

THE RICARDIAN REGISTER

A newsletter of the AMERICAN BRANCH of THE RICHARD III SOCIETY
Volume II, issue 6-7 April-May, 1968

Editor: Mrs William Airey
6626 Rocky Den Road
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068

Co-Editor & Circulation Manager:
Miss Cynthia Campbell
204 Washington Ave.
Rensselaer, N.Y.

Co- Editor (Historical articles)
Mrs Elizabeth Haynes
4149 25th St.
Arlington, Va.

All members of the Society are
welcome to submit items for
publication at any time for either
section.

SECTION I - MEMBERSHIP NEWS

NEWS FROM THE WESTERN BRANCH

As of this mailing the American Branch is united again. At a meeting on April 21, the Western Branch voted to reunite with the Eastern. They will continue to have their own meetings and activities, as do the Princeton and Washington chapters, but we will all be members of a united Branch. We expect to have a regular column by a member of the Western Division, to keep us up-to-date on their activities.

We, of what used to be the Eastern American Branch, certainly extend our heartiest welcome to the members of what used to be the Western American Branch. Next Year should be a very exciting year!

WASHINGTON DIRECTOR KEEPS BUSY

Bill Snyder, Director of the Washington Area, writes:

"Janet and I plan to spend three weeks in England and Scotland, May 1-22, joining the Richard III Society for a 2 day coach tour out of York, May 4-5 to Ricardian points of interest, including Middleham Castle and Sheriff Hutton. We're looking forward to seeing Isolde Wigram again, and her mother Mrs Olivia Wigram. We hope to have some slides and perhaps do a short summary for THE RICARDIAN REGISTER. (We were unable to join the projected August tour.) Betty Schloss has been very helpful in assisting us in our plans."

You will notice that Section II includes "Notes From the Folger Shakespeare Library, The first in a series of reports from William Snyder" by way of an introduction to this series, Bill writes:

"On the Mall in back of the White House, Professor Picard was taking members of Libby Haynes' family (and others) aloft in his balloon, as part of the Smithsonian's Rites of Spring Festival. Washington's cherry trees were in full bloom and the temperature was a summery 80, although it was only March 30.

Resisting these blandishments, I signed in at the Folger Shakespeare Library, showed my Reader's Card, and entered the Reading Room. I have been in the Canadian National Library in the Houses of Parliament in Ottawa, the British Museum in London, and the Congressional Library in Washington. But, surely, the Folger Shakespeare Library, housing the world's greatest collection of books and manuscripts of Shakespearean and related interest, must be - not the largest - but the most beautiful of all and a wonderful place to do Ricardian research.

Poking in the card catalogue, I came upon what was to me an unknown commentary in German with English translation, apparently of a Ricardian presentation included in a two day seminar held in Eschwege, Germany, in 1876. In the attached paragraphs (in Section II) I have tried to quote the major portions of interest in the slim booklet, which I have not seen included in any Ricardian Biography."

SECTION I, page 2
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

As you can probably tell by the size and content of this issue, we are experimenting with a new policy. We hope to have, with each issue at least one item of permanent, substantive historical interest. This is "Section II" and you will find it at the end of this newsletter. We hope that this information will complement the news of Society activities which is the main purpose of the REGISTER. All members are urged to send material for inclusion, and also to ask for items which they would like to see included. This material should be sent to Mrs William Haynes, 4149 25th St. N. Arlington, Va. 22207.

Because of the size of this issue, this is for both April and May. The next issue will be out the first week of June. If the second section continues to be larger than the first, it is very possible that the REGISTER will go on a bi-monthly basis.

Jean Airey, Secretary

DOLLS FROM ENGLAND

Anne Bresden writes that the Peggy Nisbet dolls are coming out with a limited series of "Richard III" and "Anne Neville" dolls. These dolls, about 7" tall, are collectors' items and cost from \$5 to \$9 with a 10% to 12% discount for foreign purchasers. If you would be interested in ordering them, write immediately to:

Hamley's
200/202 Regent St.
London W. 1
Attn: Miss Wilson.

NEW MEMBERS

Mr & Mrs Peter Kleinpell
421 Welch Blvd,
Flint, Michigan

Margie Boese
4934 Seibert Ave.
St. Louis, Missouri 63123

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

TAPES:

Dr A. L. Rowse on "The Historian and Richard III" supplied by Mrs Edward Schweser. Our deepest thanks to Mrs Schweser for enabling us to re-partake of this memorable event.

