

The K<sup>g</sup> made John Morton, & Richard Fox two Clergymen His Chief Ministers Morton was first made Bishop of Ely & after the death of Bouchier Archbishop of Canterbury & Fox made Privy Seal & Successively Bishop of Bath & Wells Durham & Winchester, & on the 18<sup>th</sup> January 1486 the K<sup>g</sup> Married the Princess Elyzabeth to the great joy of the People at which the K<sup>g</sup> was much displeased, as it proved the general favor to the House of York.

The Kg went a Tour in the North where He was threatened with an invasion ~~of~~ from Lord Lovel, & S<sup>r</sup> Henry Stafford, & [15<sup>v</sup>] His brother Thomas, which by the Intercession of the Duke of Bedford was wisely got the better of without mischief. The ~~two leaders~~ L<sup>rd</sup> Lovel Escaped to Flanders under the Protection of the Dutchesse of Burgundy S<sup>r</sup> Henry Stafford was executed at Tyburn and His brother was pardoned.

#### Birth of Prince Arthur

The next unpleasant affair or business the K<sup>g</sup> had to meet, was a Pretender to the Crown in the Person of Lambert Simnel Son to a Baker who by the instigation of Richard Simon a Priest at Oxford Personated the Unfortunate Warwick who it was believed had Escaped from the Tower. He went over to Ireland where He was received by the Earl of Kildare, & by [15<sup>v</sup>] the mutual consent of the People Crowned Kg under the Appellation of Edward the 6<sup>th</sup>.

~~The Queen Dowager~~ The Measures the Kg took against this revolt was first arresting the Queen Dowager in the Nunnery of Bermondsey & the next was that of exposing Warwick to the Eyes of the Public at St Pauls. ~~But the both the People were so displeased with the Kgs behaviour to the York Party~~ as a proof of the Imposition which did avail him Nothing for He was become so unpopular by the Constant persecution of the Yorkists, that that Party by way of revenge gave every possible assistance to Simnel. The Dutchesse of Burgundy who was Sister to Edward the 4<sup>th</sup> & Elizabeth Dutchesse of Suffolk sent Her [16<sup>r</sup>] Nephew the Earl of Carlisle & L<sup>rd</sup> Lovel with two 2000 German Troops Comanded by Swart to join Simnel in order to invade England which he did and landed at Foudrey in Lancashire.

The K<sup>g</sup> was prepared for His arrival. The Duke of Bedford & Earl of Oxford were at the Head of His ~~Army~~ Troops. The two Armies met at Stoke in the County of Nottingham on the 7<sup>th</sup> of June 1487 & fought a very bloody Battle which ended in a decisive Victory on the K<sup>g</sup>s Side. Lincoln, Lovel, & Swart were Killed. Simnel & Simon taken Prisoners, the latter ~~par~~ being a Priest only Comitted into close Custody the former pardoned & made a Scullion in the K<sup>g</sup>s Kitchen and afterwards advanced to the rank of Faulconer.

Queens Coronation on the 25<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>br</sup> 1487.

After this the K<sup>g</sup> was obliged to give some [16<sup>v</sup>] attention to the Political State of Europe which was as Follows.

The Kingdom of Scotland was in a tranquil State, Governed by James the 3<sup>rd</sup> a Prince of no great Capacity. Henry ~~made~~ <sup>made</sup> a Truce with that Country for 7 years.

Spain Grew every Day more Formidable by the Union of Arragon & Castile, in the Persons of Ferdinand & Isabella.

The Low Countries were in a state of division on account of Maximilian K<sup>g</sup> of the Romans Son to Emperor Frederic Claiming ~~the Regency & Toleration~~ the Government as tutor to his Son Philip, in right of His Marriage with the Heiress of ~~that Country~~ the house of Burgundy which some Provinces [17<sup>r</sup>] acknowledged & others refused to do, ~~Maximilian~~.

France increased dayly in Power by <sup>^having^</sup> Uniting most of the great fiefs to the Crown, & by endeavouring to augment it still by the Subjugation of Brittany, which ~~the L<sup>dy</sup>~~ the L<sup>dy</sup> Ann of Beaujeu ~~Sister to~~ Daughter to Louis the 11<sup>th</sup> whom She had entrusted with the Government during the Minority of Her Brother Charles the 8<sup>th</sup> was determined to effect.

This Dutchy was torn to peaces by internal Faction Owing to the Duke of Brittany Francis the 2<sup>d</sup> being entirely governed by Favourites. This created disaffection in the Subjects & they Nobles seized the Landais, the Present Minion, Tried & executed him [17<sup>v</sup>] & then went to France for Protection. He however was soon replaced by the Duke of Orleans whose Claim as 1<sup>st</sup> Prince of the Blood and presumptive Heir to the Crown to the Administration in France with the L<sup>dy</sup> Beaujeu had been rejected by the States. He retired from France to Brittany & ~~Governed~~ acquired great ascendance over the Duke. The Nobles invited the French to make an invasion into their Country which they readily granted, but the Barons soon discovered that their Subjection & not their <sup>^Liberty^</sup> stimulated their pretended Friends to Act. They therefore withdrew themselves gradually from the French Army Made Peace with their Sovereign & applied [18<sup>r</sup>] to England for assistance ~~against Fr~~ whose interest it was to support their independency & to ~~prevent France of becoming too Power~~ check the increasing Grandor of France.