A CRY OF TREASON and A CROWN FOR THE STRONG, a gift of Mr Patrick Bacon.

ARTICLES:

"Shakespeare's England" NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, May, 1964

"Guidebook to the Tower"

both gifts of Helen Schweser

THE KINGS COUNCIL IN THE NORTH, by the Historical Society
a gift of Mrs Sol Newman

PAPERS:

LOYAULTE ME LIE (Loyalty Binds Me), A History of Richard III, by Hillary R. Weisgrau, a gift of Miss Weisgrau.

PLAYS:

TIME AFORETIME (interim copy) a play in fantasy form for mass media, by Jean Airey and Libby Haynes, a gift of Libby Haynes

ENGLISH CHAIRMAN GOES HUNTING

Patrick Bacon, chairman of the English Branch, is searching the Harleian 433 for a letter written by Dr. Argentine to Richard reporting on the health of the Princes. This letter is used to support the August 1483 death theory by Dr. Rowse, but we have learned on excellent authority that the actual letter is dated October, 1483. Investigation is underway.

TOUR INFORMATION

Now that summer is on its way, it's time to think of HISTORICAL ENGLAND for 1968. There is space (leave August 4th, return August 25th) available on either the three week or two week tour but reservations must be requested.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

This year's tour visits BATH, SALISBURY, STRATFORD, SHREWSBURY, AND YORK along with as much time in LONDON as your heart desires. Betty Schloss is waiting to hear from you, with or without your deposits so that she may get an accurate count for airline seats to reserve. All this is on the low group-tour air-fare from New York of \$230 round trip for the three week tour and \$280 for the two week tour plus land arrangements. You will be staying in first class hotels and all meals outside London are furnished. A tour guide and tour escort will be with you on the entire trip so that you won't miss anything.

This is a don't-miss-it chance to see 15th century England and meet 20th Century Ricardians.

NOTICE TO INDIVIDUALISTS

As a feature of this tour, it is not a requirement that you book the entire tour. Individual itineraries can be arranged upon your request. However for this special feature, please check the proper box if you are or are not a member of the Society. YOU DO NOT NEED TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS TOUR - so tell your friends.

DEADLINE

The deadline for making reservations is MAY 15. We must know by then if you have a y idea at all that you might be able to go. NO DEPOSIT IS REQUIRED.

REMINDER

This year there will be no travel tax. If you have been thinking of going to England, now is the time to go. And remember, American money can buy more in England now than before!

MAIL TODAY

If you want a place reserved for you on the tour - so you won't have to swim over - please fill out the reservation blank below:

(CLIP AND MAIL TO: Mrs Betty Schloss, PONZIO TRAVEL, 535-5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY: & _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

I would like to be on the: 3 week tour _____ 2 week tour _____

Deposit enclosed _____ Society member yes _____ no _____

Please send information on tour to _____
(for your friends who are interested)

I would be interested in addition information on trips to: _____

(please give city, village, or area name)
Mail this TODAY to make your reservation

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN BRANCH

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155 E. 5th Ave.
San Mateo, Calif.

Mrs J. L. Billwiller
147 Graystone Terrace
San Francisco, Calif. 94114

Miss Georgia Cramer
3688 Hastings Court
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Dept of English
Calif. State Polytechnic College
San Luis Obsipo, Calif. 93401

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Southern Hotel Bldg
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882 Elmira Drive
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566 Chestnut St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94133

Master Simon Spalding
(above)

Mrs Cameron Thom
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Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

Miss Emily L. Turner
Box 4054
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Mrs J.J. Wheaty
671 Giralda Drive
Los Altos, Calif.

Mrs Robert Wilson
120 Briar Road
Kentfield, Calif. 94904

RICHARD III IN SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS COMPARED WITH RICHARD III IN HISTORY

by Lehrer C. Wessel, Eschwege, Germany, 1876

(in Fealschule II, Ordnung und Proggynasium, April 6-7, 1876)

"He fell, not by a general rising of the people as might be presumed, but by the treason of men he had believed to have been closely attached to his throne and person by kindnesses and liberalities lavishly bestowed upon them. That hardly any Englishmen rose against Richard, and joined Henry of Richmond on his march through the country that he had come to deliver from its bloody tyrant, is a fact which speaks greatly to Richard's favour, and is to be considered, methinks, as proof that he was not hated by far so much as has been said and believed, and that he was not that bloody monster subsequent ages have made of him"

"But after his fall all good qualities, all good intentions, and all good measures and regulations of the fallen foe of Henry VIII. (sic) were passed over in silence by his enemies, and only his shortcomings, his wickedness and crimes were spoken about without much scrupling whether the accusations brought forth against him were true or not, whether he was guilty of the crimes that were laid to his charge or not. Richard's friends did not dare take his part openly because they would have brought upon themselves severe persecutions and punishments. Again, there was not much chronicling at these unruly times, only here and there some recluse in his lonely cell noted down the facts that came to his knowledge, and only those chronicles dared show themselves that were written for Henry, whilst those that did justice to Richard remained hidden away in the libraries where they were found but lately. A close examination and comparison of all writings concerning the life of Richard has brought to light the curious fact, that the depravity of Richard increases, that his crimes get the more numerous the more the distance increases that separates the writer from Richard's time, and that sometimes the atrocities which the latest writer relates as a fact, are mentioned merely as a rumor by the chronicler from whom he got his information, whilst contemporary writers are silent about them. When Shakespeare wrote his plays, wicked Richard was firmly established in Holinshed's and Hall's chronicles as well as in popular tradition, and if he represented Richard as he found him there, he did not mean to do him any wrong. Yet there is no writer who has wronged Richard more than Shakespeare because for centuries the English have got their knowledge of the history of Richard's time but from Shakespeare's plays of which Richard III. has always been the favorite one. And there is no doubt that Richard III. will continue to be the most applauded of the historical plays although the thrth will be known more and more that it does not give true history, but that it is a most admirable character painting of their great dramatist."

"Now, had Richard been the bloody monster he has been represented by Shakespeare and tradition, he certainly would have persecuted all those he knew to be his enemies, or whom he could not trust. But he did nothing of the kind. He, on the contrary, tried hard to reconcile them, he endeavoured to diminish the misery of those families whose heads had been put to death by his order by settling annuities upon them. He was bent upon redressing all wrongs that came to his knowledge, insisted upon strict justice being administered by the magistrates throughout the realm, and in order to inquire into the wants or grievances of his subjects began a progress through the kingdom but a few days after his coronation. To improve and encourage learning, he bestowed upon several of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge large sums of money, in short he showed himself of a truly royal mind. How great his zeal was to give his people good laws may be seen from the fact that during his short reign as protector and king there were issued no less than 2,378 articles of grants, and public documents of which many are still in use (Halstead, Richard III.). Of all this nothing is said in Shakespeare's play."

Text of the Act of Attainder of Richard III and his followers passed by the first Parliament of Henry VII in 1485 (From the Rolls of Parliament 1 Henry VII)