But Henry was to Avaricious to enter into a War & to Secure ~~that~~ that the Conquest of that Dutchy would be attended with to much difficulty for the French to pursue the Attempt that He was by the Act of that very Court persuaded to refuse them ~~Troops~~ Military Assistance & to offer Himself as Mediator between them. France accepted the Offer, & the Duke of Brittany ~~refused to~~ rejected it. The Consequence of which was that France carried on a Successful War against the [18<sup>v</sup>] Bretons & gained a Decisive Battle against them at S<sup>t</sup> Aubin on the 28<sup>th</sup> of July 1488 in which the Duke of Orleans & the Prince of Orange were made Prisoners. This Event was Succeeded by the Death of the Duke ~~wh~~ on the 9<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>br</sup> which threw the Country into still greater Confusion. The Princess Ann His Daughter became Sole heiress to the Dutchy after The Duke's demise. & she was to great a Prize not to meet with many Suitors. ~~The Bretons~~ Maximilian K<sup>g</sup> of the Romans had a strong Party in that Country & by the activity of the Chancellor Montauban His party prevailed & the Marriage between him & the Dutchess was Celebrated by proxying the Year 1490. This Alliance [19<sup>r</sup>] France ~~looked~~ saw with a Jealous Eye, ~~as by it appeared destructive to the French Monarchy~~ for Maximilian by this Marriage came in possession of Brittany on one Side, & actually was in that of Flanders, ~~& therefore~~ ~~might press for~~ & thus from both Quarters could enter into France, which might become destructive to the Grandeur & Security of France which Charles the 8<sup>th</sup> was determined to prevent. He gained the Duke of Orleans & the Prince of Orange by releasing them from Prison & sent them to Brittany ~~they gained~~ by this means Dubois, Rieux & Montauban were all People of Power & Condition were Secured to His party, & whilst Charles was investing Rennes with a powerfull [19<sup>v</sup>] Army they persuaded the Young Dutchess to Put an end to the Misery of Her Country by opening the Gates of the City & Espousing the King. ~~which to which~~ She was Married 1490 at Largey in Touraine & thus the Dutchy of Brittany was annexed to the Crown of France.

Maximilian's hopes of obt

Maximilian had the Mortification of seeing all His hopes frustrated in loosing His bride, & met with a Severe affront by having his Daughter Margaret sent back to Him having been brought up in France with the hopes of Marrying the K<sup>g</sup> Herself.

Henry was Sensible of His misconduct in this business, & therefore determined to revenge [20<sup>r</sup>] revenge himself upon or on the French. On the 27<sup>th</sup> 1491 He summoned a Parliament acquainted them with His intentions \* asked their assistance which they readily granted, & on the 6<sup>th</sup> Oc<sup>tbr</sup> the Year following 1492. He ~~Set Sail with His~~ Crossed the Sea with His Troops the Duke of Bedford & Earl of Oxford & landed at Calais, & marched immediately into the Country & besieged Bouloigne but Maximilian broke His promise of Joyning him, & Spain made peace with France, & His own Troops beginning to suffer by the lateness of the Season it was thought advisable to treat with France. The Bishop of Exeter & L<sup>rd</sup> Daubeny were charged with this Commission, they went Estaples with Marchal de Condes [20<sup>v</sup>] & the Signed the Peace with France on the 3<sup>d</sup> No<sup>vbr</sup> 1492. Henry's demands were ~~Chiefly~~ wholly Pecuniary, & as they were granted He returned back to England without proving formidable to His Neighbours. Maximilian ~~made a Separate Peace with F~~ obtained the restitution of Artois France Comte & Charolais, which had been given as a Dowry to his Daughter when she was affianced to the K<sup>g</sup> of France.

1493 At the K<sup>g</sup>s return He met with a new pretender to the Crown in the Person of Perkin Warbec a Son to a Jew broker & God Son to K<sup>g</sup> Edward the 4. After whose Death He lived at Tournay. The Dutchess of Burgundy ever ready to shew Her resentment to the K<sup>g</sup> on account His ill will to Her Family, Paid [21<sup>r</sup>] this Boys Education to Enable him of ~~representing~~ personating with a degree of dignity Richard Plantagenet Duke of York who it was believed had Escaped Richards Hands. He shewed Himself first at Cork & gained many Partizans from thence. He went by invitation to France where the K<sup>g</sup> greeted & received him with all the honor due to his supposed rank. The Admiration He met with in France diffused itself into England. S<sup>r</sup> George Nevil, S<sup>r</sup> John Taylor & above 100 Gentlemen went over to Paris to offer their services to him. Henry demanded the Imposter to be delivered into His Hands by the K<sup>g</sup> of France but without effect, He was however dismissed from the Court, & went for Protection to the Dutchess of Burgundy who acknowledged him for her Nephew, called him the White Rose of England & made the Flemings readily adopt the fiction of Perkins royal descent.

L<sup>rd</sup> Fitzwater, S<sup>r</sup> Simon Montfort, S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Thwayters, Sir William Stanley, the L<sup>rd</sup> Chamberlain, S<sup>r</sup> Robert Clifford, & William Barley, all were inclined towards him, & the two last went over in Flanders and offered their Services to Perkin.

Henry ascertained the Death of the Duke of York [21<sup>v</sup>] by Sr James Tirrel & Dighton, Who ~~[?]~~ were two of the executioners. He next revenged himself upon the Flemings by cutting of all Commerce with the Low Countries & by banishing the Flemings from England. He sent Spies all over.

[22<sup>r</sup>-24<sup>v</sup> blank]