Forasmuche as every King, Prince, and Liege Lord, the more hie that he be in estate and prehemence, the more singularly he is bound to the advancement and preferring of that indifferant vertue Justice; and promoteinge and rewardinge Vertue, and bi oppressing and punishinge Vice: Wherefore our Sovereigne Lord, calleinge unto hys blessed remembraunce thys high and grete charge adjoynd to his Royall Majestie and Estate, not oblivious nor puttinge out of hys godly mind the unnaturall, mischeivous, and grete Perjuries, Treasons, Homicides and Murdres, in shedding of Infants blood, with manie other Wronges, odious Offences, and abominacons ayenst God and Man, and in espall our said Sovereigne Lord, committed and doone by Richard late Duke of Glouc', callinge and nameinge hymself, by usurpacion, King Richard the III^d; the which, with John late Duke of Norff', Thomas Erle of Surrie, Francis Lovell Knt Visc' Lovell, Walter Devereux Knt, late Lord Ferrers, John Lord Zouche, Robert Harrington, Richard Charleton, Richard Ratcliffe, William Berkley of Welley, Robert Brackenbury, Thomas Pilkinton, Robert Midletoune, James Harrington, Knts, Walter Hopton, William Catesby, Roger Wake, William Sapcott, Humfrey Stafford, William Clerke of Wenlocke, Jeffrey St Jermin, Richard Watkins, Herrauld of Armes, Richard Revell of Derbyshyre, Thomas Poulter of the Countee of Kent the Younger, John Walsh otherwyse called Hastings, John Kendale, late Secretarie to the said Richard late Duke, John Buck, Andrew Ratt, and William Bramton of Burford, the XXIst daie of August, the first yere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord, assembled to theyme atte Leicestre in the Countee of Leicestre a grete Hoste, traiterously intendinge, imagininge, and conspiringe the destruccoon of the Kinges Royall psoune, our Sovereigne Liege Lord. And they, with the same Hoste, with Banners spred, mightily armed and defenced with all manner Armes, as Gunnes, Bowes, Arrowes, Speres, Gleves, Axes, and all other manner Articles apt or needfull to gef and cause mightie Battaille agen our said Sovereigne Lord, kept togedre from the said XXII^d daie of the said Month thanne next followinge, and theyme conduced to a Feld within the said Shyre of Leicestre, there bi grete and continued deliberacone, traiterously levied Warre ayenst our said Sovereigne Lord, and his true Subjects there being in his service and assistance under a Banner of our said Sovereigne Lord, to the subversion of this Realme, and Comon weale of the same. Wherefore, by the advise and assent of the Lordes Spuell and Temporell, and of the Coens, in this present Parliament assembled, and bi auctoritee of the same, be it enacted, stablished and ordeyned, deemed and declared, that the said Richard Duke of Glouc', otherwise called King Richard the III^d, John late Duke of Norff' . . . (repetition of all of the above names) . . . stand and be convicted and atteinte of High Treason, and disabled and forejugged of all manner of Honors, Estate, Dignitee and Prehemence, and the names of the same, and forfeit to our said Sovereigne Lord, all Castellles, Mannors, Lordships, Hundreds, Franchises, Libertees, Priviledges, Advoucons, Nominacons, Presentacons, Lands, Tents, Rents, Services, Feverisions, Portions, Annuities, Pensions, Rights, Hereditaments, Goods, Cattelles and Debts, wherof they or any other to the use of any of theym, were seised or possessed the said XXIst daie of August, or att any tyme after, within the Reame of England, Ireland Walles or Caleys, or in the Marches thereof, in Fee Simple, Fee Taille, or Terme of Lyfe or Lives. . . . (There is considerably more text regarding the land laws: rights of wives of the persons attainted, and their heirs, also provisions for the tenants on the lands seized by King Henry, etc.)

(Notice that the tenants themselves, "Tents" in the above text, are forfeited to the new King along with the lands and the cattle!)

TITULUS REGIUS

To the High and Myghty Prince Richard Duc of Gloucester.

Please it youre Noble Grace to understande the consideracon, election, and petition underwritten of us the lords Spuelx and Temporelx and comons of this Reame of England, and thereunto agreeably to geve your assent, to the comon and public wele of this Lande, to the comforte and gladnesse of all the people of the same.

Furst, we conside how that heretofore in tyme passed this Lande many years stode in great prosperite, honoure, and tranquillite, which was caused, forsomoch as the Kings than reignyng used and followed the advice and counsaill of certaine Lords Spuelx and Temporelx, and othre persones of approved sandesse, prudence, policie, and experience, dreding God, and havynge tendre zele and affection to indifferent ministyation of Justice, and to the comon and politique wele of the Land; than our Lord God was dred, luffed and honoured; than within the Land was peas and tranquillite, and among Neighbours concorde and charite; than the malice of outward Enemyes was mightily resisted and repressed, and the Land honorably defended with many grete and glorious victories; than the entrecourse of Merchandizes was largely used and exercised: by which things above remembred, the Land was greatly enriched, soo that as wele the Merchants and Artificers, as other poure people, laboring for their livyng in diverse occupations, had competent gayne, to the sustentation of thaim and their households, livyng without miserable and intollerable povertie. But afterward, whan that such as had the rule and governaunce of this Land, delityng in adulation and flattery, and lede by sensuality and concupiscence, folowed the counsaill of persones insolent, vicious, and of inordinate avarice, despisyng the counsaill of good, vertuose and prudent persones, such as above be remembred; the prosperite of this Land daily decreased, soo that felicite was turned into miserie, and prosperity into adversite, and the ordre of pölecye, and of the Lawe of God and Man, confounded; whereby it is likely this Reame to falle into extreme miserie and desolation, which God defende, without due provision of couvenable remedie bee had in this behalfe in all goodly hast.

Over this, amonges other things, more specially wee consider, howe that, the tyme of the Reigne of Kyng Edward the IIIth, late decessed, after the ungracious pretended Marriage, as all England hath cause soo to say, made betwixt the said King Edward, and Elizabeth, sowetyme Wife to Sir John Grey Knight, late nameing herself and many years heretofore Queene of England, the ordre of all poletique Rule was perverted, the Lawes of God and of Gods Church, and also the Lawes of Nature and of England, and also the laudable Customes and Liberties of the same, whercin every Englishman is Inheritor, broken subverted and contempned, against all reason and justice, soo that this Land was ruled by selfewill and pleasure, feare and drede, all manner of Equite and Lawes layd apart and despised, whereof ensued many inconvenients and mischiefs, as Murdres, Extorsions and Oppressions, namely of poore and impotent people, soo that no Man was sure of his Lif, Land ne Lyvelode, ne of his Wif, Doughter ne Servaunt, every good Maiden and Woman standing in drede to be ravished and defouled. And besides this, what Discords, inwarde Battailles, effusion of Christian Mens Blode, and namely, by the destruction of the noble Blode of this Londe, was had and comitted within the same, it is evident and notarie thourough all this Reame, unto the great sorowe and hevynesse of all true Englishmen. And here also we conside, howe that the seid pretended Marriage bitwixt the above named King Edward and Elizabeth Grey, was made of grete presumption, without the knowyng and assent of the Lords of this Lond, and also by Sorcerie and Wichecraft, committed by the said Elizabeth, and her Moder Jaquett Duchesse of Bedford, as the comon opinion of the people, and the publique voice and fame is thourough all this Land; and hereafter, if and as the caas shall require, shall bee proved sufficiently in tyme and place convenient. And here also we consider, howe that the said pretended Marriage was made privaly and secretly, without Edition of Banns, in a private Chamber, a prophane place, and not openly in the face of the Church, aftr the Lawe of Godds Church, bet contrarie thereunto, and the laudable Customes of the Church of

England. And howe also, that at the tyme of contract of the same pretended Marriage, and bifore and longe tyme after, the said King Edward was and stode maryed and trouth plight to oone Dame Elianor Butteler, Doughter of the old Earl of Shrewesbury, with whom the same King Edward had made a precontracte of Matrimonie, longe tyme bifore he made the said pretended Marriage with the said Elizabeth Grey, in maner and fourme abovesaid. Which premised being true, as in veray trouth they been true, it appeareth and foloweth evidently, that the said King Edward duryng his lif, and the said Elizabeth, lived together sinfully and dampnably in adultery, against the Law of God and of his Church; and therefore noo marvaile that the Souverain Lord and the head of this Land, being of such ungodly disposition, and provokynge the ire and indignacion of our Lord God, such haynous mischieffs and inconvenients, as is above remembred, were used and comitted in the Reame amongs the Subjectts. Also it appeareth evidently and followeth, that all th' Issue and Children of the said King Edward, been Bastards, and unable to inherite or to clayme any thing by Interitance, by the Lawe and Custome of England.

Moreover we considre, howe that afterward, by the thre Estates of this Reame assembled in a Parliament holden at Westm', the XVIIth yere of the Regne of the said King Edward the IIIIth, he than being in possession of the Coroune and Roiall Estate, by an Acte made in the same Parliament, George Duc of Clarence, Brother to the said King Edward nowe decessed, was convicted and atteinted of High Treason; as in the same Acte is conteigned more at large. Bicause and by reason wherof, all the Issue of the said George, was and is disabled and barred of all Right and Clayme, that in any wise they might have or challenge by Enheritance, to the Crown and Dignite Roiall of this Reame, by the auncien Lawe and Custome of this same Reame.

Over this we considre, howe that Ye be the undoubted Son and Heire of Richard late Duke of Yorke, veray enheritour to the said Crowne and Dignite Roiall, and as in right Kyng of England, by wey of Enheritance; and that at this tyme, the premisses duely considered, there is noon other persoune lyvyng but Ye only, that by Right may clayme the said Coroune and Dignite Roiall, by way of Enheritance, and howe that Ye be born withyn this Land; by reason wherof, as we deme in oure myndes, Ye be more naturally enclyned to the prosperite and comon wele of the same; and all the thre Estatis of the Lande have, and may have, more certayn knowlage of youre Byrth and Filiation abovesaid. We considre also, the greate Wytte, Prudence, Justice, Princely Courage; and the memorabile and laudable Acts in diverse Batalls, whiche as we by experience knowe Ye heretofore have done, for the salvacion and defence of this same Reame; and also the greate noblesse and excellence of your Byrth and Blode, as of hym that is descended of the thre moost Royall houses in Cristendom; that is to say, England, Fraunce, and Hispanie. Wherefore, these premisses by us diligently considred, we desyryng affectuously the peas, tranquillite and wele publique of this Lande, and the reduccion of the same to the auncien honourable estate and prosperite, and havyn in your greate Prudence, Justice, Princely Courage, and excellent Vertue, singuler confidence, have chosen in all that that in us is, and by this our Wrytyng choise You, high and myghty Prynce, into oure Kyng and Sovereigne Lorde &c.; to whom we knowe for certayne it apperteyneth of Enheritance to bee chosen. And herupon we humbly desire, pray, and require youre said Noble Grace, that, accordyng to this Eleccion of us the Thre Estates of this Lande, as by youre true Enheritance, Ye will accepte and take upon You the said Crown and Royall Dignite, with all thyngs therunto annexed and apperteynyng, as to You of Right bilongyng, as welc by Enheritance as by lawfull Eleccion: and, in case Ye so do, we promitte to serve and to assiste your Highnesse, as true and feithfull Subgietts and Liegemen, and to lyve and dye with You in this matter, and every other juste quarrell. For certainly we be determined, rather to aventure and comitte us to the perill of oure lyfs and jopardye of deth, than to lyve in suche thraldome and bondage as we have lyved long tyme heretofore, oppressed and injured by Extorcions and newe Imposicons, ayenst the Lawes of God and Man, and the Libertee, old Policie, and Lawes of this Reame, wheryn every Englishman is enherited. Oure Lorde God, Kyng of all Kyngs, by whos infynyte goodnesse and eternall providence all thyngs been princypally gouverned in this world, lighten youre soule, and graunt You grace to do, as well in this matier as in all other, all that that may be accordyng to his wille and pleasure, and to the

comon and publique wele of this Lande; so that, after great cloudes, troubles, stormes and tempestes, the Son of Justice and of Grace may shyne uppon us, to the comforte and gladnesse of all true Englishmen. Albeit that the Right Title, and Estate, whiche oure Souveraigne Lorde the Kyng Pichard the Third, hath to and in the Crown and Roiall Dignite of this Reame of England, with all thyngs therunto within the same Feame, and without it, united, annexed and apperteynyng, been juste and lawfull, as grounded upon the Lawes of God and of Nature, and also upon the auncien Lawes and laudable Customes of this said Reame, and so taken and reputed by all such persounes as ben lerned in the abovesaid Lawes and Customes. Yet, nevertheless, forasmoche as it is considred that the moste parte of the people of this Lande is not suffisiantly lerned in the abovesaid Lawes and Customes whereby the Truth and Right in this behalf of liklyhode may be hyd, and not clerely knowen to all the people and thereupon put in doubt and question: And over this howe that the courte of Parliament is of suche autorite, and the people of this Lande of suche nature and disposicion, as experience teacheth that manifestation and declaration of any Trueth or Right made by the Thre Estats of this Feame assembled in Parliament and by auctorite of the same maketh before all other thyng, moost faith and certaintie; and quietyng men's myndes, remoweth the occasion of all doubts and seditious language: Therefore at the request, and by the assent of the Thre Estates of this Feame, that is to say, the Lords Spuelx and Temporalx and Comens of this Lande, assembled in this present Parliament by auctorite of the same, bee it pronounced, decreed and declared, that our saide Souveraigne Lorde the Kinge was and is verry and undoubted Kyng of this Reame of England; with all thyngs thereunto within this same Reame, and without it annexed unite and apperteynyng, as well by right of consanguinite and enheritance as by lawful election, consecration and coronacion. And over this, that at the request, and by the assent and autorite abovesaide bee it ordeigned, enacted and established that the said Crowne and Roiall Dignite of this Reame, and the Inheritance of the same, and other thyngs thereunto within the same Reame or without it annexed, unite, and now apperteigning, rest and abyde in the Personne of our said Souveraigne Lord the Kyng duryng his lyfe, and after his deceste in his heires of his body begotten. And in especiall, at the request and by the assent and auctorite abovesaid, bee it ordeigned, enacted, established, pronounced, decreed and declared that the high and excellent Prince Edward, sone of our said Souveraigne Lord the Kyng, be heere apparent of abovesayde Crown and Roiall Dignite, with all thyngs as is aforesaid thereunto unite annexed and apperteigning, to have them after the deceste of our saide Souveraigne Lorde the Kyng to hym and to his heires of his body lawfully begotten.